

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Citizens of Greene County, Missouri.

GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS.

He comes from the old Puritan stock. His ancestors emigrated to New England prior to the year 1630, and were the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, a town whose history dates back to 1635. His grandfather, Noah Phelps, served in the Revolutionary war, as did also his oldest son, the uncle of the subject of this sketch. Noah Phelps held the rank of Captain. He was one of the Committee of Safety which planned the capture of Ticonderoga, and in the capacity of a spy rendered valuable service to the American army and the cause of liberty. For many years he was a member of the Probate Court, and repeatedly a Representative in the Legislature of Connecticut. Elisha Phelps, Gov. Phelps' father, was a lawyer who practiced for a long term of years at the Hartford bar. He was conspicuous for his ability as a member of the legal profession, and was prominently in public life. He was several times member of both branches of the Legislature of Connecticut, was Speaker of the House, Comptroller of the State, and one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Connecticut statutes. He served three terms as Member of Congress, and died in 1847. His oldest son was John S. Phelps.

He was born at Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the twenty-second of December, 1814. He was raised in his native town, and finished his education at Trinity (then Washington) College, Hartford, in the year 1832. He read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford, in 1835, on the day he was twenty-one years of age. After practicing law for a short time at Hartford he came to Missouri, then a young man not twenty-three years of age, and opened a law office at Springfield. He was successful in practice from the start. His first entrance into public life was in 1840. As soon as he was eligible by age and residence he was chosen, on the Democratic ticket as Member of the Legislature of the State. In 1844 he was a candidate for Congress on the General ticket, the last election held under that system, and was elected. He was subsequently chosen eight times to Congress for the district in which Greene county is included, and served in all eighteen years as Representative. While in Congress he was known as one of the ablest and most influential members of that body, and his career reflected credit on the state of his adoption. He was a member of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and was for twelve years on the Committee of Ways and Means of which, for one term, he was Chairman, to the most responsible and influential position, with the exception of Speaker, attainable by any member.

He was also a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and was warm in his advocacy of that measure. In the session of the winter of 1860-61 he was made a member of the Committee of Thirty-Three appointed to propose some plan for the adjustment of differences between the North and South, and used his best endeavors to avert the impending storm of civil war. His services in Congress were concluded in 1863.

Gov. Phelps' record during the war of the rebellion was that of a decided Union man. In 1861 he raised a regiment of United States Volunteers composed of men from southwest Missouri. He was its Colonel, and the regiment was known as the Phelps' Regiment. He commanded it at the battle of Pea Ridge, in which it suffered severely. The men were mustered out of service in the spring of 1862. In July, 1862, the President solicited tendered him the appointment of Military Governor of Arkansas. He at first declined, but afterward, at the request of numerous personal friends, accepted the position. The Union army had at that time marched from southwest Missouri to Helena, Arkansas, and Gov. Phelps joined the army at this latter point. In the fall of 1862 it was intended that the Union forces should move directly on Little Rock, but delays occurred. In the meantime he was taken dangerously sick at Helena, and in company with his physicians repaired to St. Louis. He retained the office of Military Governor for several months, but was unable to return to Arkansas, nor to perform the duties of the office, with the exception of issuing commissions to the officers of the Arkansas Volunteers. In 1863 the office was abolished.

He resumed the practice of law at Springfield in 1864. The same year he commanded a regiment of Greene county militia, called into service for the defense of Springfield during Price's raid. In the year 1868, against his wishes, he was a candidate for Governor of Missouri, and advocated the enfranchisement of those who were denied their suffrage by the odious provisions of the Drake constitution. The position as one of the members of the Commission to Examine and Adjudicate the Claims of the State of Indiana against the United States Government was tendered him, but declined. In July, 1876, he was enthusiastically nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for Governor of Missouri, a position to which, in all human probability, he will be chosen.

It is unnecessary in these pages, which will be chiefly perused by those who have known Gov. Phelps all their lives, to say anything of the regard in which he is held by the people of Greene county. No citizen has been more honored, and no man it may be said in equal truth has reflected such honor on the county, and on Springfield—the place of his long residence. While others throughout the state will admire the statesmanlike qualities and brilliant record of the Governor of Missouri, the people of Greene County will love him for his genial manners, ready courtesy, kind feelings, and the warm and sympathetic interest he has always taken in them and theirs.

