

AUDRAIN CENTENNIAL HISTORY

Centennial History

OF

Audrain County

By

HERSCHEL SCHOOLEY



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THE McINTYRE PUBLISHING CO. FOUNDED IN 1936 BY WARREN O. McINTYRE TO PROMOTE AND PUBLISH HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL BOOKS, A CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF AUDRAIN COUNTY, SCHOOLEY, BEING THE FIRST AND FOLLOWED BY A NEW HISTORY OF MISSOURI AND A HISTORY OF MISSOURI FOR HIGH SCHOOLS. MR. McINTYRE CONTINUES WITH THE MISSOURI PRINTING CO. ESTABLISHED IN 1905 BY HIS FATHER.

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DEDICATION

This volume is dedicated to the Spirit of Audrain County, composed of courage, enterprise, industry, thrift, vision, and faith, that forms the heritage of its citizens, as bequeathed by the pioneers and founders who carved and builded a permanent and enduring edifice of today, from frontier beginnings.

FOREWORD

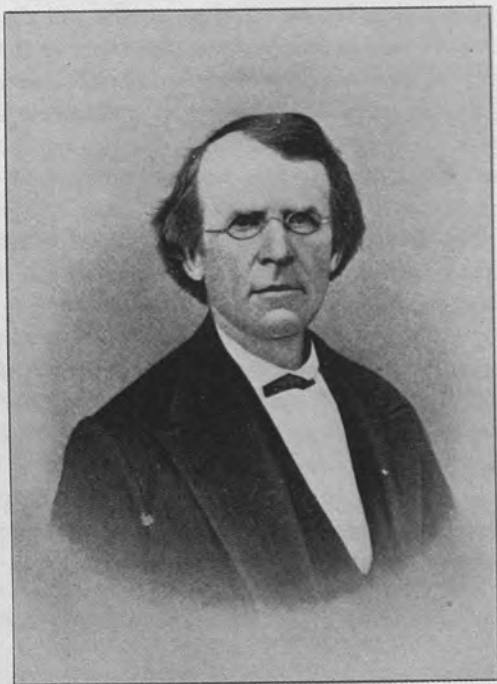
Time marches on. Today, as Audrain County observes its one hundredth anniversary, as A Century of Progress, we stand at the threshold of a new century of achievement and accomplishment. We have not arrived. Pioneering is now an almost legendary term, connected with the revered memories of our forefathers.

The centennial mile-post is occasion to review developments of the past. This volume is dedicated to such a review. It is an attempt to tell something of life in Audrain County a century ago, and to bridge the years to the present. It strives to convey some steps in building the Audrain County of today, and to portray some differences in life today and a century ago.

It suggests to today's generation a pledge to make the succeeding years as full of progress as have been those of the past century.

HERSCHEL SCHOOLEY

MISSOURI'S AUDRAIN GOVERNOR



CHARLES HENRY HARDIN
Governor of Missouri, 1875 to 1877

PART ONE

CHAPTER I

AUDRAIN COUNTY'S FIRST 40 YEARS

The late Judge S. M. Edwards, probate Judge of Audrain County, from 1874 to 1902, and for many years a prominent citizen and Masonic figure, wrote perhaps the earliest history of Audrain, contained in an early county atlas, published in 1876, when Audrain was but 40 years old, and had not then attained one-half its present age.

"The history of Audrain County", Judge Edwards wrote then in an Edwards Brothers atlas, "does not begin in the wild and mythical legends of the distant and forgotten past. In the memory of many of its present citizens the territory that forms it was but a pasture for deer and elk—a haunt for the wolf and bear, and a hunting ground for that lazy, local scout, the aboriginal savage.

"Her grand and beautiful prairies, now musical with the hum of industry . . . were, until quite recently, as unknown as the wild and unexplored jungles of Africa. We have not only felled the great forests, and built schools and churches, towns and cities, immense and magnificent.

"Not only have we spanned the great waters, so that we stride them at a single bound, but we have carved through the changeful sands the way for mighty rivers. The people of the Great West have contributed very largely to this national reputation and glory.

"While great praise is due to the wise and scholarly legislation and martial genius of the fathers, we should not forget the Boones, the Callaways, the Ramseys, and the great host of brave pioneers, who encountered the perils and endured the hardships of the border that this goodly land might be the peaceful heritage of their children," Judge Edwards continues, in a word of general introduction.

Other early county historical accounts relate that Robert Littleby, an Englishman, who built a cabin in what is now Prairie Township, northeast of Mexico, in 1816, was the first known settler.

For Robert Littleby, who lived alone in his cabin, from 1816 until 1822, Littleby Creek is named. In 1822, he moved to the Platte River, where he lived until his death.

Early accounts also relate a tragedy that gave Skull Lick, three miles north of Mexico, its name.

These narrate that in 1812, James Murdock, Temple Cole, Stephen Cole, James Patton and John Gooch, Loutre Island pioneers, left the settlement in pursuit of a band of Indians, who had stolen some horses.

This quintette followed the Indians to the Grand Prairie Country, now in Audrain, and camped at night on the bank of a small stream. That night, the Indians fired on them, killing Patton, Gooch and Stephen Cole, and wounding Temple Cole. Murdock escaped unhurt. Years later the skulls of the slain trio were found on the bank of the stream, which was promptly named Skull Lick, a name it bears to this day. The "Lick" was derived from a deer lick on the same stream, close by.

Five years after the coming of Robert Littleby, the next settler came to Audrain, in 1821. He was Benjamin Young, and for him Young's Creek

was named. A native of Stokes County, North Carolina, he came west to Kentucky, with his wife and worldly goods on a pony in 1809.

After two years in Kentucky the Youngs moved into Missouri, settling in Howard County, where they lived until 1821, when they moved to Audrain, and built their cabin on the bank of the stream, north of Mexico, since known as Young's Creek. Col. Thomas Hart Benton, first United States Senator from Missouri, was a frequent visitor in the Young home, while on campaign circuits, and one of the Young children was named Thomas Hart in his honor. Mr. Young was killed in 1833 when gored by a pet bull.

Then Judge Edwards plunges directly into the story of Audrain County proper, relating first the Skull Lick incident, which has been told.

"The territory which forms Audrain County up to 1837 was known as the 'Salt River Region,' and not even Hades with all its horrors was more uninviting than a home within its borders," he writes.

"Up to 1828, there was not a human habitation within its limits. Its primeval stillness was broken only by the hideous howl of the wolf, or the hair-raising whoop of the Sac or the Pottowattomie.

"In the fall of that year, a large hunting party of these general thieves," as he refers to the Indian tribes, "came in and camped on Beaver Dam, and near the place afterward improved by Roland McIntyre," and this, Judge Edwards said, was the last visit of the Indians to this vicinity, at least in force sufficient to arouse any feeling of fear.

"In 1830, Joseph McDonald moved in and settled on the farm now owned by Garland Sims" in 1876. "About the same time," he said, "one Wainscott came and settled" what was known in the earliest days as the Clem Smith place, later known, in the '70's, as the John Martin place, just north and west of the present corporate limits of Mexico.

"In the same year came William Levaugh, John Barnett, Caleb Williams, Black Isam, Fiddler Isam, John Kilgore and Richard Willingham.

"John Kilgore settled on the north side of Davis Fork. It was on this place, early in the year, 1831, that the first white child was born in the county. This was our fellow-citizen, Frank Kilgore, who, perhaps, has the best claim to that much-coveted title, 'the oldest inhabitant.'

"Next after these came Roland McIntyre, Thomas Barnett, Richard Pearson, Charles McIntyre, Roland and Joseph Watts, William and Richard Byrns, a Mrs. Throckmorton, Judge James Jackson, John A. Pearson, Judge James Harrison, Joel Haynes and James E. Fenton. Later came Judge J. B. Morris, William and Jerry West, William White, Robert C. Mansfield, and the ubiquitous Smith—this one was James H.

In 1834, came Robert Powell, veteran of the War of 1812, for whom Powell's Ford is named, and grandfather of Mexico's centennial police judge, C. T. Powell, former county collector. At his death, August 19, 1877, Robert Powell was Missouri's last surviving soldier of the War of 1812.

"In 1834, there were not exceeding thirty families in the entire limits of the county. Settlements were ten and fifteen miles apart, but this great distance did not cool their friendship, nor blight their hospitality. With the inseparable and trusty old flintlock rifle, regarding it as a solemn duty as well as a real pleasure, a man would go 10 to 15 miles to help his neighbor to rear a rude cabin, or garner the crop.

"At the conclusion of their labor, they would enjoy a wholesome, if not elegant repast of corn bread and fried venison, with rye coffee. Sugar was wholly unknown.

"The young folks would then devote the night to dancing and courting, while the older and more staid would engage in card playing—and so high a regard was at that time held for the game, that no convictions could be had under the indictments of the courts.

"It is said that on a certain occasion the learned counsel in defending, showed to the entire satisfaction of the court that poker was a game of science, and not of chance. On another occasion, when one of these cases had been submitted to the jury and it had retired to a hazel thicket where the Savings Bank now stands, (this was the former site of the bank, and the new Woolworth Building site), to make a verdict, the defendant's counsel went out and argued it into an acquittal.

"At this time, on account of a pestiferous fly, known as the 'green head,' whose bite was very tormenting to beasts—travel in the summer season by day was quite impossible—and citizens were given by our neighbors in the surrounding counties, the name of 'Salt River Tigers'.

"In April, 1836, Robert C. Mansfield and James H. Smith laid off a town in the prongs of Davis Fork and Beaver Dam creeks, which they named Mexico. At the ensuing session of the legislature of that year, the county was organized."

As is told elsewhere, the county was detached parts from Boone, Callaway and Monroe, and was named for Major James H. Audrain, St. Charles pioneer, and early general assemblyman.

Judge Edwards then related how Judge J. B. Morris built the first improvement, a log structure known as the "Green Tree Tavern Lot," the present Coatsworth Lumber Co., yard. This was used as a store, and here, too, the postoffice was kept by Judge Morris, as the first to be established in the county. Soon after, R. C. Mansfield built a house on the opposite corner, known as the Old Scott Place, and on the southeast corner lot of the same block, a double log house was built by the Ramseys.

"At an early day in the history of the town", Judge Edwards continued, "a race course was established. This was a half mile track on Promenade Street. Races occurred with great regularity every Saturday night, and on them anything from a quart of whisky to a town lot was lost and won.

"It was not to be supposed that the rollickers had things entirely their own way. There was even then many Christian men and women amongst them. The Methodists had a church organization, with Rev. Robert Younger as their pastor. At this time they had no church building, but held regular services at the house of John Martin.

"In 1838, the Methodists built the brick church, on the corner of Promenade and Jefferson streets, and "when this was done, the race course moved its hilarious doings to a more respectful distance," Judge Edwards comments.

The present city fire department stands on the site of this early Methodist Church, and the local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, in 1932, erected, and dedicated, a memorial plaque, to formally mark the site of this historic spot.

Judge Edwards then began his account of the first forty years of Audrain County participation in state government affairs, and early elections, as follows:

"On the sixth day of February, 1837," at the J. E. Fenton and Edward Jennings tavern, "the first county court met, with James Harrison, James E. Fenton and H. I. M. Doan, judges. Joel Haynes was appointed clerk, James Jackson had been commissioned as sheriff, but refused to accept, and James M. Hicks was afterward appointed. This court was opened by William Levaugh as elizor.

"At the first election in 1838, Jonah B. Hatten, James E. Fenton and George W. Cardwell were elected justices of the county court, J. B. Morris, clerk, John Willingham, sheriff, James Jackson, Democrat, elected to the legislature, William White, treasurer. The amount of revenue collected that year for state purpose was \$102.81, \$40 of which was in money, and the balance in wolf scalps.

"At the election in 1840, James Harrison, the Whig candidate for the legislature, obtained the certificate of election, but his seat was successfully contested by James Jackson, the Democratic candidate, Abram H. Tinsley was elected sheriff.

"In 1842, James Harrison, the Whig, was elected to the legislature over his old competitor, James Jackson. Tinsley was reelected sheriff, and William H. Lee, Robert Calhoun and Joel Haynes were elected county court justices. John B. Morris, clerk of circuit and county courts.

"In 1844, Robert Calhoun, Whig, defeated Richard R. Lee, Democrat, for the legislature, and Sandford Jamison was elected to the county bench, in place of Calhoun, resigned.

"At the election in 1846, Abram H. Tinsley, Democrat, was elected to the legislature over James Harrison, Whig candidate. William H. Lee, James Jackson and Bazel Offutt were elected to the county court. William White, treasurer.

The election of 1848 is not referred to by Judge Edwards, but in that year A. B. Tinsley was reelected to represent Audrain in the general assembly at Jefferson City. Judge Edwards then continued:

"In 1850, Bazel Offutt, Whig, defeated A. B. Tinsley, Democrat, for representative, and in 1852, L. R. Venable, Democrat, was elected over Duncan B. Blue, Whig. John A. Pearson, county court justice, John P. Clark, circuit clerk.

"At the election in 1854, John R. Crosswhite was elected as the Democratic candidate in the legislature, over Thomas Jewell Hardin, the Whig candidate and William Hendrix was elected sheriff.

"In 1856, Thomas Jewell Hardin (brother of Governor Charles Henry Hardin), as the Native American candidate, was elected to the legislature over A. B. Tinsley, Democrat, by one majority. Tinsley contested the seat, and Hardin resigned. The same candidates then made a second race, with a majority of two for Hardin. The parties were so equally divided in the county, from its organization up to this period, that a dozen votes would have covered the general majority of the victors.

"In 1858, Mortimer McIlhany, as the Opposition candidate, was elected

to the legislature over A. B. Tinsley, Democrat, and Franklin Cave was re-elected sheriff.

"In 1860, Mortimer McIlhany was elected to the legislature over S. N. Yeates, Democrat; J. E. Carter, sheriff; George W. Cardwell, treasurer; M. Y. Duncan, county court clerk.

"From the central position of Mexico it was regarded as the military key to all Northeast Missouri," Judge Edwards continues, and he relates how it was "seized early in the war, and was held during the whole period of the bloody conflict with forces of the United States government—varying from a company to a brigade."

"The courthouse, the churches, and many private buildings were seized and occupied as barracks, as depots, or prisons," he writes. "The officers elected by the people went out under an act of the first convention, which imposed on all officers of government new and strange oaths of loyalty."

"Under the new regime," he goes on, "John P. Clark, J. B. Morris and B. P. Ritchie were County Court justices, with one, George Yeiser, a sort of deputy provost marshal, for their clerk, and John W. Gamble was appointed sheriff. The civil administration was but the echo of military will."

Of the election of 1862, he tells of the election of James Harrison, first elected the Whig representative, in 1842, to the legislature, with John B. Morris, Norman Lackland and B. P. Ritchie, justices of the county court, B. L. Locke, clerk county court, John P. Clark, circuit clerk, and Amos Ladd, sheriff.

"The election of 1864 was a mockery and a fraud," Judge Edwards continued. "Armed soldiers guarded the polls, and while actual violence was not used, many good citizens either from disgust refused to vote or from intimidation were prevented. At this election, W. D. H. Hunter was elected to the legislature—Amos Ladd, sheriff.

After the war, Judge Edwards describes the "infamy known as the Drake Constitution," which disfranchised many voters, and refers to the "most villainous registration of the voters by violent partisans," but, he says, "still the Democrats succeeded in electing fair and liberal-minded men to all the offices in the county."

These included Increase Adams, J. B. Morris and B. H. Wilder to the county court bench, B. P. Ritchie to the legislature, and J. W. Carson as sheriff. It was under the administration of this court that the present courthouse was erected, in 1868 and 1869, at a cost of \$45,000 and the county voted a \$300,000 bond issue to aid the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad financing program.

"In 1868, J. D. Macfarlane, Liberal, was sent to the legislature over W. T. Cook, ultra," Judge Edwards related. "Cook contested, and Macfarlane resigned, whereupon M. F. Simmons was elected by the same party over R. M. Sturgeon, ultra—and J. W. Carson was re-elected sheriff."

Judge Edwards describes the year 1870 as "The first time for ten years that the whole people had a voice in public affairs, and this was due in part to the liberality in sentiment of the emigration from the loyal states that came in after the close of the war."

In the 1870 election, Henry Williams, Democrat, was elected to the legislature with James Carroll, circuit clerk, John Gregg, recorder of deeds,

William H. "Kern" White, sheriff; B. L. Locke, county court clerk, and John G. Coil, treasurer.

In 1872, Mortimer McIlhany, Democrat, was elected to the legislature, and successively, from that day to this, the Democrats have carried all county-wide elections. John J. Steele was elected sheriff, with B. R. Cauthorn as collector, and Daniel H. McIntyre, prosecuting attorney.

In 1874, the last year covered by Judge Edwards in this historical narrative, the only changes were to elect Z. J. Ridgeway to the legislature, and John M. Gordon as prosecuting attorney.

Judge Edwards makes no mention of it, but the office of probate judge established in 1872, was filled for the first two years by Judge Geo. B. Macfarlane, and in 1874, Judge Edwards was elected to the probate judgeship. This position he filled ably and well for 28 years, until 1902, when he retired, after 28 years as a public trustee, a span of years in the same elective office, served continuously, not equaled in the century's history of Audrain County. Thus, while Judge Edwards was writing of the history of Audrain for its first forty years, he was, in the next 30 years, to carve an unusual niche in county archives that no other citizen, before or since, has approached.

We recently checked the records of the State Historical Society of Missouri, with Floyd Shoemaker, the state secretary, and his records show, the first historical account of Audrain County was published in 1867, in the volume, "Missouri As It Is in 1867: An Illustrated Gazetteer of Missouri," by Nathan H. Parker, and published in that year.

The history was brief, and sketchy and reference was made to the abundant grasses, favorable to agricultural pursuits, and to the "healthy" climate, here on the "divide" between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The entire sketch, appearing when the county was 31 years old, follows:

Audrain County

This county is situated north from the center of the State, bounded on the east by Pike and Montgomery, on the west by Randolph and Boone, on the north by Monroe and Ralls, and on the south by Boone, Callaway, and Montgomery Counties, and embraces an area of 680 square miles.

Population of Audrain County, in 1840, was 1949; in 1850, 3508; in 1856, 6130; and in 1860, 7920.

Physical Features.—The face of the country is generally rich, undulating prairie, interspersed with timber—about three-fourths being prairie. Being on the lands or "divide" between the Mississippi and the Missouri, the climate is healthy, and the numerous streams running north, south, and east furnish a good supply of water.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of grasses of all kinds, oats, and corn, hence favorable for stock growing. All kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetables produce well here, and farmers will find excellent land, favorably located, at low prices, and good demand for all kinds of produce.

Industrial Pursuits.—Of lawyers in the county, there are 7; merchants, 12; newspaper (*Missouri Ledger*), 1; physicians, 4; hotels, 2; groceries, 2; tailors, 3; harnessmaker, 1; silversmiths, 2; cabinetmakers, 2; carpenters, 8; drug store, 1; tin and stove stores, 2; boot and shoe shops, 2; blacksmiths, 2; and mechanics of various kinds much needed. The county is traversed by the

North Missouri Railroad, affording good facilities for reaching market, and the introduction of railroad communication has given the county a new impetus which will doubtless add greatly to its development and importance the present year.

Mexico, the county-seat, on the North Missouri Railroad, is a promising village of about 1500 inhabitants, with a good country trade extending twenty-five miles in every direction. Manufacturers of woolen goods, farming utensils, carriages, etc., could be established here profitably. Mexico was incorporated as a city, February 7, 1857.

CHAPTER II

EARLY HISTORY IN COUNTY SEAT

Mexico, the county seat of Audrain County, has grown to be one of outstate Missouri's larger cities, and is, without doubt, one of its most progressive and cultured ones, and a considerable share of its history is interwoven with that of the county.

Known widely as the "Optimistic City," and with its progressiveness warranting the title, Mexico has grown steadily, through a century in wealth, influence, and in population. The United States census of 1930 credited the city with a population of 8290, an increase of 37 per cent in ten years, ranking it as the sixteenth city in size, in the state. A Chamber of Commerce census in 1935 placed its population at 8721.

Founded on April 23, 1836, when Rev. Robert C. Mansfield and James H. Smith, who had entered the land on which the original town of Mexico was located, filed a plat of the town at Paris, county seat of Monroe County, giving town lots for a courthouse site, the town is a few months older than the county, for it was on December 17, 1836, that the legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of the county. Mrs. W. D. Corcoran, a granddaughter of Rev. Mansfield, still resides in Mexico. A daughter, Mrs. Malinda Mansfield French, born in 1832, still lives in St. Louis, and was 105 years old on January 20, 1937.

That original act provided for the town to be named "New Mexico," but the town was given the name of Mexico because of concern in the controversy between Mexico and the United States concerning the independence of Texas. The massacre at the Alamo, at San Antonio, occurred in March of that year, in which Texas achieved its independence, observing its centennial in the same year with Mexico and Audrain.

The early settlers believed the name would bring popularity, and growth to the town. There is one early account that the town took its name "Mexico" from a tavern sign to direct travelers toward the southwest, where the trails parted here, but the best founded versions do not bear this out.

The first commissioners, named to locate the county seat, including Cornelius Edwards of Monroe County, William Martin of Callaway County, and Robert Schooling, of Boone County, met the first Monday in March, 1837, at the home and business house of Edward Jennings and James E. Fenton.

The commissioners, in consideration of the donation of the lots and blocks to the county, and after requiring an additional donation, known since as the Donated Addition, designated Mexico as the county seat. The records of county and circuit courts, for two terms, designated the place as New Mexico.

The place for these first meetings, of the commissioners, and county and circuit courts, pending erection of the first log courthouse, was on lot six, of block twelve, of the original town of Mexico. This spot is now owned by W. C. and A. S. Pasqueth Building, on the east side of the square, and occupied in 1936 by the Missouri Brokerage Company.

In addition to the Fenton house, the first improvement in the town was

the log tavern, used for home, store, tavern, and postoffice, built by John Bingle Morris, afterward the first postmaster, county and circuit clerk, and county judge, serving in official capacity as public servant until his death in 1875.

The late Joe Lee Bomar, used to describe the building of the first house in Mexico, for Judge Morris, grandfather of Col. Fred A. Morris, of this city.

Joe Lee Bomar was named for the brilliant Confederate leaders, General Robert E. Lee, and General Joe Shelby, was the son of a Confederate veteran, Alexander Bomar, and was born on May 10, 1863, the day that General "Stonewall" Jackson died, from wounds, as a vital loss to the Confederacy.

His grandfather, George Bomar, was one of the builders of the first Mexico public building, and the account of its erection had come down in family traditions. An axe used in much of the work is still handed down to the eldest son in each Bomar generation, and was bequeathed by the late "Sage of Ryan Ridge", to his eldest son De Armand Cook Bomar, Mexico grocer.

"The building," Joe Lee Bomar used to tell, "was begun on June 13, 1837. John Parker Jesse, Sr., John Willingham, later the first elected sheriff of Audrain, Rev. R. C. Mansfield, and Standiford "Dicky" Watts, with my grandfather, were men who worked on the construction of the building, just across the street from the present Coatsworth Lumber Company, for use as a general store, an inn, and a residence. It had seven rooms and a great room.

"The house was built from logs cut on Brushy Branch, southeast of Hardin College, which were drawn, after cutting, on 'lizards', pulled with oxens, by the Willingham slaves.

"My grandfather, George Bomar, as contractor, received 50 cents a day, with 'three bits,' or 37½ cents, for the workmen, and with three 'big' drinks of whisky in addition.

"In the construction, Dicky Watts did the heavy cutting and hewing, and, after a consultation, John Jesse and George Bomar decided to give 'Dicky' all their drinks except the one at noon, so that, because of his heavy work, he qualified for seven during the day.

"After the day's work, which was from sunup to sundown, Dicky walked nine miles home, or eighteen miles for the round trip. The others walked four each way."

The building once complete, it was stocked with stores which were landed at Portland, on the Missouri River, in Callaway County, and were freighted overland to the Mexico landing.

"The early stock was chiefly green coffee, sassafras bark, rifles, jeans, linsey, cotton for weaving, hand cards for carding wool, spinning wheels, bars of lead, leather, powder, maple sugar, New Orleans molasses, black navy tobacco, and the barter was largely in pelts, the most common of which were beaver, otter, coon and mink."

The old Morris mansion, as it was called, was noted for its hospitality, and lawyers, politicians, and travelers, who stopped there, on arriving from the east in the wilds of Missouri, received a cordial welcome, with real Kentucky and Virginia fare, and the famous hoecake Judge Morris always served.

Judge Morris received his commission as first postmaster from President Andrew Jackson in 1837. In those days, it was the custom to "cry out the mail," and on "mail days" the citizens gathered at the Morris tavern, which housed the postoffice, as Postmaster Morris called out the letters, in home made envelopes, or wrappers sealed with wafers.

When letters were uncalled for, he would put on his high silk hat, put the letters in the band, and, literally "carrying the postoffice on his head," would give out the mail as he met those for whom he had the missives.

Mexico's growth was slow for the first years of its history, as the section filled up slowly. In 1840, the year of the first federal census, after its establishment, the population total was not classified, but for the entire county was 1949.

Ten years later, the population numbered 3506, for the county. That decade witnessed the coming of the North Missouri Railroad, in 1858, the passage of the Graduation Act, which made possible the purchase of land from the federal government for 12½ cents an acre, or a "bit", giving rise to the expression "two bits," applied to 25 cents, or the equivalent to the purchase price for two acres.

It was in that decade, too, late in 1855, nineteen years after Mexico's founding, that the state legislature passed an incorporation act for "The Town of Mexico," confined to the original town and the county addition, as accepted by the commissioners when the county seat was located.

This act was an amending act to an earlier one, approved March 5, 1855, providing for the incorporation of the town, that had been neglected by failure to carry out its provisions.

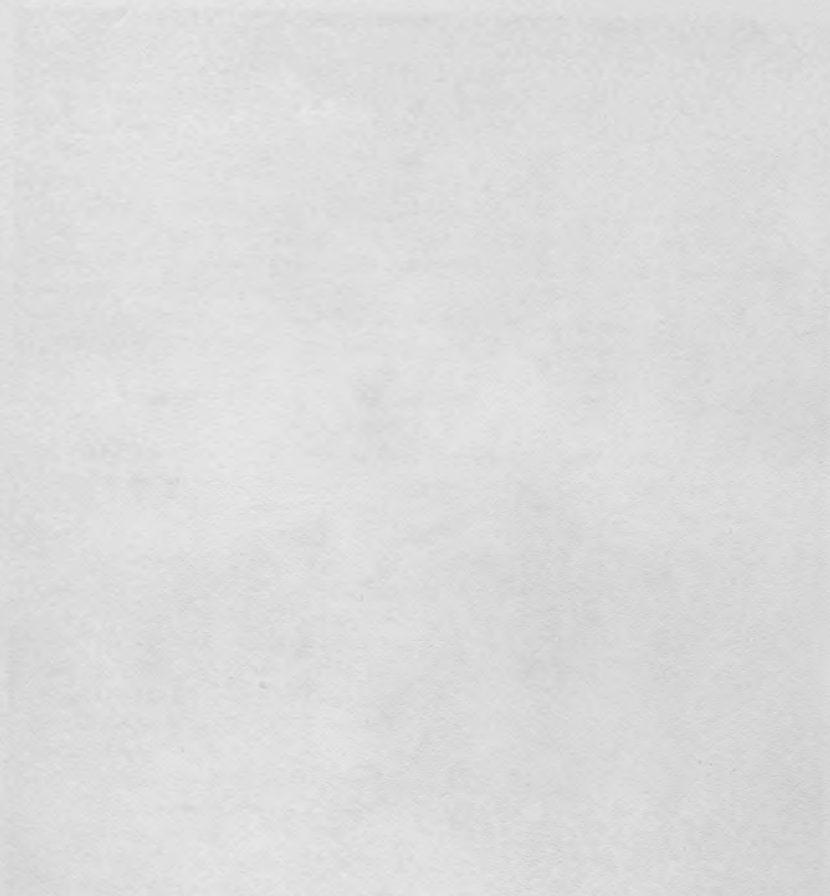
The 1856 amended act was observed, however, and the board of trustees, of seven members, provided by the statute, were elected in January, 1856. The trustees named, elected for one year, were the late Dr. R. W. Bourn, Jacob Coons, John H. Slaughter, S. A. Craddock, A. Cauthorn, M. Y. Duncan and S. Scott.

Dr. Bourn was elected chairman of the board, at the organization meeting of the trustees, and thus was Mexico's first mayor. Dr. Bourn, the father of Mrs. W. W. Fry, of Mexico, spent a useful lifetime in public service in Mexico, and lived to an advanced age, of 97 years, at his death on November 23, 1917. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Mexico Savings Bank, the oldest Audrain County bank, organized under the state laws in 1867, and his son-in-law, W. W. Fry, who served from 1885 to 1917 and his grandson, W. Wallace Fry, elected in 1918, and still a member of the bank's directorate, have carried on the family tradition in this regard.

The Mexico town board, under its corporate powers, was authorized to select its chairman and a town clerk. It had power to appoint an assessor, collector, treasurer, constable, and any other officers deemed necessary. The county court was also empowered to name a justice of the peace, with powers equal to other justices in Salt River Township.

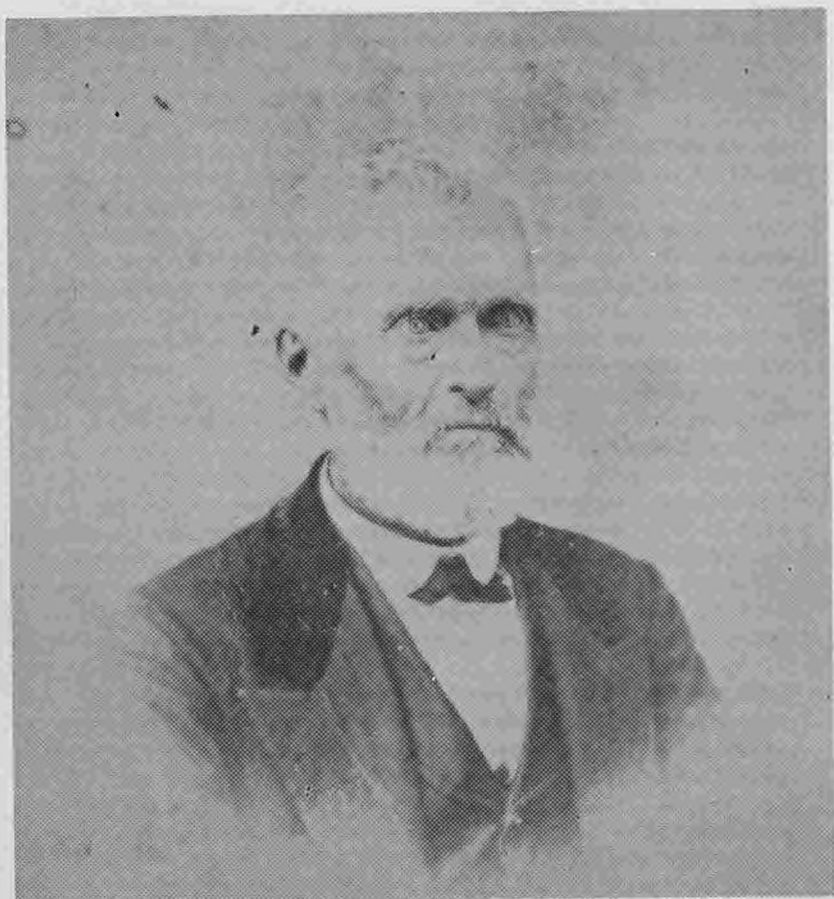
The trustees were empowered to enact ordinances for the town, and the first set was adopted on March 3, 1856.

The first chapter, of these eighty-year old ordinances, was concerned with the office of assessor. His duties, and the procedure for assessment of property for taxation, was prescribed. The second chapter set out the license



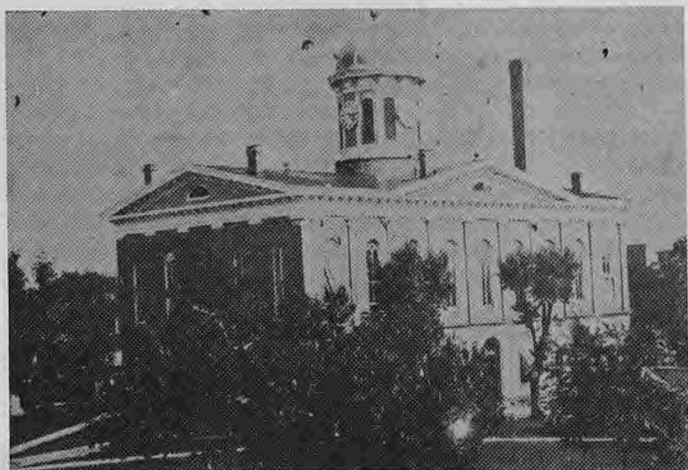
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COUNTY SEAT AND ITS FOUNDER



REV. ROBERT CLARK MANSFIELD,

minister-pioneer who gave, together with James H. Smith, the site for the county seat and courthouse at Mexico, and, below, the historic colonial courthouse, third in county history, erected in 1868.



for confectioners, and the third was devoted to the regulations for quarantine for smallpox. The fourth chapter provided for a constable, and provided his duties.

Chapter V prescribed a variety of misdemeanors. One of these set out a punishment of "ten stripes on the bare back, to be laid on well by the constable instantler" against a slave for getting drunk within the limits of the town.

Chapter VI, devoted to nuisances, regulated the use of fireplaces, chimneys, stoves and flues. Chapter VII provided a license for peddlers, especially clock peddlers. Other ordinances were those pertinent to outlining government in towns of that day.

A new charter was granted by an act of the legislature, on February 17, 1857. This extended the corporate limits from the center of the courthouse square, one-half mile in each direction and changed the town's name to "The City of Mexico." The first mayor under this second charter was Israel Lander.

The town remained under this second charter until 1872, when it was amended by an act of the legislature, giving the city some additional powers, and extending the corporate limits one-fourth of a mile to the east, west and south.

On March 27, 1874, still another charter was approved in the legislature, repealing former charters, though the corporate limits remained the same, and there were few changes in provisions.

This charter remained until March 4, 1892, when, by vote, a third class charter was adopted. Two years before, on March 24, 1890, the corporate limits were extended to include one mile south of the courthouse, three-fourths of a mile north, and three-fourths of a mile east, and the same distance west.

The first deed on record in Mexico, in the vault presided over by Ross C. Ewing, the recorder of deeds in the centennial year, conveyed forty acres of land from William Wood to John Bingle Morris, the frequently referred to "Old Settler of Mexico," for \$202.50.

The first lot sale, conducted by Ackley Day, town and county commissioner, showed Joel Haynes, Mereto Violet, Harrison Newell, James E. Fenton, Joseph Pearson, Thomas Harrison, I. M. Cunningham, Henry B. Gale, James H. McClear, William L. Cave, Jefferson Davis, Franklin Burt, John Wood, James Harrison, John Rothwell, William S. Williams, Edward Baltz, John M. Hicks and Robert McGuire, to be buyers of lots, for a total of \$552.25, with prices ranging from \$5 to \$60.

Additions to the town, aside from the original and donated additions, were first begun to be laid out in 1855, by John P. Clark, and in 1856 by John P. Beatty, L. N. Hunter, John A. Pearson and S. W. Davis, outside of the corporate limits.

The county court reserved two lots, No. 6 and No. 7 in block 6, for a seminary, lot No. 8 in block No. 21, for a school, and the block in the northwest corner of the donated addition, on North Western Avenue and North Olive Street, for a cemetery. The first grave in this cemetery was that of William Cardwell, brother of the county judge, George W. Cardwell.

The present Elmwood Cemetery was laid out after the War Between the

States, and has been in use since 1871. The records in the vault at the Mexico city hall show the first burial permit to be issued in this cemetery to have been for the interment of Dr. St. Vincent Durand, in April, 1871.

Most of the early settlers, in that pioneer period, lived in cabins built with their own hands, and had few conveniences, judged by any of the modern day standards. They had plenty to wear, and wholesome food in abundance. They sat at their tables to eat from pewter dishes, in many cases, but the meat dishes thereon, deer or bear, wild duck or turkey, quail or squirrel, won by the skill of the settler or his sons, are rare and almost unknown delicacies of today.

The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. The keen axe, to build the home, and to provide the fire wood, ranked on a par with the rifle, a necessity to provide food for the table. A fireplace, at one end of the house, was used for cooking, and for warmth in winter for there were no early stoves.

The walls, and sometimes the ceiling, covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and wolf, and sometimes bigger game, added to the warmth in winter. Greased paper windows lighted the early dwellings before windows were available.

The furniture was simple, with each man his own carpenter, and was frequently made with an axe and an auger. The tables and stools were made from puncheons, with legs. The beds were in keeping, and frequently a low bed, for the children, to be pushed under the higher one, for adults, during the daytime, was a space saver.

Clothing for the family came frequently from the spindle and the distaff of the family loom. Gowns were "linsey-woolsey." The chain was of cotton, and the filling of wool. Fabrics were plaid or striped, and the colors, blue, copperas, turkey red, and others, suited the tastes of the makers.

Several varieties of cloth, woven from cotton, were common. These rolls were bought, and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of thread, one the "chain", the other the "filling". The more experienced spun the chain, and the younger the "filling". The more primitive side loom, and an improved frame loom, were in use.

Men and boys wore jeans and linsey-woolseys hunting shirts, butternut or light blue. The men wore buckskins, and the young man, with an eye for a maid, frequently had his fringed. Meal sacks were of buckskin. Caps were of fur, of the fox, the muskrat or the wildcat, tanned with the fur on, and frequently with the tail hanging from the top, for an air of jauntiness. Many families made their own shoes, and both sexes wore moccasins.

Indian corn was an early staple, beaten in mortar for coarse, wholesome bread, in the early days. Johnny-cake and pones were served, with mush and milk a favorite at many meals. The crane in the fireplace, and a Dutch oven, were used in cooking and baking. Greens were much used, with roasting ears, beans, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, from the truck patches. Coffee and tea came high, and was used sparingly.

Maple sugar, and honey, cost about five cents a pound. Butter was the same, and eggs were three cents a dozen. Chickens were seen in all farmyards, and the turkey and the duck were numerous. Wild grapes and plums

added variety to the fare, in season. Nature was generous, and the settlers lived well.

There are many anecdotes of the early days in Audrain County, and here are some of them, of particular interest.

John C. Martin, from Lincoln County, North Carolina, who married Phoebe Allen, and settled northwest of Mexico, in 1830, was a most devout Methodist, who operated the first old fashioned horse mill, and was the organizer and founder of the first Methodist Church group, first religious group in the county, which met at his home, beginning in 1832. Mr. Martin held family prayers, night and morning. But no one could understand them. He used language he alone could interpret.

One of his four daughters married Henry Williams. Henry, at the time, had no coin of the realm with which to pay the minister. He gave him, instead, an old spinning wheel for his trouble. Henry Williams afterward was successful, and prospered, and represented Audrain County in the legislature, in 1870.

John or "Uncle Jack" Willingham, first sheriff of Audrain County, who also collected the revenues, the first year collected \$32, and six wolf scalps.

Of this first administration of Sheriff Willingham, the late W. D. H. Hunter, at an Old Settlers' Association meeting, at the courthouse, in June, 1883, told this story, at the conclusion of an address by Attorney General D. H. McIntyre:

"General McIntyre, in his speech, has told you some incidents of early days, especially of the sheriff, Uncle Jack Willingham. But he has probably overlooked a circumstance which occurred in the same office, during the administration of Jack Willingham as sheriff, and with which his father, Uncle Charley McIntyre, was a prominent participant. Jack had collected the state revenue, and was taking it over to Jefferson City to pay into the state treasury. The amount, I think, was about \$120. On his way, Jack met Uncle Charley McIntyre, going to a neighbor to buy some nice cattle he had selected, and Uncle Charley, wishing to get them on the best terms possible, desired to pay the cash. He learned of Jack that he was taking the money to the capital and immediately entered into a negotiation for a loan. Jack turned the money over to Uncle Charley, and then returned home and in due course of time, Uncle Charley returned the revenue to Jack. Thus, Uncle Charley was accommodated, the state lost nothing. Audrain County came up nobly to her credit, and the sheriff never defaulted." And a further version of this same tale is that Sheriff Willingham swam the Missouri River, before the days of bridges, and with ferries few and erratic, to make his settlement with the state.

On this same occasion, Dr. Hunter, former mayor, editor, and state representative, told this story of his arrival in Mexico, in June, 1851:

"It was just before the dawn of the day, when we reached the town. I could see in the dim twilight, in the midst of the hazel brush, the rudely constructed homes of its early inhabitants—but a half dozen families embraced them all. To those pioneers here it is hardly necessary to say that it was to avoid the greenhead flies, which at that time infested the prairies in every part of the county, that we arrived at that hour. I have seen, at that early day, white or gray horses come into town with blood trickling

apparently from every pore, bitten by greenheads. They were the terror of stock during the day, and night was the only time that horses could travel with comfort, and, in many cases, most of the plowing and other work on the farm had to be done at night.

"But four of five log dwellings stood around the square, John P. Clark, George Cardwell, Charles Ward and Dr. Walton occupied them. John B. Morris lived at the old tavern stand, in the north of town, and many a weary traveler has extended his ride in order to reach its hospitable privileges. Nearby was the home of Alfred Cauthorn, the preacher's paradise. John Willingham lived off the square a few rods, on Monroe Street."

In 1831 an old fashioned horse mill was built by John C. Martin, one and a quarter miles northwest of Mexico. This was the pioneer mill of this part of the county, and although it was inadequate to the demand, it was kept busy many years, from early dawn until sometimes late at night, grinding the small grists of corn which were ever in constant waiting. About 1837 Caleb Williams erected a mill in the northern suburbs of Mexico.

PIONEER DAYS FILLED WITH ADVENTURE

An early day history written about pioneer days in Audrain and four other counties in this section of Missouri, is Rose's "Pioneer Families of Missouri." It was written and published in 1876 by William S. Bryan and Robert Rose, early biographers of that generation, and deals liberally with the life of Daniel Boone, that of the celebrated Indian Chief Black Hawk, and with early days in Missouri.

Only a limited edition was published, and a much fewer number of copies are still existent.

The volume sketches the early history of more than 800 families in the counties of Audrain, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway and Montgomery.

The Rose-Bryan volume, in an illustrated frontispiece, contained the photographs of Daniel Boone, from an excellent likeness painted by Chester Harding, a Boston artist who came to Missouri to paint it in 1820, of Nathan Boone, the youngest of Daniel Boone's nine children; of Major Baughman, the Montgomery County hermit; Mrs. Sam Miller, first Methodist of Callaway County; J. F. Jones, Louis Howell, Irvin O. Hockaday, Francis Skinner, Mrs. Thomas Howell, and Mrs. Rebecca Heald, pioneers of that early day.

In its general historical sketch, the authors describe how the early settlers came principally from the south, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, to build small cabins in the timber, along the water courses, and devote themselves to hunting, trapping and fishing.

"Game was abundant, and hunting not only an exciting pastime, but a remunerative occupation, and pleasure and profit were combined in its pursuit. The game consisted of wild turkeys, and a few bears and panthers. The buffaloes had already taken their departure to the prairies of the distant west," and the historians relate that there is no authentic account of any buffaloes having been seen after 1800, except for an old one and its calf killed near a salt lick, in Dog Prairie, St. Charles County, in 1816.

"Wolves were so numerous and daring that it was almost impossible to raise sheep or other domestic animals, and there being no inducement for

any but hunters and trappers to locate in that region." The development of Audrain was described as slow, with "the larger portion of the land in Audrain County remaining unoccupied and in the possession of the government until 1854, when it was rapidly entered at twelve and a half cents per acre, under the 'Graduation Act'."

In the '50s, too, came the North Missouri Railroad, from the east, first railroad to reach as far as Mexico, and from that time on, growth and progress was rapid. Other Audrain County towns and communities sprang up, along the North Missouri Railroad, now the Wabash, and the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad, now the Alton.

The early historians describe the county streams as small, with "Salt River as the principal one, and it is merely a prairie brook, distinguished by the title of river probably because of its association with streams of much smaller dimensions." The authors describe how the streams, for the most part, "derive their names from the people who first settled upon them," and present this "sufficiently amusing and instructive" version of the naming of Young's Creek, which is quoted in full:

"The next settler in that part of the county was Benjamin Young, who located there in 1822; and Young's Creek was named for him. (This was after an Englishman, Robert Littleby, settled on the fork of Salt River known as Littleby Creek, in 1816).

"Benjamin Young was a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, and had been raised by the Indians, and married a squaw for his wife. In the same county, there lived a woman named Mary Bing, who was captivated by Benjamin's prepossessing appearance, and proposed matrimony to him. Benjamin frankly told her that he was already married to the squaw, but he had no desire to see her carried to an untimely grave from the effects of a broken heart, and if she would whip the squaw she might take him.

"She accepted the proposition, 'cleaned out' the squaw, and claimed her reward. Young was not the man to 'go back' on his word, so he dismissed the squaw and married the white woman. The result proved good, for they lived pleasantly and happily together, and the devotion of his new wife to him increased as they passed down the stream of life together.

"In 1809, Mr. Young placed his wife and worldly goods on a little pony, and started on a journey to Kentucky, which he performed on foot, with his rifle on his shoulder. They lived in Kentucky two years, and then settled in Howard County, Mo., where they lived until 1821, when they removed to what is now Audrain County, and built their cabin on the bank of the stream since known as Young's Creek.

"For many years they were the only persons who lived in that part of the county, and they never saw the face of a fellow creature except when some traveler would get lost and wander that way, or a solitary hunter would stumble upon their humble habitation.

"Colonel Thomas Hart Benton, first U. S. Senator from Missouri, used to stop at Mr. Young's house and pay him a visit whenever he was out on an electioneering tour, and the old hunter felt so much honored by the kind attentions of the great man that he named one of his sons Thomas Benton in honor of him. Benton also sent him a great many public documents, which

he could not read, but would place in prominent positions about the house as ornaments.

"Mrs. Young, who was a very large woman, was almost as good a hunter as her husband, and would frequently go into the woods and camp for weeks at a time on hunting expeditions. She was an excellent bee hunter, and always kept her family supplied with nice, fresh honey.

"When Mr. Young's eldest daughter was married, the wheat from which the bread and cakes for the festive occasion were to be composed, was ground on a hand mill, and the flour bolted through Mrs. Young's muslin cap. They had no sifter or bolting chest, but the muslin cap answered the purpose very well.

"Mr. Young was killed in 1833, by a pet bull. His coffin was made by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, under directions from the widow, who stood by, and told him to make it large and roomy, as her old man never did like to be crowded. It was accordingly made "large and roomy," and the old hunter was buried in a decent and comfortable manner. Let us hope that he sleeps well."

This coffin incident recalls another related by the historians, Bryan and Rose, of Daniel Boone's late years. Shortly after the death of his wife, on March 18, 1813, and her interment on the summit of a beautiful knoll, south-east of Marthasville, in Warren County, overlooking the Missouri River bottoms at that point, the old pioneer marked a place by her side for his own grave, and had a coffin of black walnut made for himself.

"Grandfather Boone," as he was affectionately known at that time, kept this coffin under his bed for several years, and would often draw it out and lie down in it, "just to see how it fit." But finally a stranger died in the community, and Boone gave his coffin to the stranger. He later had another made of cherry, and it, too, stood under his bed, until it received his body for burial on September 26, 1820, when the pioneer was in his 86th year.

Audrain county's early pioneers were sturdy folk. The men in many ways were known for their prowess. It has been well said that Audrain County was hewed out of neighboring counties and the hewing was done by the citizens of the territory that formed the new country. The "Salt River Tigers" played no small part in the stirring events of that early day.

The name of "Salt River Tigers," is said by the late John Gregg, to have originated in this way:—

Just before the organization of Audrain County there was an election held during the month of August, 1836, in the counties surrounding the territory, which was afterwards called Audrain. A number of men who were residing in this territory, and especially in that portion of it now known as Salt River township, with Jack Willingham at their head, desired to vote, and not having a chance to exercise this prerogative at home, they went in a body to the neighborhood county of Boone. Having arrived at the precinct, they attempted to vote for the men of their choice, but the judges refused them the privilege, because they were not legitimate voters. The men, however, insisted upon what they conceived to be their right, and were so pertinacious as well as imperative in their demand, that their votes were recorded. After this was done, the parties mounted their horses and left for their homes. As they were riding away, one of the judges of the election remarked, "Ain't those men tigers?" Hence the sobriquet "Salt River Tigers."

AUDRAIN COUNTY'S THREE EXECUTIONS

The only executions—and there have been no lynchings—in Audrain County history, from 1836 to 1936, were those of Walker Kilgore, for the murder of Dow Willingham, on March 5, 1880, and of the two negroes, Nathan Faucett and Jake Muldrow, for the murder of Octave Inlow, a white man, on April 16, 1880.

Thus, Walker Kilgore is the only white man to have been executed in Audrain County in a century. He was hanged from a scaffold erected by the then Sheriff Harrison Glascock, in the hollow, just east of the railroad bridges at the east limits of Mexico. The negroes were later hanged from the same scaffold.

J. McD. Trimble was then prosecuting attorney, and James Carroll, clerk of the Circuit court, signed the death warrant, Judge Gilchrist Porter, then presiding on the circuit bench, passed sentence, following the jury's verdict, and the sentence was affirmed by the supreme court, on appeal. The supreme court, however, stayed the execution from its original date, of December 5, 1879, until March 5, 1880.

The previous day, John Walker Kilgore was baptized into the Catholic Church, and received final communion, the morning of his execution from Father C. F. O'Leary.

At 12:45 o'clock in the afternoon, he was taken from the jail in a closed carriage, in company with Father O'Leary and another priest, Sheriff Glascock, Deputy Sheriff R. B. Hooten, and Col. R. M. White, then editor of the Mexico Ledger.

The guards, Thomas Coons, Bob Steele, J. W. Spotswood, Robert Armstrong, Bob Self, Jesse Carter, G. B. Null, D. W. Steele, Jack Marshall, James Worley, John Carter, and Ben Warford, followed in an open wagon.

About 3000 men and boys followed the carriage, which went down East Liberty street, half way to the creek, then turned to the right and down through negro town. On the way down Kilgore talked but little, and his gaze was fixed on the cross which he carried.

At 1:10 p. m. he ascended the scaffold, with a firm and steady step. Not less than 5000 persons surrounded the scaffold, some in trees, and some on the railroad bridge. The Ledger account, written by Col. White said, "We even noticed a great many women present."

Kilgore calmly repeated the Lord's prayer, and said, "Into Thy hands, Oh, God, I command my soul." At 1:28, Sheriff Glascock adjusted the rope, tied his hands and feet, put on the Black Cap, and Kilgore bid them all good-bye.

At 1:29, the trap was sprung, and with the drop, the Ledger editor wrote, "You could hear one terrible sob from the vast throng." Sheriff Glascock bowed his head, and the Ledger continued, "though he is a man of nerve, we could see the tears trickle down his cheeks."

Thirty minutes later, the body was cut down by the sheriff, and a brother placed it in a coffin, after the rope was taken from around the hanged man's neck. His neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation, physicians said. His tongue was between his teeth, and was cut slightly.

Discoloration of his face was slight, and his eyes were not closed. He was later buried in the Barnett graveyard, north of Mexico, beside his mother.

In a confession before his death, Kilgore admitted killing Dow Willingham, following a disagreement over disposal of some corn fodder. At his trial, he had maintained his innocence, declaring the shooting was in self-defense.

The Ledger, in its account, said, "There never before was such a crowd in Mexico. Although the day was rather cool, people began to pour in by daylight. Several hundreds came in the day before on the trains.

"The saloons were both closed, not by law, but by a mutual agreement of the proprietors. Ten extra police were appointed, and although the streets were packed with people, no trouble occurred of any kind. Excellent order was maintained by all."

On April 16, when the two negroes were hanged, the same scaffold was used, but erected two rods south of where it had stood before, in the center of the natural ampitheatre, east of the city. The bigget was the same upon which Kilgore was hung, but the trap had been widened to make room for two instead of one. The rope was of the best hemp, boiled in soap suds to make it supple.

The trap on this occasion was sprung at 2 p. m. Jake's neck was broken, and he died, easily, in 12 minutes. Nate died by strangulation, with a wheezing sound described as "terrible." He was pronounced dead in 15 minutes.

When the bodies were cut down, the physicians, with Mexico represented by Drs. Keeton, French, Macfarlane, Rothwell, Rodman and Russell, and assisted by J. F. Llewellyn, "proceeded to experiment on them with an electric battery, to see if they could put life into the corpses."

Thus ended Audrain's only executions, and a Ledger comment of that day, 56 years ago, was borne out. The Ledger concluded: "We trust there will never be another hanging in Mexico. Thanks to the foresight of Sheriff Glascock, both of Audrain's executions have passed off quietly and smoothly without that tumult and excitement which generally attends an affair of that kind. We trust the lesson has been taught plainly in this county that the law must and will be respected. Parties appreciating this, there will be no need of hemp, and Audrain's scaffold will crumble and rot away with age, and not with wear."

CHAPTER III

PROSPERITY DUE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

The Mexico of today, entering the second century of its growth, in the midst of a period of improvement, expansion, and prosperity, owes the brightness of its future outlook to a favored combination of circumstances, which unite industry and agriculture to contribute to the material well-being of its people.

Industrially, the fire brick and fire clay products industry is all important, with the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, the Mexico Refractories Company and the Western Stove Lining plants here at Mexico.

These, with the Harbison-Walker plant at Vandalia and Walsh Brothers and North American plants at Farber, established Audrain County as a leader in Missouri, in the fire clay products industry.

Agriculturally, Audrain County is one of the ranking ones in the state, and leads all Missouri counties in the production of oats and soy beans, and ranks among the first 15 in corn production.

Its agriculture is diversified, and in addition to its field crops, with the legumes and hay crops, there are fruits and berries produced in abundance.

Situated on the watershed and divide between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, Audrain County is slightly rolling, and its streams, all of them small, flow north to the Mississippi, and south to the Missouri.

The soil of the county, black loam of fertility, is productive, and the northeast Missouri bluegrass section, of which Audrain is a center, aids much in the development of the county as a saddle horse center and "capital."

Audrain has an east and west breadth of 42 miles, and an extreme north and south of 20 miles, with an average elevation of 900 feet above sea level. Average precipitation is about 39 inches annually, and Mexico, as the county seat, benefits from the normally beneficial rainfall, that matures crops and farm products.

Since 1930, a succession of dry years curtailed production, with but one normal crop yield in the current decade, and has no prior precedent in county history.

It was under these favorable circumstances, and with progressive leadership throughout its history, that Mexico, as the Audrain County seat, has grown, and endured.

Growth was slow, and the pioneer village progressed hesitatingly, until the coming of the North Missouri Railroad, in 1858, and the Graduation Act, making possible the purchase of homestead land for a "bit" or 12½ cents an acre, in 1854.

In those first twenty years, as an inland village, growth in business and population was slow.

The Campbell Gazetteer of Missouri, published in 1874, records that the railroad's coming "gave vigor to the apathetic town," and roused it "from a Rip Van Winkle sleep."

Pioneer settlers would not subscribe to that early estimate, but growth was rapid from that time, and the county grew in population from 3506 in 1850 to 8075 in 1860. Mexico's growth in the same decade was pronounced, and the city, with a population of 960, in 1860, jumped to 2,602 in 1870, and to 3,835 in 1880.

Since then, by decades, Mexico's population has increased to 4789 in 1890, to 5099 in 1900, to 5939 in 1910, to 6013 in 1920, and to 8290 in 1930, an increase of 37 per cent in the ten years, which set a record in the state for growth in that ten-year period.

Principal industries in the city, now important in the welfare of the community, include the Western Stove Lining Works, established by R. E. Elliott, in 1889; the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, formed in 1910 as successor to earlier local plants; the Mexico Refractories Company, organized in 1930, the Continental Bank Supply Company, formed in 1921, the Continental Bag Company, formed in 1926, and the shoe plant, established here by the Morris Brothers in 1906, and acquired by the International Shoe Company, a few years later.

Other lesser industries also contribute their share to the general prosperity, which make Mexico outstanding as a payroll center.

FIRST STREET CARS HORSE DRAWN

On February 11, 1889, when J. C. Bassford was Mayor of the city of Mexico, the petition for a street car franchise was read for the first time. On March 3rd, the same year, it was granted by the unanimous vote of the entire council. Work was shortly started on the line and in a few months it was completed.

The men who, from the city council books of the period, formed the company were W. H. Garland, H. N. Sawtag and C. W. Squires. There were three cars on the line and all drawn by teams of horses. It seems the plumb of the tracks was anything but perfect and the passengers were frequently called upon to assist the team over a bad grade or help the driver to return the peripetetic car to the track, according to an article published in the Mexico Ledger in 1909.

The line ran out Clark avenue to the Fair grounds through the property of the old Missouri Military Academy. It was not a paying proposition from the first and after one ride the public refused to court death or injury in a similar manner again.

Mexico also considered street car propositions at two other times during the last forty years. In 1889 E. M. Lawder and the late Rhodes Clay petitioned the city for a franchise to conduct a Mexico street car line but the motion was lost. In 1909, the Mexico, Santa Fe and Perry Traction Company were doing the same thing. This line was built from Mexico to Santa Fe. Some grading for a further extension was done but eventually the line was abandoned. It ran several years but the improved highways that were making their appearance discouraged its further development.

HISTORY OF TRANSPORTATION

A trackless prairie only a century ago, Mexico has become a transportation hub for this section of Missouri, with full facilities for travel by rail, bus, hard roads, and, in emergency, by air.

Several hundred persons, in the community and county, make their living through the transportation industry, which has played such an important part in the industrial development of the community.

For, to the railroads, which came first to the county in the '50s, followed by other lines in the '70s, is attributed much of the credit for the rapid development of Mexico, and the settlement and progress made in Audrain County.

With three steam lines today, the Wabash Railway Company, the Alton Railroad, a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, and the Burlington Railroad, using two depots, facing each other at the strategic Jefferson Street crossing, the city is an ideal rail distribution point.

The coming of the North Missouri Railroad Company, now the Wabash line, in 1858, together with the passage of the Graduation Act, or "bit an acre" law, in 1854, caused a rush of settlers into the area, in the late '50s, the '60s, and the '70s.

Audrain County subscribed \$50,000 to this road, in 1853.

The North Missouri Railroad was chartered on March 1, 1851. The company built its road to St. Charles, then followed in the main the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers through the state to the Iowa line, continuing to Des Moines.

The road was completed to St. Charles in August, 1855; to Warrenton, in August, 1857; to Mexico, in May, 1858; to Moberly, in November, 1858, and to Macon in February, 1859.

Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank C. Nocidemus, Jr., today are co-receivers of the Wabash lines, and A. P. Green of Mexico, is a director.

The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern purchased the road in 1872, and it was consolidated with the Wabash lines, east of the Mississippi, in 1879. The company operates 27,661 miles of road in Audrain County.

The Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, the present day Alton road, was built through Audrain County from the east, by October, 1871. The South Branch, or Fulton Branch, built to Cedar City, in Callaway County, opposite the state capital at Jefferson City, was completed on March 6, 1872.

Audrain County issued a \$300,000 bond issue to assist in the financing of this road, and the courthouse records show that the bonds were retired by the early 80s, the files of County Clerk T. C. Cauthorn going back to the administration of County Clerk B. L. Locke to show this.

The main line was constructed through the county at a cost of about \$25,000 a mile, but the Fulton Branch was somewhat more costly, costing about \$30,000 per mile.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad, organized in 1868, purchased the Louisiana and Missouri River road in the early 80s. The B. and O. purchased the Alton, after a few years of receivership, in the late 20s. Daniel Willard is the present head of the system.

The Burlington Railroad built its line into the junction with the Alton at Francis, about 1900, and the Alton-Burlington trains are operated jointly today between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Growth of bus line travel has been by leaps and bounds in the past few years, with the development of the city as a hub of hard surfaced highway travel.

U. S. Highway 54, a trans-continental highway from Chicago to the west coast, over a southwest route, is paved, via Mexico, and state highways 15 and 22, all hardsurfaced, all radiate from the city, together with a network of gravel, farm to market roads.

The Greyhound lines, and the Finley Bus Lines, using one bus station, and the Missouri Transit Lines, using another, are now operating a total of 32 busses daily into the city, most of them trans-continental, with others local, with transcontinental connections.

The hard surfaced roads have proven a boon, too, to motor car use, with the registration for Audrain County, climbing from a few hundred cars, twenty years ago, to several thousand in use today.

Air travel, officially inaugurated a few years ago, is now possible through use of a municipal airport, two miles northeast of the city, or by use of the A. P. Green private airport, a mile south of Mexico.

On its railroads, Mexico has been host to many celebrities. It was only a year ago that President Roosevelt, on tour, stopped for several minutes, in as special train, at Francis, and passed through here.

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, when he visited in this country in 1872, passed through Mexico and Audrain county in a special Wabash train and made a brief stop here. Recently in the Wabash offices in St. Louis, H. E. Watts, years ago telegraph operator for the road in this city, displayed a special time card for the trip of the Grand Duke across the state. The special left St. Louis at 12 o'clock noon Jan. 11, 1872 and arrived in Kansas City the same day at midnight. The train passed through Benton City, Audrain county, at 4:42 p. m., Mexico 5 p. m., Thompson, 5:12, Centralia Junction 5:33 and Moberly 6:35. All of this and other time for the trip were set out in the handsomely printed timecard as a souvenir of the occasion. Incidentally the time shown on the card indicates how much slower the passenger service on the railroads of that day was in comparison with that of the present. St. Louis to Mexico in two hours is the fast time of today, while in 1872 the trip consumed about five hours.

MEXICO HAS EXCELLENT MAYORS

Down through the eighty years since 1856, many of Mexico's most representative citizens have served as its mayor, and chief executive.

The office has been filled, through the years, by citizens interested in the community and its progress and growth, for the remuneration paid, has at all times been small. The office today pays a nominal annual salary of \$100, with \$60 to the councilmen, and this amount in earlier days was much smaller.

Mayor Gus T. Graham, son of a former mayor, E. D. Graham, who served from 1906 to 1910, is the city's Centennial Mayor. Other father and

RECENT MAYORS OF MEXICO



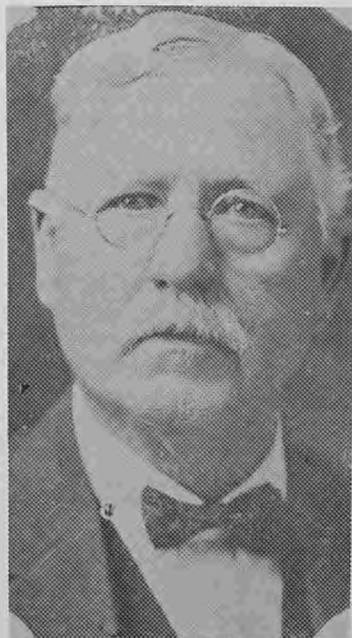
GUS T. GRAHAM
Centennial Mayor, 1936-



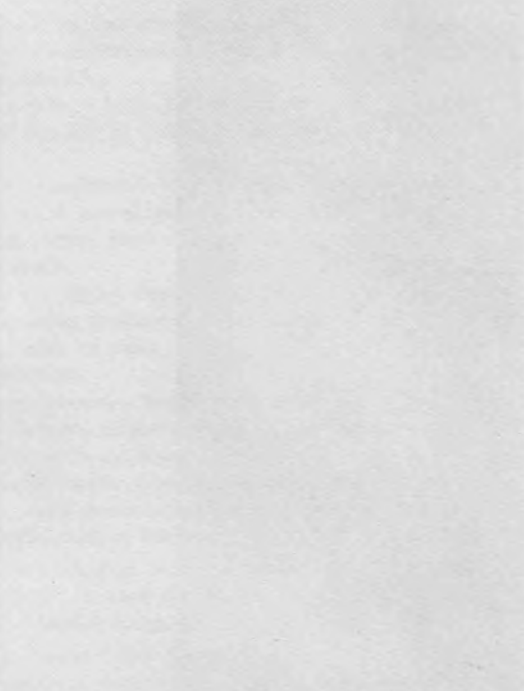
DR. R. W. BERREY
1932-1934



DR. J. FRANK JOLLEY
1930-1932



J. H. JANE
1926-1930



son Mayors have included Joseph Lupton and C. R. Dupton, G. D. and Leslie Ferris, and W. K. and Willard Potts.

Dr. R. W. Bourn, father of Mrs. W. W. Fry, was the city's first mayor, in 1856. In between these men, have come a succession of community leaders, who follow, in the order named. The office during the '70s and early '80s, was a one-year office, but since 1884 the office has been of two-year duration.

The roster of Mexico's mayors:

1856, Dr. R. W. Bourn; 1857, Israel Lander; 1860 to 1872, Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, William Cunningham, Amos Ladd, Joseph Lupton; 1873, G. D. Ferris; 1874, A. R. Ringo; 1875, J. M. Gordon; 1876, R. H. Fowler; 1878, R. H. Fowler; 1879, William Pollock; 1880, James C. Bassford; 1882, William Pollock; 1883, Joseph B. Botkin; 1884, R. H. Fowler; 1886, S. P. Emmons; 1888, G. L. Ferris; 1890, C. R. Lupton; 1892, C. R. Lupton; 1894, C. R. Lupton; 1896, B. C. Johnson; 1898, Warner K. Potts; 1900, Warner K. Potts; 1902, E. E. Jones; 1904, E. E. Jones; 1906, E. D. Graham; 1908, E. D. Graham; 1910, Willard Potts; 1912, Willard Potts; 1914, J. W. Dry; 1916, Dr. J. F. Harrison; 1918, Dr. J. F. Harrison; 1920, Dr. J. F. Harrison; 1922, J. W. Gallaher; 1924, Dr. A. C. White; 1926, J. H. Lane; 1928, J. H. Lane; 1930, Dr. J. F. Jolley; 1932, Dr. R. W. Berrey; 1934, W. A. Debo; 1936, Gus T. Graham.

POSTAL HISTORY REFLECTS PROGRESS

The present Mexico postoffice plant, with its annual receipts approximating \$70,000, is far removed from the early postoffice, presided over by the pioneer merchant, John Bingle Morris.

Mrs. W. C. Stewart, present postmistress, commissioned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, heads a staff of 25 employees. A century ago, Judge Morris conducted the office alone, and frequently carried "the postoffice in his hat," as he carried the letters about, sometimes until he met those to whom they were addressed.

The present federal building, occupied in 1913, when E. S. Wilson was postmaster, and valued at more than \$100,000, is the first federal building here, the postoffice previously occupying several business buildings in the city, successively.

Judge Morris, commissioned late in the administration of President Andrew Jackson, or early in that of President Martin Van Buren, served as postmaster for 15 years, or until 1852. He was followed by James H. Sallee, who served eight or nine years, into the early '60s.

Enoch Hooten and John Jeffries were postmasters during the war and reconstruction years, and perhaps others served during those years.

The record, however, is clear since 1876, and Assistant Postmaster Jeter Crews has gone through the records to establish the term of service for the various postmasters, since that time.

Samuel Grove was named postmaster in 1876, and served until March 10, 1879, when George A. Poteet succeeded him. Mr. Poteet served until April 12, 1883.

The late John Saunders next served five years, with two presidential commissions, the first from President Chester A. Arthur.

It was during his administration that Luther Saunders, when only a boy of 10 years, began work in the postoffice, assisting his father, and he served 41 years in the office, for the longest period of service for any employee in the century history of the local office. Luther was under civil service for 34 years, or after he became 17 or 18 years old, and was employed until 1927.

D. D. Woodward succeeded John Saunders as postmaster, serving only a few months, from March to September, in 1888.

John W. Beatty then was named, for a four-year commission, from 1888 to 1892. Then came the postmastership of E. C. Burkhart, from 1892 to 1894. J. W. (Wick) Mason followed, from 1894 to January, 1897.

Luther M. Morris followed, serving more than a year, until April 15, 1898.

Then W. M. Treloar, former congressman, was named, and served for six years, or until April 1, 1904. It was during his administration that the Treloar Building, now the Dr. G. F. Toalson building, was erected, and the postoffice was moved into it, occupying it until Congressman Champ Clark secured the appropriation for the present federal building.

Previously, the postoffice had occupied the present Joe Wilkins building, on the site of the present Mark Twain Cafe.

Luther Saunders, who stopped school to take a postoffice position as a mere boy, because he was required to take Latin at school when he preferred German, was employed when he was so small he had to stand on a box to distribute the mail.

He recalls when the McKee variety store shared the Wilkins building at that time, and earlier, when the postoffice was on the present Ledger corner. John Saunders, his father, was a Union soldier, who was commissioned to a command in the 53d Regiment of Missouri militia, by Major A. V. E. Johnston, at Hannibal, shortly before the Johnston command was wiped out in the Centralia Massacre, of September, 1864, and he knew U. S. Grant when that future Union commander in chief headed Union troops in the Mexico district.

The postoffice was in the present Ledger building when John Saunders was postmaster, moving to the Wilkins building shortly afterward.

George H. Kunkel followed W. M. Treloar as postmaster, serving eight years, from 1904 to August 15, 1912. The late E. S. Wilson then served a short time, until May 21, 1914.

W. Rufus Jackson was then commissioned by President Woodrow Wilson, and he served for nine years, or until April 19, 1923. Mr. Jackson is now postmaster at St. Louis, being commissioned by President Roosevelt, on nomination by Senator Bennett Champ Clark.

L. M. Gamble succeeded Postmaster Jackson, and served from April 20, 1923 to February 28, 1935, and his administration, of twelve years, is the longest in modern times, and the longest of all time, except that of Judge Morris, the first postmaster.

W. S. Eller was appointed by President Roosevelt in March, 1935, and served until November 15, of that year. Then Mrs. W. C. Stewart was appointed acting postmaster, and served until she received her permanent four-year commission.

It was on August 1, 1879, the records show, too that Mr. Poteet wrote to the postoffice department, saying the work in the office had increased to such an extent that the employment of another clerk had become necessary, to facilitate the distribution and delivery of the mails.

"The cause of the increase," Mr. Poteet wrote, is "First, the location of the Western Division of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad, making an increase in the population of this place of about one thousand that patronize the postoffice department. Second, the addition of two more postal routes from St. Louis to Mexico, and from Mexico to Kansas City, over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, making seven mails received, and seven mails dispatched daily over railroad routes, and four overland routes."

The annual figures showing the receipts for the office the past twenty years, is as follows: 1916—\$22,998; 1917—\$22,853; 1918—\$27,171; 1919—\$23,220; 1920—\$20,080; 1921—\$32,185; 1922—\$33,571; 1923—\$38,853; 1924—\$49,704; 1925—\$57,625; 1926—\$58,699; 1927—\$60,100; 1928—\$67,000; 1929—\$77,136; 1930—\$74,748; 1931—\$63,900; 1932—\$58,743; 1933—\$54,517; 1934—\$54,558; 1935—\$61,747; 1936—\$70,368.

Today, the Mexico postoffice staff includes twenty-six members, plus two custodians of the federal building, and four messengers, and star route carriers, as follows: Mrs. Margaret Stewart, postmaster, Jeter J. Crews, assistant postmaster; Charles G. Head, H. M. Bartels, E. E. Shay, John Wilding, Ralph E. Ward, E. F. Gamble, clerks; Charles Vanlandingham, substitute clerk; H. A. Johnston, John H. Gamble, Lawrence F. Precht, James H. Rodhouse, E. W. Torreyson, city carriers; Grover E. Beumer, Hubert E. Hassler, Geo. L. Kidd, substitute carriers; Charles H. Pulis, Clyde F. Fox, George D. Talley, Frank J. Swanton, Cecil G. Horton, E. K. Hulen, rural carriers; M. H. Dowell, John Kane, Alva Hanna, substitute rural carriers; Thomas H. Tinsley and Tom R. Leonard, colored, custodians; Tom Bailey, mail messenger; W. O. Jennings, Mexico-Jefferson City star route carrier; Joseph Finley, Mexico-Fulton carrier; Robert Finley, Mexico-Paris carrier.

BANK HISTORY GOES BACK TO 1861

For three-quarters of a century of business history, Audrain County, now having six banking institutions in five cities, has had banking facilities to serve its people.

Today, present banks are the Mexico Savings Bank and the First National Bank, at Mexico, and state banking houses at Vandalia, Laddonia, Martinsburg and Benton City.

Banking history in Audrain County, and in Mexico, dates back to 1861, when A. R. Ringo, enterprising Kentuckian, who had newly located here, established a private bank.

This institution, located on the present site of the new Savings Bank, built in 1935, at the southeast corner of the courthouse square, endured through the war years.

In 1867, Mr. Ringo, and others, formed a joint stock company, called the Mexico National Savings Bank, under the state banking law enacted in that year.

A. R. Ringo was the first president, with John E. Dearing as cashier, and S. M. Locke, then a young man of 18, who had helped with the building

of the Ringo Hotel, in 1866, taken into the bank to learn the business, and was named assistant cashier.

Mr. Locke began at that time, sixty years of banking associations, continuing as an official of the Savings Bank, most of the time as cashier, until 1921. He then served as a director of the Southern Bank of Mexico until 1927.

The Savings Bank soon dropped the word National from its name. In 75 years, its entire history has been spent on the same corner, including a few of the earliest at the place of its beginning, followed by several at the corner now owned by F. W. Pilcher, and then owned by M. Y. Duncan, and followed then by its purchase of the corner it occupied for so many years, until its new building was built, a year ago. That corner was purchased from Dr. J. W. Reed.

Presidents of the Savings Bank have included A. R. Ringo, who was mayor of Mexico when he died in 1875, and who served as president of the Bank until 1871; M. Y. Duncan, 1871 to 1876; William Stuart, 1875 to 1887; James E. Ross, 1887 to 1900; W. W. Fry, Sr., 1900 to 1917, R. M. White, 1917 to 1934, A. P. Green, 1934 to 1936, and W. A. Shaw, elected in 1936.

Cashiers have included J. E. Dearing, 1861 to 1875; J. M. Marmaduke, 1875 to 1900; S. M. Locke, 1900 to 1915; J. R. Jesse, 1915 to 1926; S. M. Sharp, 1926 to 1932; W. A. Shaw, 1932 to 1934; and W. Y. Burns, 1934 until the present. First directors were A. R. Ringo, C. T. Quisenberry, R. W. Bourn, J. E. Ross and William Stuart.

The First National Bank, which has had a national bank charter since 1883, dates its beginning to 1873, when the Mexico Exchange Bank was established, with R. W. Tureman as president, and R. R. Arnold, Sr., as cashier. Mr. Arnold served as cashier, and as president of the First National until his death in 1917, a total of 44 years.

First directors of the First National were R. W. Tureman, R. R. Arnold, Edward Rines, B. B. Tureman and James M. Coons. Mr. Tureman and Mr. Arnold continued as bank officers when the national bank was chartered, and J. M. Coons was vice president, with B. R. Cauthorn, assistant cashier. First stockholders, in 1883, were R. W. Tureman, W. J. Botts, Edward Rines, John X. Brown, Joseph Boyd, B. R. Cauthorn, R. R. Arnold, William Steffens, John Sims, J. McD Trimble, John T. Buckner, Dr. W. R. Rodes, Charles W. Baker, B. B. Tureman, John S. Crawford, Jacob Ruloff, J. M. Coons, G. B. Macfarlane and A. H. Buckner.

R. R. Arnold, Jr., youngest son of the elder Arnold, entered the bank's employ in 1898, and served it until his death in 1935, and from 1917, following his father's death, as its president. In 1935 H. H. Bright, of Columbia, was elected president, serving a few months, and being succeeded in the fall of that year by Col. Fred A. Morris, who is also the president of the Mexico Savings and Loan Association.

Two other sons have risen to places of responsibility in the banking business, Morris A. Arnold, the eldest, as president of the First National Bank of Seattle, Wash., since 1907, and John B. Arnold, the second son, as vice president and a director of the Midland National Bank of Billings, Mont.

Other Mexico banks, no longer in existence, include the Southern Bank, organized in 1867, the Farmers and Traders, formed in 1870, the North Missouri Trust, organized in 1903, and the Farmers and Merchants, operating from 1922 to 1934.

The Southern Bank was founded by Charles H. Hardin, later governor of the state, William M. Sims, William Harper, James Callaway and Joseph W. Carson, had Mr. Hardin as president, and Mr. Carson as cashier. Hiram A. Ricketts was later cashier, with Redmond Callaway, assistant cashier. A. D. Jackson, and later his son, C. B. Jackson, served as cashier, and Col. J. T. Johnson was president for many years. This bank wound up its affairs in 1930, a year following a reorganization.

Organizers of the North Missouri Trust included William Pollock, W. W. Pollock, D. H. McIntyre, S. P. Emmons, R. M. White, George Robertson, George A. Ross and R. J. Lawder, with W. W. Pollock, president, and J. C. Mundy, secretary. Mr. Pollock served as its president throughout, except for a year when J. C. Mundy was president. The bank closed on June 4, 1931.

The Farmers and Traders Bank, organized with Henry Williams as President, and R. R. Arnold as cashier, operated for only a few years in the early '70s. J. B. Armstrong was president, and C. F. Merrifield was cashier, of the Farmers and Merchants, during its operations in the '20s and earlier '30s.

Present officers and directors of the First National Bank are Fred A. Morris, president; George Lee, vice president; R. D. Rodgers, Chairman of the board; Judge E. S. Gantt, Dr. P. E. Coil, H. B. Brett, II, and F. J. Wilkins. W. C. Blattner is cashier. Officers and directors of the Savings Bank include A. P. Green, Chairman of the Board; W. A. Shaw, president; Dr. J. F. Jolley, L. M. White, C. C. Heizer, Col. C. R. Stribling, W. Wallace Fry, J. Harrison Brown, H. B. Plunkett, C. W. Baker, vice president, and W. Y. Burns, cashier.

The combined statements of the Mexico banks, which are of unusual strength and solidity, show total resources of \$2,844,883.01, and total deposits of \$2,562,009.50.

The other Audrain communities with sound banking facilities, are served as follows:

Laddonia State Bank, at Laddonia, established in 1931; H. P. French, president; F. S. Johnston, vice president; E. P. French, cashier.

Citizens Bank of Benton City, at Benton City, established in 1906; E. W. Rockwell, president; W. H. Hutcherson, vice president; W. H. Coil, secretary.

Martinsburg Bank, at Martinsburg, established in 1893, G. F. Fennewald, president; Walton Hale, vice president; H. M. Fennewald, cashier.

Vandalia State Bank, at Vandalia, established 1934; C. A. Greenlee, chairman of the board and president; W. H. Ellis, vice president; Miss Maude M. Azdell, cashier and secretary.

CHAPTER IV

THREE COURTHOUSES IN FIRST 100 YEARS

The present Audrain County courthouse, built in 1868, as one of the outstanding examples of Colonial architecture, in this section, is the third shrine of county justice to be erected in Audrain history.

The first courthouse was erected on the south side of the square, just west of the Mexico Savings Bank building, in 1837.

The first county court, composed of Judges James Harrison, James E. Fenton and Hezekiah I. M. Doan, appointed by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, met on February 6, 1837. George W. Turley and James E. Fenton were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of a temporary courthouse on lot 6, block 8.

This was to be a structure of "good white oak hewed logs, one story high, ten feet between floor and 'sealing,' thirty-six feet long, and eighteen feet wide, with a partition of logs through it, making one room twenty-two feet long, two outside doors and one middle door, good walnut batton doors."

There were "four, fifteen light windows, good square joint floor of plank, the 'sealing' to be lathed and plastered with one coat of plastering, cracks chinked, and seamed with lime and sand, with a good roof of shingles. One good chimney of brick, one 'plane' chimney piece and wash board all around said house."

The contract for the building was let by the commissioners "by crying off the same to the 'loest' bidder."

This was done after the commissioners had given notice "by advertising the same upon some of the most public houses in the town of New Mexico."

The first courthouse was completed so that the second term of the Audrain County circuit court, convening on July 10, 1837, was held in the building, with Judge P. H. McBride presiding. The first term of the circuit court, with Judge McBride on the bench, James M. Hicks, sheriff; John Heard, prosecutor, and Joel Haynes, clerk, was held at the James E. Fenton home, on March 13, 1837. The July court session, in that year, was held in the first log courthouse.

Later, on this spot, "Charley Weinand disposed of cake and candy to the little ones," as Hon. W. D. Hunter once said, in an Old Settlers' day address, in 1883.

A second courthouse of brick was begun in November, 1838, and finished in 1839, at a cost of \$1600. It contained four rooms, with the courtroom below, and three rooms above, in the center of the present court housesq uare.

This was after the sale of lots donated to the county had netted enough money to build this courthouse. Judge James E. Fenton, despite his relation to the county as a judge, was awarded the contract for the brick work of the building.

And in that connection, illustrative of the overlapping functions of that early day, successive entries of February 5, 1839, show where Judge Fenton was granted a license to keep a tavern, at a \$10 annual license fee, and was allowed \$22 for services as judge of the court.

Likewise, with the court in vacation, he appointed three justices of the

peace, and a constable in Salt River Township. This without the consent of other members of the court.

This second courthouse was used for three decades, or until after the War Between the States. During that conflict, it was in use as a barracks for troop garrisons, at times, and was damaged.

Dr. Hunter, in the same address, above referred to, described this structure as a "two-story, old style square building with hip roof. From this building was dispensed justice and religion, and in its upper story were the lodge rooms of the orders then in existence in the village."

The third courthouse was then authorized, by the county court judges, and work was begun on June 17, 1868. The estimated cost was to be \$50,000 and at its completion, in 1869, it was found to have cost a total of \$42,870.71.

Of brick, two stories high, containing ten rooms, and the high ceiling, panel walled, courtroom, on the second floor, it is one of the imposing landmarks of the bourbon counties of northeast Missouri.

Its high dome, and town clock, are institutions, and its clock is so much one, that efforts, a few years ago, to inaugurate daylight savings time, went aglimmering when the county court was asked to cooperate to the extent of advancing its hands an hour ahead of "sun time."

The courthouse was entirely redecorated, inside and out, as a federal FERA project, in 1934, and presents a pleasing, wellkept appearance in the Audrain centennial year, which finds it sixty-eight years old.

An inscription, or name plate, on its east facade, tells these facts about its erection:

Erected A. D. 1868

I. Adams, J. B. Morris, T. J. Marshall, Judges Co. Court.

Terrill & Hayes, Builders.

E. P. Cunningham, Commissioner.

B. L. Locke, Clerk,

Audrain County, fifty-second of the state of Missouri's 114 counties to be organized, was named for Major James H. Audrain, of St. Charles, member of the state legislature during the first decade of the state's history.

"Audrain" is a French name, and means "a dweller."

Peter Audrain, father of Major Audrain, was a native of France, and came to America, and to Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary War. The son, James, was born there, on December 29, 1782. He married Miss Mary E. Wells, of Louisville, Ky., on December 23, 1806, and settled at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he became a merchant.

In the War of 1812, he enlisted, and was first a captain and later a colonel of militia. In 1816, after the war, he moved his family to St. Louis in a flat boat. A short time later, he bought a farm on Peruque, or Wig Cheek, in St. Charles County, and erected on it a tread gristmill and a distillery.

He used bulls on the tread mill, and it was soon known as "Bull's Hell

Mill." Major Audrain became a reputable and prominent citizen of St. Charles, and in 1820 was elected to the state legislature from St. Charles County, which then comprised a large area.

Major, also known as Colonel Audrain, died on November 10, 1831, at the residence of Governor William Clark, in St. Louis, first governor of the Missouri Territory in 1812, and a commander of the celebrated Lewis and Clark expedition sent up the Missouri River by President Jefferson in 1805.

In December 17, 1836, when the county of Audrain was formally organized, it was named for him in recognition to his contributions to the early history of this section of the state.

Audrain County was originally organized into five townships, Saling, Wilson, Salt River, Prairie and Loutre. The townships of Cuivre, and then Linn, have since been added to make the present total of seven municipal subdivisions.

Salt River, the largest, contains an area of 153 square miles, and extends the entire north and south width of the county, as its widest point. Loutre and Linn, in the eastern portion, are the smallest, each with 54 square miles in area.

Saling Township, occupying the northwest portion, with Randolph County just west of it, and also adjoining Boone and Monroe counties, contains 77 square miles. Cuivre Township was formed from Prairie Township, before the War Between the States, and Linn Township was formed from Cuivre and Prairie in 1868, to complete the township organization as it exists today.

First elections in the newly formed county were held in 1837 to elect two justices of the peace and two constables. The county court issued its order on February 28, 1837, providing for voting places, and election officials, as follows:

Loutre Township, at the John J. Lorton home, William McCormack and Andrew B. Hays, judges.

Prairie Township, at the Isham Willingham home, Isham Willingham, William B. Evans and Daniel McSwain, judges.

Salt River Township, at the James E. Fenton home, Thomas Kilgore, George L. Smith, John C. Martin, judges.

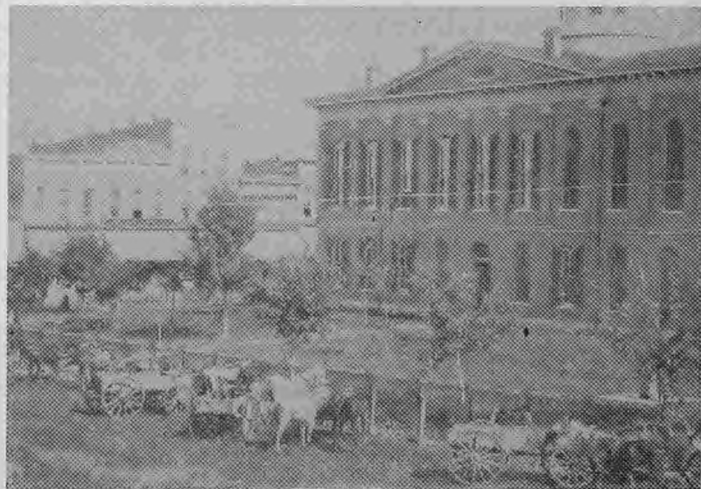
Saling Township, at the home of Esquire Mahan, with Esquire Mahan, Jesse Perkins and Miller Barnes, judges.

Wilson Township, at the home of James Jackson, with James Jackson, Drury Mays, and Thomas Strickling, judges.

Dr. J. I. Kirkland, of near Rowena, was one of Audrain county's best known earlier physicians. Dr. Kirkland was chock full of reminiscences of early events in Audrain and Monroe counties. His recital of how Audrain County secured the Mile-strip in Township Fifty-three from Monroe County is quite humorous in this later day.

Dr. Kirkland says that in the early days, following shortly after Audrain County's organization, the village of Florida was making much pretention toward becoming a city and an agitation was begun to divide Monroe County so that Florida could be made the County Seat of the new county so formed. A Florida man made the race for the Legislature with such a proposed enactment as his platform and, as he made his canvass of the county arguing

VIEWS OF MEXICO'S EARLIER DAYS



Upper photo is one of downtown Washington Street, before the days of paved streets, concrete walks, and electric lights. The sign of the W. F. Hinze Furniture Store, just off the southwest corner of the square, is clearly shown. Lower view of the Audrain County courthouse, when the present shade trees were mere saplings, shows the hitch rack, back in the horse drawn vehicle days.

that the county was entirely too large. His candidacy was, apparently, gaining ground each day and those who thought differently of the proposal were becoming alarmed and a prominent citizen of the west end of the county was prevailed upon to come in opposition to the Florida man. The gentleman did so and made a successful race, admitting that the county was too large and advocating a division. However, as to how that division was to be made he remained secretive. At the next session of the Legislature a law was enacted by which this strip of land was given by Monroe County to Audrain and the pre-election promise of the Legislator that his county would be divided was fulfilled to the vast advantage of Audrain County.

In the musty archives in the vault of County Clerk Thomas C. Cauthorn, some of them now 100 years old, is a volume of commissions issued in the early years of Audrain County's history.

There recorded is the first commission ever issued in Audrain County, on page 1 of the volume, dated on March 20, 1837, and issued to Joseph Pearson, as justice of the peace of Salt River Township, with the commission signed by James Harrison, as presiding judge of the county court. The attest is by Joel Haynes, first county clerk. Pearson, the commission sets out, was "duly elected" on February 28, 1837, at the county's first elections. Judge Harrison was described as "president of said county court."

Less than 30 years later, with the county in the midst of civil war and strife, commissions were issued only when, as and if, a "test oath" was taken. Such as this one, for example, on page 387 of this early volume, administered on December 22, 1864, by the then county clerk B. L. Locke, to Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, "appointed to the office of justice of the peace in and for Salt River Township, until the next general election."

Here is the oath:

"Be it remembered that on this 22d December, 1864, before me, B. L. Locke, clerk of the county court, for said county, personally came W. D. H. Hunter, the within named, and took and subscribed the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of this state, and that he will not take up arms against the government of the United States, nor the provisional government of the state of Missouri, nor give aid and comfort to the enemies of either during the present Civil War, and that he will faithfully demean himself as justice of the peace for Salt River Township, in Audrain County.

"W. D. H. Hunter

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, Dec. 22, 1864.

"B. L. Locke, Clerk."

On at least two occasions prior to the Centennial year, Old Settlers' Associations were formed in Audrain County.

One of these associations, holding an initial meeting in June, 1883, at the courthouse, with Dr. W. H. Lee as chairman, heard addresses by M. Y. Duncan, Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, pioneer citizen, then of Indiana, and Attorney General D. H. McIntyre. C. A. Keeton was secretary.

Early residents to register then, and the year they moved to Audrain County, included: W. H. Stewart, 1853; L. M. Hendrix, 1845; J. E. Chappell, 1851; Silas Wilson, 1852; W. R. Wigginton, 1852; A. G. Turner, 1837; D. M. Hill, 1853; W. A. Williams, 1843; L. K. Crockett, 1847; Josephus Eubanks, 1838; John P. Vance, 1840; J. H. Charlton, 1830; G. L. McIntosh,

1842; J. B. Jackson, 1844; W. T. Winant, 1851; James B. Reed, 1836; Woodford Talley, 1829; J. M. McFaddin, 1840; S. Blankenship, 1837; G. W. Willingham, 1826; W. H. Hook, 1840; N. P. DeJarnett, 1833; R. S. Pearson, 1835; Mrs. E. A. Pearson, 1834; J. H. Byrns, 1832; John Gough, 1852; W. L. French, 1838; I. C. French, 1838; D. H. McIntyre, 1834; Samuel Turner, 1852; B. C. Johnson, 1852; B. Eubanks, 1829.

Again, in 1900, another Old Settlers body was formed, to meet each year on the first day of the street fair. P. M. Morris was first secretary, with R. S. Pearson as first president, and S. M. Edwards, vice president.

The following were present, and were charter members, and the names, age, and year of coming to Audrain, each came to Audrain County, follows:

John A. Charleton, 88, 1833; Geo. W. Willingham, 82, 1823; R. S. Pearson, 73, 1835; John A. Y. Boyd, 76, came to the state in 1830; F. M. Doan, 69, 1834; Alex Carter, Sr., 77, 1848; James M. Poole, 68, 1846; G. R. Poole, 62, 1846; Thomas A. McDonald, 63, 1838; S. M. Edwards, 67, 1856; P. M. Morris, 65, 1855; M. C. Flynt, 55, 1867; Mrs. E. L. Dill, 71, 1835; Mrs. Ely M. Doan, 69, 1830; Mart Bybee, 79, 1839.

AUDRAIN COUNTY—Population of Townships and Incorporated Places, 1840-1930

	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840
County Total	22,077	20,589	21,687	21,160	22,074	19,732	12,307	8,075	3,506	1,949
Cuivre Township	4,752	4,656	4,122	3,820	3,919	3,309	1,480	1,138		
Linn Township	875	959	1,110	1,230	1,349	949	300			
Loutre Township	1,428	1,502	1,735	1,639	1,632	1,455	1,003	461		
Prairie Township	1,383	1,615	1,911	2,052	2,112	1,780	1,191	1,161		
Saling Township	991	1,153	1,441	1,440	1,741	1,597	991	839		
Salt River Township ..	10,996	8,680	8,981	8,188	8,358	7,773	5,602	3,160		
Wilson Township	1,652	2,024	2,387	2,791	2,963	3,869	1,740	1,316		
Inc. Places Total	12,551	9,900	9,290	7,775	7,155	4,742	2,602	960		
Benton City	120	130	233	116	109	64				
Farber	436	363	305	247	272	117				
Laddonia	576	580	614	619	520					
†Martinsburg	530	510	436	345	276	225				
‡Mexico	*8,290	6,013	5,939	5,099	4,789	3,835	2,602	960		
Rush Hill	149	146	168	181	210					
Vandalia	2,450	2,158	1,595	1,168	979	501				
Missouri	3,629,367	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	2,168,804	1,721,395	1,182,012	682,044	383,702

*Mexico population, by wards, 1930: 1st, 1,745; 2nd, 1,519; 3rd, 2,578; 4th, 2,448. †Incorporated as a town since 1910.
‡County Seat.

CHAPTER V

AUDRAIN OFFICIALDOM INCLUDES NOTABLES

Audrain County, in the past 70 years, has been a "cradle" and a "gibraltar" of Democracy, the Democratic party holding a commanding majority in county affairs since the ballot was restored, without restrictions, in the years just after the War Between the States.

The Democratic nomination at the party primary has been equivalent to election at the November general election, and the majority in so-called "normal" years, has been two to one, with variations.