HON. S. H. BOYD.

His ancestors were Scotchmen. His grandfather, William G. Boyd, emigrated to America and settled in Virginia, while it was yet a colony of Great Britain. From the Old Dominion the family spread into Kentucky and Tennessee. William G. Boyd had a brother who removed to Kentucky, and became the father of Limb Boyd, one of the prominent statesmen of Kentucky, and for many years United States Senator.

Marcus Boyd, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia in the year 1805. His younger years were spent in Mecklenburg county, and at an early age he emigrated to Tennessee. In Greene county, in this state he married Eliza Hamilton, a native of Tennessee, but descended from a North Carolina family. He was a man of considerable enterprise, and while living in Tennessee, interested himself in public improvements, among other projects inaugurating the Nashville and Tusculum turnpikes. He came to

Missouri in 1840. His family then consisted of a wife and seven children, all sons. He settled on a farm two miles and a half east of Springfield. He was warmly attached to the old Whig party. He several times represented the County in the Legislature, and held by appointment of the President, the position of receiver in the land office at Springfield. His last election to the Legislature occurred in 1860. His term covered that exciting period at the beginning of the Rebellion, when the question was discussed as to the position Missouri should take in the contest, between the North and South—whether she should cast her fortunes with the Southern Confederacy or remain true to the Union. The secession element largely predominated in the Legislature, and when in May, 1861, the notorious Jackson Military Bill was passed, for the purpose of aiding the state in withdrawing from the Union, only nine votes were recorded against it. Among these was that of Marcus Boyd. He was a Union man throughout the war, and was colonel of a regiment of militia in the Union service. He died in 1866.

S. H. Boyd was born in Williamson county, Tennessee on the twenty-second of May, 1828. The first twelve years of his life were spent in his native county. On coming to Missouri in 1840, he had acquired only the merest beginning of an education, and he is chiefly indebted for his scholastic attainments to a school conducted at Springfield, by John A. Stephens. Stephens was an excellent teacher, had himself enjoyed the advantages of a thorough classical education, and was able in consequence to furnish to his brightest and most studious pupils, opportunities of a better character than might have been looked for in such a frontier town as Springfield then was. Col. Boyd, his two brothers, and the sons of Nicholas R. Smith, began their attendance on Stephen's school at the same date, kept together in the same class, and finished their schooling at the same time. They formed a class of boys of unusually quick perception, and bright talents, and their instructor took a delight in advancing their studies as rapidly as possible. They mastered the ordinary branches of an English education, were thoroughly grounded in both the Latin and the Greek languages, and finished their course by a study of natural and mental philosophy, altogether going over the ground usually covered only by the curricula of higher educational institutions.

He was seventeen when he left school. He obtained a position as clerk in the store of D. Johnson & Co., and for two years received a salary of one hundred dollars per year. In 1847, the proprietors of the store established a branch at Forsythe in Taney county, and their clerk, Boyd, was placed in charge and given the sole management under an arrangement by which the goods were sold on commission. The breaking out of the gold fever of 49 consequent upon the discovery of the precious metals on the Pacific coast, terminated his mercantile career at Forsythe, and sent him with thousands of other young and enterprising men to the California gold fields, where according to general report a colossal fortune might be accumulated in an astonishing short period of time. Leaving Springfield in April, 1849, he reached California in the following August, and remained there five years. During this period he was engaged in digging gold and teaching school, and though he did not succeed in building up a fortune, a five years' experience amid the adventurous scenes which marked pioneer life in early California days, was not altogether valueless.