The closest presidential election vote in the county history, since the War, was that of 1928, when Alfred E. Smith carried the county 5,067 to 4,141 for Herbert Hoover, Republican. In 1932, however, when the political pendulum swung far the other way, Franklin D. Roosevelt carried the county over President Hoover, a candidate for re-election, by a ballot of 7301 to 2037. President Roosevelt's majority, when he was re-elected in 1936, was 7405 to 2445, for Governor Landon of Kansas.

In the quarter century previous to the War Between the States, from 1836 to 1860, however, political strength was almost equally divided between the Democratic and Whig parties, and elections were frequently decided by a majority of one and two votes.

In 1840, as an example, James Harrison was the Whig candidate, and James Jackson, the Democratic candidate for the legislature. Harrison obtained the certificate of election, but his seat was successfully contested by Jackson.

In 1842, James Harrison, the Whig, defeated James Jackson, the Democrat, for the seat in the general assembly.

In 1844, the Whigs elected another candidate, Robert Calhoun, who defeated Richard R. Lee, Democrat, for the legislature.

In 1846, the Democrats were victors, Abraham B. Tinsley defeating James Harrison, the Whig, who sought re-election again.

In 1850, the Whigs won again, with Bazel Offutt the election victor over A. B. Tinsley.

In 1854, John R. Crosswhite, Democrat, won the assemblyman's seat over Dr. Thomas Jewell Hardin, the Whig.

But in 1856, Dr. Hardin, then a Native American candidate, defeated A. B. Tinsley, the Democrat, by a majority of one.

In 1858, Mortimer McIlhane defeated A. B. Tinsley, Democrat, for the legislature, and was reelected in 1860. In both races he ran against a regular Democrat.

He attended the legislature and voted for secession, was also at the Neosho special sitting of the legislature called by Governor Jackson and there voted for secession, and was later sent to represent Missouri in the Confederate Congress.

Governor Charles H. Hardin, then serving the senatorial district that included Audrain, and then a resident of Fulton, attended the 1861 session of the Missouri legislature, and voted against the secession resolution.

In the hectic county election in 1860, John B. Morris, W. D. Sumner and John P. Clark were elected judges of the county court, with Alexander Carter, Sr., as sheriff, and M. Y. Duncan, county clerk. Those early records, now in the vault of County Clerk Thomas Cauthorn, show, however, that Judge Sumner, Sheriff Carter and Clerk Duncan refused to take the test oath, and were ousted. B. P. Ritchie was appointed to succeed Mr. Sumner, George O. Yeiser, a lawyer and deputy provost-marshal, was appointed to succeed Mr. Duncan, and John W. Gamble was appointed sheriff in place of Mr. Carter.

There were other instances during the war years, where the test oath interrupted the service of county officers.

Since that wartime decade, however, the Democratic majority has been a decided one. The only Republican officials the county has had, for short periods, have been Judge John S. Gatson, eastern district judge named by Governor Hadley, in April, 1911, to succeed the late H. D. Risk; Marion S. Francis, appointed by Governor Caulfield to succeed E. H. Carter as public administrator in 1931, and O. L. Henegar, of Vandalia, named by Governor Baker to succeed the late Clyde Weaver, as county assessor in 1927.

E. F. Ketter, Republican, was also appointed county surveyor by Governor Hadley, in 1910, to succeed Lawrence L. Winans, who resigned while holding that office, and Judge Fred Naysmith of Vandalia once served as eastern district judge, by appointment.

Turning back the pages of history calls to mind, to older residents, some of the closer political elections, of past years.

One of the closest of these was that between Thomas A. McIntyre, Mexico farmer, long prominent in Audrain politics, and Judge W. W. Botts, for state representative, in 1894.

Mr. McIntyre won by one vote, 1495 and 1494.

In the speech making campaign, on the stump, Judge Botts, then a political novice, compared with the veteran McIntyre, ran his older opponent a real horse race.

With all precincts in except Crow, Mr. McIntyre led by 15 votes. Crow showed a Botts' majority of 14, when its report came in, belatedly, and the Democratic nomination, equivalent to election, went to Tom McIntyre by one vote.

Another thriller was that between E. C. Waters, of Vandalia, and C. F. Clark, of Mexico, for state representative in 1908.

The vote was unofficially given as a tie, and the canvassers were about to resort to lot, as required by law, when the official vote transferred a vote from the Clark to the Waters column, giving the Vandalian the victory by a margin of two votes.

O. W. Wyatt, veteran Democrat of this city, also recalls the congressional convention of 1886. In that year, Judge Robinson and Dick Norton, each with ardent supporters, deadlocked the convention, in the manner of the Al Smith-McAdoo stalemate at Madison Square Garden, in 1924.

Finally a toss of a coin was agreed on to decide the issue. Nat Dryden, advocate of Dick Norton, tossed the coin.

Sol Hulett, Robinson backer, boomed out a roaring "heads." The coin fell "tails", and the nomination, and later the election, went to Norton.

In 1888, as was recently recalled by Mason Creasey, his vote and that of a friend, for R. B. Worrell, decided the nomination over R. N. Armstrong, for councilman in the third ward here, 50 to 48.

And in 1890, the Democratic race for city attorney ended in a tie, with 293 votes apiece for S. W. Bickley and H. N. Moore, and 112 for H. P. Warden. In the "run off", with Warden eliminated, a second tie resulted, and Bickley won the place at a third and final ballot, at the general election, by a small margin.

In more recent times, in the days of the absentee ballot, A. C. Whitson was nominated prosecuting attorney of Audrain County, by the narrow margin of eight votes over Harry Stocks, 2317 to 2309, the result being in doubt until the absentee votes were counted on Saturday following the Tuesday primary.

And still another close one was that for coroner, in 1894, when Dr. N. R. Rodes, just out of medical school, Dr. Clarence A. Rothwell and Dr. Ned Hutton provided the oratorical fireworks, and Dr. Rodes won the nomination by a very small handful of votes, as a margin.

Follows here a record that is as complete as is obtainable from original sources of the county officers who have served Audrain County in official capacities the past century:

Circuit Judges

P. H. McBride, Columbia, March 13, 1837 to March 31, 1841.

John D. Leland, Howard County, March 31, 1841 to Oct. 25, 1848.

William A. Hall, Randolph County, Oct. 25, 1848 to April 30, 1856.

John T. Redd, Monroe County, April 30, 1856 to April 28, 1862.

Gilchrist Porter, Pike County, April 28, 1862 to Oct. 17, 1862.

John I. Campbell, Marion County, Oct. 17, 1862 to April 16, 1866.

Wm. P. Harrison, Marion County, April 16, 1866 to Mar. 4, 1872.

Gilchrist Porter, Pike County, March 4, 1872 to Jan. 24, 1881.

Elijah Robinson, Pike County, Jan. 24, 1881 to Jan. 1, 1887.

Elliott M. Hughes, Montgomery County, Jan. 1, 1887, to July 1, 1903.

Robert D. Rodgers Audrain County, July 7, 1903 to Aug. 19, 1903.

Houston W. Johnson, Montgomery County, Aug. 19, 1903 to January 16, 1905. (Judges Rodgers and Johnson were appointed by Governor Alexander M. Dockery, following the death of Judge E. M. Hughes).

James D. Barnett, Montgomery County, Jan. 16, 1905 to March 10, 1916.

Ernest S. Gantt, Audrain County, March 15, 1916 to Jan. 1, 1927. Judge Gantt was appointed by Governor Elliott W. Major, then was elected in 1916, and again in 1922.

Emil Roehrig, Warren County, Jan. 1, 1927 to Jan. 1, 1929. Judge Roehrig was appointed by Governor Sam A. Baker on Judge Gantt's elevation to the state supreme court bench.

William C. Hughes, Montgomery County, Jan. 1, 1929, to date.

Judges McBride, Leland and Gantt, who have presided over the Audrain County circuit court, later served as members of the state supreme court.

Judges E. M. Hughes and J. D. Barnett died while in office. As the Audrain centennial was observed, Judges Rodgers and Gantt, the only distinguished members of the Audrain bar to serve as circuit Judges, are the only living former circuit jurists in the district.

Probate Judges

George B. MacFarlane, later a supreme Court justice, appointed by Governor Gratz Brown, June 1, 1872, to Jan. 15, 1875, when he resigned. This office was established by law in 1872, and previously, the county court handled probate matters.

Samuel M. Edwards, appointed by Governor Charles H. Hardin, Jan. 15, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1903.

W. W. Botts, Jan. 1, 1903 to Jan. 1, 1919.

Easton Adair Shannon, Jan. 1, 1919 to Jan. 1, 1931.

Jefferson Davis Greer, Jan. 1, 1931 to date. Judge Greer, a Christian minister, was the first probate judge to be elected other than a member of the legal profession.

County Clerks

1837, Joel Haynes; 1838 to 1856, J. B. Morris; 1856, M. Y. Duncan; 1860, M. Y. Duncan; 1861, G. O. Yeiser, appointed; 1862, B. L. Locke; 1864, B. L. Locke; 1865, Robert Jeffries; 1866, B. L. Locke; 1870, B. L. Locke; 1874, B. L. Locke; 1878, B. L. Locke; 1882, B. L. Locke; 1886, J. V. Williams; 1890, J. V. Williams; 1894, James S. Snidow; 1898, Mrs. J. S. (Clara) Snidow. Mrs. Snidow was the first woman to be elected to county office in the state, being nominated at a special primary after her husband's death, which came after his renomination, in the spring of 1898. 1902, E. H. Carter; 1906, E. H. Carter; 1910, John B. Graham; 1914, R. B. Cauthorn; 1918, R. B. Cauthorn; 1920, S. P. Cunningham; 1922, S. P. Cunningham; 1926, S. P. Cunningham; 1930, Thomas C. Cauthorn; 1934, Thomas C. Cauthorn.

Circuit Clerks

1837, Joel Haynes; 1838, J. B. Morris; 1845, J. P. Clark; 1857, Silas Wilson; 1862, John P. Clark, appointed; 1866, John P. Clark; 1870, James Carroll; 1878, James Carroll; 1882, James Carroll; December, 1882, John Steele; 1884, Benjamin C. Johnson; 1890, Benjamin C. Johnson; 1894, Pleasant M. Morris; 1898, James C. Buckner; 1902, William H. Morris; 1910 to 1930, E. F. Elliott; 1930 and 1934, Clarence W. Baker.

Recorder of Deeds

This office was connected with the circuit clerk's office until 1870.

1870, John Gregg; 1874, John Gregg; 1878, John Gregg; 1882, Thomas T. Torreyson; 1886, Thomas T. Torreyson; 1890, J. H. Minor; 1894, C. H. Bruce; 1898, Joseph T. Williams; 1902, Samuel E. Kindall; 1906, A. H. Whitney; 1910, A. H. Whitney; 1914, J. W. Stephens; 1916, Mrs. Nettie M. Stephens, appointed to succeed her husband at his death; 1918, Mrs. Nettie M. Stephens; 1922, D. E. Woodworth; 1926, D. E. Woodworth; 1930, D. E. Woodworth; 1934, Ross C. Ewing.

Treasurers

1837, John A. Henderson; 1838, William White; 1842, William White; 1846, William White; 1850, William White; 1854, William White; 1856, George W. Cardwell; 1860, George W. Cardwell; 1862, George W. Cardwell; 1864, George W. Cardwell; 1866, L. P. Payne; 1868, John G. Coil; 1870, John G. Coil (died November 15, 1871); 1871, Thomas J. Marshall; 1874, Thomas J. Marshall; 1876, Thomas J. Marshall; 1878, Thomas J. Marshall; 1880, A. G. Turner; 1882, A. G. Turner; 1884, Dr. W. H. Lee; 1888, T. H. Marshall; 1890, James A. Abbey; 1892, James A. Abbey; 1894, Flavel V. Gentry; 1896, Flavel V. Gentry; 1898, James H. Sallee; 1900, James H. Sallee; 1902, William H. Turner; 1904, William H. Turner; 1906, Noble Barnes; 1908, Noble Barnes; 1912, H. H. Grafford; 1916, Henry H. Grafford; 1920, J. C. Ringo; 1924, Mabel Grafford; 1928, Mabel Grafford; 1932, Mabel Grafford. This office was combined with that of the collector of revenue, in 1936, under a statute of 1933.

Assessors

1852, Reuben M. Canterbury; 1854, Joel Haynes; 1856, Laban T. Brown; 1858, B. P. Ritchie; 1860, John J. Steele; 1862, Robert H. Jeffries; 1864, W. D. Campbell; 1866, H. H. Crooks; 1868, H. H. Crooks; 1870, William H. Wallace; 1872, John W. McKee; 1874, Thomas T. Torreyson; 1876, Thomas T. Torreyson; 1878, John W. Beatty; 1880, John W. Beatty; 1882, John W. Beatty; 1884, John W. Beatty; 1886, John Y. McLean; 1888, John Y. McLean; 1892, James A. Harrison; 1894, James A. Harrison; 1896, Taylor N. Berrey; 1900, James M. Sipple; 1904, W. Rufus Jackson; 1908, Thomas J. Kelso; 1912, Thomas J. Kelso; 1916, S. T. Torreyson; 1920, S. T. Torreyson; 1924, S. T. Torreyson; 1928, H. Baker Barnes; 1932, H. Baker Barnes; 1936, H. Baker Barnes.

Sheriffs

1837, James Jackson, appointed, but refused to serve. 1837, James M. Hicks; 1838, Jack Willingham; 1840, A. B. Tinsley; 1842, A. B. Tinsley; 1844, A. B. Tinsley; 1846, Samuel B. Gass; 1848, Samuel B. Gass; 1850, Joel Haynes; 1852, Joel Haynes; 1854, William Hendrix; 1856, Franklin Cave; 1858, Franklin Cave; 1859, Alexander Carter, Sr.; 1860, Alexander Carter, Sr., (ousted because of not taking oath); 1862, John W. Gamble (appointed by Governor W. P. Hall, Feb. 26, 1862); 1862, Amos Ladd; 1864, Amos Ladd; 1865, Hamilton Hall (appointed by Governor Fletcher, April 17, 1865); 1866, Joseph W. (Kit) Carson; 1868, Joseph W. Carson; 1870, William H. (Kern) White; 1872, John J. Steele; 1876, H. Glascock; 1878, H. Glascock; 1880, D. D. Woodward; 1882, D. D. Woodward; 1884, John W. Atchison; 1886, John W. Atchison; 1888, G. W. Adams; 1892, Joseph N. Stephens; 1894, Joseph N. Stephens; 1896, M. N. Melson; 1898, M. N. Melson; 1900, Quincy James; 1902, Quincy James; 1904, Price Johnson; 1908, J. B. Woolery; 1912, J. William Barnett; 1916, James G. Ford; 1920, Chal L. Blum; 1923, J. Ernest Blum; 1924, C. M. Fox; 1928, C. B. Kennan; 1932, E. S. Haycraft; 1936, Paul Hammett.

County Court Judges

1837—Appointed, James Harrison, James E. Fenton and Hezekiah J. M. Doan; 1838—First general election—James E. Fenton, Jonah B. Hatton, George W. Cardwell; 1840—James E. Fenton, Jonah B. Hatton, George W. Cardwell; 1842 and 1844—William H. Lee, Robert Calhoun, Joel Haynes; 1846—William H. Lee, James Jackson, Bazel Z. Offutt; 1852—John A. Pearson, James Jackson, Alfred Howe; 1854—John A. Pearson, Robert Calhoun, James Jackson; 1856 and 1858—John A. Pearson, Richard Phillips, Absalon Hicks; 1860—J. B. Morris, John P. Clark, E. B. Cunningham; 1862—John B. Morris, Norman Lackland, B. P. Ritchie, W. D. Sumner was elected, but failed to subscribe to the test oath, and B. P. Ritchie succeeded him after the seat was declared vacant; 1864—Norman Lackland, B. P. Ritchie, John B. Morris; 1866 and 1868—Increase Adams, J. B. Morris, B. H. Wilder; 1870—Increase Adams, B. H. Wilder, T. J. Marshall; 1872 and 1874—J. B. Morris, B. H. Wilder, U. H. Owings; 1876—A. J. Douglas, W. H. Stuart, B. P. Ritchie; 1878—A. J. Douglass, John T. Botts, William J. Mason; 1880 and 1882—A. J. Douglass, E. L. Grigsby, R. Creed Carter; 1884—A. J. Douglass, John A. Guthrie and M. L. Rafferty; 1886—John A. Guthrie, M. L. Rafferty and M. C. Flynt; 1888—John A. Guthrie, Martin C. Flynt and Samuel E. Kendall; 1890—M. C. Flynt, S. E. Kendall, and Joseph D. Smith; 1892—M. C. Flynt, Joseph D. Smith and J. J. Alexander; 1894—M. C. Flynt, John J. Alexander, and Joseph D. Smith; 1896—M. C. Flynt, Guy McCune and Henry T. Spurling; 1898—James E. Sims, Guy McCune and Henry T. Spurling; 1900—James E. Sims, Guy McCune and James A. Lewis; 1902—James E. Sims, James Heaton and James A. Lewis; 1904—James E. Sims, James Heaton and Baker Barnes; 1906—J. W. Smith, J. D. Sutton and Baker Barnes; 1908—Alexander Carter, Jr., J. D. Sutton and S. C. Groves; 1910—Alexander Carter, S. C. Groves and John S. Gatson, Republican, appointed to succeed H. D. Risk, deceased; 1912—Alexander Carter, Jr., John W. Beagles, and Charles C. Bledsoe; 1914—Alexander Carter, Jr., John W. Beagles and Charles C. Bledsoe; 1916—Alexander Carter, Jr., J. W. Renner, and Charles C. Bledsoe; 1918—S. C. Groves, J. W. Renner, and George A. Pollard; 1920—S. C. Groves, John S. Gatson, Republican and George A. Pollard; 1922—S. C. Groves, J. W. Beagles and J. J. Walker; 1924—S. C. Groves, J. W. Beagles and J. J. Walker; 1926—Charles C. Bledsoe, J. E. Northcutt and C. M. Berrey; 1928—Charles C. Bledsoe, J. E. Northcutt and C. M. Berrey; 1930—C. M. Berrey, J. E. Northcutt and E. L. Spurling; 1932—C. M. Berrey, Victor DeTienne, and J. J. Wakefield; 1934—John J. Wakefield, Victor DeTienne, and J. A. Edwards; (Judge DeTienne died during 1936, and E. G. Apel was appointed by Governor Guy B. Park to serve the unexpired term); 1936—John J. Wakefield, J. A. Edwards and E. G. Apel.

County Surveyors

First county surveyor to affix his signature to the early surveys found in the vault of Recorder of Deeds, Ross C. Ewing, was Joseph C. Offutt, in 1851. Since that time the succession has been uninterrupted.

Before the year 1851, the early plats were signed by the "chain carriers,"

or those who carried the chains for the surveys for the fifteen years of county history from 1836 to 1851. Frequently these signatures were accompanied with the explanation, "by consent," or "by agreement."

Among the early signatures set out in this way during those first years were those of: Joseph Smith and William Stone, John P. Vance and William I. Berry, George W. Berry and William M. Sims, James Smith and Barnett McDavid, William Gardner and Thomas Pulis, Thomas Stone and Grandville Williams, John Hoover and John M. Allen, Lot Williams and John M. Allen, James W. Kilgore and Lloyd Eubanks, Cornelius Garner and William Woods, Houston Canada and F. M. Connelly, James Brown and Curtis F. Gentry, Robert A. Angell and Creed T. Smith, David Leach and James Guy, John S. Caldwell and Richard A. Byrns. George W. Willingham and John Willingham.

The first plat to be signed was Number 11, signed by Joseph Smith and William Stone, and covered the land surveyed for William Brown and Shelton Pearson in Section 3, Township 51, Range 8, on January 4 and 5, 1849, and was the first to be signed. The previous ten plats in this earliest plat book were unsigned in any way.

The surveyors, since 1851: 1851, Joseph C. Offutt; 1856, John P. Jackson; 1859, Oliver C. Cunningham; 1866, Thomas H. Susick; 1867, Myron Shepard; 1870, Hamilton Greer; 1871, Thomas W. Carter; 1876, J. N. Bassett; 1880, C. D. Rodgers; 1884, C. D. Rodgers; 1888, C. D. Rodgers; 1892, C. D. Rodgers; 1894, Charles K. Allen; 1896, R. S. McKinney; 1900, R. S. McKinney; 1904, R. S. McKinney; 1908, Laurence L. Winans; 1910, E. F. Ketter, Republican appointed by Governor Hadley to succeed L. L. Winans, resigned; 1912, R. S. McKinney; 1916, R. S. McKinney; 1920, R. S. McKinney; 1922, Moss M. Edwards; 1924, Moss M. Edwards; 1928, Moss M. Edwards; 1932, Moss M. Edwards; 1936, Moss M. Edwards.

Public Administrators

Early records in the office of the Audrain County probate court, show that probate matters, until the year 1865, were attended to by the county court, as a part of its duties of state.

First records pertaining to the appointment of a public administrator appear in 1865, and on September 5, 1865, the then county clerk records the naming of H. A. Purdy as such public administrator. Mr. Purdy gave bond at that time, and additional bond, as required by the court, at a later date, in 1867, and apparently served until 1872.

In that year the probate court was established, with Judge G. B. MacFarlane serving until 1875. Judge MacFarlane was a distinguished jurist, later appointed to the supreme court bench by Governor D. R. Francis, in 1890, was elected to the bench in 1892, and was serving in that capacity at his death in 1898.

It was during Judge MacFarlane's administration as probate judge that James R. Williams was public administrator, and it was during their administration, too, that the state legislature, on March 19, 1874, enacted a law that provided for appointment of the clerk of the probate court. Judge MacFarlane appointed Mr. Williams to this position as well, and he was so named on April 9, 1874.

The succession of public administrators since that time is clearly traceable, in the records, with the late John W. Howell holding the office for the greatest length of time, for the twenty years, from 1908 to 1928.

The administrators served in this order: 1865, H. A. Purdy; 1872, James R. Williams; 1876, Daniel E. Shea; 1880, George Robertson; 1884, Warren B. McIntire; 1888, Joseph T. Williams; 1890, Joseph T. Williams; 1892, Joseph T. Williams; 1896, Joseph E. Jesse; 1900, Joseph E. Jesse; 1904, E. A. Shannon; 1908, John W. Howell; 1912, John W. Howell; 1916, John W. Howell; 1920, John W. Howell; 1924, John W. Howell; 1928, Fred B. Kent; 1930, E. H. Carter; 1931, Marion S. Francis (Republican, appointed to succeed E. H. Carter, deceased; 1932, William S. Eller; 1936, W. S. Eller.

School Commissioners

See Chapter on Education In Audrain County.

Coroners

The records are available for this office after 1866. 1866, Joseph Lupton; 1868, W. W. Culver; 1870, Joseph Lupton; 1876, Dr. S. N. Russell; 1878, Dr. J. H. Terrill; 1880, Dr. W. W. Rodman; 1882, Dr. W. H. Lee; 1884, Dr. E. S. Cave; 1886, Dr. E. S. Cave; 1888, Dr. E. S. Cave; 1890, Dr. E. S. Cave; 1892, Dr. J. R. Fritts; 1894, Dr. N. R. Rodes; 1896, Dr. N. R. Rodes; 1898, Dr. E. McD. Bridgford; 1900, Dr. E. McD. Bridgford; 1902, Dr. W. W. Macfarlane; 1904, Dr. W. H. Douglass; 1906, Dr. Paul E. Coil; 1908, Dr. Paul E. Coil; 1912, Dr. Robert C. Strode; 1916, Dr. R. W. Berrey; 1920, Dr. R. C. Strode; 1924, Dr. S. C. Adams; 1928, Dr. E. McD. Bridgford; 1932, Dr. W. K. McCall; 1936, B. M. Marlow, first layman to hold the office since the incumbency of Joseph Lupton.

Prosecuting Attorneys

Prosecuting attorneys, like the circuit judge, were circuit attorneys for the first years of Audrain County history. John Heard was the first county prosecutor, and James B. Abernathy was the circuit attorney in 1840 when the first murder indictment was returned by a grand jury, in the death of George Eubanks.

The early records, in the vault of Circuit Clerk C. W. Baker, for the first thirty years of Audrain court procedure, show that Judge P. H. McBride appointed John Heard as attorney for the fourth judicial circuit, when court first convened here on March 13, 1837.

Other circuit attorneys, to serve, as shown at two-year intervals, were the following: 1838, James R. Abernathy. 1840, James R. Abernathy; 1842, J. M. Gordon; 1844, J. M. Gordon; 1846, J. M. Gordon; 1848, J. M. Gordon; 1852, Charles H. Hardin; 1854, B. Gordon, pro tem; 1854, R. T. Pruitt; 1856, T. Van Swearingen; 1858, D. H. Mop; 1860, W. H. Hatch; 1863, John A. Hockaday; 1865, J. M. Gordon; 1866, W. M. Boulware.

Since 1866, the Audrain County prosecutors, as elected for two-year terms, and including many of the outstanding lawyers of the Audrain community, follow:

1866, C. C. Ricketts; 1870, R. E. Daggett; 1871, S. M. Edwards; 1872,

D. H. McIntyre; 1874, D. H. McIntyre; 1876, J. M. Gordon; 1878, J. McD. Trimble; 1880, J. McD. Trimble; 1882, Thomas B. Buckner; 1884, Thomas B. Buckner; 1885, George Robertson (appointed by Governor Marmaduke); 1886, W. S. Mosby; 1888, Frank R. Jesse; 1890, Frank R. Jesse; 1892, James G. Trimble; 1894, James G. Trimble; 1896, Robert D. Rodgers; 1898, Robert D. Rodgers; 1900, Howard L. Bickley; 1902, Howard L. Bickley; 1904, John D. O'Rear; 1906, John D. O'Rear; 1908, E. S. Gantt; 1910, E. S. Gantt; 1912, Alonzo C. Whitson; 1914, Alonzo C. Whitson; 1916, Robert D. Rodgers; 1918, Robert D. Rodgers; 1920, Frank Hollingsworth; 1922, Frank Hollingsworth; 1924, Robert D. Rodgers; 1926, A. C. Whitson; 1928, J. W. Buffington; 1930, J. W. Buffington; 1932, Joseph M. Bone, Jr.; 1934, Joseph M. Bone, Jr.; 1936, Latney Barnes.

Collectors

1837, John Willingham.

After the first term in office, the records are compiled since 1872.

1872, B. R. Cauthorn; 1874, B. R. Cauthorn; 1876, John J. Steele; 1878, B. F. Dobyns; 1880, B. F. Dobyns; 1882, J. T. Nelson; 1884, J. T. Nelson; 1886, R. P. Hopkins; 1888, R. P. Hopkins; 1890, John W. Atchison; 1892, Joseph E. Jesse; 1894, James W. Dowell; 1896, James W. Dowell; 1898, John T. Leeper; 1900, Albert Harrison; 1902, Albert Harrison; 1904, T. F. Roden; 1906, T. F. Roden; 1910, S. A. Pulis; 1914, Charles T. Powell; 1918, C. P. Arnold; 1922, T. P. Noel; 1926, B. R. Middleton; 1930, F. Edwin Pollard; 1934, F. Edwin Pollard. Mr. Pollard was the first collector of revenues to be reelected since the office was made a four-year one.

State Representatives

During the past one hundred years Audrain has been served in the state legislature by some of its finest, and most substantial citizens.

James Jackson, who lived in Wilson Township, was the first to represent Audrain in the general assembly. He was elected in 1838. At the next election, in 1840, he and James Harrison, of the same township, contested for the seat, and Mr. Jackson was seated. Mr. Harrison was elected at the next election.

Mortimer McIlhaney, of Salt River Township, served the longest of any member of the lower house, elected from Audrain, in the 19th century. He served three terms, but not in succession. He first served two terms, from 1858 to 1862, and was again elected in 1872, after the war.

Judge E. A. Shannon and Judge W. W. Botts, both of whom also served the county as probate judge, are the only two Audrain representatives to serve three successive terms, Judge Shannon serving in the general assembly for the 1913, 1915 and 1917 sessions, and Judge Botts for those in 1919, 1921 and 1923.

As the county seat township and largest population center, Salt River Township, has furnished more representatives in the assembly than any other township, with 21. Wilson Township comes next with six, and Saling follows, with five. Cuivre Township has three, Linn Township one, and there have been no representatives from Prairie and Loutre townships, according to the records.

JEFFERSON STREET IN COUNTY SEAT TODAY AND IN 1881



Audrain County citizens of 55 years ago boasted of the wonderful developments of Mexico, their county seat, much as we do today. Above is shown a view of Jefferson Street, on the east side of the courthouse square, looking south, showing the new Mexico Savings Bank Building, right foreground, and, below, the same view in 1881, showing the Ringo Hotel, right, and bridge to the Central Hotel, then in the Greer Building.

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Representatives who have served Audrain in the legislature and the year of their election, follow:

- James Jackson, Wilson Township, elected 1838.
James Harrison, Wilson Township, elected 1840. (Unseated on contest).
James Jackson, Wilson Township, elected 1840. (Seated on contest).
James Harrison, Wilson Township, 1842.
Robert Calhoun, Salt River Township, 1844.
A. B. Tinsley, Wilson Township, 1846 and 1848.
B. Y. Offutt, Salt River Township, 1850.
L. R. Venable, Saling Township, 1852.
John R. Crosswhite, Saling Township, 1854.
Thomas Jewell Hardin, Salt River Township, 1856.
Mortimer McIlhaney, Salt River Township, 1858 and 1860.
James Harrison, Wilson Township, 1862.
W. H. D. Hunter, Salt River Township, 1864.
B. P. Ritchie, Saling Township, 1866.
John D. Macfarlane, Salt River Township, elected 1868. (Ousted because of illegal registration).
Milton F. Simmons, Salt River Township, elected October 6, 1869, to fill unexpired term.
Henry Williams, Salt River Township, 1870.
Mortimer McIlhaney, Salt River Township, 1872. (Speaker of the House, 1873-1874.)
Z. J. Ridgeway, Wilson Township, 1874. (Died in office.)
D. H. McIntyre, Salt River Township, 1876 and 1878.
Charles G. Daniel, Cuivre Township, 1880.
George W. Batterton, Saling Township, 1882.
William H. Kennan, Salt River Township, 1884.
R. Creed Carter, Wilson Township, 1886.
C. F. Clark, Salt River Township, 1888.
Andrew B. Medley, Linn Township, 1890 and 1892.
Thomas A. McIntyre, Salt River Township, 1894.
James Bradley, Salt River Township, 1896.
C. F. Clark, Salt River Township, 1898.
Rodes Clay, Salt River Township, 1900 and 1902. (Died in office.)
Col. Green Clay, Salt River Township. Appointed to fill unexpired term.
Walter Burch, Salt River Township, 1904 and 1906.
E. C. Waters, Cuivre Township, 1908 and 1910.
E. A. Shannon, Salt River Township, 1912, 1914, and 1916.
W. W. Botts, Salt River Township, 1918, 1920 and 1922.
John B. Crum, Cuivre Township, 1924 and 1926.
Raymond E. Cox, Wilson Township, 1928 and 1930.
Dr. J. G. Moore, Salt River Township, 1932.
F. B. DeTienne, Cuivre Township, 1934.
Suggett L. Edwards, Salt River Township, 1936.

CHAPTER VI

GOVERNOR CHARLES H. HARDIN

One of Audrain County's most distinguished citizens has been the Hon. Charles Henry Hardin, circuit attorney, state senator, college trustee, benefactor, public spirited citizen, and the twenty-second governor of Missouri.

He lived from 1820 to 1892—through the first half century and more of Audrain County's development, and his influence was one of the outstanding ones for growth and progress. An extended account of his life, and achievements, is essential to a Centennial volume devoted to the county in which he lived.

The Hardin family, formerly le Hardi, a French Huguenot family, came to Virginia, where Charles Hardin, father of the Governor, was born in London County, moving to Kentucky, with his widowed mother, in 1801. In 1820, he moved to Howard County, Missouri, and in 1821, to Columbia. There, he was one of two first chosen deacons in the Missionary Baptist Church, and served as the first postmaster at Columbia. A great admirer of Henry Clay, he was displaced during the Andrew Jackson administration. He died August 20, 1830.

The mother of Governor Hardin was Hanna Jewell, a sister of William Jewell, prominent Columbia physician and citizen, and the founder of William Jewell College, at Liberty. She died May 10, 1861, and was laid to rest in the Jewell Cemetery, near Columbia.

Charles Henry Hardin was born in Trimble County, Kentucky, on July 15, 1820. He was educated in the schools at Columbia, his childhood home, then attended the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, from 1837 to 1839. There he was a brilliant scholar, and his progress in Latin was termed "unprecedented" by his teachers. From 1839 to 1841, he attended Miami University, at Oxford, O., receiving his A. B. degree there in 1841. Later, this institution conferred the degree of A. M. on him, and William Jewell College gave him the degree of LL. D. At Miami University he was also one of the eight student founders of Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

Members of his family included Mary E., eldest sister, who married Dr. T. R. H. Smith, for many years superintendent of the Fulton Hospital. Another sister, Arethusa Jewell, married John F. Stone, talented Columbia lawyer, and, after his death, later married Capt. Andrew Harper, St. Louis. A brother, Thomas Jewell Hardin, was an agriculturist and stock raiser, and was elected, as a Whig, by one vote, to represent Audrain County in the general assembly in 1856. Another brother, Walter, died when 19, and a sister died in infancy.

As a young attorney, he established his practice in Fulton. On May 16, 1844, Mr. Hardin married Miss Mary B. Jenkins, daughter of Theodorick and Eliza Duncan Jenkins, of Boone County. Mrs. Hardin was of Scotch ancestry.

In 1848, Mr. Hardin was elected circuit attorney for the second judicial circuit of Missouri, composed of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Howard, Randolph and Macon counties. He served four years, and his record is that no indictment he prepared was ever quashed.

In 1852, 1854 and 1858, he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly from Callaway County. In 1855, though a Whig, and the legislature was Democratic, he was named one of three to codify the Missouri statutes. For ten years, during this decade, he was a member and secretary of the Fulton Hospital board. In 1860, he was elected senator from the Boone-Callaway district, and in 1872, for the Audrain, Boone and Callaway, or A-B-C district.

It was in 1861, that Governor and Mrs. Hardin moved to Audrain County, residing on his farm nine miles southwest of Mexico, until the spring of 1865, at the conclusion of the war. In that year, he moved his law offices here at Mexico, which he conducted until he retired from that practice in 1871. In the state senate, when the war broke out, he was the only senator to vote against secession, yet for a time he was later disfranchised because, as a biographer writes, "of alleged sympathy for the Southern Confederacy."

In 1866, he built his handsome farm home, two miles north of Mexico, his home during the remainder of his life. A founder of the Mexico Southern Bank, organized in 1867, he was its president, until his death in 1892.

In 1874, he was nominated for governor, by the state Democratic convention, held in Jefferson City, by a majority of 216 votes, over Francis Marion Cockrell, and was elected by a majority of about 38,000 votes. At the close of his administration, his party, in 1876, by resolution, pointed "with pride to the administration of Charles H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri, as a model one in the history of the state, and challenge comparison for it with that of any other state in the union."

In 1884, Governor Hardin was president of the Democratic state convention. In 1889, he was appointed by Governor D. R. Francis as a curator of the University of Missouri. He was associated with Col. A. F. Fleet in the establishment of the Missouri Military Academy in 1889.

As an attorney, he was untiring, who adhered to the Blackstone maxim that "the law is a jealous mistress" and that the law books must never be laid aside, and urged lawyers to be more careful about the character of the suits brought. Though talented in the classics, and a fine Latin and Greek scholar, he never used a Latin or pedantic phrase in his legal papers, carefully even avoiding the common "et al" in his papers, and carefully writing out the English Equivalent, "and others," in its stead.

A God fearing man throughout life, Governor Hardin was baptized into the Baptist Church in Denver, in 1880 and his later years were employed in every good spiritual work. He was for several years assistant moderator of the General Association, and President of its Executive Board.

He was president of the Missouri Baptist Ministerial Aid Society whose constitution he wrote, was a trustee at William Jewell College, gave \$1000 to the Baptist Church house of worship, and later left \$2000 additional in his will. In his late years, he expressed the pleasure he felt in serving as moderator of the Audrain Baptist Association as one of the deepest pleasures of his life.

As a philanthropist, he is widely known as the founder of Hardin College, and his endowments totaled about \$80,000 to this educational institution, and he is also known as the donor of Hardin Park here. Yet he was modest to a fault. Two examples will illustrate this. In enclosing dignified

drafts for charitable and worth causes, on one occasion he wrote, "There is no necessity of speaking of it to any one, and please do not," and the other time he wrote "Consider the contribution as a private transaction, and do not report to any paper. There is no use of it."

The funeral services at his death in 1892, held in the Hardin College, were the largest ever held in the city at that time, and people from all walks of life paid him tribute. Interment followed under a pear tree in the yard at his home, where his remains were at rest until 1894, when they were removed to the Jewell family cemetery at Columbia.

Governor Hardin served as the twenty-second governor of Missouri, from 1875 to 1877. He was inaugurated in January, 1875. He succeeded Silas Woodson, of Buchanan County, and was succeeded, in 1877, by John S. Phelps of Green County.

His was the first thoroughly Democratic administration after the war. He was elected by a majority of 38,000 over Major William Gentry, after an effort on the part of the Republican party to retain the reins of state by a fusion with the then Granger party.

Governor Hardin's administration was emphatically one of retrenchment and reform. He set the affairs of the state in order after the troublous war years. In the first speech of the campaign, at Sedalia, in 1874, he promised a conscientious business administration, and hewed to the line from start to finish of his term in office.

Possessed of a high order of financial ability, during his two years in office, the state debt was largely reduced, the school fund was enlarged and placed on a sound basis, and the public credit was enhanced beyond any previous period.

The State bonds, long depreciated, rapidly advanced in value, and when he retired from office, were sought in the best markets of the country at a handsome premium, advancing from 95 to 107 during his years in office.

Another reform of his administration was to limit the legislative sessions of the general assembly to biennial meetings, not to exceed seventy days duration. He was a foe to all compromise with official misfeasance, and was absolutely intolerant of any abuse of public trust.

One of the things for which Governor Hardin was widely famed was for his proclamation of prayer, called on May 17, 1875, to end the plague of Rocky Mountain grasshoppers, which devastated crops and all vegetation, when they came in Egyptian multitudes into Missouri.

The papers of Mrs. Hardin, devout and strict Christian and Baptist, indicated that Governor Hardin was much moved in the issuance of this famous proclamation by a letter he received from Pleasant Hill, which follows:

"Governor Hardin. Dear Sir: I hope you will not smile when you read the contents of my poor letter. My hair is silvered, and for many years I have been a believer in an overruling Providence, and without any wish to flatter you, I thank God he has given us a good Governor. We cheerfully acknowledge you as our ruler, under God. Now if you would retain the love of your people in this part of the State, we beseech you in God's name to set apart a day and request your people to humble themselves before God and ask Him to turn away his anger and thereby prevent the suffering of famine, which stares us in the face. All our planting has been in vain. The

poor dumb brutes are dying for want of food, and little innocent children must suffer the pangs of hunger. Will you do this? If so, we shall be fed, if not, we must perish.

"When Nineveh was to be destroyed, the rulers and the people humbled themselves and the City was saved. May God put it into your heart to acknowledge His power and give you faith to believe he will answer earnest prayer. I shall look with anxious heart for the appointed day. Don't be offended with an Old Woman."

The Governor showed this letter to Mrs. Hardin, who united her request with that of the unknown writer, and the Governor issued his famous proclamation. It reads:

"Whereas, Owing to failures and losses of crops, much suffering has been endured by many of our people during the past few months, and similar calamities are impending upon larger communities, and possibly may extend to the whole State, and if not abated will eventuate in sore distress and famine;

"Wherefore, Be it known that the third day of June proximo is hereby appointed and set aside as a day of fasting and prayer, that Almighty God may be invoked to remove from our midst these impending calamities, and to grant instead the blessings of abundance and plenty; and the people and all the officers of the State are hereby requested to desist during that day from their usual employments and to assemble at their places of worship for humble and devout prayer, and to otherwise observe that day as one of fasting and prayer.

"C. H. HARDIN, Governor.

"May 17th, 1875."

And Rev. Wiley J. Patrick, of Bowling Green, records in his biography of Mrs. Hardin that "The departure of the grasshoppers was so manifestly in answer to prayer that all the world were silent before God."

HARDIN COLLEGE

One of the enduring monuments to the late Governor Charles Henry Hardin was Hardin College, long recognized as a leading educational institution in the midwest from the time of its establishment in 1873, until its closing, in 1931, in the midst of financial entanglements which its founder sought to guard against through an endowment fund which he established, and to which he contributed a total of more than \$80,000.

A biographer of Governor Hardin said of him, "Completeness and permanency were ruling ideas in the mind of Mr. Hardin. He built no air castles or ice castles. He founded Hardin College, and provided in the charter that the life of the institution might abide after his decease. Forty per cent of the income of the endowment must return to increase the endowment, until that fund shall reach one-half million dollars." The endowment fund had attained its largest figure, about \$125,000, before the time when it was invested by the trustees in income properties, as part of the physical plant of the college itself, and was later involved in the trying financial times that led to the closing of the College.

The College itself had an interesting history and a worthy past. It was in 1858 that the local Christian Church established a seminary for girls, known officially as the "Audrain County Female Seminary."

This was closed during the War between the States, when federal troops were quartered there, as a barracks, and was not reopened after the war. The school board of Mexico used the buildings and grounds for school purposes for a few years, and it was in May, 1873, that Governor Hardin purchased the property for \$3,500, to inaugurate his plans for a permanent college program here. The original frame seminary structure stood until 1923, when Richardson Hall, on the east side of the campus, replaced it.

It was in June, 1873, that Governor Hardin gave the property, together with other "valuable lands and securities," valued at nearly \$10,000, in an unconditional endowment to establish the college. A short time later, cash and notes increased his gifts, at that time, to \$37,382, and subscriptions, at a courthouse mass meeting, held June 27, 1873, totaled nearly \$7,000 more.

The first board of trustees to whom the administration was entrusted, included Charles H. Hardin, president; Lewis Hord, vice-president, who had served as temporary president; James Carroll, secretary, William Harper, treasurer; James Callaway, E. J. Gibbs, Samuel A. Craddock, J. M. Gordon, T. B. Hitt, Thomas Smith, William H. Woodward, Rev. J. D. Murphy, and Joel Guthrie. Mr. Hardin served as president of the college board until his death, when his cousin, Thomas B. Hitt, succeeded him. C. F. Clark was also later to serve for many years.

Governor Hardin gave the endowment, "for the establishment and continuance of an institution of learning for the education of females at the City of Mexico, in the County of Audrain, State of Missouri." To this end an association was duly chartered by the Audrain circuit court under the corporate name of Hardin College "to have succession for 1000 years."

Up to 1890 the preparatory department included work from the primer up. After 1890 no work below "fourth grade studies" was offered. In recent years only high school students, usually from 25 to 35 each year, were accepted below college standing.

Professor A. W. Terrill was the first president of Hardin. After a successful presidency of several years during which the college made rapid progress, President Terrill was succeeded by Mrs. H. T. Baird. President A. K. Yancey succeeded Mrs. Baird and served the institution faithfully and well for many years. It was during his administration that Dr. John W. Million was brought to the faculty of Hardin College. Dr. Million, who severed his connection with the College in 1921 to become President of Des Moines University, rendered the college an unbroken service of twenty-six years, the greater portion of the time as its President. In May, 1921, Professor S. J. Vaughn was elected as Dr. Million's successor. President Vaughn resigned June 1, 1926. During the next year Dr. Edwin M. Highsmith served the College as Acting President. On June 1, 1927, James P. Craft came to the presidency from Averett College, Danville, Virginia, where he had been President for six years.

From 1928 to 1929, Dr. C. B. Miller, who came to Mexico as pastor of the First Baptist Church, served as president, and from 1929 to 1931, Rev. Blake Smith, who also came to Mexico as the pastor of the Baptist church

here, was president. He was elected when 28 years old, and received nationwide recognition as the youngest college president in the United States.

During the 50 years of Hardin College history, approximately 5,000 students caught the Hardin spirit and in the late years many of the daughters and granddaughters of Hardinites constitutes an increasing proportion of the students.

By 1931, the buildings had become seven in number: Hardin Hall, Richardson Hall, the Auditorium, the Gymnasium, the Swimming Pool, the Science Building, and the Theodore Presser Hall, the new Conservatory building. The valuation of the physical properties had risen to more than six hundred thousand dollars.

In 1901 the University of Missouri standardized the institution as a Junior College with advanced standing for Hardin graduates to the extent of 54 semester hours. After 1901, Hardin graduates received full credit for their Hardin College work in leading universities all over the country. In 1913 Missouri University recognized Hardin more fully and standardized four separate curricula leading to the A. A. diploma. In 1921 a total of 150 semester hours of Hardin College credits were acceptable for advanced standing at Missouri. June 1, 1926 the total had risen to 189.

The changes in regulations are particularly interesting. In the catalog of 1874 we find the following in regard to discipline: "No company keeping, attending parties, shows, or theatres, nothing that dissipates thought, unfitting girls for school duty, will be permitted. All students, whether boarders at the College or residents of the town, must conform to the rules and regulations of the school. If discipline is good for a girl away from home it is good for her at home. No harsh or unnecessary requirements will be made, but only such as the good of the school demands." At this time the girls left the study hall for their private sleeping rooms at nine o'clock and retired at nine-thirty. They arose at five-thirty in the morning. The regulation in regard to dress was: "During the summer months light calico dresses and white sunbonnets will be worn. During the winter months, brown calico or worsted dresses and blue bonnets will be worn. Light aprons will be worn the entire year." The catalog of 1876-77 makes no mention of any particular dress. In the catalog of 1879 we find the following quotation: "All such stringent rules as make college life a drudgery will be avoided." At this time the girls were to dress as "best become them." At a later time the girls wore uniforms when they appeared in public.

CHAPTER VII

LEGAL PROFESSION HAS LAUDABLE HISTORY

By Judge W. W. Botts

From the time of the Civil war the Audrain county Bar has enjoyed an enviable reputation for ability and good professional conduct. There is no record of any member of the county bar or any attorney practicing in the county having been involved in any unprofessional or disreputable practice.

Although courts were established in the county as early as 1836, it was fifteen years before an attorney established an office in Mexico. The business of the courts was carried on by non resident attorneys. In these days we had circuit attorneys for prosecutors and the attorneys of the circuit followed the courts from county seat to county seat.

It seems that Samuel A. Craddock, from Kentucky was the first to establish a law office in Mexico. He was followed in the later fifties by S. M. Edwards, M. Y. Duncan, John M. Gordon, C. C. Ricketts, Mortimer McIlhaney, and John T. Brooks. Lee Craddock of the business firm of Craddock and Son, is a son of Samuel A. Craddock. Samuel M. Edwards, a native Virginian, was a man of fine legal and literary ability, and served Audrain county for 28 years as Probate Judge, ending January 1st, 1903. His widow still lives in Mexico. M. Y. Duncan, a man of exceptional ability, divided his time between the practice of law and the ministry, and part of the time edited a newspaper. Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, of Mexico, is a daughter of M. Y. Duncan. Mortimer McIlhaney represented Audrain county in the Legislature and was speaker of the House of representatives. Relatives, if not descendants of John T. Brooks still live in this county, and several of the family have been prominent as Ministers of the Christian Church.

The late John T. Ricketts of Mexico, well known and highly competent abstractor, was a nephew, and Miss Ida Ricketts of Mexico is a niece of C. C. Ricketts.

During the Civil War and for several years after, the bar was composed of the following additional attorneys, John M. Gordon, John D. and George B. McFarlane, L. M. Conklin, H. W. Smart, Milton F. Simmons, Ira Hall, Thomas H. Musick, Henry C. Daniel and J. E. Hutton. John M. Gordon was one of the Boone County Gordons, a family that has furnished many members to the Boone county bar. He served several terms as prosecuting attorney of Audrain county, and remained a member of the bar until his death, about 1892. Of the McFarlane brothers, John D. did not remain long a member of the bar of Audrain. He died early in life. But George B. McFarlane was one of the finest characters and ablest lawyers that ever practiced at the Audrain bar, and deserves special mention.

He was the first probate judge of Audrain county and the records and procedure of the court were established by him and became the models for all his successors. His practice grew until he was soon compelled to resign as probate judge, and he and J. McD. Trimble soon became the leading attorneys of the Audrain Bar, and were the sole attorneys for Missouri, of

the Chicago and Alton Railroad during its formative period. He was not a brilliant trial lawyer, but a master of clear reasoning and analysis. In his position of attorney for this railroad which was built in the early seventies, he did perhaps more than any other man, towards establishing on an enduring and just foundation the laws of Missouri relating to railroad liability for negligence, and its companion law of contributory negligence. He was elected Judge of the supreme court in 1890 and served as supreme judge until his death in 1898. His opinions, reported in the supreme court reports, are models of clarity of statement and soundness of logic. Although he had been a railroad lawyer, and it was a time when prejudice ran high against corporations, there was never any complaint that his decisions were prejudiced by his experience, against claimants for damages against great corporations. His was a mind that saw clearly the right and did it.

George B. McFarlane was a modest, unassuming man who never sought the limelight, but was recognized far and wide as an able and honest lawyer and as a model Christian gentleman. He had four sons, none of whom now live in Audrain county.

Charles H. Hardin, a native of Kentucky, was already a man of prominence when he came to Mexico, in 1861. He was state senator from the district which then included Audrain, Callaway and Boone and served the district in that capacity during the stormy period of the Civil war, until the elected state government was overthrown and supplanted by the officers established by the Constitutional convention, but that did not end the political career of Charles H. Hardin.

By 1874, the Democrats had again gained the ascendancy in the state and in looking for a strong man as standard bearer, nominated him for governor over that stalwart Democrat, Francis Marion Cockrell, who afterwards served Missouri with distinction in the United States Senate for 40 years. His triumph over Cockrell was no mere accident. It was due to his sterling integrity, his business ability and his dominant character. He was peculiarly the man for the times, and his administration was for many years referred to as the model for succeeding ones. He resorted to none of the arts of the demagogue in his administration of the affairs of state.

Although Governor Hardin possessed the qualities of mind and character that would have made him eminent in the law, he never figured largely in the practice at the Audrain bar. He was too busy with other matters. Politics, farming, finance and education, all held his attention and the guiding influence of his master mind. He was the principal organizer of the Southern Bank of Mexico, which under his direction became and continued until his death to be the symbol of safety and soundness. Although he had no children, he conceived, organized and endowed Hardin College, a school for girls, which he cherished as the apple of his eye, and kept it, until his death, a prosperous and safely endowed institution.

Col. J. E. Hutton (It seemed natural to call him Colonel because of his remarkably handsome personal appearance and the natural dignity of his bearing) came to Mexico and engaged in the practice of law, but not for long, as he soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and proprietor of the *Mexico Intelligencer*, and from that into politics. He was twice elected to congress from the Ninth congressional district. In both

cases the convention contest for the nomination, that was before primaries came into vogue, was a long deadlock, the number of ballots running into the hundreds. These two contests and the desperate fights between Norton and Champ Clark a few years later, gave the district the title of the "bloody ninth," although there was never any actual blood shed in any of the races.

After the end of his congressional career Colonel Hutton continued to reside in Mexico, and left a family of four sons, two of whom, W. G. and Harry, of St. Louis are living.

The other lawyers who came to Mexico during the war and soon after: Conklin, Smart, Yeiser, Simmons, Hall, Musick and Henry C. Daniel, remained only a short time, and as they followed the practice then common of mixing insurances and real estate with the law, they made only a slight impress on the legal profession.

After these came W. H. Kennan, William O. Forrest, Daniel H. McIntyre, J. McD. Trimble, Colby T. Quisenberry and W. B. McIntyre, and a little later C. G. Daniel and J. W. Daniel, brothers and also brothers of H. C. Daniel who had left Mexico and gone to Cass County to practice law.

W. H. Kennan came from Boone county, had been a Confederate soldier. He was well educated, was a fine type of the lawyer-farmer-politician now practically extinct. He was a brother-in-law of Charles H. Hardin but "hoed his own row" as the saying goes. His was a positive, forceful and outspoken character, but rather too volatile for a successful lawyer. But few men, if any, exercised greater influence morally and in politics than Mr. Kennan, but his influence was mostly in behalf of friends. He represented Audrain county one term in the legislature. He has two children now living in Mexico, C. B. Kennan, formerly Sheriff of Audrain county, and Mrs. W. D. Mason.

William O. Forrest was a native of Ohio, and was in the prime of life and a fully developed lawyer when he joined the Audrain County bar in the early seventies. He at once took high rank as a lawyer and as a man of wide learning, not only in the law, but upon almost any subject that interested the public. He remained a member of the Audrain bar until his death, March 7th, 1890.

Judge Forrest, as everybody called him, was generally supposed to be a Republican, and for that reason never figured in politics nor ran for office, but had an extensive practice. He successfully defended many desperate murder and other criminal cases in this and adjoining counties. His style was both spectacular and logical in the trial of his cases, and many were the surprises he sprung on the profession, especially in criminal trials. So successful was he that it became a popular impression that no matter how heinous a crime had been committed, that Forrest would clear the criminal. It was not until about 1879 and 1880 when the young prosecuting attorney of Audrain county, J. McD. Trimble, sent three of Judge Forrest's clients to the gallows, that the spell of Judge Forrest's power was broken.

Probably no other member of the bar of Audrain county made such a deep and lasting impression on the popular mind as Judge Forrest. His wit, his eloquence, his brilliant strategy and his logic, and withal his native friendliness and kindness, won for him a place in the hearts, not only of lawyers and judges, but also of the average citizen.

Daniel H. McIntyre, if not a native of Audrain county, grew to man-

hood here. He was a captain in the Confederate Army and after the war was admitted to the bar and for many years was prominent in the profession, and in politics. He was twice elected to the legislature and served one term of four years in the state senate, and served as prosecuting attorney of the county. In 1880 he was elected attorney general of the state. After the close of his term he entered the practice of law in Jefferson City, but in a few years lost his eyesight and finally returned to, and spent his declining years, in Mexico. He was a fine type of the successful lawyer and politician combined. His was a commanding figure that attracted attention anywhere. He was learned in the law and eloquent speaker and withal a man of gentle and kindly nature. He had no children, but has many relatives in this part of the state. The first lawsuit that the writer of this article ever heard was a trial in the justice court of Squire Enoch Hooton, in which W. O. Forrest was attorney on one side and Daniel H. McIntyre was on the other. The reader may well imagine that the youngster who was hoping some day to become a lawyer himself, was thrilled as the battle was waged between these two legal and intellectual giants.

J. McD. Trimble was the son of a Presbyterian preacher, and was reared on his father's farm in the Concord neighborhood in Callaway County, Missouri. He came to Audrain county in the early seventies. He and George B. McFarlane, who was also a Callawegian, formed the law firm of McFarlane and Trimble, and soon took rank as the leading attorneys in this part of the state. Trimble was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1878 and soon won his spurs as a prosecutor, by sending three men to the gallows during his first term. He was long cherished as the model prosecutor and besides was one of the ablest general practitioners who ever belonged to the Audrain county bar. In 1887 he moved to Kansas City and became at once one of the leading lawyers of Kansas City and his fame as an attorney was growing when he was stricken in health and died about 1912.

Colby T. Quisenberry was a man of ability and high character, but was better known as a business man. While a member of the bar he left little to show that he was a successful attorney, and soon left for the west where he engaged in his profession successfully.

W. B. McIntyre, a native of Illinois, was for a long time a member of the bar, and a man of good mental equipment, but dealt largely in real estate and insurance after the manner of the earlier practitioners. He was a successful business man. His son, Rolla McIntire, took the law course, but switched off into the printing and publishing business, and conducts a considerable business establishment in Mexico, printing books, pamphlets, and lawyers' transcripts and briefs.

C. G. Daniel, one of the three brothers of the name that were members of the Audrain Bar, though he practiced but little, deserves special mention here. When the town of Vandalia was established on the line of the new railroad then being projected across the prairies to Jefferson City and Kansas City, he was induced to go to Vandalia and engage in the necessary legal work of organizing the new town. He stayed there for the rest of his long life. But he soon abandoned the law, although well equipped and of fine mental qualities that would have made him successful as a lawyer, and entered the banking business. He was liberal, public spirited and for more than

fifty years, he was as intimately associated with every phase of the life of that vigorous community, as any man could be. The town's, and the community's interests commercial, political, social, church and school interest were all his care, and his counsel and advice were sought on as wide and varied subjects as possible for one man to give his attention. He represented Audrain county in the legislature one term. He neither sought nor held any other political office. He was a member of the school board for about fifty years, and in charge of the City's principal financial institution for a longer period. He died about a year ago, leaving a large family some of them still living in Vandalia.

J. W. Daniel, brother of C. G. Daniel, was also a member of the bar for very many years, died a year or two ago in Mexico, where he also left a family. Two sons, Dr. Hal Daniel, and Joe B. Daniel, now reside in Mexico. He made little effort at regular practice, specializing in insurance and conveying.

In 1876 four young stalwarts entered the lists as attorneys. They were George Robertson, W. W. Fry, T. B. Buckner and Orlando Hitt.

George Robertson came from Randolph county, and engaged exclusively in the practice of law "on his own," until his death in 1914. He was a hard student, a hard worker and soon began to make his way in the profession. He was not an orator in the ordinary sense of the word, but his sledge hammer blows were always effective with either jury or judge. He despised anything like trickery, and was noted for his rugged honesty, and as time went on he secured the confidence of the public, the courts and the members of the bar of the whole state. He was appointed to fill out an unexpired term of prosecuting attorney, but with that exception he never held public office. His was the life of a lawyer pure and simple. He died in 1914, bequeathing his practice and library to his son, David H. Robertson, now a practicing lawyer in St. Louis. He has one son, George Robertson, living in Mexico. His other children live elsewhere.

W. W. Fry came from Pike county, and entered the practice of law in 1876, and continued until his death, 1925. He has the longest record of any practitioner at the bar in Audrain county. Unlike Robertson, who started practice the same year, he was for several years the associate of W. O. Forrest in the firm of Forrest and Fry, and for a few years, with W. A. Edmonston. He was for many years president of the Mexico Savings Bank, and engaged in some other business enterprises; but he was always the lawyer and successful practitioner. He was of a suave and affable disposition, both with his clients and with the other members of the bar, but dangerous as a competitor and antagonist. He was attorney for the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis for four years, but never held a political office. His son, W. Wallace Fry, was associated with him in his later years and is now actively engaged in the practice at Mexico. He left surviving him also one daughter, Mrs. Beverly Jordan who lives in Mexico. His widow is also still living in Mexico. He was a cautious and successful business man and left his family well provided for.

Thomas B. Buckner came from Callaway county, and entered the practice of law in 1876. In 1880, he and W. W. Fry and George Robertson made a memorable race for prosecuting attorney of Audrain county. Buckner proved

to be the winner, but before his second term expired, went to Kansas City, drawn by the famous Kansas City boom. He, after getting swamped in the collapse of the "Boom," devoted himself to the practice there until his death a few years ago. He was for a number of years one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Jackson County.

Orlando Hitt was a native of Audrain county, or at least grew to manhood here and entered the practice in 1876. In 1887 he moved to Colorado where he practiced for several years, winning distinction there as prosecuting attorney of Las Animas county and in general practice. He returned to Mexico, in 1896, and re-entered into the practice and continued until his death in November, 1908. He was one of the finest characters and one of the ablest lawyers that ever practiced in Audrain county. His sister, Mrs. Jennie Worrell, and her family, live in Mexico. He was never married.

David T. Gentry, after becoming prominent as a school teacher, entered the law about 1876, but after a few years gave it up for life insurance. He was popular and forceful as a speaker, but did not become master of the profession.

James G. Trimble, a brother of J. McD. Trimble, entered the profession as an associate in the office of McFarlane and Trimble about 1880. He didn't attain to the distinction of his brother, J. McD., but he was an able lawyer and a very fine character. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain county, and finally moved to Kansas City and became one of the attorneys for the Burlington R. R. which position he held until his death about 1934. He left no children surviving him.

William S. Mosby, a native of the eastern end of Audrain county was admitted to the bar and began the practice about 1883. He was popular and elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain county in 1886. During his first term, and while he was nominated for the second term, he was shot and killed by Mark Stevenson, an ex-Confederate soldier. Stevenson's story was that he had just gone to bed, leaving the door open, it being a hot night, when a man walked in at the door. He seized his revolver which he kept handy and fired at the man, not knowing who he was. The man turned and ran a few steps and fell dead. It proved to be W. S. Mosby. How he came to be there remained a mystery. Stevenson was never prosecuted. It was a lamentable tragedy, and the first to occur to a member of the Audrain bar. It was in July, 1888.

W. A. Edmonston of Callaway county, was admitted to practice in Audrain county. He was a man of considerable force and energy, but commenced too late in life to become a real student of the law. He was associated for a time with W. O. Forrest, then with W. W. Fry and later with P. H. Cullen. He figured in a great many cases, but seldom "on his own." He went to Colorado, where he resided for several years, returning to Mexico about 1905. He did not succeed in getting back into active practice. He died in Mexico, about 1912.

F. R. Jesse, a native of Audrain county, was admitted to the bar in 1885 and in 1888 was elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms. He belonged to a very numerous and influential, pioneer family of the county. He was well educated and an able speaker, but appears not to have a strictly legal turn of thought, and finally entered Masonic work and finally abandoned

the profession and became the head of the Masonic Order in Missouri. He died a few years ago in Wellston, St. Louis County, where his family still lives.

Patrick Henry Cullen, a native of Ralls county, Missouri, was admitted to the bar in 1889, with an office at Vandalia, where he also published the *Vandalia Leader*. He soon discovered that the law and journalism was each a jealous mistress and that he could not succeed at both. He therefore disposed of the *Leader*, and in 1892 moved to Mexico. Without money and almost without friends, but with a stout heart, he began the struggle that was finally to land him in the ranks of the very best all round lawyers in the state. His clear head, his ready wit, his forceful oratory, and withal his untiring energy, finally drew him from his large practice in Audrain and adjoining counties to the larger field of St. Louis. There as the "spear head" of the law firm of Fauntleroy, Cullen and Edwards, he has won many famous legal battles and his fame has spread over all the state as one of the master minds of the legal profession.

W. W. Botts, a native of Audrain county, was admitted to the bar in June, 1890, spent ten years in practice at Vandalia, was elected Probate Judge in 1902 and served four terms in that office, and three terms in the state legislature. He is still engaged in practice with an office in Mexico, specializing in probate and kindred law fields.

Jesse F. Robertson, a younger brother of George Robertson, was admitted to the Bar in June, 1890. Spent several years in his brother's office and then located in Nodaway county, where he has been quite successful.

L. P. Crigler, a native of Martinsburg, was admitted to the bar in 1891 and practiced in the courts of the county for a number of years. He was a man of considerable ability, but was inclined to be impatient and erratic. He left Audrain county many years ago and is supposed to be living in the state of Louisiana.

H. P. Warden was admitted to the bar in 1891. He is a native of Virginia and had some talent but never settled down to regular drudgery of the law. He dealt in real estate, farmed, ran for office several times, left the county and has since dwelt in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, and is said now to be most prosperous.

Back in the eighties, E. C. Kennen of Laddonia, who had already been very successful as a merchant and then as a banker, was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice with offices at Laddonia, until his death about two years ago. He was joined by his son Kenneth, who is still practicing there.

W. H. (Hugh) Logan, a native of Audrain, and living at Laddonia, was admitted to the bar and continued thereafter to practice the profession until his death five years ago. He, like E. C. Kennen, had drifted into the law after winning success as a merchant, then as a banker.

Ernest S. Gantt became a member of the bar October 4th, 1892. He is a native of Centralia, Mo., but was raised in Martinsburg and Mexico. He passed through the customary stages of City Attorney and prosecuting attorney which he filled to the satisfaction of the people, but did not reach his full stride until later, when he became one of the most successful general practitioners in the county. In 1916, he was appointed Judge of the Judicial

circuit composed of Audrain, Montgomery and Warren counties, afterwards being elected for the unexpired term of Judge James D. Barnett. He was twice elected for six-year terms, in 1916 and 1922. In 1926, by a bold and aggressive campaign, he won the nomination for Supreme Court Judge and has since been re-elected to that high position. Judge Gantt possesses a strong and rugged physique, which is matched by a strong and rugged character, intellectual strength and an almost uncanny faculty for getting at fundamental facts in case of conflicting testimony. He is the second supreme court Judge that the Audrain bar has furnished the state.

R. D. Rodgers, a native son of Audrain county, was admitted to the bar on October 4th, 1892. After serving as police judge of Mexico, he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1896 for four years. He was so successful as a prosecutor that about the close of the World War when there seemed to be a wave of crime sweeping the country he was again drafted and served four more years. He was at one time appointed Circuit Judge, but in the course of a few months decided that he didn't like it and resigned. He has been a strong, sturdy and successful lawyer and is still in the practice. He is given a place here, because like W. W. Botts, above mentioned, they are now too old either to fall or rise very much in the time that is left them.

Rhodes Clay, son of Col. Green Clay, a member of the famous Kentucky Clay families, and a large land owner in Audrain county, was admitted to the bar about 1898. He was a highly educated, handsome and brilliant young man with the Kentucky flair for politics. He was elected to the legislature in 1900 and was renominated for the same place and his future seemed bright indeed, when in August 1902, his death ended his career. His brother, Cassius Clay, resides in Mexico.

John D. O'Rear, a native of the county was admitted to the bar about 1893, was elected City attorney, and in 1904 was elected prosecuting attorney. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney. He devoted much time to politics, and therefore was not very successful in the law. In 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson as Minister to Bolivia, where he died, a victim of small pox. His widow and son, John D., still live in Mexico.

D. A. Murphy became a member of the Audrain Bar in 1893, and devoted most of his attention to conveyancing and probate practice. A number of years ago he moved to Nevada, Mo., and is in the active practice there.

Captain C. T. Allen an ex-Confederate and native Virginian, became a member of the bar in February, 1895. He was a fine speaker and an elegant gentleman, but arrived here too late in life to fit into the general scheme of things. He returned about 1905 to Virginia.

Howard L. Bickley, a native of the county, was admitted to the bar about 1895, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1900, served two terms and then went to New Mexico where he rose to prominence. He is prospering there, and is a member of the supreme court of New Mexico.

John T. Baker, a native of the county, was admitted about 1897, became city attorney and bid fair to succeed in the profession but died young, before getting into very active practice. His son, Bob Baker, is now city Marshall of Mexico.

Joseph S. McIntyre, nephew of Captain D. H. McIntyre, became a member of the bar about 1895. He was highly equipped and possessed many

fine and attractive qualities, but before getting well started in practice he moved to St. Louis and became associated with a prominent law firm, and was succeeding admirably until his death a few years ago.

Allen Stallings, a native of Indiana, after a career as school teacher, was admitted to the bar in 1901. He continued for several years as a member of the bar but failing health interfered with his efforts and he died early, leaving a family some of whom are succeeding in other lines of endeavor in Mexico.

John S. Gatson, a native of Monroe County, or Ralls, was admitted to the bar in the late nineties, but devoted much time to real estate. He maintained an office in Vandalia. He was a Republican with strong impulses and rather spectacular in his methods, but attained some success in the law, but was financially ruined in the smashing fall in the value of farm lands after the world war. He was postmaster at Vandalia at his death several years ago.

Charles B. McFarlane, son of Judge George B. McFarlane, was admitted to the bar in the late nineties. He was a sturdy, studious young man, possessed of many of the qualities of his distinguished father, but before becoming established in the practice he moved to St. Louis and the writer has lost sight of him.

Walter Burch, a native of Audrain county, was admitted to the bar in June, 1903, was elected to the legislature, then went to Kansas City where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

S. D. Stocks, a native of Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1905, and practiced here until his death, which occurred several years ago. His son, Harry Stocks, was admitted to the bar about 1920. He was well equipped, and gave promise of a successful career. He moved to Kansas about ten years ago and is engaged in practice there.

The present members of the Audrain county bar as shown by Docket for the June term, 1936, are as follows:

George P. Adams, Clarence A. Barnes, Latney Barnes, J. O. Barrow, Martin Barrow, J. M. Bone, Jr., W. W. Botts, J. W. Buffington, Frank B. Edwards, Marion S. Francis, W. Wallace Fry, Frank Hollingsworth, Kenneth G. Kennen, R. D. Rodgers, E. A. Shannon and A. C. Whitson. These men, with the exception of Botts and R. D. Rodgers, above referred to, are all too young to have their life story written.

CHAPTER VIII

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL RECORD IS CREDITABLE

By Dr. J. G. Moore

When the county seat was located in 1836, at the present site, at Mexico, only two physicians were known to have been living and practicing in the neighborhood. These were Dr. Matthew Walton and Dr. G. W. Penney, both living on farms near Mexico.

Soon afterward came Dr. Edward Ratliff, a native of Maine, and a graduate of Bowdoin College. He was located first on a farm near Mexico and enjoyed a large practice. He later moved to Mexico and after some years moved to Santa Fe, in Monroe County where he remained for many years.

Dr. R. W. Bourn came from Kentucky about 1854 and found Drs. W. D. H. Hunter, Nathaniel Allison, and W. H. Lane in Mexico. Later came Dr. Charles H. Hughes, S. N. Russell, also from Maine and a graduate of Bowdoin College. About this same time Dr. T. P. Rothwell arrived and about the same time Drs. Wesley Humphrey, Pinkney French, T. J. Baskett, W. R. Rodes, C. B. Fetter, J. W. Lanius, John S. Potts and our first Homeopath, Dr. R. Arnold.

Dr. Joshua Crawford was located on Littleby and Dr. Edward Duncan on Long Branch. His home was just north of the Audrain County line, in Monroe County but he had many patients in Audrain.

The Audrain County Medical Society was organized in 1872 with the following members: President, Dr. W. H. Lee; Vice-president, Dr. J. H. Crawford; treasurer, Dr. A. M. Vandeventer; secretary, Dr. W. W. Macfarlane. Other members were Dr. John Bryan of Youngs Creek, Dr. C. B. Fetter, T. P. Rothwell, S. N. Russell and Dr. Wesley Humphrey.

The 1936 members of the Audrain County Medical Society are as follows: President, Dr. P. E. Coil; vice-president, Dr. W. K. McCall; secretary and treasurer, Dr. R. S. Williamus. Other members are Drs. J. G. Moore, H. C. Brashear, J. F. Jolley, G. F. Toalson, Fred Griffin, N. R. Rodes, Harry O'Brien, J. F. Harrison, Joseph H. Needles, Karl E. Maneval, W. W. Bland, R. Lee Alford. The honorary members are Dr. R. W. Berrey and Dr. R. T. Gibbs.

Among the early doctors mentioned above a few are remembered as having more than a local practice.

One of the outstanding of these was Dr. T. P. Rothwell. He came here from Callaway County in 1863. He spent his entire professional life in Mexico, took an earnest and very active interest in organizing and developing the first medical organizations. He was widely known over a large area and was always active and influential in every civic activity. His son, Dr. C. A. Rothwell, was during his whole professional life an active member of the Audrain County Medical Society and at his death bequeathed his residual estate to the endowment fund of the Audrain County Hospital.

Dr. Pinkney French was born in Audrain County, began his practice in Mexico and was for many years quite active especially in surgical work

in northeast Missouri and established and conducted the first hospital in Mexico. This was in the early '80's, at what are the present Creasey Apartments, on South Jefferson Street.

About 1885 he moved to St. Louis and was professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and afterwards one of the founders of the Barnes Medical College. He was prominent not only in the Medical profession but in the financial world and afterwards moved to Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, a native of Callaway County, came to Mexico in the early seventies and was well known over this section of Missouri and was afterwards assistant physician at the state hospital for the insane in Fulton, for several years, and later moved to California on account of the health of his family. He was appointed by the governor of California as the first superintendent of the insane hospital at Santa Clara. A change in state administration brought about his resignation from this position and he returned to Mexico where he remained for a good many years.

Dr. W. R. Rodes came from Santa Fe, in Monroe County, about the year 1882. In partnership with Dr. W. W. Macfarlane he soon enjoyed a large practice which he continued until Governor Marmaduke appointed him superintendent of the state hospital at Fulton, where he remained for six years. He then returned to Mexico and resumed his private practice, and continued in active medical work during the rest of his life. During his whole professional life Dr. Rodes was active in the organization and development of his profession over the entire state.

Dr. Edward S. Cave, born near Columbia, came of Missouri pioneer families. His parents were William and Margaret (Harrison) Cave. His pre-medical education was obtained at the University of Missouri and his medical degree from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1881. Immediately following his graduation in medicine Dr. Cave opened an office in Mexico and continued in active practice until the time of his death, July 10, 1910. October 12, 1892, he was married to Margaret French, of Shelbyville, Ill., a graduate of Hardin College, Mexico. Dr. and Mrs. Cave raised four children: Mrs. J. M. Buckner, Mrs. B. Turner Williams, Miss Helen Cave all of Mexico, and Dr. Edward F. Cave, an orthopedic surgeon of Boston, Mass., where he is connected with the teaching staff of Harvard University. Dr. Cave possessed all the likable traits of the typical doctor of the old school combined with a strong personality and virility that caused him to be an active participant in all civic affairs.

The Lenton District Medical Society was widely known some years ago.

Dr. H. H. Middlekamp of Warrenton called the first meeting in 1892. Counties in this district included St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Audrain, Pike and Lincoln.

Meeting in May and November, over one hundred active members were enrolled and attendance at meetings was always good and the members were enthusiastic.

The regular meeting place was in Mexico, though they frequently visited other cities in the district. The society was of great value to the profession in northeast Missouri.

Follows here notes on some early leading physicians and surgeons, as told by Dr. E. McD. Bridgford, long a practicing physician in this country, who was coroner in 1898 and 1928, and resided at Santa Fe for some years, and later became a Mexico resident:

Dr. C. A. Keeton, a partner with Dr. H. C. Humphreys, with offices in what is now the J. C. Penney Building, and these partners, here after the War, were the only Republican doctors here for many, many years.

Dr. H. C. Murdock, when he came here, built the Murdock home, on West Monroe, next to the present Harry Atchison home.

Dr. S. M. Dodson was here after the war, and an interesting story is told about his son, Jess, and Harold Cluster, former early partner of W. W. Jackman. The two young men, both of them printers, "tramped" their way through the west. In the spring, in the northwest, they separated, agreeing to meet at New Orleans, at the custom house, on Christmas Day. Cluster traveled through the north, and Dodson went down the coast, and through New Mexico and Texas. On Christmas Day, about 10 o'clock, Cluster arrived at the custom house, there to find that his friend Dodson had been awaiting him about ten minutes. Dr. Dodson was the father of Geo. M. Dodson, noted Unitarian preacher of St. Louis.

Dr. G. H. Nichols, who died in Kirksville several years ago. Dr. Isaac St. Clair is also deceased, and both Dr. Nichols and Dr. St. Clair were early partners of Dr. Pinckney French.

Dr. C. R. Halley married Miss Laura Craddock, sister of Lee Craddock. He later left Mexico, and went to Fort Collins, Colo., where he died some years ago, his remains being brought back here for burial in Elmwood Cemetery.

Dr. J. E. Hutton, Jr., brilliant young son of Col. J. E. Hutton, achieved national notoriety many years ago, when he successfully simulated insanity, and was able to have himself committed to an institution in Kansas City, on an assignment for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, as the result of a wager between himself and City Editor Graham of that newspaper. The test as made was so successful that it was necessary for friends in "the know," including Chief of Police Spears of Kansas City, and Thomas B. Buckner, attorney there, formerly of this city, to come forward and vouch for the young man. The episode was featured widely by the Globe-Democrat in that day.

Dr. J. R. Lemons, a brother-in-law of Mrs. J. F. McWilliams, and, as all the others mentioned, was a successful practitioner, and helpful in the community.

Dr. John Halley, brother of Dr. C. R. Halley, practiced at Benton City. He went to the Klondike in the late '90s, with the gold rush party, then returned home.

Dr. W. F. Taylor practiced at Martinsburg for years. He later retired and moved here to educate his children.

Dr. W. W. Blankenship, a rural practitioner, practiced in the Young's Creek neighborhood for years, and now has a brother living in the Martinsburg community.

Dr. W. C. Pipinno, formerly of here, lived east of the present Fred A. Morris home, and improved the property, while owning it. He later went north, and was killed when a horse fell on him.

Dr. Frank Steele, son of J. J. Steele, formerly circuit clerk and collector here, died when a comparatively young man.

Dr. W. W. Rodman was a native born physician, and in his later years lived at Pierce City.

Dr. C. T. Varnon, former coroner here, was a brother-in-law of John F. Baker, father of the present circuit clerk.

Dr. George Dunbar, a native Mexican, lived a block northwest of the square, and his wife was a sister of Mrs. Wood Trimble.

Dr. L. O. Rodes, of Sikeston, who died recently, was a brother of Dr. N. R. Rodes, and son of Dr. W. R. Rodes, and practiced here as a young man with his father and brother, Ned.

Dr. Wellington V. Walker came here from Sedalia, a brilliant surgeon, who delighted every one with a beautiful tenor voice. He died in 1891. He was a partner of Dr. Pinckney French.

Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, brother of Supreme Judge George B. Macfarlane, was an ardent sympathizer of the South. In 1861, he was arrested by Federal troops, and was condemned to death by a firing squad. Friends interceded, and obtained permission to bury his body. In the meantime, however, he had been granted a reprieve, though he was not notified. He was led out, and the entire command was given except that of "fire". He was then turned over to Federal authorities, and served the remainder of the war, either at Alton, Ill., or at Grassy Street Prison, in St. Louis. At the close of the war he returned to Mexico, practicing here until about 1880. Then he left here, going to California, staying there until about 1900. He returned then, to Mexico, practicing until about 1906, when he was made house physician to the Masonic home in St. Louis. He spent the rest of his days there.

Dr. T. J. Baskett, who died a few years ago at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Green McCall, at Fulton, was another fine early figure. He was a surgeon in Gen. Marmaduke's command during the War between the States. He was with them in going through Union, and at the burning of Washington, Mo.

Dr. M. E. Crawford came to Mexico from Worcester. He was known never to have refused a call, however poor, black or white, the patient might be. He served humanity always.

The need of a community hospital had for years been realized by some of the physicians, and by many of the public spirited citizens of Mexico and vicinity. The Mexico Commercial Club, in 1911, appointed a committee to study the problem and bring in recommendations. The chairman of this committee, A. P. Green, made an exhaustive study of the small hospital in many states and his report stimulated interest very much. Largely under Mr. Green's directions the Mexico Hospital Association was formed in 1913.

One hundred shares of capital stock were issued and sold to citizens of Mexico and vicinity. The par value of these shares was \$30.00, and no individual held more than two shares, thus distributing it widely among the interested people.

The stockholders elected a board of Directors who were to lease a building, equip the same and manage and control the hospital. The Audrain County Medical Society cooperated by appointing a committee of three physicians to be advisers to the Board of Directors and the Superintendent. The varied physicians gave freely of their time and help in the early years of the hospital's existence.

A large part of the expense of furnishing and equipping the hospital was met by donations from Fraternal Orders, Church Societies, Women's Clubs and Individuals.

As the hospital was expected to care for charity cases, a financial deficit was expected and was provided for by the promise of 100 individuals to contribute, not to exceed \$20 each year to underwrite this loss.

This little hospital demonstrated the value and need of a community hospital in Audrain County. Audrain County was, therefore, the first county in the state of Missouri to accept the law passed by Missouri Legislature in 1917. A special election was ordered, April 5th, 1918, which carried 8 to 1 in favor of the issue of \$75,000 bonds for this purpose. An additional \$40,000 bonds were voted on May 16th, 1919. The campaign of education preceding these elections were ably managed by Messrs. J. W. Dry, F. W. Pilcher, and Nate Phillip, all members of the Board of Directors of the Mexico Hospital.

On April 14th, 1918 the Stockholders of the Mexico Hospital Ass'n., offered to Audrain County its hospital equipment and other assets. The Audrain County Court had the final transfer made on November 12th, 1918, and the Mexico Hospital Association on that date was formally dissolved.

The cornerstone of the building was laid on March 18th, 1918, at which Judge David H. Harris of Fulton, made the principal address. Miss Sarah H. Reitz was elected as the first superintendent, and except for a short period during the war until Miss Cordelia Ranz was elected to this position, which she continues to hold.

Audrain Hospital is a general hospital with complete and modern equipment in operating rooms, complete X-Ray and clinical laboratory. The hospital is conducted under the auspices of the County Court, and controlled by a Board of Trustees consisting of five elective members. The hospital opened with thirty beds and has steadily grown, until the present capacity is fifty-five, admitting both white and colored patients. Charity patients are admitted to the hospital when recommended by a member of the Board of Trustees, and are provided for in the general budget. The general hospital rate is less than the cost per patient making it necessary to have the budget cover this deficit.

The 1936 Board of Trustees were Chas. F. Clark of Mexico, J. Nesbit Livingston of Mexico, Mrs. A. P. Green, of Mexico, Elmer Gatewood of Thompson and J. B. Glascock of Vandalia. Miss Cordelia Ranz is superintendent. Graduate nurses are employed for general floor duty and a full time X-Ray and Laboratory technician is maintained.

The hospital is a beautiful brick building with a ground floor and three upper floors. The ground floor contains three private rooms and two two-bed wards for colored patients, X-Ray Laboratory and viewing room, two bath

rooms and utility room, Nurses dining room, kitchen, dressing and first aid operating room.

The First floor has three private rooms, two four bed wards and one six bed ward. Clinical laboratory, utility room, two general bath rooms, one private bath room and superintendent's room, waiting room, office, diet kitchen and linen room.

Second floor contains the operating room (consisting of anesthetic room, nurses' scrub room, doctor's wash room, shower bath, supply room, major operating room, minor operating room and delivery room, sterilizing room. Eight private rooms, one two-bed ward, general bath room, utility room, nursery, private bath, diet kitchen and six-bed ward.

Third floor contains two two-bed wards, four private rooms, utility room, bath room and diet kitchen.

A new two story brick building costing \$30,000 has just been completed. It will be the nurses home, storeroom and laundry, and Miss Ranz has her superintendent's quarters there.

All of the members of the Audrain County Medical Association are members of the staff of the Audrain Hospital. Other members of the staff are Miss Cordelia Ranz, superintendent; Miss Mildred Franks, secretary; Miss Letha Leary, surgical nurse; Miss Margaret Johnston, technician; Mrs. Aurelia Cunningham, Frances Oliver, Anna Reymer, Nora Petty, Mrs. Betty Gorman, Clara Schutte, Grace Lowry, Mrs. Lucy Torreyson, Mrs. Eulalia Fox and Mrs. Vergie Craig, general nursing.

Since its beginning the hospital has cared for 15,000 patients with approximately 4900 of these being charity patients. The hospital tax dollar is proportioned in this manner: bond retired and bond interest, 43½ percent, maintenance, 5⅓ percent, uncollectable accounts, 20 percent; replacing of equipment, 7½ percent, and charity patients, 23 per cent. The last of bonds will be retired in 1938.

CHAPTER IX

WARS OF A CENTURY

Audrain County, during the first century of its organization, gave of its men and its means to the four wars in which these United States engaged—the Mexican War, 1845 to 1848, the War Between the States, 1861 to 1865, the Spanish American War, in 1898, and the World War of 1917 and 1918.

MEXICAN WAR

The county was still in its infancy, with only a few scattered settlers, and was but nine years old when the Mexican War was declared, in 1845. Its direct contribution to the conflict was therefore only slight.

Alexander Reed was the lone volunteer in Company H, First Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, organized in Callaway County, and joining Doniphan's regiment. Temple Wayne also went to the war from this county in another organization.

A number of members of the First Regiment company lived in Audrain County in years after the war, including Thomas Jamison, Thomas Harrison, Charles A. (Aus) Rodgers, Paul H. Duly, John M. Kelso, William H. Northcutt, John M. Robards, Thomas Ficklin and William French. William H. French, who died on July 17, 1912, at the age of 87 years, was the last survivor of that company.

William H. French came to Mexico when it was a small village, with a few frame buildings. He became a substantial, well-to-do citizen, and at his death owned business buildings at three corners of the square. He was a farmer for many years at what was later known as the Field Place, east of the city, before business interests led him to move to Mexico.

Other soldiers of the Mexican war living in the county, that served with other military units, were James Shell, Richard T. Throckmorton, John Ellis, Elijah Bennett and David Hiner. These men lived honorable lives as substantial and respected citizens of their home communities.

Governor John C. Edwards, in his call for volunteers, made in May, 1846, made no call on Audrain County. The regiment numbered 856 men, and the response, by counties, included: Jackson, Company A, Captain Waldo, commanding; Lafayette, Company B, Captain Walton; Clay, Company C, Captain Moss; Saline, Company D, Captain Reid; Franklin, Company E, Captain Stephenson; Cole, Company F, Captain Parsons; Howard, Company G, Captain Jackson, and Callaway, Company H, Captain Rogers.

And the late William Fitzhugh Thornton Buckner, of Paris, who was more than 101 years old at his death, June 16, 1929, had the distinction of being the last survivor of the entire Mexican War conflict. He was the father of Mrs. C. R. Gibbs and Mrs. A. S. Houston, Mexico residents, and as a distinguished merchant and banker of neighboring Monroe County, was one of Central Missouri's best known citizens for many years.

W. F. T. Buckner lived an adventurous life. He fought with Captain Giddings' Monroe County unit, using crude equipment, consisting of a single-shot, breech loading rifle, newly invented and with poor carrying force, but, as he loved to relate, "we scented adventure and had it. We rode on horses all the way, though enlisted as infantry, and made the thousand or more miles to New Mexico, over the Santa Fe trail, over a beautiful virgin country. Buffalos crossed our path by thousands, the plains were black with them, and we never wanted for fresh meat."

After completing his military service under Colonel William Doniphan, he was a California gold hunter, and cattle man in the rush of '49, still pursuing adventure, and mining gold for three years in the Sacramento River's middle fork, then returned to Paris in the early '50s, by way of Panama and Havana. There, in 1853, he married Eliza Woods, daughter of Anderson Woods, pioneer Baptist minister. She died in 1913. A native Virginian, he spent 97 years of his life with Paris as his home. He was a Baptist and a Democrat, voting the party ticket after 1848, and served as cashier and president, of the Paris National Bank, until his retirement, in 1912, at the age of 84.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

The four years of strife, from 1861 to 1865, between the North and the South, in Audrain County, as in Missouri, and the nation, caused much suffering and heartache. From Fort Sumter to Appomattox, Audrain County was occupied for practically the entire time by armed troops, and her citizens were called upon to contribute to the support of both the Blue and the Gray causes.

Though Missouri remained officially in the Union, much Audrain County sympathy and interest was with the South, and the county contributed the major share of its manpower to the Army of the Confederacy. Wartime scars required many years to heal, and the first Audrain County history, in 1884, in passing quickly over the war years, said, in explanation:

"However much we might desire to enter into the details of the war, we could not do so, as the material for such a history is not at hand. Indeed, were it even possible to present the facts as they occurred, we doubt the propriety of doing so, as we would thereby reopen the wounds which have partially been healed by the flight of time and the hopes of the future. It were better, perhaps to let the passions and the deep asperities which were then engendered, and all that serves to remind us of that unhappy period, be forgotten."

During the campaign of 1860, all three of the Democratic tickets, Breckinridge, Bell and Douglass, were represented, and only one vote, that cast by the late L. B. Cudworth, went to Abraham Lincoln, the Republican. In those days, before the secret, or Australian balloting, came into being, the voter called out his preference, and his favorite was known. During the campaign, the Bell-Everett and the Douglass forces maintained flags on a pole in the courthouse yard.

Audrain County's representative in the state legislature, Morton McIlhenny, was a Secessionist, voted for Secession, was also at the Neosho special

sitting of the assembly called by Governor Claiborne Jackson, and there voted for secession and was sent as a representative of Missouri to the Confederate Congress. Charles H. Hardin, then of Fulton, was the state senator for the district in which Audrain was situated, attended the last sitting of the legislature, and voted against secession.

By 1913, when George Robertson, Mexico attorney, wrote the Audrain County historical sketch for the Walter Williams History of Northeast Missouri, published in that year, from authentic sources, and with the passing of a half century since the conflict, that author wrote fully of the subject. Of the war years, as he then reviewed them, he wrote as follows:

"Early in the spring of 1861 when the lines between union and secession were beginning to be drawn, the people of the county were about equally divided, there being, however, a strong secession sentiment in and around Mexico. The divided sentiment is well illustrated by an effort which was made to raise a secession flag in Mexico that spring. William O. Johnson, Green Bishop, James and Robert Carter and Joe Inlow were the leaders of the participants on the part of the secessionists. On the other hand, were George W. Fentem, Samuel Fentem, Henry Estes and W. H. White, the leaders of the opposition. It was undertaken to put the flag on the Bell and Everett pole of the fall campaign, still standing. This resulted in a general fight in which no one was killed but several badly hurt. The secessionists were compelled to retire without ever getting the flag on the pole and the secession flag never floated in Mexico.

"The first troops stationed at Mexico were in June or July, 1861. A portion of the Second and Eighth Missouri Regiments, in all about six hundred men were under the command of Colonel Morgan L. Smith and Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Shaefer."

Colonel U. S. Grant soon succeeded to the command here, coming with his regiment from Springfield, Ill., by way of Quincy, Ill., Palmyra, and Florida. Continuing his account, Mr. Robertson wrote:

"On August 6th Colonel Grant was ordered to St. Louis, and from there to Ironton, Missouri. While it is true that Grant's name was sent into the senate to be made brigadier general while at Mexico, he did not receive his commission until he had arrived at Ironton. The first order addressed to him as brigadier general was at that place August 8th and the next day, reporting to General Fremont, he says—'I arrived here yesterday and assumed command in pursuance of directions from Major General John C. Fremont.'"

"The Union forces were not of sufficient numbers in that time to spread all over and take charge of Northwest Missouri, hence in Audrain, Monroe, Boone, Marion and Callaway, remote from the county seats, where Federal posts had been established, there was a great deal of recruiting going on for the Confederates."

Disorders, in which there was frequently bloodshed, occurred at intervals in the county throughout the war years.

The first such flareup came when John G. Muldrow, a strong Secessionist, led an informal organization of "Audrain Rangers", to meet a regiment of German militia, approaching Mexico from the east on the North Missouri Railroad. From hiding, in the corn and brush, east of the Salt River

bridge, the Rangers fired on the militia, killing some, and wounding a number of others.

The Rangers then dissolved, and scattered to their homes, or went into hiding for the time. John G. Muldrow was known to have been the leader, and within a few days, John Q. Muldrow, being mistaken by the Union soldiers for the real leader of the Rangers, was shot and killed, due to the confusion in identity. Two other citizens, William Lochridge and Garland Surber, also were killed in fatal shootings on the Mexico streets. A company of soldiers, passing through the city enroute westward, observed the Bell and Everett flag, still flying in the courtyard from the 1860 campaign. The soldiers scattered through the town, and there was some indiscriminate firing. William Lockridge was leaving town, on his horse, when fatally shot. Garland Surber was in his wagon on the street, having brought a load of potatoes to town. When the firing commenced the horses became frightened, and ran. Surber tried to check the frightened team, but the soldiers, thinking he was fleeing, shot him.

Alvin Cobb, a one-armed man, raised a company of bush whackers during the early part of the war that ranged in the north part of Callaway County, and in Audrain County, south of Martinsburg. Lieutenant Jaeger, a St. Louisan, commanded a company of Union soldiers near Wellsville. During August, 1861, in a little encounter, Lieutenant Jaeger and Benjamin T. Sharp, of Wellsville, while riding in a buggy, were wounded. They were followed into the town of Martinsburg and taken prisoners. Cobb took them with him, and about four miles north of Martinsburg, on John's Branch, in Audrain, both wounded men were killed. They were buried temporarily on what is now the John Fennewald farm, about a half mile east of U. S. highway 54. History credits the death of Sharp to a personal difference with Cobb. Jaeger, his companion, suffered with him. In retaliation, German troops marched on Danville, and there, without court martial, shot four citizens, all southern sympathizers. C. A. Wilder, now of Laddonia, recalls the marks of the shallow graves, after the bodies were removed, when, as a boy he tended live stock in the vicinity.

The next day, Federal troops destroyed Cobb's home. With a dozen men, he fought with the Confederates at the battle of Moore's Mill, in Callaway County. Later, he joined General Price's army, but when advised by General Price he must take the Confederate oath, and cease his guerrilla warfare, he found this not to his liking, and went west to Oregon, where he died, years later. Three other young men, not in arms, Robert and James Rodgers, and a youth named Hawkins, were killed by federal troops west of Mexico.

An incident, with a humorous turn, rather than tragic, is that told of Silas L. Dobyns, pre-war grocer, whose establishment was located on the south side of the square, occupied in 1935 by the new Mexico Savings Bank. On his way home, Mr. Dobyns thought a negro behind him was a Union soldier, and started to run. The negro also ran, and being more fleet of foot, soon caught up with the merchant. As the negro, Norris, drew near, Dobyns shouted "I surrender." Norris' reply was: "God bless your soul, Massa, ah don't," and he dashed on by.

The number of men going into the armies of the North and the South

was several hundred each. Records of the Confederate soldiers were not kept by the Southern government, or the commanders. Parts of five companies entered the Confederate army, and many others joined singly or in groups.