Returning to Springfield in 1855, he began the study of law, with William C. Price and A. T. Hann. In 1856, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of his profession, in which he continued up to the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Previous to the war he had been a Democrat, but never thoroughly in sympathy with the institution of slavery surrounded by whose influences he was born and reared. When the question arose of the disruption of the government, but little time was lost in deciding the position he should take in the contest, which was plainly seen to be impending. His impulsive nature would admit of no discussion, compromise, or delay. He placed himself unequivocally on the side of the Union, and was among the first to demand the prompt and energetic enforcement of the laws and to favor the doctrine of coercion, as opposed to the policy of neutrality, then so popular with the public men of Missouri. This was before the beginning of hostilities, and when came the actual shock of arms, having received in July, 1861, authority from Gen. Lyon, then in command of the Federal troops in Missouri, he went immediately to work to raise a regiment to be employed in defense of the Union, and to repel the invasion of the state. This regiment was known as the Lyon Legion, and afterward as the twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry.

This regiment was under Col. Boyd's command till December, 1863. At the time of the battle of Wilson's Creek, it was stationed at Springfield, and was subsequently largely employed in southeastern Missouri, and northeastern Arkansas. While in this district he was present with his men in several engagements, among which were those of Bloomfield, Four Mile, Fredericktown, Pittsburg, Ferry, Waynesville, Big Piney, Crowley's Ridge and Big River. He not only had command of his own regiment, but a greater part of the time a force of from three to six thousand men, was under his control with the exclusive direction of operations in the field.

His first election to Congress was in November, 1862, when he was chosen successor to John S. Phelps in the Springfield district, then comprising twenty-one counties. He took his seat in December, 1863. Southwest Missouri had suffered severely from the progress of the war, postal communications were destroyed, and the country generally placed in a disorganized condition. One of his first attempts was to remedy as far as possible this state of affairs. He re-organized the whole postal service for the southwest portion of the state, and succeeded in once again furnishing his constituents with the conveniences of civilization. He was made chairman of the committee on Revolutionary Claims and Pensions, finished up all the work belonging to that committee, and at his suggestion the committee was abolished. He was a member of the Indian Committee, and likewise the Committee on Post-offices and post-roads. On the formation of the new committee by act of Congress, to take in charge the Freedmen's affairs (Lincoln's Emancipation policy having then gone in force) he was the only member from a slave state, and was made its chairman, and reported the measure establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. He voted for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and was known as an extreme radical, vigorous in his support of every measure looking to the energetic prosecution of the war for the Union, and from which might be expected the crushing out of the rebellion.

In 1865, he received the appointment as Judge of the then Fourteenth Judicial District, and served as such till his resignation in 1866. After leaving the bench, he interested himself in the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific (then known as the South Pacific) railroad. He was influential in securing the passage through the Legislature of the measure under which the road was sold, and on its sale became one of the associate purchasers, under whose management the road was constructed to Vinita, and southwest Missouri thus giving an outlet for its products to the markets of the world. He was again elected to Congress in 1868. He was the regular Republican nominee, but in every county ran ahead of the ticket. While serving in the Forty-first Congress he was active in his opposition to the scheme proposed by President Grant, for the purchase of San Domingo, on which question he took the same stand in the House as did Sumner and Schurz in the Senate. In the former body the measure was defeated by a single vote, but Col. Boyd accepted the responsibility of casting his vote against the known wishes of the Administration with which previously he had acted in unison, and for what he considered the best interests of the country. He also persistently voted against measures proposed for the removal of disabilities occasioned by participation in the rebellion, believing such measures unwise at the time, and that all such questions should be submitted to the loyal people of the several states. In 1870, however, when the question came before the people of Missouri, it may be stated that he voted in favor of the enfranchisement of those who had been deprived of suffrage for participation in, or sympathy with, the rebellion, and led that movement among the Republicans of southwest Missouri.

He is at present one of the most earnest, and active Republicans of the southwest, a firm believer in the principles of the party, and its heaven-born destiny to lift an enslaved race from bondage, and bestow upon it the rights, privileges and blessings of the civilization of the nineteenth century. As a hard money man, and in favor of the early resumption of specie payments as the only radical means of returning to a safe and permanent prosperity, he stands in unison with the candidates of the party for President and Vice-President, and with the statesman who have been influential in shaping the financial policy of the organization. From 1864 till 1868, he was the member from Missouri of the Republican National Executive Committee.

He has been known so familiarly throughout the County from boyhood, that it is scarcely worth while to refer to his peculiar traits of character. He is warm-hearted, generous, and impulsive; if with any faults, those of judgment rather than those of intention. He naturally takes an advanced and radical position on any question. He has been one of the progressive citizens of Springfield, of which he was the first mayor in 1866. He was also the first clerk of the Probate and Common Pleas Court. His wife to whom he was married June the eleventh, 1855, was formerly Miss M. M. McElhany, the daughter of Robert J. McElhany.

W. J. McDANIEL.

This President of the Greene County National Bank, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the sixteenth of May, 1862. His father, Samuel McDaniel, was from Chatham county, of the same state, and married Sarah Bray, by whom he had eight children. The sixth was W. J. McDaniel. In the fall of 1841 the family reached Missouri and settled in Greene county. The subject of this sketch, then a boy about nine years of age, had gone to school some little in North Carolina, but received the main part of his education after coming to Missouri. The place where he lived was tolerably thickly settled, but at that time only a small number of inhabitants were included within the whole limits of the county. For some time he had no opportunity of attending school, and he obtained the greater part of his schooling after he was sixteen. He spent his time on the farm till twenty-one, and then quit farming for the mercantile business, for which he was naturally well adapted.

It was in the year 1853 when he came to Springfield, then a town of small size, and went into the dry-goods business as clerk in the store of McElhany & Jaggard. After a service of nine years as clerk he was made a partner, and from February, 1862, till March, 1868, the business was conducted under the firm name of McElhany, Jaggard & McDaniel. At the latter date he relinquished the mercantile business, and has since been otherwise engaged. On the organization of the Greene County National Bank in 1869 he was one of the Directors, and in 1874 was chosen President of the institution, a position which he occupies at present. He was married on the eleventh of November, 1863, to Emma Evans, who is a native of Davidson county, North Carolina, and came to Greene county when about three years of age. His marriage has resulted in four children, all of whom are now living.

For years he has been actively interested in the business affairs of Springfield, and is one of the prominent representatives of the old and reliable business men of the town. His shrewdness and sound judgment have well qualified him for the management of business transactions. He came to Springfield without means, and his success has resulted from his own industry and energy. He has taken no active part in political life, his time having been exclusively devoted to his own affairs, but he was raised a Democrat, to which party he has always been attached. Though brought up in the school of Southern politics he was opposed to the rebellion, and for a time during the late war was employed in the state service on the Union side. A resident of the county from an early period of his life he has been closely identified with its interests, and has commanded the respect of the people, by whom he is widely known as one of the substantial citizens and able business men of Springfield.

HON. SAMUEL W. HEADLEE.

This gentleman, who for a long term of years rendered distinguished service in the Legislature of the state, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, on the sixth of March, 1828. His grandfather was a native of New Jersey, and after the Revolutionary War moved to North Carolina, where was born Caleb Headlee, the father of the subject of this sketch. Caleb Headlee married Mary Steele, emigrated to Tennessee, remained in that State till the year 1836, then came to Missouri, and made a settlement in Greene county in section three, of township thirty, range twenty-one, where he lived till his death, which occurred in August, 1847.

Samuel W. Headlee enjoyed simply the advantages of a common school edu-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

JUDGE M. J. ROUNTREE.