John Murray raised a company in Audrain County which became a part of Colonel Theodore Brace's regiment. Colonel Brace later served twenty years with distinction as a member of the state supreme court. Murray later became major of the regiment, and was succeeded as captain by the late Capt. George W. Edmonston, father of the late Miss Artemesia Edmonston. The late W. J. Botts was ordnance master of this same regiment, on its reorganization following the battle of Lexington. The regiment was eventually absorbed in Price's army, and operated therein until the battle of Pea Ridge.

Commanders of other companies in which Audrain enlisted men served in the Confederate army were Capt. R. L. Maupin, Capt. Silas L. Hicker-son, Capt. D. H. McIntyre, at the outbreak of the war a student at Westminster College in Fulton, whose company was composed largely of Audrain Countians, Capt. James O'Bannon, and Capt. Alpheus Payne. Captain McIntyre, later made a major, was attorney general of Missouri from 1881 to 1885. The late Capt. S. E. Kendall, later a County Court judge, and father of Mrs. J. H. Lane, was also a Confederate company commander.

The company raised by Captain O'Bannon, in June, 1861, endeavored to join the Confederates at Boonville, but the battle that took place there, and its outcome, prevented their crossing the river. Some returned home, and the company was disbanded, but a number of its members, such as Louis and George Simpson, Richard Lee and Joseph W. Luckie, went on to join Price's army.

During the summer of 1861, General Price sent men along the line of the North Missouri Railroad, to destroy it, as a line of communications valuable to Union forces. Under these commissions, the road was practically destroyed as far west as Wellsville, and the bridge west of Mexico was destroyed on July 27, of that year. A number of Audrain County citizens were arrested for participation in this matter, and some were sent to St. Louis and Alton as prisoners, for this, though none were ever court martialled.

After the battle of Lexington, Major Murray returned to Audrain County to recruit other units, but was not successful, and in company with Joseph Lakenan, was drowned in crossing the Missouri River in an attempt to rejoin General Price.

John B. Henderson, distinguished lawyer and Democrat, at about that same time, headed a regiment of Union militia. Col. Jefferson F. Jones, equally prominent Callaway County lawyer and state legislator, raised a regiment under the call of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, to prevent invasion of the state by Union forces.

These two outstanding northeast Missourians, mutual friends before the conflict, effected a compromise to bring about a bloodless war, if at all possible, for their sections, giving rise to the historic and famous "Kingdom of Callaway" agreement. Col. Jones proposed, and Col. Henderson agreed, that

the Union forces, after that date, in August, 1861, keep out of Callaway County, and that the Missouri defense, or Confederate forces, remain out of Pike County.

The late George Robertson, in his historical sketch of 1913, said the agreement was signed at Benton City, in Audrain County. Ovid Bell, Callaway County historian, of Fulton, has a different version. He writes that Colonel Jones assembled 300 or 400 men and boys and went into camp at Brown's Spring, on the Auxvasse Creek, east of the highway bridge on U. S. highway 54.

After a few days of drill, Colonel Jones, on Sunday, October 27, sent an envoy under a flag of truce into Wellsville, where General Henderson was located. That day, the agreement was signed, whereby General Henderson agreed not to invade Callaway County, and Colonel Jones agreed to disband his force.

Historian Robertson's version of the compromise is that when it was brought to the attention of the Federal authorities, it was promptly repudiated, and that Colonel Jones was taken prisoner and put under bond for good behavior during the remainder of the war, and was tried by court martial, and found not guilty of violation of any of the Articles of War. Historian Bell writes that "Both sides kept the agreement, and thereby the county obtained a name which probably will last through the ages. The terms of the treaty were especially fortunate, for the force under Colonel Jones, for his men were inexperienced in war and armed only with rifles and shotguns, and in an engagement probably would have been routed, for Henderson's men were drilled and well equipped. Part of the equipment of the force under Colonel Jones consisted of two home made cannons, one of which was made of wood, and was bound with iron hoops," and a part of the local history of the "Kingdom of Callaway" incident is that Colonel Jones made effective use of his "dummy" cannon before maneuvering for his treaty agreement with the Unionists.

At the military post here, General Grant, when he departed for Ironton, was succeeded by General S. D. Sturgis. Sturgis had about 2000 men under arms. He arrived on September 9, 1861, and was ordered to Lexington on September 13, leaving only a small force of men here. Colonel Henderson, next in charge in this area, was named brigadier general, and was placed in charge of a large north Missouri section. He was located in Mexico in early January, 1862, and on January 9 reported the capture of forty prisoners, including ten in battle. Most of these were held in connection with bridge burning activities.

After Henderson came Major H. C. Caldwell, Third Iowa Cavalry. Major W. M. Stone, of the Third Iowa Volunteers, commanded the post here, in January, 1862, and it was he, on the authority of the late James H. Sallee, who occupied the building on the present Mexico postoffice site, as his headquarters.

In the early winter of 1861-1862, William O. Johnson made another attempt to organize a company for the Confederate forces. On December 24, a Union force, Colonel John W. Burge's sharpshooters, later the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, enroute from Palmyra to Sturgeon, and crossing the prairie, to avoid possible ambush in the woods, stopped for rest at the McClintock barn, north of Sturgeon. The newly formed Confederates lined

up to give the Federals an opportunity to surrender, but a Union volley or two ended the meeting, and the Federals continued on to Sturgeon, arriving for the battle at Mount Zion, the next day. The action ended organization of Captain Johnson's company.

In the battle at Mt. Zion, Capt. John D. Macfarlane, of Mexico, distinguished himself in battle, and was mentioned in the official Union reports for meritorious services. He was one of three brothers, prominent in Callaway and Audrain counties, and his action later served to save the life of a brother, Dr. W. W. Macfarlane, a physician, and a Confederate soldier, taken captive at the battle of Moore's Mill. Judge George B. Macfarlane was the other brother, also an attorney, and jurist.

In September, 1862, General Lewis Merrill, commanding the Northeast Missouri division, and located at Macon, issued an order, causing great excitement in Audrain County, that on September 5, Dr. W. W. Macfarlane was to be shot to death, without judgment of court martial. Similar orders were issued against John Gastemee and Solomon Donaldson, but what final disposition was made of these there is no account.

As to Dr. Macfarlane, he was ordered taken to the execution ground, and there an order was read to him, as follows: "In consideration of the noble stand taken for the right by your brother, Captain Macfarlane, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, the commanding general is pleased to order that your life be spared, and your sentence commuted to confinement during the war." There was great excitement in Mexico, and a large crowd had gathered to witness the execution. Dr. Macfarlane was taken to Alton, where he remained until paroled to Col. J. O. Broadhead, provost marshal at St. Louis, on December 30, 1862.

By another order, Major Elliott Major of Monroe County was ordered to be shot at the same time. Major had been taken prisoner, and discharged on taking the oath of allegiance. He had however, reentered the Confederate army, and had taken a commission in General Joe C. Porter's command, and was taken a prisoner a second time, after the battles at Kirksville and Chariton River. Citizens of his home city interceded for him with Major Caldwell, who referred them to General Curtis, in St. Louis, who revoked the execution order.

Major Caldwell was in charge of the Mexico post through most of 1862. During the time he, with his command, fought Porter at Florida, July 22; at Santa Fe, or Botts' Bluff, on July 24, and at Moore's Mill, with Colonel Odon Guitar's regiment, on July 28. Major Caldwell is favorably recalled by the Audrain citizenry.

After the battle of Lexington, Silas L. Hickerson, a member of Murray's command, returned to Mexico with a captain's commission, to recruit a company. He was unable to return to Price's forces, but with his recruits, joined Porter. Young Purcell, a farmer on Littleby, with a band, on August 13, 1862, organized a company of two hundred men, entering Columbia to free the Confederates in the jail there. One of those freed was W. R. Jackson, son of Judge James Jackson, of pioneer days.

The Confederate forces were never at any time during the war, able to enter Mexico. After the battle at Moore's Mill, in late July, 1862, Col. Odon Guitar, with the Ninth Missouri, moved into Mexico, and prevented its

occupancy by a Confederate force, coming in that direction from Concord. Guitar was promoted to brigadier general at Mexico, and was placed in charge of the northern district of Missouri.

The Third Iowa Cavalry, when removed from here was succeeded by a company of militia under Capt. John McRoberts, who was followed by Colonel Smart and the Third Missouri State Militia, Cavalry. McRoberts returned to Mexico, and, in May, 1863, was succeeded by Col. Joseph B. Douglass, who remained in charge of the Mexico district until the close of the war.

In August, 1864, to meet a threat of guerrilla raids, a company of Home Guards was organized, in Mexico, with John M. Gordon as captain, W. D. H. Hunter as first lieutenant, and F. M. Shryock, second lieutenant. It was the Home Guards' duty to picket the town, and to keep guards at the block-houses at the railroad bridges on either side of the town.

In October of that year, General Price made his raid north, and there was a fresh outbreak of activity in Audrain County, and throughout northeast Missouri. Three hundred Confederates crossed the river near Glasgow, and got as far northeast as Paris, where they compelled Capt. W. E. Fawkes, with seventy militia, to surrender. This excitement caused Captain Gordon to take extra precautions to guard Mexico.

Great excitement was created in Audrain County by the Centralia Massacre, and the operations of the notorious Bill Anderson the fall of 1864. Finding Federal forces too strong at Fayette and Paris skirmishes, Anderson turned southwest, and crossed western Audrain enroute to Centralia, where the fight occurred, when he was followed from Paris by Major Johnson with 130 Federals.

On that occasion, Anderson was camped southeast of Centralia, near the M. G. Singleton farm. There was no Centralia to Columbia railroad then, but a one round trip daily stage, driven by Joseph Kelley. Major James S. Rollins, James H. Waugh, John M. Samuel, Boyle Gordon, Lafayette Hume, and perhaps others, were passengers on the stage that day, enroute to a political convention at Mexico.

Major Rollins was then a member of Congress, and Mr. Waugh was sheriff of Boone County. The Anderson guerrillas robbed the stage passengers of their purses, watches and other valuables. Then, they turned to open a barrel of whisky on the depot platform, and consumed much of its contents. At that time, a train on the North Missouri Railroad came in from the east, and the Anderson band threw ties and lumber across the tracks, and fired on the train, to stop it, and continued their looting and plundering.

Twenty-four Federal soldiers, going home on furlough, were on the train, and these were taken in charge by the guerrillas, who stripped them of much of their clothing, marched them down a street of the town, sent one of their number, an officer, Sergeant Thomas Goodman, of the First Missouri Engineers, to camp, for purposes of exchange, and shot and killed the remainder, while standing in line. The guerrillas then robbed the train, then burned it and the station, and returned to camp.

Major A. V. E. Johnson, with a force of 130 unseasoned Federal troops, arrived soon, from the Paris post, to avenge the Anderson assassination of the furloughed soldiers. He was especially warned that Anderson was past master in the art of strategy. But, as he approached Anderson's men, appar-

ently awaiting an attack, Anderson ordered his men to dismount. Major Johnson issued the same instructions, sending his horses a distance to the rear.

Judge North Todd Gentry, in his history of Boone County, then relates that "In a moment Anderson's men leaped into their saddles, their horses started down the hill at full speed, and every man began firing at the Federals, and at the same time yelling at the top of his voice. Before Johnson's men could either mount or take in the situation, they and their horses were in the worst of confusion, and were completely routed with 123 out of 130 of them being killed.

"Major Johnson fell at the first fire, and no one near him survived. Major Johnson and many of his command are buried in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City, where a suitable monument to their memory was erected." The date of this massacre was September 27, 1864.

Hearing of the slaughter of Major Johnson's command, General Joseph B. Douglass, stationed at Columbia, started in pursuit of Anderson. He got close enough to direct the fire of two small cannons at the guerrillas, causing them to leave the vicinity, after sustaining some losses.

A total of 79 bodies of the Federal soldiers were brought to Mexico, and were buried in a single long trench, in the old cemetery on North Wade Street, after being given a military committal service, by buglers and a firing squad. Later, the bodies were disinterred, and were removed for burial in the national cemetery at the state capital. C. T. Powell, former county collector, at present police judge, recalls the burial of these soldiers, in the cemetery here, being then a school boy, who witnessed it one afternoon after school was dismissed.

In another incident of the 1864 campaigning, Capt. George W. Bryson, Missouri Confederate trooper who was in the Vicksburg siege, and was transferred to Gen. Kirby E. Smith, of the trans-Mississippi department, appeared in this section on a recruiting expedition. He had gathered a few men at the John Barnes home, south of Centralia, when a Federal ammunition train, commanded by Major Evans, was encountered. The Confederates dispersed the Federals, and captured both guns and ammunitions, and later, a train of horses. The Bryson forces increased to 62 men, and a scouting trip was begun, designed to capture Mexico.

North of Mexico, the forces divided into smaller units. One group went for breakfast to the Peyton Botts home. Soon, a Federal troop arrived, and in the firing that ensued, Captain Bryson was wounded. He was cared for by Logan Mundy and John Ellis until he recovered, being kept in the timber near their homes, and was attended by Dr. W. R. Rodes, then of Santa Fe, father of Dr. N. R. Rodes, of Mexico. On his recovery, a force of seventy-five men joined him, and under his leadership, rejoined General Kirby Smith, with whom they remained until the surrender. Captain Bryson returned to Missouri, and married the daughter of Logan Mundy, whom he had met while being nursed for his wounds. He later lived in Gainesville, Texas, and was treasurer of Cooke County.

Other noncombatants killed during the war years, in the Mexico vicinity, were Gabriel Turner, of Boone County, who was killed by soldiers while in Mexico, and the young Barnett brothers, killed by Federal militia, on the Florida road.

Shortly before the conflict's close, a Federal soldier named James Davis was taken out and slain, while on a visit to his home in the southwest part of the county, by a bushwhacker band headed by Nath Williams. This was contrary to the desires of the substantial citizens of the neighborhood, but Henry and James H. Shock, Thomas R. and Josiah Gant and William Ragland were arrested by the Federals, and held in prison as a ransom. When it was ascertained Davis definitely had been killed, these men were compelled to raise a considerable sum of money to pay the Federal authorities, as a recompense for the death of the soldier.

Early in the war period, General Pope, by Order No. 3, undertook to make all citizens living within five miles of the North Missouri Railroad, responsible for its destruction. Later, a committee of seven was appointed for each county, whose duty it was to assess the various counties of Northeast Missouri, their share of \$300,000 with which to compensate for depredations done by all forces unfriendly to the Union cause. The Audrain County share, of \$21,000, was assessed on January 15, 1863, which was levied against the southern sympathizers of the county. This was a toll levied on many innocent, law abiding citizens, living under the oath of loyalty, who paid for the acts of irresponsible outlaws, who flourish in times of crisis, emergency or disorder.

One of the tragic events of the late war years was what has come to be known as the "Massacre of the Ham Brown Barn", on the Hamilton Brown farm, on the Audrain-Callaway county line, southwest of Mexico. In the fall of 1864, several hundred Callaway and Audrain county youths—virtually all the older men had already gone to war—were enlisted for service with General Price, then south of the Missouri River, after years of campaigning in the deep South.

The recruiting was done by the late Judge W. R. Terry, and Frank F. Turley, of west Callaway, and the men had assembled in a camp on Four-Mile Creek, west of Hatton. A small group of the late 'teen age boys, separated from the larger party of their companions, stopped overnight in the Ham Brown barn. Tracked there, through a November snow, by a party of Federal troops, they were surrounded, and surrendered, to a contingent of the forces of Major James C. Bay, then of the Wellsville district post.

Instead of being treated as prisoners of war, they were shot down the next morning. The men thus slain were James Polk Shelby, Joseph Adair, Charles Sinclair, John R. Davis, George Allen, Alfred A. Kemp and William Key. The only survivor of the party of Confederate youths was J. E. Bradley, 16 years old, who owed his life to the pleas of Miss Mary A. Brown, afterwards Mrs. Thompson Fry. Miss Brown pleaded for the lives of all the youths, but only Bradley was spared. He lived to be 78 years old, and died April 19, 1926. Loyd McIntosh, who farmed near Mexico for many, many years, and Alexander Bomar, son of the late George Bomar, builder of the first business house in Mexico for Judge John Bingle Morris, a century ago, and father of the late Joe Lee Bomar, left the group before the others were surrounded, and slain. The two Audrain men refused to stop at the Brown barn with their companions, though the snow was knee deep, but continued on their way, heading for the Blackfoot country, and escaped. Thus, in 1936, Loyd McIntosh is the lone surviving principal of the "Ham Brown Massacre."

Principal Missouri battles, in which Audrain County soldiers fought, were those at Carthage, on July 5, 1861, at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, in which General Lyon, Union general, was killed, and Lexington, September 18 to 20, 1861. After that battle, General Price went south with his forces, not to return until his famous raid of 1864.

Of much countywide concern, too, was the Palmyra Massacre, on August 18, 1862, when ten Confederate prisoners were executed, under orders by General John McNeil, in reprisal for what he termed warlike acts by the Marion County citizenry. The famous Order No. 11, issued by General Thomas Ewing, of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry, on August 25, 1863, decreed that all persons in Jackson, Cass, Bates and part of Vernon counties, should leave their homes within 15 days, unless they proved their "loyalty" to the Union cause. Dr. A. A. Wallace, Presbyterian pastor, then a small boy, was one of those sent into exile by this order. George C. Bingham, member of General Ewing's staff, protested this order, and later, after its execution, immortalized it on canvas, in his painting "Order No. 11". Dr. Wallace's father, Rev. J. W. Wallace, was then pastor of a little church in Jackson County, and his mother, Mrs. Jessamine Wallace, had a novel, "Order No. 11", dedicated to her by the author, Mrs. Caroline Abbott Stanley, in 1904, as a "participant in these scenes, and the faithful friend of three generations." Mrs. Stanley is a cousin of Wallace McCue, wellknown Molino resident, and of Mrs. Sam Bishop, of Mexico.

Cuivre Township, in east Audrain, was almost unanimously Union, throughout the war, with many former residents of French and Pennsylvania German extraction who resided there strongly favoring the Northern cause, and it has been said, on reliable authority, that eight out of every ten men of military age in Cuivre Township were in the Union army. Parts of three companies were formed in Cuivre, those of Captain George M. Ross, Abraham Kemplinsky, and Captain Lewis Musick. Another company, that of Capt. M. E. Swift, came from the western part of the county, chiefly, and the McRoberts company came principally from central Audrain.

From a National Historical Society historical volume of 1884, the files of the Fitzhugh Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy here, records of the late R. S. McKinney, a Confederate veteran, the late Joe Lee Bomar, son of a Confederate veteran, and other sources, it has been possible to compile a roster of about 250 Audrain County wearers of the gray in the War Between the States. This roster, alphabetically arranged, follows:

Capt. C. T. Allen, Joseph C. Armistead, Robert Archer, James Berry, Joe Brothers, Ben Brothers, Capt. Abner Bryant, Jessie Bright, Isaac Berry, George Bruce, Everett Bruce, Charles Bruce, (C. H.); Edward Bruce, William Bruce (killed at the battle of Corinth); Clifford Black, wounded at Baker's Creek; William Brown, John F. Botts (Judge); Thomas A. Botts, in prison at Alton, Ill., and the east 2½ years; Warren Botts, William Botts, J. C. Baskin, Caleb Berrey, Capt. J. C. Buckner, Lieut. J. A. Boyd, John B. Burhop, Frank Burnette, Frank Baskett (col.), Caney Brooks, Thomas Board, Dr. T. J. Baskett, B. F. Bradley, L. N. Bass, William (Pete) Beddell, D. W. Butler, B. F. Bradley, W. J. Black, J. C. Beckley, Sgt. Alexander Bomar, Allen Boyes, Johnny Burt, J. A. Cartwell, Thomas Copher, J. R. Campbell,

Pole Cornett, Valentine Clark, J. N. Cartmell, J. T. Crosswhite, William Crosswhite, Nicholas Cartman, A. H. Canterbury, E. S. Creed, P. W. Campbell, Al Campbell, William Cassidy, S. S. Craig, John Calvin Cullers, J. W. Coakley, Amazon Collins, Frank Cave, Capt. James W. Cauthorn, Oscar Coats, Thomas Crum, Marshall Calvert, Abner Cassidy, Sgt. Riley Crum, John Davis, Benjamin F. Dobyns, Alexander Day, Captain Company D, Perkins' Battalion, Price's Army; Ambrose Dudley (killed at Lexington); Isaac Doty; B. F. Dobyns, J. J. Dixon, Capt. William Eller, Nick English, Abraham Eller, James A. Elzea, John T. Elzea, Capt. George Edmonston, R. H. Edmonds, Rev. J. O. Edmonston, John Thomas Eller, Lieut. William Edmonston, William Earls, Josiah Evans, William Evans, M. C. Flint, James Frazier, John Fields, Isaac Forrest, Booker Franklin, Dillard Fike, John R. Ficklin, D. J. Ford, William French, William Fistwater, Samuel Fletcher, David Fletcher, William Fowler, Frank Gildea (killed at Pea Ridge); Charles Grant, E. L. Grigsby, James Garrett, B. P. Gentry, Andrew Gentry, Irvine Gentry, W. A. Green, Corp. Craig Gaines, Silas Gilbert, George Gravette, Pack Green, James Harrison, "Little Jim" Hall, Robert Hall, Sr.; William Harvey, Dr. T. J. Hardin, Thomas W. Harrison, Edward Halley, John F. Harrison, Abner Harrison, Silas L. Hickerson (Capt.); J. A. Henderson, Thomas Hendrix, Thomas Hart, Alexander Hart, Thomas Hubbard, William Haskett, Beverly Hodges, James Han, G. M. Hull, R. P. Hopkins, Dr. J. B. Hawkins, R. C. Hagen, Bela Hughes, Ben Hill, Maj. E. L. Hord.

W. H. Hook, Gray Hook, James "Splinter Leg" Hall, Thomas Houseman, John Hall, Thomas Jackson (killed); Rufus Jackson, died in prison; J. B. Jackson, Benjamin C. Johnson, W. S. Johnston, Benjamin Jones, Pickett Jackson, Jim Johnston, S. E. Kendall, W. H. Kennan, J. T. Kennett, W. R. Kemp, Ammon Kemp, W. T. Kendall, William H. H. Kesler, Jim Kesler, Lieut. John Kelso, Capt. Love, Robert Lochridge, Charles Lander, killed at Franklin, Tenn.; James La Rue, Richard Lee, killed at mouth of Big Black; Dr. J. W. Luckie, George Littrell, Joseph Littrell, Talbot Littrell, John Leniton, H. C. Langley, C. W. Lewis, J. E. Levaugh; A. L. Liter, William McDonald, Capt. Daniel H. McIntyre, William H. McIntyre, Thomas A. McIntyre, Mortimer McIlheny, member Confederate Congress; Douglas Murry, Thomas Maffutt, killed at Pea Ridge; Capt. R. L. Maupin, John A. McGee, James Master, I. N. Moran, Dr. W. W. MacFarlane, J. R. Martin, Joe C. McGee, killed near Rolla; J. S. McKinney, James McClanahan, J. E. Moore, J. T. Miller, Robert McDonough, William H. McIntire, Richard Moore, R. S. McKinney, Loyd McIntosh, Jacob T. Morris, Nick McIntosh, killed near Rolla; Z. T. Morris, Nathan Martin, Lieut. McCulloch, Thomas McDonaly, Rev. John B. Moore, William Norris, G. B. Null, Capt. James O'Bannon, James Pasqueth, Capt. Young Purcell, Capt. Alpheus Payne, James W. Pollard, J. W. Pledge, W. I. Paul, Lieut. R. C. Paul, L. A. Pindall, X. J. Pindall, Phipps, Robert Peery, Frank Plummer, Christopher Columbus Powell, First Lieut. Robert T. Powell, Alvin Powell, W. P. Quisenberry, Ezekiel Reagan, killed at Corinth, Miss.; Hiram Ricketts, (Major); J. W. Reed, J. W. Ritenour, T. S. Riley, Capt. Austin Rodgers, Richard Rodgers, Lieut. John L. Rodgers, W. N. Rosemond, Dr. T. P. Rothwell, Dan Rickman.

Lewis Simpson, killed at Carthage; George Simpson, killed at Murfrees-

boro, Tenn.; William Shearer, Ed Smith, John Stowers, Washington Scaggs, Jasper Schooler, A. J. Stacy, Mark Stephenson, J. S. Snidow, James Knox Polk Scott, John Manning Sanford, Garl Surber, Ben F. Standiford, Sam Spence, Thomas Scaggs, John Surber, Columbus Scott, O. M. Smith, Albert G. Turner, A. J. Turner, Stanton Taylor, Isaac Taylor, T. T. Torreyson, W. T. Turner, Drury S. Treadway, Irvin Treadway, John T. Treadway, Thomas Williams, James Woods, killed at Corinth; S. O. Wright, Geo. Williams, Deloney Willingham, Thomas Wisdom, Fielding Wisdom, Nathan Willingham, Frank Wilfley, Elisha Wells, John Wells, D. D. Woodward, B. F. White, D. H. Woltz, John West, B. T. Winn, Joe S. Watts, Sr., Richard Worsham, J. V. Williams, Thomas Watts, Thomas Williams, Bluford Wilson, A. K. Yancey.

GENERAL GRANT IS MADE BRIGADIER

That General U. S. Grant was in command of the Union troops stationed at Mexico, as a strategic center, during the spring and summer of 1861, and that he was commissioned a brigadier general while here, is well known.

Many incidents are told of the stay of General Grant, who was later to become commander in chief of the Union armies, and, still later, was to serve from 1869 to 1877 as president of the United States.

E. R. Locke, then a boy, recalls, how in later years, the boys of his west Mexico neighborhood used to play games, and play soldiers, in the spots where the Union soldiers' tents stood, and where ditches for drainage, had been cut in the sod, marking the spots for many years.

Mr. Locke as a boy, moved on January 1, 1864, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Locke, to their home on West Love Street, which the longtime county clerk had purchased from Captain Gillam. The boys of the neighborhood played "soldier" and "war" on the spot where the tents stood, where the Union soldiers under Grant were encamped.

This was at the west end of Jackson Street, where it now intersects Missouri Avenue, and the tents stood in rows. The trenches dug in the sod there, for drainage, outlined the place distinctly for many years.

The biggest spot in the sod, where the boy whose day it was to be 'general' had headquarters for the day, was the spot where Colonel Grant's tent had stood.

At that time, the home of Capt. Gillam, where the Locke family moved, and the home of Judge and Mrs. John P. Clark, later the Judge J. E. Ross home, and now the Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Locke apartments, were the only dwellings in that vicinity, except for the first Judge J. M. Morris farm house, on the site of the present Josephine plant of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company.

Both Judge Clark and Capt. Gillam were Union men, and Colonel Grant visited frequently in their homes. Mrs. Clark used to say, in more recent years, that they always kept the table set, day and night, for General Grant, who was free at all times to drop in for something to eat, just like a member of the family.

He used frequently, too, to spend the night at the Captain Gillam home, and slept many nights in the big hall down-stairs there, and also frequently spent the night at the Clark home.

E. R. Locke was the last Mexico resident to see President Grant, making the trip to New York for the Grant funeral, in August, 1885, and passing in the long line through the city hall, where the body lay in state, to see the former president in his final sleep.

He also attended the burial service, in the temporary tomb at Riverside Park. At that time he was accompanied by J. B. James, then associated with other citizens in the mill here.

"General Grant's conduct and his gentlemanliness was such that no one, whether of the North or of the South, ever spoke of him except with high personal regard," Mr. Locke tells us.

An historical event that took place during the stay of Col. U. S. Grant, in Mexico, as commander of the Union troops during several weeks in the summer of 1861, was the marriage of a staff officer to a Mexico girl.

It was on July 9, 1861, as recalled by a younger sister, the late Mrs. W. L. Fowles, that an older sister, Miss Louise West, became the bride of Capt. O. A. A. Gardner, a Union staff officer, attached to an Iowa regiment, who was then provost marshal.

The marriage of Miss West and Capt. Gardner took place in the West home place, now known as the Pollock Place, just east of Mexico, the large ten-room West home being a show place of that date, and included as a part of the present spacious farm home there.

The bride was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. West, staunch Democrats and Southern sympathizers, and the marriage was not regarded with high favor by the parents, particularly the father. However, when the date was definitely set, and plans were made by the bridal couple, a number from this city were invited to attend, along with Colonel Grant and his officers, and the marriage ceremony was followed by a sumptuous wedding dinner, prepared by Caroline, one of the eight slaves in the West household, under the direction of Mrs. West.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

When the Spanish-American War was declared, in the spring of 1898, Company C, of the First Unattached Battalion, National Guard of Missouri, volunteered at once for service. The company, which became Company L of the Fifth Missouri Regiment, entrained for Camp Stephens, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, on May 13.

On May 17, after being mustered into service, the unit entrained again, going to Chickamauga, Tenn., where it remained until fall, failing to see Cuban service. It was mustered out on November 9, at Kansas City.

Col. Milton Moore of Kansas City, was regimental commander, and there were five companies from Kansas City, with others at Harrisonville, Carthage, Greenfield, Excelsior Springs and Higginsville, and from the state military academy at Columbia. Company C was supplied with Bibles, and a fine flag, and was well officered. Its motto was "Trust in the Lord and Keep Your Powder Dry." It was encamped on Lookout Mountain, but was unable to proceed nearer to the scene of action in the land of maneuvers, so soon concluded, with Spain.

Its return to Kansas City, to be mustered out was by way of Lexington, Ky., and a month's furlough in Mexico.

Members of the company, and its officers were: Herbert Black, captain; William C. Eagon, first lieutenant; H. B. McKinley, second lieutenant; William G. Hutton, first sergeant; Jerry W. Fowles, quartermaster sergeant; Charles F. Roberts, Lloyd E. Loupe, J. Frank Hazard, William W. Crockett, sergeants.

Charles T. Johnson, Daniel D. Dudley, Edmund J. Hanley, John Reid, Henry P. Robbins, Sidney A. Condict, William D. Mason, Edward S. Button, William N. Clark, Arthur W. Lee, Frank C. Sabourin, and Thomas A. Holland, Corporals.

Gus T. Graham, Mexico's centennial mayor, and William M. Treloar, son of the late former congressman, of Mexico, were the buglers. Timothy L. Millsap was the wagoner and James E. Patterson the artificer.

The privates were David Armstrong, William H. Barkwell, Oscar Beringer, Clyde Beshears, Samuel W. Brown, Walter E. Bryarly, oy M. Boatmen, Ora B. Boatman, Robert E. Bratton, William S. Brewer, Richard E. Broadus, Jodia A. Cox, Maloney, Lewis C. Cordell, Walker R. Cutliff, Edward J. Daugherty, Russell Dudley, Edward C. Elwood, George Ficklin, Paul Galbreath, Charles E. Greer, William N. Hanley, Charles G. Head, George P. Hanson, Hopson Hepler, William S. Hewett, James E. Henegar, Francis H. Harris, Charles T. Karnes, Edgar J. Kempinsky, Logan Kidd, Anthony Knoderer, Charles F. Kocher, William Kimball, Frederic C. Luckie, Leslie H. Lowder, Joseph F. McGee, Ira P. Myers, James E. H. McDermott, Louis S. Mason, Frederick W. Maloney, Robert S. Montgomery, Francis M. McCheney, William W. Moseley, Frank M. Owen, Isaac Paul, Louis B. Patterson, Elliott B. Roberts, Frank Richardson, John H. Richardson, Adolph Rubel, George W. Russell, Elmer J. Rutter, Lemuel O. Rutter, George R. Rose, Frederic W. Schambach, George A. Self, Jacob L. Shouts, Hardee M. Simcoe, Herbert J. Snell, Frank H. Spottswood, John W. Strickler, John M. Stewart, Henry Sandvoss, August H. Seisenopp, Jesse T. Shepherd, John O. Stephens, Charles B. Solomon, William Stokes, William M. Smith, Robert L. Turner, Benjamin F. Thompson, William H. Vinson, Carl Washburn, John Walker, Doan S. Weaver, George W. Willingham, James Wright, Carson S. Woltz and Clarence E. Yeager.

Two members of the company, Richard W. Mason and Fred W. Belk, died while in service. Sergeant James E. Callaway and Jasper W. Finks were honorably discharged before the company was mustered out, and Edgar A. Hicks, James N. Goff and Walter Ham were transferred to other units. The present Spanish-American War Veteran's Post is named for Mason and Belk, jointly honoring them.

In 1898, on the thirtieth anniversary of their wartime experiences, members of the Company gathered at Mexico, on the Labor Day week-end, for a reunion. At that time, 23 members of the company were present, with Lieut. Eagon as the ranking officer.

Members of the company attending the reunion were Messrs. Frank W. Richardson, Kansas City; Jodia Cox, Auxvasse; Paul Galbreath and S. A. Condit, Sedalia; J. M. Stricklin, Frankford; George Ficklin, Centralia; F. W. Schambach, Clarksville; Edward Hanley and W. G. Hutton, St. Louis; Charles Green, Fort Worth, Tex.; Russell Dudley, Montgomery City; Henry P. Robbins, Kansas City, and Doan S. Weaver, Charles T. Johnson, Charles

G. Head, Carson Woltz, Logan Kidd, H. B. McKinley, Gus T. Graham, Roy Boatman, W. D. Mason, D. D. Dudley and Frank Hazard, all of Mexico. Other Spanish-American War veterans, not members of Company L, attending were G. D. Heidebreder, L. D. Holmes, John Kincaid, James McHugh, Hiram Norton, C. W. Jacobs, Oscar Rhoades, and Lester Fox of Mexico, and Walter S. Boyd, Vandalia.

AUDRAIN AND THE WORLD WAR

Audrain County had at least 943 men in service during the World War, 1917 to 1919, the most recent of the wars in which the United States was engaged during the county's first century.

Of this number, 27 made the supreme sacrifice. There were, too, ten or more women from Audrain County who saw active service, besides the hundreds who did their part faithfully at home.

Edward Whitehouse, at that time of Laddonia, was the only Audrain Countian captured by the Germans during the war. He was taken a short time after he went into action, and was returned following the signing of the armistice, on November 11, 1918.

Two Audrain Countians were awarded decorations during the war years. Lieut. Charles R. Hangar, of Laddonia, received the Distinguished Service Cross, Croix de Guerre, and Legion of Honor, and Lake Dillard, then of Laddonia, but now of Mexico, had the D. S. C. conferred on him. Lieut. Hangar is now a Kansas City attorney.

The twenty-seven honored dead, who died in service, included seven killed in action, two who died of wounds, and two who died from accidents and other causes, in France.

The roll of honor, as made up in 1919, included:

James Willis Bledsoe, who died at Fort Sill, Okla., February 14, 1918, and for whom the James Bledsoe Post of the American Legion was named, in 1919.

Rollie V. Duty, Fort Riley, Kan., March 8, 1918.

Monte Nelson Brooks, Fort Riley, July 3, 1918.

Charles Divers Crane, Soissons, France, July 15, 1918.

Edward Henry Blase, Vesle, France, August 1, 1918.

Fred Allen, France, July 22, 1918.

George Lewis Hollingsworth, Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., September 28, 1918.

Meril Peters, Great Lakes Training Station, March 3, 1917.

Warren Harper Callaway, Camp Dewey, Great Lakes Training Station, Illinois, September 30, 1918.

A. Ross Hubbell, France, October 1, 1918.

James Jones, Camp Dodge, November 11, 1918.

Frank Vernon Lease, killed in action in France, July, 1918.

Forrest Musgrove, died at sea in sinking of steamer Atila, October 6, 1918.

Guy Webb Shaw, France, Sept. 28, 1919.

Henry W. Johnson, colored, October 19, 1918, France.

Walter Fite, at sea, September 30, 1918.

Robert Bartels, Camp Forrest, Ga., October 15, 1918.

Harrison Bartels, Camp Brady, Mich., October 15, 1918.

George Irion, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 16, 1918.

Albert Russell Creasey, October 25, 1918. Camp Jackson, S. C.

Lawrence Ford, in action, France, Nov. 1, 1918.

Louis Leeper, October 7, 1918, in action, France.

Clarence E. Schooling, killed in action.

William Matthews, Laddonia, October 9, 1918.

Arden Kisor, Brooklyn Navy Yard, January 22, 1919.

Robert Louis Cauthorn, France.

Harry Laird, Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. Charles R. Hanger, the Laddonia boy who received three decorations, was a member of the 356th Infantry of the 89th Division. He received the D. S. C. from Uncle Sam, and two decorations from the French government, for bravery in action.

He was in the Meuse-Argonne battle, and at St. Mihiel, and was at the front from August 4 until the Armistice was signed. He was an attorney before the war, and was at one time a law partner of D. H. Robertson here.

He was decorated for going through heavy shell fire, and leading a battalion, which had become lost in a dense fog, across the Meuse, in the last night of the war. "I went through two and a half kilometers of fire, five times", was all Lieut. Hanger would say about the facts.

Charles Divers Crane was the first Audrain Countian killed in action. He was killed July 15, 1918, in the Rheims-Soissons battle. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Crane, of Martinsburg.

Lake Dillard's D. S. C. award was for extraordinary heroism in action near Barricourt, France, on November 1, 1918. While leading a patrol in advance of the lines, he was subjected to intense machine gun fire, and showed marked courage in successfully leading his men in a charge, capturing two guns and crews.

Harrison Bartels, 31, and Robert Bartels, 26, sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bartels, of Mexico, were brothers. Both died the same day, during the Spanish influenza epidemic, Harrison at Camp Brady, Mich., Robert at Camp Forrest, Georgia.

James Bledsoe, first Audrain boy to die in service during the war years, succumbed to bronchial pneumonia. He was a member of Company D, 138th Infantry.

Henry W. Johnson, son of Henry Johnson, of Mexico, the only colored soldier to die in France, died in a French hospital, on October 19, 1918, soon after his arrival overseas with his unit. The Johnson-Holt colored post of the American Legion was named for him and for Harold Holt, son of tall Bill Holt, and Mollie Holt, who died from wartime complications after his return to this country.

The influenza epidemic took a heavy toll, with several Audrain boys succumbing to it, and to complications.

The Missouri Historical Society announced after the war, a total of 70 Audrain casualties, including 27 deaths. Sixty-four casualties were in the army, four in the marines, and two in the navy. The Missouri total of casualties was announced at 11,150.

During the World War years, during which Audrain County contributed more than 943 young men, and at least ten young women, to the enlisted service of the country, 27 of whom paid the supreme sacrifice in losing their lives, the records show that more than half of the entire number were volunteers.

The Audrain County draft board, composed of the late E. S. Wilson, Dr. J. G. Moore, and former mayor J. H. Lane, sent a total of 424 men, white and colored, to military service. In 1917, there were 175 men entrained for camps, and in 1918, there were 226 sent.

A total of 3419 men were registered in Audrain including 1712 in June, 1917, 181 in June, 1918, 44 in August, 1918, and 2484 in September, 1918.

Audrain County oversubscribed practically every quota set for it in the conduct of the war, and gave or invested \$3,231,905.55 in war activities. Systematic organization, among the men and women in the county, made this splendid record possible.

In the first Liberty Loan, the county invested \$115,000. In the second, the total was \$444,450, and in the third, \$597,950. In the fourth, or Victory loan, the total was \$599,500. W. W. Pollock was chairman of all the Liberty Loan campaigns, and Mrs. C. F. Clark and Mrs. W. W. Pollock headed the women's organizations in the several drives.

In the first Y. M. C. A. drive, with Dr. J. W. Million, then president of Hardin College, as chairman, the county contributed \$10,198. In the United War Workers campaign, with J. C. Mundy, chairman, the county gave \$40,000. Audrain gave \$6500 to the American Red Cross, in the holiday seasons of 1917 and 1918. L. B. Hawthorne was the leader. An Armenian-Syrian relief campaign response totaled \$4700.

Two campaigns were conducted for the Salvation Army, with S. D. Byrns as chairman for both campaigns, in which the response totaled \$3063, and \$1543.

The total investment in War Savings and Thrift Stamps was \$550,000, with Col. Fred A. Morris as the chairman for the stamps sale.

The Mexico Federation of Clubs cooperated with the county court in the purchase of a \$500 bronze tablet, to be placed in the courthouse, commemorating the 27 Audrain men who gave their lives during the war, with the name of each on the tablet. A large service flag was also presented to the county by the federation.

Officers of the Audrain Red Cross chapter were H. P. Atkins, Mexico, chairman; John A. Brooks, Vandalia, vice chairman; Mrs. Frank Sanford, Mexico, secretary, and S. J. Buckner, Mexico, treasurer, with Dr. R. L. Alford chairman of the Vandalia chapter. The Red Cross here expended a total of \$1400, and an average of almost \$200 a month in canteen service from December, 1918, to June, 1919, serving soldiers with doughnuts, sandwiches, coffee, postal cards and magazines, as the troop trains passed through the city. Soldiers on the Alton were cared for by Mexico chiefly, with the Moberly chapter providing for those on the Wabash.

In the wartime work, 73 members of the chapter qualified for the Red Cross Service Badge, signifying 400 or more hours of wartime service, and Mrs. M. R. Wise, an untiring canteen worker, was credited with 2400 hours work.

At least ten Mexico and Audrain County girls served actively in war work, including Miss Minnie Stallings, Miss Cordelia Ranz, Miss Cora Darrah, and Miss Corinne Markley, who served in France as nurses, Miss Gladys Van Ness, who was at Camp McClellan, Ala., Miss Ada Cunningham, who was at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss Natalie Morris, who was at Camp Beauregard, La.; Miss Pauline Gallop, Miss Lida Kerr and Miss Gladys Kerr, who did canteen service at Camp Taylor, Ky., and Miss Virginia Lazear, who enlisted in the motorcycle transport service, though failing to pass the physical examination for active service.

Following the war, in June, 1919, the James Bledsoe Post of the American Legion was formed here, with Dr. J. Frank Jolley, post commander, Fred Hibbert, Benton City, vice commander; Richard Jones, Skinner, second vice commander; Ray Miller, Mexico, secretary; Mike DeVaney, Rush Hill, treasurer, and Lake Dillard, then of Laddonia, sergeant at arms, as the first officers.

And, as accurately as it could be compiled, here is the list of Audrain County's enlisted men, and women, in the worldwide conflict to make the world "Safe for Democracy", just as it was prepared by Miss Tine Houston, Mexico librarian, in 1919:

A—J. K. Angell, Sherwood Amidon, S. C. Adams, Lt. Everett Alexander, Corp. Chas. H. Andrews, Harold Reed Andrews, Frank Adams, Clarence Adams, Ed Allen, Harry Anderson, William Armstrong, R. A. Angert, John Anderson, Joseph Armistead, Henry L. Angert, Fred Allen (deceased), Harry T. Applebee, Daniel Gattis Andrews, Maurice Cyril Abington, Ernest George Allen, Thomas Fred Austin (col.), Elmer Leroy Albright, James Edmond Arnold, William Bryan Atchison, Will Penn Amfahr, Emmett Atkinson, Lawrence Allen, Carl Allen, Orville Austin, Thomas Clay Alexander, Albert E. Adams, Clabe Ellsworth Andrews, Henry Ferdinand Aulber, George Biggs Adams, Josephus Anderson, Paul Angert.

B—Leland T. Breid, Corp. Novel Body (col.), John Isam Brown, Cecil R. Branstetter, Wallace Hale Bayle, John S. Bartels, Louis A. Baxter, Robert Bartels, Harrison Bartels, Barney Bradford (col.), Alvin Beamer, Iman Bass (col.), Clarence W. Baker, Chas. Ballew, Edwin Barth, Vane Halbert Brown, Warren Butts, Earl Hewlet Brown, Richard Barton, John William Bagley, Anthony Becker, First Sgt. Charles W. Brauer, Lloyd Bowne, H. Baker Barnes, Elton Slavens Britton, Sgt. Roy Bryarly, Monte Nelson Brooks (deceased), James Bledsoe (deceased), James Berry, Clayton H. Brown, Brace Bailey, Emmett Berry, Halley O. Bradford, George Youst Bast, James David Brakel, Archie Baxter, Ralph Edward Burnett, Robert Shelton Britton, Eugene Debs Brown, Joseph Stephens Bertels, Leslie Bull, Jesse Beam, Edward Blaise (deceased), Capt. C. Lee Blank, Walter William Busse, Joe Miller Barnes, Elmer Grant Bryant, Frank Brown, Leopold Barth, Clifton Blattner, Lieut. Charles E. Brown, Audrey Bybee, Jesse McClelland Beebe, Marion Lewis Boulware, Garrett Barnes, Luther Baker, Aylett Buckner, Emil Blaha, Frank A. Blank, Leslie Barbee, Walter Roy Ballew, Grimsley Bell (col.), John Boyd (col.), Gilbert Burgess, Garrett Burgess, Frank A. Burreichter, Wesley Leonard Bush, Benjamin Bybee, George F. Bishop, John Isam Brown, Jr., Ray B. Barr, David Byars, Simeon Gideon Booker (col.), Lieut. Minter

Kelly Bragg, C. D. Brandon, Lieut. Maurice R. Barth, Churchill Brooks, Frank Risk Brooks, Earl Baily, Thomas C. Brown, Virgil L. Barnett, Charles L. Butler, James Breckenridge (col.), E. B. Bremer, John William Brakel, R. W. Berrey, Jr., William McKinley Baker, (col.), Lewis Hubert Brakel, Clarence Earl Burnett, Olan J. Beeby, Virgil Simpson Butts, Walter Edward Boeger, Thomas R. Branstetter, Thomas Lee Baker (col.), Louis Bannister (col.), John William Ball (col.), John Henry Bell (col.), Owen Bourland (col.), Lincoln Burkley (col.), John T. Butler (col.), Lieut. W. W. McKinney, Sgt. George Bertels, Richard Biggs, Capt. J. McD. Botts, Holly Brewer, Captain W. W. Bland, John Henry Brown, Tommie H. Barre, George Lester Burgess, William McKinley Baker (col.).

C—Thaddeus E. Capridge (col.), John Harvey Craney, LeRoy F. Cobb, Cecil Chambliss, Clinton Collier (col.), Lehman Couch (col.), Harry D. Chistersen, William Coudon, Jesse Crump, Thomas Carter Cauthorn, Charles Divers Crane (deceased), Robert Lewis Cauthorn (deceased), Ray Andrew Clary, James B. Coons, Ezra Cafer, John Holley Car, Voorheis Coons, Charles H. S. Chapman, George Lemuel Carter, Garth Chase, Andrew W. Grandall, Henry Leslie Carver, Lewis Samuel Crum, 1st Sgt. Leonard Coatsworth, Robert Campbell, Capt. William Coatsworth, Corp. Henry Clark, Harvey E. Cassidy, Corp. Clarence Campbell, Sgt. Roy Creasey, Eugene Cook (col.), James Otto Callaway, Joseph F. Calhoun, Marvin Carter, Carl Cooper (col.), Alan Coatsworth, Lieut. Ralph Coatsworth, Paul D. Clough, First Lieut. Mansur Cowherd, Drake Cowherd, Chowning Cauthorn, Jay Crawford, Russell Creasey (deceased), Capt. Ralph Edwin Crabill, William Albert Cook, Alvin R. Culbertson, Edwin F. Cave, Lieut. Humphrey R. Craddock, Howard Sexton Coil, Ramon Blaine Carroll, Capt. Grover C. Coil, Gaven Devere Crandall, John Arbuckle Creigh, Floyd Clark (col.), Warren Harper Callaway (deceased), Charles H. Clark, Hobart Franklin Cook, Lloyd Burley Collins, John Marion Cafer, Pearl Chapman, Sterling P. Carter, Kennon Clayton (col.), Dr. Robert Crawford, Tommie Crawford, Fred Stapleton Crawford, Leslie J. Crow, Joseph Douglas Carter, Miss Addie Cunningham, Ensign Eric Cunningham, Charles Frank Crockett, Hubert Calbreath Collins, Roscoe E. Copman.

D—Clarence Daniel, Martin F. Donnelly, Ben Moorehead Davenport, John W. Devany, Kenneth Gordon Davis, John Dearing, Pearl Duty, Creel S. Dillard, Cless C. Davidson, Allen Donovan, Ben M. Davenport, Lee A. Detienne, William Alonzo Debo, Ellis Wilson Davis, Sgt. Green Daniel, Rollie V. Duty (deceased), Michael Edward Devaney, Lieut. Roscoe Dobyns, Marquess Lake Dillard, Charles Jesse Dougherty, Orlando C. Decker, Walter Guy Denmark, Benjamin Franklin Dobyns, Ensign Morris Ensley Dry, Buford Davenport, James Davis (col.), Ray Doolin (col.), William Mack Daniel (col.), Ben F. Dudley, Lee Mack Diffendaffer, William Foy Dean, George Rollin Dubray, Roy Duty, Thomas DeLaporte, Maurice Hickman Dowell, Martin Francis Donnelly, Carl Ellsworth Day, Estil Reubin Davenport, Bast Davis, Gustav August Depping, Merlie Loyal Douglass, George Russell Duncan, Robert Virgil Dermody, John R. Davis (col.), Edd Doolin, (col.).

E—Capt. Nolan Ellis, H. J. Erdenbrecker, C. S. Eubanks, James T.

Edmonston, Elbert J. Elledge, Cluster Eubanks (col.), Lieut. Arnold Edmonston, Luke Robert Edwards, Harvey French Edwards, John Ecton, Louis Leopold Erdenbrecker, Paul Edmonston.

F—George Dever Ferguson, Frank Flynn, Arthur Farnsworth, Carrison Ford (col.), Wm. Thomas Fecht, James Walter Farrow, Samuel Glenn Fuqua, Robt. Noland Fry, Charles Martin Fennewald, John Harry Flynn, Tom French, Clinton H. Foreman, Harry E. Fecht, Otis Forgey, Clarence Feutz, Thomas Forsee, Clark C. Fenton, Raymond Morton Friedman, Jay Harold Frost, Carl Lee Ferrell, John Henry Fairchild, Alexander L. Ford (deceased), Harry Fite, Ira Finney (col.), John Daniel Fecht, Homer Louis Foree, Orvil Flora, Ernest Fisher, Joe Franey, Warren Glenn Fowler, Raymond Fraley, William Mahlin Farnsworth, Arlie Fred, Howard Fletcher, Walter Fite (deceased), Irvin James Franklin, Lieut. William Wallace Fry, Wallace Feutz, Corp. Carl L. Farrah.

G—Joel Frank Guthrie, Max Galloway, Royce H. Garnett, Lt. Jesse Edgar Gibbs, Joseph Gollier, Ruby Gould (col.), Adeline Louis Girard, Robt. Dewey Grainge, Ernest Luther Gallop, Lloyd Gilpin, D. Maurice Given, Centralia, Raymond Victor Gallagher, Capt. Joseph Glandon, Sgt. Renfro Gibbs, Charles Guthrie, Anderson Gibbs, Leonard Gallop, James Roy Griffin, Ernest Garrett, Jr., Ray French Gregory, Ralph Oscar Griffin, Everett Corbett Gilmore, Elmer Samuel Gates, Fitzhugh L. Gilbert, Allen Gibson (col.), Jewell Gallop, Miss Pauline Gallop, Alexander Reed Gamble, Stewart Leroy Garner, James Ralph Garrett, John W. Gillaspie, Gus T. Graham, Ralph Glover, Emery Gooch, Emil Gooch, William Turman Gouldy, Percy Gay (col.), Irvin Gray (col.), Joseph Guragoin (deceased), Albert Ray Gwin, David Olman Gwin, James A. Grafford, Jessie Sanford Grafford, Emil R. Grainge, Fred Gray, Rudolph W. Green, William A. Greer, Irvin Fred Gruer, Harry Earl Gardner, Jake Gardner (col.).

H—Walter John Hafner, Haskins Andrew Hall, Rex Harbourn, Holland McT. Hatton, Harlan Corvis Heinlen, David S. Herron, Leland O. Hickerson, William W. Hickman, Douglass Hudson, Harry Householder, Capt. J. F. Harrison, John Hippen, Joseph Howdeshell, Rogers W. Hays, Frank F. Houston, Emmet S. Haycraft, Daniel Hartley, Lonnie Hutcherson, Homer Hammett, Edgar Hamlet, Buford E. Hatfield, Fred S. Hathaway, Howard O. Hale, Geo. W. Hampton, John E. House (col.), Fred D. Harvey, Marshall B. Hagar, James R. Hancock, Robert S. Heckman, Frank Henderson, Arthur W. Helwig, Leo J. Hines, John Dewey Holbrook, Dennis L. Hollingsworth, Reece Eugene Holmes, Pervy L. Hoover, Raymond V. Heidbreder, Robert M. Heaton, Claud Hickerson, Leland Hickerson, Wm. E. Hudson, Vernie Hughes, Lieut. Chas. R. Hanger, Leo Raymond Hoer, Eli Frank Hollingsworth, Frank R. Hickerson, Stanley Mason Hill, Thomas Lacy Howdeshell, Earl Lemon Hopkins, Charles Thomas Houck, Corp. Earl Hays, Sid Houston, Otto Hubert, Herman Roy Hudson, George Hill (col.), Thomas Monroe Harman, Gilbert Hawes, Christopher Hayden, John E. Harris, George E. Hoer, David H. J. Hartegan, Ray Hearn, Frederick H. Hibbert, Raymond J. Hutcherson, Ray Wright Harrison, Paul Erbert Hammett, Stanley Hamilton, George Hudson, Otto Hopkins, George Lewis Hollingsworth (deceased),

Christopher A. Hoer, Howard Hoffman (col.), Gilbert Holt (col.), Harold Holt (col.), Ross Hubbell (deceased), Scott Hutchen (col.).

I—Henry D. Ingram, Henry Irving (col.), Louis A. Iman, William D. Ingram, George A. Irion (deceased).

J—Orville Johnson, Joseph G. Jacobi, Wm. N. Jones, Nathaniel Johnson (col.), Rock Jamerson (col.), Elmer R. Jeffries, Chas. M. Johnson, Wm. Cave Johnson, Emmett R. Johnson, Wm. Walker Johnson, Douglas P. Johnson, Finley B. Johnson, Frank M. Johnston, Bryan Johnston, Wesley Johnston, Richard C. Jones, Edward Jourdan, Howard P. Jackson, Hy Wm. Jackson (col.), Henry Johnson (col.) (deceased), James Jones (deceased), W. O. Johnson, Ray Johnson (col.), William B. Jones, Willard Johnson (col.), Randy Johnson (col.), Herman Jamison (col.), Lieut. Rodes Jesse, Frank Jesse, Robert Lee James, Marvin James, Ray R. Jennings, William Jacobi, Fred J. Jacobi, Louis Jesse, Paul Jesse, Lieut. Col. Jake Johnson, Dee Johnson, Orville Johnson, Roy Johnson, Johannes P. S. Johansson, Russell Jones, Florence Jones (col.), Ney Jacobs, Lieut. J. F. Jolley, Cass R. Jones, Jr.

K—Miss Lida M. Kerr, Miss Gladys B. Kerr, John Earl Kirby (col.), Edward Kilbourn, Geo. Kemna, James E. Kearins, Ben Franklin Kealen, John K. Kaesewurm, Kenneth K. Kendrick, Kenneth G. Kennen, Arnold Hall Kerr, Dave Kidd, Chauncey Kimbrough, Len Arden Kiser (deceased), Joy Kistler, Lawrence A. Kysar, Everett R. Kilbourn, Herbert Clayton Knipfel, Firman Klepinger, Willard Kemp, Jasper Richard Kemp (col.), Edward Kombrink, John Henry Kemna, Lieut. Henry Kunkel, Henry J. King, Patrick H. Kearins, Corp. Howard Keath, Lawrence Kunkel, Corp. Bryan Kelso, Edward Karl Klusman, Joseph Koss, Vance Klepinger.

L—Raymond Wesley Lane, Lieut. Harry Laird, Vernie E. Lewton, Chas. F. Loomis, Roland A. Lewis (col.), Archie Lue (col.), Frank Lock (col.), James W. Ladd, Charlie Laird, John Henry Laird, Harry C. Lane, Robt. B. Landers, Champ C. Lake, Orlando G. Leach, Miss Letha Leary, Lt. H. Guy Leet, Frank V. Lease (deceased), John Edw. Liebgood, Clarence Jeff Lewellen, Turner J. Lewis, James Lewis, Sam Pelide Locke, Clarence Leonard (col.), Lourn Lipper, Otis Archie Lavinder, William Henry LeWright (col.), Ernest Nobel Loveland, Joseph Howard Louthen, Joseph Franklin Lockridge, Lewis Emmons Leeper (deceased), Lieut. Ben Locke, Raymond Loomis, Mark Luckie, Earl Luckie.

M—Miss Natalie Morris, Ashby Houston McClintic, Charles Mitchell (col.), George Mitchell (col.), James Ray Metcalf, John B. Machin, Willis B. Manchester, Grover P. Marshall, Miss Corinne Markley, Wm. F. Mathews, Evan W. Mathews, John W. Moss (col.), John Thad McCowan, Ashley H. McClintic, Robt. McLoney, Laymore McMurtry, Clarence H. Mechlin, Joe F. Mildred, John Middleton, Geo. B. Middleton, Virgil L. Miller, Edw. H. Million, James R. Milligan, Richard J. Moore, A. Patrick Moore, Thos. T. Moore, Walter Lawrence Melahn, Clarence K. Moody, Frank H. Morris, Roy Wm. Moser, Geo. E. Marteen (col.), Henry F. Musterman, Robt. C. Musgrove (deceased), Clyde Mohn, Paul Moore (col.), John Bryan Marshall, George P. Marshall, William Scott Marteen (col.), Phillip L. Melahn,

David McClure, Albert McDonald (col.), Silas McDonough, William Thomas Mann, Joel A. McCormack, Ray Aldo Martin, Horace McGee, Geoffrey R. Meek, Isaac Minnick, Herbert Morris, Clarence F. Morhaus, Claud Lee McFadin, Roy McGee, Fred McGee, Charles McGee, Cassius M. McMillan, Richard McKinney, Richard Moore, Joseph William Morgan, Frank Buckner Morris, William Eugene Murray, Leslie Ray Marshall, James Vinton Marvin, Oliver Vance Morgan, Rawleigh Clayton Millner, James Lawrence Murray, Vivion Mildred, Glendye Morris, Earl Morris, Lieut. Ray Miller, Lieut. Shields Moore, Lieut. Ned Miller, Joseph Lee Murray, Leonard Horace Mundy.

N—George F. Nardin, Clyde Nichols, Otto Guy Nichols, Oliver B. Nichols, Marion Nichens (col.), Clarence E. Nichols, Joe L. B. Nevins, Robert Nichols.

O—E. Claggett Offutt, Chas. L. Oliver, Clyde Oliver, Ivan Lee Ostrander, Frank Owens, Sgt. Edward O'Brien, Benjamin Oney, Francis Leo O'Hear.

P—John Henry Pasley, Clarence Parks, John W. Pate, Vernie Payton, Roy A. Pearl, Earl L. Pearson, Geo. L. Payne, Wm. V. Pearson, Jas. T. Peck, Merrill Peters (deceased), Wm. Henry Porter, Clarence H. Powell, Fletcher R. Powell, Howard M. Painter, Wm. B. Pitts, Ray E. Pitts, Guy Pitts, Claud Philbert, Chas. R. Playter, Archie F. Playter, John Perry Palmer, John William Palmer (col.), William Patterson (col.), Ensign Herbert Plunkett, Lawrence Precht, Charles Thomas Powell, Gideon Powell, Frank Porawski, Lieut. Fred Peck, George E. Porter, Ernest Penn, Charles B. Pigg, Fred Olen Pearson, Cecil J. Phillips, Mexico, Leonard Potter, Farber, Charles H. Pulis, Melvin Painter, Roy Earl Paullin, Carl John Precht, Earl John Pritchett, Clyde Phillips (col.).

Q—Garret B. Quisenberry, David Quisenberry.

R—Miss Cordelia Ranz, Leo Reymer, David H. Robertson, Vernie Richardson, Wm. B. Robinson, Loy Russell, Frank Ralen, Glendye Richardson, Leo M. Richards, Lieut. Edw. E. Rich, Edwin E. Richardson, Glendye Richardson (col.), Fred J. Roberts, J. Ryland Rodes, Raymond Ross, Philip Rogers, H. Glen Ruse, Lieut. Harry Rose, Frank Rex, Charles Alva Robinson, Henry Rollins (col.), Ernest Ramsey (col.), George Washington Ramey, Frederick Moses Renner, Bryan Ridgeway, Ray T. Ridgeway, Benj. S. Ridgeway, Roy Harris Ritter, Roy Lee Rice, Corp. Lee Roe, Kirk Roberts, Orpheus Rutter, Floyd Rockwell, Ty G. Roberts, Wallace Robinson, Ray Oral Ritter, Merritt A. Roberts, Frank Rodgers, John Elmer Ryan, Harold Rogers, Harold Reed, George Rohlfing, Charles L. Robinson.

S—Chas. E. Sullivan, Aubrey Lee Spencer, Clyde Spencer, Glenn Thomas Squires, Clifford Syler, Howard S. Summers, Larry B. Spottser (col.), Chas. M. Sanders, Chas. A. Sanford, Wm. L. Schulz, Henry Wm. Schulz, Sherman W. Schulze, Harry E. Schulze, Walter Segress, Willard Sitts, Albert Shannon, James J. Shaw, Leo Shire, James A. Shields, Marion Shattleworth, Wm. R. Sidwell, Major James Skelly, Churchill Sims, Allen G. Smith, Edw. Joseph Smith, Herbert Ray Smith, Choate Smith, Paul Ray Smith, John W. Spene, Lester Sparks, Geo. Spriesterbach, Miss Minnie Stallings, Wm. T. Spotswood, Luther Spotswood, Homer H. Stauffer, Guy Sanford, Perry Spurs (col.), Harland Sneed, Bernard Stuckenschneider, Larry Wm. Stottler, Chas. Elmer Stottler, Russell K. Stuart, Ernest Winfield Stuart, James Austin Stuart, Kyle Stuart, Russell K. Stuart, Wallace W. Stuart, Ira J. Sutton, Dean Swift,

Edwin Drake Slavens, Edwin Wright Settle, Bryam Rule Shannon, Henry Sharnee (col.), Carroll Lee Slack, Maurice V. Smith, Charles Edward Spotser (col.), Geo. T. Spotswood, O. A. Smith, Rufus Garth Stone, Thomas Virgil Stewart, John Clarence Summerville, Howard Samuel Smith, William Eugene Summers, Curtis Raymond Smith, Guy Webb Shaw (deceased), Lieut. M. J. Sannebeck, Albert Shotwell, Frank S. Summers, Leland Spencer, Arthur J. Snedeker, Lieut. Kenneth Sanford, Harper Shoush, Tom Shire, Clarence E. Schooling (deceased), John L. Shire, Charles H. Summers, Ernest Stuart, John R. Swain, Horace W. Summers, William A. Spencer, Charles E. Syler, Franklin Syler, Arthur Maupin, Edwin H. Shannon, Richard O. Shannon, William Shannon, David Sheeler, Sandy Slay (col.), Mark DeLafayette Spurlock, Eugene Bryan Stites.

T—Chas. A. Tucker, August B. Tillman, Bryson E. Taylor, Lacy T. Taylor, Wm. E. Taylor, Wm. Teague, Marcellus Threlkeld, Chas. A. Thummel, Leslie L. Thomas, Ray Benj. Thomas, Roy N. Thomas, Eugene Tomlinson, Jacob B. Turnbaugh, John G. Trabue, Joseph Taylor (col.), Edward Thomas, (col.), Jennings Bryan Talley, Joe Henry Talbott, Pet Talton (col.), Capt. Carter Taylor, Edgar Teague, George Daniel Tally, Joseph Edgar Taylor, Oscar Lee Townsley (col.), Milton Towson.

U—Alvin Uhey, Guy Tealon Ulrich.

V—Chester M. Vance, Miss Gladys Van Ness, Lieut. Wm. Vandeventer, Lieut. Robt. B. Van Skike, Clarence Vernon, Geo. E. Vomund, Andrew Vorge, Harper Van Ness, Edwin Henry Vedder, Lieut. Edward Verhof, Robert Vannoy.

W—Melvin Harvey Williams, Cecil Williams, Guy Williams, Glen Williams, Edwin O. Winans, David R. Williams, Willie Williams (col.), Ross Wagner, Jesse D. Wallace, Marquess Wallace, Lee Edwin Ward, Willis Waugh, Turner Waugh, Lester Watkins, Benj. Watson, Chas. O. Wright, Joe G. Woolery, Loyal Wonneman, Richard C. Worsham, John G. Wyss, Rufus Wells (col.), Frank Wanzey (col.), Grant Warner (col.), Obia Williams (col.), Ollie Wright (col.), Curtis Lee Woolery (col.), Harold D. Willis, Lt. Lynn Webb, Ralph Webb, Octave C. Watts, John Watson, P. J. Whalen, David U. Walker, Clark White, Robt. Lee White, Elon Whitney, Houston Willard, Otis S. Williams, Lt. Claud Williams, Hurbert Dale Williams, Theodore Winans, Edwin Winans, Gordon Wiper, Lt. Bryan Wilson, Logan Wilson, Miss Dorothy Worrell, John Wilding, John Henry White (col.), Thurston White (col.), H. J. Williams, Sgt. Ode Willingham, J. C. Weidler, Edward Whitehouse, Edwin Wilson Wallace, Ralph Thomas Wilmot, Arthur William Worley, Robert Oscar Walters, Howard Wayne, Lieutenant Orlando Worrell, Corp. Ralph Wayne, Lieut. Otto Weimer, Fred Wymore, Roy C. Watts, Hubert Warden, Marvin Elwood Williams, Fritz John Wenger, Dr. Francis Weins, Ernest F. Watson, George S. Weaver, William W. Wright, Matt Wymore, Thomas R. Walker, William Whitehouse, John O. Wilson, Edward B. Willingham, William Welch, Bertram Emerson Wallace.

Y—James Hough Yount, Joseph F. Yostmayer, Geo. Young, Vernor Edward Yostmayer.

Z—Albert Zuck, John Wesley Zohen.

CHAPTER X

SOME EARLY "BELIEVE IT OR NOTS"

Perhaps not "historical," but certainly entertaining, are numerous anecdotes and adventures that have come down through the century, of early incidents of pioneer days in Audrain County. The historians, William Bryan and Robert Rose, in their "Pioneer Families of Missouri," published in 1876, recorded a number of these, with the injunction that "We do not expect the reader to believe all the remarkable yarns related."

One of these concerns Skilt, a negro boy owned by Mr. Tate, of Callaway County. One morning, it seems Skilt got up much earlier than usual. He saw some wild turkeys eating corn from the crib near the house. Cautiously he approached, on his hands and knees, and suddenly seized two old gobblers by the feet.

The gobblers proved too much for Skilt, and flew away with him hanging on to their legs. Skilt's mother, a witness to the events, screamed, and Mr. Tate ran out of the house to see what was the matter. He looked up and saw Skilt and the turkeys just going into the clouds, with no apparent intention of coming back. Mr. Tate called to the little darkey to let go of one of the turkeys and the other would bring him down safely. Skilt obeyed, and brought down one of the big gobblers in triumph.

James Suggett, another Callawegian, was the subject of another of these "tall corn" stories. One day he heard a peculiar noise in his stable. Investigating, he found a large buck quietly feeding from the horse trough. Mr. Suggett quickly slammed the door. But the frightened deer plunged against the door, and carried it from its hinges. It remained on his horns, and dragged it across the lot, with Mr. Suggett still hanging on. Seeing that he was going to jump over, "Mr. Suggett let go, and the deer went over the fence as light as a bird, the door still hanging to his horns. He soon disappeared in the woods, and that was the last Mr. Suggett ever saw of the deer or his stable door," this story concludes.

And another, from the same source concerns Old Fred Sluggs, a Dutch pioneer of Audrain County, who had a two-year old colt, he wanted to break. So he said to his son Jake, "Now Jake, you go up into the lane, and when I cum along on da colt you shump oud and say boo mt you mout." Jake did as he was told, and soon saw his father cantering along on the colt in a pleasant manner. Just as they came opposite his ambush, Jake sprang out on all fours, and shouted "Boo, boo, boo," as loud as he could yell. The colt, frightened out of its wits, threw the old gentleman on his head, breaking his arm and knocking the breath out of him. Jake thought his father dead, and ran to him, and began to blow his breath into his mouth. Presently the older man revived, and looking up at his son ruefully, and groaning with pain, said, "Ah, Jake, you boo'd too dom much."

Still another concerned David Darst who settled in what became known as Darst's Bottom. He had a still house, and made excellent apple brandy, judged by the standards of his day. Members of the family enjoyed it, and visitors, too. Cups were few, and the favorite vessels, the gourd, horn or wild cimbling, gave rise to the expression, "Taking a horn."

Brother Clark, an Ironside Baptist preacher, called one morning. It was breakfast time, and at the pastor's plate, with his morning meal, was set a "horn" of warmed apple brandy.

He viewed it with delight, took a sip, smacked his lips, and returned thanks, as follows: "May the good Lord bless this cup of spirits, and may we all drink of it, or of the same spirits, to the salvation of our souls, and to our coming posterity."

Among the early Audrain settlers, were two neighbors, shouting Methodists, who, as a rule, "got happy" on many occasions, especially at camp meetings. At such times, their shouting, hand clapping, and grotesque maneuvers, were wellknown.

On one occasion, feeling particularly exuberant, they climbed to the top of a tall tree in the camp ground, and, shouting and singing, bade farewell, saying they could see Jesus on a white horse, and were on their way to meet him.

However, perhaps as an expression of God's displeasure at such antics, a rapid August thunder storm came up. The lightning flashed, and the thunder roared. Women and children screamed. Men dodged and shrank. A tall nearby tree was struck by a bolt, and splintered.

Down came the two from the tree top, as nimbly as squirrels. Later, they complained the storm bothered them, and prevented their departure into what is termed today, the stratosphere.

General Burdine was a wellknown St. Charles County character, residing in Dog Prairie at an early date. He was widely and justly noted as a hunter and fisherman.

One day, for example, he shot a buck, and killed him so dead he did not fall, but remained standing until the General went up to him, and pulled him over by the ear. This incident compares favorably with later ones of the late Colonel Swon, Auxvasse pioneer, of our own day.

On another occasion, while hunting on Cuivre River, General Burdine discovered a large, fat buck across the stream, and in the tree overhead, a fine large turkey. He had only a single barreled gun, and knew that the first shot would frighten one or the other away.

Equal to his emergency, however, the General put another ball down on top of the one already in his gun, and with that he shot the turkey, at the same time lowering the muzzle of his piece so rapidly that he killed the buck with the other ball.

He then had to wade the river to get his game, and in doing so caught the seat of his buckskin pants full of elegant fish, which he carried home along with his turkey and deer.

At still another time, the General had shot all his bullets away, but had several shoemaker's awls in his pocket. With these, he loaded his gun. Soon, he came upon three deer. He fired, and killed two. The third was pegged fast to a tree by one of the awls, where he swung and kicked, until the General released him, and took him home alive.

Which experience is not so dissimilar from that of Calvin Tate, of Callaway County. Wild Pigeons were so plentiful one summer that frequently, when they would alight on a tree, it would bend down to the ground with their weight. While hunting one day, he came on a tree filled with the

pigeons. He hitched his horse to one of the limbs, fired, and killed 300 at one shot. This frightened the rest away, and the tree, relieved of the weight, straightened up, carrying the horse with it.

And there the mount was suspended, until Mr. Tate could hurry home, and get an axe, and cut the tree down.

A FAMOUS LETTER

Adjoining counties make their contributions to the classic anecdotes of early Central Missouri, and Isaac Van Bibber, of Montgomery County, who believed in transmigration of souls, is the subject of an early yarn. Major Van Bibber advocated the doctrine that there was a complete revolution of nature every 6000 years.

At his hotel at Loutre Lick, he expounded his beliefs freely. One night after supper, before a roaring fire, he talked at length to a party of visiting Kentuckians, and retired convinced he had made some converts to his convictions.

The next morning, when the time came to settle their accounts, the tavern guests said: "Major Van Bibber, we were much impressed with your arguments last night, and have come to believe in them. So, being short of cash just now, we have decided to wait until we return in 6000 years, to settle our bills."

The old major saw the point at once, and was nonplused for a time. He recovered quickly, however, and came back in this way: "No sirs, you are the same rascals who were here 6000 years ago, and went away without paying your bills. Now you've got to pay before you leave." The guests laughed, and paid, but in the future, Major Van Bibber did noticeably less expounding of his pet beliefs.

Major Van Bibber also had a son and namesake, who once wrote a business letter, to a New Orleans commission merchant, explaining why an expected remittance had not been mailed, that worked its way into print in that city, and was copied by newspapers throughout the entire United States in the '50s. The text of the letter, original spelling and all, follows:

"Johnstown, Bates Co.,

July 13, 1851.

"I received your leter which you cent Mr. Elias House, of June 8th, and I examined the post office where I should have maled m leter, which was Johnstown, and I supose that I never put sayed leter in the box, tho' I rote the leter and inclosed the sayd Bill and went to Johnstown for the expres purpose to male sayd leter, on the 6th of Feb. last. When I got to Johnstown, which was 9 miles from mi residence, Samuel C. Van Bibber, mi nefue, a uthe 18 years old, and the only sun of mi bruther Ewing A. Van Bibber, ho lives in California, and the man that sent me that draft. Samuel C., mi nefue, has been with me 12 years, and a good boy he is. Upon his coming up covered with a Gore of Blut, having recd a blow on the left cide of the head from Elihue Ashcrof, ho had come to mi house a few minits after I left home, for the purpose of whipping mi nefue, Samuel C. Van Bibber afore-sayd, the only son of my bruther Ewing A. Van Bibber of California, having

with him his two sons, John and Gronnel, one 15 years old and the other 18 years old, all attacking Samuel C. mi nefeu in the most furrious and friteful manner. The old man Ashcrof striking Samuel C. with the spike end of a big hickory stick, which I heard him brag that his father knocked Jim Sullivan's brains out in an affray in the expedition against the Mormons, in an affray that took place or that rose after the defeat of the Mormons. Elihue Ashcroft payed \$10 for the stick at his father's sale 12 months before the affray with mi nefue, Samuel C. Van Bibber, took place, which the sayed Ashcroft wanted to regain the renown of his ded father by nocking out Samuel C. mi nefue's brains with the same stick. In the fury Samuel C. mi nefue renched the stick out of Ashcrof's hands, and turned the spike end which he punched Ashcrof twice in the belly just above the nable, and he fell on the floor, upon which his boys became intimidated and exclaimed "O, dady is dead," whereupon Samuel C. mi nefue, being as much alarmed as the Ashcrof boys, cort a horse and came after me full tilt, and overtook me just as I was going into Johnstown to male the aforesayed leter, and made his statement, which throwed me into a confusion, I being a non-resident of the place, and never having had anything to do with the fury between Samuel C. mi nefue and old Ashcrof. Old Major Cummings advised Samuel C to take them with a peace warrant which Samuel C. dun, and Ashcrof was 3 dais getting a councellor to trie the case, which lasted 8 dais, during which time I never thought about what took me to Johnstown, and all the time at mi house and his phisician saing he, Ashcrof, would dy to-nite.

"I miself pleaded mi nefue Samuel C.'s case before 3 squires, ho after 8 day's deliberation pronounced it a case of man slarter in the fifth degree, which was for Samuel C. to pay \$20 and leve the county, which he dun. All the time old Ashcrof's second wife and sun and a fue of his knaighbors attending him, he expressed a wish to get well and a great determination of revenge, when on the 10 day I became afraid that the prairs of his second wife and knaighbors, and which I miself hartily concurred in, would not be ansured, which was, mite God increse his paine and lay it close to his sinful hart, that his moments mite be fue. I made them haul him home, where he lingured until the first of March, when to the gratification of his second wife and to his naighbors and I miself also we buried him.

"I have writtten mi bruther Ewing A. Van Bibber, of California, making a statement of the matter to him, and I must now wate the result of mi mismanagement, as I may be mistaken as to the house I rote to in New Orleans, as I only had his leter to refur to, which only said I send you a draf on New Orleans. You must excuse the length of mi unimportant and almost unconsiderate leter, and consider me most considerately your friend.

"ISAAC VAN BIBBER."

CHAPTER XI

AUDRAIN'S SADDLE HORSE FAME

One of the chapters of its history of which Audrain County is justly proud is that which concerns the saddle horse industry, that has earned for it national recognition, and has brought to Mexico the title as "saddle horse capital of the world."

As early as 1867, C. T. Quisenberry located here, introducing into the county, from Kentucky, the horse known as *Missouri Clay*.

Royal Gold Dust, brought here by Joseph Stanhope, Artist, owned by Robert Edmonston, and Artist Rose, owned by Joseph A. Potts, were other early stallions, to win wide fame.

The modern saddle horse, known in Audrain County today, is three or five-gaited. The five-gaited horse shown with long mane and full tail, with speed, dash and fire necessary to his successful display, has been trained to walk, slow gait, rack, trot and canter. The three-gaited horse, shown without mane, and with pulled tail to lessen its size and length, walks, trots and canters.

To name the greatest saddle horse of all time is difficult, for some. But, if you are an Audrain Countian, there is but one answer—Rex McDonald, the illustrious son of Lucy Mack and Rex Denmark, who was internationally acclaimed as the world champion saddle horse stallion during his lifetime of 23 years, from his birth at the Joe McDonald farm, in this county, on May 20, 1890, until his death, in the B. R. Middleton stables, at Mexico, on November 10, 1913.

But, before Rex McDonald came to dominate the saddle horse scene, there were other great mounts, important in the development of the Audrain County saddle horse of today. One of these was Montrose, foaled in 1869 when a beautiful daughter of Hall's Glencoe was bred to Diamond Denmark for E. K. Thomas, of Bourbon County, Ky. Developing well, and ably trained, Montrose won many Kentucky championships in the late '70s, and was purchased by Crosswhite, Patton and Rubey, of Sturgeon, in 1881.

Almost continuously a Missouri winner, including several grand sweepstakes at the old St. Louis fair, the Harrison Brothers of Auxvasse also owned this famed stallion in its late years.

Black Squirrel, bred in 1877 by J. C. Graves, of Kentucky, is another champion, and favorite with many. Lan B. Morris, a Mexicoan in search of a good stallion, purchased Black Squirrel as a three-year old, and brought his purchase home, where he made an enviable record.

A really great victory, and one about which old timers talk to this day, was at the Mexico Fair in 1885, where Black Squirrel defeated a worthy field of competitors, including Montrose, Mark Diamond, Moss Rose, Squirrel King, a son, Artist, Membrino Legrand, Silver King, Abdullah, Prairie Chief and Sumpter's Denmark.

The late B. R. Middleton, who was present, described this triumph in these words: "I'll never forget the scene. Never before had so many good

saddle horses been entered at a Missouri Fair. The crowd milled around. It might have been a stock exchange, so fast was money changing hands. Suddenly Black Squirrel popped into the ring. A silence fell. Other riders stopped showing their horses to look at him. Mr. Morris racked and trotted Black Squirrel twice in front of the crowd, and if ever a horse made a 'grandstand' play, that stallion did. Then he posed like a statue. He won the ribbon, and a son, Squirrel King was second."

Black Squirrel later returned to Kentucky, where he had a long and successful show career, though his fame as a sire exceeds that in the tanbark ring. Chester Dare was perhaps his most famous progeny. Chester Dare, noted especially for his trot and rack, was prominent two decades, and was a breeder of daughters, as well as sons. His most famous daughter was Gypsy Queen, a beautiful bay, defeated only once, and then by Forrest Maid, another Chester Dare daughter.

Rex Denmark, another famous sire, was purchased by the Harrison Brothers, in Kentucky. The Harrisons showed Rex Denmark at many fairs, and Joe McDonald, of Mexico, showed Black Squirrel for L. B. Morris.

Asked to compare the two, Joe McDonald made his prophetic remark, that has lived through the decades wherever saddle horse enthusiasts gather: "Rex Denmark is a bulldog. He has plenty of fight, and is not beaten until the last ribbon is tied. But Black Squirrel is the king of them all. To him I am going to breed my Star Davis mare. If she produces a filly colt, I will breed it to Rex Denmark—and if they 'nick' properly, they will produce the greatest show horses we have ever seen."

How truly Mr. McDonald spoke, the saddle horse world now knows. Rex McDonald had a world famous career, and did much to establish Audrain County as the "capital" of the saddle horse world.

Ill health caused him, with many regrets at parting with the pride of "my lifetime of study and experience," to sell Rex when six months old. Col. R. T. Freeman, of Mexico, and W. B. Freeman, who died only a few months ago at the home of his son, Clay Freeman, were the purchasers, for \$105, and W. B. Freeman trained Rex to the saddle gaits.

As a three-year old, Mr. Freeman showed Rex at several Missouri fairs, scoring victories. In 1893, shown by W. H. Davis, he won the \$800 saddle stake, at the Mexico Fair, the stake being the biggest prize awarded in Missouri at that time.

Rex also won the St. Louis fair that same fall. In both instances he defeated Lou Chief, Kentucky mare of renown, owned by Col. John T. Hughes, of Lexington, Ky., and Col. Hughes returned to Mexico the following year, purchasing Rex for \$3050 from the Freemans.

Colonel Hughes showed Rex McDonald for two years in Kentucky, where the fame of the Audrain County, Missouri-bred stallion, shown among Kentucky bred competitors, grew steadily.

In 1898, Col. F. W. V. Blees, wealthy military school head, at Macon, purchased Rex for \$6,000 from Colonel Hughes. For three years, W. D. Lee, now of Mexico's nationally known firm of Lee Brothers, then of Macon, showed Rex in championship classes, winning many shows. Mr. Lee bought Rex McDonald from Colonel Hughes, for Colonel Blees. Rex was then a 12-year old, and Mr. Lee brought the stallion back to Missouri, and rode

him for the three years in competition for the biggest stakes in the country without ever carrying away anything but a blue ribbon.

Then Rex was purchased by Ralph Orthwein, of St. Louis, though he was kept in Mexico. The Rex McDonald Horse Company of Columbia was the grand stallion's next owner, using him for breeding purposes until 1910, when B. R. Middleton realized a lifelong ambition by acquiring him, for \$2750.

B. R. Middleton used him for breeding purposes, at fancy prices, and had just refused a purchase offer for \$10,000 when Rex contracted pneumonia, and died in the late fall of 1913. His hide was stuffed and mounted, and stood in the Ringo Hotel lobby until that famous hostelry burned on April 19, 1918.

Though scorched, the figure was then removed to the Tom Bass barn, where it stood until 1931, when it was removed, and finally buried.

The career of Rex McDonald was noteworthy. A campaigner for more than ten years, he challenged all comers, and met with only rare defeats. Of him, it can be truly said that he influenced saddle horse history, and is revered to this day, in a way that is almost human. His memory, in the saddle horse industry, is revered. Were the factual record of his success and deeds not so clear, it could almost be termed legendary.

Certainly, he was the sire of a long line of champion descendants, including Rex Peavine, Rex Monroe, McDonald Chief, Bob McDonald, Joe McDonald, Grand McDonald, to name only a few.

Herbert Krum, Kentucky saddle horse editor, has given a vivid word picture of the famed stallion. Of Rex, he writes:

"No saddle horse has ever lived that has had quite the same place in the minds and hearts of the American people as has Rex McDonald. No other stallion in this country has ever been so well known, and his name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land. He is exactly the same thing to the saddle horse as is the immortal Dan Patch to the harness horse, and he counts his admirers by thousands all over the country.

"His fame and reputation have been so widely known that they have made the names of Mexico and Columbia, where he has been owned, familiar to lovers of fine horses everywhere. Probably no other horse has ever had quite so wholly a victorious career as has the black son of Rex Denmark and Lucy Mack.

"There has never been a more perfect example of the saddle horse, the real simoupure, original, dyed in the wool, blown in the bottle, saddle horse, than Rex McDonald.

"Everything that he does under the saddle, he does naturally, does it as a saddle horse should do it, and does it as though it was the thing for which he was intended by nature to do.

"It is Rex McDonald's particular and peculiar claim that he is par excellence, a saddle horse at all times, at all places and in everything that he does. He has been defeated in the show ring in a few instances, but never when shown in his proper class and at his true form.

"He was a horse of beautiful conformation, of that black raven die of

color which shines and shimmers in the sunlight of the open air, or beneath the electric lights of an artificially illuminated building.

"He had a beautiful tail, which he carried in the proud and proper fashion which is the result of nature and not of art, nor of man's appliances, and he carried it always so, whereas the victims of the surgeon's knife and tail set do just reverse. He was a horse that in motion had that stealthy, cat-like, creeping suppleness and grace which is sometimes found in horses and occasionally in human beings.

"He never made a slow motion or an awkward one. In walking he steps with an exaggerated action as though he scorned the earth and was ever upon dress parade, had he but himself alone for audience.

"In his slow gaits of which he was a master, he portrayed the poetry of motion, and suggested the embodiment of ease for a rider. He cantered in collected form, always maintaining a perfect balance and with a retarded movement which seemed to make him suggest a rocking chair or cradle.

"At the trot he went with the straightness of an arrow, and the perfect rhythmic one-two, one-two, which shows the exact precision of diagonally opposite legs, falling dithyrambic unison.

"But it was at the rack which was his especial glory, and at which he made all other competitors look like artificial imitations. At this gait he had the most remarkable speed and a fairly dazzling brilliancy of motion. It was not necessary for him, as it is with so many other saddle horses, for the rider to jerk and haul and hold his horse together, lifting his head and keeping up a continual duel with the bit."

And it is needless to say that those who had the opportunity, during Rex McDonald's career as a champion, to see him in action in the show ring, and especially at the famous Mexico Fair, will never forget this aristocrat of the tanbark, a royal blueblood of the show ring.

Among the saddle horse men who have done much to earn for Mexico its title as a "saddle horse capital," and win for it much splendid advertising throughout the nation, a number of names stand in the forefront.

At this date, those of George and William D. Lee, John T. Hook, and Jim Hamilton, are particularly well and favorably known where saddle horse enthusiasts gather.

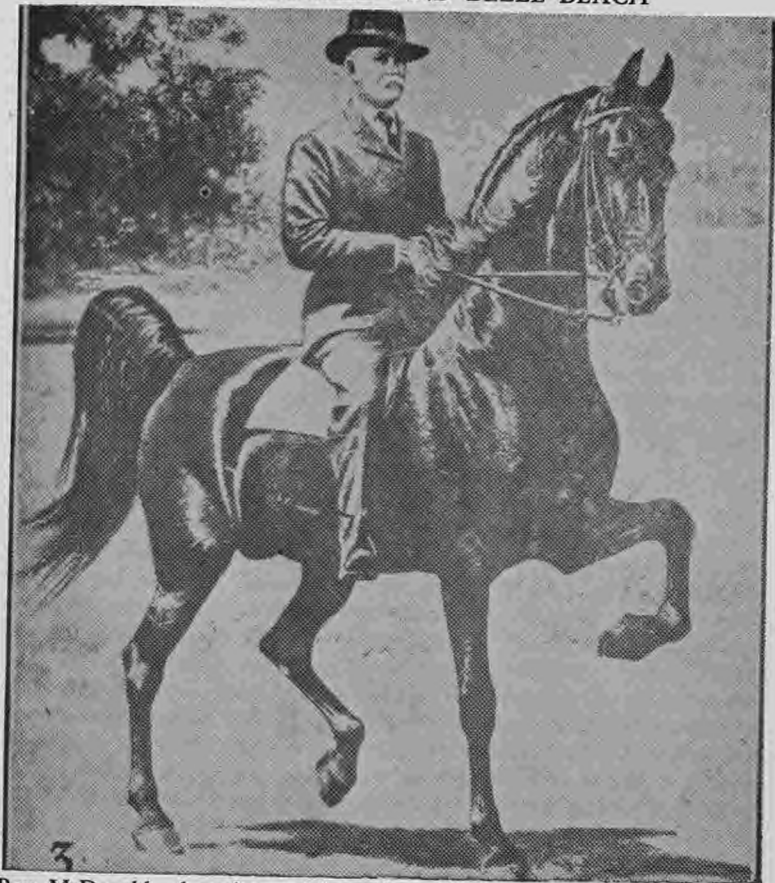
The firm of Lee Brothers has been identified with the saddle horse industry in Mexico for forty years and more, and for thirty years has conducted its extensive business in the long, well-built stables on the West Boulevard.

To Mexico stables have come buyers from every state in the union, every province of Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America.

Beginning with the saddle gelding, Mascot, winner of the gelding classes at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, the Lee Brothers firm has developed many champions. At one time, in 1925, this firm had developed what were then leaders in the show horse world. And a few years earlier, Nala, champion harness horse of the world, had been sold by Lee Brothers.

Included in these eleven champions sold by the Lees were Dr. Crockett, chestnut gelding, several times champion at Madison Square Garden, and an international winner; Panama, chestnut gelding, who was a Madison Square Garden champion; Mexico, another chestnut gelding who was a Madison Square Garden winner; Al Greis, chestnut gelding, a winner at many eastern

REX McDONALD AND BELLE BEACH



Rex McDonald, champion saddle stallion of the world, ridden by B. R. Middleton, late former county collector, who owned the Audrain County champion at the time of Rex's death in 1913. A memorial marks Rex's grave, in the Mexico Fair Grounds.



Belle Beach, champion high school mare of the world, ridden by her owner, exhibitor and trainer, Tom Bass, internationally known Negro horseman. Belle died at the age of 30 years, in 1933, and Bass a year later.

shows; Lobelia, bay mare, several times a champion in 1924; Milady, bay mare, and a famous eastern winner; Lou Ann, champion five-gaited mare of her year; Sweet Marie, chestnut mare; The Interpreter, chestnut gelding; Forest Echo, champion brown mare, also known as Myrtle Lea; Amber Crest, chestnut gelding, winner of 38 victories at eight prominent shows in 1924, as a three-gaited saddle mare. Only a few years later, Nancy Beloved, three-gaited saddle mare, developed here, sold at auction in Chicago for \$22,000.

Other top horses trained in, exhibited and sold from the Lee Brothers stables, include such famed mounts as Lady Glenn, Miss Hunt, Lou Ann, Mr. Dooley, Rex Bleece, King Forrest, Lady Margaret and Lady Mildred. The firm has purchased two mounts for presidents of the United States, buying a five-gaited horse from Pick Hawkins at Bowling Green for President Taft, and purchasing New Deal, a five-year old bay, from Archie Dickey, of west of Mexico, for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Wellknown trainers and riders with this firm have included Ode and Ed Willingham, Hugh Dempsey, Luther "Splint" Barnett, and James Victor.

Jim Hamilton, at his blugrass stock farm, on U. S. highway 54, south of Mexico, has what is recognized as one of the greatest nurseries of saddle horses in America, and his breeding operations are not exceeded elsewhere. It is Jim Hamilton's boast that more champions have been bred on his farm than on any other in America, and the record of the facts bear him out. Under his management, the semi-annual, spring and fall sales of saddle horses, have become nationally known, bringing buyers, sellers and enthusiasts here from over the entire country. His October, 1936, spring sale, was the thirty-sixth since he began them, and each spring and fall from 200 to 300 saddle and pleasure mounts, show prospects, and colts, are sold in the tanbark sales ring at his farm. Some of his great stallions have been Lord Highland and Mexico Admire, and Roxie Highland, at present owned by Mrs. F. W. Yount, wealthy Beaumont, Texas society woman, once brought the top price of \$27,500, paid for this champion three-gaited show mare, sired by Lord Highland, by Miss Mary Fiers of Oklahoma City, to Herbert Wolff, of Kansas City. The colt was sold here, at a spring sale, for \$2000, and a sister, Elizabeth Highland, at eleven months, once brought \$2650.

John T. Hook, who returned to Mexico in 1936, after spending thirty years as the manager of noted stables, including the Carnation Stables at Pomona, Cal., and the Mrs. Loula Long Combs stables, at Kansas City, and his own stables at Paris, in which he had John Woods as a partner, is another famous Mexico horseman. His stables are on the West Boulevard.

From the day, in 1901, on the big bay stallion, Dick Taylor, when he defeated Thornton Star, in an \$800 stake, John Hook has been an influence in saddle horse affairs. He recalls My Major Dare, Miracle Man, Easter Cloud and Kentucky's Best, as among the greatest saddle horses he has trained and ridden, alongside of his admiration for Audrain's Rex McDonald, and for Hazel Dawn. At the Longview and Carnation farms, while under his management, John Hook found Audrain's saddle horses to rank at the top, and he is now delighted to be back home at his native Mexico, where he was born 59 years ago. His son, Leonard, is associated with him here.

The late B. R. Middleton was likewise wellknown throughout the saddle

horse world. He gave a lifetime to the industry, as a chosen field of endeavor, and climaxed his life's work by achieving his greatest ambition—to own the great Rex McDonald, alltime champion stallion. He owned this great sire for the several years prior to Rex's death in 1913. From 1926 to 1930, B. R. Middleton was collector of Audrain County, his election being an evidence of the esteem in which home folks regarded him, and an appreciation of his fulltime efforts to advance Mexico's fame as a horse and mule center.

The late Tom Bass, eminent negro trainer and exhibitor of saddle horses, exhibited saddle horses successfully for more than a half century, and was held in high regard by the white race.

His was a humble and modest spirit, and though born as a slave in a Boone County negro cabin, who was in his youth a stable boy, Ringo Hotel cab boy, and hostler, he was to be recognized as a horseman without peer, welcome wherever horsemen gathered, and was to receive the applause of presidents and of royalty, yet the spirit he never lost until his dying day.

Early in his career as a trainer, in Kansas City, he was an exhibitor, and is credited with making the original suggestion for the first society horse show in Kansas City, and in the middle west. This was the beginning of Kansas City shows, St. Louis beginning its famed shows in the same decade, of the '90s, in the noted auditorium, following William McKinley's nomination for president there, in 1896.