education. He went to school but little. He was thirteen years of age when he came to Greene county. The country was new and the school poor and inefficient. He was aided by naturally bright talents, and mastered, chiefly at home and by his own efforts, the branches of a substantial English education. On the death of his father he was left with nothing on which to depend except his own energies. He was for some time occupied in teaching school in the county. In 1850 he went to California. The gold fever was then at its height, and multitudes were flocking to the New Eldorado clated with the prospect of building up rapid fortunes. He was in California four years, during which time he was hard at work with the pick and shovel, mostly in Colorado county at the Placerville, better known as the "Hangtown" mines. Having made mining a profitable business, in 1854 he returned to Missouri, and bought the old homestead farm on which he was born, and at that time the present site. He was known as an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, took an active part in public affairs, and in 1860 was nominated by the Benton Democracy as a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature. While the nominee of the Benton Democrats he received at the same time the support of the Whigs. Col. Marcus Boyd was also a candidate, and supported by the same elements. The two ran on a Union ticket with the platform, "The Union at all hazards," and were elected as the representatives from Greene county. Captain Headlee made his first entrance in public life on the last Monday of December, 1860, when he took his seat at Jefferson City in the Legislature of Missouri. The Presidential election had just resulted in the elevation of Lincoln to the presidency, and rumors of the secession of the South were already thick upon the air. The winter session passed without any remarkable incidents. A special session of Assembly was called by Governor Jackson, in May, 1861, to consider the question of the secession of Missouri, the Southern States having already withdrawn from the government, and the war having begun. At this May session was passed the notorious Jackson Military Bill—a measure proposed in the interests of the secession of the State from the Union. The Twenty-first general Assembly contained an overwhelming secession element, and the votes of only nine men were recorded in opposition to the bill. Among these nine uncompromising Union men was Capt. Headlee. His colleague also voted against the measure, and the remainder of the votes were from St. Louis members. His position as an earnest adherent of the Union cause prevented him from attending the session of the Assembly at Neosho which passed the ordinance of secession.

On his return home he took an active part in organizing the Home Guards, and made speeches advising the people to resist with arms the enforcement of the military bill. In August, 1862, he was commissioned Captain in the militia service, and was employed as such up to the close of the year. He was a member of the successive Assemblies which met through the war, and while absent from his duties at Jefferson City was occupied in active military service. From November, 1863, till he was mustered out the thirtieth of June, 1865, at the close of the war, he was Captain in the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry. His regiment was actively employed, and took part in most of the important movements which transpired during the progress of the war in Missouri and Arkansas. He was in command of his company, and did good service on the occasion of Price's last raid, fighting in the battles of Booneville, Lexington, Independence, Big Blue, and Osage. He was regarded by his regiment and by the officers in southwest Missouri, as one of the best cavalry commanders in the army, and was frequently selected for hazardous scouting expeditions and for service demanding coolness, decision, and courage.

In the fall of 1862 Captain Headlee was elected the second time as a member of the Assembly, and during the winter of 1862-3 was present at Jefferson City. What was known as the Emancipation party was then in the ascendency. He had the credit of introducing the bill relieving Greene and other counties of southwest Missouri from the payment of the taxes of 1862 by reason of the suffering and loss which the people of that part of the state had already experienced from the progress of hostilities. He was also influential in the passage of a law by which Union soldiers in active service were relieved from the danger of losing their homes by sale for taxes while in the army. The people of Greene county returned Captain Headlee for a third term in 1864. The Republicans had complete control of the State administration, and there was but little opposition to the various acts passed in relation to public affairs. He was one of the strong supporters of the bill passed issuing bonds for the purpose of raising money for the payment of the militia, no adequate provision having previously been made for that object. Indeed, his course throughout his whole legislative career was invariably in favor of measures looking toward a vigorous prosecution of the war and the payment of the men called out in defense of the state.

Having served three terms in the lower house with honor to himself during the most critical period in the history of the State, the Republicans of Greene county in 1866 elected him to the Senate. The question then at issue was those growing up out of the war, which now happily was closed, among which were the measures relative to enfranchisement of the colored race, but no measures of an exciting character were brought before the Assembly. By the provisions of the new Constitution of the State his term of Senate expired in 1868, but he was re-elected and served till 1872. Captain Headlee introduced, and was influential in securing the passage of the bill under which the Atlantic and Pacific (then known as the South Pacific) railroad was completed through Greene county to the state line—an enterprise of the utmost importance in the development of the resources of southwest Missouri. In 1872 he refused to become a candidate for the Senate, and determined to retire permanently from public life. The Republicans of the county were, however, divided on the question of his candidacy for the lower house, and Captain Headlee was called upon to step in and heal the breach, which he did; reluctantly became a candidate for the lower house, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and ninety-eight.