During his early career as an exhibitor, Bass showed the gray mare, Miss Rex, one of the greatest and most popular mares ever shown, and another was Limestone Belle, great high school mare. He was invited to show Miss Rex before Queen Victoria at the Diamond Jubilee, but declined because of the ocean voyage. Limestone Belle, mated with Rex McDonald, was later to produce Limestone McDonald, later to head the Woolf saddle horse stables in Kansas City.

For more than a score of years, Tom Bass and Belle Beach, his famous high school mare, that lived to be thirty years of age, were prominent at every major fair and horse show in America. Bass and Beach, more familiarly and affectionately known as Tom and Belle, were applauded by such notables as Queen Marie of Rumania, President Coolidge at the International Show in Chicago, and countless other notables, heading any bill on which they appeared.

Another famous Mexicoan, related to the saddle horse fame that is Mexico's, was "Jimmie" Robinson, champion bare back rider of the world. Jimmie Robinson owned and operated a large farm, on state highway 15, north of Mexico, on which he trained, during the winters, the ring horses used in the circuses with which he traveled. This farm was headquarters for many circus mounts, and other animals as well. "Jimmie" Robinson continued to make Mexico his home for many years after he retired from circus life, before he moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he ended his days.

The history of the Mexico Fair, revived for the first time in twenty years at the 1936 Centennial Fiesta, is a long and honorable one, dating back for more than seventy years.

At first it was an exhibition of farm products, with but few track or speed features, but, later, Mexico was the first to offer large enough saddle stakes and racing premiums to draw the best horses from all over the country,

and to make the Mexico Fair a wellknown institution to all lovers of good horses the country over.

The first Fair was held in the eastern part of Mexico, near the end of East Monroe Street.

This was in 1860, and R. W. Sinclair was president, with W. D. H. Hunter, secretary, and J. P. Clark, treasurer. The fair was suspended during the Civil War, but the association was reorganized in 1866, and \$1400 in silver plated ware was given as premiums. Norman Lackland was then president, with other officers as before, and Lemuel Carter, John W. Gamble, O. A. A. Gardner, Reuben Pulis, Amos Ladd, William Harper and A. R. Ringo were directors. This fair prospered, and by 1880 it was necessary to move to the larger West Boulevard quarters. There, it was held annually from 1880 to 1899, except for 1893, the year of the World's Fair in Chicago. In 1892, one of the banner seasons, more than \$14,000 in cash premiums was paid out.

Later, in 1892, the famous kite shaped track was built, on the West Boulevard Fairgrounds, and it was fast, and became famous. Two world records were broken there.

In 1892, the late C. F. Clark gave two speed premiums of \$1000 each, one for two-year olds and one for yearlings, which were the largest speed purses that had been offered up to that time.

The two-year old stake was won by Captain Walbridge, his best time being 2:31. In the yearling stake, Leone, a chestnut filly, owned by George Fuller, of Lincoln, Ill., broke the world's record, setting a new record of 2:28½.

In the same year, 1892, the \$2000 stake offered for the 2:30 class had to be divided into two stakes, and two races made from what was originally intended to be one race. There were 59 entries for this race, and thirty contestants started, and two purses of \$1000 each were offered, the \$2000 stake being split.

The race was conceded to be the greatest ever run on the Mexico track. John R. Gentry broke the worlds record for three-year olds by pacing the distance in the remarkable time of 2:13½. This was the second world's speed record broken at the Mexico Fair.

In 1894, the largest saddle horse premium ever offered up to that time was offered at the Mexico Fair. A premium of \$800 was offered for the best saddle horse, mare or gelding. Mexico offered the first \$1,000 and first \$1,500 saddle stake and the first \$1,000 mule stake.

The big stake was won by the great Rex McDonald, with Lou Chief a close second. Rex McDonald was sold the following spring to the owner of Lou Chief, Col. J. T. Hughes, of Lexington, Ky., for \$3050.

The great interest in saddle rings, for which the Mexico Fair has been famous, for so many years, began in the '80s, when such famous old timers as Old Montrose, Artist, Black Squirrel, and the famous Moss Rose covered the circuit of fairs.

These mounts won premiums wherever shown. These famous saddlers covered the circuit together that year, and finished in St. Louis, where Moss Rose, owned by Clark and Potts, won the sweepstakes saddle ring.

It was sometime in the year 1880 that the track was moved to near where it is now, on the Boulevard. R. W. Tureman was president of the Fair its first year in that new location.

Presidents since that time have included Charles Baker, Joseph Botts, J. A. Potts, S. B. Cook, C. F. Clark, Col. Green Clay, and George Lee, with John Steele, Joseph Glandon, C. F. Clark, F. B. Kent, L. M. White, and E. H. Carter, among the secretaries.

H. E. Pearl is the president of the newly organized Audrain County Fair Association, with W. Rodes Jesse as its secretary.

For many years the Fair at Mexico was famous for its rings of fine saddle horses, and Mexico and its saddle horse fame has been a household word among horse lovers.

The saddle horse was honored fittingly in the 1936 Audrain Centennial Week festivities, and the grave of Rex McDonald, in the center of the Fairgrounds, was decorated at a memorial service during the presentation of the Fiesta.

CHAPTER XII

EARLY SOUTHWEST AUDRAIN HISTORY

We are indebted to Joe M. Smith, of Mexico, members of whose family have been residents of Audrain County for 104 years, arriving here as pioneers in 1833, for an interesting and informative account of some early history of the southwest part of the county.

Mr. Smith explains that "In attempting an account of the early settlement of my ancestors in Audrain County, I am doing so from memory of incidents related to me by my mother, Fannie A. Smith, my uncles, E. G. and W. P. Gant, and my dear grandmother, known to many as Aunt Kitty, for it was she who related to me the story of how the stars fell while the family was enroute to Missouri."

His illuminating description of early days in Audrain follows:

"In the early days of the statehood of Missouri when emigrants were coming from many eastern states, there came to what is now Audrain County, about the year 1833, a body of North Carolina settlers, to make their home. The oldest of them, Edwin Faucet, with his wife and their children and grandchildren, comprised one group, and about the same time, Thomas and Joe Gant from the same section of North Carolina, settled in the same neighborhood and all became prominent settlers.

"The Edwin Faucet home was somewhere near the present site of Salt River Church. His son John Faucet built his home about a mile northwest from the church and the son-in-law, Thomas Hurdle, settled about two miles southwest of Thompson. Of course at that time there was no such place as Salt River or Thompson.

"In the course of a few years Joseph Gant married Nancy, the youngest daughter of Edwin Faucet, and Thomas Gant married Kitty, the oldest daughter of Thomas Hurdle. Joseph Gant established his home on what is known as the Henry Vance farm and Thomas Gant owned the farm now owned and occupied by the Collins Brothers.

"As families became more numerous a school was needed and a log building was erected about 200 yards south of the John Faucet home and was used for school and public gatherings. In fact, Salt River Church was organized in the Faucet school house. This school building stood for many years until the organization of the school districts, when Gant School was established on one side and Payne School on the other.

"Speaking again of Salt River Church, in the late years of the life of Edwin Faucet, he donated one-half an acre of land in front of where the church now stands for a church site and one acre north of it for a cemetery, then spoken of as a grave yard, or burying ground. He later became the second person to be buried there, in the year 1844. The church was not built for a few years and was at that time considered a model about 18 by 32 feet of hewn frame, hard wood floors and weather boarded with hand shaved shingles and lathes. This building served the community until 1872

when the present building was built, and the old building was moved away and converted into a residence and stood as such until 1904 when it was destroyed by fire. The present building was erected by the Christian and Primitive Baptist organizations.

"In later years a store was built about a quarter of a mile west of the church, which was known as Modoc. After this store was destroyed by fire another was built a half mile further west which was known as Gant store and post office, which was maintained until the rural free delivery service put the post office out of business.

"These early settlers did as most everyone else did, settled near running water and timber, as modern building and fencing material and deep wells were unknown. And so strong was their belief in the value of the timber that Thomas Gant held 100 acres of virgin timber at the time of his death in 1893.

"These families, together with the Shocks, Turners, Sims, and Cox families, built up a community that to some extent still exists. In the early days their lives were full because they were busy providing for themselves, what supplies could not be raised or made at home were mostly bought in Columbia and trips there were not made very often as it required two or three days to make a trip and communication with the outside world was almost unknown. Before Mexico became a trading point the heads of two or three families would load a wagon with what they had to sell and make the trip to Columbia together as the trip across the prairie was quite an ordeal in the summer time on account of the flies.

"For many years the Braxton Brown blacksmith shop at the corner of Judge Flynt's farm was a landmark on the highway.

"Thomas Hurdle, spoken of earlier in this narrative, was something of a blacksmith and steel worker, being able to fashion many of the crude tools used by his neighbors. In fact, one of the best broad axes I ever saw was from his shop and was for many years the property of Salt River Cemetery and was used to hew the walls of graves, a custom that has almost passed out since graves are always lined and funeral crowds do not stay to watch the graves filled as they once did.

"Among the social events of the community were log rollings, and barn raisings, where men were given a chance to test their skill with an axe, or their strength on the end of a hand stick, for most buildings were all or partly hewn logs and one who could give a log the proper notch and bevel was in demand as were those steady enough to hold a log as it was being carried to the top. It may be useless to add that those who had the reputation for furnishing a good dinner and other trimmings could always have plenty of help.

"As the years wore on and another generation came on there were some who were as true sportsmen as any we have today, one of whom I will try to tell about, none other than the late William P. Gant, the father of Mrs. C. M. Berrey and Ben Gant of Paris.

"As the children of the early settlers were about grown, the Civil War was coming on and the community was torn apart, for all took sides, some to enroll as loyal citizens to each side. Some took to the brush and some went into the west, and all in all it took many years to live down the en-

mities of those few years. But many of the partisans lived to become members of the same church, and to sit side by side with those from the other side. One of the most pleasant childhood pictures I hold in my mind is of the 'Amen Corner' of Salt River Church with about 20 men, forty-five years or older, and all wearing whiskers (with two exceptions), men who had cast aside the cares of the world and gathered in the House of God.

"There is one beautiful life I can not pass by without making personal mention of the man and his life, and he is the late Hardy Hurdle, who lived about six miles southwest of Mexico.

"A member of the Baptist Church at New Hope and a true believer in the Ten Commandments, one who never turned one from his door cold or hungry, and cared for more sick people without pay than any man I ever knew. Of him, but a few years ago, the late F. M. Shoush said 'The best men I ever knew.'

"The schools of the early days were mostly of the subscription order and did not last much more than three months and of course, did not embrace a very wide course of study, but at that it was surprising how well many of the oldest people of a generation ago could read and the language they used in their conversation, and I truly believe their ability as audible readers was a prized accomplishment.

"In his younger days the late C. F. Clark was one of the rural school teachers. Then came the late George Denham, and James Denham, the Ellis sisters, J. Y. McLean, R. A. Shock, J. B. Cunningham and others who made school teaching a profession. My first experience with an education was with Miss Lilly Hopkins, now Mrs. D. K. Crockett, and neither of us care to remember just how long that has been.

"Salt River Church, being very near the center of South Wilson township, you may easily see it as a purely rural community and as such was a farming and stock raising country, meaning corn and hay as the main crops, and horses, mules, hogs, sheep with beef cattle, the biggest item of all, for I can well remember when a farmer who owned a Jersey cow was laughed at, and there were enough farmers who fed one or more loads of cattle, that no one need haul corn to the railroad, for these cattle were steers from two to four years old, and could consume one-half bushel of corn per day and were usually fed from seven to nine months, sometimes longer. At that time corn shucking or husking was almost unknown as it was gathered with the shuck on and fed that way. The horse business was not conducted on any set plan but most every type of horse known was to be found there.

"Lest some one thinks I mean to slight the women I can only say that I can never forget the women of my mother's age who made up her friends and associates as I remember them. Many came to church in sun bonnets, and many is the time I have seen the easy chairs taken from the pulpit for some older woman to be placed close up to be sure she could hear the sermon. Of that class I can think of only two who remain, Mrs. Polly Squires and Mrs. Lou Daniels.

"As I try to close this rambling, there comes to my mind the memory of one fine man who probably had an influence on more lives than any one person of the community, and in this I believe many will agree with me. The one I refer to is Rev. D. J. Mayes, teacher, doctor and preacher, a man

of mild manners, pleasant voice and deep sympathy. His counsel on any subject was of the best. He preached the funeral for the dead, said the wedding ceremony for the young, and visited in the humblest homes and could speak of 'the sweet by and by' with the most reverence of any man I ever knew."

EARLY THEATRES

Mexico was on the "kerosene circuit" in the early days of the theatre, and for many years the Kabrich Theatre made history in the building now occupied by the Divers Market and the Hucker Shoe Hospital, and known as the Paul Building. The Ricketts and Emmons store occupied the main floor of this building for many years.

H. A. Precht is one citizen who remembers an early theatre, or opera house, above the present Mexico Ledger office. This was about 1870, when he was eight years old.

Others, such as Col. William Vivion and Ernest Garrett, Sr., recall the old frame opera house, south of the present Odd Fellows Hall.

Then came the Kabrich Opera House in the big three-story building at the southwest corner of the square. The old stage of the Kabrich stood until it crumbled and fell, about 1916.

The theatre was named for the owner of the building, George Kabrich. Ab Armstrong was one of the last managers to have charge. Frank Hazard, Spanish-American War veteran, and for many years with the Wabash Railway, was property boy there, and later became stage manager at the New Ferris Grand, which supplanted the Kabrich, now almost forty years ago.

Many theatrical leaders of the day played the Kabrich, and it was one of the best stands between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Eddie Foy, nationally recognized comedian, Cecil and Edna May Spooner were among those who played here in stock companies.

Ike Payton played the Kabrich, and later, after successful with the famous Corse-Payton Stock Company, owned one of the fine vaudeville theatres in Philadelphia, and was rated a millionaire.

The last entertainment in the Kabrich, years ago, was a closing exercise for the colored school, given as a "destrect skule" amateur performance, in which old and young participated in the cast.

The Golden Stock Company, featuring Bela and Martin Golden, and the Jake Simon troupe, played the Kabrich for years, during the old Mexico Fair, and this company, with its annual appearances, had many personal friends here. They appeared here for the last time, during the first season of the Ferris Grand, then under the management of Leslie Ferris.

The Ferris Grand was a fine big show house, and when it opened, had the largest stage and finest equipment in the state, outside the two big cities.

Joseph DeGrasse played tragedy, and so did McDowell, another well-known tragedian. Walter Whitesides, later a Broadway star, played the Ferris Grand each year. Pearl White, of film fame, during the early silent days, played here as Little Eva, in Uncle Tom's Cabin. William and Dustin Farnum both played here, at the Ferris Grand, the latter in "Arizona."

Lewis Morrison in "Faust" played Mexico for many years and his com-

pany was a big social event. His fourteen year old daughter played "Margaret" for several seasons and will be well remembered by older residents. She was the mother of the famous Bennett sisters, stars in the movies of today. Henry E. Dixie, Jane Corcoran, Francis Wilson, James J. Kennedy, Ollie Eaton, Harry Beresford, Joseph Cawthorne (now in the movies) John L. Sullivan and Fitzsimmons (former world champion heavy weight boxers), also appeared here in plays. There are a number of older character stars in the present day films who appeared regularly in Mexico at the old Ferris Grand.

The P. M. Morris Opera House, another historic local theatre, was located on the third floor of what is now the Jefferson Hotel, owned by the Dobyys Brothers.

A WORD ABOUT BACKGROUNDS

Just what kind of forebearers have most Missourians, and from where did they come, is a timely question raised by Audrain County's centennial year.

In the main, some things stand out. Americans, with the lone exception of England, are the greatest colonizers in the world. We are sprung from a race of colonists, the greatest in the world, and early Missourians, who settled the state, were colonists in the true sense of the word.

The American republic was settled, in large measure, along these general lines. To Massachusetts came the Englishman. To New York, the Dutch. To Delaware, the Swedes. To Pennsylvania, the Quakers, the Scotchman, the Welsh and German. To Virginia, the Cavalier. To Georgia, the French Huguenot. To Florida, the Spaniard, and, to Louisiana, the French.

Before the constitution was framed, the Continental Congress persuaded the several states to cede their claims to the land west of the Alleghenies to the central government as a national domain. Originally these mountains were regarded as our western boundary, but people refused to be confined in these narrow limits, and, crossing the mountains, planted colonies in Tennessee and Kentucky. This area became, first, territories, and then states. As the frontiers moved westward, it was the colonists, leading the van, which led Thomas Jefferson to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase, to preserve forever for the American people that great pathway of commerce, the Mississippi River.

Louisiana was the first state to be formed, and to enter the union, from this territory, and Missouri, the true "center" state of these United States, was the second, being admitted in 1821.

For Missouri is geographically the central commonwealth of the federal union. Five states lie to the east, and five to the west. Two are to the northward, and two to the south.

Three gates opened into the Missouri territory in those early days. The Spanish came to the lower water gate in search of gold. The French came by the upper gate, searching for adventure, or by such missionary zeal as that of Pere Marquette.

But, through the mountain gates from the east, from Virginia and the Carolinas, came the English, the real early colonists, the settlers, and the home makers, who gave permanence and development to the new state.

The Spaniards are remembered only by an occasional name of town or stream. The French much by the same way. But the founders of the state, and of Audrain, of genuine pioneer stock, the kind that thrives when transplanted, even in the wilderness, came from the east and south, and the Northwest Territory.

They were church goers, and school encouragers. They had respect for law. They needed no vigilantes to preserve order in their early days. They built homes, churches, and schools. They tilled the soil, felled the forests, developed the mines, toiled in commerce and industry.

Theirs was the spirit of conservative progress, that has given Missouri its interesting and important history, in which Audrain county, 15 years younger than the state, has had its own full share and measure of responsibility.

THE MORMON SCARE

One of the most thrilling and exciting experiences of the infant town of Mexico has come down in history as "The Mormon Scare" of the late '30s.

The Mormon Church, or properly, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, with a belief in continual divine revelation as one of the characteristics of the sect. The first decade was one of persecutions and migrations for the church. Founded in Fayette, N. Y., successively the Mormons moved west to Kirkland, O., in 1831, then into Missouri for the latter '30s.

The Mormons left Missouri for Nauvoo, Ill., the City of Beauty, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River above Keokuk, Iowa, in 1839 to remain there until Brigham Young led the migration to Utah as a haven in the wilderness, with Salt Lake City founded in 1849. It was during the several years the Mormon followers spent in Missouri, in the '30s, that the incident in early Mexico history occurred.

The late Samuel T. Hook, an early settler, and the father of T. E. Hook, prominent Mexico citizen of today, told the story as it was recorded in an early history of the county. Samuel T. Hook, a progressive farmer and stock raiser, and the son of Samuel Hook, Sr., and Mary Sims Hook, was born in Callay County, in 1830, and moved with his family to Audrain in 1833. He was several years old when the "Mormon scare" took place, and recalled it well. Mr. Hook was married on February 18, 1868, to Miss Mary S. Snell, daughter of Granville and Emily Snell, of Monroe County, and they had two children, Thomas E. and Mary E.

"On a bright, beautiful, fall day," related Mr. Hook, "There was suddenly heard in the direction of the little town of Mexico, the report of small arms—about one hundred guns—the reverberation being distinctly heard by the few citizens who resided beyond the city limits, and by others who lived still further out.

"A few moments afterward, Richmond Pearson came riding on horseback, under full speed, bareheaded and barefooted, saying excitedly, "The Mormons are in town killing everybody." Richmond Pearson, pioneer settler who lived so many years on what is known as the Lawder Place, east of Mexico, is the father of Ripley Warren Pearson, wellknown 90-year old resident of South Clark Street, this city.

"Meantime," Mr. Hook continued, "the firing could be distinctly heard in the town. Soon, James Reed and Isaac Johnson came along and were told the awful news, that 'The Mormons are killing everybody in Mexico'. They also started to town, but soon returned in hot haste, as though pursued.

"Horses were running at half speed, with all the gearing on, and frightened men, women, children, and the sound of guns added to the great confusion. Reed and Johnson confirmed the statements already made by Pearson, and added they saw the Mormons shoot Jack Willingham off his horse.

"By this time the news had spread into the country, and men, women and children, for miles around, were fleeing in every direction, believing the Mormons were determined to slaughter them.

"Mr. Willingham, after remaining in town awhile, returned, and explained. He said that the company of soldiers which had embarked on the expedition to drive the Mormons from the state had arrived in town, and had been having somewhat of a sham battle, which accounted for the firing heard.

"Reed and Johnson had really seen Willingham fall from his horse, but he was not shot. As they approached the town, they saw Willingham at a distance sitting sideways on his horse in the street, and when the guns were fired, Willingham's horse jumped, throwing him off. Supposing Willingham shot, they turned their horses and fled. For years afterward there were many jokes about the Mormon scare.

"I think old father Jesse, that good old man, long since dead, loaded up his wagon and was moving his family and household goods to the woods. Mr. Pearson, who was then the owner of the Wade farm, said that he could see from his upstairs window the people being shot down in the streets of Mexico."

CHAPTER XIII

SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP AN INSPIRATION

In pioneer communities, the labor of early preachers began almost at once with the labor of hewing the home from the forests, and the breaking of the first prairie sod, for cultivation.

In rude cabins, huts, and public buildings, the early Christian missionaries and ministers, with an earnest, simple faith, helped to point the way of spiritual guidance as the material growth of the youthful state of Missouri progressed.

In Audrain County, a century ago, representatives of the Baptist and Methodist churches arrived about the same time. The centennial of the first Methodist Church, organized at the John Martin home, northwest of the present city of Mexico, was observed by the Mexico Methodist Church in 1932, during the pastorate of Dr. Robin Gould.

The Hopewell Baptist Church, first Baptist church in the county, organized on August 6, 1836, was the builder of the first house of worship. This meeting house was built on the Mexico and Columbia road, one and one-half miles southwest of the courthouse. It was occupied in April, 1839. The church built a log house, and two frame houses on the same ground. In 1884, they sold the house and lot, and built a house, a mile and a half east of Thompson. In 1912, they moved this building into Thompson, so that Audrain County's first church structure was known as the Hopewell Church, now located at Thompson.

The first Hopewell Church was organized at the home of Ackley Day, one mile west of the Audrain County courthouse, on the property known currently as the Squire R. B. Hooton Place.

Rev. William Morgan Jesse, early Baptist preacher, his wife, Mary Ann Parker Jesse, John A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson, Francis Armistead, Martin Oslin, John P. Jesse, Susan Reed, Sallie Day, Martha G. Armistead, Mary Oslin, Sally Pearson, Hannah McDonald, Nancy Pearson, and Louisi, colored servant of W. M. Jesse, were charter members of this church.

Elder Anderson Wood and Christopher Nowlin were the ministers present. Anderson Wood was elected pastor, and John A. Pearson, clerk. The pastor lived in Paris, and in his absence, Elder W. M. Jesse usually preached and presided over business meetings.

In December, 1837, the group met at the James E. Fenton home, and Sister Julia Ann Shumate Morris was admitted by letter as the first addition to the church. Mrs. Morris, wife of Judge John B. Morris, at her death, in 1885, was the last surviving charter member of this church.

Matthew Scott was ordained the first deacon, in March, 1838. Elder Peyton Stephens baptized the first candidate, Sister Elizabeth Scott, in June, 1838. Meeting places for the church, before the new building was ready for use in 1839, were those of John A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson, J. B. Morris, Edward Beatty, W. M. Jesse, Francis Armistead and Isaac Black.

William Morgan Jesse, a native of Cumberland County, Virginia, where he was born on September 2, 1798, was a strong, selfmade pioneer character. After the death of both parents, he was "bound out," went to school for only thirteen days, and did not know the alphabet when he was married, yet became a powerful man of God in a pioneer country.

His early trade, that of a wheelright, served in good stead in the new country, where plow stocks, cradles for cutting grain and to rock a baby in, looms, spinning wheels, barrels, wheat fans, were just a few of the evidences of his craft.

Married to Mary Ann Parker on January 6, 1820, the family lived 12 miles from the Cumberland Courthouse. Elder Jesse's earlier skepticism being shaken by life's experiences, his wife and he made a public profession of their faith in 1831, and he was soon called upon to exercise a gift for preaching in public.

In 1833, the family came to Missouri, locating near Stephens Store. In the fall of 1834, they settled on land two and a half miles west of the courthouse. At his death he owned 280 acres of land, and government patents conveying title to the land are still held by members of the family. The original forty acres was owned in the family for a century, and a great grandson, Roy Jesse, lived on it in 1936.

Elder Jesse became one of the strong leaders in the anti-Mission movement among Missouri Baptists. He was a Missionary Baptist, and a teetotaler in the days when it was not popular to be one.

Feeling the lack of preparation, Elder Jesse refused to be ordained until, in March, 1842, because of an urgent need for qualified ministers, he consented to be ordained by Brothers Parks, Broadus and C. Gentry. He was then pastor of this church from 1842 until his death in 1857, and also served as pastor of the Unity Church in Callaway, and West Cuivre Church in Audrain.

His three sons, John Parker Jesse, Isham Thomas Jesse, and William Jeremiah Jesse, all were Baptist ministers, and a grandson, Rev. John Samuel Jesse, of Mexico, is now pastor of the Long Branch Church, just over in Monroe County, which his grandfather once served. The son, Rev. W. J. Jesse, or "Uncle Billie," known as a "granite column without a wreath about it," built a home west of Mexico, in 1854, moved into it then, and never moved for fifty years, until his death in 1905.

A few years later, the first church to be formed in Mexico itself, was the Davis Fork Regular Baptist Church, organized on May 16, 1840.

The original membership of the Davis Fork Regular Baptist Church consisted of John A. and Nancy Pearson, Edward and Eliza Beatty, Isaac and Jane Ford, Zachariah and Malinda Jackson, husbands and wives, Mary Pearson, Mrs. Julia A. (J. B.) Morris, and Jane Herrin.

An early history of Audrain County records that "The organization was affected at the Hopewell Church, through the efforts of Elders Thomas Peyton Stevens, Theodore F. Webb, Archibald Patterson and James Ham, with the aid and counsel of other brethren, among whom were John Rothwell, William Jones, John Green, August Creed and Hezekiah Jones."

These records are checked readily from the early history of the Hope-

well Church, which was written by Rev. J. S. Jesse, of Mexico, a number of years ago, from original source material, and the early church minutes.

The early Hopewell Church minutes show that, on August, 1839, "Brother John A. Pearson asked for a letter of dismission, and the letter was granted."

At the December meeting, letters were granted to "Edward and Eliza Beatty, Mary Pearson and Nancy Pearson, and Julia Morris." This was the beginning of the anti-Mission movement in the early Hopewell Church, that culminated the following May in the organization, here in Mexico, of the Davis Fork Regular, or anti-Mission Baptist Church.

A continuance of the division in feeling in the early day is shown in the July, 1842, Hopewell Church minutes, which set out that "By a petition of Brother Edward Beatty, they agree to consider, and say whether they will give up the first Saturday in each month to the Predestinarians, to have it or not." And the August meeting minutes show "The petition is rejected."

The records of the Davis Fork Regular Church show that John A. Pearson, father of the late Rufus S. Pearson, who had served as the first clerk of the Hopewell Church, was also its first clerk, and that he served as deacon for 35 years, and for most of that period, was also trustee and clerk.

The first structure of worship erected by the Davis Fork Church was on the site of the present city hitch lot, opposite the Avalon Apartments, and Rev. J. S. Jesse is one of those who recalls that frequently all day services were held there, with several ministers attending, and as one finished a sermon another began one. For in those days, congregations were accustomed to spending several hours at a church service, and ministers were not expected by their listeners to limit their remarks to 20, or at the most 30 minutes.

This structure was used by other early churches of that time, the Presbyterian Church, formed in 1851, being one of those to use it, until its own first church, on the site of the present one, was built in 1857 and 1858. Later, it was used for years as a carpentry shop.

In 1873, the Davis Fork Church erected a brick house of worship, on East Monroe Street, in recent years occupied as a garage, and now as a produce firm store room. This structure cost \$2,700, and "was erected largely through the instrumentality of Elder Caleb Guthrie, who circulated the subscription list."

Others among its early ministers were Samuel D. Gilbert, Benjamin Owen, John J. Lindsey, Theodoric Boulware of Fulton, James W. Dudley, who later built up the Berea Baptist Church, Caleb Guthrie, W. A. Rothwell, late president of Mt. Pleasant College at Huntsville, E. A. Burnham, P. L. Branstetter, J. E. Lee, and Wilton J. Sears.

One prominent feature of this congregation, the early records show, "Is the discipline attendant upon the character of its members. Their government forbids the defrauding of creditors, allowing children to attend balls, theatres, and other places of a worldly nature, and, in anything which is not in accordance with the example set by our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, they are solemnly prohibited from engaging. Their religion shines forth brightly in the confession they have declared."

The church history of Mexico and Audrain county is such a lengthy one that a volume could be devoted to it alone. Therefore, we give here only a few brief sketches of various church organizations, as the limitations of space permits.

MEXICO BAPTIST CHURCH

The First Baptist Church in Mexico was organized on the 6th of February, 1867. The following named persons constituted the original membership: Rev. S. A. Beauchamp, Joel Guthrie, T. H. Edwards, H. C. Jeffries, William Harper, James P. Sullenger, T. J. Holt, James Carroll, Jennie Beauchamp, Sarah Sigler, M. E. Botts, Martha Harper, Mary Coil, Bettie Gordon, Georgie Carroll, Mary Hardin, Mary Craddock and others. This first body had no church building, services being held in the house of the so-called Regular Baptists; but in its first years the church was dissolved and the records lost. However, a few of the original members remained and were later numbered with the Mexico Baptist church.

In 1869-70 a handsome brick edifice in which to worship was erected at a cost of \$11,265, and on the 3rd of July, 1870, was dedicated to the Lord's service by Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, assisted by Revs. Noah Flood and S. A. Beauchamp. The late Joel Guthrie was the church's first deacon and clerk. The Rev. Lawrence Fitzgerald is the present pastor. The present church was built here about 40 years ago.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

At Mexico, affected an organization at the house of John A. Martin, one and a half miles northwest of Mexico, in 1833. All endeavors to secure the names of the original members proved unsuccessful. The first church edifice was constructed in 1869-70 and valued at \$16,500. The present church was built in 1902. It is an elegant and imposing structure and has a large seating capacity. Among those who early served the church as pastors may be mentioned, Rev. W. A. Mayhew, J. O. Forsman, H. A. Bourland, William M. Newland, Thomas J. Gooch, John D. Vincil and W. H. Lewis. The Rev. J. D. Randolph is the present pastor.

M. E. CHURCH

The M. E. Church was organized at Mexico July 12, 1862, with the following among the constituent members: R. L. T. McNeily, H. R. Keaton, Robert Kenyon and wife, T. M. Grange, Mary Grange, Lucy Sanders and John Wilkins. This congregation disbanded a number of years ago.

MEXICO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The organization of this church took place in 1851, the following named persons then being enrolled as members: James Pasqueth, Jackson Thomas and family, James Love and wife, E. Jacobs and wife, T. T. Stone and wife and Mrs. Ida Cardwell. A brick church edifice was erected in 1857, costing \$6,000 and the present church in 1899. Those who had filled the pastorate of the church are Revs. Robinson, Woods, Coult, Scott, Burr, Morton, R. L.

Symington, Charles Fuller, R. Carson, B. T. Lacy, D. D., J. S. Grasty, and W. Stoddert. Dr. A. A. Wallace, present pastor, has served for 49 years.

MEXICO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

In 1840 this church organization was effected with the following members: Richmond Pearson and wife, John P. Beatty and wife, William Pearson and wife, Meredith Myers and wife, Mrs. George W. Turley, Mrs. Richmond Pearson, Wm. Douglass, Greenup Jackman, last two of whom were the first preachers. About the year 1867 a new brick church building was erected and cost nearly \$1,300. It was dedicated by Alexander Proctor. The names of some early pastors are Jacob Coons, William J. Mason, Thomas Allen, John T. Brooks, W. H. Skelton, A. B. Jones, Henry Thomas, I. W. Mountjoy, N. G. Surber, John (Raccoon) Smith, E. B. Cake, John P. Hardin, John A. Brooks and A. C. Walker. At this time, the Rev. J. B. Robertson is pastor. The present handsome church structure was built in 1905.

ST. PAUL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was organized January 29, 1870, and among the original members occur the names of William B. Collier, Norman Lackland, C. B. Ferris, F. M. Doan and Howard Doan. The first church building was built of frame, completed April 18, 1869, and was valued at \$3300 while the lot upon which it stood was worth \$600, making the total value \$3,900. The house was dedicated May 18, 1869, by Bishop C. F. Robertson. The church is closed at this time.

ST. BRENDAN'S CHURCH

On June 13, 1866, the Catholics in and around Mexico, purchased lots on which they expected to build a parish church. To aid them in their work, Archbishop Kenrick, in 1869, sent Father McKenna, who organized the Catholics in and around Mexico. The history of Audrain County describes him "as that sturdy pioneer, able and eloquent Father McKenna." Father McKenna continued his ministrations until 1873, when Father C. F. O'Leary took charge of the pastorate of Mexico. Father O'Leary was a man of conspicuous ability. With characteristic energy, he commenced building a new church, to be dedicated to St. Brendan and completed the work within a year. Because of the broad range of his activities, Father William Stock was assigned as assistant to Father O'Leary.

In 1881 Rev. E. J. Dempsey succeeded Father O'Leary. Father Dempsey was a stern, uncompromising man, who carefully and conscientiously ministered to his many charges. In 1899 Rev. John J. Dillon succeeded to the pastorate in Mexico. He was a man of energy and personality, much loved by his fellow townsmen. In 1915 Father Joseph Casey succeeded Father Dillon as pastor. He was chaplain in the U. S. Army for several years, and his military training was evidenced in his work.

In 1917, Rev. T. F. O'Sullivan succeeded Father Casey. He was an unassuming man, but recognized as an outstanding scholar. During the trying days of the World War, Father O'Sullivan worked hand in hand with his

fellow citizens, and his labors during those trying days, for his fellow man make his name and his memory dear to the people of Mexico.

In 1921 Father O'Sullivan was succeeded by the present pastor, Father P. D. Gavan. The new church was built in 1924 and a part used for a parochial school.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

Lutheran services were first conducted in Mexico in the year 1884 and were held in the home of Henry F. Niederschulte, deceased. The members then met in a school house until the year 1890 when they erected their first house of worship. Neighboring pastors preached the dedicatory sermons.

Until 1912 the congregation was then served by pastors from Wentzville, Wellsville and Moberly, Mo., and by professors and students of our Seminary in St. Louis. The Rev. P. Hafemeister became the first resident pastor in 1912, and he remained here until 1914 and was succeeded by the Rev. G. Gehrke who served the place for two years until 1917. From 1919 until 1924 the pastors of Moberly again had charge and then the next resident pastor was called. This was Rev. W. T. Goehring who remained in charge for 6 years and was in 1931 succeeded by the Rev. Richard Kretschmar, Jr. In November of the year 1932 the present pastor took charge, the Rev. Theo. Karstensen.

It was in 1924 that the congregation built a new chapel and relocated it in a place more centrally located in the town. It is an attractive building of stucco.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

In the early 90s, the Christian Science movement was begun in Mexico, the result of a healing in the family of Curtis Wade. Charles Wade, a son, became the first practitioner. To him belongs the credit of the beginning and early growth of the organization, and in his office friends gathered and studied the faith. Soon Kennan Hall was rented and informal meetings were held regularly Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings. The church was organized with eight charter members and purchased the present site, 323 E. Promenade Street, in 1910, with Mrs. I. M. Richards, and Miss Alta Ditchie First and Second Readers, respectively. The present Readers are Jerome Moss, First, and Mrs. Alexander Paris, Second. The Board of Directors: Mrs. George Robertson, Mrs. I. M. Richards, Mrs. L. Y. Moore, Mrs. C. W. Dodd and Mrs. C. A. Buell.

A Holiness church was organized a few years ago, with church edifice on N. Wade St.

Other early Audrain churches, recorded in the 1884 History of Audrain County, in addition to those named, included: Old School Baptist Church, of Liberty, formed in 1871; West Cuivre Baptist Church, organized in 1845; Union Baptist Church, formed in 1862, and owners of the Union Chapel church in partnership with the Presbyterians; Martinsburg Baptist Church, formed in 1866; Bethlehem Baptist Church, organized in 1867; New Hope Baptist Church, formed in 1869; Littleby Baptist Church, formed in 1870; Vandalia Baptist Church, organized in 1875; First Baptist Church of Laddonia, formed in 1878; Farber Baptist Church, 1879; Beaver Dam Missionary Baptist Church, 1880; Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church, 1880; Littleby Methodist Church, South, organized in 1840; Olivet Methodist Church, South, 1869; Trinity Methodist Church, 1870; Maple Grove Methodist Church, 1877; Bethel Presbyterian Church, 1868; First Presbyterian Church of Vandalia, 1871; Second Presbyterian Church of Vandalia, 1880; Prairie View Presbyterian Church, 1881; Presbyterian Church of Benton City, 1882; Salt River Christian Church, 1844; Midway Christian Church, 1856; Liberty Christian Church, 1862; Rising Sun Christian Church, 1870; Friendship Christian Church, 1873; New Hope Christian Church, 1873; Vandalia Christian Church, 1879; Benton City Christian Church, 1881; Laddonia Christian Church, 1882; Rush Hill Christian Church, 1883; Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Wilson Township, 1862.

Many of these are still continuing their Christian ministry and service, though some in the rural areas have discontinued their worship services in recent years, with changing travel and highway conditions making attendance in the towns convenient.

CHAPTER XIV

LODGE AND CLUB GROUPS ACTIVE

Mexico's fraternal groups and lodges have contributed much to the progress and growth of the community, in their particular way, and have been a factor in promoting cordial relationships, and neighborliness.

A brief sketch of the local fraternal orders, gives some timely facts about the various groups:

ODD FELLOWS

The Mexico Lodge 99, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is one of Audrain County's oldest, being instituted on October 27, 1856, and its charter being granted on May 22, 1857. It is thus almost eighty years old.

First officers of the lodge included Oliver C. Cunningham, Noble Grand; R. H. Hord, vice grand; John C. Dearing, recording secretary; John W. Luckie, financial secretary; T. A. Estes, treasurer; W. L. Maupin, warden; N. McSwain, conductor; Oran Abat and Israel Lander, guardians; I. L. Poole and A. S. Sarpeks, supporters to the Noble Grand; G. W. Cardwell and John Benson, supporters to the vice grand; J. W. Davis and Silas W. Wilson, scene supporters; James Doolin, chaplain.

The Centennial Year officers are M. S. Carter, Noble Grand; Carl Cleeton, vice grand; Ben Langenbach, recording secretary; S. J. Sanford, financial secretary; E. K. Hulen, treasurer; Howard Summers, warden; Ward Weatherald, conductor; H. A. Lewis, inside guardian; Robert Baker, outside guardian; E. K. Hulen and W. R. Maddox, supporters to the Noble Grand; Roy Barnett and Joe Beatty, supporters to the vice grand; C. E. Burton and C. F. Hagar, scene supporters; Joe M. Smith, chaplain; M. S. Carter, district deputy, and A. C. Whitson, representative.

The national order is 117 years old. The late E. D. Graham, some years ago, prepared a history of the Mexico lodge that is most helpful to members of the order here, as the years go by. The late W. N. Boatman was treasurer for many years, and its present secretaries, S. J. Sanford and Ben Langenbach, have served faithfully and well for many years.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

The Modern Woodmen of America, as an order, is 53 years old, being organized on January 5, 1883, and the Mexico Camp 2050, was organized ten years later, on July 31, 1893, and is 43 years old. The charter members, which include the officers, were E. C. Burkhart, William Bowers, A. R. Briscoe, Charles W. Campbell, C. E. Frazier, D. J. Kanaly, T. J. Kelso, J. W. Lawder, Clayton R. Lupton, Joseph E. Martin, Charles B. Mathews, D. E. Moore, Charles Pendergast, A. W. Prussing, Samuel W. Ransom, C. T. Varnon and William R. Ware.

J. E. Durkee, of this city, is the oldest member of the order, having

joined the Woodmen at Chadwick, Ill., in September, 1883. He has been a member of the Mexico Camp for 40 years.

The 1936 officers Mexico Camp are: Consul, Ward W. Weatherald; Past Consul, W. R. Maddox, Worthy Advisor, Ben Langenbach; Banker, Margaret H. Mackie; Secretary, L. E. Worner; Escort, C. Howard Summers, Watchman, Mrs. Ada Weatherald; Sentry, C. Eleanor Mackie; Managers: O. F. Porterfield, Ivan Davis, W. T. Pulis.

L. E. Worner, the camp clerk, is also state manager of the order.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

The Royal Neighbors of America were organized in Mexico as Van Beek Camp No. 9525, until in November, 1925, the name was changed to the Mexico Camp. Charter members surviving include: Everett Green, Jessie Green, Mae Green, Hedwig Hafner, Blanche Hamilton, Pearl Hamilton, Betty Hape, Josephine Harris, Walker Harris, Merle Hassler, Bill Hildebrand, Ouida Hollon, Jos. W. Hollon, May Hudson, Blanche Hulen, Frances Langenbach, Ada McCord, Frank McCord, Mary S. McDonough, Vandilla McIntosh, Eleanor Mackie, Margaret Mackie, C. F. Mitchell, Eva Mitchell, Maymie Montgomery, Naomi Montgomery, Annie Morris, Dorothy L. Null, Cecil Phillips, Gladys Phillips, Mary Phillips, E. K. Hulen, Flossie Hume, Gertrude Jackman, W. W. Jackman, Blanche Jerichow, Earl Jerichow, Hazel D. Johnson, Jake Jones, Janice Jones, John Kaesewurm, Ona Kaesewurm, Benjamin Langenbach, Julia A. Dobyns, Edna Precht, Nita Randolph, Hazel Roberson, Laura Roberson, Inez Sallee, Virgie Sallee, W. R. Sallee, Burt E. Sims, Claudia Sims, Glen M. Sims, Nellie Smiley, Irene Spotswood, Bessie Steinman, Irma Taylor, Esther Wanstreet, Bernice Waters, Florence Wayne, Ada Weatherald, Ward Weatherald, Lucille Wooten, Nannie Wooten, T. D. Wooten, Letilia Worner, L. E. Worner, Margaret Worner, Carrie Worner, John W. Worner, Minnie B. Worner, Frank Atkins, Rosa Atkins, Lenore Bail, Ida Beasley, Bessie Black, Nelle Bomar, Minnie Bridgford, Josephine Dermody, Alma Devaney, Madalyn Douglas, Ruth B. Ecton, Nellis Ellis, Leona Fisher and Lucy Gibbins.

Present officers of the Camp follow: Oracle, Mellie Getty; Vice Oracle, Cora Rodenbaugh, Post Oracle, Ethel Crews; Receiver, Nelle Bomar; Recorder, Mabel Barnett, Chancellor, Maggie Mohler, Marshall, Sallie J. Kramer, Asst. Marshall, Edna Staples, Inner Sentinel, Ida Beasley, Outer Sentinel, Mary Allen; Musician, Maude Settle; Flag Bearer, Mary Beasley.

Five Graces: Modesty, Leta Brown; Unselfishness, Georgia Shire; Endurance, Martha Baker; Courage, Emma Fletcher; Faith, Mildred Plybon.

MEXICO CHAPTER EASTERN STAR

The Mexico Chapter No. 354, of the Order of Eastern Star, was organized on June 5, 1913. Mrs. T. L. Marshall was first Worthy Matron, and served for three consecutive years. The late S. D. Stocks was first Worthy Patron. Charter members were:

Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Miss Addie Cunningham, Mrs. Myrtle Day, Miss Winnie Gibbs, Mrs. Rebecca Haskell, Mrs. Rufus Jackson, Mrs. Nannie Kelso, Miss Dennie Kelso, Mrs. T. L. Marshall, T. L. Marshall, Mrs. Belle

Null, Mrs. Jno. T. Marshall, Jno. T. Marshall, Mrs. Melissa Rodhouse, Geo. Rodhouse, Mrs. Bessie Stuart, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson, Mrs. Sallie Rowland, Mrs. S. D. Stocks, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. Hermine Gibbs, Mrs. Maude Paullin.

From the first roll of 22 charter members, the Chapter membership roll has grown to 160 members, at present. The present officers are:

Mrs. Harry Richards, Worthy Matron; Everett W. Meng, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Moss Edwards, Associate Matron; Howard Summers, Associate Patron; Mrs. Frances Domnitz, Secretary; Mrs. Otto F. Rohlfing, Treasurer; Mrs. Estil McDonough, Conductress; Mrs. John G. Williams, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Estelle Young, Chaplain; Mrs. Barbara Ridgeway, Marshall; Mrs. Howard Summers, Organist; Miss Mignon Williams, Adah; Mrs. Estelle Scott, Ruth; Mrs. Glenara Laffoon, Esther; Mrs. Nora Gilman, Martha; Mrs. Ouida Shannon, Electa; Mrs. Everett W. Meng, Warder; Mrs. Belle Ridgeway, Sentinel.

Mrs. Hobson Waters is the present District Deputy Grand Matron of this 27th district. Mrs. T. L. Marshall, Mrs. J. F. Jolley, Mrs. N. A. Nissen are Past District Deputy Grand Matrons of this District.

Seven of the 22 charter members still are members of the order, and four of these live in or near Mexico. The twenty-seventh district includes the Mexico, Laddonia, Vandalia, Centralia, Fulton, Mokane and New Bloomfield chapters, and the Eastern Star chapters assist the Masonic organizations in maintaining the Masonic Home for orphans and aged members at St. Louis. Mexico Chapter has 21 Worthy Matrons, and to date all Past Matrons are still members of the chapter, with one exception.

One souvenir which the Mexico Chapter values highly is a gavel presented to it by Rev. J. B. Robertson, in August, 1933. The wood for the gavel was cut from a locust tree on the lawn of the Rob Morris home, La-Grange, Ky., in 1928, and the gavel was fashioned in the Manual Training Department at the Masonic Orphans' home. Robert Morris was the founder of Eastern Star work, and the Missouri Chapter was organized on October 13, 1875.

THE REBEKAH LODGE

The Rebekahs were organized here, April 15, 1901, through the efforts of Mrs. J. H. Lane, their first Noble Grand. The local organizers were Mrs. Tom Reily, Mrs. M. E. Crawford, Mrs. B. A. Powell, and Miss Mary Head. Mrs. Powell and Miss Head are the only charter members remaining.

The Meetings are held the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month, in the Odd Fellows Hall. The Present officers are: Mrs. Mary Carter, Noble Grand; Mrs. Ben Langenbach, Vice-Grand; Mrs. Ross White, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Bessie Crawford, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Mellie Getty, Treasurer.

SECURITY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

Present officers of the Security Benefit Association, local fraternal group, include John W. Howard, president; Miss Retha Pease, financier, appointed at the main offices at Topeka, Kan., and George N. Downs, secretary. Mrs.

Lillian Tyner is vice president. This fraternal insurance order was started in Mexico thirty-seven years ago, in 1899, and the present day order is the successor to the Knights and Ladies of Security.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS ACTIVE

The richness of social and cultural life in Mexico is clearly portrayed in both the number, the wide variety of programs in the clubs now active. They include music clubs, literary clubs, social service clubs, church societies, and educational clubs.

The oldest which is now in existence under its original name is the Whatsoever Circle of The King's Daughters, which was organized in 1888.

The club with the largest membership is the Mexico chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Two of the earliest cultural organizations were the Shakespeare and the Euterpe Clubs. These were the forerunners of the Wednesday and Chautauqua Circles.

THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB

Instead of tripping off to the movies in twos to see Norma Shearer in "Romeo and Juliet," the intellectual youths of 1895 met in groups of twenty around the open fireplaces of Mexico's belles every fortnight, to read Shakespeare's masterpieces and discuss the highlights of literature over ice-cream and cake. These literary charter members included among them: Miss Mary Virginia Houston, Miss Martha Shay, Miss Anne Hinde, Miss Rose White, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Miss Bessie Emmons, Miss Claire Grantham, Dr. Carl Pasqueth, Rolla McIntyre, Judge R. D. Rodgers, and Dr. Ramsay.

Among those who joined shortly after its founding were: Miss Mabel Hathaway, Professor George A. Ross, then vice-president of Hardin College; Mrs. Charles Leeper, Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy, Philip Russell, L. B. Hawthorne, Basil Brewer, Mr. Scott, Clarence A. Barnes, Roy McFarland, Miss Mamie Davis, Sam Sharp, Mrs. H. E. Truex, Dr. J. C. Parrish, of Vandalia, and Bob Harshee, the now eminent curator of the Chicago Art Institute.

EUTERPE

The name of this Muse, a divinity of joy and pleasure, was chosen, by a select group of socialites who met at the Ringo Hotel one evening in 1905 for the formation of a society for the study of music, art, and literature. From time to time programs were presented by the society in the churches, at which declamations, readings, and musical numbers were presented to the public. A partial list of the charter members includes: A. K. Luckie, first president; Dr. A. A. Wallace, Mrs. C. E. Leeper, Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy, Miss Ethel Thornberg, Mrs. Dee Carr Smith, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Dr. J. W. Million, former president of Hardin College, Mrs. Million, Miss Esther and Miss Mary Virginia Houston, and Miss Louise Lackland.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

The oldest women's club still in existence in Mexico is The Whatsoever Circle of The King's Daughters. The Mexico chapter has the distinction of being one of the very oldest in the United States, the first having been organized in New York in the year 1886. One afternoon in the year 1888 a group of social minded women, interested in forming a circle for the purpose of "serving the poor, nursing the sick, and feeding the hungry," met at the home of Mrs. Georgia Carroll, (afterwards Mrs. Frost,) and chose their officers from among the following charter members: Mrs. Carroll, leader; Mrs. S. D. Stocks, Mrs. William Walker Johnson, Mrs. Leslie Ferris, Miss Nannie Wright, Miss Martha Sullinger, Miss Martha Shay, Mrs. Richard Hopkins, Mrs. Jack Robinson, and Miss Mary Sullinger.

The circle is now under the presidency of Mrs. Charles Campbell.

The King's Daughters is an international organization which celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding last year. Throughout the United States they maintain orphans' homes, homes for the aged, and camps for the underprivileged. The combined King's Daughters Circles of Missouri maintain the home in Mexico with its twenty-eight residents. Mrs. Alice Sanderson is the matron.

The nine members of the Mexico board include: Mrs. Charles Arnold, president, Mrs. P. R. Holmes, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Crews, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Squires, secretary; Mrs. Gus Steinman, Mrs. S. H. Richards, Mrs. W. B. Peeler, Mrs. W. W. Williams, and Mrs. J. C. Wilkins.

Under the leadership of members of the organization three Junior King's Daughters circles have been formed: The King's Jewels, sponsored by Mrs. Louis Graue and Mrs. Gus Steinman; The Little Helpers sponsored by Mrs. Ben Elliott and Mrs. C. F. Johnson; and The Busy Bees sponsored by Mrs. H. A. Gorrell and Mrs. Louis Graue.

THE HELPING HAND CIRCLE

Mrs. Gordon Gilman is the present leader of the Helping Hand Circle of The King's Daughters. This is the second local circle to be formed and its roll, which is limited to forty active members, includes: Mrs. P. R. Holmes, first vice-leader; Mrs. Edwin Pollard, second vice leader; Miss Cora Darrah, third vice-leader; Mrs. Howard Richards, recording secretary. This circle was organized at the home of Mrs. E. D. Graham in January of 1919.

P. E. O. CHAPTER

Another Mexico Club which devotes its time to serious study as well as gives support to various educational institutions is the Delta Kappa chapter of the P. E. O. sorority. Its present membership includes:

Mrs. O. G. Hocker, president; Mrs. E. O. Redd, Mrs. Birdie Carter, Mrs. Fred Peck, Mrs. George A. Ballard, Miss Anne Bledsoe, Mrs. W. W. Botts, Mrs. B. M. Bush, Mrs. R. B. Carroll, Mrs. Paul Coil, Mrs. John Fairchild, Mrs. Pinckney French, Mrs. W. B. Peeler, Mrs. Marshall Pratt, Mrs. Nita Randolph, Mrs. Hugh Sproul, Mrs. Mary Threlkeld, Mrs. Fay Byars, Mrs. Claudia Carter.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB

The oldest literary club in Mexico which is now in existence as originally formed is The Wednesday Club, which was organized in 1901 with the following charter members: Mrs. J. C. Emmons, Mrs. S. P. Emmons, Mrs. J. A. Guthrie, Miss Esther Houston, Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, Mrs. D. A. McMillan, Mrs. W. L. Reed, and Mrs. E. S. Wilson. The present members are Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Mrs. W. W. Botts, Mrs. H. C. Brashear, Mrs. Gean L. Chapman, Mrs. Roy Ferris, Miss Mildred Glandon, Miss Mary Virginia Houston, Mrs. Oliver Marshall, Mrs. C. E. Leeper, Mrs. E. R. Locke, Mrs. Sam P. Locke, Miss Emma McPheeters, Mrs. T. B. Lumpkin, Mrs. O. G. Hocker, Mrs. Walter G. Staley, Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy, Mrs. C. R. Stribling, Mrs. A. C. White, and Mrs. L. M. White. To Miss Houston's brilliant mind, club members attribute much of the credit for diverting and astutely chosen programs.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CLUB

In 1903 a Chautauqua Circle was organized which used the national course of study provided. Among the charter members were: Mrs. A. C. White, Mrs. Ned Rodes, Miss Nellie Hill, Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. D. P. Moore, Mrs. A. K. Luckie, Mrs. J. G. Lakenan, Mrs. Clarence A. Barnes, Miss Lutie Vaughn, Mrs. J. M. Pollard, Mrs. Ben Dobyns, Mrs. E. S. Cave, Miss Marie Houston, Mrs. Albert Sydney Johnson, and Mrs. J. W. Montague.

Later this club was discontinued and in 1909 at the invitation of Mrs. J. E. Durkee the following group of women met at her home to reorganize a cultural club which later became a member of the state federation. This is the forerunner of the present Chautauqua circle and among the charter members were: Mrs. C. E. Leeper, Mrs. George Clanton, Mrs. Charles Morris, Mrs. Charles Glendye, Mrs. Theodore Winans, Mrs. J. E. Durkee, Mrs. Anna B. Wright.

The Chautauqua Club then was divided into three groups, the Teachers Circle which met on Monday afternoon, the Ladies' Circle, and the Night Circle, which was composed of both men and women.

At mass meetings held then the citizenry made plans for the first Chautauqua to come to the community. A mushroom city of tents grew up in East Holm around the main Chautauqua tent, and families in town rented these smaller tents and moved out for the whole two weeks of the lecture season. Among the celebrities to arrive were: William Jennings Bryan, Maude Ballington Booth, James Newton Baskett, and Kryl's Band.

From this 1909 group has descended the present Chautauqua Club. Mrs. John Barclay is president, and Mrs. Lester Miller is retiring president.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS

The Captain John Hall Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists was organized March 12, 1923, at the home of the organizing Regent, Mrs. R. M. White, who was also State Regent at that time. The chapter was

named for one of her Colonial ancestors. The charter members included: Mrs. R. T. Carter, Mrs. John Gregory, Mrs. C. C. Hammond, Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. J. N. Livingston, Mrs. J. E. Martin, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Mrs. Joe Williams, Mrs. W. W. Williams, Mrs. R. M. White, Mrs. M. R. Wise, Miss Canilla Garrett, Miss Eva Miller, Miss Lola Powell, Miss Polly Powell and Miss Maude Orita Wallace. Miss Maude Wallace followed Mrs. White as Regent and the members who have been state officers are besides Mrs. White, State Regent: Mrs. W. W. Botts, State Regent and State Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. W. Pollock, state corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. H. Lane, state registrar; Miss Lola Powell, State Registrar and State Historian; Mrs. George A. Boyd, State Historian and Mrs. Pinckney French, State Chaplain.

Among the interesting activities of the D. A. C. have been the planting of trees and shrubs along Highway 54 South of Mexico, which it sponsored, also the care of an old and unused cemetery and the placing of a bronze marker on the site of the first Church built in Mexico.

The present members include: Mrs. W. W. Botts, Regent; Mrs. J. B. DeVault, First Vice-Regent; Miss Virginia Creigh, Second vice-regent; Miss Emma McPheeters, chaplain; Mrs. George A. Boyd, recording secretary; Mrs. H. L. Klutz, corresponding secretary; Mrs. P. E. Coil, treasurer; Mrs. W. B. Peeler, registrar; Miss Lola Powell, historian and librarian; Mrs. R. T. Carter, Mrs. B. M. Bush, Mrs. Pinckney French, Mrs. T. E. Hook, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. W. W. Pollock, Mrs. Joe Williams, Mrs. Paul Ekern, Mrs. W. W. Williams, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Miss Cora Darrah, Mrs. Turner Mayhew, and Mrs. Lee McClure.

THE MONDAY MUSIC CLUB

The year 1936 marked the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Monday Music Club. In the fall of the year 1916 a group of women met at the home of Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy to organize this group. Among those present that October afternoon were the following charter members: Mrs. Snoddy, who was elected first president of the club, Mrs. Bernice Cohn, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Mrs. E. H. Tincher, Mrs. Ralph Buckner, Mrs. Jim Jesse, Mrs. C. R. Gibbs, and Mrs. R. B. Carroll.

In the succeeding years many have held both national and state honors in musical circles. Miss Wallace has written operettas which are presented all over the United States as well as in foreign countries, and was state chairman of public school music. Mrs. Snoddy has been elected president of the State Federation of Music Clubs, president of the Hyeckha District which is comprised of the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Missouri; from 1925 to 1929 she was national treasurer; from 1929 to 1931 she was the national recording secretary, and at present she is an associate editor of "The Federated Music Club Magazine" and the national extension chairman.

The present active membership of the Monday Music Club includes:

Mrs. John Spencer Carr, new president; Mrs. Frank Swanton, retiring president; Mrs. R. W. Van Wyngarden, vice-president; Mrs. John Rowland, secretary; Miss Georgia Guthrie, treasurer; Miss Addie Fairchild, Mrs. R. B. Carroll, Mrs. Albert S. Mortimer, Miss Lee Etta Pryor, Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy,

Mrs. Walter Stratton, Mrs. Forrest Wonneman, Mrs. Paul Ekern, Mrs. Murray Motley, Mrs. C. C. Morley, Mrs. J. B. Robertson, Mrs. W. G. Wilkins, Mrs. Frank Wilkins, Mrs. Baker Barnes.

The members of the chorus are: Mrs. W. C. Blattner, Mrs. Gertrude C. Cauthorn, Mrs. Paul Coil, Miss Marie Fairchild, Miss Clarice Forman, Miss Frances Guthrie, Miss Hazel Guthrie, Mrs. A. Gorrell, Mrs. Frank Shearer, Mrs. C. E. Leeper, Mrs. W. B. Peeler, Mrs. Thurman Stallings, Mrs. J. E. Streif, Mrs. Loyal Wonneman, Miss Josephine Wallace, Mrs. E. L. Scott, Mrs. T. D. West.

Associate members include: Mrs. W. P. Buckner, Mrs. De Jarnett, Mrs. W. B. Sappington, Mrs. Boulware Jameson, Miss Gussie Lee Simpson, Miss Allee Smith, Miss Meda Streif, Mrs. Ned Turner, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Miss Lucille Lofton, Mrs. Frank Hollingsworth, Mrs. C. P. Shay, Mrs. Jack Martens, Mrs. Kenneth Gooch.

Altogether the members total fifty besides one honorary member, Miss Martha Pilcher, of Lexington, Ky., former instructor of violin at Hardin College.

THE ORPHEUS MUSIC CLUB

Two years ago the Orpheus Music Club was organized with Miss Meda Streif as its first president. Miss Eleanor Cass is retiring president and Mrs. A. L. Bert is the newly elected president. The complete membership includes: Mrs. O. D. Austin, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Henry Byler, Mrs. Walter Ewing, Mrs. Kenneth Gooch, Miss Hazel Guthrie, Miss Reba Hammonds, Mrs. E. R. Hannah, Miss Mary Lucile Kerr, Miss Lois Kidd, Miss Jane Kelly, Miss Mildred Geary, Miss Lucille Lofton, Miss Anita McCamey, Mrs. Glen McGrew, Mrs. Earle Moore, Mrs. Ryland Pearl, Miss Helen Palmer, Mrs. John Rowland, Mrs. Richard Shepherd, Mrs. Fred Schroeder, Mrs. Floyd Smith, Miss Mary Ellen Stout, Mrs. Winfield Sword, Mrs. Howard Torreyson, Miss Elizabeth Walstrom, Miss Elsie Ward, Miss Dorothy White, Miss Geraldine Bellamy, Miss Eleanor Cass, Miss Meda Streif, Mrs. John Spencer Carr.

D. A. R. CREATES FIRST FREE LIBRARY

To the Daughters of The American Revolution, whose membership of 75 makes it the largest Woman's club in the city, Mexico is indebted for its first free public library and other marks of cultural progress. Organized thirty years ago on April the seventh, 1906, it included the following charter members: Miss Linnie Allison, first Mexico D. A. R. regent; Mrs. B. F. Robertson, vice-regent; Miss Rosamond Guthrie, secretary; Mrs. Elon A. Dearing, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Randle, registrar; and Mrs. S. P. Emmons, historian, Mrs. H. P. Warden, Mrs. A. S. Houston, and Mrs. J. D. Thomas, directors. Other charter members included: Mrs. C. R. Gibbs, Mrs. J. A. Guthrie, Mrs. Byrd Locke, Mrs. R. B. Montague, Mrs. F. A. Morris, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Mrs. T. H. Winans, and Miss Randle. The list of regents succeeding Miss Allison include: Mrs. B. F. Robertson, regent in 1908; Mrs. H. P. Warden, 1909 to 1911, under whose leadership came organization of the town's first free library which was the nucleus of the Carnegie library whose estab-

lishment was aided by the D. A. R.'s under Mrs. S. P. Emmons as following regent, during whose term the Court House rest-room was also refurnished; Mrs. J. T. Johnson, regent in 1913 and from 1925 to 1927, when the Soldiers Memorial Community House in Laddonia was aided by contributions from the Mexico chapter, Mrs. T. H. Winans from 1914 to 1916; when the chapter took a share in establishing the new Audrain County hospital and maintained one room, Miss Emma McPheeters, 1916, under whose leadership the club took an active part in securing votes necessary for the establishment of the first Audrain County hospital; Mrs. P. E. Coil, 1917, during which period over-seas boxes were sent to soldiers and surgical dressings made for the hospitals; Mrs. W. W. Botts, 1919 to 1921. Mrs. Botts served on the legislative committee in Jefferson City when the bill was passed proclaiming the Hawthorne the state flower and a second bill for the purchase of the historic Arrow Rock Tavern. Mrs. C. C. Hammond was regent in 1921; followed by Mrs. Marie Rose Gordon in 1922 to 1924, and Mrs. Harry Atchison, 1924, under whom the restoration of Arrow Rock Tavern was carried forward; Mrs. Frank Hollingsworth, 1927, under whom the chapter history of the Mexico D. A. R.'s was written; Mrs. W. D. Adams, 1928, 1930 during whose regency the lineage books were brought up to date and the steel cabinet for records purchased; Mrs. H. P. French, 1930, 1932 who sponsored Calhoun Barkley, whose essay won the \$200 national American history prize; Mrs. W. B. Peeler, 1932, 1934 during which time bound copies of briefs of the first 200 wills recorded and the first 25,000 marriage records were sent to the state historical library, and the local chapter received the state prize for the largest number of old documents recorded; Mrs. A. H. Heberer, 1934, 1935, and Mrs. Jeter Crews the present D. A. R. regent, who has recently been reelected to her second term of office. During her administration the D. A. R. presented each of the four Mexico public schools with a history.

The organization takes an active interest in better citizenship offering the American historical medal which was awarded last year to Calhoun Barkley, and the Better Citizenship award which was presented to Miss Jessie Lee Gorrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gorrell.

The present list of 75 members includes: Mrs. Jeter Crews, present regent; Miss Linnie Allison, the only charter member now active; Mrs. C. P. Arnold, Mrs. Harry Atchison, Mrs. Charles Bellamy, Mrs. Sam Bishop, Mrs. J. E. Blum, Mrs. W. W. Botts, Mrs. H. C. Brashear, Mrs. Alec Carter, Mrs. Andrew Cauthorn, Mrs. J. W. Cogswell, Mrs. P. E. Coil, Mrs. J. B. DeVault, Miss Cora Darrah, Miss Lillie Dobyns, Mrs. Paul Ekern, Mrs. W. S. Eller, Mrs. Ross Ferris, Mrs. H. P. French, Miss Mabel Grafford, Mrs. A. P. Green, Mrs. Roy Harris, Mrs. Maude Smith, Mrs. A. H. Heberer, Mrs. T. E. Hook, Miss Virginia Botts, Mrs. R. M. White, Miss Tine Houston, Mrs. B. C. Jordan, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. H. L. Klutz, Mrs. J. H. Kruson, Mrs. Oscar Martin, Mrs. H. E. Marquette, Mrs. D. W. May, Miss Emma McPheeters, Mrs. Howard Pearson, Mrs. Joe Anderson Pearson, Mrs. W. B. Peeler, Mrs. W. W. Pollock, Miss Lola Powell, Miss Allene Reed, Mrs. C. D. Rodgers, Mrs. A. H. Schopp, Mrs. A. O. Sheley, Mrs. Thurman Stallings, Mrs. Moss Edwards, Mrs. Orville Tucker, Mrs. Jack Denser, Miss Sue Ringo,

Mrs. Lee Martin, Miss Ethel Thornberg, Mrs. W. W. Williams, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Miss Virginia Botts.

Those having life memberships are: Mrs. Floy Harrison Yates, Mrs. Nellie Harrison Thompson, Mrs. John W. Million, Miss Edna Robinson, Mrs. R. M. White.

Among the members who have held state offices are: Miss Linnie Allison who was state treasurer in 1907; Mrs. W. W. Botts who was state chairman of transportation, also foreign relationship chairman, and State Regent from 1923 to 1927; and Mrs. Pinckney French who was chaplain from 1934 to 1936.

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

A chapter of The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in Mexico about 1909. The U. D. C. is interested both in education, social, and religious life of the country and maintains for this purpose, educational scholarships, charitable funds, and a home for the aged soldiers of the Civil War and their wives at Higginsville. The present membership includes: Mrs. A. H. Schopp, regent; Mrs. W. D. Adams, first vice-president; Mrs. M. R. Stubblefield, 2nd vice-president; Miss Virginia Creigh, 3rd vice-president and chairman of the children's work; Mrs. E. A. Shannon, corresponding secretary; Miss Allene Reed, secretary; Miss Mary Nichols, historian; Mrs. J. W. Lee, treasurer; Mrs. A. P. Johnson, recorder of crosses; Miss Emma McPheeters, chaplain and Miss Lola Powell, registrar; Miss Alice Adams, Mrs. Carl Anderson, Mrs. E. Y. Burton, Mrs. Nelson Carter, Mrs. W. C. Deaver, Miss Mildred Glandon, Miss Sallie Givens, Miss Dollie Grigsby, Mrs. T. E. Hook, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. E. A. Lofton, Mrs. Joseph Luckie, Miss Minnie Marshall, Mrs. Lee Martin, Mrs. Lee McClure, Mrs. W. W. Pollock, Miss Lola Powell, Mrs. William Pitts, Miss Sue Ringo, Mrs. Silas Sanford, Mrs. S. J. Sanford, Miss Gussie Lee Simpson, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, Mrs. W. W. Williams, and three honorary members: Mrs. W. J. Botts, Mrs. J. F. McWilliams, and C. C. Cullers of Mexico, the only Confederate veteran living here.

Purposes of the U. D. C. are five in number, Historical, Memorial, Educational, Social, and Religious. U. D. C. regents, since the organization of the group, have included: Mrs. J. C. King, Mrs. R. E. Miller, Mrs. Frank Sanford, Miss Emma McPheeters, Mrs. J. L. Coontz, Mrs. E. Y. Burton, Mrs. Halley E. Howell, Mrs. Joe Luckie, Mrs. Nora Pindall Adams, Miss Allene Reed, Mrs. E. A. Shannon, Mrs. W. W. Pollock, and Mrs. Otto Schopp.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The League of Women Voters was organized for the purpose of informing women that they might be responsible voters. It was the successor of the Woman's Suffrage organization. A special interest of the League now is to procure trained personnel in government service, and of the Missouri League to pass civil service laws.

The present League was re-organized in 1926, and includes the following members: Mrs. O. P. James, president; Mrs. John Barclay, vice-president; Mrs. James Buffington, secretary; Miss Martha Miller, treasurer; Mrs. Jack Streif, Mrs. P. J. Null, Mrs. R. A. Shepard, Miss Ruth Barton, Miss Alice Adams, Mrs. Carl Anderson, Mrs. John Beal, Miss Cassie Botts, Miss Virginia Creigh, Miss Elizabeth Crockett, Mrs. L. A. Deavers, Mrs. John Fairchild, Miss Mildred Glandon, Mrs. Samuel D. Groff, Mrs. Sam Locke, and Mrs. Charles Squires.

MASONIC LODGE IS AUDRAIN'S OLDEST

Audrain County's oldest order—Free Masonry—was started almost, though not quite a century ago. Mexico Lodge, No. 26, A. F. and A. M. of Missouri, met under dispensation from the Grand Lodge on May 6, 1862, more than 84 years ago. Hebron Lodge No. 354, was formed in 1870, and the charter was granted on October 13, in that year. In 1887, after Mexico Lodge had been in existence for 35 years, the two lodges were consolidated, and Hebron Lodge has continued its flourishing fraternal work to this day. Twelve men served as Worshipful Master of Mexico Lodge No. 26, including Joseph C. Ofutt, first Master. Still another Masonic Lodge, known as Mexico Lodge No. 544, was formed in 1890, later consolidated with Hebron Lodge in 1916. Masters of this Lodge included S. M. Edwards, also the first master of Hebron Lodge. December 5, 1916, Lodge No. 544, consolidated with Hebron Lodge No. 354. Mexico lodge members have been honored with their selections as state officers, in several instances. Past Grand Master Thomas C. Ready was a member of Hebron Lodge when he died. Past Grand Master John D. Vincil was a member of Hebron Lodge, while Grand Secretary Most Worshipful Brother Algernon S. Houston, Past Grand Master of Missouri, was raised in Hebron Lodge Sept. 8, 1881. Past Grand Master Frank R. Jesse was raised in Mexico Lodge No. 544 March 24, 1896. Past Grand Master Joseph S. McIntyre, was raised in Mexico No. 544 Jan. 12, 1900. The late Thurston B. Duncan was a Past Grand High Priest of the State of Missouri. James Carroll was in line in the Grand Commandery of Missouri, at the time of his death. The Mexico Chapter No. 27, of the Royal Arch Masons was chartered on May 22, 1858. Israel Lander was the first High Priest, and S. G. Emmons was the centennial year High Priest, in 1936. The charter of Crusade Commandery No. 23, of the Knights Templar was granted in 1873. James Carroll was the first Eminent Commander. J. E. McPheeters served the order similarly in 1936. C. M. Fox was the 1936 Worshipful Master of Hebron Lodge.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION KEEPS STEP

The Audrain County public school system, recognizedly outstanding in the state, accepted today as a matter of course by the boys and girls who receive its benefits at no direct cost to them—except for incidental fees in high school—is an institution that had its beginning in Mexico, and in Audrain County, after the Civil War.

Before the War Between the States, 1861 to 1865, there are records of private schools in Mexico, but none existing of public schools.

It was soon after the War that the public school system of the town was developed, and from its small beginnings the present \$750,000 plant in Mexico, one of the finest in the state, has developed step by step, with the community's elders ever having in mind the supreme necessity of proper education for its youth.

Looking backward 81 years, perhaps the first institution, designed to offer the equivalent of a high school education, in addition to that offered by the earliest "subscription" schools for elementary grades, was started in 1855. In that year, Prof. William P. Hurt, of Christian College, proposed to establish a high school where "every branch of a truly American education will be taught, to young ladies and gentlemen."

Good boarding was to be had in and near Mexico "with pleasant families, on reasonable terms," and terms for five months were \$8 to \$12, with no "deductions made for absence, only in cases of protracted illness." M. Y. Duncan, father of Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, was secured for the session, offering regular courses, plus Latin and Greek.

Early records show, too, that in 1858 an effort was made to establish a school exclusively for girls on the grounds afterward occupied by Hardin College. Five thousand dollars was donated by William Kirtley, John P. Beatty, J. M. Gordon, M. Y. Duncan, John P. Clark, C. P. Wade, S. W. Davis and R. W. Sinclair, and a frame building was erected.

School was conducted there until the Civil War closed its doors. After the War the schools were reorganized, and were taught in the old seminary building, on the present Hardin College campus, until the school board sold the seminary and grounds to Governor Charles H. Hardin, in 1873, for \$3500.

Although the old site of the seminary was a handsome one, the location at that time was considered "too far away" from the main portion of the city to be convenient for the great majority of the pupils who attended, and it was sold.

Boys and girls trooping back and forth to the high school building on the big 88-acre campus at the northwest border of the city these days may bear in mind that 62 years ago the board of education thought the Hardin campus was too far away from downtown Mexico, and sold the site.

The board then purchased from B. R. Cauthorn, for \$1200 the Central

School site, and in September, 1873 awarded to George H. Ribbies and Company, for \$19240, a contract to build the new school house there, two blocks from the square.

The building at that time was a marvel, three stories in height, and was "heated by a furnace."

Fifty-odd years later, it was referred to freely as a "fire-trap," when citizens voted a \$300,000 school bond issue for a new high school and grade school remodeling.

Prof. J. C. Davis was the first superintendent employed by the board, after the new school was completed. D. A. McMillan, for whom McMillan School was named, was superintendent of schools for many years, and L. B. Hawthorne, the present school head, has been the city superintendent for more than a score of years, directing the school system through a period marked by expansion, growth, and progressive expenditures for higher building standards and improved, adequate equipment and facilities.

Of interest, particularly to older residents, is the roster of school directors, from 1870 to 1880, during the first decade of the public school system: 1870, Samuel A. Craddock, William Harper, Dr. R. W. Bourne, C. T. Quisenberry, John M. Gordon; 1871: F. A. Leavitt, Lewis Hord, Samuel Craddock, Dr. W. Humphrey, C. T. Quisenberry, John M. Gordon; 1872: Lewis Hord, G. D. Ferris, W. Harper, James Pasqueth, J. D. Tucker, C. T. Quisenberry; 1873: Lewis Hord, G. D. Ferris, William Harper, James Pasqueth, J. D. Tucker, C. T. Quisenberry. New members in 1874 were L. C. Swerer, J. D. Morris; 1875: J. J. Steele; 1876: Benjamin L. Locke, John W. Reed; 1877: G. B. McFarlane; 1879: S. P. Emmons, J. M. Menefee; 1881: B. R. Cauthorn; 1882: D. E. Shea, S. P. Emmons, G. B. McFarlane, P. W. Harding, J. M. Menefee, B. R. Cauthorn.

Teachers in the schools here in 1884, just 52 years ago, were D. A. McMillan, superintendent; F. C. Bryan, O. A. Harding, Miss Lizzie Grantham, Miss Bessie Towles, Miss Lizzie Mathews, Miss Willie Woodward, Miss Mary Hooton, Miss Mattia Sullinger, Miss Lizzie Talbot, Miss Josie Hamilton, Miss Lottie May, Prof. W. M. Treloar, music, and Ephriam McGee. Prof. McMillan was superintendent until his death, in 1905.

Governor Hardin, after his purchase of the seminary grounds, in May, 1873, established Hardin College, and endowed it with \$40,000. The corner stone for Hardin Hall was laid on July 23, 1874, with much ceremony in which all Masonic orders, Odd Fellows, and other local societies participated. This institution had a splendid and leading place in educational circles of this city, and state, from that time until its closing, because of financial difficulties, in 1932.

In 1873, too, Howard M. Hamill established a school for boys on Jackson Street in the brick house later the Amanda Hospital, now the Coil Apartments. It continued three years, and ranked high in its class.

In 1889, Col. A. F. Fleet, from the University of Missouri, established the Missouri Military Academy on West Boulevard, with an able corps of assistants. It became one of the leading military schools of the west, and unfortunately was destroyed by fire in October, 1896. Rolla McIntire, Sr., of this city, was then a member of the faculty.

In 1901, aided by citizens of Mexico, A. K. Yancey and W. D. Fon-

ville, established the Missouri Military Academy, under its old name, on the east limits of the city. It flourished under these gentlemen until 1911 and under Col. E. Y. Burton's direction, from 1914 to 1933, and continues today, under the management of Col. C. R. Stribling and associates, to be one of the banner military schools of this country, and one of the war department's honor-rating schools.

S. P. Emmons is the present dean of Mexico educators, with a record of forty years on the school board, most of them as president.

Members of the present school board are Alan Coatsworth, president; D. H. Kreutzer, J. W. Buffington, Mrs. P. J. Null, Mrs. O. P. James and W. S. Eller.

Members of the faculty for the Centennial year:

High School—L. B. Hawthorne, superintendent; J. T. Angus, principal; Edna Bickley, Anna M. Burton, Helen Cave, Margaretha Clark, W. A. Cowger, Levi Craig, Virginia Creigh, Lucy Denham, Irene Doyle, Fannie Edwards, Ross Ferris, Harriet Flint, A. Gorrell, Herbert Hartford, Charles P. Hudson, Esther King, Nelle Burton, Edward Morris, Evelyn Prather, Edith Walker, Ivah Belle Rudasill, Kitty Turley, Maude Wallace, Martha Ward, Mary E. Stout, and Dorothy White. McMillan School—Virginia Botts, principal; Mary L. Carter, Pauline Craddock, Hazel Guthrie, Lucile Lofton, Hattie Pryor, Mary Powell, Dorothy Sannebeck, Jennie Karnes, Gussie Simpson, LaRue Palmer and Nannie Wright. Eugene Field—Anne Bledsoe, principal; Alice Adams, Betty Crockett, Mildred Houchins, Martha Miller, Helen Fray Palmer, Meda Streif, Elizabeth Walstrom, Genieve Brown, Mary Lucile Kerr. Garfield School—Esque Douglas, principal; Katherine Ferguson, Clema Fry, Rebecca Gibbs, Sterling Green, Thelma Leonard, Matilda A. Saxton, Laura J. Smith, Roy A. Woods.

The present high school building was erected in 1926 at a cost of \$250,000. In 1936, \$200,000 was expended for the new Eugene Field School on the West Boulevard, for a new Garfield School for colored boys and girls, and for improvements at the McMillan School, formerly the high school, built in 1903.

Similarly illustrative of educational progress in Audrain County is the record of another community, the east Audrain metropolis of Martinsburg. There, in the early years of the town's existence, the children were obliged to walk to the Mount Zion School, one mile south of town. Realizing the inconvenience of this arrangement, William R. Martin, the town's founder, donated an acre and one-half of land, in the northern part of the town, for a school site. In 1885 money raised by popular subscription enabled the citizens to erect a two story structure there.

This school building served for various purposes. Since no churches had been erected all denominations then having an organized congregation in this town, held their services in the first floor rooms, which served as class rooms on school days. The Masonic Lodge held its meetings on the second floor, likewise the City Council and Board of Education.

The furniture was crude, consisting of the long wooden benches, common to schools of those days. Each seat accommodated twelve children. Furnishings and building, however, did not retard the standard of the school and its fame spread to distant parts of the state. Non-residents came from a

considerable distance to attend classes. Wm. R. Martin was the first president of the Board of Education and Edward French was the first secretary. The first Superintendent was Richard Wood. Then followed Bush, Vincent, Cunningham, Howard Gass (later State Superintendent of Schools), Burr Torreyson (later County Superintendent of Schools, then, and until his death in 1933, president of the Arkansas State Normal School); Bowman, Edlin and Miss Genevieve Bennett (who later became the wife of Champ Clark, prominent Missouri statesman.)

During the winter of 1880 the first school building was destroyed by fire and classes were held in the Baptist Church. The following summer a new building was erected on the same site. In 1882 the old Mount Zion School district was added to the Martinsburg district and the building was moved to town to serve as a classroom for the Negro children. It has since continued as such.

The standard of the Martinsburg Public Schools has been raised during the past five years and beginning with September, 1936, a full four year high school is taught, with additional teachers elected to complete the staff. During 1935-36 the building was enlarged, with basement under the entire structure.

No history of the Martinsburg Public Schools would be complete without mention of Miss Margarette Washington Torreyson. Miss Torreyson taught longer than any other teacher in Martinsburg. Records show that she was a most successful teacher. She taught in every capacity from the primary department to the superintendency and in several instances has taught three generations of the same family. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John R. Torreyson, Martinsburg pioneers, who came about 1865 from Fredericktown, Maryland.

Other educators who headed the Martinsburg Schools were: J. M. Vaughn (now professor of American History in the Kirksville State Teachers' College) S. Davis (later County School Superintendent); Clyde Ellis, Frank Douglass, E. A. Wise, C. C. Wooldridge (founder of the library and now a Judge in Colorado), L. C. McCall, S. L. Mapes, J. C. Harmon, Lee Horton, A. B. Cluster, J. B. Wilson, Miss Jeanette White, D. Oty Groce, B. B. Baisinger, Miss Nellie Gray Vaughn, Waldo J. Fleming, Stanley Barker, Clarence W. Mackey (now County Superintendent of Schools), John L. Wells. The present Superintendent is Fern E. Meloy.

In September, 1885, the same year the Rev. Joseph L. Haar was appointed resident pastor of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Martinsburg, he opened a parochial school, with an enrollment of 23 children. Classes were held in the little church. For the first two years the Rev. Haar taught the school. After a new church was built the old building was used solely for school purposes and August Kleinsorge, Sr., took charge, teaching there until his death in 1889. Miss Clara Dames, Miss Christena Bertels, Miss Ella Dowdell and Miss Mary Adrian taught successively until 1900. In September of that year the Sisters of the Precious Blood, from O'Fallon, Mo., were placed in charge of the school. There were 60 pupils at that time.

Following that, another room was added and in 1922 the present Sisters' Home and High School was erected. The Junior High School had been added in 1919. The school at present has an enrollment of 120 children.

Today, the 95 Audrain school districts, with competent, well educated teachers, and modern, well equipped school houses, give further evidence of general educational progress. But, looking back a century, for contrasts, if not comparisons, it is interesting to recall the reminiscences of the late Joe Lee Bomar, son of a Confederate veteran, and himself an "unreconstructed rebel" and an "unterrified Democrat" of rare intensity, concerning his version of what what perhaps the first school in Audrain County, established about 1832.

John Cassidy, who resided in Ryan Ridge, southeast of Mexico, about a half mile north of the White Oak Branch rebel camp, was the first teacher. The late Mr. Bomar told the story, as it came to him from his grandfather, George Bomar, one of the builders of the first business house in Mexico, and one of the directors of that first school, as follows:

"Mr. Cassidy was a pioneer and an Audrain County school teacher. As far as I know he was the teacher of the first rural school in Audrain County, built near the persimmon grove on the line of Mitt Harrison and C. H. Crum. Afterwards a union of so called districts was formed in order to get a teacher. A new log cabin, 30x24 feet was built by the patrons, one-fourth mile north of the Marsh Calvert place (now the Perry Riggs place), and named Union, for the three or four small settlements, wide apart, that furnished pupils. George Bomar, my grandfather, Charles McIntyre and Richard Byars, Sr., were the first three directors. The new school house had a fire place of stone 10 feet broad, topped out with a pole or stack chimney, cracks daubed with clay, and a gravel hearth. About one-half of the back part had a puncheon floor. The rest, on the boys side, had a dirt floor.

"Split and hewed logs, a foot to 15 inches in diameter, with a few of the worst knots and splinters knocked off, and with 2-inch auger holes bored in the halves, two at each end, for legs 18 to 20 inches long to be inserted in, made the seats. A broom of fine buck brush fiber was used for sweeping.

"The big boys felled and chopped the wood in the near by timbers. Small boys and girls carried or dragged it to the school house. The teacher had an extra seat and small 3-legged table. Copy books were home made, some on brown paper, and those that were more financially able had what was known as foolscap paper. The teacher made all copies for the pupils to copy, using goose quill pens, poke berry ink, or blueing ink. Yellow was made by compounding the juices of bitter sweets and walnuts and jet black by boiling the sumac berries. A bit of whiskey or alcohol was put in the ink jugs to keep them from freezing. Too much of this caused the ink to spread in a wide jagged line. All this was told me by my father, Alex Bomar, who attended several of the schools taught at Union by John Cassidy.

"Some of the pupils that attended school at Union at the time of my father, were George Bomar, Rollin and Charles McIntyre, Cassidy, Joe Smith, Joe Surber, Sims, Harrison, Eller, Burst, Cowles, Jas. Tyra, B. Evans, Major Evans, Joe Watts, Sr., Brooks, Skelley, Lochridge and the Hall children and many others, from 10 to 35 years old.

"Instruction went as high as the 3rd reader down to the ABCs. Webster's spelling books, oral or mental arithmetic and writing were taught.

"Cole red and yellow, a kind of a soap stone found in creek gravel, was used on the black board, for chalk was not to be had.

"Male pupils carried axes and guns, to and from school, usually having a line of traps, snares and deadfalls to take game and fur bearing animals, as the country abounded in rich profusion in wild animal and fowl life.

"Mustaches were then in vogue in the school, as was knitting and sewing by the fairer sex, who knit as they walked to and fro to school.

"Athletics were encouraged by the teacher, and when a group of men visited at the school, with a view of starting one nearby, the teacher informed them of an exhibition, a debate and a big supper to be given in their honor. Temple Wayne, a renowned hunter, and Blue Wilson, of a like caliber, organized a bunch of good shots, debaters, and athletes, to entertain for the full day.

"A deer, turkey and pheasant hunt was staged on the Cardwell Rough farm, now the Fred Brand place, which was very successful.

"Lige Harrison, slave of Bill Harrison and Henry Irby, slave of George Bomar, were chefs and prepared the gigantic supper.

"Joe Watts, Charles McIntire and George Bomar furnished 15 or 20 gallons of good whiskey. Others gave eggs and maple sugar and Old Book, a slave of Joe Watts, Sr., prepared the egg nog. Nearly all brought their own gourds. No one became intoxicated in the outfit, except Book, and he said the aroma of fumes were what made him that way.

"Great treat and great feast, but not until the 'big boys' ducked the teacher in the creek, through the ice. Frank Watts could throw a rock the farthest, having killed an Indian 115 yards with a rock, on the wing, while going to the Mexican War. Wm. Eller was the best wood chopper. Abe Eller could split more wood than anyone. Dick Watts was the best with a broad axe, Joe Watts, Jr., the best tree climber, Alex Bomar the best rifle shot, Dick McIntosh and Joe McGee tied for pistol marksmanship. Tom Stone and Surber knew most about trapping, George Bomar was the best tobacco judge, and Alex Day the best clog dancer. The Eller girls and Tyra Evans girls were the best dressers and most cultured.

"The debate on "Resolved, that the earth is flat and not round," was a hot one. Abe Cassidy, Dan and Tom McIntyre and a Rogers boy, Jim Gilmore and Caney Brooks took the round side and the rest of the participants the flat side. Thirteen judges appointed by the teacher judged the argument. The flats were about to cop the honors until Thomas McIntyre came forward with a Dr. Ben Franklin Almanac that said the world was round.

"Cassidy and wife and other members of his family are buried at the Cassidy-Lochridge graveyard and as long as Ab Cassidy lived he yearly contributed to the upkeep of the yard.

"It was at Union school house, as they called it, for there was no school after Cassidy died, that the votes in the presidential election of 1832 were counted for all of the near section, south of where Mexico now stands. Richard Byars was one of the judges or counters, as they called it then. Jackson received all but 3 of the 40 votes, as was told to my father and to me. The best I can remember it and I think it correct, 37 votes for Jackson and 3 Whig votes. I suppose the Whig votes were cast by George Bomar and Rolin and Chas. McIntyre.

"Jackson Thomas, grandfather of J. R. Thomas, formerly of Mexico, conducted the first Sunday School south of Mexico. His son, James, a Cassidy pupil, taught school for years, and John P. Jesse delivered the first sermon in the old school house long ago.

"Home made shoes were worn by all, or moccasins. Abe Cassidy and Dock Evans were the only pupils having boots.

"Home spun garb was the clothing out and out for the Cassidy pupils. Jeans hoop skirts and shawls were worn by the weaker sex of the school. Hospitality, truth, virtue, honor and honesty were the cardinal principles of the school. Great were such fathers and mothers, for we owe much to them today for their endeavors and sacrifices. Only one of the 150 or more of Cassidy pupils of the several schools remains alive, Loyd McIntosh, and he is also the lone survivor of the Ham Brown murder. Mrs. Martha Evans Riggs was another alive when we last heard of her. She was connected with the renowned old Audrain County Confederate flag. Pickett Jackson's girl and John Thomas Watts were the smallest of the pupils. Gone, but we will not forget them."

Another "first school" account, by the late John Gregg, is that Matthew Scott, Temple Wayne, Thomas Boyd, Mrs. Jane Gregg, Ackley Day, and Lewis Day were the organizers, and through their efforts a log school was built, covered with four-foot clapboards, and having a dirt floor, and having Archibald Gregg as a first teacher. This school, in south Audrain, was located in section 35, township 50, range 9. Mr. Gregg, in his narrative, related that:

"The teacher was fond of his gun and dog. One day at noon (having his gun at the school-house), he went into the woods and killed a wild-cat. It was a great curiosity to the pupils. The first sermon ever preached in this settlement was delivered by Rev. Hoxie, a Presbyterian minister, who was at that time pastor of the Auxvasse church, in Callaway county. This was in the fall of 1832. About the same period, Rev. Robert A. Younger and Rev. Taze, of the M. E. church, commenced holding meetings at the house of Madison Dysart, known as the Calhoun place, and located about eight miles southwest of Mexico."

In more recent years, the rural schools have continued to serve their useful public service. Representative of such a school, north of Mexico, is historic Duly School, and we are indebted to Harry Householder, for many years a resident of the district, and one of the first scholars in the school, for an interesting account of its educational contribution to the weal and progress of its vicinity. Reviewing some early school customs, and methods, Mr. Householder relates:

"Duly District was formed, so the painted figures on the front of the school house showed, in 1868. They were not put there until many years after the house was erected and a mistake of one year was evidently made as 1869 is the right year as the evidence as to this date is clear.

"It was named in honor of the donor of the acre of land as a school site, for Paul Hamilton Duly, who came from Callaway County and was a soldier in the Mexican War. He is credited with being one of the heroes who marched overland with Doniphan from Fort Leavenworth to Mexico. Champ

Clark said that considering the distance traveled, the number of men and the results achieved, it was the greatest march in history.

"This district contains nearly 7900 acres of land and is by far the largest in this part of Missouri.

"A man named Bennett was the first teacher and a six months term was the rule then and if they could raise the money a 3 months term was held in the spring and summer. Many fine teachers have been employed there. George Robertson, later a resident of Mexico, and an outstanding member of the bar, taught three terms there. He was a believer of perfect order in the school room and his rules were made to be obeyed. Any one caught whispering in time of books was soundly thrashed then and there and no exception was made on account of size or age.

"John H. Hayden also was one of the teachers there for several terms. These two men, Robertson and Hayden, had few equals and no superiors in their day and no doubt would rank among the best in modern times.

"In recent years, Miss Goldie Emerson, now Mrs. Hugh Rudasill, taught 5 years, and Miss Bessie Day, now Mrs. Virgil Stuart, taught 8 years. The high regard in which they are held by their former pupils and by everyone in the vicinity is a fine testimonial to their ability and influence on those with whom they have come in contact.

"The first school house was destroyed by fire about 44 years ago. It stood about one-half mile east of the present building and not so close to the center of the district. More than one-half of the land in the district is owned by non-residents and the number of pupils in the district has dwindled to about seventeen. This shows plainly that if an owner lived on each farm that it would be better in every way for the district and for the community in general.

"Many spelling bees or spelling matches were held in the earlier years in the district school house. No doubt remembered with pleasure by the participants who are now living. These matches were usually held every two weeks. Often the pupils of one district were arrayed against those of another district in a contest to see who would be the last to be spelled down. Keen rivalry brought out the best spellers and many enviable records were made. The old blue back spelling book was generally used. The teachers of the districts so engaged usually gave out the words. Instead of programs as we now have them, on the last day of school visiting teachers were invited to ask questions of the pupils to see if they had really made progress in their studies and they took pride in answering in a way that showed that they had improved their time well.

"Salaries of teachers in those days would now be regarded as very low—never over \$45 per month and usually less. Measured by what a dollar would buy at that time they were not so bad after all."

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

In Missouri, as in Audrain County, the formal public school system came slowly. Early immigrants to Missouri, desirous of providing educational facilities for their children, built and operated local private institutions, supported by volunteer subscriptions.

In 1827, the legislature began incorporation of academies and colleges. By the '30s, this became general, with many academies and colleges established. By 1854, county supervision was in effective operation. The log school began to give way to the frame school house.

In Audrain County history, the first countywide school head is shown by the records available to have been John Y. Batterton, elected on November 6, 1866, as "superintendent of common schools," who was commissioned by Governor T. C. Fletcher, and was administered the oath of office by the then County Clerk R. H. Jeffries. Previous to that year, the county clerks were ex officio school commissioners.

Thomas A. Parker, his successor, was commissioned in 1868 as "county superintendent of public schools for Audrain County," and the title has been much the same since that time. Others in the succession of county school heads, as the records show them to date, including Howard A. Gass, twice elected state superintendent of schools, in 1906 and in 1914, are:

1866, John Y. Batterton, (resigned because of moving on March 20, 1868); 1868, Marcus M. Holmes, (May 28 to November 3, 1868); 1868, Eben Farrington; 1871, J. E. Robinson; 1873, H. H. Hamill (time of election changed from November to April); 1875, John P. Gass; 1877, John P. Gass; 1879, George D. Bowman; 1881, Sam D. Ellis; 1882, J. H. Hill; 1883, Howard A. Gass; 1887, Howard A. Gass; 1890, B. W. Torreyson; 1893, C. J. Settle; 1895, C. J. Settle; 1897, French Strother; 1899, French Strother; 1901, J. N. Cross; 1903, J. N. Cross; 1903, S. T. Davis (appointed to succeed J. N. Cross, resigned); 1905, J. L. Shobe; 1907, S. T. Davis; 1909, J. L. Shobe; 1911, J. L. Shobe; 1913, W. Clyde Johnson, appointed on Sept. 2, 1913, vice J. L. Shobe, deceased; 1915, W. Clyde Johnson; 1919, Ed C. Offutt; 1923, Ed C. Offutt; 1927, Ed C. Offutt; 1931, Ed C. Offutt; 1935, Clarence W. Mackey.

The office of school commissioner was a comparatively unremunerative one until 1909 when, by statute, the county superintendents of schools were given an adequate salary. Before that time, only small fees were paid for an annual report, and all the commissioners were obliged to teach school to earn a living, the commissionership income not sufficing.

The Centennial year teachers in the Audrain rural schools, in the various districts, proving capable and effective as instructors, are:

Prairie View—Mrs. W. B. Meyers	Fisher—Edna Lierheimer
Farber—James Griffith,	Botts—Alma Breid
Superintendent	Bean Creek—Irene Slonaker
Vandalia—A. M. Fourt,	Dye—Opal Jackson
Superintendent	Beagles—Sarah J. Brashears
New Michigan—Ina Mae Daniels	Hazel—LaVerne Gilmore
Boyd—Opal Branstetter	Ellis—Dorothy Ellis
Oak Grove—Ferne Anderson	Bryan—Elizabeth Ellis
West Lick—Raymond Price	Duly—Bernadine Bartels
McClintic—Elaine Maxwell	Sneed—Mary H. Pasley
Laddonia—Clyde Moore,	Molino—Bernice Chaney
Superintendent	Good Water—Mrs. Ruby Love
Elm Bend—Mildred Parker	Naylor—Irene Neale
Ringo—Russell Teague	Fox—Mary V. Duncan

Gatewood—Laura Halley
 Excelsior—Billie Buffington
 Friendship—Alice Crockett
 Lawson—Velma Curry
 Burnham—Martha Eisele
 Strother—Mrs. Ferne Curry
 Sames—Mildred Chandler
 Macedonia—Goldyamay Haynes
 Mt. Pisgah—Mariana Bennett
 Canada—King Senior, Jr.
 Pine—Alma Simpson
 Daniel—Rachel Brown
 Skull Lick—Sybel Stalcup
 Harrison—Willa Talley
 Highland—Dorothy Duff
 High Hill—Lavina Norris
 Pleasant Green—Nadine Burnett
 Payne—Mrs. Lillian Shepherd
 Hurdle—Charlene Ward
 Carter—Mabel Cook
 Maple Grove—Lucille Tratchel
 Sims—Sara Wheeler
 Jesse—Ruth Burchfield
 Mexico—L. B. Hawthorne,
 Superintendent
 Hedgedale—Thelma Fechter
 Prairie Lea—Geraldine Brewer
 Lawder—Roberta Maxwell
 Erisman—Margaret Lovelace
 Cauthorn—Loral Ensor
 Rush Hill—Amos Rouh, Principal
 Mark McClure
 Grace Gorman Dillard

Walker—Lois Riley
 Eureka—Mark E. Hutcherson
 Edwards—Blanche Schmidt
 Hickory Grove—Mrs. Lena Cline
 Black—Doris Long
 Cornett—Katherine Beshears
 Hall—Eva Grover
 Johnson Davis (Col.)
 Culwell—Lucille Branstetter
 Pleasant Plains—Mary J. Tompkins
 Crow—Fred Storck
 South Carter—Leo Dameron
 Fennwald—Theresa Weins
 Prairie Chapel—Irene Maiden
 Chapel Grove—Harriet Riutcel
 Martinsburg—Fern Meloy,
 Superintendent
 Benton City—Anna Florence LaFon
 Mabel Yates
 Liberty—Edith Rae Rutter
 Jackson—Martha K. Turner
 Sunrise—Herbert Ayers
 Stauffer—Clementine Doerge
 Washington—Wilma Mae Sims
 Cedar Grove—Howard Maxwell
 Beaver Dam—Evelyn Smith
 Eller—Margueritte Rutter
 Union—Francis M. Jenkins
 Hisey—Dorothy Walters
 Gant—Lorene Burnett
 Burke—Velma Smith
 Flynt—Mrs. Ethelyn Ledford

CHAPTER XVI

NEWSPAPER HISTORY DATES BACK TO 1855

Audrain County today has six newspapers, two published in Mexico, two at Vandalia, and one each at Martinsburg and at Laddonia, and behind these institutions of the Fourth Estate lies an honorable history dating back to 1855.

The first newspaper published in Audrain County was the Missouri Weekly Ledger, established at Mexico in 1855, as the predecessor of the present day Mexico Ledger. It was founded by John B. Williams, who came to the county seat from Fulton, and returned later to Fulton to spend three decades in active newspaper work. He was also a partner, at Columbia, for a time, of Col. W. F. Switzler, wellknown Boone County publisher, and historian.

A son of the founder of Audrain's first weekly newspaper, J. Brent Williams, is an executive on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and a grandson, J. B. Williams, III, is an Audrain boy, residing on a farm, just east of the Lawder School.

Mr. Williams conducted the Ledger until 1859, when it was purchased by Dr. W. D. H. Hunter, early legislator. Dr. Hunter and his brother, Dr. L. N. Hunter, published it into the '60s, but it lapsed for a few years during the war years, following a fire that destroyed it and the Silas L. Dobyns grocery, both on the present site of the Mexico Savings Bank home.

The Audrain County Banner was established in 1859, by William H. Martin, who published it for a few months. The Audrain County Signal appeared next, in 1859, and it was first published by William A. Thompson, who sold it to Joseph A. Armistead. It endured for only about a year.

The Audrain County Gazette, published by Robert E. Verdier, was another wartime publication, and still another was the Audrain County Beacon, established by Capt. Amos Ladd and Capt. O. A. A. Gardner in 1863.

The Beacon was purchased by John T. Brooks, in 1866, and its name was changed to the Mexico Ledger.

Col. J. E. Hutton, later congressman, purchased the Ledger in 1872, and renamed it the Intelligencer, by which name it has since been known, and this paper is now in its seventy-fourth year. S. B. Cook, former secretary of state, Col. Fred A. Morris, president of the First National Bank, W. Rufus Jackson, now postmaster at St. Louis, and Gale F. Johnston, St. Louis insurance executive, are others who have edited the Intelligencer with distinction. Mr. Johnston owned the paper from 1917 until its 1936 purchase by Raymond G. Holman, except for a brief proprietorship by J. Leo Coontz.

Another short lived paper of the Reconstruction Era was the Agriculturalist, conducted by W. G. Church for about a year, beginning in 1868. Still another was the Expositor, published by Ira Hall, J. D. Macfarlane and Milton F. Simmons, beginning in 1868.

The original Ledger publication, of 1855, is again the Ledger, but was not continuously under that name. After the fire of 1862 or 1863, of the Dobyns and Hunter buildings, the paper was not reestablished immediately, but was resumed in 1865, by W. W. Davenport, as the Mexico Messenger.

The paper was later sold to M. F. Simmons, and he, in turn, sold the paper, after some years, to J. Linn Ladd, who changed its politics and its name, and it again became Democratic, and the Ledger.

R. M. White, in 1876, purchased the Ledger, and for 60 years it has been published by the White family. Col. R. M. White continued as publisher until his death, June 26, 1934, and his son, L. M. White, its editor for twenty years, has been connected with the paper since he was a boy 12 years old. Though the original Ledger was established 81 years ago, in 1855, lapses of three years in its publication during the war decade of the '60s, explain the present volume number, which is seventy-eight.

The Mexico Union was established by Harry Day in 1878, and C. A. Keeton became its proprietor in 1879, changing the name to the Audrain County Press, and it became an exponent of the Greenback Party. J. N. Cross established the Mexico Press in 1882, and continued its publication for some years.

The oldest paper in east Audrain County, is the Vandalia Leader, established in 1872 by J. Linn Ladd, onetime owner of the Ledger, and it is in its sixty-second year. F. B. De Tienne, its present publisher, has been its editor and owner since 1923. Judge W. W. Botts of this city was one of the Leader owners.

He purchased the Leader from Herald Frost, who followed his mother, Mrs. Lily Frost, as editor and publisher.

The Vandalia Mail, now in its forty-third year, was established by the Ellis Brothers, of Vandalia, in 1893. An early issue, in October, 1894, shows an interesting column, "Missouri News in General, and Vandalia News in Particular." W. H. McIntyre, the present publisher, purchased the paper in September, 1912, and has since published it. He purchased it from Forrest Wilson, owner for three years, who, in turn, followed Lee Bird, publisher for three previous years. Bruce McIntyre, the present editor, followed his father, in November, 1935. The Mail was formerly the Mail and Express, and the name was changed during Mr. Wilson's ownership.

At Martinsburg, the present Martinsburg Monitor history dates back fifty years, to 1886. The details from that year until 1907 are told in the Martinsburg chapter. The modern day journalism era in that city began in 1907. The Martinsburg Sunbeam was established in October of that year by J. B. DeVault, now of Mexico, who continued his proprietorship for eleven years, changing the name to the Audrain County Oracle in 1908. In 1917, Mr. DeVault sold the paper to James Yates of St. Louis, who conducted it only a short time, then sold it, in 1919 to its present owners, William T. Jacobi and Mrs. Frances Jacobi O'Meara, who have published it as the county's only Republican newspaper. These co-editors, brother and sister, renamed it the Monitor soon after purchasing it.

Previously, at Martinsburg, Lee Bird, also a former Vandalia Mail editor, had conducted the Martinsburg Enterprise, for a time.

At Laddonia, the Laddonia Herald was established in 1884, by J. N. Cross and John Beal. Grant Beal succeeded Mr. Cross as a partner, two years later. Other editors of the succeeding days included Rev. J. D. Greer, James Mundy of Columbia, C. E. and Bessie Mayhall, now publishers of the Plainfield, Ind., Messenger, Orville Henegar, now of Vandalia, and W. H. McIntyre, with Miss Versa Mayes, as the editor. Miss Mayes is now editor of the paper at Sand Springs, Okla. Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris purchased the Herald in 1925, and has since been its publisher. Mrs. Ferris is now secretary of the state bureau of mines, and Mrs. Martha Tinsley Kennen is managing editor, while Mrs. Ferris' duties occupy her in Jefferson City.

John Beal, co-founder of the Laddonia Enterprise, now the Herald, later came to Mexico, establishing the Message, his brother, Grant Beal, continuing the Laddonia paper until his death. John Beal continued the Message until the war era, when he discontinued it, and moved to Washington, to take a government position, during the World War years.

As the newspapers today write a community history, day by day, so the earliest of Audrain County newspapers are valuable aides in unfolding the early history of our county.

The Weekly Missouri Ledger, established in 1855, advertised itself as "Neutral in Politics," and it was devoted, by its own admission, to "Literature, Science, Agriculture, Education, Amusements, the Markets, etc." The terms were "\$1 in Advance," and it was published on Saturday.

Perhaps the first issue is preserved somewhere, but we have never seen one. We have, however, a copy of Volume 1, November 10, published on September 15, 1855.

A story of many happenings in Mexico, at that time, is clear from a study of its pages.

In the courthouse, the predecessor to the present colonial structure built in 1868 and 1869, the officers included John A. Pearson, Richard Phillips, and A. Hicks, county judges; John P. Clark, circuit clerk; J. B. Morris, county clerk; William Hendrix, sheriff; Joel Haynes, assessor; J. P. Jackson, surveyor; G. W. Cardwell, treasurer, and John Haley, coroner.

C. C. Ricketts was county school commissioner, J. R. Crosswhite was state representative, with Peter Carr as state senator, and Gilchrist Porter, later circuit judge, as representative in Congress.

T. M. Northcutt and Company were dealers in dry goods, clothing, groceries, hardware, cooking stoves and furniture, at the southeast corner of the square. John Q. Pook had just purchased the stock of Ricketts and Davis. James N. Rodman and John W. Ricketts were dissolving partnership.

Caleb Williams advertised a circular saw mill for sale. Enoch Hooton advertised 280 acres of land, including 40 acres of timber, the last for \$5 an acre. Mortimer McIlhaney and C. C. Ricketts carried attorney's cards in the paper, and Dr. L. N. Hunter offered his professional services to the public, with offices at W. D. H. Hunter's drug store.

John P. Clark, as circuit clerk, advertised to attend promptly to drawing and executing deeds, mortgages, title bonds, conveyances and contracts, and it was about this time that John P. Clark built the fine home on South Western Avenue, now the Locke Apartments.

Garrett and Sparks, tin merchants, Dr. R. E. Kierman, residing with

Reuben Pulis, eight miles west of Mexico, and Dr. Edward Rackliff, residing five miles northwest were among the advertisers. William Cornforth had just put up a pair of fulling stocks, three miles west, and was prepared to full jeans, blankets, and flannels.

S. A. Craddock was an attorney. L. A. Godey, of Philadelphia, was offering Godey's Lady's Book, published for 25 years, twelve copies for \$20. J. and T. W. Gant presented "very low" prices to purchasers at their store, on the "old maxim that a quick sixpence is worth more than a slow shilling."

What was undoubtedly the first education advertisement in the county's history was that of the "Prairie Institute," which Prof. William P. Hurt, of Christian College at Columbia, proposed to establish for its first year, as a high school where "every branch of a truly American education will be taught, to young ladies and gentlemen."

Good boarding was to be had in and near Mexico, "with pleasant families on reasonable terms," and terms for five months were \$8 to \$12, with no deduction made for absence, only, in cases of protracted illness." It was also announced that the services of M. Y. Duncan, father of Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, of Mexico, "whose skill as a teacher is well known," had been secured for the session. Regular courses, plus Latin and Greek, were offered.

"News", in the accepted modern day sense, was scarce, but there were lengthy dissertations on "My Little Brother," by "Stellan", "Reply to Ellen of Palmyra," by "A Citizen of Florida," and "Autobiography of an Elm Tree," by "Linnie," this last being continued into the next issue.

M. Y. Duncan was associated with J. B. Williams as editor, and the publishers recorded numerous real estate sales. Among these, T. T. Stone sold his residence and 10 acres of land, joining Mexico on the east, to R. Hoard of Kentucky, for \$2700; O. Abat sold 440 acres to R. Pearson, five miles north of Mexico, for \$10 an acre, and R. Pearson sold to O. Abat his steam saw mill, and 40 adjoining acres, for \$4700.

John H. Field, of Columbia, bought 280 acres of unimproved land, southeast of Mexico, for \$10 an acre, and Henry Williams sold 160 acres of unimproved land to T. M. Northcutt and Company, for \$5 an acre.

CHAPTER XVII

HISTORY OF MARTINSBURG

By Frances Jacobi O'Meara

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the place where the town of Martinsburg now stands, was the edge of a great prairie, extending from the timbered lands of Loutre Creek, north to the Salt River. The general opinion of the early settlers was that the prairie was unfit for cultivation and was infested with rattlesnakes and vermin of all kinds. Prairie grass towered as high as 7 feet. So these hardy pioneers drove their covered wagons on until they reached the North Callaway hills, four miles south of the present town. Here were built their crude cabins; here were homesteaded the first farms. Foremost among these settlers was Frank Callaway, who was killed by the Indians.

Then came the building of the North Missouri Railroad, which was to make great changes in this part of the state. William Russell Martin owned the land on which the town is located. His own residence was one-half mile south, on the farm now owned by William Riutcel. In 1857, when the Railroad was almost completed, Mr. Martin donated 10 acres of land to the Company, for depot and switching purposes. Then he laid out the town parallel to the railroad.

The original plat contained 25 blocks, most blocks being divided into 12 lots, 60x120 feet, with streets 80 feet wide and alleys 16 feet wide. To the town Mr. Martin donated one block for a public square, the same being now the town park, and used for picnics and other public gatherings.

William Martin and his wife, Mary Jane Martin, deeded the streets and alleys of the proposed town to the county, June 1, 1857. In this document, preserved in the county recorder's office in the county courthouse in Mexico, the place is called Hudson City. Hudson was an intimate friend of Martin. He was a traveling clock maker. For a number of years he traveled through this section of the state. When he sold a time-piece it was guaranteed for the years of its existence. Each season he appeared on the scene and performed gratis any work necessary on the clocks and watches he had sold. He was a genius in his line of work and quite a philosopher. However before the lots of the town were offered for sale the name was changed to Martinsburg.

The following advertisement for the sale of lots we find printed on the original plat of the town:

"Martinsburg is on the North Missouri Railroad, in Audrain County, Missouri. It is beautifully situated in the edge of the Grand Prairie, in the center of the finest agricultural and manufacturing districts along the whole line. It is midway between St. Charles and the junction of the North Missouri Railroad, with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, also just halfway between Montgomery City, the destined County seat of Montgomery County and of Mexico, County seat of Audrain County, making it thereby, the largest place between the two last named. There are already one county and three state roads running to it from the north, and one county and

three state roads running to it from the south. For natural advantages it is unsurpassed, if equalled by any other point on the road. The timber commences in a quarter of a mile, to five miles. There are already found at least 200 banks of stone coal, with innumerable prospects for more. Water and rock are also abundant. The first sale of lots to take place on Saturday, May 15, 1858. W. R. Martin, owner and proprietor. Terms of sale: one-fourth cash—balance in one, two or three years."

The sale of lots as advertised did not take place, a drenching rain preventing it, but subsequently nearly all of the lots were disposed of through private sale. The town of Martinsburg was incorporated June 1, 1857.

THE FIRST BUILDINGS

The first house to be erected was the railroad section house, into which Dennis Scannell, the first section boss, moved. The first white child born in Martinsburg was his son, Thomas Scannell.

A store was built on Lot 1, Block 13, and operated for a few months by Wm. R. Martin & Sons, as a general merchandise store. Another store was erected on lot 3, block 12, where the Martinsburg Monitor is now located, John W. and W. H. Coil being the proprietors. Caleb Martin and Fred Arson started a blacksmith shop. Several residences were constructed at the same time. Two of these are still extant, though entirely remodeled. One is the Charley Clark house, in which Mrs. Betty Clark operated a boarding house. This is the residence just north of the bank. The other was owned by the Scannells and is located across the street from the Gem Hall.

The town enjoyed a fair trade from the start, being the shipping point for many miles north and south. Tobacco was the principal product at one time. From 1858 to 1861 Dishman & Coil were proprietors of a general merchandise store, successors to Wm. R. Martin & Sons.

Chessley Gantt, successor to Dishman & Coil, had a hard time of it during the Civil War. His store was repeatedly ransacked by bands of soldiers passing through the town. One night the store was emptied by a company of soldiers, who camped near the depot. But a few days later some laborers, engaged in sawing wood for the railroad, found a big part of the loot hid in the large piles of wood kept for use in the engines.

Immediately after the war business revived and some new dwellings were erected. In 1866, John W. Crigler laid out an addition of 12 city blocks, east of town, called Crigler's addition.

Chessley's Gantt's store having been destroyed by fire, he erected a brick building on Lot 1, Block 12. This building was the home of various business enterprises, serving last as Krieger & Co.'s warehouse, and being razed in 1930. Four frame stores were built west of this in 1866. A traveling circus was stranded in Martinsburg that year and the lumber was used to build a drug store, on the railroad ground. Dr. Potts was the first druggist. The building still stands on the same site and is occupied by the Ed. H. Sandbothe Grain Co.

Joseph Muster lived longer in Martinsburg and was engaged in more kinds of business than any of the other pioneer citizens. He was in turn,

merchant, carpenter, ice dealer, farmer and undertaker. In 1867, Mr. Muster operated the largest hotel Martinsburg ever had, on the site now comprising the orchard of the late Clarence C. Chrisman. It was destroyed by fire about 1895.

George Rotzler, who came here from New York, built a large steam flour mill south of the public square. Farmers came thirty miles to have their grain ground. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1872. Rotzler collected the insurance and went to live in California. Another mill erected on the same site shared a like fate. A cheese factory was built on the north side of the railroad, on the property now owned by Frank Moser, by Fred Stowe, who came from New York. He died soon afterward and his brother-in-law, Clarence Buell, came from New York, to manage the business for the sister. Later woolen mills were operated in the same building. At one time the Stowe family owned all of the land North of Martinsburg extending to the two mile cross road. There were five sons and all met tragic deaths.

In 1874 the following persons were engaged in business in Martinsburg: William H. Martin, lawyer; Sam W. Crutcher, tinner and Hardware dealer; S. M. Dodson, physician and druggist (one son, Dr. George Dodson, is a member of the Washington University faculty and pastor of a large Unitarian Congregation in St. Louis. The widow, more than 90 years old, resides in California); A. M. Vandeventer, physician; Patrick H. Gantt and Edward P. French, general merchants (Ernest Gantt, a son of Patrick, is a Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court and Pinckney French, only child of Ed French, who resides in Martinsburg, is president of the Laddonia Bank); George B. Leachman, general merchant (now a wealthy laundry owner in Dallas, Texas); Sam V. Overbaugh and W. T. Hanes, shoemakers; John R. Torreyson and Henry F. Clifton, blacksmiths (Miss Margaret Torreyson, only daughter of J. R. was for many years a teacher in Martinsburg and still resides here); Dave T. Owen, lumber dealer; Joseph S. Muster, carpenter; R. R. Bristol, railroad agent; A. W. Tapscott, justice of the peace; B. E. Carver, wagon-maker; Leroy Wilson, post-master.

Chessley Gantt was succeeded in the general merchandising business by E. T. Violet, who later moved to Florida, Mo., where he won fame for himself by preserving the birthplace of Mark Twain and giving it to the state. He in turn was succeeded by Gantt & French; Douglass & Gantt; Gantt & Fish. In the other store we find successively S. T. Weatherford; M. S. Alloway; Clutter & Ruth; John and James Haislip; William Howard.

Mrs. Martha Clifton operated a hotel for 30 years and was succeeded by Wm. Marlow, Mrs. F. X. Vomund, William Wallace, Mrs. King, H. E. Tucker and Mrs. Linnie Weaver. It was during her ownership, on March 17, 1920 that the large two story frame building was totally destroyed by fire.

Miss Melia Rogers was the town milliner for 25 years. Dr. Wm. F. Taylor practiced medicine here for more than 30 years. His is the story of self sacrifice and hardship, such as only the pioneer country doctor experienced. He died in 1926. His son Carter is in the cotton brokerage business in Fort Worth, Texas, a daughter, Mrs. Monimia Ruble, is a radio performer in Chicago and another daughter, Mrs. Guy Burch, lives in Washington, D. C.

MARTINSBURG HONORS THESE THREE



WILLIAM R. MARTIN
Founder of Martinsburg



BISHOP A. J. PASHANG
Appointed in 1937 as Catholic
Bishop in China



MRS. CATHERINE PEERY
Martinsburg Pioneer
1830-1923

In 1880 Andrew Pihale came to Martinsburg from Canada. He was a tinner by trade and also conducted a hardware store. At that time he was the only German speaking person here and was nicknamed "the little Dutchman." Mr. Pihale is still in the same business here and his dealings with his patrons, for 56 years, have established for him a splendid record.

On November 27, 1881, fire destroyed five frame buildings west of the brick store (the old Krieger building). They were operated by Jameson Brothers, Miss Melia Rogers, Adolph Fennewald & George Kersting; John Haislip and John Aubrey.

After this five more brick buildings were erected. One by John and Wm. Douglass, now owned and occupied by the Martinsburg Monitor, with the Masonic Hall on the second floor. Gantt & Fish finding their store too small built a larger one. Oscar Krieger moved into their vacated store in 1881 and continued to do business there until his death in 1904. George P. Romans, druggist and Thomas J. Lowder, grocer, erected buildings adjacent to Gantt & Fish's new store.

In 1883 N. M. Friedman came to Martinsburg and engaged in the manufacture of picture frames and enlarging pictures. His first place of business was on the second floor of the Gantt & Fish store. As his business expanded he bought a large brick building, later adding several units. He had a very extensive trade, sending his goods all over the United States and into various foreign countries. Mr. Friedman died in April, 1933. He was succeeded by Charles E. Riutcel, who continues to operate the factory under the old firm name of N. M. Friedman & Co.

The panorama of business men had changed as follows by 1884: John Coil and Charles Clark, hotel proprietors; George R. Romans, druggist; E. R. Douglass, physician; John W. Douglass & Co. general store, Gantt & Fish, general store; Oscar Krieger & Co., grocers; T. J. Lowder, grocer, Andrew Pihale, hardware and tinner; James Murray, hay press; Joseph S. Muster, undertaker; Miss Ida Overbaugh, milliner and dressmaker, Sam V. Overbaugh, postmaster; Dave T. Owen, lumber dealer; Miss Melia Rogers, milliner; Charles E. Burchard, railroad and express agent for the Wabash; A. W. Tapscott, justice of the peace; Dr. Wm. F. Taylor, physician; John R. Torreyson, blacksmith; John Wieschhaus, blacksmith; Frank Soil, blacksmith; N. F. Aubrey, saddler; George W. Ousley, livery stable; Rev. Tom S. Marlow, clergyman.

In 1885, Frank Gottlieb Jacobi and his brother, Frederick J. Jacobi settled in Martinsburg, coming here from Quincy, Ill. They bought out the mercantile business of Gantt & Fish. Later they bought two other adjoining buildings and developed an exceptionally well stocked department store. Through honesty, courteous service and commercial acumen they built up a flourishing business. In 1919 the name of the firm was changed to Jacobi & Sons Co. and it is still operated under that name and on the original site.

In 1885, A. Pihale erected a brick building on the west side of first street. It is now owned and operated by G. E. Vomund, with one half as a pool room, operated by Henry Wieschhaus. A second floor has been added by the Knights of Columbus and is used by them for lodge and recreation purposes.

In 1889, the Banner Creamery of Martinsburg was organized with Stephen Bertels as president, N. M. Friedman, treasurer, F. G. Jacobi, secretary. Dave Tweed was hired as manager. This organization gave the farmers their first taste of prosperity, many of them drawing \$50 to \$100 a month. In 1904, a St. Louis concern offered to pay the farmers twice as much for their cream. The offer was accepted, of course. For the first month the farmers received the promised price. After about six months the company was paying only one-half the price previously paid by the Creamery Co. And one night the St. Louis firm removed the vats and scales, loading them on the train at Wellsville. This was the end of the creamery. The old separators and other equipment were sold at auction and the proceeds divided among the stock holders. As the farmers were beginning to feed cattle for the metropolitan markets, no attempt was made to resuscitate the creamery.

MARTINSBURG BANKING

The first banking done in Martinsburg was handled privately by Edward P. French and Thomas W. Garrad, about 1871. The building used is still in existence and a shoe repair shop operated by Joe G. Fennewald is housed there. Later Mr. French bought out the interest of Mr. Garrad. He prospered as a financier, but owing to the hard times after the panic of 1873, discontinued the business.

On April 1, 1893 a charter was granted to a group of stockholders and the present Martinsburg Bank was founded. The first officers were Stephen Bertels, farmer, president; Edward P. French, vice-president; Robert L. Morris, cashier; N. M. Friedman, secretary. These with Joseph Fennewald, Sr., James H. Scott, and Dr. J. C. Blain constituted the first directors.

In 1902, Pinckney French was elected cashier of the bank. Upon the death of Stephen Bertels, in November, 1914, N. M. Friedman was elected president of the institution, serving until his death March 21, 1933. Elmer P. Johnson was elected in May, to fill the vacancy and served less than a year, as he died February 19, 1934. At the next annual election of officers George F. Fennewald, a member of the Board of Directors for many years, was named president and continues in that position, with Frank G. Bertels, vice president, Walter Hale, Carl Johnson, directors. Hubert M. Fennewald, Jr., for many years connected with the bank as assistant cashier, has served as cashier since 1931.

The Martinsburg Bank has weathered a number of financial depressions and has never been obliged to close its doors. A conservative group of men has been in charge, since its founding, 43 years ago, thus giving the people of Martinsburg a banking security, unsurpassed in the state.

MARTINSBURG NEWSPAPERS

In December, 1886, the first newspaper was published in Martinsburg. It was called the Martinsburgher and according to pioneers was a newsy little sheet, containing a fair amount of advertising. The paper was Democratic in politics. The life of the Martinsburgher was short and sad. It died of malnutrition after six issues.

The next newspaper to be published was the Martinsburg Message. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rittenhouse were the owners and publishers. The first issue came off the press on January 10, 1890, with the announcement that it was a Democratic organ. In March, 1891, Mr. Rittenhouse moved his paper from Martinsburg to Warrenton, because of wanting to operate in a county-seat town.

On March 23, 1898 the first issue of the Martinsburg Success came off the press. It was owned and edited by Seaton Graves and was a four page, six column paper, Democratic in politics. After changing hands and names the paper was finally discontinued in October of that year.

The next paper to be published in Martinsburg was housed in the then new Hilkemeyer Building. It was called the Audrain County Republican and its owned and editor was Verne Mendenhall. It was an eight page paper, four home print and four of ready-print. The first copy came out in May, 1900. The paper was ably edited and quite newsy. On December 20, 1900, Mr. Mendenhall sold his subscription list to the Mexico Ledger and closed his doors here. The Ledger was Martinsburg's official newspaper from that date until February 4, 1901, when Carl Hamilton founded the Martinsburg Enterprise. This paper was of tabloid size, but was quite newsy. It was housed in the former quarters of the Audrain County Republican.

L. A. Bird bought the Enterprise from Hamilton in 1902. Immediately upon taking possession, Mr. Bird enlarged the paper and improved it in other ways. He was a tireless worker and had built up a creditable newspaper when, in February, 1904, all of his plans were laid waste by the death of his young wife. Soon afterward he went back to Vandalia, where he bought the Vandalia Mail, like the Enterprise, Democratic in politics. He took with him his list of paid-up subscriptions and sent them the Mail until their time had expired, having a Martinsburg correspondent to supply a weekly news letter.

The Enterprise equipment was bought by a Mr. Sammons in 1905. After editing the paper for several months he left for parts unknown.

From that time Martinsburg was without a newspaper until 1907 when John B. Devault of New Florence, launched a paper here. At first it was known as the Martinsburg Sunbeam, but during the course of that year became The Audrain County Oracle. The Oracle was published continuously by Mr. Devault from November 4, 1907 until November, 1918, at first in the George Meyerpeter building and later in the Hilkemeyer Building next door to the N. M. Friedman & Co. Factory. The newspaper was avowedly a Democratic organ. In 1918 James Yates of St. Louis took over the management and editing of the Oracle. But preferring city newspaper work went back to a former position a year later.

At the official close of the World War, in 1919, William T. Jacobi came home from France, where he had been serving with the A. E. F., and with his sister, Mrs. Frances Jacobi O'Meara, bought the paper. On November 20, 1919 was published Volume 1, Number 1, of the Martinsburg Monitor. The name was changed from the Audrain County Oracle for the purpose of better advertising the town of Martinsburg. Since 1923 the paper has been housed in its own building, on the west side of the Friedham Factory. It is a four page edition, all home print, with occasional six, eight

and twenty-page editions. The paper is Republican in politics, but it is the aim of the publishers to treat all issues fairly and unbiased. They believe in building up their town and community and gladly give time and space toward that end. The paper is now in its 18th Volume, having survived longer than all other publications issued here.

THE MARTINSBURG MINING INDUSTRY

Since the founding of the town it was known that a rich vein of coal underlays this entire vicinity. The first shaft was sunk a quarter of a mile east of town in 1892, with Henry Whitehead foreman of the project. Because of only a small local trade and union wages the project was abandoned after several years.

The second mine was opened about three-quarters of a mile east of town and was known as the E. R. Locke mine. Mr. Locke of Mexico being owner and operator. The vein was not as thick as hoped for and this mine was not operated very long.

The third mine was opened in 1901 on the Jeff Cunningham farm, by Oscar Krieger, at a cost of \$10,000. The vein was about three feet thick. The demands of the miners' union wrecked this undertaking. The miners then requested F. Gottlieb Jacobi to reorganize the mine. Mr. Jacobi agreed to advance the necessary money, provided the miners desert the union and take a personal interest in the mine. They made the agreement and after a few years were able to pay back the money borrowed from Mr. Jacobi and had accumulated a fund of \$3,000. Instead of reserving this fund for repairs that were imminent, the miners divided the profits. This again brought operations to a stand-still and the mine soon filled with water and had to be abandoned.

The fourth mine was sunk on the Joe Murray property, a half mile west of town in 1916. Gottlieb Jacobi and Julius Krieger were instrumental in reorganizing this mining company by selling shares of stock to the farmers, who were to be paid in coal; and in obtaining contracts for coal in nearby towns. William Moser, Frank Moser, Roy Moser, Abraham Matthews and Evans Matthews sank the shaft. A good quality of coal was found at a depth of 120 feet, the vein being 3 feet thick. The mine has continued to operate since that time with Julius Krieger, Fred J. Jacobi, Sr., Will Moser, Frank Moser and Roy Moser, owners.

At a depth of 160 feet beneath the surface there is found a fire clay of excellent quality, the layer being 10 to 12 feet thick. This clay was mined in 1920 and sent to the Laclede-Christy Company of St. Louis. Beneath the fire clay lies a black clay, such as was used during the World War, in the manufacture of bombs. The Government was inspecting this clay at Martinsburg when the armistice was signed.

A few miles south of town coal is exposed on the banks of creeks and there is much fine surface clay, which is now being stripped for use by the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company of Mexico.

THE MARTINSBURG POST OFFICE

Before the town of Martinsburg was founded a post office was established, southwest of the present town under the name of Shy Post, on June 15, 1849 and the following postmasters served there: George W. Brown, appointed June 15, 1849; William B. Fort, appointed July 22, 1856; Augustus W. Tapscott, appointed November 6, 1857.

The name of the post office was changed to Loutre on December 1, 1858. William K. Coil appointed postmaster December 1, 1858; William D. Pegram appointed August 20, 1862; Rufus Clark, April 7, 1864; William D. Pegram, May 10, 1864; Shelby C. Gantt, January 11, 1867.

The name of the post office was changed to Martinsburgh October 5, 1875. Leroy Wilson, postmaster, October 5, 1875; Samuel V. Overbaugh, May 8, 1877; Sarah E. Taylor, May 15, 1885; Samuel V. Overbaugh, May 29, 1889.

The name was changed again, omitting the letter h on June 24, 1893. Edward Douglass appointed June 24, 1893; Margaret D. Douglass, May 10, 1895; Edwin G. Pritchett, June 18, 1897; William G. Pike, April 28, 1913; David L. Blanchfield, February 2, 1922; Frederick J. Jacobi, Jr., March, 1935.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

The first lodge to be organized in Martinsburg was Social Lodge 266 A. F. & A. M. on October 19, 1868. The charter members were C. C. Gantt, James S. Brown, Thomas W. Garrard, J. T. Noll, A. W. Tapscott, Charles B. Clark, R. H. F. Clark, Shelby Clark, Alex Reed, W. L. French, Thomas Smith, John Smith, D. A. Maupin, R. W. Martin and B. Quisenberry. At first, meetings were conducted in the second floor hall of the public school. Later a building was erected, which is still the home of the lodge. The present membership is about 75.

The Modern Woodmen of America

Camp 2556 of the Modern Woodmen of America was organized at Martinsburg, November 3, 1894, with 22 charter members. The Camp now has a membership of 143. The present officers are Clifford Peery, Venerable Counsel, C. D. Williams, Clerk (since 1895). The Woodman Picnic held every year on the third Saturday in August, is the outstanding public event of this area. It was established in 1904.

The Royal Neighbors

Sunshine Camp 1524 of the Royal Neighbors of America was organized April 14, 1889 with 42 charter members. The present membership is 101. Mrs. Howard Summers is serving for her ninth executive year as Oracle; and Miss Martha Krieger for a longer period as recorder.

The Knights of Columbus

The Knights of Columbus Council 1270 of Martinsburg, was established October 14, 1907. There were 38 charter members. The first officers were B. J. Holterman, Grand Knight, Dr. Thomas O'Meara, financial secretary. In 1916 a hall was built by the members. At one time the council had a membership of 232, which number diminished when the councils at Millwood and Montgomery City were organized. Council 1270 now has 95 members with Louis Bussen, financial secretary.

Catholic Knights of America

The Catholic Knights of America is a Catholic fraternal life insurance company. The branch at Martinsburg was organized March 1, 1916 with 45 charter members. The present membership is 15.

PANORAMA OF BUSINESS MEN 1925

In 1925 we find the following persons engaged in business and professional work in Martinsburg: Andrew Pihale, tinner; N. M. Friedman, manufacturer and president of the bank; F. Gottlieb and Frederick J. Jacobi & Sons, general merchandise; John G. and Henry Hilkemeyer, contractors and builders; Pinckney French, cashier and Hubert M. Fennewald, Jr., assistant cashier of the Martinsburg Bank; Tom Peery, paper hanger and painter; Charles D. Williams, Wabash Railway agent and operator; Julius Krieger, grocery and butchering business; Joseph H. Fennewald, contractor and builder; Charles T. Peyton, druggist; Joseph Sandbothe, manager Martinsburg Farmers' Elevator; Wm. T. Hughlett, funeral director; Elmer Johnson, wholesale cattle dealer; D. D. Sullivan, white Wyandotte poultry and hatchery; Ralph W. Taylor and James W. Peery, grain dealers; Stephen Wieschhaus, Wabash section foreman; G. E. Vomund, grocery and cafe; Theodore Wieberg, blacksmith and wagon-maker; Henry Wieschhaus, pool and billiard hall; Joe Kleinsorge, barber; W. B. Robinson, manager Telephone exchange; Mrs. Frances Jacobi O'Meara and Wm. T. Jacobi, owners and publishers Martinsburg Monitor; Dr. U. S. G. Arnold, physician; Dr. Joseph G. Jacobi, dentist; Joseph C. Arems, drayage and saddle horse dealer and trainer; Mrs. Hattie Howard, restaurant; Frank Hemp, Lester Watkins and Howard Summers in garage business; Reece Robison, hotel proprietor; Joseph G. Fennewald, harness and shoe repairing; Edmund Farnen, manager LaCrosse Lumber Yards; Eli Bailey, operator Martinsburg Coal & Mining Co.; Manuel and Presley Nickens, plasterers; The Rev. Henry J. Freese, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church was the only clergyman residing in Martinsburg.

TRAGIC HAPPENINGS

Toward the close of the Civil War Captain Yeager and Benjamin Sharp, Union soldiers, who came here from Montgomery County, went towards Callaway County to set fire to the home of a southern sympathizer. However they were anticipated by a vigilance committee and tried to make their es-

cape in a buggy. They were overtaken near the stock pens at Martinsburg by Cobb, a one-armed man, who was on horseback. Both were shot down by him and fell out of their buggy. Mr. Sim, a merchant, and his wife, went to aid the wounded soldiers, but Cobb, a constable, claimed them as his prisoners and took them off on horses. The bodies were found a week later in a grave on what is now the Gieseke Brothers' farm. The supposition was that Cobb and the vigilance committee killed them.

In 1868, as a sequel to the Civil War, two promising young men, Dave and George Fletcher, were shot and killed by Colonel Glasscock, a registration officer, in a blacksmith shop that occupied the site of the Wieberg shop, now.

Again in 1871, on August 1, were the people of Martinsburg horrified by a tragedy. Milton Scott, a brother of Mrs. John Crigler, was killed in a shooting affray by Sam Crutcher and W. A. Tapscott. A young woman, Miss Katie Tapscott was the innocent cause of the trouble.

We find no further tragic happening until 1890 when the Rev. Martin was killed by his son, Jethrow, who had become insane and was committed to an insane asylum where he died.

In the summer of 1885 a typhoid epidemic broke out and raged for five months. There were many deaths from the disease. Nearly every home had several cases. Many whole families were stricken. Dr. W. F. Taylor worked night and day, and getting his only rest while driving from the home of one patient to the other, with some one else doing the driving.

Again in February, 1888, a smallpox epidemic started when Jim Covington, who had been to St. Louis with a shipment of cattle and had returned home, became ill at a dance. There was a large crowd present and the disease spread rapidly, many deaths resulting, principally in the Shamrock neighborhood.

From that time until October 11, 1918, no further serious epidemic of any kind prevailed. For a month, then, all public places, including churches and schools were closed because of an influenza epidemic. These places were re-opened on November 11 and closed again from November 21, to December 30, because of a recurrence of the disease.

One of the most tragic happenings ever recorded in Martinsburg took place on August 26, 1918 when five adult persons were killed by a Burlington train, at the station crossing. They were Mrs. John Bunch and son, Pleasant, Mrs. B. K. Bunch, Mrs. Moulder and son Franklin.

On September 8, 1924, another murder was committed in the town. Early that morning Peter Young shot and killed Joseph Kumbera, in front of Kumbera's home. Young was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Again in May, 1928 was the peace of the town disturbed by the killing of John Gillaspie, garage owner, by Charley Thornton. Thornton, who claimed he shot in self-defense, was acquitted at the trial, which followed.

On the night of December 17, 1934 one of the most disastrous fires in the history of Martinsburg occurred. An explosion of undetermined nature caused the flames to spread quickly throughout the town's largest two story brick building, which housed the Krieger & Company Meat and Grocery

store, the Payton Pharmacy, the Modern Woodman Hall and office rooms. Before the flames could be subdued the Post Office and Joe Kleinsorge's Barber Shop were also wiped out. It required strenuous efforts on the part of the volunteer fire department to prevent further serious loss.

At the present time Martinsburg has no vacant residence, nor has it a vacant business house, in fact there is a shortage of both.

VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

Sixty-two young men from Martinsburg and surrounding territory were called to serve their country during the World War. The Joe Murray, Martin Hoer, Frank McCown and John Oligschlaeger families each gave three sons to the service. There were fewer exemptions claimed here than in any other part of this, or the surrounding counties.

The list of veterans alphabetically is: Henry F. Aulbur, Camp Bowie, Texas; Anthony Becker, A.E.F.; John S. Bertels, A.E.F.; George Bertels, A.E.F.; Charles Bishop, A.E.F. (wounded in action); Ralph Bishop, A.E.F.; Algie M. Boswell, A.E.F.; Charles Divers Crane, A.E.F. (the first Audrain County boy to be killed in action, in France. The American Legion Post at Martinsburg was named for him); George R. Dubray, Camp Dodge, Iowa; Charles Fennewald, A.E.F.; James W. Farrow, A.E.F. (died 1927 result of being gassed in France); Homer Louis Foree, Camp Bowie, Texas; Raymond M. Friedman, A.E.F.; Francis Folta, Jr., A.E.F.; John Gillaspie, Naval Reserves Great Lakes Station; Joseph Goeller, Camp Bowie, Texas; Joseph H. Hahn, Jr., A.E.F. (severely wounded in action); Frank Hale, A.E.F.; Price Hale, A.E.F.; Harry E. Hall, U. S. Marine Corps; Christopher Hoer, A.E.F.; George Hoer, A.E.F.; Leo Hoer, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Miss.; William T. Jacobi, A.E.F.; Frederick J. Jacobi, Camp Dodge, Iowa; Dr. Joseph G. Jacobi, Dental Reserve Corps, Commissioned First Lieutenant; John Kemna, A.E.F.; George Kemna, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Jasper Kemp (Negro), A.E.F.; Joseph Kleinsorge, Jr., A.E.F.; George Marteen (Negro), A.E.F.; William Marteen (Negro), A.E.F.; William Marteen (Negro), A.E.F.; Evans Matthews, Camp Bowie, Texas; John T. McCown, A.E.F. (gassed, died later of tuberculosis resulting therefrom); Samuel McCown, A.E.F. (gassed, died from resulting tuberculosis); Wm. F. McCown, A.E.F.; Carson Coil, A.E.F.; Roy Moser, U. S. Marine Corps; Eugene Murray, A.E.F. (wounded in neck by shrapnel); Lawrence Murray, A.E.F. (severely gassed); Leo Murray, A.E.F. (severely gassed, now totally disabled as a result from ensuing throat infection); Homer Mudd, A.E.F.; Frederick Mudd, A.E.F.; Marvin Nickens (Negro), Camp Funston; Joseph Oligschlaeger, A.E.F.; August Oligschlaeger, A.E.F. (severely wounded in action); John Oligschlaeger, Camp Bowie, Texas; Lester Peery, A.E.F.; Earl Pritchett, A.E.F. (wounded in action); Leo Reymer, Camp Zachary Taylor; William B. Robison, Naval Reserve Station; Charles Robison, A.E.F.; Floyd Rockwell, Naval Reserves; Charles Seale, A.E.F.; Alfred G. Seckler, A.E.F.; Ovid Shaw, A.E.F.; Bernard Stueckenschneider, Camp Bowie, Texas; August B. Tillman, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Edward Verhoff, Army Air Service; Charles Pike, A.E.F.; Elmer G. Vomund, Newport News, Va.; George S. Weaver, A.E.F. (severely gassed, died as result, Jan. 6, 1923); John Wieschaus, A.E.F. (regular Army, died October, 1936); Hubert D. Williams, A.E.F.; William Welch, A.E.F.

MARTINSBURG CHURCHES

The Baptist Church

The first church to be established at Martinsburg was the Baptist. It was founded December 9, 1871, by a presbytery composed of Elder J. D. Robnett, E. J. Gibbs, and S. Johnson. The church was to be known as the United Baptist Church of Martinsburg. The following persons were the first members of that group: J. D. Robnett, J. M. Dunn, J. L. Dunn, Dorcas Dunn, Mary J. Dunn, Rachel Dunn, M. A. Martin, M. L. Powell, P. B. Clark, L. Kelley. Rev. J. D. Robnett was the first pastor, with J. B. Clark, clerk, and J. M. Dunn first Deacon. Brothers Anderson, Dunn and Clark were appointed to draft by-laws for the church.

Services were first held in the public school building and later in a community church building erected by the members of the Methodist, the Christian and the Baptist congregations. In October, 1898, when the membership had reached a total of 99, plans were formulated for building a new and larger church. The building was erected at once and was dedicated on the first Sunday in June, 1900, with the Rev. Porter of Mexico delivering the dedicatory sermon.

During the course of the years two young men were ordained to the ministry, from this parish. In 1884 Thomas Martin, a son of Wm. R. Martin and grandson of the founder of the town, was ordained and in 1908 the Rev. Henry Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin and likewise a grandson of Wm. Russell Martin, was ordained. He is now pastor of a large parish in Kansas, while his cousin died some years ago.

A list of the ministers of the church from the time of its organization in 1871 follows: Rev. J. D. Robnett, 1871-1873; Rev. Bealer, 1873-1874; Rev. Wigginton, 1874-1879; Rev. M. N. Modosete, 1879-1882; Rev. W. Vardaman, 1882-1884; Rev. Joshua Pearce, 1884-1885; Rev. M. L. Bobb, 1885-1886; Rev. J. F. Smith, 1886-1887; Rev. William Estell, 1887-1889; Rev. J. G. Hardy, 1889-1896; Rev. A. C. Mitchell, 1896-1901; Rev. Long, 1901-1904; Rev. T. M. Green, 1904-1909; Rev. G. W. Elliston, 1909-1911 (resident); Rev. J. W. Keltner, 1911-1912; Rev. J. L. Watson, 1912-1914; Rev. T. R. White, 1914-1918 (resident); Rev. I. M. Turnage, 1918-1920; Rev. A. S. Guinn, 1920-1923; Rev. Selby Swift, 1923-1925; Rev. J. V. Carlyle, 1925-1926. The Rev. Carlyle was the last pastor for this Martinsburg Church.

Methodist Church

Soon after the town of Martinsburg was laid out, in 1857 a small group of Methodists met for worship in their homes, on Sunday. After the school-house was built, services were conducted there. There was little organization during the Civil War and until September, 1871. It was then that the Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Palmyra, Mo. and created the Mexico district, consisting of Mexico station, nine circuits and a mission. The Martinsburg group had no regular minister, but prominent Methodist clergy ministered to their religious wants.

In 1875 a Union Church was built and it was then with a regular house of worship that the Martinsburg congregation was fully organized and

became a part of the Vandalia mission. The first church conference was held October 29, 1876, in the new building, with the Rev. S. W. Cope, presiding elder, present. The Rev. Henry Key, who resided here for four years, was the minister in charge. John R. Torreyson was chosen class leader. There was a Union Sunday School, with Professor Carl Vincent, as superintendent.

In 1881 and 1882 Rev. H. M. Meyer was pastor. In 1883 Martinsburg was transferred to the Wellsville circuit, with the Rev. John R. Taylor minister. The Rev. C. E. McClintic was pastor in 1884. Rev. C. W. Collet was minister in 1885. It was during this year that the South Methodists decided to build a church. A committee met on December 24 and the money was raised. On September 19, 1886 the new Methodist church was dedicated. Presiding elder Ledbetter officiated, assisted by Rev. John Robson, minister. A big basket dinner was served. The church stood on the ground now occupied by the Elmer Johnson residence. A Sunday school was organized with John R. Torreyson, superintendent.

In 1887 the Rev. M. L. Gray was minister. In 1889-90, Rev. W. O. Medley; In 1891-1892, Rev. B. D. Sipple; In 1893, Rev. J. C. Carney; In 1894, Rev. E. L. Kendrick; In 1895, Rev. John Holland; In 1896, Rev. Devilbiss; In 1897-1898, Rev. Kimsey; In 1899-1900, Rev. Scarborough; In 1901-1902, Rev. Bowles.

During all of these years the Methodist Episcopal North congregation had worshipped in the Southern Church building, each bearing half the expense and having one Sunday school.

During 1903 the Northern branch bought a lot and built a new church. This church was dedicated on November 3. The Rev. Almer Pennewell was pastor of the church at the time it was built and to him goes the credit for the new house of God.

In 1903 and 1904 the Rev. T. P. Middleton was pastor of the South Church. However the membership had become so small that they could no longer maintain a church so the building was sold, and taken down. From that time the history of the Methodist Church is of the Northern branch.

Rev. Almer Pennewell served until 1906; Rev. Mendenhall, 1906-1908; Rev. Moore, 1909; Rev. Bell, 1910-1911; Rev. Campbell, 1912-13-14-15; Rev. Olson, 1916-1917; Rev. Gibson, 1918; Rev. Fish, 1919; Rev. McKey, 1920-1921; Rev. Anson, 1922; Rev. Dougherty, 1923.

In 1924 there was no regular pastor and the pulpit was filled from Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton. In 1925 the Rev. Peligreen was in charge, also 1926.

In the 70s, 80s and 90s the southern branch of Methodists numbered among its members the Stowes, Veincents, Torreysons, Vandeventers, Parsons, O'Donnells, Canterberrys, Gantts, Fikes. The Northern branch the Morses, Watkins, Kents, Clutters, Overbaughs, Taylors, Nichols. Very few of the pioneers are still alive.

The Christian Church

The First Christian Church assembly took place in the first school house in Martinsburg in November, 1866. The Rev. John T. Brooks was the first minister. Services were conducted in this building until 1872. In that year

the Union Protestant Church was erected. This church was built by Joseph S. Muster, and stood on the site of the present Community Church. Pioneer preachers were Rev. Tom Marlow, Rev. Hook, Rev. Grandfield and Rev. Tom Henson, the last named a Martinsburg boy.

Members during those early years were: Colburn Brown, John S. Potts, M. E. Clark, Susan Brown, Ely Andrews, R. C. Andrews, Eliza Brown, A. P. Tapscott, Evaline Cochran, M. E. Rice, the Criglers, Renfros, Maddoxes, Owens, Farthings, Moores, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor. All of these pioneers are now dead.

At the dissolution of the Union Church, in 1886, under the leadership of Dr. Taylor, money was first raised to build a separate church. The doctor met with such success that the debt was only \$250 when the building was completed. This building continued to be the house of worship for the Disciples of Christ until that body merged with the Baptists and Methodists to form the Community Church and is now used as a social center for the women of the combined church.

The following ministers served the parish: Rev. Sam McGee, Rev. Earley, 1892; Rev. Thomas, Rev. Rennels, Rev. Tipton, Rev. Surber, Rev. I. N. Jett (1910), Rev. Herndon to 1914; Rev. Greer, 1914; Rev. Lamon, Rev. Jenkins, Rev. Coggins, to 1918; Rev. Dameron, 1921-1924; Rev. E. Y. Keiter, 1924 until 1926.

For many years and until the dissolution of the parish Wm. Moser served as Superintendent of Sunday Schools. The church had an adult membership of 75, in the last years. One of the most sincere workers in the parish for many years was the late Herman Yelton.

The Catholic Church

While there was no church for a number of years after the founding of Martinsburg, members of the Catholic Faith were the town's first residents. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Scannell arrived in 1857, as soon as the North Missouri Railroad was completed, and were here living in the railroad's section house when the town was laid out, Mr. Scannell being the section foreman. Mass was celebrated for the first time in their home in 1861 by Rev. J. J. Hogan, who was later consecrated bishop of the Kansas City diocese and became one of the best known and most prominent religious men in the state.

Succeeding Father Hogan the following priests served the slowly growing group of Catholics: The Rev. M. P. O'Neill, Montgomery City (1866-67), Rev. M. J. McCabe (1868), Rev. John Daly (1868-73), Rev. John J. Head (1873-75). These men were all pastors of the Montgomery City parish. During the year of 1875 the Rev. Cornelius O'Leary of Mexico, was in charge and through his labor a lot was secured and in the Spring of 1876 the first Catholic Church, a frame building 20 by 40 feet was erected. The following families lived here at that time: Mrs. Hannah Scannell, Michael Scannell, Mr. and Mrs. James Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Clines, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fennewald, Mr. and Mrs. John Dowdell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. William Roach, Mr. and Mrs. John Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. Tom O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kennedy, Mr.

and Mrs. Pat Gibbons, Mrs. Clarinda Burchard, Charles Burchard, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, James Lynch and George Giltrap. Mrs. Clarinda Burchard taught a Sunday School for the children.

After the church was built the people continued to receive the ministrations of Rev. O'Leary and his assistant, Rev. Wm. Stack, of Mexico and later of Rev. T. J. Tuohy. In 1881 the Martinsburg Church was again attached as a mission to the Montgomery City Church and the Rev. J. J. Head, who made the missions from Wentzville to Martinsburg in a "hurdy-gurdy", had charge. He named the little Church St. Martin's Church, the name being suggested by the name of the town. His assistants, Rev. Peter A. Trumm and Rev. Sebastian Semrich, made regular visits to the flock here.

In 1883 a rectory was built, with the hope of securing a resident pastor for the rapidly growing congregation. The hope was fulfilled in July, 1885, when Rev. Joseph L. Haar, who had been making missionary visits as assistant priest of Montgomery City, was named pastor.

F. Gottlieb Jacobi came to Martinsburg soon after the Rev. Haar was appointed pastor. Within the month he took over the duties of organist and choir director of the parish. On his 85th birthday, November 11, 1935, the parish celebrated his 50th anniversary, as their faithful organist, with great pomp and ceremony.

The zealous young pastor, Father Haar, soon after his arrival planned to erect a new and larger church. Accordingly this was accomplished and the completed edifice was dedicated on December 5, 1886 by Archbishop Kenrick. For 34 years the Rev. Haar labored among the people of Martinsburg and saw his congregation grow to such extent that his church had to be enlarged. He died on December 24, 1917.

The Rev. Hubert Eggeman was in charge of the parish, as administrator, from that time until August 1, 1918, when the Rev. Henry Freese was appointed pastor. In 1934, the church having become much too small, it was entirely remodeled and the seating capacity doubled. At the same time a large basement auditorium was built. The Rev. Freese has completed his 18th year as pastor.

During the course of the church's history ten young men of the parish have been ordained to the Catholic priesthood. They are: Rev. Herman G. Adrian, June 9, 1895 (died July, 1934); Rev. John Adrian, June 10, 1905 (pastor of Corpus Christi Church at Jennings, St. Louis); Rev. Francis J. Mispagel, ordained June 11, 1907 (now pastor of the Catholic Parish at Fredericktown, Mo.); Rev. August Dubbert, ordained June, 1908 (now pastor of the St. Augustine's Church, St. Louis); Rev. Francis J. Adrian, ordained June 11, 1912 (died May 9, 1920 while serving as pastor of the Poplar Bluff Church); Rev. Louis Adrian, ordained June 12, 1914 (died February 17, 1917; the four Reverend Adrians were brothers); Rev. Adolph Paschang, ordained May 21, 1939, at Maryknoll, New York, being the first Missouri boy to be ordained from this Foreign Mission Seminary (Pastor of Kochow territory, Kwongtung, China); Rev. Raymond Meyerpeter, O. S. B., ordained June 1, 1924 at Conception, Mo.; Rev. Ambrose Winkelmann, ordained June 19, 1932 (appointed soon after as assistant pastor of Holy Trinity Church, St. Louis); Rev. Leo Oligschlaeger, ordained June 10, 1933 (now assistant pastor of St. Henry's Church, St. Louis.)

The following young women have entered religious orders: Misses Catherine Bertels, Catherine Adrian, Antoinette Paschang, Teresa Fennewald, Anna Herman, Elizabeth Bertels, Josephine Koehler, Catherine Oligschlaeger, Frances Ahrens, Coletta Klingele, Mary Kleinsorge, Magdalen Ahrens, Clara Ahrens, Agnes Klingele, Marcella Bertels, Johanna Ploss, Isabel Jacobi, Margaret Sullivan, Renilda Schafer and Mary Schafer.

On Thursday, October 28, 1926, the Golden Jubilee of the parish was celebrated. At that time there were three surviving founders of the parish: Mrs. Anna Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fennewald. Mrs. Madden died in 1927 and Mrs. Fennewald in April, 1936, at the age of 91 years. Mrs. Fennewald, 88 years old, is now the sole surviving member of that group of zealous pioneers.

The present Board of Trustees of the parish is comprised of Henry Dubbert, Frank P. Jacobi and Louis Bussen. The number of parishoners is 520.

CHAPTER XVIII

HISTORY OF LADDONIA

Laddonia, the thriving metropolis of Prairie Township, has an honorable and distinguished history, contributing much to the progress of Audrain County, and many fine citizens to the roster of county builders. It was first established about 1869, about two miles south of its present location, when Judge B. H. Wilder, a sturdy pioneer who later served as county judge, and who was the father of C. A. Wilder, one of the elder citizens there today, founded the Wilder community and school. The Post Office of this first settlement of Judge Wilder's was known as John's Branch. In 1871, when the Louisiana and Missouri River, now the Alton, was built across Audrain County, the town was moved to be on the railroad. Situated in a broad expanse of prairie, in the southeast part of Prairie Township, Amos Ladd, owner of much land on which the city was located, and Colonel J. J. Haden, laid out the community. Judge Wilder and R. W. Pearson, now 90 years old and residing in Mexico, had an early merchandise establishment.

Among its citizens, there is no one better qualified to recall its history and traditions than the late E. C. Kennen, attorney and civic leader, who was closely identified with the development of the Laddonia community, from its beginnings. Mr. Kennen, a few years ago, recounted in the Laddonia Herald, the following historical narrative that is authoritative, and which we use here, by permission:

"The town of Laddonia was originally laid out in July, 1871 from a part of the South East Quarter of Section Thirty-six (36) Tp. 52, Range 7 West in Audrain county, Missouri and on land then owned by Col. Amos Ladd and Col. J. J. Haden and as originally platted consisted of twenty blocks of eight lots each, each lot being 60 feet wide by 120 feet long with streets 60 feet in width and alleys 20 feet wide and Block No. 13 was dedicated and shown on the Official Plat as "Public Square" and is now the site of our beautiful little 'Park'. Because of the fact that Col. Amos Ladd was one of the owners of the town site and Col. J. J. Haden the other, and the wife of Mr. Haden had the Christian name of 'Donia' it was agreed the name 'Ladd' and the name 'Donia' be combined to produce the euphonious and appropriate name for the new town and it was called 'Laddonia.' By reason of the fact that the Surveyor who measured and platted the land for the new town by mistake, made the size of the Lots as shown on the Plat to be 120 feet long and 60 feet wide, but by written description made at the same time and filed with the Plat, each Lot was described as only 114 feet long, which caused much misunderstanding among the Lot owners and was finally settled by a law suit. It was decided that all those Lots in original Laddonia are 120 feet long by 60 feet wide. Another vexatious incident concerning our Public Square or Park, came about in this way. The new town being

platted shortly after the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad (Now the C. & A.) was surveyed and before it was completed and the trains thereon in operation, the Blocks and streets and Alleys of the new town were made to conform to the direction and course of the new railroad as it cut through the Quarter section of land on which the town site lies, instead of taking into consideration and conforming to the points of the compasses, as is usually done in making surveys and for that reason there appeared after the survey, Eight (8) irregular strips or small tracts of land called 'Out Lots' on the North side and Four on the South side of the rail tracks as surveyed. After a few years had passed and many, but not all of the original twenty Lots had been sold by Messrs. Ladd & Haden they sold all the land that they then owned to J. A. Simpson and in making the transfer, they conveyed by deed and in the deed used these general words of description instead of giving lot and block numbers and metes and bounds. 'All the Lots in the town of Laddonia, Mo., not heretofore sold by us and all other lands now owned by us in Southeast Quarter of Sec. Tp. 52 R. 7 West Audrain County, Missouri. And the new owner of the premises because of the broad and rather unusual words of description, proceeded promptly to lay claim to Block 13 known as the 'Public Square' as his private property and offer the same for sale. A few of the public spirited citizens of the town raised a private fund, employed counsel and obtained a decree of court confirming and establishing the title of the 'Public Square' of the property of the town.

"The first house built in the new town was built probably in 1870, before the railroad was in operation and was built by Daniel Dustman and was used both as a store and residence and was located on Lot No. 1 of Block No. 2 near the railroad stock yards.

"Since the platting of the original town, there have been added, carved out of the lands on the South side of the railroad track, Case's Addition, also of four blocks and platted by John Earheart, Connell's Addition, comprising only two blocks, laid out by Josie Connell, better known as 'Miss Josie' Hendrick and the latest of all the town additions 'Moss' Addition consisting of about 50 Lots laid out by the present publisher of the Laddonia Herald, Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris.

"Later, Capt. R. B. Swift, who had acquired the S. W. Qr. of Section 35, Tp. 52, R. 7 West, platted and sold 64 lots known as Swift's First and Second Additions, while from the lands on the North side of the railroad were added 'Smith's' Addition, the addition platted and sold as 'North Laddonia' and Clark's Addition. In 1875 the year when Audrain and Ralls counties first realized that corn could be profitably raised and shipped, the town, then a very small village, established a corn buying, shelling and shipping station and Ernest Ahlfeldt was the first corn buyer. Later in that same year, D. P. Moore, now retired, established the first lumber yard and the next year (1876) the firm of Moore & Kennen (D. P. Moore and E. C. Kennen) was established and continued to successfully operate a lumber yard, a drug store and, in 1884, established and operated the first bank of the town, known as Bank of Laddonia. Among the pioneer merchants of that and earlier days were Thos. Cheney, the great-grandfather of Ross Cheney. Among the first hotel keepers, were Martin Johnston, Uncle Ben Bernard, Adam Rice, A. E. Hoyt, Thos. Blakeman and others. The early merchants

of the town were a jolly all around set of good fellows, however they were arrayed, certainly did not toil or spin very much except to 'Spin' some rather tall yarns.

"Among the early merchants and citizens, were Jesse R. Gilliland, Baxter Crawford, Jas. A. Gilliland, B. W. Wilder, C. A. Wilder, afterwards Wilder & Son, Wilder and Pearson, C. A. Smith, Pollard & Gilmore, Gay & Nesbit, Albert E. Myers, S. W. Case, Purnell Bros., Simpson & Jacobson, Raftery Bros., Rippey Brothers, DeLaporte, Ward & Barr, later merging into DeLaporte & Barr, then DeLaporte & Moore and J. C. DeLaporte, J. L. Pierce, James G. Bruton, the father of A. L. Bruton, deserves special mention as a pioneer citizen. At one time, about the year 1878 and 1879, J. G. Bruton was station agent, telegraph agent, express agent, insurance agent, Notary Public, Real estate agent, Justice of the peace, school director, district clerk, head of the Good Templar Lodge, Superintendent of Sunday School and possibly some other minor offices now by the writer forgotten. This many sided citizen filled all of these positions at once and filled them well and was an all-around lovable and genial gentleman. The first Justice of the Peace was J. G. Bruton, followed by J. R. Gilliland, W. H. Logan, R. V. Landrum, C. G. Baker, J. M. Culbertson, Joe Adams, Harvey Slavens to W. K. Gass.

"The first lawyer to settle was named W. Boyd, and he soon moved away and was followed by William E. Grubb, who died about 1884, and since then there have been located here, E. C. Kennen, W. H. Logan and K. G. Kennen.

"The Baptist church was the first to build a church house, its building being erected about the year 1880, and it has been since then greatly enlarged and improved. The Christian church building was built on its present site in 1883-84, organized in 1878, and since that time the building has been much enlarged and its membership greatly increased. The M. E. church was organized about 1883 with Willard Barton, Adrain Hagemann and W. E. Grubb as its first Trustees and flourished for several years, but was finally merged with the M. E. church, south, the building being torn down and most of its members joined the M. E. Church South Parish.

Among the early preachers, who served the churches of that early day may be mentioned Rev. W. H. Hook, Elder Granfield, Elder Hardin, and Rev. Martin of the Christian church. Rev. Modisett, W. A. Bibb, Rev. Whitesides, W. H. Bibb and others, of the Baptist church. Rev. Sipple, Dr. Shumate, Rev. Anderson, Don Nichols and others. For the Catholic church, Father Dempsey, Father Dillon and Father Gilfillan were among those early in charge of the Parish. For the Universalists, Manford, Shinn, Hughes, Tabor, were among those who preached at irregular intervals.

"The Methodist Episcopal church, south, was organized about the year 1902 and built its present church building about the same year.

"The Presbyterian church erected their first building in 1893 and the Catholic and Universalist church buildings were erected about the same time,

"The first school house, a small frame one-room building, was on the East side of the Martinsburg and Perry road, at or near the site of T. J. Asher's present residence and when first built was used for school, for Sunday school, for church, for shows and nearly all other purposes. Among the

first teachers were, Mrs. J. G. Bruton, Mrs. Williams, E. A. Wise, Mr. Hancock, Howard Gass, Wallace Clendenin, Charles Beal.

"One of the best remembered and best loved of the many excellent teachers is Mrs. Verdie Bowman, now deceased, who for many years was in charge of the primary department.

"The town was first incorporated as a 'Village' with S. W. Case as Chairman of the Board. About 1880 C. A. Smith was its first Marshal and street commissioner and afterward when the town was organized as city of the Fourth class, he was its first Mayor. Among those who served as Mayor of Laddonia in its earlier days, were J. M. Sipple, Henry Ahfeldt, John S. Quisenberry, Wm. Elder, Leander Moore, J. D. Barton, Chas. Shoup, C. G. Baker, Peter I. Pierce, W. S. Shields, W. C. Shoup, J. C. DeLaporte, A. B. Hale and Lee M. Boyd, present mayor. Among those to serve as city Marshal in those early days were W. B. Johnson, Lee Barker, Mart Syler, R. A. Hanger, Jesse Scobee, Wm. Greeves, J. S. Quisenberry, D. N. Canady, Ed Flynn, Luther Slavens, Geo. Tate, Sam Pollard, J. M. Weatherford, Wm. Self, G. W. Bentley and John Yost, present marshal. The first brick building of any kind to be built in the new town, was a two story store building, with a public hall above, built about 1880 by Barnett Brothers, about or on the site now occupied by the Eastern part of the Grainger store, which building was wrecked by the tornado of 1890 with the loss of one life and the same building was later destroyed by fire. The first millinery shop was established by Miss Mattie Bratcher and Miss Tillie Newland, and others were Mattie Allison and Miss Elliott, followed by the Everett sisters, then by Spencer & Everett, then Spencer & Connell.

"Among the first barbers to locate in the town were a man named Jas. Gilkerson, followed by M. L. Eastham, Ed Maiden and others.

"At various times in the pioneer days, Livery Stables, now rendered obsolete by the auto, were conducted by C. A. Smith, J. H. Reighley, Galloway & Woolwine and others, the last of them to go being owned by Wm. Eals.

"The first lumber yard was operated by Moore & Kennen, who in 1884 sold to A. A. Brown and then merged into Raftery Brown & Co., and absorbed by LaCrosse Lumber Co., its present owners.

"Judge S. E. Kendall and W. L. Moss, both in their time hunted and killed deer on the site of the public square and W. H. Burch and J. J. Freels, chased and killed foxes, wolves and coyotes in the high grass along the South border of the town. It is also related by an eye witness that the prairie chickens were so plentiful that they actually broke down the trees along the Nodler Creek in the West part of the town.

"Among the Doctors in those early days were Doctor Hagan, Dr. D. F. Mitchell, Dr. Barks, Doctor Cox, Doctor F. M. Moore, Doctor Roberts, Doctor Samuel Welch, now retired, Doctor J. O. Terrill and Doctor R. L. Alford both of Vandalia, both of whom began their practice in Laddonia. Will VanDeventer, located at West Cuivre and Dr. E. VanDeventer were early practitioners. Later came Dr. T. M. Monroe, and now Dr. W. K. McCall.

"The first newspaper was the 'Laddonia Enterprise' established by William H. H. Jackman, who is remembered as a large overgrown man physically, of slow, easy-going, phlegmatic temperament and having very primitive equipment and ideas, as a newspaper man, nevertheless, tried to do the best he could under adverse conditions.

"After a struggling existence of about two years, the Enterprise passed out and the Laddonia Herald was established by J. N. Cross and John Beal. Mr. Cross soon sold out. John and Grant Beal published the Herald for a few years and then Grant Beal, alone until his death and then the paper became for a short time the property of Rev. J. D. Greer, who sold it to Mrs. Bessie Mayhall. The Mayhalls sold to O. L. Henegar, who sold to W. H. McIntire, who in 1925 sold it to its present owner, Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris.

"During the past fifty years, while the changes seem slow, yet very great improvements have been made and of the many men and women who have come and gone, each one has done his and her part and on the whole Laddonia is a much better and more wholesome community and has a high class of citizenship and handsome homes, schools, churches and business establishments of all kinds that can be compared favorably with those of any similar community and those that have passed as well as those that remain are entitled to share the credit for its advancement."

The Memorial to the Audrain County Soldiers, Sailors and Marines is located at Laddonia. It is in the form of a community building. The upper story is a large recreation parlor, comfortably equipped with tables, chairs, lounges and a piano. The first story has a rest room, equipped with kitchen and dining room. The building, 30x60 feet, is of mat brick and cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Two Laddonia woman's clubs were largely responsible for raising of funds to erect the building which was built in 1925. The clubs were the Laddonia Homemakers club, which operated as a division of the Missouri Grange, and has been disbanded now for several years, and the Laddonia Fortnightly Club which celebrated its 25th anniversary in February, 1937. It is the oldest federated women's club in Audrain County. This club has sponsored many worth while improvements in the town. Besides its part in the erection of the Memorial building, it built cement walks from the city limits to the Laddonia cemetery, placed an ornamental iron fence about the cemetery at a cost of \$1500, sponsored a clinic, where forty-three children whose parents could not afford the expense, underwent tonsilectomies, bought shrubbery to landscape the grounds of the public school building. The following have served as presidents of the organization during its 25 years of existence: Mrs. Hubert Slavens, Mrs. Robert Ferris, Mrs. A. L. Bruton, Mrs. D. C. Hatton, Mrs. Kenneth Kennen, Mrs. A. R. Hancock, Mrs. W. K. McCall and Mrs. Wm. Self.

At present, Laddonia has a furniture and undertaking store, drug store, bank, four groceries, racket store, three feed and poultry stores, Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Wilder & Taylor Grain & Elevator Co., three restaurants and numerous garages and filling stations.

Laddonia, in 1937, has a good public school with a four year fully accredited high school, with Clyde Moore as superintendent, housed in a good brick building, built in 1926 at a cost of \$40,000; a bank, with H. P. French as President, organized in 1931, the town having been without a bank for about a year following the closing of the Commercial Bank in August, 1930, for the only time since 1884; five churches, the Baptist, Christian, Methodist (South), Presbyterian and Catholic. H. G. Grainger has been the town's furniture dealer and undertaker for the past 25 years, the general merchandise firm of Burch and Parker, now operated by J. E. Burch

LEADING EAST AUDRAIN PIONEERS



W. H. LOGAN
Laddonia



JOHN W. STEVENS
Laddonia



DENNIS and HANNAH SCANNELL,
First Residents of Martinsburg



MRS. WINIFRED CALLAWA
Martinsburg



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, from the year 1789 to the present time. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and are accompanied by the year of their election. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and are accompanied by the year of their election.

GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789
JOHN ADAMS 1797
THOMAS JEFFERSON 1801
ANDREW JACKSON 1829
MARTIN VAN BUREN 1837
FRANCIS PICKENS 1858
ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1861
ANDREW JOHNSON 1865
UDYSSSEUS S. GRANT 1869
RICHARD M. JOHNSON 1873
GRANT 1877
CULBERTSON 1881
GARFIELD 1881
HARRISON 1889
CLEMENT 1893
MCKINLEY 1897
TAFT 1901
ROOSEVELT 1901
TAFT 1909
WOODROW WILSON 1913
HOOVER 1929
ROOSEVELT 1933
TRUMAN 1945
EISENHOWER 1953
KENNEDY 1961
LINCOLN 1969
NIXON 1973
FORD 1977
CARTER 1977
REAGAN 1981
BUSH 1989
CLINTON 1993
BUSH 2001
OBAMA 2009
TRUMP 2017

and Otis Parker, are successors to Hale and Burch, Mr. Hale having left the firm a few years ago after a successful business career of more than forty years. C. A. Wilder, closely identified with the town's business for 65 years, is the senior partner in the Wilder & Taylor Grain and Elevator Co. The Missouri Farmers Ass'n operates a feed and poultry store and the R. S. Buchanan & Co., Inc., have a branch store, handling feed and poultry.

J. H. Jenkins is in the restaurant business which he has successfully operated for forty-five years. The LaCrosse Lumber Co. has a Laddonia branch. G. C. Ferguson has operated one of the town's most successful meat markets and grocery stores for the past fifteen years. Dr. W. K. McCall and Dr. R. B. Baize (osteopath) are the doctors for the community and Dr. A. R. Hancock has been the town dentist for 30 years.

Others active in the further development of the community during the past half century, and not mentioned elsewhere, were John S. McCune, extensive land owner and stockman, for 25 years president of the Bank of Laddonia; W. H. Logan, lawyer and banker; J. H. Lewellen, prominent farmer, and John Stevens, an extensive land owner, and with his son, C. A. Stevens, large stockholders in the Farmers Bank of Laddonia, one of the town's leading institutions for forty-five years.

We are indebted, too, for some interesting accounts of early Laddonia and Prairie Township history, to J. R. Braden, now of Mexico, who came to Laddonia from Indiana in 1884, and was well acquainted with most of the early settlers in that vicinity. Mr. Braden was a teacher for 19 years, and was widely known as an unofficial "Audrain County Historian."

Mr. Braden relates that:

"Early settlements in eastern Prairie Township were mostly along Middle Lick. The first cabin was built by Jacob Harlinger, a veteran of the Mexican war, about the year 1850. He afterwards sold out to James Allison and Frank Wicks. This was known as the Lick Creek Country and was a paradise to the hunter and sportsman. Nothing but a rank growth of wild grass, as far as the eye could reach.

"With hard work all week in the improvement of his conditions on the place, Sunday afforded an opportunity for hunting. He was seldom out of meat. Many an old buck stopped short at the crack of his gun and many an old gobbler ceased to gobble to grace Jim's table. In early days most of the turkey hunting was on horse back.

"Abner Smith, originally from Virginia, came to Prairie township in 1854 and was the most noted character that ever settled in this section. A mighty hunter and fond of fishing, he liked a good joke and was an excellent judge of pure whiskey.

"W. T. Cook of New Bedford, Mass., with his family, was an early settler on Lick Creek. Captain Cook was for many years a sea captain and sailed the many seas and visited the principal ports of the world. He settled about in 1856. He and his son, W. R. Cook, were well known stock raisers and farmers.

"The Graduation Act of 1853 produced a wonderful change in Audrain county. All lands remaining unsold at the time of the passing of the graduation act were sold to actual settlers for the nominal sum of 12½ cents an

acre and were known as 'bit land.' Each person who was 21 years of age could enter as much as 320 acres of land. Curtis Smith was also a settler on Lick Creek. W. H. Beal settled in Prairie Township, with his sons Elgin, John, Charles and Grant.

"The grasses were known as prairie grass and blue stem, interspersed by a tall heavy stalked resinous weed with yellow flowers known as rosin weed. The blue stem often attained a height of ten feet or more.

"The road ways were just trails by the nearest and more direct course through the tall grass. When the country became more settled the roads were established mostly on directional lines, east, west, north, south courses on sectional lines, and the farm houses erected at a convenient site by the side of the road.

"Many easterners visited this region and quite a number bought farms. The unoccupied lands were taken up and fenced and converted into farms. Thus the opportunity for grazing on unoccupied lands was gone but more feeding was possible. Corn was in abundance. The elevators were full, extra cribs were soon full and in the extremity corn was sometimes piled in the streets. There were thousands of cattle fed in a short radius of Laddonia. Hogs to go with cattle was quite an item. Many were brought in from other places. A well known trader went to Arkansas and bought several car loads of hogs and sold them to the feeders. They had a high back and long nose, were known as 'razor backs' and 'hazel splitters' and could scale a fence that would baffle a hound dog.

"The farming interest created a demand for work horses and mules and many farmers turned to stock raising. A good span of mules would command a good price. Mule buyers and traders did quite a business. Some of the very heavy mules that helped make Audrain County famous could be found in this locality.

"W. H. Beal came to Audrain county in 1855 from Vevay, Ind. He entered land under the Graduation Act. Was a successful farmer and carpenter. The first houses he built were for Abner Smith and James Allison in 1856. Mr. Beal was respected and held in high esteem by neighbors and acquaintances. A man of sterling worth. J. P. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on a farm in Prairie Township. After eight years farming moved to Laddonia in 1879. He was a lineal descendant of a gallant soldier of the Revolutionary War.

"The A. F. & A. M. was organized in 1882. The I. O. O. F. was organized in 1884. Two of its charter members are still living, C. A. Torreyson and Frank Barr of Perry. Bebee Brothers operated the first brick kiln. A. K. Dick was a stockman and shipper. David Bridgford, a native of Ohio, was owner of a fine farm but engaged in the restaurant business at Laddonia, and kept a good house and held a good trade.

"The first bank, established in 1884 by E. C. Kennen, had Elva Reed as the first clerk. James Braden was the first depositor. In 1892, the bank was reorganized as a company bank with an increased capital. E. R. Locke was cashier and served for several years.

"J. C. DeLaporte and A. F. Ward erected the fine store building in which they operated their hardware store, and, in 1884, they built a tele-

phone line from Laddonia to Perry connecting the stores. This was the first town to town telephone in this section.

"Coleman Doss was the first shoemaker in Laddonia and did a fine quality business. Stevens' brick building on second street and the A. F. Brown brick on Front street, two of the oldest in Laddonia, both were built in 1884. Mrs. Ella Stevens, the owner of the Stevens brick, is still an active and energetic lady, 82 years old.

"Ben Proctor, farmer and stockman, was an old settler and respected citizen of the County and town and traversed the broad prairies when the door, the fox and the greenhead fly were about the only occupants.

"The smoke of a pioneer's cabin could be seen only now and then at the edge of the timber, and neighbors were separated by miles of unoccupied lands. He remembered when Mexico was marked by only a few log and board houses and was a local trading center for the coon-skin cap settler.

"T. J. Clendenin of Bourbon County, Ky., moved to Prairie township in 1859 and was counted as one of the staunch men of Prairie township. His children, Ida, Wallace, Mary, Charles and Thomas, Jr., were well and favorably known to the people of the township. Wallace and Ida became prominent leading educators. Mr. Clendenin gave to all of his children who desired it the advantage of a college course. A typical farmer and stockman, he prided himself in his farm activities and the neatness and extent of his gardens.

"W. E. Grubb, an early lawyer, did much in the formation and construction of the early town and village ordinances. W. H. Logan was a lawyer, druggist and banker. A. E. Myers and J. L. Pierce were furniture dealers. C. C. Stevens had a general store. M. L. Eastham was a barber. S. Welch, an M. D., and druggist. Miss Ida Spencer, a milliner; J. W. Freeman, a merchant and carpenter. A. B. Medley, a farmer, living two miles west of Laddonia, served two terms in the state general assembly as representative of Audrain County. He was elected in 1890 and again in 1892.

"Amos Ladd, one of the founders of Laddonia, in 1860, was sheriff of the county, was three times wed and the father of nineteen children. Sober, industrious and respected, and one of Mexico's best business men, he witnessed the slaying by a mob of Joseph Smith and his father Hiram Smith at Carthage, Ill., in 1844. These men were taken from Nauvoo to Carthage for safety from a mob uprising. Joseph Smith was the founder of the Mormon sect.

"P. P. Collier was born in Kentucky, in 1837, and moved to Pettis County in 1858, and helped to build the first house in Sedalia. In 1874, he moved to a farm south of Benton City where he engaged in farming, carpentering and made apiculture a special study as an industry and soon became noted as the leading bee man of the county as well as in North Missouri. In 1881, he moved near Rush Hill. He was president of the Missouri Bee Keeper's Association, and was also vice-president of the North American Bee Keeper's Association.

"A destructive and death dealing tornado passed across Prairie Township from east to west on the 27th day of May, 1896. Three schoolhouses were in its line of destruction. Bean Creek first was demolished, and next the Dye school house and some school children were killed and many injured.

"The first school meeting in the Lick Creek community was held in the fall of 1856. All citizens, legitimate voters of the six miles square, attended. Curtis Smith was the chairman of the meeting and Jonah Hatton, Secretary. At this meeting a school district was formed and the boundary lines defined. Some two or three years later a meeting was held at the home of Henry Beal. At this meeting Mr. Beal presided and Frank Wicks was secretary. At this meeting the district was divided by a line running north and south. In District No. 1 the first school was taught by L. A. Hudson, a subscription school, in a cabin near the Jesse Asher residence. Not far from the Oak Grove school-house a man by the name of Young, taught a school in District 2 in a cabin on the farm owned by Levi Poor, near West Lick.

"The next teacher in District No. 1 was Jas. A. Gilliland. A. Gallagher, also a teacher and Presbyterian minister of Tennessee, preached the first sermon in the township. The Baptists came about the same time into this area.

"A house for worship and school was erected in this region about 1858. Jas. Gililand taught the first school in the new house and of course impressed upon his pupils the importance of the first rule of school. Also he started the first debating society. The first question "Which has more influence over man, Women or Money?"

CHAPTER XIX

HISTORY OF VANDALIA

An account of the growth and development of Vandalia, eastern metropolis of Audrain County, forms a distinguished chapter in the annals of the county. A thriving industrial and business community today, Vandalia was established on the prairie of Cuivre Township, with the coming of the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad, now the Alton, in 1871, with Col. Aaron McPike as its founder.

The story of its first quarter century of growth and expansion is best told in the words of T. L. Bland, as recounted by him on the occasion of Vandalia's twenty-fifth birthday, in 1896. He presented the historical committee's account, on that occasion, detailing events from the earliest recollections, authentically, and his account is quoted here in detail:

Probably the man who has done more than any other inhabitant in the development of this section is Col. Aaron McPike who entered six or eight sections of this prairie in 1854 and came to reside permanently in 1874. Before his arrival he built in 1870 the three first houses ever erected in Vandalia. The first, where the Hon. C. G. Daniel now lives, which was used as a hotel; second, the east part of the City Hotel, which was occupied by King Bros. as a dry goods store; the third where James Stanford now resides, or what is known as the Pike house. When these houses were erected this place was known as Pike City. The lumber used was hauled from Louisiana. At that time there was no road anywhere over this prairie until made by hauling this lumber. The only houses at that time were Fritz Schriefer's on the west half a mile, which was the first house to be built in this vicinity and Thomas Grafford's on the south one mile. There was one furrow aimed for a mark which began where now stands Michigan school house and extended to Round Grove. This could scarcely be seen and was of little or no use. Mr. McPike has always been a liberal contributor to every enterprise. The ground for the first school house was donated by him and lots were given those who would build a house on them. Every church has received from \$100 to \$300 from him, and the Baptist church, of which he is a member, has received \$1,200.

A gentleman by the name of Collins was the first person to reside in Vandalia. He came in January, 1871, and started a hotel where C. G. Daniel now lives. With him came his son-in-law, Dr. Waldrath, and two daughters. Mrs. Waldrath taught the first school in a little frame building just west of Smelser's livery stable.

It was only a short time until immigrants began to come in. King Bros. opened a dry goods store. Then Canter & Crawford a general store in the City Hotel between 1872 and '73.

Then came C. P. Pearson who opened a store just west of the livery stable. In 1873-4 he and Amos Ladd erected two buildings on the south

side of the railroad, where Dye & Webb and A. W. Robinson are now located. Then Ben Riney opened a drug store in a little frame building which can still be seen with the sign on the front just north of the station.

In 1873 Rose & Parker opened a general store in the building east of the City Hotel, and the next was a building occupied by A. A. Hesse, the tailor, who was the first and is now the only tailor in town. In 1871 the railroad, at that time known as the La. & Mo. R. R., was built from Louisiana to Mexico, and through the instrumentality of A. McPike was run through here and a station located. The first passengers over the extension were a number of citizens who went to Mexico on a construction train. From the location of this road immigrants poured in from every direction, houses were built, and from that time on the success of the "Queen City of the Prairies" was assured. Immediately thereafter a building was erected on the corner where the F. & M. Bank now stands and was used as a saddler shop by W. L. Ragsdale. K. A. Laird, the oldest permanent resident, came in December, 1873, and opened on the corner west of the depot with a stock of furniture, etc., and the postoffice was on the corner occupied by V. L. Beshears.

In the fall of 1874 a young physician from New Harmony was seen driving a wagon containing his family and worldly possessions into the streets of Vandalia. This physician, then a young man, has been closely identified with every public enterprise and has grown old amongst you. But personal relation forbids me to say more. (Dr. D. L. S. Bland was here referred to.)

The following year, 1875, Dr. J. H. Terrill, brother of our esteemed citizen, came and formed a partnership with Dr. L. S. Bland. They bought the building, at that time owned by K. A. Laird (Beshears' stand) for \$1800 and opened a drug store. This was the first real estate deal of any importance, showing that even in that early day they had confidence in the town. In 1876 J. M. Beshears and Harve McFarland built a building and used it as a drug store where Forbach's building now stands. Next Crawford, Ely & Laird built the buildings occupied by J. A. Smith and the racket store.

The first lumber yard was owned by Mr. Savage who sold the entire stock to K. A. Laird for \$100. Mr. Laird went to Louisiana and bought five car loads of lumber at one time. A special train brought it up to him. The wise men of the town shook their heads. In a few days another special brought five cars more. This was too much. A meeting was held at the corner store by aforesaid wise men and his financial ruin was immediately predicted.

The first wedding was Amos Ladd and Miss Millie Slutter. The first births were Wm. King, son of Pink King and Lulu Riney, daughter of B. J. Riney, both in May, 1872.

Let us now examine the prosperity of the town. In course of the growth of the town the people naturally turned their attention to the form of government. C. G. Daniel, a young attorney of Mexico, was sent for to draft the code of ordinances and the city was organized as a village in 1874. The following year Mr. Daniel came to make this his home. He first opened an office for the practice of law. In January, 1883, he opened a private bank, which was afterwards organized into the Vandalia Banking Association in April, 1889.

The first town board was C. G. Canter, M. C. Pearson, B. J. Riney, W. B. Warford and J. F. Crawford. City Attorney, C. G. Daniel, City marshal, J. H. Thole.

The history of the public school has been one of unbroken prosperity. At first there was a little frame building but the increasing population demanded more room and more teachers. First board of school directors after the District was organized under the village act was as follows: S. D. Ely, President; C. G. Daniel, Clerk; J. F. Crawford, Treasurer; D. L. S. Bland, Capt. R. S. Alcocke, B. F. Warford. Of this school board two, Hon. C. G. Daniel and Dr. L. S. Bland have served continuously to the present time.

Prof. H. A. Gass, and Prof. George D. Bowman taught the first school under the new organization. The second term was taught by H. A. Gass, Miss Nannie Pulis, and Miss Maggie Torreyson.

In 1880 the West half of the present building was created at the cost of \$4000 and four teachers were employed. It was only a few years until more rooms and more teachers were needed, then the east wing was built at the cost of \$4000 and now the building has 7 rooms with six teachers and a superintendent to inculcate in the minds of the young the knowledge necessary to make good and useful citizens at a cost of \$2600 annually.

The digging of the city well in 1883 led to the discovery of coal. In the spring of 1885 S. D. Ely dug the old shaft about 30 feet from the salamander. A mule was used to pull the coal out of the ground. It was only a year or more until the demand was more than the supply and an engine was put in use.

This was afterwards sold to a stock company known as the Audrain Coal & Manufacturing Company.

Then in 1885 came the Vandalia coal company. A shaft was sunk just north of the railroad across from Mr. Ely's shaft. When this was exhausted they sank a shaft half a mile west on south side of railroad.

In 1893 this company bought interest of the Audrain Coal & Manufacturing Company and operated both shafts, employing over 100 men.

The Electric Light plant was built in 1889. This was in a short time burned down. Mr. Burklin with the aid of the citizens rebuilt it in 1890. It was a short time afterwards sold to G. Y. East who owned and operated it until the spring of 1896 when it was sold to the present owners, Bratton & Culbertson.

There was loaded at the west coal shaft for shipment in 1895, 2,860 tons; for local trade and employees, 3,310; used by railroad, 23,486; at mines, 730; total product in 1895, 50,386. Total selling value, \$39,501.80. Average number of days work by each employee during the year 239; average number of employees, 50.

There are sold yearly from this station between 15,000 and 20,000 tickets.

Vandalia in 1896 has two Presbyterian, two Methodist, one Baptist, one Christian, one Lutheran and two colored churches; two banks, two hotels, six blocks of brick buildings, a three-story roller mill, two coal shafts, two furniture stores, five drug stores, two meat markets, three livery stables, two hardware stores, three millinery stores, two restaurants, ten dry-goods and grocery stores, shoe store, photograph gallery, two barber shops, harness shop, seven practicing physicians, three lawyers, two grain firms, three produce houses, a laundry, dentist, two newspapers, four blacksmiths, a fire-brick factory, cigar factory, creamery, marble works, two racket stores, tailor shop,

three insurance companies, two lumber yards, and two jewelry stores.

And 2000 of the most enterprising and energetic citizens in the world.

This concluded the Silver Anniversary historical account, by T. L. Bland, in 1896.

At that same anniversary occasion, the late J. Linn Ladd, who established the community's first newspaper, the *Vandalia Leader*, in 1875, wrote from his Bay City, Texas home, contributing these further reminiscent incidents:

"When I was a ten-year-old boy my father lived on a farm three miles south of where Laddonia now stands, and he also owned a farm two miles northeast of Elk Lick Springs, and it was frequently my business to journey between these farms. The road passed down Spencer Creek, half a mile west of where Vandalia, the Queen City of the Prairies, now flourishes, and long may she flourish! Round Grove, one mile north of Vandalia, was the half-way point, and there we always stopped to eat the midday lunch. Fritz Schaefer had settled his place, passing the first winter in a sod house, and he was known as the "lone Dutchman," there being no other human habitation within sight of his premises. The prairie grass was tall enough to hide a man on horseback, and I often rode suddenly upon a bunch of fifteen to thirty deer, while prairie chickens abounded in thousands, making every sunny March morning gay with the music to which they danced their minuets.

The last time I made the trip over the trail between the two old farms was in 1867. I spent the next three years in the State University, at Columbia, and in the meantime the Louisiana and Missouri River railroad was built and leased to the Chicago & Alton Co., which ironed it and put it in operation and subsequently gradually bought up all of its stock and merged it into the great C. & A. system. My father was one of the directors of the L. & M. R. road and being a practical surveyor and a member of the firm of contractors which constructed the road bed, he was commissioned to locate the stations. He located Laddonia on his own land and Vandalia on land which originally belonged to Aaron McPike and Harmon Caldwell, I believe, Amos Ladd and Col. J. J. Haden purchasing an interest in the town-site.

When I came out of the University in 1871, my father "set me up" at merchandising at Laddonia, and in July of that year I made my first visit to Vandalia, going on a hand-car by moonlight, and returning the same way the same night. Clint Pearson and John W. Jeffries had a small store on the north side of the square, and these two, with Jack King, and a few others set up the watermelons and made it pleasant for the Laddonia visitors. The town consisted of about a dozen houses, I think.