The close of his legislative career in 1874, completed the fourteenth year of continued service at Jefferson City. In the period while member of the Assembly he has the pleasure of casting his vote in favor of the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by which the results of the war for the preservation of the Union were fixed as an organic part of the government. His actions were always dictated by a sincere devotion to the best interests of his county, his state, and his country. During the session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly he acted as President pro tem. of the Senate, having been elected by that body to the position, and won a brilliant reputation as an able parliamentarian and excellent presiding officer. Perhaps we can give nothing from which a better idea can be conveyed of his services in the Legislature than the following from some pen sketches of members of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. Speaking of Captain Headlee the writer says: "He is a farmer by occupation, and really intended for a first-class lawyer. On the Boy investigation he displayed more legal talent than the entire committee, and although in a hopeless minority, he displayed more legal ability on critical examination than half the boasted talent of the country. In the House he was prominent as a Republican leader, and, judging from the past, he would have made a good general in command of an active brigade; and yet there is but little attraction in that quiet, gray-whiskered and bearded man as he sits, day after day, in his seat, seldom rising, except to make an indelible mark, be it in the line of an earnest set speech or to argue a motion. With a majority of political opponents around him, he fights nobly when at bay. You forget that quiet man when the floor is crossed, but he has, with the exception of an intensely expressive eye, as complete control of self as any man in the House. We speak in no terms of flattery when we recognize him as the leader of the Republican minority force of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly—a position he emphatically ignores. But as a sound, true and faithful legislator he has no superior; no bill, however important, is not moved upon him until he has first, escape his keen perception, and no bill obtains his sanction unless in his matured judgment, it possesses merit and bears promise of good fruit to the people."

In 1874 he received the compliment of a nomination by the People's Convention as Lieutenant-Governor of the State on the ticket headed by Major C. Henry. The candidate for the lower house, and Captain Headlee failed in election, but Captain Headlee's name materially strengthened the ticket among the Republican voters of the State. Since retiring from public life he has followed farming—a pursuit with which he has been familiar from his boyhood. He was married on the second of May, 1855, to Emily L. Armor, and his children are eight in number.

Judge Rountree belongs to one of the earliest families to settle in Greene county. The ancient family history of the Rountrees is of interest, and dates back several centuries to England whence members of the family emigrated to Ireland with William of Orange, and remained in the latter country. It is related that in the eighteenth century a family of the Rountrees, consisting of father and mother and six sons, had taken passage in Ireland for America. Just before embarking it was discovered that the youngest child had been snatched. The five older brothers, however, came on to America. The father and mother died in Ireland. The youngest son recovered from the small-pox, grew up, married, and then emigrated to America. This was Thomas, the grandfather of Judge Rountree. On reaching America he lived two years in Pennsylvania, and then removed to Orange county, North Carolina. He raised a large family of children, of whom the youngest, Joseph Rountree, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Rountree was born in 1782, at the close of the Revolutionary war. His oldest brother received a classical education, and was a surgeon in the American army during the Revolution, dying at the age of twenty-nine of disease supposed to have been contracted in the service.

Joseph Rountree married Nancy Nichols in North Carolina, and in the fall of 1819 moved to Maury county, Tennessee. In December, 1829, the family left Tennessee for Missouri, and arrived on Wilson's creek, within two miles of Springfield, in January, 1830. Only a few settlers were at that time living in the county. Joseph Rountree lived on Wilson's creek till his death on the twenty-sixth of December, 1874. He was a plain, unassuming farmer, straightforward in his character, without enemies, and with a better than ordinary education. He served several years as Justice of the Peace, and one term as county Judge.

M. J. Rountree was born in Maury county, Tennessee, March twenty-fourth, 1820. He was consequently in his tenth year on coming to Greene county. For his education he was included chiefly to his mother, an intelligent and sensible woman, who was anxious that her children should enjoy as good advantages as possible. For short periods when a young man he was clerk in a store at Springfield. March the seventh, 1844, he married Mary L. Winton, a native of Tennessee, whose father emigrated to Polk county, Missouri, in 1833. Judge Rountree was farming on Grand and Kickapoo prairies till the breaking out of the rebellion, and then sold goods for other parties in Springfield till the close of the war. He then engaged in the nursery business, and has since been living at, or near, Springfield. He formerly served one term as Justice of the Peace of Clark township, and in 1872 was elected a member of the county Court.

WILLIAM B. FARMER.