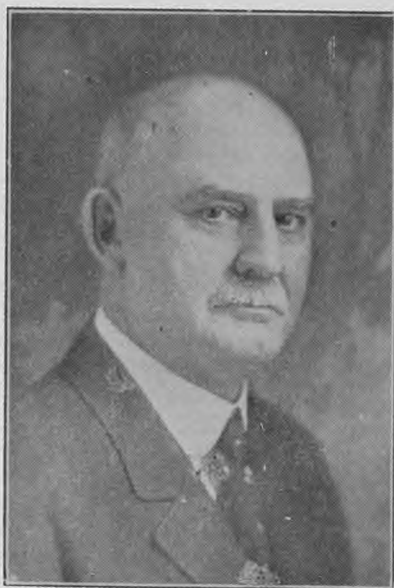
Within a few weeks after this visit I entered the St. Louis law school and though I often heard of the wonderful growth of the town, and how in pluck, ambition, and enterprise it was outstripping all the other new towns between Mexico and Louisiana, I never saw Vandalia again till 1875, when I established the *Leader* there.

By that time there were some half a dozen business houses on the north side of the square, about the same number on the east side, and two on the south side. There were but two brick buildings in the town—Canter & Crawford, on the northeast corner of the square and Pearson Bros. just south

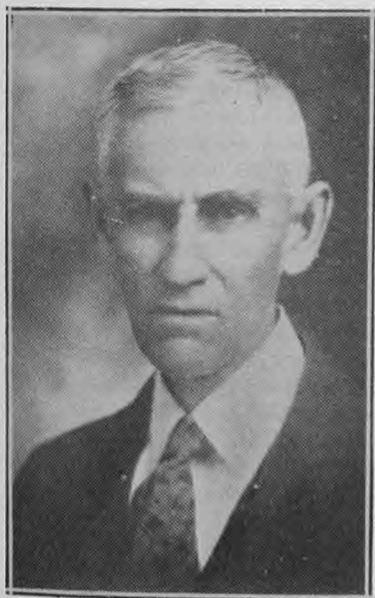
EAST AUDRAIN HISTORY MAKERS



E. C. KENNEN
Laddonia



DR. J. C. PARRISH
Vandalia



W. S. WATERS
Vandalia



DR. R. L. ALFORD
Vandalia

of the railroad, on the east line. Dwelling houses were so scarce that I had to move my family into rooms over Fry & Meyers' store, south of the depot, and the Leader was established in a large building which had been erected at the southwest corner of the square for Mr. Slutter to use as a cabinet maker's shop and furniture store.

The leading business men at that time were James F. Crawford, Baxter Crawford, C. G. Canter, C. P. and M. C. Pearson, Cortez Fry, Ennis Meyers, John Woods, K. A. Laird, S. D. Ely, Geo. Parker, Wardford & Riney, Cash Blackburn, Henry L. Hart and Jent Evans. Dr. Bland was the only physician and C. G. Daniel the only lawyer in the town. Dr. Jim Terrill came soon afterwards and a little later Dr. J. C. Parrish made his appearance, having been robbed of all his wealth (\$200) at a hotel in Louisiana the night before; hence, he hit Vandalia, dead broke. But he didn't stay broke long, and I am told he lacks a whole wad of being broke now. He's too good a man to be kept down long. What a great pity that he is such a hopeless Republican and such an incorrigible bachelor.

J. M. (Jim) Boyden was mayor, postmaster, justice of the peace, notary public and insurance agent. He held the honors as the best story teller till Al. Robinson blew into the town one breezy day, and then Boyden threw up his job and went to braking on a freight train. He rose to the position of conductor, lost a hand and was retired on a life pension by the C. & A. company.

Joe Beshears was a stock dealer and general speculator, and Thole Bros., John Mateer, A. Sickles and Milt Ewing were the blacksmiths. The King Bros. were stock traders and ran a livery stable. Elijah Galloway, Jesse Barnett, Newt Hesser, Mr. Satterlee, and John Smith were prominent factors in the town's growth at that time. Redmon Calloway, Doc. Johnson, Simon Heyman, Ed. Towler, J. A. Smith, Geo. Smith, Harve McFarland,, Harvey Coons, Wat Ellis, Al Robinson and Thame Stuart came later. Gus Niedermeyer was the only barber and Hesse the only tailor. Two saloons were kept by Lake and Pence. There was but one church—a small frame building belonging to the Presbyterians and used by all other denominations except the Catholics. Ed Whalen was the section boss and Tom Davis was depot agent. Clint Pearson, Abe Liter and Mr. Collins kept the hotels. H. A. Gass was the first teacher to leave any impression on the town. There was not a preacher in the town.

The farmers of the immediate vicinity were Meredith Parker, J. M. Culvertson, Guy McCune, Capt. Alcocke, the Shattucks, Birds, Dyes, Cunningshams, Graffords, Naysmith, Barney, Schriefer, Lemons, Thompsons, Kings, Jerry Rose, etc. Living a little further away were the Chinns, Len Ragland, W. S. Boyd, Jas. H. Wright, W. O. Barnett, W. O. Shannon, etc. Henry Smith built and moved in soon afterwards," Mr. Ladd concluded.

By 1910, past the turn of the century, Vandalia had grown to a city of from 1700 to 2000 population, with an official government census of 1595. The government figures for 1900 was 1168, and in 1890 had been 979. This growth was not due to any boom development, but was caused by the demands of the territory.

By that time, it was an up to date city, having an electric light plant, city water system, fine schools and churches, sewer system, well constructed

business houses, excellent sidewalks, well graded streets, telephones, and a class of residents that would reflect credit on a city several times its size.

The natural deposits of fire clay and coal were being exploited, and the agricultural resources were well developed, with farming lands well tilled and thickly settled. The breeding of blooded stock received much attention. Corn was the principal crop, with small grains grown in large quantities, and dairying was also followed to an extent.

F. B. Wilson, editor of the Vandalia Mail of that day, wrote that "when it is considered that this radius of from ten to fifteen miles in all directions comprises a section of country as rich and fertile as the far famed valley of the Nile, and is peopled by a class of the most intelligent, up to date and energetic people on God's footstool, one begins to get some idea of the source of Vandalia's greatness."

It was on November 2, 1910, that Vandalia citizens voted more than three to one for a \$25,000 bond issue, spending \$17,500 for the water system, and \$7500 for the sewers. Charles R. Wise, of St. Louis, drilled the deep well, to the St. Peters sand stone, finding an inexhaustible supply at a depth of 685 feet.

The Vandalia schools at that time, housed in a handsome \$25,000 structure, had an enrollment of 375, with 120 in the high school. The school board was then composed of R. F. Read, president; A. L. Branstetter, secretary; R. L. Alford, J. O. Terrill, C. G. Daniel and A. E. Webb. E. A. Irvine was superintendent, with E. S. Comer as principal, and other teachers were Miss Susie Hutchison and Miss Margaret Miller. In the elementary department the teachers were Miss Georgia Gooch, Miss Dollie Grigsby, Miss Daisy Humphrey, Miss Mamie Neal, Miss Olive Walters, Miss Mattie Butler and Miss Emma May.

The Vandalia Public Library was established that year, and was located over the Commercial Bank. Mrs. Lily Herald Frost was the first president, with Miss May Caldwell as librarian, and C. G. Daniel, Sr., Judge John S. Gatson, Dr. R. Lee Alford and R. F. Read were others on the board of trustees. The Cosmos Club was credited with instituting the public library movement.

Vandalia, at that period, when a half century of age, and marking its Golden Anniversary Jubilee, had six dignified and handsome houses of worship, and was widely known for its churches.

The Presbyterian Church had been established on September 7, 1871, with sixteen members, and Rev. H. M. Boyd as the first minister.

It was first called the Springdale Church. The church building was erected in 1893, and was remodeled several years later. In 1910, with Rev. A. R. Allison as pastor, the membership was 145, with J. T. Glascock, J. A. B. Keith, G. M. Price, Guy McCune and H. P. Middleton as elders. J. A. B. Keith was Sunday School superintendent.

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1872, and its church structure was erected in 1901. In 1910, Rev. S. W. Partee was the pastor, with George Lake, George Laird, J. B. Lewellen, J. B. Clark, Charles Daniel, Sr., and George Utterback as officers.

The Methodist Church, South, was established in 1877, with twelve members. In 1888, the church edifice was erected. In 1910, with Rev. C. J.

Chappell as pastor, the membership was 125, and the officers were J. O. Terrill, W. W. Butts, George Kennedy, H. R. Butts, Harvey Coons, C. F. Darnell, William Boyd and S. D. Ely.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1875, with a small membership, had Rev. Thomas McIntyre as its first minister. About 1885, a church building was erected. In 1910, Rev. H. J. Poole was pastor, with a membership of 66.

The Catholic Church in Vandalia was organized in 1879, and in 1910 plans were being made for a house of worship. At that time Father J. J. Dillon, of Mexico, held services one Sunday in each month at the J. F. Coontz home.

The fraternal bodies were also well represented at that time. Vandalia Lodge No. 491, of the Masonic order, was organized October 21, 1875, with 84 members. In 1911 J. W. Renner was Worshipful Master. Vandalia Chapter No. 125 of the Royal Arch Masons was organized in 1905. F. B. DeTienne was High Priest in 1911.

The Vandalia Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in 1875. In 1911, with 185 members, W. H. Neal was Noble Grand. Artisan Lodge No. 134 of the Knights of Pythias was organized on March 6, 1888. In 1911, with 122 members, O. A. Smith was Camp Commander. Vandalia Camp No. 2076 of the Modern Woodmen was organized in 1904. In 1911, with 167 members, L. G. Bondurant was Consul. Audrain Council No. 685 of the Mutual Protective League was organized in 1908. P. K. Lemon was president in 1911. Frances Willard Lodge No. 280 of the Rebekahs was instituted in April, 1901, and Mrs. Lizzie Clark was Noble Grand in 1911. Mrs. D. E. Ferguson was Oracle of the Royal Neighbors.

The Mississippi Glass Company Fire Brick and Tile Plant was employing 135 men, and making about 20,000 fire brick daily. The factory had nine kilns, and its product went to all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Ernest DeTienne was in charge of the fire clay mining operations, with C. B. Bishop as factory manager. Dr. J. C. Parrish at that time was president of the Audrain Coal Company, west of town, and J. S. Gatson was president of the Standard Coal Company, at the northwestern edge of Vandalia. J. F. Humphrey had owned the Vandalia Roller Mills since 1907, and was producing flour and mill products, with a capacity of 75 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of corn meal daily.

A special Corn Carnival edition of the Vandalia Mail devoted an entire section to sketches of "leading business and professional men," and gave laudatory "writeups" to these gentlemen and firms, as Vandalia community builders: F. P. and J. M. Dye, F. B. Twyman, DeTienne and Humphrey, W. H. Meier, J. L. Kellar, T. E. South, J. A. B. Keith, jeweler; Dr. A. C. Beshears, dentist; J. S. Hechler, garage; A. Guy, Vandalia Hotel; J. F. Coontz, grain buyer; J. O. Barrow, attorney; Dr. J. C. Parrish, chairman of the University of Missouri board of curators; John S. Gatson, attorney; J. W. Daniel, real estate; Dr. A. L. Branstetter, dentist; J. F. Turner, lumberman; Daniel and Hamlett, grocers; W. S. Waters, furniture; Paul Groeschel, heating; Mrs. Lizzie Reese Davis, milliner; J. B. Clark, furniture; William Harrelson and J. H. Davis, hardware; Stacey and Kendrick, grocers; Ferrell Brothers, grocers; W. H. and C. B. Ellis, druggists; John T. Gentle, drug store; R. A.

Parker, variety store; Kaylor and Tully, grocers; J. T. Bennett, druggist; Campbell and Darnell, dry goods; Smelser and Smith, bakers; A. V. Lemon, grocer; A. W. Ruyle, baker; Mrs. Thole Robinson, milliner; R. Kaid Price, buggies; Dr. J. O. Terrill, physician; Dr. W. W. Bland, physician; Dr. J. E. Hollingsworth, physician; Dr. R. Lee Alford, physician; E. W. Sparks, lumber; Neal and Ryan, grocers; Middleton and Thompson, meat market; L. C. Gove, general merchandise; Weldy and Hostetter, grocers; W. W. Arnold, merchant; McCarroll and Hitch, hardware; Merrell and McPike, implements; Vandalia Banking Association, established in 1882, J. H. Wright, president; W. G. McCune, vice president; Will Daniel, cashier; Farmers and Merchants Bank, established in 1894, J. P. Alford, president; J. T. Williams, vice president; E. C. Lemon, cashier; Commercial Bank, established in 1907, S. A. Waters, president; C. E. Blain, vice president; F. B. DeTienne, cashier; M. W. Weatherford, marble works.

It was in 1913 that Main Street was paved for eight blocks. It was the only pavement in 28 miles. Handsome street lights were erected in the business section. In 1916, 1917 and 1918, the city experienced further growth with the erection of the Walsh Fire Brick Company's modern million dollar plant, now owned and operated by the Harbison Walker Refractories Company. At that time, too, scores of houses for families of workmen were erected by the company.

In 1919, a new deep well was drilled, to a depth of 1380 feet, and a new supply of fresh supply, not so saline as formerly, was procured.

The city's present school building was authorized by a \$70,000 bond issue vote in 1922. The new structure, completed in time for occupancy in 1924, is the fourth in community history. The first, made of logs, was built in 1873, on the present site of Mrs. Turnbaugh's home, and was taught by Mrs. Waldrath, wife of an early physician. In 1880, a three-room brick building was erected, and in 1885, a four-room addition was built. It was in 1905 that a \$20,000 school was built for high and grade schools.

A new Christian Church, costing \$45,000, was erected in 1925, succeeding the Baptist Church, built in 1901, as the largest in the city. The Catholic Church was erected in 1913.

The Vandalia Trust Company was organized in 1925 as successor to the Vandalia Banking Association, and, with the Exchange Bank, organized several years earlier by the late John B. Crum, served the community during the decade of the recent '20s.

In 1925, two eighth grade students, Lyman Fourt and Hattie M. DeTienne wrote historical essays, in a D. A. R. contest, that merited publication in the Vandalia Mail, and these youthful writers predicted truly continued prosperity for their home city. "Our city is well planned, and everything indicates wealth and prosperity. We will always honor and respect the brave pioneers who fought and endured hardships to make our town what it is", wrote Hattie DeTienne. "Vandalia has a splendid future. In all things, the wisdom of its founders, the great natural advantages, and the splendid future, Vandalia is greatly blessed, and no citizen of the city need be ashamed to call it his home," said Lyman Fourt.

Audrain County's Centennial Celebration, marking the sixty-fifth in Vandalia's history, finds these predictions proven true, perhaps even beyond the

dreams of their writers. The Harbison-Walker plant, and the Ely Walker Company garment plant, this latter employing several hundred persons, as a new addition to the city's industrial life, provide industrial payrolls to insure the welfare of the city. An era of home building was ushered in in 1936, and the appearance of the city was noticeably improved.

The population increase, begun in early years, has continued, with an official census of 2158 in 1920, and of 2450 in 1930.

It was in 1926 that F. B. DeTienne, editor of the *Vandalia Leader*, published an industrial and mercantile edition of note. In it, the publisher paid tribute to community fathers, including extended accounts to the achievements of Aaron McPike, founder of the city; W. S. Boyd, W. O. Barnett, James A. Dye, Dr. D. L. S. Bland, Rufus S. Marshall, C. and Clinton P. Pearson, Capt. Richard S. Alcock, W. O. Shannon, Judge William B. Beshears, Capt. John L. McIntyre, S. D. Ely, George Kennedy, John A. Clithero, John T. Elzea, Wilson W. Butts, James Heaton, R. M. Shannon, Cash Blackburn, K. A. Laird, Jesse Barnett, D. P. Daniels, William Barnes, George H. Utterback, Edward F. Towler, Frazier Coontz, Dr. J. C. Parrish, George W. Daniel, Asa T. Fowler, Eli Sutton, Mrs. Henry Thole, Henry Elzea, C. G. Daniel, Sr., W. G. McCune, Will M. Daniel, the Ellis Brothers, Dr. A. G. Beshears, C. H. Inlow, J. B. Crum, Herman Culwell, Sam Sutton, F. W. Carlton, and, among the younger men, S. A. Waters, C. C. Crowdis, Ed Kurz, W. H. White, Ash Brothers, Sam J., E. C. and Y. E. Stevenson, Will P. Amfahr, O. A. Quisenberry, W. S. Waters, J. D. Wallace, William Waters, Frank Lee and George Potter, Mrs. M. Stuart, J. M. Price, Jim Henegar, A. E. Webb, J. B. Glascock, Mark Elzea, E. E. Shepherd, Dr. J. O. Terrill, D. D. Hudson, L. B. Gordon, Smith Hagan, Francis O'Hearn, E. E. Reynolds, Jake Kline, R. F. Turner, Jim Davis, J. E. Ryan, J. B. Clark and J. J. Laylin, J. O. and Martin Barrow, J. A. B. Keith, Dr. A. R. Culbertson, W. E. Hitch, H. D. Ficklin, F. P. Dye, George Blaid, J. M. Dye, J. F. Dye, J. O. Hawkins, William Stotler, Clay Keith, J. J. Sommers, F. W. English, W. H. Haas, T. L. Hoef, Dr. Benjamin S. Jolly, E. W. Sparks, H. R. Butts, R. L. Thompson, F. I. Thomas, John F. Turner, former mayor; Members of the school faculty at that time included A. M. Fourn, superintendent since 1919; H. A. Mangan, Josephine Evans, Florence Houston, Velma Ward, Florence Dillard, Clara Frances Brown, Mary Bell Stacy, Christine Melcher, Mayme Neal, Eva Stone, Vea Smith, Mrs. Lewis Georgia Gooch, and Dollie Grigsby.

Looking backward, too, at the various church histories, the various congregations have been served by many capable pastors. Among them have been: Christian Church, Elder Thomas Hook, Rev. Thomas, Rev. John A. Brooks, Thomas Benson, B. G. Reavis, R. D. Chinn, J. P. Rowlinson, Rev. Keeling, Rev. Sealock, Rev. R. W. Moore, Rev. Charles Winders, Rev. Lampton, Rev. Baum Mayhall, Rev. Kern, Rev. C. Allen Burrus.

First Baptist Church, S. G. Givens, Martin Luther Bibb, James Reid, J. W. Neff, J. S. Connor, A. M. Vardeman, J. Q. Partee, A. N. Couch, S. W. Partee, L. B. Arvin, George F. Barton, Golden E. Neely.

Presbyterian Church, S. G. Deckard, J. H. Morphis, H. D. Maness, J. H. House, S. E. McDonald, and Rev. T. S. Matthews.

Methodist Church, Rev. Kay, Rev. Sharp, C. W. Tadlock, C. M. Aker,

W. E. Aker, C. M. Riggs, E. C. Crow, E. D. Watson, John Holland, M. Mathas, J. W. Jenkins, J. W. Nelson.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Dempsey, Father J. J. Dillon, Father Gilfillan, Father Patrick Lyons, Father H. J. Schleuter, Father George Nolte, and Father Anthony Schuermann.

Centennial Year pastors of the Vandalia churches included: Rev. N. J. Stone, Presbyterian; Rev. William Icenogle, Christian; Rev. T. J. Smith, Baptist; Rev. L. T. Cagle, Methodist; and Father James H. Klein, also pastor of the Catholic Church at Laddonia. On March 9, 1937, the Christian Church celebrated the paying of the entire church debt at a congregational supper.

Today, Vandalia's mayor, J. H. Ellis, heads a city administration that is presiding over a municipality that is enjoying one of the most prosperous and optimistic eras in its history. The Vandalia State Bank, headed by C. A. Greenlee as president, and established in 1934, is growing and prospering. Store fronts and interiors are being improved and modernized. A new federal postoffice building is under construction, and W. H. McIntire and his corps will soon enter the completed \$60,000 structure. In 1936, the Vandalia High School was honored by being awarded the Phi Beta Kappa Cup of the University of Missouri, as the school in the state whose graduates had the best scholastic record as University freshmen, an honor brought to it by Louis Albert Fourt, Mary Ellen Parrish and James Marvin Motley. The postoffice department has newly ordered the naming and numbering of Vandalia streets, preparatory to inaugurating free delivery about April 1, 1937. The consolidation of the Vandalia telephone companies has just been effected, with the Vandalia Union company acquiring the Southwestern Bell company's interests. The Harbison-Walker Company, with C. C. Hardy as resident superintendent, and the North Missouri Fire Brick Company, owned by the Walsh family, and having Fred Schewetye as superintendent, have just announced wage increases, and are doing a capacity business. The Ely Walker Garment Company has newly doubled its capacity by enlarging its building and facilities, and is employing several hundred persons. The outlook for the city's future is bright and promising as this eastern Audrain metropolis enters the second century of county history, and the sixty-sixth year of its own existence.

CHAPTER XX

HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

The Democratic and Republican parties, since 1860, have been major ones, with a pronounced Democratic majority prevailing throughout.

Missouri Democracy, a History of the Party and Its Representative Members, in three statewide historical and political volumes, was recently published by W. Rufus Jackson, wellknown former Mexico newspaper editor, postmaster and county officer. It was published by the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, and Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris, editor of the Laddonia Herald, was the author of the Audrain County chapter, which is here reprinted.

HISTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN AUDRAIN COUNTY

By Alice Moss Ferris

"In the Legislature of 1830, discovering the fact of an unorganized territory since composing Audrain County, two bills were introduced in the House of Representatives constructing that territory into a county. One proposed the name "Toway" and the other which passed the House gave the name Union County, but upon reaching the Senate, the bill was so amended as to confer upon the proposed organization the name Audrain County, an incident of propitious omen to Democracy, being so called in honor of James H. Audrain, Democrat, Senator from the Eighth District, composed of Lincoln and Saint Charles counties.

The bill was signed by Governor John Miller, a "Jackson man," fourth governor of Missouri and became a law January 12, 1831. Owing to the provisions of the bill, an act authorizing the organization of the county was not approved until December 17, 1836.

Settled by families from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, most of whom had sojourned for a time in Kentucky, these stalwart pioneers brought with them into the new wilderness well defined political faiths and tenets and were fiercely partisan in matters pertaining to state and national elections. Loyalty to party leaders and pride in the achievements of those high in party ranks were then, as now, outstanding characteristics of Audrain County Democrats.

Benjamin Young, first settler, in his rude hut on Young's Creek, often was host to Thomas Hart Benton, who enjoyed not only the venison steak and roast wild turkey washed down with rye coffee and hard cider which were bountifully set forth, but found food for thought in the simple philosophy of the North Carolina woodsman and upon returning to the seat of government sent many public documents to Young, who although unable to read them, nailed them to the walls of his log cabin and pointed with pride to them as evidence of his friendship to the Great Missourian.

During the first decade of Audrain County's history, there was little of party politics in local affairs. However, in state and national politics during this time Democracy had able and fearless leaders in James Jackson, A. B. Tinsley, John Turner, J. C. Canterbury, Richard Lee, Dr. William H. Lee, Caleb Williams, Martin Oslin, John R. Crosswhite of the county seat, and others of more or less prominence in other parts of the county. Until 1854 the county was about evenly divided between the Democratic and Whig parties. At that time the Native American party effected an organization and from that period the Democratic party gradually became the dominant political organization of the county, which position it has continued to hold.

At the election of 1860 only one vote for Lincoln was cast in Audrain County. This was cast by L. B. Cudworth.

During the Civil War period there was the usual disruption of party politics which comes from cross voting within party bounds. Slavery, anti-slavery, secession and unionism together with the distaste of the average citizen to military rule extended to civil affairs, created an abnormal condition in Audrain County politics.

Many men in Audrain County in whose veins coursed the ancestral blood of the southland responded to its call and rallied under the flag of the Confederacy. The number has been estimated at between three hundred and five hundred.

In 1866, while all ex-Confederates and southern sympathizers were precluded from voting, Union Democrats were successful in electing county officials.

In 1870, while for the first time since the war, all of the people had a voice in the election, an echo of previous restraint still lingered and again only Union men were on the Democratic ticket which again was successful. Daniel H. McIntyre, elected prosecuting attorney in 1872, was the first ex-Confederate chosen for a county office after the Civil War. From then on many men who had ventured their respective lives and fortunes for the "Lost Cause" received county and state offices at the hands of the voters.

Down through the years the Democratic party has been in full control of county politics and has filled all county offices, save occasionally where a vacancy was filled by an appointee of a Republican governor.

Among those who have been prominent in the Audrain County Democratic organization may be named the following: A. J. Winscott, J. E. Sims, John M. Daniel, M. R. K. Biggs, E. S. Cave, A. J. Douglass, Judge Cook Groves, Judge J. A. Guthrie, John T. Ricketts, Dr. J. O. Terrill, John J. Steele, J. H. Sallee, W. W. Botts, J. N. Stephens, W. W. Harper, B. F. Dobyns, Charles G. Daniels, Sr., T. J. Williams, C. T. Jesse, D. M. Slonaker, Lute Diggs, F. H. Canada, Col. Green Clay, E. J. Shobe, F. B. DeTienne, Dr. E. D. Vandeventer, C. T. Peyton, Willard Potts, John W. Beagles, John D. Orear, C. E. Mayhall, C. M. Clay, Fred A. Morris, Dr. R. W. Berrey, Frank Hollingsworth, J. W. Mason, Dr. P. E. Coil, A. H. Whitney, W. W. Vivion, Orlando Worrell, Edwin C. Waters, W. H. Logan, Tom Rainey, Dr. W. E. Cornett, Quincy James, J. D. Sutton, G. B. Moore, C. B. Ellis, Dr. R. L. Alford, Martin Barrow, C. C. Bybee, O. G. Smith, Dr. W. K. McCall, Hume Long, John Fennwald. This list does not include the members of the present organization of whom mention will be made. Through

the splendid leadership and efficient work of these men and those whose cooperation they were able to enlist, Audrain County has furnished to the state and nation at every election a substantial majority, being one of the few counties in Missouri to successfully withstand the Hoover landslide of 1928.

The strength and importance of the Audrain County Democratic vote is evidenced by the fact that several times the county has been chosen for the opening of campaigns that were colorful and of the greatest importance. Within my memory are two such occasions. The beloved Champ Clark, whose name was to become a household word, uttered in admiration and respect throughout the old Ninth District and who rose to heights wherein the doors of the White House almost swung open to his entrance, opened his campaign for Congress in Laddonia, making his speech from the gallery of the old Laddonia Hotel, opposite the Chicago and Alton depot.

In 1922, the Democratic State Campaign Committee selected Mexico for the opening of the campaign which in the November election returned to the United States Congress one of the greatest American statesmen, Senator James A. Reed.

Audrain County Democracy has had frequent occasions to rejoice at the bestowal of high political honors upon its individual members. Among present and former resident Democrats who achieved distinction within their native state or the respective states of their adoption, as designated, may be mentioned C. Mortimer McIlhenny, Representative of Missouri at the Confederate Congress; Charles H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri; J. E. Hutton, Aylett H. Buckner, Congressmen; George B. McFarlane, Ernest S. Gantt, Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri; D. H. McIntyre, Attorney-General; J. McD. Trimble, "Gold Bug" candidate for Governor in 1896; Sam B. Cook, Secretary of State; Ove Pindall, Acting Governor of Arkansas; X. P. Wilfley, United States Senator; Howard A. Gass, State Superintendent of Schools; Amos A. Betts, Chairman Arizona Corporation Commission; John D. Orear, Consul to Bolivia; Howard Bickley, Judge Supreme Court of New Mexico; Alex Carter, delegate to Constitutional Convention, 1920; former State Senator Frank Hollingsworth, Chairman Democratic Campaign Speakers Bureau, 1926 and 1928; Col. Fred A. Morris, member of Governor Frederick D. Gardner's staff; W. Rufus Jackson, present postmaster of St. Louis.

The Fiftieth General Assembly of Missouri gave women the vote for President and Vice President of the United States. A call was made for an organization of women to be perfected in each of the counties of the state. Pursuant to the call the Audrain County Women's Democratic Central Committee organized as follows: Chairman, Alice Moss Ferris, Laddonia, Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Velma Fry Mexico; Mexico: Ward 1, Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn; Ward 2, Mrs. Lucy Vandeventer; Ward 3, Mrs. Velma Fry; Ward 4, Miss Carrie Kennan; North Salt River Township, Mrs. Flint, Molino; South Salt River Township, Mrs. Frank Waters, Mexico; Loutre Township, Mrs. C. C. Thompson, Benton City; Linn Township, Mrs. J. C. Diggs, Laddonia; Cuivre Township, Mrs. Will Gray, Farber; Wilson Township, Mrs. Leone Berry, Thompson; Saling Township, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, Clark.

At the congressional district meeting Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris, Laddonia, was elected one of the members from the Ninth District to the Women's Democratic State Committee.

It was with reluctance and timidity that the majority of Democratic women entered upon their political duties, but here and there were found a few valiant leaders, natural born crusaders who took upon their shoulders the work of polling women voters, beating down resistance to equal suffrage and holding Democratic party lines taut against the terrific onslaught of appeals to women voters as a class, which were instigated not only by the organization of the opposition but by various so called non-partisan groups.

Thus through the determined effort of a group of women, well-read in party principles, devotedly loyal to party ideals, Audrain County Democratic women emerged from a position of distrust and uncertainty into which they first were relegated by the male voters, into a place of acceptance to full fellowship in party councils. With the sentiment and the loyalty which were innate in woman there will eventually develop partisanship stronger than man has known.

The Democrats who were so fortunate as to have a part in directing the campaign which contributed to a glorious victory were those chosen in the party primary of 1932 as members of the Audrain County Democratic Central Committee, organized as follows: Chairman, Stewart L. Garner; Vice Chairman, Mrs. W. C. Stewart; Secretary, W. A. Debo; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Grafford.

A complete poll of the county was made and organizations were effected in each school district. In each voting precinct an automobile corps was formed to afford transportation to voters. School district meetings were held under the auspices of a local speakers bureau and numerous clubs were formed by young Democrats. As a result of the splendid work directed by Chairman Stewart L. Garner and Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Vice-Chairman, Audrain County gave to Franklin D. Roosevelt a majority of 5,264.

The Democratic Party has been fortunate to have the support of a strong Democratic press, which has contributed largely to the success of the organization both within the county and outstate. Democratic newspapers and editors are as follows: Laddonia Herald, Alice Moss Ferris; Mexico Ledger, L. M. White; Mexico Intelligencer, Raymond G. Holman; Vandalia Leader, F. B. DeTienne; Vandalia Mail, W. H. and Bruce McIntire.

Present members of the Audrain County Democratic Central Committee, of which Dr. P. E. Coil is chairman, are: Vandalia, 1st ward, Ogle Heim, Mrs. E. A. Irvine; Vandalia, 2nd ward, Kenneth Chasteen, Belle Butts; Farber, Garth Chase, Mrs. Edna McCann; Black, Timothy T. J. Parker, Mrs. E. W. Wallace; Crow, J. B. Jerman, Mrs. Ed Wright; Laddonia, C. L. Glass, Ida Yost; Beagles, Clyde H. Shoup, Miss Mary Botts; Rush Hill, J. B. Stuart, Grace Deveney; Edwards, Wm. J. Fennwald, Mary Gollon; Martinsburg, Ralph W. Taylor, Beatrice Winklemann; Benton City, W. H. Hutcherson, Mrs. J. D. Carter; Liberty, Charles Shoup, Mrs. Harry Piltoski; Union, L. E. Crews, Mrs. Jack Crum. Mexico, 1st ward, Ellsworth Green, Evelyn T. Pratt; Mexico, 2nd ward, J. Frank Jolley, Mrs. W. S. Eller; Mexico, 3rd ward, Paul E. Coil, Mrs. Jewell Null; Mexico, 4th ward, Fred Griffin, Mrs. M. R. Wise. Molino, F. J. Weaver, Miss Bertha Mundy; Burke, Mrs. Blessing Brown, Harold Groves; Gant, J. C. Flynt, Miss Althea McCarty; Thompson, W. H. Blythe, Mrs. Charles Tanner; Naylor, John P. O'Brien, Mrs. Orma E. Mackey; Rowena, W. H. Pulis, Mrs. J. P. Duncan; Saling Township, Chas. G. Stowers, Mrs. J. Ritchie Fountain, Mrs. W. B. Graves, Emmett L. Gorman.

The Republican historical sketch, following the Democratic account, so ably narrated by Mrs. Ferris, is given by Harry Householder, lifelong party member and worker, who has been Audrain County chairman since 1922, and party chairman for the Ninth Congressional District for several years. Mr. Householder's account proceeds as follows:

REPUBLICAN HISTORY IN AUDRAIN COUNTY

By Harry Householder

The first authentic account of the existence of a Republican party in Audrain County comes down to us from 1860 when L. B. Cudworth announced in an audible voice that he was casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln for president. His was the only vote cast in the county at that election for Lincoln. The election laws of that day prescribed that all votes for any candidate should be cast in that manner. The Australian ballot law providing for the secrecy of the ballot was enacted some years later.

The Republican party in the county has always been the minority party, in fact to such an extent that a Republican has never been elected to any office in the county, although a Republican judge, John S. Gatson of Vandalia, was elected in the eastern district of the county.

Nearly all the early settlers of the county were from Kentucky and Virginia, slave holding states, and they brought their slaves with them, and the non slave holders were in sympathy with their views on this question.

Most of the active Republicans during the Civil War era and for many years thereafter were soldiers in the Union army.

Their appearance at the polling places of that time was sometimes resented by their late opponents in arms, but no serious conflicts ever took place in the elections of that day.

The party increased in numbers gradually as the nutritious grasses and fertile soil of the county became better known, and this drew a large number of settlers from the northern and eastern states who almost without exception prospered in their new location. Among the number of those party members who wore the Blue were: J. B. Botkin, D. E. Shea, J. G. Head, Andrew Meyer, John Dahlem, L. Hopkins, R. H. Kernan, D. M. Roberts, Major R. E. Lawder, Jacob Freyer, W. E. Thompson. These last two, living in the eastern part of the county at this time, and T. T. Turley and W. H. Upham of Mexico, Mr. Turley passing on at nearly ninety years of age and Mr. Upham at the time of his death recently was past ninety, are last of the Union Army veterans. Every one of these and many others of their comrades in arms were prominently identified with the county's history, and with that of their party.

The greatest number of votes cast for any candidate before woman's suffrage were cast for Herbert Hadley, when he was elected governor in 1908, being 1772. The greatest number ever cast for any candidate was for Herbert Hoover in 1928, being 4141, lacking only 926 of the number cast for Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate of that year.

This record vote, however, was succeeded by much smaller ones in

1932 and 1936. Prophecies have been numerous and vociferous as to what the party's vote will be in the future, but we are giving the history of the party in the past, as that is all of any party, or any organization that can be called history. Anything pertaining to the future is merely conjecture.

The Republican party in the county has always been financed largely by not over a dozen men, who never wanted any office, but were Republicans from conviction, and believed that the theories and practices of government as enunciated in their party platforms, were for their country's best interests. Among those of this character who can be called to mind are Frank Freyer, Jas. Braden, Sr., Lavel Bruton, Judge Wilder (who was often called the bureau of information on account of so many disputes he was called on to settle; he was the father of C. A. Wilder, business man of Laddonia at the present time), E. C. Kennen, Dr. J. C. Parrish, W. W. Boyd (father of the Boyd Brothers of Vandalia who are prominent in every way in their community), A. C. Barnes of Mexico (father of Judge Clarence Barnes, Garrett and Latney Barnes), J. B. Botkin, Edward Gamble, L. M. Gamble, Chas. Householder, Joe Considine, Mrs. Frances Jacobi O'Meara, Lee Brown, J. J. F. Johnson, all of them real Republicans.

During the many years of Republican ascendancy, in which postmasterships were at the party's bestowal, many spirited conflicts within the party were fought, but after the lucky ones were named all was forgotten and they all lined up for the next battle with their Democratic opponents. The Republican postmasters who have served in Mexico, as near as available records show are as follows. Records are not to be found as to who was Postmaster from 1868 to 1876.

Samuel Grove, Republican, was named in 1876, followed by Geo. Poteet, John Saunders, E. C. Burkhardt, Wm. Treloar, Geo. H. Kunkel, E. S. Wilson, and L. M. Gamble.

Although always outnumbered, the Republican party in the county has kept up a strong party organization and has been a militant political body, undaunted in defeat and modest in victory.

Republican newspapers have been shortlived in Audrain county; small circulation and not much advertising have been their chief maladies. When the Spanish-American war was at an end and the boys all came back home to receive the plaudits due them, among the number was one H. P. Robbins, a Republican who tried hard to make a success of editing a Republican newspaper in Mexico. That he was unable to do so was through no fault of his, either in ability or lack of knowledge of the business, as he later was editorial writer for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Kansas City Journal-Post. He was a well educated man and a most forceful speaker.

However, there is a notable exception to this general rule. The Martinsburg Monitor, the only Republican newspaper now printed in the county, has been for many years, and is now, a great force in moulding public opinion on the vital issues of the day. Its editorials are most ably written and are always on a high plane. Its editors, Mrs. Frances Jacobi O'Meara and her brother William T. Jacobi, are among our very best citizens, and are up to the minute in everything pertaining to their profession.

AUDRAIN COUNTY ELECTION VOTE

The growth of interest in public affairs in Audrain County, as well as the growth in population, is shown in the comparative figures of the vote cast at elections, down through the years for which the complete figures are available.

For sixty years, the complete figures are available through the files of the Mexico Ledger, purchased by the late Col. R. M. White, in 1876.

In 1876, the total vote for president was 3112, with 2286 for Tilden, Democratic nominee, and 826 for Hayes, the Republican nominee, elected in that hectic and disputed campaign.

In 1932, the vote was the second largest in history, totaling 9338, or just treble the 1876 figure, with 7301 cast for F. D. Roosevelt, successful Democratic nominee, and 2037 for Herbert Hoover, Republican.

The vote was the largest to that date in 1920, the first year women voted for president, totaling 9341, with 5514 for James M. Cox, Democratic nominee, and 3827 for Warren G. Harding, Republican, elected president.

The vote for president, for governor, and for Congress, through the years, show Democratic majorities throughout. The complete figures follow:

Vote For President

Year	Democrat	Vote	Year	Republican	Vote
1876	Tilden	2286	1876	*Hayes	826
1880	Hancock	2422	1880	*Garfield	1105
1884	*Cleveland	3034	1884	Blaine	1554
1888	Cleveland	3152	1888	*Harrison	1506
1892	*Cleveland	3240	1892	Harrison	1408
1896	Bryan	3984	1896	*McKinley	1609
1900	Bryan	3477	1900	*McKinley	1436
1904	Parker	3006	1904	*Roosevelt	1454
1908	Bryan	3350	1908	*Taft	1733
1912	*Wilson	3332	1912	Taft	1360
				Roosevelt (p)	377
1916	*Wilson	3572	1916	Hughes	1741
1920	Cox	5514	1920	*Harding	3827
1924	Davis	5866	1924	*Coolidge	3125
1928	Smith	5067	1928	*Hoover	4141
1932	*Roosevelt	7301	1932	Hoover	2037
1936	*Roosevelt	7455	1936	Landon	2508

Vote For Governor

Year	Democrat	Vote	Year	Republican	Vote
1876	*Phelps	2261	1876	Finklenburg	834
1880	*Crittenden	2386	1880	Starkloff	993
1884	*Marmaduke	2943	1884	Ford (Fusion)	1530
1888	*Francis	3012	1888	Kimball	1581
1892	*Stone	3200	1892	Warner	1420
1896	*Stephens	3895	1896	Lewis	1623

1900	*Dockery	3472	1900	Flory	1443
1904	*Folk	3039	1904	Walbridge	1431
1908	Cowherd	3299	1908	*Hadley	1772
1912	*Major	3379	1912	McKinley	1330
1916	*Gardner	3525	1916	Lamm	1774
1920	Atkinson	5630	1920	*Hyde	3461
1924	Nelson	6087	1924	*Baker	3028
1928	Wilson	6006	1928	*Caulfield	3297
1932	*Park	7214	1932	Winter	2161
1936	*Stark	6752	1936	Barrett	3030

Vote For Congress

Year	Democrat	Vote	Year	Republican	Vote	Dist.
1876	*Buckner	2844	1876	No Repub. Op.		13
1878	*Buckner	1601	1878	Fagg	1095	13
1880	*Buckner	2380	1880	Haley	1437	13
				McNain (G. D.)		13
1882	*Buckner	1969	1882	Dandt	582	7
1884	*Hutton	3014	1884	Reynolds F.	1536	7
1886	*Norton	2384	1886	Edwards	935	7
1888	*Hutton	3106	1888	Martin	1549	7
1890	*Norton	2714	1890	Barnett	773	7
1892	*Clark	3122	1892	Morsey	1420	9
1894	Clark	2676	1894	*Treloar	1340	9
1896	*Clark	3899	1896	Treloar	1641	9
1898	*Clark	3198	1898	Shackelford	1142	9
1900	*Clark	3504	1900	Flagg	1422	9
1902	*Clark	2556	1902	Tubbs	941	9
1904	*Clark	3117	1904	Garber	1429	9
1906	*Clark	2898	1906	Garber	1156	9
1908	*Clark	3398	1908	Roy	1697	9
1910	*Clark	3328	1910	Roy	1348	9
1912	*Clark	3390	1912	Cole	1323	9
1914	*Clark	2897	1914	Brown	1131	9
				Meier (Prog.)	896	9
1916	*Clark	3632	1916	Cole	1667	9
1918	*Clark	2782	1918	Dyer	1242	9
1920	Clark	5770	1920	*Hukriede	3249	9
1922	*Cannon	4996	1922	Hukriede	1905	9
1924	*Cannon	6205	1924	Hackmann	2822	9
1926	*Cannon	4413	1926	Haenssler	1432	9
1928	*Cannon	6133	1928	Steinbeck	3091	9
1930	*Cannon	3638	1930	Hollman	941	9
1932	*Cannon	7429	1932	Manlove	2043	9
(Highest party totals among 13 candidates at large elected that year).						
1934	*Cannon	3271	1934	Voelkerding	914	9
1936	*Cannon	7194	1936	Schooley	2697	9

*Elected.

CHAPTER XXI

OTHER AUDRAIN COMMUNITIES

The principal Audrain County cities, Mexico, Vandalia, Laddonia and Martinsburg, have been discussed in this volume, in separate chapters. In addition, there are other smaller communities, all of which have made their contributions to the progressive history of Audrain.

FARBER

Farber, located five miles west of Vandalia, was laid off in 1872 by Silas W. Farber. This was shortly after the coming of the present Alton Railroad Company, on which it is located. It is also located on U. S. highway 54, a paved highway.

In Cuivre Township, its growth came early, and the community's welfare is based on its industrial resources, and agricultural surroundings.

Its population in 1890 was 272. After a small decrease to 247 in 1900, the population increased to 305 in 1910. The total was 363 in 1920, and 436 in 1930, the highest in history.

Farber for some years had a newspaper, the Farber Forum, with C. A. Davault as its publisher. For some years, too, it had a bank, the Farber Bank, organized in 1891. Lyman Osterhout was the first president, with A. E. Jenkins as cashier, and the first directors included Lyman Osterhout, J. W. Smith, N. H. Sutton, J. W. Northcutt, G. B. Kelly, A. M. Huntley, and George W. Chase. Later, M. R. K. Biggs was president for many years, with J. D. Sutton as cashier.

At present, the North American Refractories Company plant there, with R. H. Miller as superintendent, is the principal industry in the town. It employs scores of men, and its payrolls mean much to the community. This plant, and the North Missouri plant, east of the city, at which its citizens are also employed, utilize the underlying deposits of fire clay, which are valuable. Valued deposits of coal, mined for many years, also underlie the Farber area. C. W. Walters, Mr. Miller's predecessor as plant superintendent, was wellknown throughout the county.

The only consolidated school district in Audrain County is located at Farber, with James Griffith as superintendent, heading the capable faculty, and a modern school building, erected in the '20s, is also a community center.

The Depping and Tuepker general store at Farber today, is widely known. W. J. Crow has been postmaster there for many years. The hardware firm of D. A. Gray and D. R. Glynn, of some years ago, was wellknown. J. C. Gray, a veteran horseman, and his chestnut stallion, Star D, had a wide reputation in the saddle horse world.

RUSH HILL

Rush Hill, located five miles west of Laddonia, and ten miles northeast of Mexico, was laid out in 1881, and observed its fiftieth anniversary in 1931.

The founders of the town were Gustav Ruesch and William Preston Hill, and E. R. Locke, of Mexico, then assisting his father, B. L. Locke, in the county clerk's office, recalls their meeting in the courthouse to file the Village plat, at which time they agreed on the town's name by using both names of the founders, and Americanizing the Ruesch into Rush.

Rush Hill is located on the Alton Railroad, and had attained a population of 210 in 1890. In 1900 the total was 181, and had become 168 in 1910, 146 in 1920, and 149 in 1930.

The Bank of Rush Hill was formed there, in 1905, with W. E. Cornett as president, Frank Erdel, vice president; Charles L. Stewart, secretary; J. W. Rogers, cashier; and H. L. Smith, B. C. Torbert, and Gaither Berry, trustees. Charles L. Stewart was later president, with E. A. Feutz as cashier.

The town is also located on a hard surfaced road, Route B, connecting with U. S. 54, a paved highway, three miles south.

BENTON CITY

Benton City is an incorporated village, six miles southeast of Mexico. It is located on the Wabash Railway, and on a hard surfaced highway, Route A in Audrain County.

When the North Missouri Railroad was built, during the '50s, as predecessor to the present Wabash system, a station was located there under the name of Jeftown, in honor of Jefferson F. Jones of "Kingdom of Callaway" fame, who lived a short distance south of there in Callaway County, and had been helpful in the locating of the railroad.

A plat of the town was later filed, in 1881, by James S. Rollins. The community became an important shipping point for grain and live stock, and an elevator is maintained there.

The Citizens Bank of Benton City, still doing a helpful community service, was organized there on March 3, 1906. The capital stock was \$10,000, and J. J. F. Johnson was president, with C. A. James, cashier. In 1937, the president is E. W. Rockwell. W. H. Coil is cashier, and W. H. Hutcherson is vice president.

Benton City attained its highest population in 1910, when 233 persons resided there. Other totals, by decades: 1930, 120; 1920, 130; 1900, 116; 1890, 109; 1880, 64.

THOMPSON

Thompson, located three miles west of Mexico, on the Chicago and Alton and Wabash Railways, and state highway No. 22, has never been incorporated, but for years was an important trading center, and shipping point for grain and live stock.

It has a postoffice, from which rural routes serve the western part of the county, and for many years had a bank and numerous store buildings. It still has a population of about 100 persons, and there are several stores that do a thriving business.

HISTORY MAKERS, AND HOMEMAKERS, TOO



MR. and MRS. GEORGE H. UTTERBACK
Vandalia Pioneers



MR. and MRS. BERNARD FENNEWALD
Prominent in Martinsburg History



The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is still in the making. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and that its history is still in the making.



The third is the fact that the United States is a free nation, and that its history is still in the making.

OTHER VILLAGES

Other present day villages are Molino, nine miles north of Mexico, and Worcester, fifteen miles northeast of the county seat. Molino for a time was the northern terminus of the Mexico, Santa Fe and Perry Traction Company and Electric Line, starting at Mexico. Worcester was formerly on the Hannibal dirt road.

A PIONEER FAMILY OF MISSOURI

By Miss Linnie Allison

In 1820, Malinda Samuel was married to her cousin, John Sullinger, at her home near Frankford, Ky. In 1822, they, with two families of neighbors, the Kennans and the Wrights, decided to move to Missouri. The Sullingers, with their one child, Giles Slaughter Sullinger, moved west in a carriage, swung on leather bands to take the place of springs. The remains of that old carriage were in the Hisey Livery Stable when it was on the corner, where the Liberty Theatre now stands. Their negroes and household goods came in wagons and driving the stock.

The three families came together and each bought land, on which they built their homes, on adjoining farms, about 7 miles from Columbia. There, two more children were born in the Sullinger family, Martha Frances in 1825, and Jas. Presley in 1827, three months after his father's death, which was caused by an accident. Malinda Sullinger was left with the care of her own three young children, a farm and 3 families of negroes. In spite of her youth, she took up her responsibilities and carried them through bravely and successfully. They continued to live in Boone County until her children were grown. Her daughter had married Dr. Nathaniel Allison in 1844. Because of her son Giles' urging, she then left her farm, in the care of Uncle Isaac, a former slave who had served her so faithfully as overseer. She gave him his freedom and that of his wife and children, with 40 acres of her farm, which included the family burying ground. This he cared for, and on that farm his descendants still live and care for it. Uncle Isaac cultivated her farm until she was able to make a good sale of it. She thus put into practice her belief in the gradual emancipation of the slaves. She did not believe it right to sell her slaves, and took them all to Mexico, hiring out those not needed for the use of the family. Her eldest son, Giles, took up a section of land in Audrain County, which at that time was selling for 25c per acre. He was developing this land, when he was drowned while swimming in the creek east of the Missouri Military Academy.

The only house they could rent when they reached Mexico in 1845 was a small one on the corner where the Coatsworth Office now stands, on North Jefferson Street. On the opposite corner, facing Love Street, was the Morris Tavern.

Later, Dr. Allison rented a larger house where the Spence house now stands, on East Monroe Street. His eldest son, Jas. W. Allison, was born in Boone County, his second son Giles S. Allison was born in this house. Mrs. Sullinger and her sons built a house on South Olive Street near where Miss Mary Sullinger now lives.

Much later Mr. S. P. Emmons bought this place and lived there for years. As contrast to present real estate values in Mexico, is an offer made to Dr. Allison. All the property on the south side of East Monroe Street extending from the Spence place to Fredendall & Wilkins corner was offered him for \$600 cash and a white horse owned by the Allison. Not having a financier's vision Dr. Allison did not accept the offer, not thinking the property worth that much.

Later he bought property on South Jefferson Street, extending from North of Liberty Street (which was not then opened, west of Jefferson Street) South to what was once Judge Buckner's home, then west from Jefferson to beyond where the old North Missouri Railroad station stood. On this property, about where the Liberty Theatre stands, he built a home, at that time the largest house in Mexico.

When the Railroad Company was planning the road, Dr. Allison went up and down the proposed route making speeches to help procure the right of way. When they came to the Eastern limits of Mexico the engineers favored taking the route north of town—now owned by the Santa Fe, as a possible route for their line from Kansas City to St. Louis. To keep them from doing this, which would have left the growing town well to the south, Dr. Allison gave them a right of way through his property from Jefferson Street west to beyond where the station was afterwards built. The Railroad Company said they were going to give him a life pass, but never did. The house on Jefferson Street was afterwards burned, and later Dr. Allison built the home on North Jefferson Street where he died in 1895, having practiced medicine, with great success, in Audrain County for over 50 years. He and his wife were charter members in the Mexico Presbyterian Church.

The friends and neighbors left in Boone County later moved to Mexico. Judge W. H. Kennan coming first, as a young man, to practice law. The Wright family much later. Their descendants are now there, Miss Nannie Wright and her sisters, also Mrs. Wm. Mason and her children, and her brother, Churchill Kennan. Through all the years these families were devoted friends, and have been substantial citizens of Mexico from an early period in its history.

CHAPTER XXII

NOTED FOR ITS STABILITY

"It is with much pride that we can refer to the hundred years of development that has been experienced in Audrain County and the substantial growth and development of the city of Mexico to one of the most important commercial and marketing centers in the state of Missouri. To review some of the possessions of Mexico as shown at this time is to get a proper insight into every phase of potentiality and evidences of accomplishments. Every resident of this city and county should feel proud of the fact that the growth has been so substantial. The period of reverses which has been experienced has been weathered in a manner to reflect credit on the population for their right psychology and determined efforts. The history of Audrain county shows that every period of distress has been met and conquered just as the city and county have done throughout the last five years which has placed it in the class of one of the best communities in the entire middle west."

These words are those of Mayor Gus T. Graham, as Mexico observed the one hundredth anniversary of its founding, in 1936. And Mayor Graham had good and sufficient reasons to feel proud of the century of accomplishments of the city over whose affairs he presided as chief executive.

From pioneer beginnings, its founders, and earlier citizens, had builded so well, and ably, and so permanently, that today, the county seat of Audrain County points with pride to many things.

Factually, some of the things of which Mexico is justly prideful, as it begins the second one hundred years of its history, are these:

A population, Chamber of Commerce census of 1935, 8721.

Two banks, two skeet clubs, two theatres, two bottling plants, three modern hotels, a municipal airport, a modern dairy plant, a municipal athletic field, the Continental Bag Factory, a \$150,000 county hospital, two up to date tourist parks, an ice cream and butter factory, a motorized fire department, the Western Stove Lining Works, an organized Social Service Association, a Rotary and a Kiwanis Club, a \$100,000 postoffice building, an up to date telephone system, a well equipped Carnegie library, the International Shoe Company Factory, two large sales of saddle horses yearly.

Four sales stables for fine saddle and show horses, the finest photographer's studio in the state, a \$300,000 high school on an 88-acre site, \$200,000 in public school improvements, a boating and fishing club with bathing facilities, one of the finest new bottling plants in the state, the state King's Daughters home for aged women, the factory of the Continental Banking Supply Co., a live Mexico Civic Club with Col. E. Y. Burton as paid secretary, a weekly community sale, largest in Central Missouri, three auditoriums with a total seating capacity of 3000, Lake Kiwanis and public bathing beach with safety guards, two of the largest chicken hatcheries in

the United States, air conditioning in two theatres, 2 restaurants, 2 banks and several offices, a supervised, well equipped public playground in Hardin Park, a fine system of farm-to-market roads leading into the city, sewage disposal plant equipment costing approximately \$100,000.

The Mexico Refractories Company plant, with new modern tunnel kiln added to the first such unit in 1935.

Fine game fishing in the streams and lakes surrounding the city.

Mexico and Audrain County recognized as the center of the saddle horse world.

Mexico recognized as the center of the fire clay industry of the nation, having three large plants in this city.

The following churches: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Episcopalian, Catholic, Christian Science, Holiness and Lutheran.

One of the best and most progressive public school systems in the United States.

The Missouri Military Academy for boys, and St. Brendan's parochial school.

A National Guard battery with \$100,000 of equipment and modern armory. Major W. Rodes Jesse, ranking battalion officer, is a former battery commander, and Capt. Ross Ferris is the present commander of Battery B.

A large modern ice plant, large flour mill and elevators.

A public utility company that supplies the city with electricity, water, ice, gas and heat, and supplies electricity to many surrounding towns.

Improved roads into Mexico being built each year. Federal Highway No. 54, state highways No. 22 and 15, all paved or hard surfaced.

Three main trunk lines and a branch line of railroads with 15 passenger trains into the city daily.

Audrain County leadership in the state of Missouri in the production of oats, and soybeans, and ranking among the leaders in the production of wheat, corn, wool and poultry.

Many fine herds of blooded cattle and swine, to say nothing of the saddle horses being raised here.

Mexico's business houses among the finest and most progressive in Missouri.

Two daily newspapers, two weekly newspapers, a publishing company and four job printing plants.

Three of the strongest Masonic bodies in the state—Hebron Lodge No. 354 A. F. and A. M., Mexico Royal Arch Chapter and Crusade Commandery No. 23.

Twenty miles of brick paved streets and many other hard surfaced and oiled residence streets.

Recognition as the city where the first \$1,000 trotting and pacing racing stakes were offered; where the first \$1000 and \$1500 saddle horse show rings were held.

Two modern natatoriums. A modern laundry. Large greenhouse, eleven garages.

A country club equipped with fine nine hole golf course, bathing beach and clubhouse.

Five large poultry houses, that do over a million dollars worth of business yearly.

Thirty-two buses daily, most of them transcontinental, and others local with transcontinental connections. Modern bus station.

The A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, largest individually owned plant in the world.

Officers of the city, in addition to Mayor Graham, included, in the Centennial Year, the following officials:

Mayor Pro-tem	W. R. Maddox
Councilmen of First Ward.....	G. L. Tomlinson; W. R. Gorrell
Councilmen of Second Ward.....	J. L. Coil; E. J. Gibbs
Councilmen of Third Ward.....	W. R. Maddox; B. T. Crawford
Councilmen of Fourth Ward	J. W. Howard; S. J. Sanford
City Collector	J. W. Lee
City Clerk	Howard Summers
Treasurer	J. F. Cooper
City Attorney	George P. Adams
Judge of City Police Court	C. T. Powell
Chief of Police	Robert W. Baker
City Police	L. P. McIntyre
City Police	James Beatty
City Police	John Potts
City Police	Charles Johnson
City Police	Gus Howard
City Physician	Dr. J. F. Harrison
City Engineer	Moss M. Edwards
Fire Chief and Driver	Roy Barnett
Fire Plugman	Tom Barnett
Street Commissioner	Virgil Stuart
Cemetery Sexton	D. C. Owen
Operator of Septic Tank	Dennis Fecht

The Carnegie Public Library above referred to, with more than 16,000 volumes on its shelves, and hundreds of reader-patrons daily, is the present day fulfillment of the promise of the first library movement, that dates back thirty years, to 1906.

It was in that year the late Col. R. M. White corresponded with the Carnegie Corporation, and secured all information about how to get a Carnegie library. Later that year, when the Mexico Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded, the Civic Improvement Committee of the order, with Mrs. S. P. Emmons as chairman, did other work on behalf of the library movement.

Three years later, the Federation of Women's Clubs was founded and the women started work in earnest to secure a public library.

The late J. F. Llewellyn offered rooms above his drug store, and with donated books, the library was opened, in 1909.

The women's clubs continued work to have the Carnegie Library proposition submitted to the people, and when the council and Mayor approved the plan, it was voted on, receiving a favorable vote.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn donated the site for the Carnegie Library, and it was erected in 1913. The city agreed to maintain it, and a 4 mill tax maintains it, and adds to its facilities, to this day.

At the cornerstone laying, on July 28, 1913, copies of the Ledger, Intelligencer, and Message, catalogues of the Mexico Public Schools, the Missouri Military Academy, and Hardin College, were placed in the corner stone, with a copy of the ordinance placing the library proposition before the people, a copy of Mrs. S. P. Emmons' address on the history of the library movement in Mexico, an Indian nickel of 1913, a Canadian penny of 1863, and a Bible, termed by Mr. Llewellyn as the "capstone of literature, learning, morality, good society, and social order."

Miss Esther Houston was the first librarian, in 1909. In 1911, Miss Esther Norris, now Mrs. C. E. Leeper, succeeded her. Miss Tine Houston succeeded as librarian in 1913, and has since served faithfully in that capacity, 22 years of this time in the new building, to which the library was moved in 1914.

Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn has served capably as chairman of the library board since Mr. Llewellyn's death, in 1917, and members of the board are Dr. A. A. Wallace and L. B. Hawthorne, its senior members, Mrs. Anna Arnold, Miss Emma McPheeters, Mrs. W. C. Blattner, Dr. H. C. Brashear, and Mitchell White.

Today, Mexico's business and professional directory includes many long established firms, and well and favorably known family names are included therein. Too, there are numerous newer firms and faces, taking their places along with the older and longer established institutions, to have a part in the history of the second century of Audrain County.

This roster, almost complete, composes the following classified business and professional directory:

Abstractors: Audrain County Abstract Co.; Agricultural Implements: Farm Equipment Co., Felgar Hardware Co., James A. Hughes; Air Conditioning Equipment: Badaracco Appliance Co.; Ambulance Service: Arnold Funeral Home, McPheeters Bros., H. A. Precht & Son; Architects: Ben C. Elliott; Attorneys: Clarence A. Barnes, J. M. Bone, Jr., W. W. Botts, Marion S. Francis, W. Wallace Fry, Hollingsworth & Francis, Rodgers, Buffington & Adams, E. A. Shannon, A. C. Whitson; Automobile Companies: Carroll-O'Brien Motor Co., Carter Motor Co., Gorrell Motor Co., Carter Motor Co., Pearl Motor Co., Ryland Motor Co., Walker's Garage; Automobile Equipment: Dormer's Auto Supply, Enslen Auto Parts Co., Hildebrand Auto Parts; Automobile Parts: Mexico Auto Salvage; Automobile Service: Carroll-O'Brien Motor Co., Del Cragan, Gorrell Motor Co., H. & H. Motor Co., Bill Hollingsworth, Melson Service Station, Miller Battery & Electric, Roberson's Service Station, Walker's Garage.

Bags: Continental Bag Co.; Bakers: Bell Bakeries, Pearl Baking Co.; Bank Supplies: Continental Bank Supply Co., Midwest Bank Supply Co.; Banks: First National Bank, Mexico Savings Bank; Batteries: Roberson's Service Station, Gorrell Motor Co., Miller Battery & Electric; Beauty Parlors: Mrs. Melvin Amick, Barnes Vanitee Shop, Cash Beauty Shop, Crystal Beauty Shop, Dainty Beauty Shop, Geneva's Beauty Shop, Halliburton Beauty Shoppe, Hoxsey Beauty Shop, C. F. Johnson Barber & Beauty Shoppe, Melinger Sisters Beauty Shoppe, Merle Beauty Shop, Mitzi Beauty Shoppe, Ritz Beauty Shoppe, South Side Beauty Shoppe; Beer, Wholesale: Wetterau Grocer Co., Mexico Fruit Co.; Blacksmiths: J. M. Haskell, C. W. Cash; Bottlers:

Coca Cola Bottling Co., Dent Bottling Works; Bricks: A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico Refractories Co.; Building Materials: W. A. Hendrix Coal Co.; Bus Lines: Finley-Shotwell Bus Lines, Greyhound Lines.

Cafes: Blatz Inn, Dixie Inn, Dobyons Bros. Cafe, Mark Twain Cafe, Miller Cafe, North Side Cafe, Promenade Inn, Rock Garden, Tony's Tavern, West End Cafe; Charitable Institutions: King's Daughters Home; Chiropractors: J. C. Jones; Christian Science Practitioners: Ella I. Morey; Cleaners: Carter's Cleaners, R. L. Harris, Hudson The Cleaner, Paramount Cleaners & Dyers; Clothing: Hagan Clothing Co., R. L. Harris, Hudson The Cleaner, S. & N. Phillip; Coal: Dickerson Coal Co., Guthrie & Son, Oliver Hendrix, W. A. Hendrix Coal Co., Peterson Coal Co., B. A. Powell Concrete & Coal Co., S. J. Sanford; Collection Agencies: Mexico Adjustment Co. and Credit Bureau; Creameries: Hassen Bros., New Hope Farm Creamery Co.

Dentists: Kelly R. Bragg, Minter K. Bragg, F. W. Cone, H. S. Daniel, R. C. Humphrey, D. T. Moore, W. L. Reed; Department Stores: Fredendall & Wilkins Store, Koslow's Bernice Shoppe, Mattingly Bros. Stores Co., Montgomery Ward, J. C. Penney Co., Ragsdale's Dept. Store; Dressmakers: Sewe & Sewe Shop; Druggists: Alamo Drug Co., Jesse Drug Store, Lawrence Pharmacy, Marlow's Drug Store, Standard Drug Co., Zim's Rexall Store; Dry Goods: A. O. Adams; Electrical Service: Harry T. Chapline Co., Reed Electric Co.; Express: Railway Express Agency.

Filling Stations: Continental Oil Co., Crockett Service Station, Diamond Service Station, O. M. Dunn, Jones & Sterner Service Station, Laffoon Service Station, Mayer's Service Station, Mrs. J. W. Niederschulte Service Station, Fred Pearl Service Station, Skelly Oil Co., Thomas & Talley Service Station; Florists: C. C. Wonneman & Sons; Fruit: Mexico Fruit Co.; Furniture Manufacturers: Emmons Mfg. Co.; Furniture, Retail: Morris Furniture Store, H. Richards & Sons, Mexico Hardware Co.

Glass: Cook Paint & Varnish Co., L. McF. Gamble Paint & Glass Store, Jesse Drug Store; Grain: Producers Grain Co., Pollock Mill & Elevator Co.; Grocers, Retail: Worth Allen, Bomar's Grocery, Brown's Market, Calhoun West End Grocery, Crockett Grocery, Day's Grocery, Dermody Grocery, Divers Market, Eckenberger & Dent, T. L. Gladney, A. D. Hamilton, T. E. Harrison, Jones East End Grocery, Mackie's Market, Ed Moore, Moore's Grocery, Fred A. Morris, Mosley Grocery, Nichols-Helwig Grocery, Null's Grocery, Poole & Creber, Quisenberry Grocery, Robertson's Market, Smith Bros., Ray W. Smith, Standhardt's Grocery, W. H. Sword, Temple Stevens Grocery, Wright's Grocery; Grocers, Wholesale: Wetterau Grocer Co., General Grocer Co.

Hardware: Mexico Hardware & Furniture Co., Richards & Sons; Hatcheries: Smith Bros. Hatcheries, Smith Chickeries; Heating: Badaracco Appliance Co.; Hospitals: Audrain Hospital, Missouri Military Academy Hospital; Hotels: Hoxsey Hotel, Jefferson Hotel.

Ice: Mo. Power & Light Co.; Ice Cream: Weber Ice Cream Co; Insurance: J. Garrett Barnett, R. B. Cauthorn & Son, T. E. Hook, Kansas City Life Ins. Co., Mexico Adjustment Co. & Credit Bureau, J. C. Mundy, Northeast Mutual Ins. Assn., Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Fred F. Peck, J. R. Rodes Ins. Agency, State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co., W. R. Thompson, L. E. Worner; Investments: Farm & Home Savings & Loan Assn.; Jewelers:

Pilcher Jewelry Co., R. D. Worrell Jewelry Co.; Justice of Peace Courts: Frank E. Eller, Egbert Miller.

Ladies' Ready to Wear: Budget Shop, Nifty-Thrifty Dress Shop, Waggoner's Women's Apparel; Laundries: Crown Laundry Co.; Liquors, Retail: Chet's Liquor Store; Livery Stables: John T. Hook, Lee Bros., Mexico Community Sales Co.; Loans: Central Loan Corp., W. J. Sannebeck, J. E. Sterner; Lumber: Coatsworth Lumber Co., LaCrosse Lumber Co.

Machine Shops: Thos. Shire Welding & Machine Shop; Meat Markets: T. E. Harrison, Home Killed Meat Market, McGee's Home Killed Meats, Moore's Grocery; Millinery: Miss Clara Jurgensen; Milling: W. W. Pollock Milling & Elevator Co.

News Dealers: Gentle's News Agency; Newspapers: The Intelligencer, Ledger Office; Notions: Scott Five & Ten Cent Store, Woolworth Co.; Nurses: Cora L. Darrah.

Optometrists: E. J. Gibbs, Pilcher Jewelry Co; Osteopathic Physicians: H. A. Gorrell, H. I. Nesheim, Helen A. Rohweder, R. W. Van Wyngarden; Paint: Cook Paint & Varnish Co., L. McF. Gamble Paint & Glass Co., LaCrosse Lbr. Co.; Photographers: B. M. Bush, Alfred Larsen; Physicians & Surgeons, M. D.: S. C. Adams, H. C. Brashear, Paul E. Coil, H. J. Ector, R. T. Gibbs, Fred Griffin, J. F. Harrison, J. F. Jolley, Karl E. Maneval, Harry F. O'Brien, N. R. Rodes, G. F. Toalson, R. S. Williams; Pipe Lines: Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Sinclair Refining Co.; Plumbers: C. P. Berger, C. J. Dudley, W. F. Murphy; Poultry: J. M. Burchfield & Son; Printers: W. W. Jackman Printing Co., Kehl's, Missouri Printing & Publishing Co.; Produce: Black Produce Co., R. S. Buchanan Co., J. M. Burchfield & Son, W. L. Davenport, Swift & Co.

Radio Service: Badaracco Appliance Co., Brown Radio & Electric Co., DeLaporte Radio Co.; Radios: Brown Radio & Electric Co., DeLaporte Radio Co., Badaracco Appliance Co., Sannebeck Music Co.; Real Estate: Walter Adams, Dan H. Cauthorn, Gallaher & Strief; Refrigeration, Electric: Badaracco Appliance Co., Brown Radio & Electric Co., DeLaporte Radio Co., Montgomery Ward; Restaurants: Brown's Cafe, Jefferson Tea Room, Royal Cafe, Tiger Inn.

Schools, Beauty Culture: Mexico Beauty Academy; Shoes: International Shoe Co., Steinman Shoe Store, Wilkins Bros. Shoe Co.; Stove Linings: Western Stove Lining Works.

Taxicabs: Eight-Two-Eight Taxi, Ham's Taxi, Jefferson Hotel Taxi, Kamps Taxi, Piper Taxi Co.; Tea Rooms: Jefferson Tea Room; Telegraph Companies: Western Union Telegraph Co.; Telephone Companies: Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.; Theatres: Liberty Theatre; Tinnars: J. E. Lowry, Garrett & Son; Transfer: Dodson Truck Service, A. L. Hendrix, J. L. O'Brien Transfer Co.; Truck Lines: Dodson Truck Service, J. L. O'Brien Transfer Co., Orscheln Bros. Truck Line Inc., Toedebusch Transfer Co., Wenger Truck Co.; Typewriter Repairing: H. R. Kehl; Typewriters: C. F. Kehl's.

Upholsterers: McClary Upholstery Co.

Veterinarians: P. C. Lahs, G. W. McIntyre.

Wallpaper: Cook Paint & Varnish Co., W. L. Craddock & Son, Prussing Wall Paper Store, A. B. Smith; Washing Machines: Maytag Store, Badaracco

Appliance Co.; Welding: Joe B. Daniel Repair Shop; Windmills: Joe B. Daniel Repair Shop.

The organization and civic directory, for the county seat, too, includes these present day contributors of time, energy, and effort to the continuing progress and advancement of their home community:

Mexico Civic Club: Col. E. Y. Burton, manager; Fred Locke Morris, chairman; E. O. Lawrence, Lowell Hagan, Glen Mutti and O. P. James, advisory committee. Rotary Club: Ralph Coatsworth, president. Red Cross: A. Gorrell, chairman. Boy Scouts: A. S. Mortimer, district chairman. Kiwanis Club: John T. Hook, president. Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Miss Mary Leah Carter, president. Junior Chamber of Commerce: Ellsworth Green, president. Junior C. of C. Girls Auxiliary: Mrs. Henry Byler, president.

James Bledsoe Post, American Legion: The Rev. J. D. Randolph, commander. Veterans of Foreign Wars: Harry Callison, commander. Young Democratic Club: James E. Sterner, Jr., president. Young Republican Club: Oscar Erdel, president. County Federal Relief Agencies: County Agent, Glen Mutti. Soil Improvement Board: Clyde Ellis, president. Extension Board: Lon C. Ware, chairman. Rural Electrification Board: C. H. Chapline, chairman. Home Economics Council: Mrs. J. Lewis Berry, chairman. Drouth Committee: Leonard Mundy, chairman.

Audrain MFA, B. B. Littrell, president. WPFA, Mrs. Lawrence Davis, president. Junior MFA, Mrs. Nannie Branstetter, leader. Clover and Prosperity Association, E. W. Rockwell, chairman. King's Daughters Circles, Helping Hand, Mrs. Gordon Gilman, president; Whatsoever, Mrs. S. H. Richards, president. Demolays: Carl Stansberry, Master Counselor. League of Women Voters: Mrs. O. P. James, president.

Women's Church organizations: Baptist Missionary Union, Mrs. Ed C. Offutt, president; Christian Council, Mrs. J. F. Jolley, president; Methodist Missionary Society, Miss Carrie Edwards, president; Presbyterian Stoddert Auxiliary, Mrs. Dave Williams, president. Women's Patriotic organizations: Daughters American Revolution, Mrs. Jeter Crews, Regent; Daughters American Colonists, Mrs. B. M. Bush, Regent; United Daughters Confederacy, Mrs. J. W. Lee, president.

Parent-Teachers Circles: Council, Mrs. Marshall Pratt, president; High School, Mrs. P. C. Ekern, president; Eugene Field, Mrs. Thomas Chapman, president; McMillan, Mrs. Clark Gibbs, president. Music Clubs: Monday Music Club, Mrs. J. S. Carr, president; Orpheus Club, Mrs. A. L. Bert, president. Mexico Gun Club: Floyd Smith, president. Elmwood Cemetery Association, Mayor Gus T. Graham, president.

Modern Woodmen of America, Ward Weatherald, Counsel. Women's Literary Clubs: Wednesday Club, Mrs. C. R. Stribling, president; Chautauqua Circle, Mrs. John Barclay, president. Women's Fraternal groups: P. E. O., Mrs. H. P. French, president; Eta Upsilon Gamma alumnae, Mrs. T. B. Lumpkin, president; Beta Sigma Omicron alumnae, Mrs. H. B. Plunkett, president; Rebekahs, Mrs. Ben Langenbach, Noble Grand; Women's Benefit Ass'n., Mrs. Ray See, president; Royal Neighbors of America, Mrs. Mellie Getty, president.

Churches: Baptist, Lawrence Fitzgerald, pastor; Christian, J. Barbee Rob-

ertson, pastor; Methodist, J. D. Randolph, pastor of the Mexico Church; Rev. W. C. Russell, pastor Mexico Circuit; Rev. J. B. Douglass presiding elder; Presbyterian, Addison A. Wallace, pastor; St. Brendan's, Catholic, P. D. Gavan, pastor; St. John's Lutheran, Theodore Karstensen, pastor; Assembly of God, Russell Thompson, pastor. School Board: Alan Coatsworth, president; Mrs. O. P. James, Mrs. P. J. Null, W. S. Eller, J. W. Buffington, D. H. Kreutzer.

And the 1937 county directory shows the public officials to include: Presiding Judge of the County Court, J. A. Edwards; E. G. Apel, Associate Judge, Eastern District; A. M. Gorman, Associate Judge Western District. County Clerk: T. C. Cauthorn; Fred Kent, deputy. Circuit Clerk: Austin Lewis; Miss Elizabeth Earle Carter, deputy. Recorder: Ross Ewing; Miss Anna Maud Duffy, deputy; Superintendent of Schools: C. W. Mackey.

Collector and Ex-officio Treasurer: F. Edwin Pollard; Joe Hatcher, deputy; Probate Judge: J. D. Greer, Mrs. Ellsworth Green, deputy. Surveyor: Moss Edwards. Assessor: Baker Barnes. Sheriff: Paul Hammett; Ogle Heim and Edgar Hamlett, deputies. Prosecuting Attorney: Latney Barnes. United States Commissioner: A. C. Whitson. Representative: Suggett Edwards. Public Administrator: W. S. Eller. Hospital Board: Frank Hollingsworth, chairman; Mrs. A. P. Green, J. Ray Brown, J. N. Livingston.

Old Age Assistance Commission: J. E. McPheeters; Mrs. W. W. Botts; A. L. Alford. Audrain Highway Commission: Fred A. Morris, chairman; W. H. White, Byron Reed, Pete Erdel, Jr. Democratic Central Committee: Dr. P. E. Coil, chairman. Republican Central Committee: Harry Householder, chairman. Superintendent Public Welfare: Charles F. Clark.

The Audrain-Mexico Centennial year, 1936, was the sixtieth birthday for the telephone, the first words having been spoken over a telephone by Alexander Bell, on March 10, 1876. The first telephone exchange was built in Mexico in 1884, eight years later by J. A. Glandon, who was at that time the local express agent. The first manager was George D. Kennedy. The exchange was not permanent at that time, closing a year later, in 1885.

Original subscribers of the exchange were C. W. Baker, real estate office and residence; Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, City of Mexico, R. H. Fowler, R. E. Hisey, Jacobus and Blum, H. Jacobson, George D. Kennedy, J. M. Marmaduke, Macfarlane and Trimble, attorneys; J. M. Menefee, furniture store and residence; Mexico Savings Bank, Mexico Southern Bank, W. H. Miller, livery stable; William Pollock and Company, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, Western Union Telegraph Company, Windsor Hotel.

In 1892, the present exchange was started in Mexico by E. D. Graham, later mayor, and his two sons, Charles R. and Gus T. Graham, Mexico's Centennial Mayor. They built, owned and operated the exchange. At the time the Exchange was opened there were 48 telephones in service, with four employees. The employees were E. D. Graham, Chas. R. Graham and Gus T. Graham and Miss Valley Bush. In 1901 the Exchange was purchased by R. V. Montague & Co., and operated under the name of the Mexico Telephone Company, with R. V. Montague President, E. L. Cass, Local Manager, Lloyd Addis, lineman and Alex Gamble, trouble shooter.

In 1911, the Mexico Telephone Company was purchased by the Bell Company, and the name was changed to The Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co. The Long Distance office was at that time moved to the local office,

and remained there until the present building was completed in 1912. In 1913 E. L. Cass was transferred to Lancaster, Mo., and Gus T. Graham was made local Manager.

Miss Edith Gary, Cashier, resigned in 1914, and was married to W. T. Griganza. Miss Grace Armstrong was transferred from the traffic department to the business office as cashier. Mr. Graham resigned in October, 1914, and W. S. Gallamore of Fayette was made local manager and wire chief. Mr. Gallamore resigned in 1920. In 1922 J. G. Sigler was transferred to Mexico as local manager and remained one year. Since that time the office has been handled by the cashier under the supervision of the District Manager. J. M. Carroll, of Moberly, is the district manager.

The Mexico exchange now has a total of 2100 telephones, and the long distance service makes it possible to connect with practically every one of the 40,000,000 telephones in the United States.

Perhaps the most recent major fire in Mexico history was the burning of the Hamilton Apartments, formerly the Windsor or Clarkson Hotel, on December 27, 1933, with loss estimated at \$50,000. This conflagration recalled other destructive fires, with perhaps the burning of the historic Ringo Hotel, built in 1866, on April 19, 1918, as the most noted in county seat annals. The loss at that time was near a \$200,000 figure.

The Ferris Grand Opera House burned on January 21, 1913, and the New Grand Opera House on the present Gorrell Motor Company site, on April 29, 1927. The Greer Building, then the Central Hotel, was destroyed by fire, on April 12, 1913, less than a month after the Ferris Grand fire. The Buckner Building fire occurred on July 28, 1916, and the Tatlow Building burned two days later. The Barth Building, on the north side of the square, burned on May 23, 1934.

On December 26, 1882, the frame buildings on the south side of the courthouse square, on the site of the first courthouse, were destroyed by fire, and were replaced by brick structures. On Saturday, August 29, 1880, another historic day, the famous P. T. Barnum circus visited Mexico, showing on the Landon Craig Fairgrounds, now Woodlawn Place, and a violent wind-storm destroyed the circus tent. Fifty sail makers were recruited to make repairs, when the tents were blown to carpet rags, according to newspaper accounts of the day, and these required so much time that the circus could not show in St. Louis the following Monday. The Mexico Ledger saw a silver lining in the incident, relating the accident "saved the county over four thousand dollars," referring, no doubt, to gate receipts, and "besides being of great good to the late corn and the fall grass."

Two other fires, which resulted fatally for victims, have occurred since 1920. On January 3, 1920, the Orpheum Theatre was burned, with \$60,000 loss, including a \$10,000 pipe organ, and O. D. Thompson, 82, father of the manager, Shirley C. Thompson, was burned to death, being trapped in living quarters on the second floor. Some years later, on August 7, 1930, Frank Kunkel, employee of C. C. Wonneman and Sons, was fatally burned when the fuel oil tanks, used for heating the firm's greenhouses in winter, caught fire while the young man was filling them. Thousands of gallons of the fuel went up in flames.

Audrain County has been visited by several severe storms and cyclones,

on dates also wellknown in county history because of the destructive natural disturbances. On May 25, 1891, north and west of Mexico, four persons were killed, including Balsam Kunkel, Sophia Doerge, Homer Rogers and H. C. Hunt, and 22 persons were injured. The injured were Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Norris and two children, Mrs. Emily Seal, Miss Addie Seal, Miss Gertrude Fletcher, Henry Kunkel and son, Otto, Mr. and Mrs. William Doerge, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Yostmayer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Squire Jarman, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Harrison and two children. Damage approximated \$75,000.

On July 2, 1892, the roof of the waterworks was blown away. A twister struck the Worcester neighborhood August 6, 1892. Another storm in the county occurred on May 25, 1893. Still another struck the county seat on June 9, 1934.

It was the May 27, 1896, storm that was likewise so destructive in St. Louis, when hundreds were killed, and Alfred Larsen, then a photographer in that city, had a veritable gold mine selling photographs there as fast he he could make them.

In Audrain, the cyclone did greatest damage in the Bean Creek district, near the German Lutheran Church, northeast of Mexico. The death list in this storm included Eliza Ware, 7, daughter of the late J. G. Ware, Hilda Blase, 6, Eulah Miller, 9, Rose Hodge, 6, Eugene Lott, 7, Pearl Hodge, 8, a son of Frank Erdel, 8, and a son of Albert Knoebel, 9, all school children at Bean Creek or Dye schools, and Riley Hagan, 22, of Laddonia. The storm entered the county at a point between Clark and Renick, on the west, then took a northeasterly direction, striking the ground at Bean Creek and Dye schools, and crossing the Alton Railroad tracks, east of Laddonia, then descending again to do damage at Vandalia.

On May 9, 1927, another cyclone, striking at night, south of Mexico, took the lives of Mrs. Robert E. Biggs, 65, of north of Auxvasse, and of Jewell Culver, 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Culver, of near Benton City, and injured other members of these, and of neighboring households.

The first cyclone at Vandalia came on May 27, 1871, when the first store building, belonging to King Brothers, was overturned, and a box car was blown from the tracks. The next came on the twenty-fifth anniversary of that occasion, on May 27, 1896. This tore an eastern course, five blocks wide, through the town. Residences were wrecked, the light plant was a total wreck and the churches all were damaged. The damage ran into the thousands, but all evidences were removed by the enterprising community before fall.

RAINFALL IN AUDRAIN COUNTY SINCE 1878

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1878	1.94	3.18	3.94	3.82	4.47	3.46	1.40	5.58	1.08	2.56	1.26	3.28	35.79
1879	1.30	.63	1.31	2.67	1.64	6.01	4.04	.58	2.45	.88	5.83	1.61	28.95
1880	1.23	1.64	1.26	1.84	6.35	7.11	4.87	3.21	1.95	1.10	1.97	1.36	33.94
1881	.26	4.03	4.18	1.97	2.27	4.83	2.93	.09	6.32	5.39	3.79	3.72	39.78
1882	1.43	6.32	2.37	4.72	5.32	5.04	5.27	4.27	2.62	3.26	3.26	2.11	45.99
1883	1.34	4.90	1.51	2.29	4.06	6.59	3.52	.19	.31	4.91	2.67	1.51	33.80
1884	1.37	3.29	4.37	2.99	2.62	2.42	6.75	2.33	8.21	1.72	2.60	4.01	42.68
1885	2.91	.66	.38	5.20	2.75	6.67	2.67	5.02	7.51	2.10	1.63	2.30	39.80
1886	2.51	.74	1.31	3.08	2.88	5.66	.03	2.53	4.77	1.27	1.99	.88	27.65
1887	1.38	2.86	1.45	3.30	4.60	2.06	.73	.39	3.69	.73	1.82	4.02	27.03
1888	2.19	1.65	4.79	.89	5.18	6.10	3.29	7.62	1.91	1.57	2.95	2.81	40.95
1889	2.03	1.99	1.19	1.71	7.94	4.49	2.18	.69	7.41	4.01	2.98	.90	37.52
1890	4.91	1.97	2.87	3.11	2.31	3.15	2.61	1.76	3.41	1.45	2.06	.68	30.29
1891	1.15	3.01	2.12	4.67	3.70	5.76	5.22	2.88	1.38	1.24	3.99	2.22	37.34
1892	1.69	4.99	2.65	5.79	8.77	3.74	9.05	2.29	3.85	1.43	2.57	2.26	49.08
1893	.62	2.04	2.72	8.46	8.49	6.70	3.38	1.24	2.41	.44	*1.30	*5.50	38.30
1894	2.10	2.88	2.85	2.38	5.95	6.09	2.32	.78	6.67	.87	2.60	1.05	36.54
1895	1.06	.61	3.11	1.47	6.26	5.68	8.01	2.86	5.35	1.15	4.86	8.13	47.55
1896	1.40	1.87	1.62	2.23	7.61	9.72	6.43	2.17	3.45	3.24	1.65	.90	42.29
1897	6.58	1.48	7.13	3.84	3.99	7.29	8.73	1.74	.56	.65	2.75	2.08	46.87
1898	3.70	1.83	5.01	4.32	6.79	6.52	4.04	.72	7.86	2.84	2.51	1.82	47.96
1899	1.19	2.32	2.58	2.29	7.47	5.18	3.30	2.51	4.35	2.66	1.07	1.51	36.43
1900	1.56	4.79	1.65	2.66	1.76	5.42	4.59	2.09	3.12	7.83	1.34	.31	37.12
1901	2.36	2.09	3.11	2.22	.73	2.07	2.06	.65	.68	1.06	.92	2.53	20.48
1902	1.11	.69	3.36	2.06	4.21	8.79	7.28	5.04	2.28	2.43	2.73	2.14	42.12
1903	2.31	2.92	2.59	5.66	4.78	6.32	2.73	6.96	5.66	1.85	.47	1.35	43.60
1904	2.03	1.09	3.84	7.02	5.95	5.74	1.88	3.42	3.27	.69	.24	1.26	36.43
1905	1.84	1.30	1.17	5.12	2.29	2.09	4.75	4.33	10.73	4.73	1.68	.86	40.89
1906	3.43	2.66	2.43	1.96	4.43	5.55	1.00	2.76	7.12	.52	2.42	2.64	36.92
1907	6.03	.88	3.28	3.22	3.62	4.11	7.45	4.81	1.26	2.81	1.48	1.94	40.89
1908	.97	4.61	1.87	3.37	6.25	5.75	1.10	4.71	1.40	.79	3.01	1.30	35.13
1909	2.49	3.98	1.84	5.01	7.90	4.59	6.07	.22	3.63	3.84	5.80	3.20	48.57
1910	2.70	.93	.45	3.29	8.48	4.21	6.36	1.96	11.41	1.22	.22	.43	41.66
1911	1.42	3.29	1.87	4.63	1.72	1.84	2.98	2.74	7.89	3.40	2.48	3.52	37.78
1912	.73	1.87	6.25	4.96	5.42	2.92	1.48	7.39	4.05	4.30	2.21	.66	42.24
1913	3.40	2.92	5.17	3.71	1.74	.79	2.43	.66	5.80	2.59	4.08	2.06	35.35
1914	.84	3.44	1.87	3.05	.69	.69	5.01	8.31	5.05	4.74	.56	2.41	36.66
1915	2.30	2.26	1.00	2.20	6.58	8.01	4.73	6.09	7.56	.87	3.42	4.11	49.13
1916	6.11	1.05	1.75	1.85	6.48	3.37	3.75	7.73	3.71	1.95	2.57	1.79	42.11
1917	1.25	.36	4.05	5.11	5.20	1.80	1.12	4.69	2.24	1.08	.01	.58	27.48
1918	1.25	.52	.56	6.33	4.78	6.00	1.23	1.15	5.00	2.15	2.70	1.78	33.45
1919	.38	1.02	1.15	1.55	7.85	6.94	3.51	6.74	8.66	6.92	2.74	.83	48.29
1920	.95	.25	4.11	3.57	6.93	1.53	1.03	2.27	7.63	2.27	.79	1.00	32.33
1921	2.09	.50	3.27	5.86	3.51	4.82	1.58	5.77	10.66	2.48	1.28	1.61	43.43
1922	1.61	1.03	8.58	7.11	1.67	.47	3.78	3.56	4.10	1.99	3.24	2.10	39.24
1923	.72	1.28	3.96	2.27	1.48	6.59	2.39	4.25	1.88	3.70	1.74	2.55	32.81
1924	1.43	1.83	2.36	2.51	5.28	6.58	3.29	2.22	4.05	2.66	1.19	5.10	38.50
1925	.88	1.62	2.23	2.89	3.71	6.56	2.19	3.45	2.82	6.86	3.50	1.42	38.22
1926	1.11	2.42	2.77	4.59	3.22	2.96	6.36	5.48	11.89	4.34	2.15	1.17	48.46
1927	1.60	.68	6.48	7.80	8.07	5.45	3.84	3.45	1.86	5.48	4.30	2.25	51.26
1928	1.09	2.22	1.56	2.74	2.05	13.17	1.61	3.90	5.62	3.07	3.80	2.05	42.88
1929	3.12	.83	3.41	5.37	8.91	8.60	2.21	1.58	2.64	5.19	2.14	1.14	45.14
1930	4.08	.97	1.16	1.02	1.48	4.21	.07	.84	2.35	2.89	3.00	.48	22.55
1931	.38	2.66	3.26	1.41	8.05	1.08	2.43	7.04	2.43	3.02	5.36	3.32	40.44
1932	2.72	1.53	1.55	2.41	1.71	4.83	3.23	5.41	2.07	2.28	1.06	4.71	33.51
1933	2.27	1.12	3.96	2.31	8.03	1.23	1.49	5.41	2.34	1.50	.57	1.95	29.71
1934	1.39	1.85	2.85	1.79	1.31	4.63	1.23	6.68	7.32	.84	5.42	1.45	36.76
1935	2.17	1.71	3.26	3.29	10.08	9.02	2.83	.66	2.98	2.06	6.50	1.63	44.45
1936	1.02	1.06	1.69	1.16	2.37	.60	.99	.90	9.68	3.37	1.30	2.86	27.00
Aver.	2.01	2.10	2.83	3.66	4.69	5.08	3.60	3.24	4.60	2.67	2.38	2.00	38.86

PART TWO



BIOGRAPHICAL
SECTION

This
SECTION
of the
Audrain County
Centennial History
is devoted to
Personal Sketches
of Men who have been
county or community builders

PROF. DANIEL A. McMILLAN

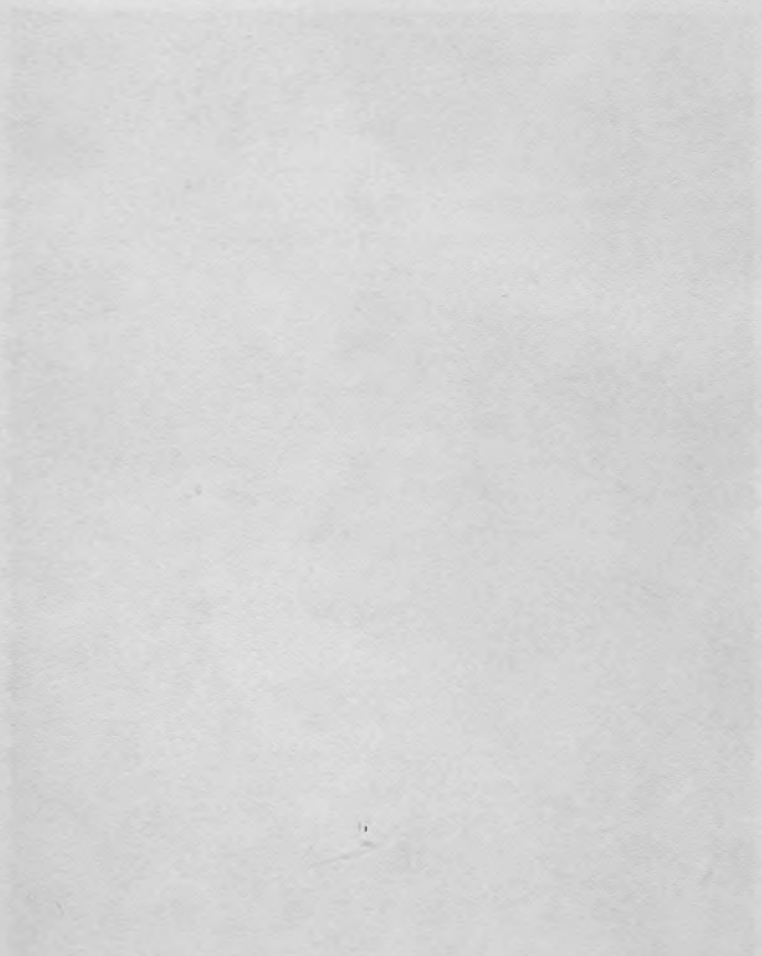
Prof. Daniel A. McMillan, for twenty-four years superintendent of the Mexico public schools and a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, was one of Audrain's most beloved and highly respected citizens. Born in Preble county, Ohio, October 20, 1848 he graduated with distinction from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1868. He subsequently taught school in his native state until he came to Missouri in 1874 to settle in Boonville where he continued his educational work. In 1882 he accepted the position of superintendent of schools in Mexico and remained in that capacity, except for the two years that he served on the faculty of the Fleet Academy in Mexico, until his death on March 4, 1906. His father was the Rev. Gavin McMillan, a popular and valuable Presbyterian minister in Ohio and his mother was Rosanna Ronalds, also a native of Ohio. In 1892 he married Elizabeth Talbot of Mexico. She now resides in Fulton, Missouri. He was a Shriner Mason, a member of the Elks Club, Odd Fellows and Phi Delta Theta, Greek fraternity. A man of advanced and thorough education, Prof. McMillan proved to be one of the most successful educators of the state. The former McMillan high school was named in his memory. The Mexico Weekly Ledger paid this splendid tribute upon his death: "It is the fortune of few men to be as universally loved and respected as was the late Daniel A. McMillan. His optimistic nature which made sunbeams of shadows and the earnestness with which he cultivated those habits of thought and actions which lead men upward and onward, made him a strong and permanent force in the lives of the men and boys who received their education at his hands; his devoted life of labor and love for the boys and girls, and his good example and influence on their lives will cause his memory to be long cherished in the hearts of those who knew him." An equally magnificent tribute to Mr. McMillan can be found in the words of the Hon. Walter Williams, late president of the University of Missouri. When Mr. Williams spoke at the funeral in Mexico he was editor of the Columbia Herald and chairman of the board of curators of the University. He said in part: "He was the embodiment of courtesy. Born a gentleman he ever continued one. It was ever a helpful pleasure to meet him anywhere. In official relations as in personal relations he was guileless, kindly-affectioned, true. He loved the blue sky and a bit of verse and his old friends and a book and little children. He was gracious in speech and manner. His many former pupils will ever hold him in loving, grateful memory."

JOHN FREDERICK LLEWELLYN

John Frederick Llewellyn made a valuable contribution to the world's work, and was an inspiration to all who knew him. From 1869, when he became a resident of Mexico, until his death in 1917, he took an active and helpful part in upbuilding the city and promoting its progress. Of English parentage, and a son of Robert and Abbie Knott Llewellyn, he was born in Louisville, Ky., September 13, 1845. He was a lineal descendant of Llewellyn ap Gryffydd, last Welsh prince, slain by vassals of King Edward I in 1282, while fighting for the independence of Wales, and was related to Robert Peel, British premier before Gladstone. Educated in the Louisville schools, Mr. Llewellyn secured a position with the Carey Chemical Works when only 15, and as he worked with explosives, had many narrow escapes. He thus obtained a chemical knowledge, that later led to his being one of the best pharmacists in Missouri. He was studious, with an inquiring mind, and was widely read. He established his drug store on the west side of the Mexico courthouse square in 1869, and his business soon became extensive, and prosperous. He sold the first kerosene, and first gasoline here, and in 1885, established the first electric light plant, which people came from miles around to see. His government weather records date from 1878, and he kept the records for many years previous, as a matter of interest. His private library was large, and he, and his wife, gave the lot for the Carnegie Public Library, and he served as head of the library board, as Mrs. Llewellyn has done since his passing. In 1879, Mr. Llewellyn was married to Miss Sarah Caroline Duncan, daughter of Merritt Young Duncan, for 47 years a prominent Audrain County lawyer, editor, banker, and realtor. President of the Mexico Savings Bank from 1871 to 1876, Mr. Duncan was prominent in Christian Church and Masonic circles here, serving as head of the Masonic bodies here, and as a church elder, many years. Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn became the parents of three sons and a daughter, Henry W., and Mrs. Abbie L. Snoddy, both of Mexico, now living, and two sons, Merritt and Fred, deceased, in recent years. Mr. Llewellyn, throughout life, was interested in community uplift. He generously supported all plans and projects for the public good. He was an art and music lover, and was never content to do anything second best, and his daughter, talented musician and author, inherits from her parents, and has cultivated these same characteristic traits. His entire life was moved by noblest purposes and highest ideals.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

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ALLEN PERCIVAL GREEN

A. P. GREEN

Allen P. Green, president of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company and past president of the Mexico Savings Bank, and a nationally known leader in refractories, railroad and financial circles, has been a Mexico business and civic leader since 1910. Since that date he has headed a fire brick manufacturing plant, now the largest independent refractories concern in the industry. He was elected the seventh president of the Savings Bank in 1934, to succeed the late Col. R. M. White, after serving for twenty years as a director, and as vice president since 1931. A native of Jefferson City, Missouri, A. P. Green was born at the home of his maternal grandfather, Mr. McHenry, on a site that is now included in the state capitol grounds, and which was located about 100 feet from the south steps of the new capitol building of the state of Missouri. His early life was spent in Jefferson City, and in Sedalia, and after finishing high school, he continued his education in private schools, and at the School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo., as a civil and mining engineer. In early life he married Miss Josephine Brown of Sedalia, in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Green have five children, three daughters, Mrs. Arthur D. Bond, Mrs. Walter G. Staley, both of Mexico, and Mrs. Neal S. Wood, of St. Louis, and two sons, Allen P. Green, Jr., of New York City, and Robert S. Green, of Mexico, both of whom are associated with their father in his manufacturing business. Like their father, both are graduates of the Rolla School of Mines. Mr. Green's early experience was in engineering work in the midwest, and at Pittsburgh, Pa., and Louisville, Ky., and he then entered the refractories industry, becoming a director and general sales manager of a large refractories company. It was during these activities that he became familiar with the opportunities in the fire clay field at Mexico, coming to Mexico in 1910 to become the owner of the then Mexico Brick and Fire Clay Company. In 1915, he incorporated the present company bearing his name, which he heads, and which has become the largest independent manufacturing plant in the industry. In addition to heading his own and subsidiary companies in his own industry, and the presidency of the Savings Bank, 1934-1936. Mr. Green is a member of the board of directors, and of the executive committee,

of the Wabash Railway Company, and is a member of the board of directors selected from the boards of western railways to coordinate all roads west of the Mississippi. Interested in educational activities, he is a member of the advisory committee of the board of curators of the University of Missouri, and a trustee of Westminster College. He has been awarded honorary degrees by Westminster College and by the Rolla School of Mines, as doctor of laws, and as doctor of engineering, respectively, and has served on the national board of the Y. M. C. A., and the Boy Scouts of America. His contributions to charities, churches, and orphanages, are well-known, and an outstanding one of these was the giving of the Josephine Green Administration Building, at the School of the Ozarks, at Hollister, Mo. He is a world traveler, and travels extensively, on business and pleasure. For 35 years, Mr. Green engaged in all phases of the fire brick industry, and originated numerous advanced scientific methods for exploration and prospecting of areas containing refractory clays, discovering and developing three large deposits of high grade clays. He developed the technique of open pit mine, now in general practice, and was a major contributor in bringing Missouri's high grade fire clays into national and international prominence. Mr. Green was a principal developer of the dry press manufacturing process for fire brick, was a pioneer in the development of super-duty fire brick, and of lightweight refractories with insulating value, as well as plastic refractories, high temperature mortars and cements. His companies ship from Mexico to all parts of the world, and to every state in the union. He was first to build more than one complete tunnel kiln unit, and his complete plant at Mexico is recognized as a model for the industry, and is visited by leading ceramists and refractories individuals, and groups from throughout the world. In 1935, the Mexico community recognized his Silver Jubilee in business here, and his contributions to community progress and growth with an A. P. Green Day, which honored him, and his business associates, at a community celebration, and anniversary day, unique in the city's history. Mr. Green is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is also a Mason. His winter home is located in Miami Beach, Fla.

JOSEPH DUDLEY MORRIS

Joseph Dudley Morris was a native of Callaway County, Mo., born Nov. 5, 1833. His parents, John Bingle Morris and Julia Shumate Morris, moved to Callaway County from Kentucky. When Joseph was three years of age they settled in the present site of Mexico. Theirs was the first house built in Mexico, and Joseph's brother, Peyton Morris, was the first child born in the town. At the age of sixteen, Joseph crossed the plains in the most primitive way with the family of Alfred Cauthorn. There he engaged in gold mining for six years, returning in 1858, having had some success on the Pacific Coast. Again near the close of the Civil War he went to California, overland, but returned by sea in a short while, and took up the dry goods business, which, with various partners but always with his name as the nucleus of the firm, he kept up without a break for nearly fifty years. On November 4, 1858, he was married to Martha Leah Cauthorn, daughter of Carter and Eliza Colvin Cauthorn, who several years before had settled in Audrain County, from Virginia. While of a retiring disposition, Mr. Morris was a man who made many friends and who by his cordial nature, sincerity, and integrity, held well those he acquired. He was proud of the fact that he held the patronage of those whom he had so long known. Mr. Morris was an officer in the Christian Church, of Mexico, for many years, and never failed to attend Sunday School and the church service on Sunday morning, unless prevented by circumstances beyond his control. The hospitality of his home was always extended to ministers of the Gospel, and many were entertained there. Mr. Morris was a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. Punctuality was one of his chief characteristics, and residents along West Monroe street, declared they set their clocks when they saw him pass in the mornings, on his way from home to his store. Mr. Morris was always pressed for time but he could always turn aside to minister to anyone in distress. His life was that of an optimist, with scant murmurings at what its worst brought, a hope for the best in simple trust. His friends, both white and colored, were numbered by his acquaintances. His death, due to apoplexy, occurred Feb. 15, 1908. His wife had passed away the previous year. Both are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Mexico. Two daughters and a son survive Mrs. Mary Morris and Miss Julia Morris, both of St. Louis, and Dr. Edward H. Morris, of Derby, Connecticut. Those deceased are: Landon B. Morris, Luke W. Morris, Mrs. Emma Ophelia Holt, and two sons who died in infancy.

DR. PAUL EVERETT COIL

Dr. Paul E. Coil, president of the Audrain County Medical Society, and Audrain Democratic Central Committee chairman, has been in practice in Mexico for more than three decades, and is widely recognized as one of the leading members of the medical profession in his home section of the state. Dr. Coil was born in Perry, Ralls County, on March 29, 1880, his parents being James A. and Barbara A. (Ball) Coil, natives of Kentucky, of Richmond and the Owensboro vicinities, respectively. James A. Coil was born in 1829. He died in 1896. His wife, born in 1842, died in 1930. John Andrew Coil, paternal grandfather of Dr. Coil, was a native of Virginia. James A. Coil came to Missouri when 19 years old. He located on Lick Creek, south of Perry, acquired 376 acres of land there, and resided there throughout life. He also served his community as a surveyor, and a veterinary, was a devout Christian Church member, and loyal Democrat. To him, and his wife, nine children were born, the seventh being the subject of this review. Dr. Coil attended Culver-Stockton College, at Canton, and began study of his profession at the old Hospital College of Medicine, now a part of Louisville, Ky., University. There he was graduated in 1904. He came to Mexico on July 28, that year, and has since continued his practice with marked success, specializing in surgery. On October 17, 1906, Dr. Coil was married to Miss Floy Johnston, of a wellknown Laddonia family. Their son, Everett Johnston Coil, is a graduate of the Mexico High School, William Jewell College, at Liberty, and the Harvard University School of Business Administration. He also received a doctor's degree at Columbia University, has been an honor student in every school he has attended, and serves the Roosevelt administration in Washington, as a soil conservation specialist, making a trip abroad, in 1936, as a technical advisor for a commission studying European cooperatives. Dr. Coil is a member of the Mexico Rotary Club, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Christian Church, an Elk, a member of Phi Chi Delta, and is a member of the Audrain County, Missouri, Southern and American medical associations. He commands the esteem of all who know him, and is exemplary of high ideals in manhood and citizenship. He owned and operated a private hospital, named the Amanda for his mother, for eleven years, and has built and operated two apartment houses, and has owned seven homes, and two farms since he has been in Mexico. In 1936, he completed a modern two-story clinic building, on East Jackson Street.

SAM B. COOK

Sam B. Cook was born at "Willowbrook" near Front Royal, Virginia, January 11, 1852. He was the son of William and Sallie Kelly Cook, who belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families in that great commonwealth—a family that played a distinguished part in the history of the "Old Dominion." At the early age of seven, he came with his parents to Missouri and ultimately found a home in Warren county, where his parents died. At an early age the responsibility of the family fell to his lot, he having three brothers in the Confederate army, and his sister depending upon him for support. He accepted a position on a farm at \$15 per month—good wages then for a farm hand. He made abundantly good and soon attracted the attention of Judge Charles E. Peers, of Warrenton, who took him in his office, where he studied law until he was admitted to the bar. Afterwards when Judge Peers became State Senator, Mr. Cook came to Jefferson City as his secretary. Coming of a long long line of prominent Democrats, Mr. Cook early evinced a love for politics. Soon he was the leader of his party in Warren county, and though it was overwhelmingly Republican, yet such was the merit of Sam B. Cook and his popularity that he was elected sheriff and ex-officio tax-collector. He made so abundantly good that he was given the distinction of a second term, a very unusual honor for a Democrat in a Republican county. In 1885, Mr. Cook came to Mexico, Missouri, as the owner and editor of the *Mexico Intelligencer*. He soon demonstrated his superiority in the editorial sanctum. His editorials were widely copied and quoted and the *Intelligencer* under his management became an out-standing rural Democratic Newspaper of the state, exercising great influence in shaping the policies of the Democratic party. His ability as a party leader and organizer was soon recognized and he was selected as secretary to the Democratic State Committee and was afterwards made chairman of the State Committee, which place he filled with such significant success that he was re-elected for a second term. In recognition of his distinguished services to the party, he was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State in 1900 and triumphantly elected. He served as the twenty-eighth Secretary of State during the administration of Alexander Monroe Dockery, and made a record in that office that has never been excelled, before or since. While a young man in Warrenton, he organized the Bank of Warren

County, the only bank in the county, and became its first president, in which position he served until he moved to Mexico. After selling the *Intelligencer* and moving to Jefferson City, the old urge of banking returned to him as his first love, and he became President of the Central Missouri Trust Company, serving as the head of that institution for nearly a quarter of a century, or until his death, February 5, 1931. Under his able financial management it grew to be one of the largest banks in Central Missouri. Wherever Mr. Cook lived he was noted for his progressive spirit and for his influence in behalf of every good cause. When the State Capitol burned, Mr. Cook's state-wide acquaintance and great influence was exerted in behalf of having the building re-erected at Jefferson City. He made a trip to St. Louis and secured the support of that entire delegation in the legislature for rebuilding the Capitol at its present site. This is only one instance of many that might be given, illustrating how Mr. Cook always served the community in which he lived. In 1879, Mr. Cook married Miss Ella Howard of Warren county. She died leaving two daughters, Frances, wife of Dr. Charles W. Diggs, of Columbia, and Jessie, now deceased. In 1888, Mr. Cook married Miss Olivia Hord, member of a prominent Audrain county family. Two sons were born to this union, Howard, who succeeded his father as President of the Central Missouri Trust Company, after serving a number of years as Vice-President, and Lewis Hord, now a leading Jefferson City attorney. Both Howard and Lewis Hord volunteered at the beginning of the World War and served until its close, Lewis Hord being gassed the day before the Armistice and was in a French hospital four months. Mrs. Sam B. Cook resides in Jefferson City. Sam B. Cook was a man of commanding personality who not only made the most of his opportunities, but also made his opportunities. By the force of his native ability and keen foresight and tireless energy he achieved success in every field of endeavor that he entered. No man in Missouri had more warm personal friends of unquestioned loyalty than Mr. Cook. He so lived and wrought as to leave his impress of superiority in the field of politics, in the newspaper profession and as a banker. He was one of the outstanding characters in a generation of Great Missourians.



SAM B. COOK

WILLIAM WALLACE FRY

William Wallace Fry, who is practicing law successfully in Mexico, is a member of the State Board of law examiners of the state of Missouri, is president of the University of Missouri Law School Alumni Association, and is a leader in civic affairs. A son of William Wallace and Annette (Bourne) Fry, he was born in Mexico on August 22, 1886. The father, a noted attorney, was born on August 18, 1851, in Pike County, Missouri, and was a son of Jacob Young Fry, who was born in Pike County in 1820. He, in turn, was a son of James Fry, who came to Missouri in 1818 from Cynthiana, Ky., and his father came to America from England. William Wallace Fry, Sr., and Annette Bourne, a native of Mexico, born in 1859, were married on Nov. 25, 1880. Mrs. Fry is a daughter of Dr. R. W. Bourne, native Kentuckian, who was the first mayor of Mexico, and an early citizen who lived a long and useful life and died at the age of 97. William Wallace Fry attended the public schools at Mexico, and the Missouri Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1903. He then attended the University of Missouri, winning his LL. B. degree, from the school of law, in 1909. In that year he was admitted to the bar in the courts of Missouri, and entered his active work in the profession, in the office of his father, W. W. Fry, Sr., and R. D. Rodgers. He was later in partnership with his father, and was in partnership with Frank Hollingsworth, and with Marion S. Francis, before establishing his present business in 1935. His is a keen, rapid, logical mind, and with unfaltering devotion to his clients, he has won many important cases. Since July, 1917, he has served on the board of directors of the Mexico Savings Bank, of which his father and maternal grandfather have served as president and director. On October 19, 1912, in Mexico, Mr. Fry and Miss Velma Mary Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Johnson, were married. Mrs. Fry is a leader in social and church circles, and is a representative of a prominent early family. Mr. Fry is a leader in the affairs of the Mexico Methodist Church, is a loyal Democrat, a Rotarian, a member of Sigma Nu fraternity, and of Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and of the Audrain County, Missouri and American Bar Associations. He is a member of the St. Louis Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, served as a first lieutenant of the Army Service Corps, at Camp Upton, Long Island, during the World War, and is a member of the James Bledsoe Post of the American Legion.

WILLIAM WALKER POLLOCK

A representative and widely known citizen of Audrain County is William Walker Pollock, president of the W. W. Pollock Mill and Elevator Company, and a past president of the Missouri Bankers' Association, who is one of the outstanding business and commercial leaders in this section of Missouri. W. W. Pollock was born December 4, 1866, at Port Perry, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, son of William and Elizabeth W. (Walker) Pollock, born, respectively, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and at New Albany, Ind., in 1845. His mother died in 1917, his father in 1921. The late William Pollock was an unusual man, with exceptional skill as an expert millwright, and built a series of solid mill structures, in progressing westward with the country's development. In 1869, at Mexico, in the heart of Audrain County's agricultural abundance, he built the pioneer flour mill, on the South Fork Branch. This stands, and recently observed its sixty-seventh business birthday. William Pollock served as mayor of Mexico, was a loyal Presbyterian, for many years was a member of the Hardin College board of trustees, and at his death, at 94 years, was one of the oldest Masons in Missouri, and the oldest member of Hebron Lodge here. W. W. Pollock received his education in the Mexico schools, interrupted while a high school student by the accumulated duties in his father's office, and since that time has been associated with the milling and grain business. He was secretary-treasurer of the Pollock Mill until 1921, when, at his father's death, he succeeded to the presidency. In 1903, he organized the North Missouri Trust Company, and remained at its head for almost thirty years. He was elected treasurer of the Missouri Bankers' Association in 1924, vice president in 1925, and president in 1926. In 1929, he was elected to the executive council of the American Bankers' Association for Missouri. He is a loyal Democrat, and a member of the Mexico Rotary and Country Club groups. During the World War, he successfully headed all Liberty Loan campaigns in Audrain. He is president of the Greater Mexico Realty Company and the Mexico Development Co. Mr. Pollock married Miss China R. Gibbs, daughter of the late John Pemberton and Mary Ann (Rothwell) Gibbs, on June 11, 1890, Mr. Gibbs formerly being a substantial farmer. Mrs. Pollock was educated at Hardin College, and is prominent in social and First Baptist Church affairs. Mr. Pollock has a younger sister, Sarah W., who is the wife of William C. Johnson, prominent candy manufacturer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a progressive, forward looking, community builder, who is untiring and devoted in his home loyalties.

JOSEPH MARVIN BONE, JR.

Joseph M. Bone, Jr., is a highly successful young attorney of Mexico. He was born in DeWitt, Carroll County, on December 8, 1901, his parents being the late Rev. Joseph M. and Ida Mary (Darcy) Bone, both natives of Missouri, being born the same year, 1870. His maternal grandparents were Garrett and Minnie (Bombeck) Darcy, and his paternal grandparents were Rev. David Francis and Ella M. Devlin Bone. Both his father and grandfather were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the grandfather being a pioneer in the Missouri Conference. His father served some of the leading charges and districts in the conference, and had been in the Methodist ministry thirty-eight years, at his death, in 1935. F. Darcy Bone, a brother, is an assistant editor associated with the Publishing House, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Nashville, Tenn. Joseph M. Bone, Jr. attended Grover Cleveland High School at St. Louis from 1915 to 1917, and was graduated from the high school, at Macon, Mo., in 1918. He later attended Central College, at Fayette, receiving his A. B. degree in 1922. He next attended the Lamar School of Law, Emory University, of Atlanta, Ga., from which he was graduated with a bachelor of laws degree in 1925, having served as president of the law class when a junior. In 1926, Yale University gave him the master of laws degree, and he was admitted to the practice of law in Georgia, in 1925, and in Missouri in 1927. In January, 1927, he came to Mexico, and has here established a gratifying practice, with loyal clientele. He served as assistant prosecuting attorney from 1927 to 1929, and as city attorney of Mexico, from 1930 to 1934. He served as U. S. commissioner for the eastern division of the eastern judicial district of Missouri, from 1928 to 1932, as appointed by Federal Judge C. B. Faris, St. Louis. In November, 1932, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain County, which office he filled most acceptably, making an able and forceful counselor for the state, from 1933 to 1937, and being elected for two terms. Politically Mr. Bone is a staunch Democrat, and he was a candidate for state senator in the eleventh judicial district, at the party primary in August, 1936, making a commendable showing. He is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with three Greek letter societies, Lambda Chi Alpha, social; Phi Delta Phi, legal, and Tau Kappa Alpha, forensic.

SAMUEL MORRIS

Samuel Morris, born January 5, 1857 in Schneidermuhl, Germany was a business and civic leader in Mexico for fifty-five years. After arriving in this country at the age of nineteen, he spent his next three years in Milwaukee, Louisiana and other points before coming to Mexico in 1879. He started in the fur, hide and commission business on the southeast corner of East Anderson and North Jefferson Streets and later moved to the present location of the business on North Washington Street. His business was known only as "Sam Morris."

Mr. Morris became one of Mexico's most prominent business men as well as one of its most loyal boosters. He was widely known in Lodge circles, being a member of the Elks and Masons besides having connections with the Hebron Lodge here and the Moolah Temple and Consistory in St. Louis. He was also an enthusiastic member of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce.

On March 21, 1886, Mr. Morris was married in St. Louis to Miss Annie Wolfheim who died February 14, 1905. Surviving Mr. Morris are three daughters, Miss Natalie Morris of Baton Rouge, La., Mrs. E. F. Klass of St. Louis, and Miss Pearl Morris of Mexico; two sons, Herbert and Earl Morris of Mexico, who are now operating the family business; four grandchildren, Miss Annie Morris and Mrs. A. W. Hartmann of Los Angeles, Calif., Morris and Edgar F. Klass, Jr., all of Columbia. Samuel Morris, our subject, was the youngest of a family of five sisters and brothers. One sister remained in Germany while the others came to this country. They were Hyman Morris of Milwaukee, Marcus Morris of Louisiana and Mrs. Goldman of Chicago. Mr. Morris had resided in the same neighborhood throughout his fifty-five years in Mexico. He first resided in the house just west of his present home and about fourteen years ago moved to 409 West Monroe Street which is still the Morris residence. Mr. Morris passed away after an illness of thirteen weeks at his home on Saturday, September 22, 1934. The Mexico Daily Intelligencer in its editorial columns had this to say, in part: "The death of Sam Morris took from the community not only one of its oldest citizens but one of its most unique characters. For many years the witticisms and pungent sayings of Mr. Morris were repeated among his friends and acquaintances, and his humor was often a revelation of his profound understanding of human nature. Through many years, he had watched the people about him with a keen eye and a sense of understanding that amounted almost to a gift."

A. GORRELL

Alphonso Gorrell, head of the vocational agriculture department in the Mexico High School since 1919, and frequently referred to as the "unofficial county agent" because of his constructive and helpful work among the Audrain County farmers, is a valued member of the Mexico High School faculty. Mr. Gorrell has been a leader in the introduction of soybeans and of Korean Lespedeza into Audrain County, and helped to further the growth of soybeans until the county ranked first in Missouri, in its production. He was also a pioneer in urging terracing and erosion control, and helped to lay out the first Mangum Terrace in the county, on the Ellis Brothers farm. Mr. Gorrell, a lifelong Missourian, was the son of J. T. and Mary E. Gorrell, his father, of French ancestry, being an early Missouri farmer, of near Eldorado Springs. His father was born on April 23, 1856. His mother, of German ancestry, Mary E. Gorrell, was a splendid Christian character, and her influence was most helpful in guiding her son. Alphonso Gorrell was educated in the schools of his home community, then attended the University of Missouri, where he received his bachelor of science degree in agriculture, and his bachelor of science in education. Miss Ethel Harvey and Mr. Gorrell were married on April 7, 1917, and the family has made its home here since 1919, rearing their four fine children, Jessie Lee, the daughter, and Harvey, Gene and William Douglas, the sons. Mr. Gorrell is devoted to his church work, and has been a deacon and clerk of the official board of the First Baptist Church for many years. He is also active in Boy Scout work, both in the troop sponsored by his church, and in the Mexico area, and early in 1937 was named Scout commissioner for the entire Central Missouri Area, comprising almost one-fourth of the state. His fraternal interests are in the Masonic lodge, of which he is a member. He has been a qualified American Red Cross life saving examiner since 1928, qualifying himself by attendance at several midwestern training schools, and has taught many boys and girls to pass their life saving tests. Swimming is his principal hobby. Prior to coming to Mexico, Mr. Gorrell was a member of the faculty at the Teachers' College at Warrensburg. At Mexico, during the twelve years of the existence of the conference, he has been secretary of the countywide Clover and Prosperity Conference, which does a constructive piece of agricultural work. He has taught evening schools for farmers, and, in every way, is interested in the welfare and prosperity of the agriculturalist. At the high school, his classes are popular, and are well attended, with beneficial results.

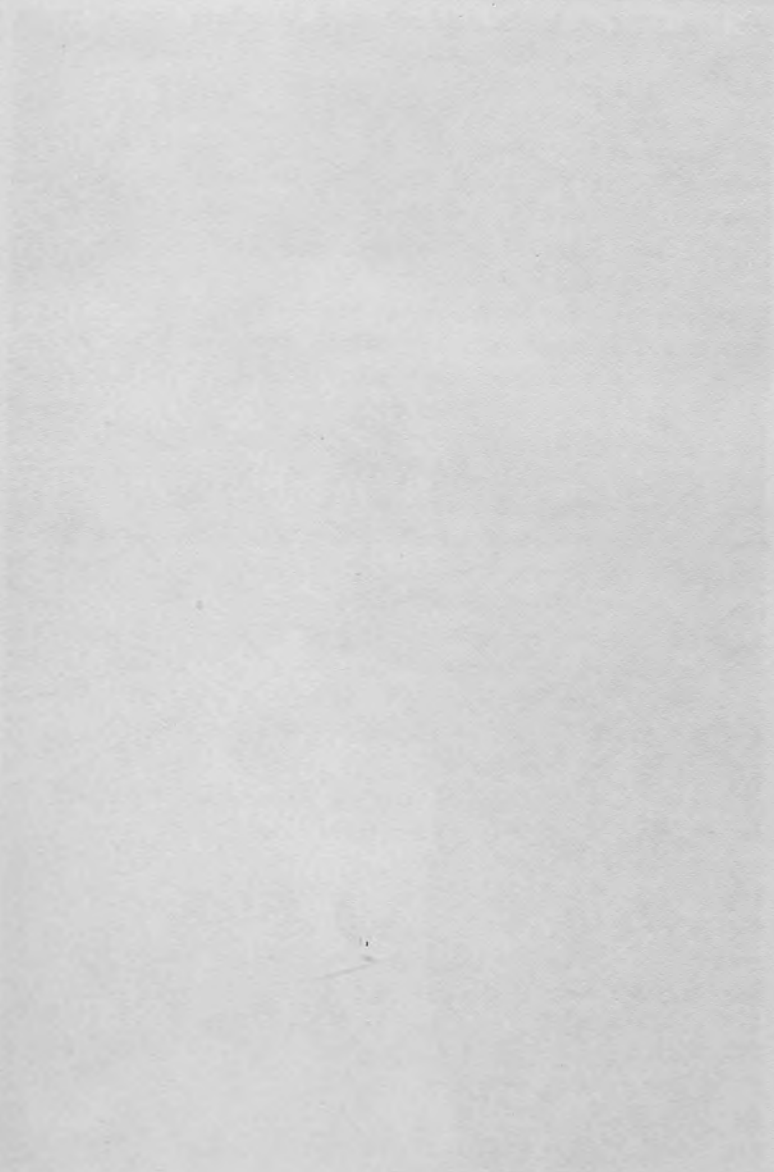
RUFUS S. PEARSON

One of the most reliable authorities on early Audrain County was Rufus S. Pearson, who came to Mexico with his father, John A. Pearson, in 1835, when nine years old, and lived through the early development days of the county, and far into the present century, to a ripe age, until his death on May 26, 1921, when 95 years old. He was a man who had a rare faculty for historical accuracy, and Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, for many years Mexico's oldest married couple, lived in this city throughout their 68 years of married life. Three of their children, George and Miss Nina Pearson, and Mrs. J. F. McWilliams, now reside in Mexico, and a son, Dr. Maurice Pearson, lives in St. Louis. In colonial days, Stephen Pearson, of Burch County, married Mary Potts, and they had two sons, John A. and Joseph, both of whom settled in Audrain County, on the present site of Mexico, in 1835. When the town was laid off in 1836, Joseph donated three acres of land to help it along. John A. married Nancy Carlton, by whom he had ten children, Rufus S., Leander P., John V., Marshall C., Joseph W., Clinton P., Julia A., Mary E., Emily L., and Elizabeth L. John A. Pearson was eight years a member of the County court, and was an esteemed and influential citizen. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and later a county judge, and settled in Callaway County, near Concord, before moving to Audrain. The son, Rufus, in his early days was a printer, practicing his trade in Paris, on the Missouri Sentinel, now the Paris Mercury, and later went into the dry goods business at Fulton. It was on June 14, 1848, that Rufus S. Pearson and Lucy Ann Ward were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Ward. Mrs. Pearson was born in Callaway County, near Williamsburg, and her father was a leading pioneer blacksmith, and people came as much as 100 miles to have him make one of the augers he was famous for making. The Ward home then stood where the S. and N. Phillip store now stands and the ceremony was performed in the parlor by Rev. Theodore Boulware, with the bride attired in a white Swiss dress she had made herself, and the bridegroom, one of the most desirable beaux of the section, wearing a full dress suit. The Pearsons lived for a time where the Missouri Military Academy now stands, and when they built their home, there was woods between their home and the town, and a dense forest behind it. Mrs. Pearson lived until September 5, 1917, when she passed away in her eighty-seventh year.

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WALLACE CROSSLEY

WALLACE CROSSLEY

Hon. Wallace Crossley, who spent his youthful years in Mexico, where he was graduated from the high school in 1891, and was later principal of the schools for three years under the superintendency of D. A. McMillan, is a former assemblyman, state senator, and lieutenant governor of Missouri, is the incumbent president of the Star-Journal Publishing Company of Warrensburg, and during the Democratic administration of Governor Guy B. Park has served ably and well as the state director of the Missouri Relief Commission. Mr. Crossley is a native of Bellair, Cooper County, where he was born on October 8, 1874. He is a son of S. W. and Elberta Givens Crossley, and his father fought with Stonewall Jackson's brigade in the Confederate army, losing an arm in the battle of Gaines' Mill, near Richmond, which prevented further field duty. His father was an educator, and was school commissioner of Cooper County at his death in 1884. His mother, member of a large family, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1854, residing first in Clay County, and then in rural Boone County, near Centralia. Both the Crossley and Givens families are of the finest type of state building families. After his teaching experience here, following his educational work at William Jewell College and the University of Missouri, Wallace Crossley was in charge of Pilot Grove Academy, and was later associate professor of English in the Central Missouri State Teachers College, in Warrensburg. There, he purchased the Daily Star, and in 1913 merged it with the Journal-Democrat to form the present company. Of high ethics, individualism, and style, the paper today is one of the strongest Democratic dailies in the state. Mr. Crossley is a past president of the Missouri Press Association. Mr. Crossley was elected to the state legislature from Johnson County in 1904, serving three terms, and to the senate in 1912. In both capacities he served so well he was elected lieutenant-governor with Governor Frederick D. Gardner. President Wilson appointed him federal fuel administrator for Missouri during the World War, and he was a constitutional convention delegate in 1922-23. On December 30, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Crossley and Miss Erma Cheatham, daughter of John T. and Gussie M. Chadwick Cheatham, of Warrensburg, and the Crossleys, who are extensive travelers, are leaders in civic and social affairs of their home city.

COL. ROBERT MORGAN WHITE

Robert Morgan White, as publisher of the *Mexico Ledger*, from 1876 to 1934, made it both the mirror and molder of public opinion, and gained an honorable position as a leading northeast Missouri editor, widely referred to for many years as "the best known country newspaper editor in the United States. His was a distinctly American family, tracing its ancestry through ten generations to the early New York colonial day, where Thomas White, born in England in 1599, settled at Weymouth, Mass., while a son, John White, became the founder of the Southampton, Long Island, branch of the family, building there a colonial home, in 1648, that is still standing. Both his family, and his maternal ancestors, the Morgan family, had an active share in Colonial and Revolutionary War history. Robert, the son of Albert and Catherine Jane Morgan White, was born at Southampton on May 3, 1855, and came to Audrain County with his parents in 1866. His father was a teacher and agriculturalist. The boy, Robert, studied in the Audrain schools, and at Westminster College, at Fulton, completing there a four-year course in three years. On September 21, 1876, following his graduation that year, he purchased from J. Linn Ladd, the *Mexico Ledger*, and published it until his death, June 26, 1934. He designated the *Weekly Ledger* as the oldest Audrain County newspaper, tracing it back to its establishment by John B. Williams, pioneer Fulton editor, in 1857. The daily *Ledger* he established in 1888. Almost his entire lifetime was given to editorial labor, and he was one of the most prominent representatives of the newspaper fraternity in Missouri. He was president of the Missouri Press Association in 1888; was state secretary for many years, and was secretary of the National Editorial Association for years, a part of which time he was vice president of the Western Federation of Editors. He was devoted to the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member 58 years, and an elder or deacon, or Sunday School Superintendent, for a half century, and a memorial tablet, placed there by friends, marks his pew in the church. He was loyal to his alma mater, and served Westminster College as trustee for many years, also heading its alumni association. He achieved distinction, too, in the banking world, serving seventeen years as president of the *Mexico Savings Bank*, and other years as director. He served twenty-eight years as a member of the state's eleemosynary boards, from 1899 to 1927, a record unequaled in state history, and was an honorary colonel on the staff of Governor Lon V. Stephens. Many

other civic, benevolent, educational, and religious activities received a share of his dynamic energies, though he refused to be a public office seeker. He was president several years of the State Historical Society of Missouri. He was active and prominent in Masonic fraternal circles. Mr. White and Miss Isabella Dinsmore Mitchell, of Alton, Ill., were married on July 22, 1879, Mrs. White surviving him. She traces her ancestral line to colonial days, being a descendant of Capt. John Hall, of Cranberry Hall, Md., a member of the provincial congress, and also to John Tuthill and Major Platt Bayless. She was the daughter of Leander and Sophia Bayless Mitchell, and they had two children, one of whom died in infancy, Leander Mitchell, born May 21, 1883, succeeded to many of his father's interests, and to him reference is made elsewhere.

CHARLES MORDECAI FOX

Charles M. Fox, a former sheriff of Audrain County and now an efficient state official, was born near Mexico, September 23, 1875. His father was a native of Kentucky who came to Mexico with his parents early in life to settle on the open prairie near town. His mother whose maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Carter, passed away in 1924. Her father, a Confederate soldier, enlisted in Illinois and after the Civil War came to Missouri to reside. After receiving an education in the Audrain public schools Mr. Fox turned to farming and dealing in livestock which occupied him until recent years. He is widely known as a capable auctioneer. His term of sheriff of his native county was from 1924 to 1928. He also served as president of "Missouri Sheriffs' and Peace Officers Association" during that period. He was appointed inspector of liquor control for this district in July, 1934, and carries out his duties conscientiously in the six counties assigned to him. His marriage to Miss Nellie Bruce took place in 1899. He is a brother of Mrs. Chas. Squires of Mexico, Mrs. H. Piper, Centralia, Mrs. B. W. Lazear, and of Clyde Fox of Mexico. An elder in the Christian Church he has given much in time and effort in the interests of his belief. He is a loyal Mason, having taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and council. He is active in democratic circles. Formerly a precinct committeeman of his party, he has been a prominent figure in county conventions. In 1936, Mr. Fox was the Centennial Year Worshipful Master of Hebron Lodge No. 354, of the Masonic order, and for many years has been president of the Christian Churches of Audrain County, being reelected in September, 1936, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN BURWELL ARTHUR

President of the Mexico Refractories Company, a leading Audrain County fire brick manufacturing concern he organized in 1929, and located just northeast of Mexico, J. B. Arthur is a successful business executive. He was born in Butler County, Missouri, January 29, 1889, his parents being H. D. Arthur, a native of Indiana, a Butler County lumberman, and Sophronia C. Jackson Arthur. His maternal grandparents moved from Kentucky to become wellknown Butler County agriculturalists, and B. A. Jackson, the grandfather, fought in the Civil War, was a Democrat, and served his county as surveyor.

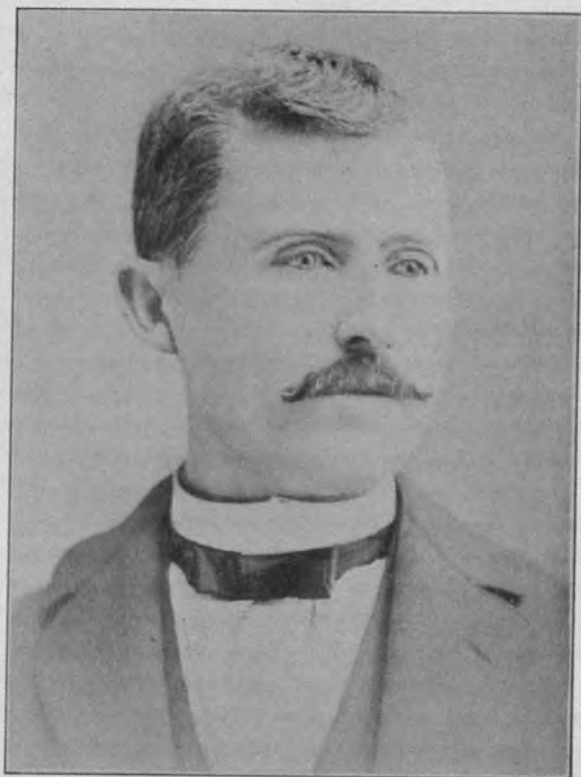
John B. Arthur was educated in the schools of Butler County, and in Birmingham, Ala., where the family moved when he was a boy. Under his father's direction, later, he became thoroughly familiar with the lumber business, with which he was associated until 1914. In that year, he returned to Missouri, and came to Mexico, to take a position with the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, of which he was later made vice president and general manager, continuing in that official capacity for a decade. In 1929, he severed his connection with the company to organize the Mexico Refractories Company, as president of which he has developed an extensive and profitable fire brick manufacturing enterprise. The success of the concern resulted in an expansion program in 1935, which doubled its output capacity. Mr. Arthur was a charter member of the American Refractories Institute, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is a vice president of that organization. He is president of the Fire Brick Engineers, of Cleveland, Ohio, and vice president of the National Refractories Co., Philadelphia, Pa. He is widely recognized as a business man of executive ability and sound judgment, who deserves the success he has attained. In politics he is a Democrat. J. B. Arthur is a member of the Mexico Country Club, and the Missouri Athletic Association in St. Louis, and under the NRA, served as a member of the local compliance board, and as a member of the refractories code authority. In 1913, Mr. Arthur was married to Miss Greeta B. Lawson, of Decatur, Ill., and they are the parents of two fine daughters, Miss Dorothy E. Arthur, a graduate of the University of Missouri, and Betty Jane, a Mexico High School student.

ERNEST S. GANTT

Hon. Ernest S. Gantt, LL. D., distinguished Audrain County jurist, was elected to the supreme court of Missouri in 1926, and was re-elected for a second ten-year term, in 1936. He served as chief justice of that high tribunal for more than a year, beginning in December, 1932. Judge Gantt was born in Centralia, Boone County, Missouri, January 11, 1867, and was a son of Patrick H. and Martha J. Fish Gantt, both of honored pioneer families. His paternal grandfather, Josiah Gantt, came to Missouri from North Carolina, a century ago, and settled in Wilson Township, Audrain County, about 12 miles southwest of Mexico, where he followed farming throughout life. His wife was a former Miss Faucett, of North Carolina. Their son, Patrick H. Gantt, was born on the home farm, in 1840. In early manhood, he was in the merchandise business at Centralia, then at Martinsburg from 1869 to 1885, and then moved to Mexico. He remained active until his retirement, previous to his death, in 1915. His wife, Martha J. Fish, was a native of Callaway County, and the daughter of John E. and Margaret Monroe Fish, Virginians who were descended from Old Dominion early families. Mrs. Gantt died in 1921, with three children, Ernest S., Mrs. Percy F. (Hattie) Hord, of Narberth, Pa., and Eustace D., then a merchant of Missoula, Mont., then surviving. Ernest S. Gantt was educated in the Martinsburg schools, and devoted three years to academic study, and one year as a law student, at the University of Missouri. He continued his law reading in the office of Judge W. O. Forrist, of Mexico, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. After three years as an associate of Judge George Robertson, he opened his own offices, and met with much success. He served as city attorney for two terms, from 1894 to 1898, and as prosecuting attorney of Audrain County for two terms, from 1909 to 1913. In March, 1916, he was appointed judge of the eleventh judicial circuit by Governor Major to fill the unexpired term of Judge James D. Barnett, who had died, and was elected in 1916, and again in 1922, to six-year terms as circuit judge. As a member of the state's highest court of justice, his opinions show rare simplicity of style and admirable clearness. The University of Missouri conferred the honorary LL. D. degree on him in 1934. On March 30, 1918, Judge Gantt was united in marriage to Miss Helena Pettingill, daughter of Judge and Mrs. N. M. Pettingill, of Memphis, Mo. They reside in Jefferson City, moving there in 1927, and have two children, Ernest S., Jr., born in 1920, and Grace, born in 1921.

MOSS M. EDWARDS

Moss M. Edwards, county and city engineer, and a consulting engineer, is one of Mexico's most substantial citizens. He has a wide practical and technical knowledge of his work, and under his wise supervision many improvements are carried to successful completion. He has held his county office since the year he reached his majority, in 1922, being first appointed by Governor Arthur M. Hyde. He was elected for two years in that year, and for four year terms in 1924, 1928, 1932, and 1936, without opposition. A native son of Audrain County, Moss M. Edwards was born on the home farm of his parents, eight miles southwest of Mexico, on April 6, 1901. He attended the rural schools of Audrain County, and later the University High School, in Columbia, graduating in 1919. He was graduated from the University of Missouri, with a civil engineering degree in 1925. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity. He is a Presbyterian, and is chairman of the church's board of deacons, is high in Masonry, having served as Worshipful Master of Houston Lodge No. 580, of Gant, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, Crusade Commandery, and Central Council. He is a member of the American Association of Engineers, and of the Mexico Kiwanis Club, serving as president in 1936, and as lieutenant governor, for Division 8 of the tristate Mo-Kan-Ark district, in 1937. He is an ardent Democrat. The Edwards family, of Welsh descent, resided in Virginia in colonial days. James Edwards, grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Virginia, and settled in middle life, in Boone County, near Ashland. He fought in the Confederate army with valor in the War Between the States. Julius Frank Edwards, his father, was born near Ashland, August 10, 1855. He has lived in Audrain County, at his present farm home, more than 50 years, is an ardent Democrat, serving eight years as Audrain County chairman, and is a Missionary Baptist. He married Mary Robinson, of Boone County, who died at the birth of their son, Julius R. Edwards, now First National Bank cashier at Centralia. Two years later he married Lucy Elizabeth Robinson, and they have had the following children: Noel E., Columbia; Mary E., deceased; Mrs. Quincy (Ethel) Harrington, Macon County; William E., of southwest of Mexico; Harvey F., World War veteran, of southwest of Mexico; Bruce, in Callaway County; Fannie, Mexico High School faculty member; Mrs. Basil (Arthusa) Younger; Moss M., and Lee, of Mexico. On August 29, 1926, Mr. Edwards married Miss Margaret Holman,



JOHN MILTON BARKER

daughter of John and Nannie Brown Holman, Audrain County residents who are successful and substantial citizens. Mrs. Edwards is a graduate of Synodical College, Fulton, and like her husband, is a leader in church, fraternal and charitable work. She is Worthy Matron of the Mexico Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. They have one daughter, Jane, born in 1931.

JOHN MILTON BARKER

Hon. John M. Barker, grandson of Captain James Mackay, Commandant of the Fort of St. Louis, Surveyor and Explorer, during Spanish Regime, was born in St. Charles County on part of the "Mackay Grant" of land, December 20th, 1841; fought in the Civil War on the Union side, although a Southerner; and Democrat all his life. He started the practice of law in Montgomery County at the close of the War, and was Prosecuting Attorney of that County for 8 years, and was once a candidate for Congress. He moved to Audrain County in 1889 and settled in Mexico, coming here to educate his six daughters in Hardin College. Col. Barker was a fine Orator, and spoke all over the country for Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan, and was a close friend of Champ Clark. He was one of the prominent attorneys of Audrain County for ten years; a splendid citizen; and loyal Churchman and friend. He was the attorney for the Plaintiff in the celebrated Wade-Ringo Case, and carried it to the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington, one of the first cases ever carried there from this county. He also was the attorney for years in the Montgomery County Courthouse Fight, successfully winning the case for Danville, which he also carried to the United States Supreme Court. Col. Barker was a great lover of trees, and while he was councilman, saved a great many of the large forest trees from being cut down in the streets of Mexico, at a time when there was a campaign on for eliminating them. He built a fine colonial home on South Clark Ave., which still stands. In his later years, he retired to his old home in Montgomery County, and died January 19, 1913. His wife, who was Miss Margaret Irvine Pace, preceded him in death, April 18th, 1900. Living children are, one son, Justin Mackay Barker, a prominent Arkansas banker, and four daughters, Mrs. Henry Clay Turner of St. Louis, Mrs. Solomon Stoddard, of Kansas City, and Sarcoxie, Mo., Mrs. John Stevens of Jonesburg, Mo., and Mrs. William Franklin Nelson, of Marianna, Arkansas.

DR. A. A. WALLACE

Dr. Addison Alexander Wallace, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Mexico, came to this community October 1, 1887. He has continued in the capacity of Pastor from that time until the present. He was born at Independence, Mo., December 25, 1862, the son of the Reverend Joseph W. Wallace and Jessamine Young Wallace. The Father and Mother of Dr. Wallace were born in Kentucky, the former in Fayette County Nov. 29, 1821, and the latter in Jessamine County Jan. 27, 1824. Dr. Wallace was one of the number of western Missouri citizens who suffered under the famous military "Order No. 11," of the civil war, being an infant in his mother's arms when the Family were driven from their home in Jackson County and took refuge in Fulton where his Father taught in the Grammar School of Westminster College and in a girls' school at Fulton during the duration of the war. After the war the Family removed to Jackson County and took up residence in the home which had been deserted for four years. As a boy he attended school in the District. During one term he was prepared by his teacher for entrance upon the lower classes of College. He took his A. B. from Westminster College in June, 1884. In the Fall of that year he went to Chicago where he entered the McCormick Seminary, and took his Bachelor of Divinity Degree from this School in March, 1887. In June of this year Westminster College conferred upon him the Master of Arts Degree. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Central University of Richmond, Ky., in the year 1900. For some months he supplied the Westminster Church of Springfield, Mo. Called to Mexico in the summer of 1887 he came and began his Ministry the first of October, 1887, and in April, 1888, he was installed as Pastor. On May 16, 1888, at Fulton, Dr. Wallace was married to Miss Annie L. Marquess. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Wallace are: Major Marquess Wallace, Principal of the Missouri Military Academy; Miss Josephine Wallace, an accomplished musician and organist of the First Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Knut T. Wernstrom of New York City, who taught for a while in Hardin College, during the Presidency of Dr. J. W. Million; Miss Anne Lacy Wallace, teacher of History and English in the High School of Nutley, New Jersey. In community affairs he has taken an active interest, serving as a member of the Library Board since its founding. "Who's Who In America" notes "that he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College since 1890. He was Moderator of the

Synod of Missouri at St. Joseph, Mo. in 1898; has served as a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church four times; was a member of the Western Section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches at Atlantic City, 1929; and is a member of Beta Theta Pi." Dr. and Mrs. Wallace have taken two trips abroad by the generous action of his Church, in 1910, when they travelled in Europe, and in 1928, when they went to the Holy Land.

DR. J. F. HARRISON

Dr. John Frank Harrison, a successful practicing physician of Mexico, has served as mayor of the city for three terms, was president of the Missouri Medical Association in 1931, and is a former superintendent of State Hospital No. 4, at Farmington. His reputation, in political, professional and social circles of his home county is enviable, and as Mexico's mayor, he was progressive and businesslike in initiating measures of reform and improvement. Dr. Harrison was born November 12, 1871, his parents being James M. and Jane Elizabeth Sayers Harrison, the former born in Callaway County, December 1, 1828, and the latter in Virginia, in 1832. Major John Harrison, his paternal grandfather, a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Missouri from Virginia in 1818. To him and to his wife, Mary Crockett Harrison, a native of the Old Dominion, were born five sons and two daughters, including James M. Harrison, Dr. Harrison's father, who was an Audrain County resident, and farmer, from 1855 until his death in 1904. His family numbered eight children, Ella, wife of Robert H. Brown, of Mexico, who died in 1934; Lucy, who died in 1887; Margaret, of Mexico; Mrs. Helen Tinsley, of Mexico; Albert, who died in 1920; Crockett, of Fulton, James S., of St. Louis, and John Frank. Dr. Harrison was educated at Westminster College at Fulton, and was graduated from the medical department at Washington University, St. Louis, with an M. D. degree, in 1898. He was assistant superintendent of the state hospital at Fulton, from 1902 to 1907, and served three years as superintendent at the Farmington Hospital. Since 1910, he has continuously been engaged in medical practice at Mexico, and ranks high in medical circles. During the World War, he was a captain in the medical corps, being granted a leave of absence as mayor, the city declining to accept his resignation when he entered the service. His ability as surgeon and physician is pronounced, and his standing is high. He is a devoted Presbyterian, and a member of his home church at Benton City.

XENOPHON PIERCE WILFLEY

Xenophon Pierce Wilfley was one of Audrain County's native sons to render distinguished service in public life, serving in the United States Senate in a critical World War year, 1918. He was born in Audrain County on March 18, 1871, and was the son of James Franklin and Sarah Pindall Wilfley, daughter of General Evan Shelby Pindall, who moved from West Virginia to Monroe County, Mo. His father was a native Callaway Countian, of an early Kentucky family, and was a prominent farmer, Mason, and devout Methodist. He died in 1886. His mother was a native of West Virginia. Xenophon P. was the fourth of their five children. An older brother, Judge Lebbeus R. Wilfley, was governor of the Philippine Islands, and Judge of the United States Court in China, and a brother, James Douglas Wilfley, now living in Rochester, N. Y., engaged in the advertising business. X. P. Wilfley obtained his early education in the Audrain County schools, and later attended the Clarksburg, Mo., College, graduating there in 1891. He received his Master of Arts degree in 1895 from Central College, at Fayette, and was a teacher in the Sedalia High School for three years. He then entered the St. Louis Law School, graduating in 1899, when he entered the practice of law with his brother, Judge Wilfley. Judge Wilfley was named to the Philippine post in 1900, and X. P. Wilfley practiced alone until 1910, when he joined with two other Audrain County attorneys in St. Louis, Joseph S. McIntyre and later with W. T. Nardin to form the firm of Wilfley, McIntyre and Nardin. This firm was later enlarged. Senator Wilfley largely confined his attention to corporation law, and was able and successful in litigation before the courts. Politically, he was a loyal Democrat, and served as chairman of the board of election commissioners in St. Louis. In April, 1918, he was appointed by Governor Frederick D. Gardner to succeed the late Senator William Joel Stone in the United States Senate, serving until November of that year. On October 28, 1908, Senator Wilfley and Miss Rosamond Guthrie, member of a prominent Audrain family, and daughter of Judge John A. and Ella Forrist Guthrie, of Mexico, and granddaughter of Judge W. O. Forrist of Mexico, were united in marriage. They became the parents of three children, John Franklin, Mary Ellen, and Rosamond, the daughters now residing with their mother, in St. Louis. The son is deceased, losing his life in an accident near Fulton, when a boy. Senator Wilfley died on May 4, 1931. He was a member of the board of stewards of St. John's

Methodist Church, in St. Louis, and was for many years a noted Bible school teacher. His work on the Life of Paul is widely recognized as an authoritative one. He was identified with the St. Louis, Missouri, and American bar associations, and his entire life was an expression of high ideals and professional standards. He was president of the Missouri Bar Association in 1924 and 1925. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Board of Curators of Central College and one of the three trustees of Barnes Hospital. He was a 32nd degree Mason and was on the Board of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A.

JUDGE JOHN A. GUTHRIE

Judge John A. Guthrie, a highly respected citizen of Mexico for many years, was born December 25, 1839 in Callaway county near the town bearing his family name, Guthrie, Missouri. Presiding judge of the Audrain County Court for many years, he was also president of the Mexico Southern Bank at the time of his death, September 16, 1923. He was treasurer for some time of various leading organizations, namely, Old Ministers Aid Society, Hardin College, and the Baptist Association. A devoted member of the Baptist Church he had been very active in the work of that church the greater part of his life. In 1882 he married Miss Ella Forrist of Mexico who passed away Oct. 26, 1917. To this union was born five children, four of whom survive. They are John Guthrie of Laramie, Wyoming, President of the First National Bank of that city; Mrs. X. P. Wilfley of St. Louis; Mrs. Frances Cauhope of Roswell, New Mexico; and Charles Guthrie of Los Angeles, Calif. William Forrist Guthrie, another child, died July 17, 1901. Martin Butler Guthrie, son of John A. Guthrie and his first wife, Elizabeth J. Butler, died in 1918. Following his death, the Mexico Intelligencer in its editorial columns said: "In the passing of Judge John A. Guthrie, Missouri has lost one of its best and most highly respected citizens. This community suffers a greater loss because of its very intimate knowledge of this man's sterling qualities of noble manhood. His activities in the social, religious and civic life of Mexico made him an outstanding figure. For over a half century Judge Guthrie has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. His life has been one of usefulness and exemplary in the manner in which it was lived."

ROBERT R. ARNOLD, SR.

Robert Russell Arnold, Sr., a pioneer Audrain County banker, who was one of those who established the present First National Bank, of Mexico, and inspired three of his sons to achieve success in the banking field, was born in Columbia, Boone County, in 1840. He was reared at Columbia, and attended the University of Missouri there. He was the son of Dr. Matthew R. Arnold, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and one of the pioneers of his profession in Columbia. During the War Between the States he rendered professional services to Confederate and Federal forces alike, without regard to politics or affiliations. His mother was Miriam Malvina Russell, a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of Gen. William Russell, a general in the Continental Army, under Gen. George Washington's command, during the Revolutionary War. About the time he reached his majority, R. R. Arnold came to Mexico, and for some years engaged in milling, farming, and raising livestock near Mexico. In 1873, he moved to Mexico, and soon established, with R. W. Tureman as president, and himself as cashier, the Exchange Bank of Mexico. In January, 1883, a national charter was issued to this bank as the First National Bank of Mexico. It has never failed to pay a dividend. Mr. Arnold served it, as cashier, and as president from 1906 to 1917, continuously until his death. He was strong in support of local matters, gave unfaltering assistance to the Democratic party, and was a member and regular attendant of the First Christian Church. Mrs. Arnold was Eliza Ophelia Morris, daughter of Judge John Bingle and Julia Ann Shumate Morris, early founders of Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold had eight children born to them, Morris A., president of the First National Bank, Seattle, Wash., Matthew Reid, who died when fifteen years old; Joseph Allen, an agriculturalist, who died at Mexico when 27; John Bingle, vice president and a director of the Midland National Bank, Billings, Mont.; Robert Russell, Jr., president of the First National Bank of Mexico at his death in 1935; Julia A., of Mexico, wife of H. B. Brett of Mexico, representative of the Foster Cotton Mills, Boston, Mass.; Anna Belle, wife of David H. Moss, for years vice president of the First National Bank of Seattle, and now retired, and Elizabeth A., wife of the late Dr. Ivan A. Parry, a physician and surgeon of Seattle. Mr. Arnold devoted forty-four years of life to the banking field, and, in Audrain's centennial year, 1936, his three sons who followed him into this profession had increased the family total to 174 years,

with 49 years in banking for Morris A., 44 years for John B., and 37 years for R. R., Jr. An unusual record for a father and three sons. His lifetime was devoted to the growth and progress of his home community, and he found satisfaction in that, and the welfare of his family.

ROBERT RUSSELL ARNOLD, JR.

Robert Russell Arnold, Jr., president of the First National Bank of Mexico, from 1917 to 1935, was a member of a leading Audrain County family that contributed much to the financial welfare and economic prosperity of their home community. The fifth of eight children of Robert R. Arnold, Sr., pioneer banker, Robert Russell Arnold was born at Mexico, on July 20, 1875. His mother was Eliza Ophelia Morris, a daughter of Judge John Bingle Morris, who built the first public building in Mexico, and was the first postmaster, and a city founder. In 1898, he entered the First National Bank as bookkeeper, beginning thirty-seven years of association with this splendid financial institution, of which his father was a founder, and its first cashier. He advanced successively through the positions of assistant cashier, cashier, and served four years as vice president, before his election to the presidency to succeed his father, who died while in Florida, in January, 1917. During his eighteen years as president he successfully guided his institution through all economic crises. As the member of a "banking family" who remained in Mexico to direct the welfare of the "home bank," Robert Russell Arnold's interests were essentially financial. He was a director of the Missouri Power and Light Company, and of the Mexico Refractories Company, for some years, and was an organizer and first president of the Mexico Country Club. He was a charter member of the Elks Lodge, and a long-time member of the board of governors. He was always interested in good roads activities, and for years served as a commissioner of the eight-mile road district. He was a Democrat, and affiliated for many years with the Mexico Baptist Church. He was a member of the Missouri and American Bankers' associations, and was chairman of the bankers' group in the World War Liberty Loan group. On April 6, 1899, Mr. Arnold and Miss Ruth Thomas, daughter of James A. and Juliet Martin Thomas, of Centralia, were married. Mr. Thomas for many years was a successful lumber dealer in Fulton and Centralia. Mrs. Arnold was graduated from colleges in Columbia and Nashville, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold had one

daughter born to them, now Mrs. Miriam Arnold Livingston, who was graduated from Hardin College, at Mexico, and attended Hollins College and the Finch School, in the east. Her only son is John Livingston. Mr. Arnold had a high sense of honor, with generous thoughtfulness for others, and, at his death, on January 9, 1935, in his sixty-first year, the Mexico Intelligencer said editorially: "He will be remembered for his courage, his firm poise, his keen penetration, which revealed a quality of foresight." As a citizen, and businessman, his life was an exemplary one.

JOHN BINGLE ARNOLD

John Bingle Arnold, fifth son of Robert Russell Arnold, Sr., pioneer Mexico banker, like his elder brother, Morris A., and his younger brother, Robert Russell, Jr., was directed through his father's influence into the banking field, and has been eminently successful therein, as an Audrain County son who has spent many recent years as a participant in, and a contributor to, the growth of the West. He was born at Mexico, the son of prominent Audrain County parents, Robert Russell and Eliza Ophelia Morris Arnold, and was the fifth in a family of nine brothers and sisters. He was educated in the Mexico public schools, and was graduated from the Mexico High School in the class of 1890. He attended the University of Missouri in 1890 and 1891, then began his banking career of almost a half century, in his father's home bank, the First National of Mexico, in 1892. He continued in this capacity until 1898, when he was named a paying teller in the Stockyards National Bank of South St. Joseph, Mo. He resigned this position in 1901 to accept the assistant cashiership of the Third National Bank of St. Louis. In 1905, he removed to Billings, Mont., his present home, where he has been interested continuously in a number of banks in eastern Montana and northern Wyoming. At present he is a director and vice-president of the Midland National Bank of Billings, one of the largest and strongest in eastern Montana, and is also president of the J. B. Arnold Company, an investment securities firm, the Rowley-Arnold Company, a real estate holding company, and the Broadwater Subdivision Company, a residential subdivision, all in his adopted home city of Billings. His wife is the former Miss Kula Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Moss of Billings. A grandson of Mexico's founder, Judge John Bingle Morris, he is also a namesake, and has carried the family's pioneering traditions into the upbuilding of the Northwest. One bit of Audrain history illus-

trates his grandfather's integrity and financial acumen. In 1868, when the county had a debt of more than \$400,000, without a courthouse nor a bridge, when the population of the county was but 7000, and only 400 men were allowed to vote because of the Drake "test oath" constitution, Judge Morris was called to preside over the deliberations of the county court, and bring order out of chaos. Opposing all propositions to compromise or repudiate the debt, he insisted on the full and speedy payment of every cent of the obligation, and the good name of Audrain County was saved, while its credit standing was restored.

MORRIS ALLEN ARNOLD

Morris Allen Arnold, President of the Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Washington, was born in Mexico, Missouri, May 1, 1866. He is the son of Robert Russell Arnold and Ophelia (Morris) Arnold. After his preparatory education in the public schools of Mexico, Missouri, he was a student at the University of Missouri, 1886. Mr. Arnold's career as a banker began as Assistant Cashier in the First National Bank of Mexico, Missouri, in 1887. Thereafter, he became a clerk in the Third National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, 1889-91; Cashier, Farmers and Merchants Bank in Centralia, Missouri, 1891-97; State Bank Examiner of Missouri, 1897-1901; Vice-President, First National Bank, Billings, Montana, from 1901-1907; President of the First National Bank of Seattle, Washington from 1907 to 1929; President of First Seattle Dexter Horton National Bank from 1929 to 1931; President of First National Bank of Seattle since 1931. Mr. Arnold was president of the Seattle Clearing House Association in 1909; was Director of the Seattle Branch, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco from 1916 to 1933; Director of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company, Superior Portland Cement Company; Northern Life Insurance Company; Chairman of the National Credit Association, Number Two, 1932. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital and member of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve System from San Francisco District Number Twelve of the Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Arnold enjoys his recreation in playing golf and holds membership in the Rainier and Seattle Golf Clubs. On October 11, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Georgie Moss of Paris, Missouri. They have one son, Lawrence M. Arnold. The family residence is The Highlands, Seattle, Washington.

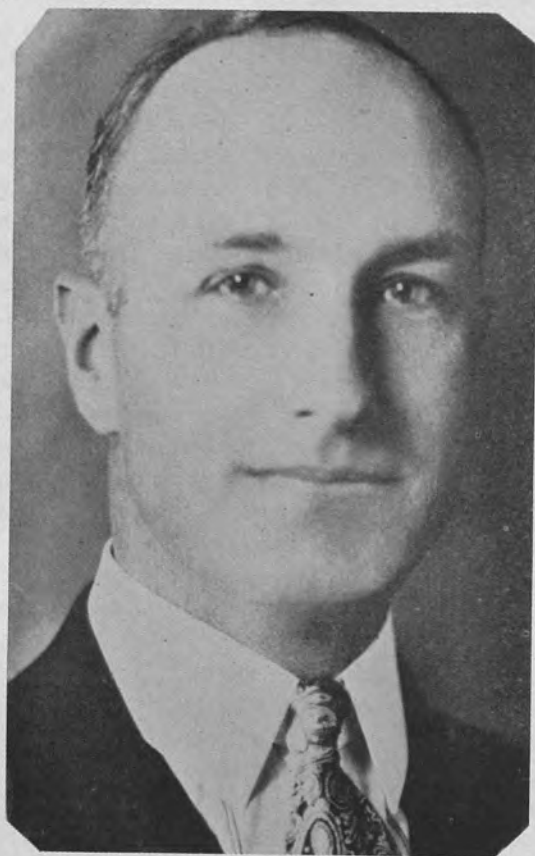
ROBERT DEATON WORRELL

Robert Deaton Worrell, prominent Mexico jeweler for forty years, was a native of Illinois, having been born in Springfield on September 28, 1867, the son of Jennie Deaton and Richard Bradshaw Worrell. Richard Bradshaw Worrell was the son of Robert Peacock Worrell who was born in Virginia and spent his entire life in the state of his birth. A prominent citizen of his community, he made an enviable record as a member of the Virginia legislature. Although he thought secession unwise, when the break came he defended the part of the South. Richard Bradshaw Worrell, the father of our subject, was born in Danville, Virginia and spent the early days of his manhood in that state. With the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army, becoming a member of the Guilford Grays of the 27th North Carolina Regiment. After the war he came to Missouri and located at Paris in Monroe County. The mother of R. D. Worrell, Jennie Deaton Worrell, was born in Illinois, the daughter of Robert and Kiziah Woods Deaton, who came to Illinois from Kentucky. Kiziah Deaton was the daughter of Abram Clive Hitt and Caroline Amanda Hitt, who were born and raised in Kentucky and moved to Missouri before the Civil War. During the war Mr. Hitt was imprisoned by the northern forces for nearly two years in McDowell College at St. Louis, part of the time confined in a dungeon with ball and chain but finally released without trial. The mother of our subject died when he was a few months old, and he lived with his grandmother Deaton in Paris, Mo., until her death when he was 5 years old. Mr. Worrell received his education in Paris schools and at the age of 15 entered a jewelry store in Paris to learn the trade of a jeweler. For four years he continued in this store and then went to Eldorado, Kansas where he entered the employ of a jeweler there. He was later employed at this same trade in Fulton and Louisiana. On September 7, 1889 he bought the jewelry business of Mark Pilcher, his former employer and in 1901 he purchased the jewelry store of John Pollard. He continued his establishment on the Ringo corner until the Ringo building fire in 1918 when he moved his store to the corner of Jefferson and Promenade streets. On June 14, 1893, he was married to Miss Jennie Lee Hitt. To this union was born a son, Richard Orlando Worrell, now associated with the family jewelry business, four daughters, Dorothy, of St. Louis, Carolyn, now Mrs. Robert Clark Gibbs of Mexico, Mary, now art instructor in Panama Schools, Cristobal, Canal Zone, and

Elizabeth, dramatics instructor at Central College, Fayette. Surviving Mr. Worrell besides his wife and children are three grandchildren, Robert Clark Gibbs, Dorothy Lee Gibbs of Mexico and Jennie Belle Worrell of Los Angeles, Calif., and a sister, Mrs. Virginia Thomas of Kansas City. Mr. Worrell joined the Christian Church in 1894, and served for a number of years as a Deacon and Superintendent of Sunday School. He was active in Masonic circles and was a member of Hebron Lodge, Royal Arch Masons, Centralia Council of Royal and Select Masons, and Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias. At the organization of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce in 1911, Mr. Worrell served as its first president, his active interest remaining until his death. He was prominent in organized jewelers' circles and had served as president of the National Association as well as of the State Retail Association. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Hardin College for twenty years. Known as "Bob" to his host of friends his passing brought sorrow to the entire community. The Mexico Intelligencer of that day in its editorial columns paid this tribute, in part: "R. D. Worrell was a versatile man; a man of many parts, all of which were played throughout his life with that sincere warmth and friendliness of which the very heart of his personality consisted. Those who learned to know him in his youth remained his friends and the acquaintances brought through his business activities and his social life at home and in the community were fast added to the ring of early associates until he was at last a man literally surrounded by friends. Then, too, he played well his part for his community, contributing to the progressiveness of the business section, heading an institution outstanding for its equipment and standards. Indeed, his life was a thing of many facets, each throwing out a different light even as the precious jewels in which he dealt and loved for the sake of their beauty."

THOMAS JEFFERSON HOXSEY

Thomas Jefferson Hoxsey, late proprietor of the Hoxsey Hotel, one of the leading hostelryes of northeastern Missouri, was born April 4, 1868, in Madison county, Illinois, one of the three children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Day) Hoxsey and a grandson of C. C. Hoxsey, once one of Madison's leading citizens. Joseph Hoxsey, who was a farmer in Madison County, died April 6, 1874 at the age of thirty-four years and his wife passed away December 8, 1891. At the age of thirteen, Thomas Jefferson Hoxsey came to Missouri to rent a farm for ten years in Callaway county, accumulating enough to purchase a half interest in a general store in Carrington, Missouri with Thomas Kemp. Soon thereafter this establishment was destroyed by fire and Mr. Hoxsey lost all of his capital. Not completely discouraged, however, he set about to recuperate his fallen fortunes and on August 5, 1893, he came to Mexico and bought the old depot restaurant of Mrs. Schleppy. This he conducted until 1895 when he entered the grocery business which occupied him for the next six years. In 1900 he built and opened a little restaurant at the old depot on the Chicago & Alton side, with which he was identified until September 15, 1906, when he opened the Hotel Hoxsey which met with instantaneous favor. He endeavored at all times to make his establishment the most comfortable and pleasing in this section of the state and the evidence of his success remains today. Known as "T. J." to his multitude of guests and other friends he was one of the best known and respected figures in this section of the state. On March 21, 1892, Mr. Hoxsey was married to Miss Lila Ashworth, daughter of Moses Ashworth of Carrington, Mo., who died June 11, 1904, leaving one child, Ruth, now Mrs. John T. Buckner of Mexico, who was born December 24, 1892. On March 26, 1907 Mr. Hoxsey was married to Miss Ann Lee Brown, born October 31, 1882, daughter of Charles Brown of New London, Missouri. She now resides in Hannibal, Missouri. One sister of our subject, Mrs. S. N. Kennett of Mexico, survives and another sister, Mrs. Allie Dunham of Fulton, died several years ago. Mr. Hoxsey was a member of the Christian Church, a Democrat in his political views and fraternally affiliated with the Knights Templar, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Shriners, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He gave freely of his time to civic affairs and is a former president of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce. He was recognized as an able business man and this fact, combined with his qualities as a courteous and congenial host ac-



RAYMOND E. COX
State Senator, Eleventh District, 1937-1941

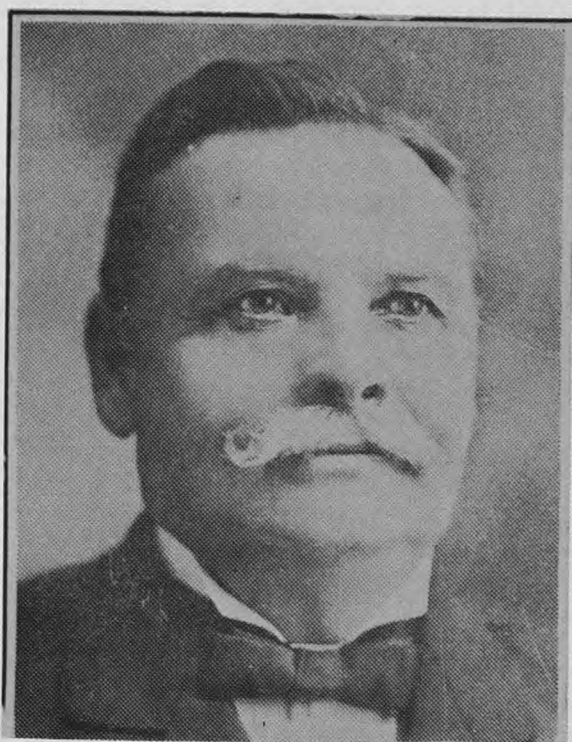
counted for the large measure of success he enjoyed while operating the hotel which still bears his name. He added to his holdings and responsibilities by leasing the Hotel Alamo when it was built in 1917 and after the World War, built the north wing of the Hotel Hoxsey with its Gold Room and up-to-date accommodations throughout to make the plant one of the largest and most complete in outstate Missouri. His death on June 21, 1936 after a lingering illness saddened the entire community as well as his large host of friends throughout the country.

RAYMOND E. COX

The state senator for the eleventh Missouri district for a term of four years beginning January 1, 1937, Raymond E. Cox has served for two terms, from 1928 to 1932, as a member of the state legislature from Audrain County, and has been a successful farmer in the Rowena vicinity since 1916. He was born in his home community on February 7, 1896. His parents were Vassa Thurston and Edna Mae Cox, born, respectively, on April 10, 1872, and May 13, 1874. His mother was a distant relative of William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, ninth and twenty-third presidents of the United States. Mr. Cox was educated in the rural schools, at the Centralia High School, from which he was graduated in 1912, and at the University of Missouri, which he attended two years. He has since devoted his interests to agricultural pursuits, and has been a careful and successful farmer. On February 25, 1915, he was united in marriage to Miss Joyselee Walker, who was born June 6, 1897. Her father, James J. Walker, county judge from the western district from 1926 to 1930, now resides at San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Cox is a Baptist, and a loyal Democrat. The legislative record of Raymond E. Cox, during his service in the House of the general assembly, was creditable. His first term, he was elected on a platform not to introduce a single bill, and he was the lone member to refuse a personal clerk. He began then a fight against extra clerk hire that culminated in a constitutional amendment to limit each branch of the assembly to 75 clerks. This resulted in great savings. In 1936, Mr. Cox was the successful candidate for the Democratic nomination to the state senate, and was subsequently elected in November, on a platform to reduce the number of state owned automobiles. This campaign he waged vigorously during the 1937 general assembly session.

LEWIS PHILLIP

The history of the "Clothing House of Phillip's" is almost contemporaneous with the history of Audrain County. Its founder, Lewis Phillip, came to Mexico in 1868, when the town was still in its swaddling clothes. It was in this year that the Audrain County Courthouse was erected, and only a short while after the completion of The Ringo Hotel—a small room in which the Lewis Phillip Clothing Store found its first home. Mexico Pioneers will recall the prevailing atmosphere of the days of '68. The Civil War, not long over, had left its aftermath in this community to a marked degree. There is an oft repeated story of Mr. Phillip how his destiny was cast here. He approached A. R. Ringo for the rental of his store room. Totally unknown, and without local prestige or backing, made no difference. There was but one requirement—"Northern or Southern Sympathizer?" As it happened Mr. Phillip had been a resident of the South during the war, and that alone was the open-sesame to Mexico's only vacant store building. The beginning of Phillip's was very inauspicious, except for one outstanding asset,—a right policy for the conduct of business, that won the confidence and good will of the community, and enabled him in a very short while to spread to larger quarters, into one of the rooms of the present location on the West Side of the Square, where the business has endured and grown for close on to 65 years; giving the firm an uninterrupted period of 69 years; the dean of all merchants of Mexico. Lewis Phillip, a native of Poland, came to America in his early youth. He landed in Alabama during the Civil War, and, espousing the Southern cause, enlisted with the Confederacy. The Confederacy was short of arms, and he was assigned to making uniforms for the soldiers; shortly after which peace was declared, and he located in St. Louis. Here he married Miss Celia Berk, to whom their two oldest children, Tillie and Benjamin were born in St. Louis. This constituted his family with his advent to Mexico. Four other Boys, the first having died in infancy, were born here. The three surviving: Si, Nate and Maurice, carried on in mercantile pursuits. Ben Phillip was graduated from the Law School of Washington University and entered into the practice of his profession in St. Joseph, where for many years he has been successfully associated with Judge R. E. Culver. That association has merited highest esteem of the citizens of St. Joseph. The Bar of the State and their extensive clientele. Lewis Phillip died in 1903 at the age of seventy. His wife followed five



LEWIS PHILLIP

Founder, in 1868, of present firm of S. & N. Phillip

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years later. His widowed daughter and two children, Bernice and Elaine, reside in Mexico. The modernization of the House of Phillip's, occurred with the retirement of the Senior member, and the firm name became S. & N. Phillip. The business room was doubled, and installed with the latest fixtures and display windows. With the march of time, the present firm is looked upon as an authority for apparel for men and boys. In recent years, John Edward Coldwell, a long and trusted employee, has become an associate member of the firm. In 1909 a third room was added to the business, giving a total area of 6680 square feet of floor space. In this last addition was created the Phillip's Ladies Shop, under the direction of Maurice Phillip. Aside from their business activities, this last generation of Phillips, have been active in every development of Mexico's progress and are in fact an integral part of it all.

SAM WALLACE

William Samuel Ellis Wallace, who probably had as many friends as any resident of Mexico, was head of the Mexico police department for thirteen years. A lifelong resident of Mexico, he was born on May 28, 1884, the son of William H. Wallace, well known and prominent stock dealer, and once city collector here, who died in 1925. His mother, Mrs. William H. Wallace of Mexico, and a sister, Miss Maude Orita Wallace, director of music in the Mexico Public Schools, survive. Educated in the Mexico schools, and at the Missouri Military Academy and joining the Mexico Methodist Church when a young man, during the ministry here of the Rev. W. A. Hanna, early in life he became interested in law enforcement work. When a young man of 21 he went to work in the constable's office, with J. W. Barnett, in 1905, serving in that capacity for seven years. In January, 1913, he became deputy sheriff for the newly elected Sheriff Barnett, which office he held until his election as marshal the following year. He was then but thirty years of age and was one of the youngest police chiefs in Missouri. He served continuously in this capacity from that time until his death on January 29, 1931, with the exception of two terms when he was with the Wabash Railroad Detective Staff, with headquarters at Moberly. A fitting tribute to this congenial and efficient officer of the law was paid in a Mexico Intelligencer editorial of the date of his passing: "Sam Wallace was a friend to many, and his friends were many."

STERLING PRICE GUTHRIE

Head of the long established Mexico firm that bears the family name of Guthrie and Son, is Sterling Price Guthrie, who has been identified with the business life of his home city since 1878, and was born in Audrain County, on a farm twelve miles north of Mexico, November 24, 1863. His is one of the old and honored families of the county. His grandfather, Caleb Guthrie, came from Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1853, and was instrumental in establishment of the Hard Shell Baptist Church, a block from the square, on East Monroe Street, still in use as a garage. His grandparents, his grandmother belonging to the Smith family, were wellto-do, owning extensive farm lands, which were operated with slave labor. His father, Joel Guthrie, born in Kentucky, in 1828, and mother, Martha D. Moxley, also a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, were parents of nine children, Alice, Mattie, Katie, Dillard, Betty, Mary, Sterling Price, Georgia and Fannie. The three last named children now reside in Mexico, and own the family business. The family lived in Audrain from 1853 until the Civil War days, when Joel Guthrie moved to Indiana for a few years. Returning to Mexico, he entered the mercantile field as meat packer and grocer, and also had agricultural interests in Audrain and Monroe counties. His start in the coal business was a modest one, with but one car of coal, but it flourished and grew until today it is the largest retail coal establishment in Audrain County. Sterling Price Guthrie was only fifteen years old when, in 1878, he entered the employ of J. C. Bassford, the grocer. In 1881, he became an employee of Ricketts and Emmons, in whose dry goods store he spent five years, and in 1887 was admitted to partnership in Guthrie and Son, with which he has since been connected, having full charge since his father's death. Progressive and capable, he has kept his business methods fully abreast of the times, and is recognized as sagacious and able. For many years he served as a member of the Hardin College board of trustees, and served on NRA code groups in his own industry. He has many friends in the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, as he has in business and social life. His politics are those of the Democratic party, and, with his wife and family, he attends the First Baptist Church. He is, too, a loyal member of the Mexico Rotary Club, and an ardent collector of Edgar A. Guest poems. On December 17, 1889, Mr. Guthrie was united in marriage with Miss Anna C. French, of Mexico, daughter of William L. French, who moved to Mexico in 1882. Mrs. Guthrie was born on January 30,

1866. Her mother bore the maiden name of Bullard. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have five children, and the oldest son, Joel, is associated with his father in the business. Mrs. H. R. (Susie) Kehl, of Mexico; Mrs. Frank W. (Anna Jane) Gallagher, Hannibal; Miss Hazel Elizabeth, of the Mexico schools faculty, and William Price Guthrie, of Decatur, Ill., complete this fine family.

CARL CLEMENT WONNEMAN

Carl Clement Wonneman, born May 28, 1872, in Germany, was for thirty-six years head of the florist firm which he founded on October 31, 1895 when he purchased the florist business of Joseph Gelvin at its present location. He was one of Mexico's best known and highly respected citizens. As a youth in Germany he learned gardening under the direction of his father who was one of the royal gardeners at the royal palace in Prussia. He came to America when a young man of 16, coming to Illinois and residing in Chicago and in Bloomington until he moved to Mexico. In Bloomington he married Miss Dena Kaufman and on the following day, October 31, 1895, established the florist firm in Mexico which he headed until he passed away on February 6, 1931. Under his management, and, since his death, under that of his two sons, Loyal and Forrest, this large retail and wholesale florist business has become one of the outstanding firms of its kind in the state. The present plant includes one hundred thousand square feet of glass and ten acres of ground for the cultivation of plants and bulbs to make it thoroughly modern and complete. During the past few years cut flowers and plants grown by this florist firm have won high awards at National Flower Shows as well as in Missouri State Fair exhibits. Besides the two sons now conducting the business there survive his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Ira Burks of Fulton, the former Miss Helena Wonneman. A sister, Mrs. Fred Kamperman of Elwood City, Pa. resides in this country, a brother and five sisters having their residence in Germany. There are also five grandchildren of our subject, namely Betty, Joan and Barbara, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Wonneman of Mexico, and Dorothy and Wonnadean, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Burks of Fulton. A devout Christian and member of the First Presbyterian Church here, he was also a member of the Elks Lodge and had always been actively interested in the florist associations, being a member of several.

DR. WALLER LUCKIE REED

Dr. W. L. Reed, almost a lifelong Mexico resident, has been a practicing dentist in Mexico since July 7, 1883, and has occupied the same suite of offices in the French Building, on the south side of the courthouse square, and has overlooked the square from his same office windows, for fifty-three years, as he worked at his profession. Waller Luckie Reed was born at Mexico, on May 25, 1858, and was the son of Dr. T. W. Reed, a pioneer dentist. His father was born in Boone County, on July 8, 1832, and his mother, the former Miss Adaline Luckie, was a native of Kentucky, where she was born December 9, 1829. His grandparents were John Reed, a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1805. Dr. Reed has lived all that part of his lifetime which has been spent in Mexico, which is almost all of it, on the same street, Jefferson. He was born in the home that Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Reed maintained above their drug store and apothecary shop, on the southeast corner of the square later occupied by the Savings Bank, and now owned by the Woolworth Company. He spent boyhood days there, until his father, and family, moved to Macon to reside, after the Civil War. There he continued his education, at St. James Academy, at Macon, then studied his profession at the Pennsylvania Dental College, in Philadelphia, where he was graduated March 2, 1882. A year later he came to Mexico, where he has since made his home, as a successful professional man, and loyal and useful citizen. He has been primarily devoted to his profession, and to his home and family, and has been devout and loyal in the faith of the Methodist Church, serving many years on the board of stewards of the Mexico church. His sister, Mrs. J. R. Blackwood, formerly of Hannibal, and the wife of a former postmaster and congressional secretary there, now makes her home with his family, and a brother, Fred Reed, of Macon, died recently. There were two other children in the Dr. T. W. Reed family, Leslie and John, now deceased. Dr. Reed and Miss Alcinda J. Allen were married on January 7, 1896, and to them, three children were born, Allene, Thomas W., his father's associate, and Howard, proprietor of the Reed-Greer Electric Company, of Mexico. Mrs. Reed was highly traveled, and was a member of the faculty at Central College, Fayette, before her marriage. She entered into Mexico life, and was active in church, civic, and social projects. Her death came on March 20, 1920, as a distinct loss to her home community. Dr. Reed is, and has been for many years, the dean of Mexico dentists, and he keeps his interests

abreast with his profession, as a member of district, state and regional dental societies. He was the thirty-sixth president of the Missouri State Dental Association, in 1900, and was the third member of his family to achieve this distinction. His father, Dr. Thomas Waller Reed, served in 1893, and an uncle, Dr. John Wesley Reed, in 1882.

OLIVER PAUL JAMES

Head of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Mexico for thirteen years O. P. James is one of Mexico's most progressive and successful citizens. Born in North Carolina, April 6, 1884, his parents were Robert and Martha Elizabeth (McArthur) James, natives of the same state. Robert James was a life-long resident of Sampson county, North Carolina and engaged in farming until his death in 1907. His family numbered eight children, as follows: Mattie O., wife of G. B. Cochran and a resident of Camilla, Georgia; Nellie, wife of C. C. Vann of North Carolina; Sabrella, wife of J. R. Clements of Pelham, Georgia; Virginia, wife of J. W. Blanchard of Dunn, North Carolina; O. L., a resident of Pelham, Georgia; H. C., who resides in Kiowa, Oklahoma; and Oliver Paul, of Mexico, Missouri. After a public school education in his native state O. P. James remained on his home farm with his father until 1907. Then he became overseer of a turpentine farm in Georgia before turning his attention to the bottling business in Pelham, same state. Seven years of managing a bottling business in Guthrie, Oklahoma gave him more experience in this work. In 1923 he purchased his present Mexico plant which business covers a territory of six counties. In 1935 he erected a handsome brick building to adequately house his growing business and to give the plant a most desirable downtown location. His long experience in the bottling industry has given him a thorough understanding of all details of the work and he is most capably conducting the interests under his charge. In December, 1914, Mr. James married Miss Marjorie Ford. They have three sons and two daughters, namely: Frederick, Harold, Charles, Josephine, and Marjorie. The eldest son, Richard, a Mexico High School senior, died a few months ago. In religious faith Mr. James is a Universalist. A recent honor was bestowed upon Mr. James when he was made a member of the Mexico Centennial Commission to assist in directing festivities of Audrain's one-hundredth anniversary. He is also one of the newly named directors of the Audrain County Fair Association, organized in August, 1936. He is a member of the Mexico Rotary Club.

ROLLA M. McINTIRE

Rolla M. McIntire, a lifelong resident of Mexico, now retired to follow real estate interests, was proprietor and manager of the Missouri Printing and Publishing Company for a period of thirty-one years. Born January 1, 1877, in Mexico, he received his early education in the Mexico Public Schools and Missouri Military Academy, known at that time as the Fleet Academy. Upon graduating from the latter institution in 1894 he joined its faculty for the next two years and when the Fleet Academy was destroyed by fire in 1896 he went with other members of the staff to join the faculty of Culver Military Academy of Culver, Indiana. After returning to his home city to read law in the offices of George Robertson and to gain admittance to the Missouri Bar, he entered the University, becoming a member of the graduating class of 1901. During the next four years he was a member of the faculties of Missouri Military Academy and Hardin College, teaching modern languages and commercial subjects. He spent part of the year of 1905 as a member of the staff of Jackson Military Academy of Jackson, Mo., before establishing the printing business which was to occupy him until retirement. His father was Warren B. McIntire, born February 29, 1844, in Quincy, Illinois, who spent the greater part of his life in Mexico practicing law. The mother of Rolla McIntire was Sarah Willie Criswell, born November 5, 1853, in Callaway County, Missouri. The grandparents were George McIntire and Mary Rood McIntire, both natives of Kentucky. On June 8, 1905 our subject married Miss Nell Landon of Jerseyville, Illinois, a graduate of Hardin College. To this union were born four sons, namely, Landon, now camp surgeon of the C. C. C. unit at Tecumseh, Neb.; Warren, now general manager of the printing company; Marion, who died in infancy, and Rolla, Jr., also associated with the printing firm. Three sisters of Mr. McIntire reside in St. Louis. They are Mrs. Annie Johnson, Mrs. Carl Roth and Miss Mary McIntire. A member of the Mexico First Christian Church for more than forty years, Mr. McIntire has served continuously on its official board for almost half that period. He is a charter member of the Mexico Country Club, a former member of the Elks Lodge and several civic organizations. Since his teaching days, he has maintained his linguistic interests and now enjoys an enviable command of six languages.

WILLIAM RUFUS JACKSON

Was born on an Audrain County farm, July 2, 1876, the son of J. B. (Buck) and Molly F. (O'Rear) Jackson and the grandson of Judge James Jackson, prominently identified with the organization of Audrain County and its first representative in the Missouri Legislature. He grew to manhood in Mexico, Missouri, where he attended the public schools until 17 years of age. Upon the death of his father, he was compelled to discontinue his school work and assist in the support of his widowed mother and five sisters. He sold and delivered daily newspapers in his home town and at the age of 21, became connected with the Horse Show Monthly, published at Kansas City in the interests of show horses, with particular attention given saddle horses, of which Mexico was then, as now, the center of extensive breeding operations. His first experience with a metropolitan newspaper was with the Denver Post under the late Otto Floto, the eminent sports authority and his assignment was to cover the race meeting held at Overland Park. Coming back to his home town, he made a connection with the Mexico Intelligencer, then edited by Cecil M. Baskett. This newspaper he had delivered as a carrier boy while it was owned and edited by the late Sam B. Cook; in fact, Mr. Jackson's first identity in political activities was during the campaign of 1896 in which he was employed in the State Democratic Headquarters at St. Louis under Mr. Cook who was then Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. In 1903 he was employed on the Mexico Ledger in the capacity of City Editor and Advertising Manager, continuing in this capacity until he resigned on February 22, 1904, to become a candidate for County Assessor, gaining the nomination in the county-wide primary in May and being elected to this office in November of that year. During his tenure of office he served for three years as President of the State Association of County Assessors. He declined to stand for reelection and in 1910 organized a corporation and acquired the Mexico Intelligencer of which he became the Editor and Publisher. Even before he was a legal voter, Mr. Jackson was an active supporter of the late Hon. Champ Clark and in the latter years of Mr. Clark's career, Mr. Jackson was looked upon as one of the most active leaders in the Clark organization of the old Ninth District. He was active in the movement in behalf of Mr. Clark's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912. He was a delegate to and at the Joplin Convention, was elected an alternate to and served as a delegate at the Baltimore Convention.

Upon the recommendation of Speaker Clark, Mr. Jackson was appointed by President Wilson as Postmaster at Mexico in 1914; reappointed in 1918, he served until April 19, 1923, continuing for over two years under the Harding administration. During Mr. Jackson's tenure of office as Postmaster, he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Postmasters and President of the Missouri Postmasters' Association. At every convention of Postmasters which he attended, national, tri-state and state, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. After his retirement as Postmaster, he gave considerable time to the raising of money for the purpose of purchasing as a memorial to the great Missouri philosopher, the Mark Twain Memorial State Park in Monroe County. In 1924, Mr. Jackson with his family moved to St. Louis and became identified with a leading publicity campaign promotion organization. As a member of this firm, he had to do with many of the state-wide campaigns in behalf of initiated constitutional amendments and legislative proposals. Among others was the \$75,000,000 Road Bond Amendment in 1928. He was Executive Secretary of the committee of friends promoting the candidacy of Bennett Champ Clark for United States Senator in 1932, which resulted in Colonel Clark's nomination. In the campaign prior to the general election of 1932, he served as Associate Director of State Organization. In 1907 he married Miss Eighty-One Turley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Turley of Mexico. They have two children, Graham, born January 20, 1910, and Mabel Brown, born August 20, 1911. Immediately following President Roosevelt's inauguration Senator Clark publicly announced that he had recommended to the President that Mr. Jackson be appointed Postmaster at St. Louis. Soon thereafter, Postmaster General James A. Farley named Mr. Jackson as Acting Postmaster at St. Louis effective October 1, 1933. He continued in that capacity until February 8, 1935, when President Roosevelt commissioned him for a four year term. At the Annual Convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States held at French Lick Springs, Indiana, in September of 1934, Mr. Jackson was elected a member of the Board of Directors, and re-elected at the annual convention of this organization in Chicago in September, 1935. He is also prominently identified with the Missouri Chapter of the National Association of Postmasters. He is a member of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Advertising Club of St. Louis.

FRED A. MORRIS

Col. Fred A. Morris, of Mexico, president of the First National Bank, and prominent civic and business leader, was born on December 27, 1876, on the same parcel of ground where he now lives. He is a son of William A. Morris and a grandson of Judge John Bingle Morris, who was born in Kentucky, December 3, 1806, and removed to Missouri in 1836, building the first residence and business house in Mexico. The Morris family traces its lineage back to the great Charlemagne, who made history in 1906, driving the Turks out of Jerusalem, in the Crusades. Judge Morris remained through his days a most valued, honored and respected citizen of Mexico. He assisted in laying out the county seat city, was grantor of deeds to some of the land on which the city stands, was the first postmaster, was county and circuit clerk, and county judge until his death, in 1875. A monument to his memory now stands in the courthouse yard. He married his wife, Julia Ann Shumate, of Virginia, on June 5, 1827. William A. Morris, in 1873, established a grocery store that has been conducted continuously by the family for 63 years, in later years by Col. Morris, and now by his son, Fred Locke Morris. He was prominent not only in mercantile, but in financial circles, and for an extended period was president of the First National Bank. Col. Morris succeeded to this position, held earlier by his father, in 1936. W. A. Morris married Susie Mize, daughter of Rodney Mize, pioneer river man, and Missouri River boat owner, of Independence, Mo. Fred A. Morris, an only child, was educated in the Missouri Military Academy, graduating in 1894, and at Central College, at Fayette, and at Central University, Richmond, Ky. In 1897 and 1898 he began his career with the Mechanics' National Bank, St. Louis, then, in 1898, assumed active management of the family business. He has successfully managed farming holdings, for years was connected with the Mexico Savings Bank, as director and vice president, and he has been president of the Mexico Savings and Loan Association for many years. He served on the staff of Governor Elliott Major and of Governor Frederick D. Gardner, is a leading Democrat, good roads' booster, road commissioner, was organizer of the Elks Lodge at Mexico, was first president of the Missouri Elks' Association, and served three years as national treasurer of the order. He has been president of Mexico's commercial club, and has done much to keep the family name an honored one in local history. In Mexico on June 15, 1898, Fred A. Morris was married to Miss Allie O'Rear Locke, daughter of the late Pelide

Locke, and they have three children, a daughter, Willie, talented radio soprano and vocal star, and two sons, Fred Locke, manager of the family business, and Mize, student at Notre Dame University.

DR. ROBERT W. BERREY

Dr. Robert W. Berrey, mayor of Mexico from 1932 to 1934, was for long prominent in public affairs of this city, and of Audrain County, and was continuously engaged in the practice of medicine for more than a half century. He was widely recognized as one of the leading physicians, and influential citizens, of his section of the state. Dr. Berrey was born in Audrain County, on September 28, 1861, his parents being William Jamison and Mary Wilson Berrey, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father, born in 1817, died in 1899, and the mother, born in 1827, died in 1902. James and Elizabeth Finks Berrey, paternal grandparents of Dr. Berrey, were Virginia plantation owners, and his maternal grandparents, John R. and Susan Simmons Wilson, were natives of Meade County, Kentucky, his grandfather, who served in the War of 1812, running one of the first steamers on the Mississippi. William Jamison Berrey made a wagon train trip to Santa Fe, N. M., two years after he located on a farm on Young's Creek, 12 miles northwest of Mexico. Dr. Berrey was the last member of his family, that included Henry C., a sister who died in early life, Taylor, who lived until 1934 on a farm adjoining the home place, and John C., who resided in Centralia. Dr. Berrey received early educational advantages in the district school, and professional training at the Missouri Medical College, now Washington University. He was graduated there in medicine in 1883, and then practiced in Mexico, with an enviable reputation, serving as county coroner, and as health commissioner. Dr. Berrey and Miss Mary McAuliffe, of St. Louis, were married in 1886. There are four children, Mrs. E. L. (Mary) Kuhne, of Des Moines, Iowa; R. W., Jr., Kansas City, a Wabash Railway executive; Gervais L., Los Angeles, Cal., attorney for the Bank of America, and Francis E., of Mexico. Dr. Berrey, a staunch lifelong Democrat, served on the county central committee for more than a score of years, at various times as its chairman, secretary, and treasurer. As mayor of Mexico, he gave to the city a progressive and businesslike administration, characterized by measures of improvement. His passing on March 1, 1937 occasioned sadness to his many community friends.

L. MITCHELL WHITE

In the journalistic circles of Missouri, there are few out-state editors and publishers with a higher reputation than Mitchell White, owner of the *Mexico Ledger*, purchased more than sixty years ago by his father, the late Col. R. M. White, and published by the White family, first by the father and then by the son, since September 21, 1876. The son has been identified with the *Mexico Ledger* since his twelfth year, and as time has passed has been honored by election and appointment to various high offices connected with the Fourth Estate. Leander Mitchell White was born May 21, 1883, at Mexico, as the son of Robert Morgan and Isabella Mitchell White. He attended the public schools of Mexico, and Westminster College at Fulton for four and half years. During that time he played on the varsity football team, and is the only man in Westminster history to have captained the football team for four years. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity while at Westminster. Later, he took special academic work at the University of Colorado, at Boulder, and was a special writer on the *Denver Post* staff, with such colleagues as Damon Runyon, Bide Dudley, Winifred Black, and other nationally known newspaper figures. He returned to Mexico to become city editor of the *Ledger*, and became publisher in 1918, when Col. White was elected president of the Mexico Savings Bank. He has continued in that capacity since that time, though continuing the firm name of R. M. White and Son to the present. He was president of the Missouri Press Association in 1921, and the father and son were the first in the association's history to occupy that position, which his father held before him in 1885. He is also a past secretary of the Missouri Press Association, and for a decade has been secretary-treasurer of the Missouri Associated Dailies group. During the World War he was publicity director for many Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and other campaigns, and has always lent the full weight and influence of his newspaper to worthy causes. His editorials and paragraphs are widely quoted in the metropolitan press. He is a staunch Democrat, without personal political ambitions, and a member of the Episcopal Church, in which he is a licensed lay leader. He was master of Mexico Lodge No. 544 of the Masonic order in 1914, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, the Centralia Council, and the Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, of that order. He has been president of the Mexico Rotary Club, and served the Chamber of Commerce untiringly as a director, and officer, for

many years. In September, 1919, at Columbia, Mr. White was united in marriage with Miss Maude See, daughter of Randolph and Laura (Jones) See, members of prominent Montgomery County families, the father being a former warden of the Missouri state prison at Jefferson City. Mrs. White is a graduate of Hosmer Hall, St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children, Mrs. William (Jane Isabelle) Burton, of St. Louis, a graduate of Sweet Briar College, Lynchburg, Va., and Robert Mitchell White, II, a graduate of the Missouri Military Academy, and a student at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., whose plans are to return home to become associated in the conduct of the Ledger, as the third generation in the family successively active in its management.

FRANK RUSSELL SANFORD

A leading member of Mexico business circles for many years, Frank Russell Sanford, representative of the Heywood Boot and Shoe Company for fifty years, is now retired, having retired from active business in 1934. A native of Griggsville, Ill., Mr. Sanford was born on March 17, 1863, and was the son of Captain William R. and Martha Sanford, his father being a merchant, farmer, and soldier, residing in Cayuga County, New York. His father was born on April 12, 1831, and his mother on November 6, 1840, in St. Louis. His paternal grandfather was Gideon Sanford, a farmer who was a native of Maine, and his grandmother was Anna Russell Sanford, of New Bedford, Mass. His grandfather was born on December 29, 1797, and his grandmother on March 19, 1802. Up to the time of his grandfather, his ancestors were seafaring people. Mr. Sanford was educated in the St. Louis grade schools, and the district schools of St. Charles County, and attended the St. Charles Military Academy for two years. On February 20, 1889, he was married to Florence Adele Webber, a native of High Point, N. C., where she was born on June 2, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford had one son, Lieut. Kenneth Howe Sanford, U. S. army, retired, now living in Columbia, Mo., with his wife, the former Beatrice Aline Dyer of Holliston, Mass., and son, William Russell Sanford, and daughter, Flora Ann. Lieut. Sanford is central Missouri representative for Simmons-Sisler Printing Company of St. Louis. Mr. Sanford was a charter member of the Mexico Elks Lodge, and a former member of the Knights of Pythias, in St. Louis. With his family, he came to Audrain County, and to Mexico, from Kansas City, in 1890, and has since resided here. Mrs. Sanford died in 1935. Mr. Sanford is devoted to his family and to his business, and his hobbies are hunting and fishing. He is a Republican in politics by conviction.

JAMES W. BUFFINGTON

J. W. Buffington has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law since January, 1915, and has filled, during that time, the offices of city attorney and prosecuting attorney of Audrain County in a highly acceptable manner. He was a candidate for state senator in the 1936 Democratic primary in the Audrain-Lincoln-Pike county district, and his showing, as the runner-up in a spirited four way contest, was one praised highly by his friends. James W. Buffington was born in St. Louis, on September 19, 1883. His parents were John Franklin and Elizabeth (Mulholland) Buffington, natives of Greencastle, Ind., and of St. Louis, respectively. His paternal grandparents were William and Mary (Cadwallader) Buffington, the former born in Huntington, W. Va., and the latter in Indiana. He acquired his early education in the St. Louis public schools, and subsequently at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and at the University of Virginia Law School. He has practiced his chosen profession, with a steadily growing clientele, at Mexico, and has shown marked ability in the courts. He is a profound student of the law. He served as city attorney of Mexico from 1916 to 1922, and was prosecuting attorney for two terms, from 1929 to 1933. In 1927 and 1928, he served as United States commissioner for the Mexico area. He has been three times elected to the Mexico board of education, beginning in 1931, and has served as vice president, and legal adviser. On June 5, 1909, Mr. Buffington and Miss Linda Crewdson, of Louisiana, daughter of Dr. J. W. Crewdson, wellknown Pike County Democrat who was several times mayor of Louisiana, were married. They are the parents of three children, Mrs. Melvin (Mildred) Whitesides, of Jefferson City, Miss Billye who is a teacher in the Audrain County schools, and James C. Mrs. Buffington has taken an active part in the work of Democratic women's organizations, serving in many useful capacities. Mr. Buffington is a member of the Beta Theta Pi, social fraternity; Delta Chi, legal fraternity, Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Hebron Lodge No. 354, of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Royal Arch Chapter No. 27, of that order. He is also a member of the Mexico Country Club. As a member of the wellknown legal firm of Rodgers, Buffington and Adams, he is one of the best known members of the legal profession in the county.

EPPA F. ELLIOTT

Eppa F. Elliott, clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was circuit clerk of the Audrain County circuit court, an office to which he was five times elected, from 1911 to 1931, continuously, a record unequaled in that office in county history. He was born in Boone County, Missouri, July 1, 1870, his parents being Morgan and Margaret E. (Vie) Elliott, and was the namesake of his paternal grandfather, Eppa F. Elliott. His father, born in Boyle County, Kentucky, August 25, 1823, removed as a boy to Vincennes, Ind., where he was a wagon maker and blacksmith. His mother, born near Charlottesville, Va., October 11, 1838, and his father, had three children, Fannie G., of Hallsville, in Boone County, Eppa F., now residing in Jefferson City, and Dr. Emmett F., a dentist in Kansas City. His father had been married previously, being the father of seven children by an earlier marriage, and his mother was the widow of Zedrick Bryson, a Union army member who met a tragic death, being shot to death following his capture. Our subject's father died in 1891, and his mother in 1900. Eppa F. Elliott was educated in the Boone County schools, and served an apprenticeship as a wagon and carriage maker under his father. In 1892, he moved to Thompson, where he established a blacksmithing and implement business, he conducted until his election as circuit clerk. During his residence at Thompson he was justice of the peace eleven years, also notary public. Following his service as circuit clerk, in which office his record was outstanding, he was assistant cashier of the Mexico Savings Bank for two years. He was appointed by the Supreme Court as its clerk, for a six-year period, on June 9, 1933, and he is making a creditable record. He served six years on the Democratic central committee, and was a delegate to the judicial convention at Springfield in 1901. On November 1, 1892, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Clara B. Brink, daughter of William H. Brink, who had served in the Confederate army, and who died on November 9, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are devoted members of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Elliott has held various district offices in the women's work of the church. Mr. Elliott is also affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternal orders. He is modest and unassuming, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM WARNER BOTTS

Judge W. W. Botts, attorney, former probate judge and state representative, and a former Vandalia newspaper editor, and a dean of the Audrain County bar, was born on December 18, 1858, in Audrain county, and is the son of Thomas and Virginia (Chowning) Botts. The father was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1829, and came to Monroe County, Missouri, in 1836. Thomas Botts was the son of James, whose brother Peyton was the father of the late William J. Botts. James Botts represented Monroe County in the legislature in 1850, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Franklin Pierce in 1852. He died in 1854. Thomas Botts settled in Audrain County, where he resided until his death, in 1891, when 63 years old. He and his brother John served the South in the War Between the States, after both were arrested, imprisoned at Mexico and St. Louis, and finally banished to the Confederate lines in Virginia. During his absence, his home in Missouri was burned, and he returned to Mexico to begin over again. W. W. Botts spent his boyhood on the farm, and was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1885. He was a teacher until 1889, when he returned to the University to study law, being graduated and admitted to the bar the following year. Then, for a time, he was editor of the *Vandalia Leader*, and an ardent supporter of Champ Clark. Judge Botts served as probate judge from 1903 to 1919, and was state representative in the legislature from 1919 to 1925, being one of the two men in county history to serve three consecutive terms. Judge Botts is careful and conservative, and a man of excellent judgment. He was one of the promoters of the Santa Fe Electric Line. Mrs. Botts is the former Mrs. Crete Caldwell Rose, and has one daughter, Mrs. Marie Rose Munger, of Pasadena, Cal. Judge and Mrs. Botts are loyal Presbyterians, and staunch Democrats. Mrs. Botts, charming and accomplished, is active in patriotic societies, and is past state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from 1924 to 1927, and is a past state regent of the Missouri Daughters of the American Colonists. Mrs. Botts was born at her parental home in Ralls County, near Vandalia, on February 4, 1870, and is a daughter of Walter Kincaid Caldwell, native of Kentucky and successful Missouri teacher, and of Lucinda Eleanor (Crow) Caldwell. In the maternal line, she is a great granddaughter of Jacob Crow, Revolutionary War soldier.

JUDGE JOHN B. MORRIS

Just a century ago, in 1836, Judge John Bingle Morris, an early Audrain County pioneer, was the builder of the first house in the present corporate limits of Mexico. Judge Morris, an early settler whose lineage goes back through the centuries to Charlemagne, came to Audrain County in 1836, and built the first house on what is now North Jefferson Street, opposite the offices of the Coatsworth Lumber Company. The home stood north of the corner and a short time afterward, Judge Morris built a tavern on the corner there that stood for many years, until removed, not so many years ago by the present owners of the property. Judge Morris was born in Pendleton County, Kentucky, December 3, 1806. On June 5, 1827, Miss Julia Ann Shumate became his bride, at Millersburg, Ky., and three years later, in 1830, the Morris family moved to Callaway County, Mo., to reside. In 1836, the family finally settled in Audrain, at Mexico. When Audrain County was established as a county, in 1836, Judge Morris was appointed clerk of both the county and circuit courts, until the separation of those offices. He continued to hold the office of county clerk until 1858, when he was elected a judge of the court. In 1862, he was reelected, and served until May 1, 1865, when his seat became vacant under the ouster statute of the state convention. In November, 1866, he was again called to the county bench, and was reelected in 1870, and again in 1874, serving as presiding judge at the time of his death, on December 30, 1875. Judge Morris also served as Mexico's first postmaster, for 15 years. Judge and Mrs. Morris were the parents of a large family of 13 children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, save one, Belle, who died in 1852. Pate Morris, one of the older children, was the first white child to be born in Mexico, just as Frank Kilgore was the first child to be born in Audrain County. The family came to Audrain County by oxcart, crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis by ferry to enter Missouri, and the family records show that a forebearer, Robert Morris, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Members of Judge Morris' family came to America and to Virginia, in 1621, William Ferrers, or Farrar, serving in the Colonial Assembly, in 1627 to 1633. Mrs. Morris was born in Brownsburg, Rockridge County, Virginia, and moved to Millersburg, Ky., when five years of age. She was married to Judge Morris when but sixteen years old. At her death, March 17, 1885, she was the last charter member of the first Baptist Church in Mexico. Judge and Mrs. Morris' children,

in the order of their births, were Mary Elizabeth, who married Thomas S. Spiers; George Adair, who married Mary Eliza Belt; Joseph Dudley, who married Martha Lesh Cauthorn; Sarah Isabelle; Peyton Shumate, who married Cynthia Ann McIntyre; Thomas T., who married Mary Virginia Jackson; Albert Tucker, who married Mary Thornsby; Charles Offutt, who married Frances Catherine Flournoy; Eliza Ophelia, who married Robert Russell Arnold; John Bingle, Jr., who married Frances Emma Belt; Lucy Lee, who married Robert C. Graham; Julia Allen, who married James D. McKee, and William Alfred, who married Susan Mize.

FRED W. PILCHER

Prominent member of a prominent family, that has made its home in Audrain County since 1861, Fred W. Pilcher, Mexico jeweler, is a leading, community minded citizen of the county seat. Born at Mexico, where he is a lifelong resident, on March 12, 1878, he is the son of Mark R. Pilcher, who was born on October 3, 1848, of pioneer Virginia parents residing in Culpeper County in that state, and of Ursula Fowles Pilcher, a native of Bedford, Maine. His paternal grandparents are Daniel A. and Mary Ricketts Pilcher, both of Culpeper County, Virginia. His maternal grandparents are Warren Fowles, a native of Wales, and Harriet Lavincler, of French descent. He is thus a descendant of a New England mother, a Virginia father, and is of Welsh and French extraction. The family came to Audrain County in 1861, members of the Pilcher, Ricketts, Lupton, and other pioneer families following the example of the late Charles Ricketts, who came here from Virginia a year earlier, and in 1868. Mark R. Pilcher established the jewelry business, on the northwest corner of the courthouse square, that the son now conducts successfully. Mrs. Pilcher is the former Miss Delle Sanders, of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and their daughter, Miss Iva Mae, a member of the Gulf Park College faculty, at Gulf Park, La., is one of the leading young women golfers of the country, and is a graduate of Gulf Park College, and of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri. The Pilcher family is Democratic in political faith and conviction, and Mr. Pilcher is a member of the Masonic order, is a past district deputy of the Elks order, has been president of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Mexico Rotary Club and Country Club. He is active in the affairs of the jewelry group, and for the past five years, has been president of the Missouri Jewelers' Association, also being a leader in the handling of NRA code problems, and has been chairman of the research committee of the American Retail Jewelers' Association, from 1934 to date.

LEE BYRNES HAWTHORNE

Lee Byrnes Hawthorne, prominent northeast Missouri educator, and Mexico school educator since 1903, most of the time as superintendent of schools, is one of Audrain County seat's outstanding citizens. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, September 1, 1880, his birthplace being Shawnee Mound, later called West Point. His father, George Boyd Hawthorne, was the son of Scotch-Irish parents, born in 1854, soon after the family arrived in Indiana. His mother was the former Lettie Meharry, the sixth in a family of twelve children, born to David McHenry, pioneer Shawnee Prairie citizen. Lee B. Hawthorne was educated in the public schools of his home vicinity, and was graduated from DePauw University, which his family helped to establish and endow in 1903, with the Bachelor of Philosophy degree. He immediately entered the profession of teaching, and came to Mexico as a teacher of history and high school principal. In 1906, he succeeded the late D. A. McMillan, and has served continuously to date, except for the five-year period, 1912 to 1917, when he devoted five years to the management of the Arctic Ice and Storage Company here. This plant, of which he was principal owner, he later sold to the Missouri Power and Light Company. He has done graduate study at the University of Missouri, receiving a B. S. degree and a life teacher's certificate in 1910, and a master of arts degree in 1932. During his five years in business he continued his educational interests by serving as a member of the board of education. His religious interests are in the Methodist Church, which he has served as head of the board of stewards, and as Sunday School superintendent, and for more than twenty-five years has been the teacher of a men's Bible class. Among his other activities are membership in the National Educational Association, a directorship in the Mexico Savings and Loan Association, membership in the Masonic lodge, Mexico Rotary Club, and a directorship on the Audrain County Red Cross Chapter board. He has served for years as a director of the Carnegie Public Library board here, was Exalted Ruler of the Mexico Elks Lodge in 1916, and has been a Democrat since the days of Woodrow Wilson. On June 12, 1906, at Mexico, Mr. Hawthorne and Miss Mary Suddath Ricketts, daughter of Hiram Ricketts, a member of the Black Horse Troop in the Confederate Army, were married. Mrs. Hawthorne is a great granddaughter of Daniel Boone, and a member of the pioneer Callaway family. To them have been born two daughters and a son, Mary Louise, now Mrs. Richard Nelson, of Amarillo, Tex., Elma Lee, a University of Missouri student, and Lee Byrnes, High School senior.

FRANK HOLLINGSWORTH

An attorney, and former member of the state senate, Frank Hollingsworth is a worthy member of the legal profession, whose family name has been respected in Audrain and Pike counties since the Civil War. After that conflict, his grandfather, Eli Hollingsworth, of English descent, and grandmother, Hattie Hawkins Hollingsworth, both natives of Indiana, came to Pike County, and developed there a fine farm on which they passed the remainder of their lives. Dr. John E. Hollingsworth, their son, was born March 12, 1862, and culminated his education by receiving his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Louisville, Ky. He practiced at Gazette until 1906, and at Vandalia until his death on January 31, 1927, and was numbered among the ablest physicians and surgeons of the area. He married, in Pike County, Miss Margaret Ann McPike, member of a pioneer family, and born near Ashley, in August, 1866. Her death, at Vandalia, was in 1916. They have two children, Frank, born near Gazette, in Pike County, on March 16, 1892, and Mrs. George C. (Edith) Weis, of Kansas City. After graduating from the Vandalia High School, in 1911, Frank Hollingsworth entered the University of Chattanooga, and received his LL.B. degree in law, in 1914. After practicing law at South Pittsburg, Tenn., and serving in the World War as a volunteer at Camp Pike, Arkansas, he was city attorney at Vandalia from 1918 to 1920. In 1920, and again in 1922, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain County, and in 1924, was elected to the state senate from the eleventh district, including Audrain, Lincoln and Pike counties. He served both these public offices ably, and was active in criminal code reform measures, and a prison board practices investigation, while in the Senate. In 1926 and 1928, he served his party well as state chairman of the Democratic state speakers' bureau. In 1927, he formed a partnership with W. Wallace Fry, and this law firm, standing high professionally, admitted Marion S. Francis to membership in 1931. In 1935 the firm of Hollingsworth and Francis was formed, on dissolution of the earlier partnership. On June 6, 1917, Mr. Hollingsworth and Miss Lillie S. Runyan, daughter of Justin A. and Nellie (Kissinger) Runyan, were married, at Kansas City. Mr. Runyan, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, died at Kansas City, and the mother resides with her daughter and family. Mrs. Hollingsworth is a graduate of the University of Missouri. They have one daughter, Nelle Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth are members of the

Christian Church of Mexico, and are active in civic affairs. He is a member of the county, district, state and American bar associations, and was president of the Mexico Kiwanis Club in 1923.

CLARENCE W. BAKER

Vice president of the Mexico Savings Bank, and former circuit clerk of Audrain County, who was serving his second term during Audrain's Centennial year, Clarence W. Baker is a World War veteran, who has always lived in the county, and devoted his attentions to farming pursuits, with his father, until elected to office in 1930. He was born in Audrain County, October 6, 1894, his parents being John F. and Marie S. Scruggs Baker, also natives of Missouri. His father was born in Boone County, October 17, 1851, and his mother, who died in 1921, was born in Cole County, February 29, 1856. His paternal grandparents were Benjamin T. Baker, Boone County agriculturist who moved to Audrain in 1861, and resided in the county until his death in 1914, when 89 years old, and Americua Radcliff Baker, who died 22 hours after the death of her husband. John F. Baker, general farmer and large scale stock raiser until he retired to reside in Mexico, in 1931, enjoys excellent health despite his advanced age of 85. His family numbers four children, Ethel, the wife of E. L. Spurling, of Audrain County; Otie, the wife of Arthur Neill, of St. Louis; Clarence W., and Neville, the wife of J. S. Webster, of Columbia. Clarence W. Baker was graduated from the Mexico High School in 1913. He enlisted for World War service on October 4, 1917, and was overseas at the front with Company M, 354th Infantry, 89th Division. He was honorably discharged on June 5, 1919, and returned home to engage in farming until his election as circuit clerk in 1930. He has discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently in that official connection since January, 1931. Mr. Baker and Miss Emma V. Groves, daughter of Judge S. C. Groves, were married on April 10, 1920. They are the parents of three fine children, Betty Louise, John Groves and Bonnie Jean, who attend the Mexico High School. Fraternally Mr. Baker is an Odd Fellow, in religious faith he is a Baptist, while in politics he is a life-long Democrat. He is also a member of the James Bledsoe Post, of the American Legion, at Mexico, and held responsible committee posts in the state circuit clerks' association. In 1936 he was named a director of the Mexico Savings Bank to succeed the late R. B. Kerr, and in February, 1937, he was elected vice president of the bank, resigning as circuit clerk to assume that position.

W. A. SHAW

William A. Shaw, president of the Mexico Savings Bank, was elected to that position in December, 1936, to succeed A. P. Green, who resigned to become chairman of the board. Mr. Shaw had been cashier of the Savings Bank since December 15, 1931, when he was elected to succeed S. M. Sharp, resigned. He came to an executive position with the bank from the state finance department, with which he had been associated since 1926, and brought excellent qualifications and training to his official capacities, being elected to serve both as cashier and executive vice president. William A. Shaw was born on July 20, 1882, in Boone County, Missouri, near Harrisburg, and was the son of J. W. and Mittie F. Shaw, Boone County pioneer parents. He is descended from Irish and Scotch ancestors, his great great grandfather John W. Shaw, coming to America from Ireland, and his great great grandmother from Scotland, both these early families settling in the east, in Pennsylvania. Reared and educated in the schools at Harrisburg, at Columbia, and later, at Chillicothe, Mr. Shaw continued to follow agricultural pursuits until, at the age of 25, he moved to Columbia to reside. This was in 1907, and in 1908 he entered the employ of the Boone County National Bank, and was associated with this institution until 1918. In that year, he moved, with his family to Bridger, Mont., where he was cashier of the Bridger State Bank. This position he held until he entered the state finance department's employ in 1926, at which time he returned to reside in Columbia. Mrs. Shaw, formerly Miss Exie F. Hill, of Howard County, Missouri, and Mr. Shaw, were married 32 years ago, in 1905. Their son, Ted Shaw, was employed in 1934 as a member of the staff of the Mexico Savings Bank, after several years of experience with the Boone County National Bank, in Columbia, and is now assistant cashier of the bank. His wife is the former Miss Mae Powell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Powell of Mexico. Mr. Shaw became interested in civic activities on his entry into business life in Mexico. He was soon elected to the board of directors of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce, served as treasurer of the American Red Cross Audrain County Chapter from 1933 to 1937, and has been a member of the Mexico Country Club. Elected to the board of directors, in December, 1931, to succeed Nathan Phillip, Mr. Shaw served as cashier and executive vice president until July, 1935, when the duties of the vice presidency required his entire time, and W. Y. Burns was elected to the cashiership.

ROBERT D. RODGERS

A former judge of the circuit court, and a former state senator, and prosecuting attorney, Robert D. Rodgers is one of Mexico's leading legal luminaries. He was born on a farm, seven miles southeast of Mexico, on March 26, 1863, and is a son of Andrew J. and Jane M. (Dunlap) Rodgers. His grandfather, Capt. Charles B. Rodgers, was captain of a company from Callaway County during the Mexican War, then resided on a farm near Fulton the rest of his life. His wife was Althea W. Overfelt, to whom he was married on August 10, 1823. Andrew J. Rodgers was born November 18, 1828, in Virginia, and came as a boy with his parents to Callaway County. His wife, a native of that county, was a daughter of David Dunlap, a pioneer Virginia farmer. The parents of the Mexico attorney came to Audrain County in the early '50s, residing on a farm, and engaging in livestock trading. Andrew J. Rodgers died at the age of 70, when living in retirement in Mexico, on January 7, 1898. He had five brothers, who served with the Confederacy during the Civil War. His wife, mother of their 14 children, ten of whom lived to maturity, and a devout member of the Christian Church, died at the age of 76, on March 11, 1907, at Galesburg, Ill. Robert D. Rodgers received his early education in the Audrain rural schools, then entered the law school at the University of Missouri, graduating therefrom in June, 1892. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Mexico since that time, a period of 45 years, and holds an enviable place in his reputation. In 1894, he was made police judge of Mexico, and in 1896, and again in 1898, was elected prosecuting attorney of Audrain County, capably discharging the duties of office. He later served another term as county prosecutor, from 1927 to 1929. In June, 1903, at the death of Circuit Judge Elliott M. Hughes, Mr. Rodgers was appointed by Governor Dockery to fill the vacancy. He resigned a short time later and formed a law partnership with W. W. Fry, Sr. In 1912, he was elected to the state senate from the Audrain-Lincoln-Pike county district, and was a leader in the upper house of the general assembly for four years. He has served, too, as a member of the Mexico board of education, and has ever been recognized as standing for progressiveness, morality and good citizenship, and his extended residence in Mexico has given him a high position in public confidence. A brother, the late C. D. Rodgers, is a former county engineer, and Mrs. C. D. Rodgers, a sister, Mrs. Lynn Rodgers Cave, and a brother, Andrew Rodgers, are other members of

the Rodgers household. At present, he is the senior member of the widely recognized law firm of Rodgers, Buffington and Adams, in the county seat.

GEORGE PINDALL ADAMS

George P. Adams, a member of a prominent Audrain County, is the junior member of the widely recognized Mexico legal firm of Rodgers, Buffington and Adams. Born at Kankakee, Ill., on September 16, 1909, he is the son of W. D. Adams, retired Mexico merchant, and of Nora Pindall Adams, who is the daughter of Judge X. J. Pindall, former judge of the eleventh judicial circuit of Arkansas, and member of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Arkansas legislature, who was a major in the Confederate army. His maternal grandmother was Sinah Hootsell Pindall Adams. His paternal grandparents are George W. Adams, former sheriff of Audrain County, who was long engaged in the real estate business in the county seat after moving to Mexico from Vandalia, and Alice Kincaid Adams. With his parents, and sister, Miss Sinah Adams, George P. Adams moved to Mexico from Knoxville, Tenn., in 1920, and has since resided there. He was educated in the Mexico schools, graduating from McMillan High School in 1927. He attended Central College, at Fayette, and later the University of Missouri Law School, from which he was graduated in February, 1933. He was admitted to the state bar in June, 1932, and on his graduation located at Mexico to engage in law practice, as an associate in the firm of which he is now the junior member. He has served capably as city attorney of Mexico from 1934 to date. On February 4, 1933, he was married to Margaret Louise Innes, daughter of James M. and Mattie Young Innes, of Fayette, and they have one child, George Rodgers Adams, born January 26, 1937. Mr. Adams has been active in civic, religious, charitable and legal organizations. He was first president of the Mexico Junior Chamber of Commerce, and at present is a member of the local and Missouri state boards of directors of that body. He has served as chairman of the junior board of stewards of the Mexico Methodist Church, and as superintendent of the Sunday School, as chairman of the Mexico Social Service Association, and is a member of the Mexico Kiwanis Club, the Audrain County and Missouri State Young Democrats' clubs, and is a member of the Audrain, Eleventh Judicial District, Missouri State, and American Bar Associations. He is also a member of Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity.

B. TURNER WILLIAMS

Manager of the modern plant of the Crown Laundry, in Mexico, B. Turner Williams is a son of a founder of this important county institution, and conducts its affairs, with his mother, Mrs. W. W. Williams. His father, Warner W. Williams, was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, on June 30, 1878, and his mother, Mrs. Georgia Turner Williams, was born at Sturgeon on August 28, 1870, and both are members of prominent Central Missouri families. In 1891, the year in which the subject of this sketch was born, on October 13, his father and a partner, W. H. Turner, established a small laundry plant in Mexico, the Crown Laundry, which today includes the Paramount Cleaners and Dyers, and the Mary Masters, Inc., Cleaning Laboratories, with a reputation as one of the best equipped plants in the midwest. The original laundry was operated by its founders until 1893, when it was sold and the Williams family moved to Indiana. In 1904, W. W. Williams returned to Mexico, and formed a partnership with W. R. Cheney to operate the Mexico Steam Laundry. The Crown Laundry was incorporated in 1909, and a new brick building was erected on the site of the present plant. Two years after the forming of the new corporation, W. W. Williams died suddenly, and B. Turner Williams, his son, came home from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, to assume, with his mother, management of the plant, after purchase of the Cheney interests. Mrs. Williams was named president of the company, which position she holds today, with Mrs. J. N. Livingston, a daughter, as vice president, and B. Turner Williams, the son, as secretary-treasurer and general manager. The original brick structure was remodeled and improved, to its present white tile, fireproof dimensions, at Liberty and Washington streets, by expansion operations in 1926 and 1930. The company today serves communities and customers in a wide radius of Mexico. B. Turner Williams attended the Gem City Business College, after his graduation from the Mexico schools, then studied at the University of Missouri. He is a Democrat by political conviction, is a Baptist in religious faith, and has been keenly interested, and active, always, in civic affairs in Mexico, and in affairs of his own industry. He is a past president of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce, and Kiwanis Club, is a past president of the Missouri Laundry Owners Association, is a member of the Mexico Country Club, and was general chairman of the Mexico Centennial Commission. Mr. Williams and Julia Ward Cave, daughter of the late Dr. E. S. Cave, and of

Margaret French Cave, were married on January 21, 1916. Mrs. Williams was born on June 29, 1895. They have three children, Mary Kathryn, a graduate of Christian College, Columbia, and now a student at the University of Missouri; Warner, a junior at the Mexico High School, and Winfred, a grade school student.

LESTER J. MILLER

General superintendent of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, Lester J. Miller is a leading business man in Mexico, where he has lived, with members of his family, since 1902. Born at Burlington, Iowa, on June 8, 1893, he was the son of Edward C. S. and Carrie Baumgardner Miller, members of the agricultural community near Burlington, where both his parents were born. The subject of this review has two brothers, namely, Ray E. Miller of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Carl E. Miller of Columbia, Mo., and six sisters, namely, Mrs. C. V. Roderick of Milan, Missouri; Mrs. H. L. Jennings of Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. Newton Anderson of Santa Monica, Calif.; Mrs. A. R. Martin of Maryville, Mo.; Mrs. E. J. Mundy of Mexico, Mo., and Miss Ruth Miller of Providence, R. I. The family moved to Mexico and Audrain County in 1902, from Wapello, Iowa, and the subject of this review was educated in the Mexico schools, and at Westminster College, Fulton, and the University of Missouri, at Columbia. In early manhood, he was married to Miss Harriet Winans, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Winans, and they have three children, Myra, a student in fine arts, in Chicago, and Lester J., Jr., and Robert Lewis, in the Mexico schools. As a young man, Lester J. Miller was engaged in farming, and later, because his business abilities were recognized, he was the manager of the Producers' Grain Company. From that position, he joined the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company organization, and advanced, by deserved promotion, until he attained his present responsible executive position. At college, he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi social fraternity, and he was a member of the Mexico Elks Lodge. He is a charter member of the Mexico Kiwanis Club, and is also a member of the Mexico Civic Club and Mexico Country Club. He has been active in the work of the Mexico Methodist Church, as Sunday School superintendent, as a member of, and as chairman of the board of stewards, and he has served as a member of the board of education in his home city. He is a Republican in political affiliation. His hobbies are hunting and fishing. He is a good citizen, who is interested in community service, and is a distinct asset to its wellbeing and progress.

HERBERT B. PLUNKETT

General sales manager and secretary of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, Herbert B. Plunkett is one of the county seat's successful industrial executives. His parents are James W. and Elizabeth Lee (Botts) Plunkett, and he was born in Bevier, Macon County, on February 22, 1890. His father was born in Brunswick, Chariton County, on April 8, 1857, and his mother was born in Audrain County, on September 7, 1859. His paternal grandfather, James D. Plunkett, a native Virginian, was the son of Ambrose and Tabitha (Hill) Plunkett, pioneers of Virginia. His grandmother was Minerva G. Forqueran Plunkett, of Virginia. His grandfather moved to Missouri, and was postmaster at Brunswick until 1865, when the family moved to Concord, in Callaway County, where he was a merchant, and postmaster, until his death in 1886. J. W. Plunkett, after receiving his education in Callaway County, came to Mexico in 1877, and has an almost continuous record of service in Mexico mercantile firms, until he retired, on April 8, 1937. He was associated with Lewis Phillip until 1888, then spent nine years at Bevier. From 1897 to 1907 he was in business with A. B. Jackson, and since 1907 has been associated with the Fredendall and Wilkins firm. On February 26, 1879, Mr. Plunkett and Elizabeth Lee Botts, daughter of Armstead T. and Martha (Spiller) Botts, natives of Virginia, were married. They had five children, Ethel, who married R. M. Emmons, and is deceased, having one daughter, Janice; Lena Ford, deceased; Trix R., Herbert B. and Helen G. Mr. Plunkett is a devoted member of the Christian Church, while Mrs. Plunkett and the children are Methodists. Mrs. Plunkett passed away, after a long illness, on April 4, 1937. H. B. Plunkett was graduated from the Mexico High School in 1907. He spent three years with S. and N. Phillip, and was in the insurance business from 1910 to 1917. He enlisted in the United States navy on June 26, 1917, and served two years to the day, in camps in this country, and at sea, principally in the Mediterranean. He was discharged as a lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N. R. F. In 1919 he entered the employ of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, and, after a series of promotions, was made sales manager and a Director in 1927, and, since 1929, has also been secretary of the company. On February 1, 1919, Mr. Plunkett and Miss Elinor Connelly, of Harrisonville, daughter of J. E. and Nellie (Webster) Connelly, were married, and they are the parents of two children, Betty Nell and Herbert Connelly. Mr. Plunkett has been a member

of the board of stewards of the Mexico Methodist Church, president of the Mexico Country Club, chairman of the NRA compliance board, is a director of several corporations, and is numbered among the substantial and esteemed citizens of his home community.

MARION S. FRANCIS

A member of the leading county seat legal firm of Hollingsworth and Francis, Marion S. Francis, of Mexico, is one of the wellknown representatives of the law profession in Audrain County, despite his comparative youth. A native of Slater, Mo., where he was born on July 17, 1905, he is the son of Marion L. Francis, newspaper publisher, and of Annie M. Smith Francis. His father was born at Belle, Mo., on October 18, 1870, and was the son of Burton C. Francis, pioneer Missouri agriculturalist, born on November 22, 1847, and of Sarah E. Francis, born on June 15, 1844. His mother, born at Slater, in Saline County, on October 7, 1878, was the daughter of Lewis Ashby Smith, a native Virginia farmer, born on April 15, 1844, and of Mattie Graves Smith, born on December 5, 1859. Marion S. Francis was educated in the Slater schools, graduating from the Slater High School in 1923, then attended the Kemper Military School, at Boonville, during 1923 and 1924. He then attended the University of Missouri, receiving his A. B. degree in 1927, and his LL.B. degree in law in 1929, since which time he has resided in Mexico, engaging in the practice of law. He was associated with the firm of W. Wallace Fry and Frank Hollingsworth from 1929 to 1932, and was the junior member of the firm of Fry, Hollingsworth and Francis from 1932 until August 1, 1935. Since that date he has been a member of the firm of Hollingsworth and Francis. Always active in civic affairs, Mr. Francis has served as secretary of the Mexico Kiwanis and Country clubs, is a past chairman of the Mexico Social Service Association, is a member of the present board of that body and a charter member of the Mexico Junior Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Mexico Civic Club. At the university, he was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the former social, and the latter a legal professional group. By religious belief he is a member of the Baptist Church of Mexico. By political conviction he is a Republican, serving as a member of his party's county central committee. In 1931, Governor Henry S. Caulfield appointed him public administrator for Audrain County, to fill a vacancy, and this position he filled capably for two years. He is unmarried.

A. S. HOUSTON

A prominent lumberman and traveling salesman, whose Masonic activities earned him statewide recognition, Algernon Sidney Houston was born on February 13, 1852, in Monroe County. He was the son of Dr. William May Houston, physician and farmer, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, on July 6, 1819, of Scotch-Irish descent, the family emigrating from Scotland to Lancaster County, Penn. Dr. Houston, who practiced many years at Santa Fe, died November 6, 1907. The mother of A. S. Houston, Maria Frances Davis Houston, was born in Wythe County, Virginia, on May 26, 1834. She died on October 18, 1882. The paternal grandparents are David Watson Houston, engineer and farmer, of Mahoning County, Ohio, who was born there on June 28, 1787, and died on May 1, 1870, and Margaret Cowden, born October 1, 1799, and who died in 1865. His maternal grandparents are Benjamin Franklin Davis (February 10, 1805-October 14, 1877) and Eleanor Bowen McCarty Davis (March 3, 1811-October 10, 1889). Mr. Houston was educated in Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., graduating there in engineering in 1872. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He then taught school for some years. On November 17, 1880, Mr. Houston and Sara Thornton Buckner, daughter of William Fitzhugh Thornton Buckner, Mexican War veteran and banker, of Paris, were married. Mrs. Houston was born on May 25, 1858. Following Mr. Houston's death on August 8, 1926, Mrs. Houston has made her home at Mexico, and at Macon. To Mr. and Mrs. Houston the following children were born, Marie, now Mrs. H. S. Whitlock of Fresno, Cal.; Sidney, associate editor of the National Tribune, Washington, D. C.; Susie, now Mrs. J. V. Goodson, of Macon, and Frank Fitzhugh Thornton Buckner Houston, Kansas City advertising agency executive. The grandchildren are Mary Frances Whitlock, now Julius Francini, and Houston Whitlock, of Fresno, Cal., and the Francinis have a son, Julius. Mr. Houston has several brilliant and talented sisters, Miss Mary Virginia Houston, Miss Tine Houston, Miss Esther Houston, and Mrs. C. C. (Kate) Hammond, all of Mexico. Mr. Houston was a Democrat by political conviction, and a devout member of the Mexico Christian Church, teaching a men's Bible class, and wielding a wide influence, for many years. The family came to Mexico from Monroe County, in 1889, and Mr. Houston engaged in the lumber business with Wood Trimble. He then traveled for the Huttig Sash and Door Company, of St. Louis, until his death. While a

Mexico citizen, he served on the board of education and city council. He was a member of Hebron Lodge No. 354 of the Masonic order, and was grand master of the Missouri order in 1905. He was high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and commander of Crusade Commander of the Knights Templar, also of that order, and his influence was always exercised for good.

HUGH DONNELLY

One of the venerable and revered citizens of Mexico and of Audrain County is Hugh Donnelly, the now retired public school custodian, soon to be 86 years old. In this biographical section, devoted to men whose influence has been helpful in community building, the name of Hugh Donnelly rightly ranks high, his cheery, Christian philosophy of life influencing for good many, many boys and girls to whom he became friend and counsellor in the official conduct of his school duties, from September, 1889, when he became custodian of historic Central School, until 1935, when the Mexico board of education retired him on a retirement pension. Hugh Donnelly was born on August 1, 1852, in the county of Galway, Ireland. He was the son of Patrick and Margaret Courtney Donnelly, and his paternal grandparents were Martin and Margaret Glenn Donnelly, all of Ireland. Mr. Donnelly attended school in Ireland until he was 13 years old, when he came to America, the family settling on an Audrain County farm, north of Thompson. There he continued his education, in a country school taught by his future brother in law, Capt. D. E. Shea, for three years. Then he went to work on his father's farm. On May 25, 1874, Mr. Donnelly and Mary Ann Shea were married, and they lived devotedly together, with their family for sixty-one years, and until the death of Mrs. Donnelly, one of God's children, on August 14, 1935. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly are the parents of a fine family, including Stephen Donnelly, West Palm Beach, Fla.; F. C. Donnelly, Hershey, Neb.; Mrs. M. H. Murphy, Slater; Mrs. H. W. Brown, Paola, Kan.; Mrs. Harvey E. Lackland, Mexico, and Miss Agnes Donnelly, Mexico. The Donnelly family moved to its Mexico home, from the farm, in 1889, and has since resided in the county seat. Mr. Donnelly is a Democrat, by political conviction, and a Catholic in religious faith that is sincere and devout.

JAMES HARRISON BROWN

As vice president and general manager of the A. P. Green Fire Brick Company, J. Harrison Brown is a successful representative in Audrain County's leading refractories industry. He was born on April 21, 1890, and was the only son of the late Robert H. and Ella (Harrison) Brown. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who came to Virginia in colonial times. Robert Brown, his grandfather, born in Kentucky, accompanied his widowed mother to Missouri in 1834, and engaged in farming in Audrain and Callaway counties. He married Mary Anne Fry, and they had eight children, John X., Irvin J., T. L., B. D., George O., who served in the Confederate Army, Robert H., Jennie and Josephine. Robert H. Brown, born January 29, 1857, was educated at Westminster College, Fulton, and settled on the prairie near Benton City as a pioneer farmer. He moved to Thompson, Mo., in 1900, and entered the mercantile business for five years. After five years in the mercantile business at the county seat, he was connected with the A. P. Green Company until his retirement. He was a devout Presbyterian, and an elder in the Mexico church, and a staunch Democrat. Mr. Brown married Miss Ella Harrison, daughter of James M. and Jane Elizabeth (Sayers) Harrison, who was born March 30, 1857. They were the parents of three children, two daughters who died in infancy, and James Harrison. J. Harrison Brown was graduated as a member of the Mexico High School senior class of 1908, then entered the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, receiving his B. J. degree in 1914. He followed the newspaper profession, holding responsible positions at Des Moines, Iowa, Colorado Springs, Colo., and New York City, before joining the A. P. Green company, as advertising manager, in 1918. In 1921, he was made secretary and sales manager, and in 1929, was named vice president and general manager. He is also vice president of the Bigelow-Liptak Corporation, an associated concern, of Detroit, is a member of the American Refractories Institute, is chairman of the Advisory Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics at the University of Missouri, and is a past chairman of the board of deacons of the Mexico Presbyterian Church. He has served on the Mexico city council, is a staunch Democrat in politics, and has given liberally of his time and energy to civic enterprises. On October 15, 1920, Mr. Brown married Miss Bernice Catherine Fairley, daughter of William and Marias des Cygnes (McShane) Fairley, of Long Beach, Cal. Mrs. Brown's parents emigrated to

Colorado, and then to California, from western Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of two children, Marjorie Catherine, born December 28, 1922, and James Harrison, Jr., born December 6, 1925.

GUS N. STEINMAN

The proprietor of the long established, and well and conservatively managed boot and shoe house which has gained a meritorious reputation in this section of the country for handling quality merchandise at reasonable figures, Gus N. Steinman has been in business in Mexico since June 1, 1891. On that date, he began work as a shoemaker for his father, the late Joseph Steinman, who established the firm of Joseph Steinman and Son, on coming to Mexico, in July, 1879. He worked for his father for fifteen years, making and repairing boots and shoes, and purchased a one-half interest in the business on January 1, 1904. Later, he purchased the remainder of the business on January 1, 1912. Gus N. Steinman was born on September 23, 1874, in Memphis, Tenn., the family moving to Mexico to reside when he was five years old. His father was born on March 19, 1844, at Westphalia, in Osage County, and his mother, Caroline Steinman was born at Taos, in the same county, on March 19, 1848. His grandparents were born in Germany, on the Rhine, and in France, in the Alsace-Lorraine country. Mr. Steinman was educated in the Mexico public schools until he entered the business with his father. On September 24, 1905, he was married to Miss Bessie E. E. Bybee, a native of Audrain County, who was born on October 21, 1882, at the home of her parents, who were agriculturalists, north of Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Steinman have four children, John Joseph, born August 1, 1906, now a member of the state highway department, in San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. William (Anna Caroline) Greer, of Mexico, born February 19, 1909; August N. Steinman, born September 30, 1910, and now associated with his father in business, and Frank Everett Steinman, born October 8, 1914, and now an art student in Kansas City. Mr. Steinman is devoted to his family, and business interests, but is also active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Odd Fellows order in Mexico, and belonging to Hebron Lodge No. 354, the Royal Arch Chapter No. 27, and the Crusade Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, and the Eastern Star Chapter, all of the Masonic order. For several years he was a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. He is widely known as a citizen of integrity and high standards of ethics in personal and business life.

F. EDWIN POLLARD

An active son of Audrain County, serving creditably in his second four-year term as collector of revenues, F. Edwin Pollard is one of the best known county officials at the county seat. He was born on May 29, 1894, near Sturgeon, and is the son of Judge George A. and Mollie (Owings) Pollard, the former a native of Monroe County, and the latter of Audrain County. Both were born in 1864. John Pollard, paternal grandfather, was a pioneer Kentucky blacksmith, who hammered out the first steel mold board plows in his home neighborhood on the Monroe-Audrain county line, and owned the first reapers and self-sying binders in the community. To him and his wife, the former Elizabeth Turner, were born, Walter, deceased; Judge Pollard and Cora, wife of Joe Winn. B. F. Owins, maternal grandfather, was also a Kentuckian. To him and his wife, whose name was Elizabeth Simms, were born Frank M., Silas and Susan, who died in youth, and Mrs. Mollie Pollard. Judge Pollard has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and served two terms as county judge from the western district. Judge and Mrs. Pollard have two sons, F. Edwin and Raymond I., the latter engaging in farming pursuits before his appointment, in 1933, as grain inspector under Governor Park. F. Edwin Pollard was graduated from the Sturgeon High School, then remained on the home farm until his marriage, when he began to farm independently. He was elected collector of revenues in 1930, and was reelected in 1934, to become the first collector to have the honor of being reelected for a second four-year term. On October 29, 1919, Mr. Pollard and Miss Ora Pauline Kerr, a native of Audrain County, and the daughter of the late Robert B. and Gertrude Bridgeford Kerr, were married. Both the Kerr and Bridgeford families have long been identified with county history. Robert B. Kerr, widely and favorably known, farmer, stockman and director of the Mexico Savings Bank for twenty years, was a life-long Audrain County resident. He was born October 21, 1868 on the Kerr home place adjoining Bethel Presbyterian Church north of Mexico and was the son of R. B. Kerr, Sr., and Betty E. Drake Kerr, Missouri pioneer residents who came to this county from Virginia. In 1891 he married Miss Gertrude Bridgeford, also of the Bethel community and immediately settled on what is known as the James H. Wallace farm, Mr. Wallace being Mrs. Kerr's grandfather. On this farm they lived happily until Mr. Kerr's passing on April 8, 1936. To them were born two children, Pauline, now Mrs. Pollard, and Kenneth, now managing the family estate near Molino. Mr. Kerr

was a devout leader in Bethel Church, being an elder and Sunday School superintendent for many years. Mrs. Kerr now resides in Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard have three children, Helen Frank, Georgia Kerr, and Robert Andrew, students in the Mexico schools. Mr. Pollard is a Primitive Baptist, and Mrs. Pollard a Presbyterian.

GUS T. GRAHAM

The Centennial Mayor of Mexico, and the son of a former mayor, Gus T. Graham is a pioneer in the telephone and electrical business in this vicinity, and a leading businessman. The son of Eli D. Graham and of Ella K. Pilcher Graham, he was born here at Mexico, on October 1, 1879, and has resided almost his entire lifetime at the family home here, just a block northeast from the courthouse square. Members of the family have resided at this home place for almost seventy years. His father, a native of Galesburg, Ill., where he was born in 1843, was long engaged in the banking and telephone businesses. And his mother, a native of Front Royal, Va., where she was born in 1851, was a member of a pioneer family, from the Old Dominion state. Gus T. Graham was educated in the Mexico schools, and at the Missouri Military Academy. In 1901, Mr. Graham and Ida Lyle Edmonds, a member of a well-known Southern family, were married, and they have one daughter, Mrs. George H. (Annella) Ankrom, of Kansas City. They also have one grand daughter, Georgeanne Ankrom. Mr. Graham and a brother, Charles, now deceased, engaged in the telephone business with their father, at Mexico and at Moberly, from 1898 to 1919, building the beginnings of the present day modern systems in both those cities, and in Lexington and Higginsville. From 1924 to 1933, he was special agent for the General Electric Company, in this territory. The Graham family came to Audrain County, from Montgomery County, in 1856, and to Mexico to reside, in 1869. Mr. Graham has been affiliated with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Elks fraternal orders. E. D. Graham was twice elected mayor of Mexico, serving from 1906 to 1910, and Gus T. Graham was elected for a two-year term in 1936, serving during Mexico's Centennial Celebration year, and acting as chairman for many centennial occasions. During the centennial, he was honored by the receipt of gifts from the Republic of Mexico, receiving these as personal remembrances of the occasion from officials of that neighboring republic to the south, for which Mexico was named in 1836, and as mayor of the city. Mr. Graham was a private in the Spanish-American War, a first lieutenant in the Missouri National Guard for six years, and a World War captain of infantry.

FRANCIS JOSEPH WILKINS

Francis Joseph Wilkins, Mexico merchant widely known for his business success and progressiveness, has been an Audrain County citizen, and member of the business circle in the county seat, since 1901. In that year, he came to Mexico from southern Illinois, and established the department store, which he has operated successfully since, under the firm name of Fredendall and Wilkins. For a quarter of a century, he was the occupant of the Harper Building, on the northeast corner of the courthouse square, but in 1927 he completely remodeled and modernized his own building, across the street to the south, and has since occupied it, and it is known throughout this northeast Missouri trading section as one of the finest to be found anywhere. Francis Joseph Wilkins was born on September 4, 1873, at Broadalbin, N. Y. He was the son of Martin Jacob Wilkins, an agriculturalist and teacher of New York state. His father and mother, Frances Harriet Peterson Wilkins, both were born near Mayfield, N. Y. He is of English and Dutch ancestry, from his paternal ancestry, and English, Dutch and Scandinavian by his maternal lineage. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Sarah Knapp Wilkins, of near Mayfield. Mr. Wilkins was educated in the public schools of New York, and at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt. He early manifested interest and aptitude for mercantile activities, and as a young man, perhaps followed the injunction of the famed New York editor, Horace Greeley, to "go west, young man, go west," coming first to Illinois, and then to Mexico and to Audrain County, for his life's activities. As he has prospered here, he has invested in Mexico real estate, owning several store buildings in the downtown district. Since coming to Mexico, Mr. Wilkins married Miss Frances Brooks, of Mexico, daughter of John T. and Bee Spence Brooks. Mrs. Brooks has two sisters, Miss Martha Spence and Mrs. Robert Arnold, aunts of Mrs. Wilkins, residing here. Mr. Wilkins is a member of the official board of the First Christian Church, of Mexico, of which he is a devoted member, a member of the Board of Directors of the Mexico First National Bank, is a Republican by politics, and is a member of the Mexico Rotary Club, and the Mexico Country Club. He is also a Mason and Knights Templar.

MISSOURI POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

The Missouri Power and Light Company, ably serving Audrain County communities with public utility services today, is the present day public servant, and successor to earlier local companies, formed with the dawning of the electric age in northern Missouri, in the 1880s. Larger cities began, in that decade, to have their "wonderful arc lamps" for lighting the streets, while smaller towns frequently installed a single dynamo or generator, sometimes in connection with the local milling plant, to supply current for 32-candle power lights for streets and stores. In Mexico, the late J. F. Llewellyn, who had sold the first kerosene for coal oil lamps at his drug store, was also the pioneer with the electric light system, establishing the first plant in the basement of his drug store. It came into existence in 1885, and people came for miles around to see the "lights that burned without oil." The use of electric current spread through the years, until at the close of the "pre war" era, two decades ago, the north Missouri territory was served by means of many small generating plants, both privately and municipally owned. This had the handicaps of uncertainty of continuous service, of high cost, and of lack of capacity to care for commercial development in the various communities that were served, and smaller towns and villages many times had no service at all, while electricity on the farm was an almost unheard of thing.

In this decade, of 1910 to 1920, coordination of electric facilities began, to provide improved service at lowered consumer cost. In 1920, the North American Light and Power Company owned a small plant at Kirksville, with a transmission line to LaPlata, and had a plant at Moberly, with a line to Huntsville and Higbee, and also had a small plant at Boonville. In 1923, the Missouri Power and Light Company was formed, and purchased the Missouri Utilities Company, then owned chiefly by E. R. Locke and Wiley F. Corl, which operated in Mexico, with lines to Auxvasse, Wellsville, Centralia, and other smaller towns in that immediate vicinity. The company was formed as a subsidiary operating company of North American Light and Power Company, and properties of this latter concern, including those in Audrain County, were turned over to it.

Shortly thereafter began the construction of a series of 33,000 volt transmission lines, linking additional properties as they were purchased, and today a constant and adequate supply of electrical energy is provided by connection with the dam over the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa, as well as from several generating stations

over the territory. The company now serves 148 towns in Missouri, including Mexico, Vandalia, Farber, Laddonia, Martinsburg, Rush Hill, Benton City, and Thompson, in Audrain County. In addition, its service is supplied to 3 more through wholesale arrangements, so that at present a total of 151 towns are served, with a population approximating 140,000 people. In its territory, there are about 1400 miles of transmission line owned and operated by the Missouri Power and Light Company. As a result of this unified production, and constantly increased efficiency of facilities, the public has benefited through a series of voluntary reduction in rates, made by the company. In 1925, many towns had a lighting rate of 15 cents a kilowatt hour. Today, the maximum is 10 cents, and the public also enjoys decidedly beneficial and economical rates for electric cooking, refrigeration, and a variety of other home uses. Continuous, adequate service, at lowered rates, has accompanied the growth and development of the company, and its application of principles of mass production and scientific management, under the supervision of the Missouri Public Service Commission, with which the company has cooperated fully for the full protection of the public interests.

Today, from the Mexico district offices, more than 6500 electric customers are served, and more than 80 people are employed by the company in the district. Never has a year passed since 1923, that the company has not added to its equipment, and improved its services. The company also serves the Audrain County area with natural gas, via Panhandle Eastern pipe lines from the Texas fields, serving more than 900 consumers in Mexico alone.

Regardless of drouth or natural conditions, the company also supplies, in Mexico, an adequate water supply, with deep wells and a reservoir lake as an unfailing source of supply. A special softening and chlorinating process renders the supply far superior to that provided the average city of Mexico's size. Since 1925, too, the company has provided pure crystal ice in the Mexico area, purchasing L. B. Hawthorne's Arctic Ice Company and improving its facilities and equipment for production. This plant has a capacity of 30 tons of pure crystal ice daily, and storage facilities for 3700 cakes of ice, weighing 300 pounds each. A central heating plant in Mexico is the final service for consumers in the Audrain county seat. P. C. Ekern has been manager of the Mexico district since 1928, and D. W. Snyder, Jr., of Jefferson City, is president of the Company.

GEORGE ROBERTSON

By David H. Robertson

George Robertson, born June 2, 1852, in Mahaska County, Iowa, was the son of Tennessee parents, who shortly before his birth had removed temporarily to Iowa to take up land granted by the United States because of the military services of his grandfather. Shortly after his birth his parents returned to Washington County, Tennessee, the home of his family for several generations, where he was reared. In 1867 his parents removed permanently to Randolph County, Missouri and thereafter, until his death at Mexico on April 30, 1914, he resided in Randolph and Audrain counties. He was of pure Scotch blood. In 1740, his first American ancestor, William Archibald Robertson, his great-great grandfather, coming from Ulster County, Ireland, to which his family had emigrated from the Scottish Highlands several generations before, settled in what is now York County, Pennsylvania. In 1772, William Archibald Robertson removed to the Scotch settlement, called Brown's Settlement, on the Nollichucky River, in the Watauga District, later, in 1777, to become Washington County, North Carolina and, after 1790, a part of the new Territory that in 1796 was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee. The Watauga District was the true birth place of American independence and self government and there in that atmosphere of freedom, William Robertson's descendants continued to live until George Robertson came to Missouri in 1867. The next in line, Joseph Robertson, who married Margaret Derby, was a soldier in the American Revolution; he served in the North Carolina Line troops and, together with his brother Thomas, fought at the great victory of Kings Mountain. George Robertson, the son of Joseph, who married Deborah Register, the daughter of Captain Thomas Register of the Revolutionary Army, was also a soldier in both the War of 1812 and in the Black Hawk Indian War. James Register Robertson, the son of the last named George and the father of the subject of this biography, was born in 1822; he married Margaret Barkley, a member of a Scotch family living in North Carolina. George Robertson left his home in Randolph County at the age of 20 and until 1875 taught school at the Duly School north of Mexico. In the latter year he began the study of law in the office of Judge William O. Forrest, of Mexico, not only a lawyer of great legal ability but a man of extensive classical learning. In 1876, he was admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court of Audrain County and

thereafter spent his life as a resident of Mexico. Early admitted to practice in the State appellate Courts and the federal courts in Missouri, including the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1894. Also, by election of the local bars, he occasionally held terms of court as special circuit judge in counties adjacent to Audrain. In his career as a lawyer, Mr. Robertson was for many years a recognized leader of the Missouri Bar, and carried on an extensive and lucrative practice throughout North Central and Northeast Missouri, appearing as counsel in much important litigation and often in lawsuits that have become leading cases in Missouri law. Also he took an active part as a member of both the Missouri and the American Bar Associations. He was President of the Missouri Bar Association in 1899-1900 and was delegate from Missouri to the World Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. Mr. Robertson was a Democrat and, in his early career, held several offices as a member of that party; three terms as City Attorney of Mexico, one term as Public Administrator of Audrain County and by appointment of Governor Marmaduke, one unexpired term as Prosecuting Attorney of the County. His beliefs concerning the principles of the Democratic party, however, were those of Jefferson, considered by him to be best exemplified by the policies of Grover Cleveland as President, and he did not allow mere party regularity to overcome his convictions. In 1896 he was one of the national leaders of the Democratic opposition to Bryan and the free silver resolutions of the Democratic national convention. In company with the many Democrats of his views, he was active in the organization of the National Democratic Party, which declared in favor of the gold standard and nominated for the presidency, General John M. Palmer and for the vice-presidency, General Simon Bolivar Buckner; he was a member of the resolutions committee of the latter party and took a large part in the drafting of the party platform. Thereafter he was inactive as a Democrat until 1912, when he organized and was president of the Wilson-Marshall-Major-Clark Democratic Club of Audrain and surrounding counties. His views of government were such that were he alive today he would be an uncompromising opponent of the so-called New Deal in all its phases. Also, he was most strongly resistant to the theories of government contained in the policy of prohibition of intoxicating liquor and, although then suffering from his fatal illness, he made his last public appearance (in 1913) to speak against the adoption

of local prohibition in Mexico. In addition to his profession, Mr. Robertson was greatly interested in the progress of Mexico and Audrain County and was a pioneer automobile owner and proponent of good roads. In the years shortly preceding his death, he organized and was president of the North Missouri Cross-State Highway Association, was chairman of the Audrain County Highway Board, was an organizer and first director of North Missouri Trust Company, organized and was president of the Mexico Chautauqua Assembly, was president of the Audrain County Automobile Club and president of the Mexico Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Robertson was a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Tennessee Society of Missouri and the Mercantile Club of St. Louis. Although he was reared in a Presbyterian family, Mr. Robertson at the time of his marriage joined the Church of the Disciples and remained a member thereof until his death. He was married in Mexico on September 30, 1879 to Laura Parthenia Hiner, the daughter of Captain David Augustus and Desdemona Gorman Hiner, grand-daughter of Captain David Hiner of Cincinnati and great grand-daughter of Philander Hulbert of Cincinnati. Both her father and grandfather, named, were Unionist Democrats, who fought throughout the Civil War as officers in the United States Navy, taking part in the construction and organization of the Mississippi River Flotilla and engaging thereafter in the series of battles at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, Island Number Ten, Memphis, Vicksburg and in the Red River Expedition. Mrs. Robertson was born in Covington, Kentucky on June 2, 1856, was reared in Kentucky and in St. Louis and died in St. Louis on December 24, 1925. Of this marriage five children were born. Margaret, who was born July 2, 1881, died May 18, 1905. David Hiner, born April 7, 1883 and educated at Westminster College, is a lawyer practicing at Mexico and at St. Louis since 1907; he married Catherine Cadogan in 1917, of which marriage there are four children, George Cadogan, born 1918, David Hiner, born 1921, Alexander Mary Catherine, born 1926, and William Guy Macfarlane, born 1929. George Trimble, who was born May 5, 1885, was educated at Virginia Military Institute; he now resides in Mexico and married Mary Frances Rowland, in 1936. Laura, born September 18, 1888, was married in 1919 to Franklin L. Miller (educated at Missouri Military Academy), then a Major, Field Artillery, United States Army, from 1917 to 1919 successively, Commanding Officer, 54th Field Artillery Brigade,

Aviation Officer 18th Division and Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Harvard University, and since 1920, advertising executive with Curtis Publishing Company and with the Hearst Newspaper Syndicate. After her marriage, Mrs. Miller, from 1922 to 1926, sang as a dramatic soprano in the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company; in 1926 and 1927, she sang in concerts in the leading cities of Germany and, in 1929 and 1930, sang leading roles in grand opera in Italy at Teatro Verdi, Pisa, and Teatro Malibran, Venice. She has now retired from the operatic stage; Mrs. Miller has one son, George Robertson Miller, born 1920. James Graham, born December 24, 1890, was educated at Westminster College; he resides now in Salida, Colorado, where he is Supervisor of Timber Treatment of the Denver, Rio Grande and Western Railway; he married Elma Louise Blase on May 30, 1930, of which marriage there is one child, Gretchen Louise, born October 2, 1932.

LLOYD EDSON WORNER

L. E. Worner, a worthy native son of Missouri, and a present day son of Audrain County by choice, has been successfully engaged in the general insurance business in Mexico for more than two decades. He was born in Linneus, Linn County, November 11, 1882, his parents being John W. and Ann (Harpham) Worner, the former a native of Lincolnshire, and the latter of London, England. They came to America with their parents in the years 1854 and 1855, respectively. His paternal grandparents were John Henry and Martha (Lock) Worner, who located first at Buffalo, N. Y., on coming to the United States, then to Watertown, Wis., and then to Linneus, where they spent the remainder of their days. His maternal grandparents, John and Ann Harpham, remained residents of Buffalo, N. Y., after coming to America, and the grandfather was a baker by trade. John W. Worner served as a meat cutter's apprentice until the Civil War, when he served in the Confederate army under General Price. He then engaged in the retail trade, and was a dealer in live stock until his death. He was an active Democrat, and served his community well as a public official, and citizen. Lloyd E. Worner received a high school education, then engaged in the dry goods trade at Linneus until 1912. In that year, he came to Mexico, where he has since been active in the insurance field. Since 1917 he has been state manager of the Modern Woodmen of America, supervising the work of five hundred, and more, local agencies. He was district manager when he came here in 1912. In addition to his business interests, he has been a loyal supporter of the Democratic party, and has

served in many capacities. For several years he was treasurer of the Mexico Baptist Church, had charge of the sale of World War stamps at Mexico, and rendered patriotic service in many ways. In 1901, Mr. Worner was united in marriage to Miss Letutia Owens, of Trenton, and they are the parents of two children, Margaret, who is Mrs. Clayton Hulen, of Jefferson City, and Lloyd Edson, Jr., a graduate of the Missouri Military Academy, of Mexico, and a student, on scholarship award, at Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. Mrs. Worner has been most active in Baptist Church and patriotic society activities during the family's residence in Mexico, and the family is highly regarded.

PATRICK HENRY CULLEN

A prominent attorney at law, who is practicing as a member of the law firm of Fauntleroy and Cullen, Patrick Henry Cullen was born upon his father's farm in Sangamon County, Illinois, June 25, 1864. He is a son of James and Mary (Bulger) Cullen, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States in boyhood, with his parents, and became a prosperous farmer, and was prominent in the affairs of his county. He removed to Ralls County, Missouri, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of his death, in 1881. His wife had also come to America when a girl, and they were married in Sangamon County, Ill. They were the parents of five children. P. H. Cullen, youngest of three children to grow up, attended the district and public schools of Ralls County, and then entered the University of Missouri, where he received his LL. B. degree in law, in 1888. He then was admitted to the bar at Columbia, following which he engaged in general practice at Mexico, and at Vandalia, in Audrain County. During his years of practice at Mexico, he participated in many noted cases, including the defense in the Alexander Gester murder case, and numerous others. The distinction he achieved resulted in his moving to St. Louis, in 1909, to become associated with the firm of Fauntleroy, Cullen and Hay, as a partner. An untiring worker, and devoted student of the law, his clientele has always been assured of most capable representation at the bar of justice. Aside from his profession, he is interested in farming, and owns several good farm properties, including considerable acreage in Audrain. Mr. Cullen was united in marriage to Miss Bevie L. Coil, a native of Central Missouri, and a resident of near Perry, in Ralls County. Mrs. Cullen is a member of the Christian Church and he attends services with her. He belongs to several St. Louis clubs, and is a member of the St. Louis,

state, and American Bar Association. His influence is on the side of right, and progress, and his views are broad and liberal. By conviction, and faith, he is a Democrat in politics.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

On October 18, 1927, a large delegation of Mexico business and professional women met at the Jefferson Tea Room, and following a banquet, were organized by Dr. Vera Young, at that time state president. Forty-nine charter members formed the new organization, ten of whom are yet members. The first officers of the local organization were: President, Miss Almata Hill (the youngest president in the federation); Vice-president, Miss Margaret Dyke (now Mrs. A. E. Fenton); Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Cordelia Mason (now Mrs. Mary Mason Cauthorn); Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lola Powell; Treasurer, Miss Grace Armstrong. The local club has been recognized by the state and district federation officials in the following ways: In 1929, Mrs. Sam Bishop was State International Relations Chairman; In 1930, Miss Camilla Garrett was State Emblem Chairman; In 1933, Miss Tine Houston was State Research Chairman; In 1933, The Mexico club was hostess to the conference of District Five; In 1933, The Mexico club tied with two other clubs for first in International Relations (Miss Hazel Thomas, local chairman); In 1934, Mexico club won first in membership increase; In 1935, Miss Camilla Garrett was President of District Five; In 1935, Mexico club's scrap book won second place; In 1937, Miss Mary Leah Carter, local president, made the response to the welcome address at the annual state convention in St. Louis. The list of members, as of April 1, 1937, follows: Mrs. Nina Armstrong, Miss Ruth Barton (Vice-president), Mrs. Sam Bishop (charter), Miss Vergie Bledsoe (charter), Miss Virginia Botts (Recording Secretary), Miss Mary Leah Carter (President), Mrs. Opal Chapman, Miss Mabel Cook, Miss Virginia Creigh, Miss Cora Darrah (charter), Miss Grace Dowell, Miss Marie Forman, Miss Mildred Franks (charter), Miss Camilla Garrett (charter), Mrs. Mildred Gatewood, Miss Lulu Grier, Miss Mary Virginia Harrison, Miss Tine Houston (charter), Miss Margaret Johnston, Miss Eva Lee Jackson, Miss Helen Lacy (Treasurer), Miss Grace Lowry, Mrs. Karl E. Maneval, Mrs. Mary Meek, Mrs. Sarah Owen (Corresponding Secretary), Miss Cordelia Ranz (charter), Mrs. Barbara Ridgeway, Miss Sue E. Ringo (charter), Miss Selma Talcott, Miss Wilma Talcott, Miss Kitty Turley, Miss Marjorie Wells, Miss Sara Wheeler, Miss Bess Woods (charter), Miss Hazel Thomas (charter), Miss Clarice Forman.

JOHN NEWTON CROSS

John Newton Cross, who taught in Audrain schools for thirty-one years, from 1874 to 1905, at one time perhaps knew more Audrain people than anyone, either before or since. In serving twenty-six terms in eleven districts, from the extreme west end of the county to Laddonia on the east, he came into contact with a majority of the residents of Audrain, young and old. He was closely associated with the teachers in all their meetings, Institutes and Conventions, both in official capacity and as instructor. His English ancestor was born in 1733 and came overseas as a soldier in General Braddock's army in 1755. Being left in Virginia, he settled there in Botetourt county and from there his descendants emigrated to Kentucky. There the grandfather of our subject married and then moved to Howard county, Missouri, where John Newton was born December 20, 1850, and two years later moved with his father, William Blythe Cross, and family to a prairie farm bordering on the western line of Audrain. Here John Newton spent his youthful years killing rattlesnakes, fighting green-head flies and enduring other rigors of pioneer life and during the Civil War witnessed scenes of bloodshed and devastation. His nearest church was Mt. Pisgah in Audrain, and near it was a schoolhouse in which he attended his first Sunday School. He began teaching in 1872 and in that year voted for Horace Greeley. While teaching at Pisgah in 1876 he joined the Grange, the Greenbackers and the County Union Sunday School Association, taking part in all of their meetings. He was county secretary-treasurer of the Farmers' Union during its existence and was the principal founder of the Farmers' and Laborers' Cooperative Insurance Association for which he obtained a charter on April 6, 1891. In 1882 Mr. Cross bought a Mexico newspaper, and published it sixteen months. Then he established the Laddonia Herald in 1884. In 1883 he joined the Mexico Masonic lodge and is now its oldest living member. In one year, 1900, he was Worshipful Master of Hebron Lodge, Noble Grand of Mexico Odd Fellows, and Venerable Consul of Mexico Modern Woodmen, as well as instructor at Erisman school. In 1883 he was named president of the Association that carried the county for local option. He was named county school commissioner in 1903 and 1905. In 1876 Mr. Cross married Miss Olivia M. Harris of near Fayette, Mo., who passed away in 1928. To them were born four children, Lulu, who passed away in California in 1927 on her fiftieth birthday;

Helen, born in 1878, now of California; Mary, born in 1884, now of Tulsa, Oklahoma; and William, born in 1887, also now residing in California. Mr. Cross now lives in Tulsa with his daughter, Mary, and family. Mr. Cross is a devout Methodist and an Independent Democrat politically.

CASSIUS M. CLAY

A prominent, lifelong citizen of Audrain County, and a member of a distinguished family of Kentucky whose name he bears, Cassius M. Clay is president of the Liberty Theatre corporation, and is the active, directing head of this company, which conducts one of the outstanding, well equipped motion picture theatres in outstate Missouri. His father, the late Col. Green Clay, who came to Audrain County in 1873, his grandfather, Brutus J. Clay, and his greatgrandfather, Gen. Green Clay, are honored representatives of this family. He is a namesake of a great uncle, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, widely known for his record as ambassador to Russia, and whom his father, Col. Clay, served as secretary of legation, 1861-1864. Col. Clay also served as secretary of legation, at Florence, Italy, 1864-1868, and for a time was acting minister to Italy. Col. Green Clay, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on February 11, 1839, and was the daughter of Brutus J. and Amelia Field Clay, his mother being the daughter of the wellknown E. H. Field, of Richmond, Va. The year of the son's birth, the father was elected to the House of Representatives in Kentucky, and he was elected to Congress from his district in 1862, serving with distinction until March 3, 1865. Col. Green Clay was educated in the schools and colleges of Kentucky, was a graduate of Yale University in 1859, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1861. In 1871, he was married to Miss Jane Rhodes, daughter of Hon. Rufus N. Rhodes, a leading lawyer of New Orleans. In the years following the War Between the States, he was largely interested in cotton planting in the South, for some years was a member of the Mississippi Legislature, and was signally honored by his designation as president of the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners. As a highly esteemed citizen of Audrain County, from 1873, until his death on October 31, 1912, Col. Clay was devoted to the best interests of his home community. He was chairman of the Audrain County Democratic Central Committee at his death, and for some years previously, served as state senator from the Eleventh District

from 1889 to 1893, and served in the House of Representatives at the Forty-second General Assembly, in 1903, to complete the unexpired term of his son, Rhodes Clay. His death, at the advanced age of 73 years, resulted from heart disease. Mrs. Clay, a lady of rare accomplishments, and most charming manners, and amiable disposition, survived her husband two years. She passed away, at Paris, Kentucky, on November 22, 1914. To Col. and Mrs. Clay were borne four children, Green, Jr., born on September 10, 1872, who died when a young man, on May 3, 1896; Rhodes, born on January 19, 1875, who was a young lawyer of much promise, and newly re-elected for his second term in the state legislature when death ended his career, on July 10, 1902; Cassius M., born on January 12, 1882, and Janie, born on February 22, 1886, now Mrs. J. W. Zevely, of New York City, whose late husband was counsel for many of the Sinclair Oil Company interests. Cassius M. Clay was educated in the public schools here, at Shattuck Military Academy, Fairbault, Minn., and at the University of Virginia. He was named special commissioner for the Pan-American Exposition at San Francisco, for Bolivia and Peru, in 1914, and later spent some years in Central and South American countries on special missions for those governments. In 1917, he was named special assistant to the State Department, under President Wilson, and was placed in charge of the War Trade Board in the Republic of Mexico during the World War. Previously, in 1910, he had been in Mexico City during the revolution of Gen. Felix Diaz, and had served the Diaz causes in defense of the captured government arsenal. From 1919 to 1921, Mr. Clay represented the Paramount pictures corporation in Mexico City. In 1921, he was the organizer of the Liberty Theatre Company, and is now the president of that company. Like his father, he has retained his interest in the cotton industry, and has continued active in the business in southeast Missouri, now being president of the Planters' Cotton Company, at Sikeston, Mo. Mrs. Clay is the former Miss Bethel Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, of Sikeston, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Clay being married on June 14, 1917.

EDWARD HOPKINS CARTER, SR.

Edward Hopkins Carter, Sr., county clerk for two consecutive terms and prominent in the cattle and hog industry for many years, was born December 20, 1860 in Amherst county near Lynchburg, Virginia. The son of Elisha Carter and Lucy Elizabeth Cheatwood

Carter, the former holding a responsible position with a railroad company, and both native Virginians, E. H. Carter received his education at Lynchburg Institute in Virginia. In the year 1886 he came to Mexico at the age of twenty-four to make his home for the next five years with his half-brother and family, R. P. Hopkins. His first business venture was with Turner and Jackson Dry Goods store, before becoming sole proprietor of a book store. So efficiently and capably did he serve as county clerk during two terms that State Auditor Gordon gave him special mention. During his term in office he became interested in the purebred Shorthorn cattle business and entered into a partnership with his half-brother, R. P. Hopkins, which was maintained until the death of the latter a few years later. Their cattle were fine specimens and won for their owners many blue ribbons at the Audrain County Fairs. Mr. Carter then entered the pure bred hog industry with W. H. Vandeventer as partner and the sales conducted by these men were attended by thousands of people. The importance and size of one of these sales may be seen in the following excerpt from the Poland China Record, official publication of the industry of that day: "Ignoring all precedents that the centuries have fixed for the advancement of great business, disregarding all beaten paths in its individuality of effort, and mounting the very top rung of the ladder of accomplishment, the sale of bred sows held by Carter & Vandeventer, at Mexico, Mo., February 2, assumed a place in livestock history that is unique in the annals of commercial progress. Sale-ring records were smashed like clay pigeons. No sooner was one record made than another was announced, and another, until the entire offering had been sold for a total of \$28,020, an average on 41 head of \$683.40, an amount far above the top price in many noteworthy sales." The partnership of Carter & Vandeventer did much to awaken the country to the possibilities of the hog industry, and brought fame to Audrain as the center of the business. Mr. Carter was a staunch Democrat and devout member of the Episcopal Church. He was the highest type of citizen and his passing on June 18, 1931 occasioned an irreparable loss to the community. Mr. Carter married Miss Emma Ross Nelson, daughter of Thomas Nelson of Mt. Sterling, Kentucky on October 10, 1894. To them were born five children, namely, Nelson T., born December 15, 1896, now of Columbia, Mo.; Edward H., Jr., born July 28, 1901, now proprietor of a dry cleaning business in Mexico; Laura Elizabeth born February 2, 1906, now of St. Louis; Elisha T. P., born November 1, 1909, now associated with the dry cleaning firm; and Emily Sue, born March 1, 1913, now Mrs. C. A. Hoppin, Jr. of St. Louis, Mo.

ST. CLAIR PEYTON EMMONS, Sr.

St. Clair Peyton Emmons, Sr., born in Audrain county, December 30, 1847 is one of Audrain's most public spirited citizens. Prosperous as a merchant and cattle breeder he is now retired from business. Among his outstanding contributions to the community has been his untiring endeavor for the advancement of the public school system. For a period of forty years he served on the school board. His appearance at commencement exercises has long been a cherished tradition and his consequent friends and admirers run into the thousands. Mr. Emmons also is one of the most prominent laymen of the M. E. Church, South and held the office of Treasurer in the Missouri conference for over 30 years. His father was William Emmons, son of Gen. St. Clair Emmons, born in Poplar Plains, Kentucky. He married Mary Botts, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia and a daughter of Peyton Botts, who served as judge of the Monroe county court from 1860 until 1864. In early manhood S. P. Emmons, Sr. married Elizabeth Harvey Ford, who was born in June, 1848 and died in 1884, when a woman of thirty-six years. She was a daughter of Dr. Harvey and Elizabeth Price (Shannon) Ford, both natives of Kentucky. To this union was born two sons and one daughter. Dr. Harvey Emmons is one of the most prominent educators in the United States. He is professor of geology in the University of Minnesota and an eminent authority on the subject. S. P. Emmons, Jr., has resided in Monroe county for more than twenty-five years and is a prosperous cattleman. Bessie Emmons married Edward Patterson and lived in Keokuk, Iowa until her death in 1929. In 1886 Mr. Emmons married Miss Elizabeth Grantham, for many years a teacher in the Mexico Public Schools. She departed this life in 1917. To this union was born a son, Samuel G. Emmons, now a prominent Mexico business man and a daughter, Mary, who married Martin Yates and now resides in Artesia, New Mexico. In 1922 Mr. Emmons married Mrs. Florence Patterson Luckie, his present wife.

JIM and JACK HAMILTON

Among the citizens of enterprise in the vicinity of Mexico, few could be justly named who have made better use of their opportunities, or who have been more resourceful in building a substantial business than the Hamilton Brothers, Jack and James, whose extensive agricultural holdings, and stock farms, are located a mile and a half south of Mexico, on U. S. Highway 54. Both brothers are natives of Callaway County, where Jack was born December 13, 1867, and James on September 19, 1874. Their father, the late Mathew Hamilton, was a native of Kentucky, coming to Callaway County in 1844, at the age of eighteen years. Their mother, who came to Missouri in 1843, from Tennessee, when five years old, resided in Callaway County to an advanced age, the family residing many years on a farm of 300 acres, near Auxvasse. Her name was Rhode Ann McKinney. In 1891, Jim and Jack Hamilton entered into the stock business, on rented land, and from year to year bought land until they are now proprietors of large holdings in Callaway County, and south of Mexico, where they purchased acreages, to secure the advantages of better location, in 1910. This land had no improvements then, but they have provided modern facilities for their families, and live stock. The Jim Hamilton saddle and pleasure horse sale, held each spring and fall, has become an institution in the saddle horse industry, attracting horse lovers, buyers, and sellers, from all parts of the country, and the spring sale in 1937 was the thirty-seventh such event. It is Jim Hamilton's proud boast that more saddle and show horse champions have been born on his farm, than on any other in the United States, and the great Lord Highland, Mexico Admire, and other stallions, have produced such champions as Roxie Highland, once sold for an alltime top figure of \$27,500, and many others. Jim Hamilton was married March 5, 1899, in Callaway County, to Miss Mildred Bell, daughter of James H. and Sallie Bell, of that county. One son, Doris, was born to them in December, 1900. The son and his wife, the former Miss Elizabeth Floerschinger, reside on an adjoining farm. Jack Hamilton has remained unmarried throughout life.

H. EDWARD PEARL

H. Edward Pearl, founder and proprietor of the Pearl Motor Company, has been an automobile dealer in Audrain for an even twenty years, which entitles his establishment to the slogan, "Mexico's Oldest Automobile Firm." Born April 12, 1884 in Montgomery City, Missouri, the son of F. A. Pearl, reputable traveling salesman, and Annie E. Reeds Pearl who was formerly of Lincoln County, he came with his parents to this county at the age of six in 1890. His grandparents were John Henry Pearl, land owner and farmer, and Mary Elizabeth Clyce, both residents of Warren County. In 1916, Mr. Pearl became manager of the Hoxsey Motor Company located at 113 East Promenade Street, dealers in Chevrolet, Dodge, Cadillac and La Salle cars and continued in that capacity in 1917. In that year he took the agency for Dodge Brothers cars and opened his place of business on Promenade Street. As the popularity of his firm grew, it was soon necessary to secure additional room on Jackson Street. In 1924, he moved to his present location on North Jefferson Street to establish one of the largest and most complete sales and service departments in this section of Missouri. In 1932, Mr. Pearl realized the trend in the automobile business and with an investment and the reputation he had now acquired, it was necessary for him to secure what he believed to be the best automobile franchise in America, which he retains to this day—Chevrolet. Mr. Pearl married Miss Ada Martin Null, on August 13, 1903, daughter of Chas. Montgomery and Isabel Cropper Null. To this union were born five children, namely, Ryland, now proprietor of the Ryland Motor Company of Mexico; Frank, associated with his father; Martha, now Mrs. Bruce Piper of Mexico; Marion, also associated with his father; and Jack, a student in the Mexico Public Schools. Mr. Pearl is a member of the First Christian Church and a Democrat. He is a member of the Mexico Country Club and the Mexico Civic Club. He served as president of the Audrain County Fair Association during the Centennial celebration of 1936 and was recently re-elected to the office to serve the current year.

H. PINCKNEY FRENCH

For forty years identified with Audrain County banking institutions, at Martinsburg and at Laddonia, H. Pinckney French is a member of a prominent, early Missouri family that has resided in Audrain County for an entire century, since 1838. In that year, Pinckney French, his grandfather, born in 1797, and Edward P. French, his father, then nine years of age, moved to a farm southeast of Martinsburg, on the Audrain-Callaway county line, coming there from Christian County, Kentucky. The family resided in South Carolina as early as 1782, Simon French, his great grandfather, coming to America from Scotland. Edward P. French was the son of Pinckney and Deborah Clark French, his mother passing away when he was a small boy, and before his father moved to Missouri. His education completed in Kentucky, where he was sent for his schooling, Edward P. French was a farmer, general merchant, and druggist, demonstrating versatile capabilities. He moved to Martinsburg to become a pioneer druggist, when that community was established, and, there, was an owner and one of the founders of the Garrard and French private bank continuing his identity with business and financial interests until his death, in April, 1912. Originally a Whig, he later joined the Democratic party, though he voted for William McKinley in 1896. He never sought personal preferment. He was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. French and Miss Louise Hatchett, a native of Montgomery county, were married in 1874, and H. Pinckney French was their only child. Mrs. French died in January, 1908. H. P. French, who was born at the family home at Martinsburg, on May 26, 1875, attended the Martinsburg public schools, and was a member of the high school graduating class of 1890. He was later a student of the old Fleet Military School at Mexico, but in 1891 began the study of telegraphy, that attracted many young men at that time, as radio appeals to them today. In 1894 and 1895, he served as telegrapher for the Wabash Railway Company, but entered the Martinsburg Bank, with which he was long identified, the latter year. By 1902, he had been promoted to cashier, a position he occupied for thirty years. In 1932, he was an organizer of the Laddonia State Bank, of which he was named the first president, a position he holds today. He is widely known as a capable banker of good judgment and foresight. Politically a Democrat, he is a member of the Martinsburg Community Church, is a past master of the Martinsburg Masonic Lodge, and is a mem-

ber of the Wellsville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar, at Mexico, and the Martinsburg Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. On April 24, 1901, Mr. French and Miss Leta Johnson, daughter of Richard E. and Mary (Dye) Johnson were married. The late Mr. Johnson was for many years a substantial farmer of Audrain County. Mrs. French attended Hardin College, at Mexico, and is possessed of superior accomplishments. She has been regent of the Mexico Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has represented this patriotic group at the Continental Congress, Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. French have three children, Richard Clark, Columbia businessman, Mrs. Carl (Alleta French) Kleppinger, of Hot Springs, Ark., and Edward P. French, cashier of the Laddonia State Bank.

LEE BROTHERS

The nationally known firm of Lee Brothers, almost a household name wherever saddle horse enthusiasts gather, was established in Mexico in 1906, and since that time has done much to build and maintain the reputation of Mexico and Audrain County as the "saddle horse capital of the world." In 1906, the Lee Brothers, George and William D., purchased their present West Boulevard stables from Cyrus F. Clark and Fred Panhorst. It was already a home of champions, but under their tutelage, saddle and show horses who received courses in the etiquette of the tanbark ring, have gone forth to win blue ribbons before brilliantly attired audiences, at Madison Square Garden, the Chicago International, American Royal at Kansas City, and other national shows. George and W. D. Lee acquired their knowledge and love of good horses as a direct heritage from their Kentucky-bred grandfather, David Hubble, pioneer Mexico resident, who spent long hours teaching his interested grandsons. The mutual interest of the brothers in fine saddle horses resulted, naturally enough, in their almost lifelong partnership. Previously, George Lee had a stable of trotters and pacers at Moberly, and had operated the Hisey Stables with Bob Hisey, on the present location of the Hotel Hoxsey and Liberty Theatre. And, likewise, W. D. Lee spent several years at Macon, building up a noted saddle horse stable for the Missouri millionaire, Colonel Bleese. During those years he purchased Audrain County's own Rex McDonald, the alltime saddle horse champion, for \$5000 from Col. Hughes of Kentucky, and showed the fine coal black

stallion, then twelve years old, for those years without defeat. The Lee Brothers have handled as many as 30,000 horses and mules, among them many saddlers that have gained national fame. Two were saddle horses owned by presidents of the United States, including a five-gaited mount purchased from Pick Hawkins of Bowling Green for President Taft, and New Deal, five-year old bay, purchased from Archie Dickey, of near Mexico, in 1932, for presentation by Missouri admirers to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The famed Roxie Highland, purchased as a yearling from Jim Hamilton, was developed, under their supervision in part, to become the kind of a champion in the walk-trot class that Rex McDonald was in the five-gaited classes. Lady Glenn, Miss Hunt, Lou Ann, Mr. Dooley, Rex Bleese, King Forest, Panama, Lady Margaret, Lady Mildred, are among the many other top horses trained in the Lee stables to become later winners in famous rings, for big stakes. The Lees have also developed many wellknown trainers and riders, including such men as Ode and Ed Willingham, Hugh Dempsey, Luther "Splint" Barnett, and Jimmy Victor. George Lee and William D. Lee were born at the Lee family home in west Mexico, and they are the sons of the late William H. H. and Nancy Jane Hubble Lee. Both are married. Mrs. George Lee is the former Miss Mary Jurgensen, member of a wellknown Macon family, and Mrs. W. D. Lee is the former Miss May Omohundro, member of a prominent Pike County family, of Bowling Green. Arthur Lee, a brother, also born in Mexico, has been superintendent of the Clinton, Mo., public schools for the past 30 years.

JOHN T. HOOK

John T. Hook, a native son of Mexico, is nationally known as a "maker of champions" in the saddle horse world, and has a wide reputation as owner, trainer, exhibitor, and judge. He was born in the Audrain County seat, in 1877, and entered upon his life work while still a youth in his 'teens, as a rider with the famed George L. Clark, of Marion, Conn. Astride Red Bud, owned by Col. C. D. Crow of Paris, he won one of the early \$500 stakes when a lad of only 18, and in 1899 went to Monroe County, where, until 1913, he operated his own stables, together with Johnny Woods, in association with other Paris horsemen. During those years, he piloted many mounts to high honors, including victory with Grand McDonald at the Audrain Fair at Mexico, in the first \$1000 stake in Missouri, and the three-year-old championship at

the St. Louis World's Fair, in 1904, with Mabel Whirlwind. In 1913, John T. Hook was invited to become manager of the saddle horse division of the nationally known Longview Farm, of R. A. Long, and he held this responsible post for twelve years, writing saddle horse history by such achievements as victory in the first \$10,000 stake in the United States, at Louisville, Ky., in 1917, with Easter Cloud, an Audrain County and John Hook-trained horse. My Major Dare, Kentucky's Best, Somerset, Rex Bleese, Ruth Burney, Lou Ann, Kymokan, and Katharine Grigsby, were others of his favorites during this period. In 1925, E. A. Stuart, president of the Carnation Milk Company, decided to build the greatest saddle horse stable in the west, and selected John T. Hook as the man to do it for him. Champions developed in the succeeding eleven years of their association, including the peerless Miracle Man, America's Dream, Dicky Dhu, Carnation Rosebud, Carnation Chief, Minute Man, Time, The Devil, Peavine's Dream, Grandmaster, Hazel May, Marjoline, Amethyst Lady and Nancy Garland, attest to the success of the Carnation Farms' entries in the greatest rings the United States had to offer. One of the highlights of those days was when Mr. Hook held the reins for a prize winning Carnation hackney during the visit of Queen Marie of Roumania to the United States, and the great Pacific International, at Seattle. In 1936, Mr. Hook returned to his native Mexico, and purchased stables on the West Boulevard, where he established his own string of thoroughbreds, with his son, Leonard Hook, apt both as pupil and teacher, as chief trainer. John T. Hook, born on August 15, 1877, and the son of early Missouri parents, Gray and Sallie Kemp Hook, is convinced, through and through, that Missouri is the greatest saddle horse state in the Union, and that Audrain County and Mexico, are best of all. Mrs. Hook is the former Miss Mattie Harley, of Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Hook were married on February 16, 1904. Mrs. Hook is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Martha Harley, of Paris. Their son, Leonard Hook, born on June 5, 1907, is associated with his father in their saddle horse business.

BENJAMIN LAWRENCE LOCKE

County clerk of Audrain County continuously for a score of years, and a total of 25 years, Benjamin Lawrence Locke was one of the county's fine citizens of the century. He was a man of culture, who was always interested in the affairs of his community, the church, and in education. Born in Oldham County, Ky., on January 26, 1826, he was the son of John D. Locke, of Virginia stock, and of Theresa Snowden, of Maryland origin. He was educated at old Transylvania College, at Lexington, Ky., and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and on receiving his A. B. degree in 1847, came almost immediately to settle in Callaway County. In October of that same year he married Miss Emily A. Moore, and they lived devotedly together until April 16, 1906, when Mrs. Locke's death ended their companionship of 58 years. In 1857, Mr. Locke and his family moved to a farm on the raw prairie, nine miles southwest of Mexico, and moved to the county seat after his election as county clerk in 1862. He served the county until he lost his office during the troublous reconstruction days of the mid '60s, then continuously from 1867 to 1887. He was also a charter director of William Woods College, at Fulton, was a member of the governing board of managers of the Fulton Hospital under Governor Stone, and was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Christian Church for more than 30 years. His death came March 15, 1908, in his eighty-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Locke had three worthy sons, the late Samuel Moore Locke, a Mexico bank official and director for more than sixty years, Elwyn Reed Locke, born July 18, 1863, who resides now at the family home place, on West Love Street, where B. L. Locke moved with his family in the spring of 1864, and Pelide E. Locke, deceased, and the father of Mrs. Fred A. Morris, Mexico, and Mrs. C. C. Madison, Kansas City. E. R. Locke served many years as his father's deputy in the county clerk's office, and, with his brothers, was prominent in the development of the public utilities projects in Mexico, sold in 1923 to the Missouri Power and Light Company. He was united in marriage, January 16, 1894, to Miss Mary L. Northcutt, of Knox County, daughter of Hosea A. Northcutt, Christian evangelist, and they have two sons, Benjamin N., utilities executive at Winchester, Ky., and Samuel P., associated with his father in the stoker distributorship for northeast Missouri. Emily A. Moore Locke was the daughter of Samuel T. and Catherine Tarlton Moore, and her father settled at Ham's Prairie in 1816, and laid out the first county seat there.

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