Judge Farmer has had an honorable career as a citizen of Greene county, and has been closely and actively identified with its interests. He is a native of Robertson county, Tennessee, and his birth occurred on the twentieth of September, 1811. His ancestors were from North Carolina. His father was Samuel Farmer, and his mother's name before marriage was Sallie Childress. William B. was the second of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity.

He was raised in his native county of Robertson. His father was a farmer, and a man who kept his boys close at home at work on the farm, and the only opportunities which he had for attending school and gaining an education were those which came in the winter time, and on rainy days when out-door labor was impossible. He was successful, however, in laying the foundation for a good practical education. After he was grown his father gave him a horse, of which he soon succeeded in disposing, and with the proceeds attended a high school, or college, located at Springfield, Tennessee. Soon after he was graduated he began teaching school, and for several years was mostly engaged at that business. For a year or two he also read medicine with the intention of becoming a physician, but after making a partial preparation abandoned the idea of entering the medical profession on account of bad health.

In 1840, then still unmarried, he made up his mind to try his fortune in Missouri, to which State many of the people of Tennessee were then emigrating. He made his appearance at Springfield on the twenty-ninth of July, 1840, his sole worldly possessions consisting of an old gray mare and nineteen dollars in hard cash. A few days after his arrival he secured a situation as clerk at Springfield, in the store of Shackelford & Cloud. It was stipulated that he should receive a salary of fifteen dollars per month, one-half of which was expended in paying his board. The business was wound up the following Christmas on account of the death of Cloud, and he then accepted a position in the store of Joshua Jones, with a salary twice as large as he formerly received. At the same time he acted as Deputy-Postmaster for Junius T. Campbell.

The summer of 1841 he returned to Tennessee, and married Julia A. White. Bringing his wife back to Missouri he found that he had been appointed Postmaster of Springfield under President Harrison. He bought out a small drug store, and for two or three years kept the drug store and post-office. In 1844 he went into the dry goods business, first with Joshua Jones, and was then occupied for a period of about ten years. After the death of Joshua Jones, he associated with the brothers of his deceased partner, and afterward did business on his own account. In 1849, on the accession of General Taylor to the Presidency, he was again appointed Postmaster of Springfield. While still in the mercantile business he was appointed county Judge by Governor Price, and held that office for about four years, his term expiring in 1858 or 1859. In 1852 he moved out on his present farm, a short distance west of Springfield, though at the same time he still continued to carry on business in town. At the beginning of the year 1856 he disposed of his interest in the dry goods business, and from that date to the present time has devoted himself actively only to farming and stock raising. For two or three years, however, he was a silent partner in a drug store with William H. Jones, but the business was terminated on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. During Judge Farmer's long and active business career he was favorably known to those with whom he was thrown closest in contact, and enjoyed the confidence of the community.

President Lincoln, in 1861, appointed him Receiver at the Land Office at Springfield, and he acted as such till the progress of hostilities occasioned the removal of the office to Booneville. He suffered greatly during the progress of the war, and lost property amounting to several thousands of dollars. For a time he acted as Quartermaster for a Dallas county Battalion, but remained with his family at Springfield. His first wife died on the fifth of May, 1854. He went back to Tennessee, and married, for his second wife, Mrs. E. S. Justice, a sister of his first wife. His second marriage was celebrated on the twenty-seventh of May, 1865. By his first wife he had six children, of whom three are now living—Rebecca, now the wife of William L. Chapman, and two sons—William and John Farmer. Judge Farmer was first an Old Line Whig in politics. He was a strong believer in the Whig principles, and voted for every Whig candidate for the Presidency from the time he was old enough to cast a ballot till the Whig organization ceased to exist. He is a man well and honorably known to the old citizens of Greene county.

Dr. GEORGE M. COX.

TENNESSEE is the native State of Dr. Cox. He was born in Dickson county, about thirty miles west of Nashville, to which place his father came from North Carolina.

On the twenty-seventh day of February, 1865, he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, an institution of the highest repute in the United States for its learned faculty, while its location in a great city, and the asylums and hospitals connected with it, afforded the most ample opportunity for the study and treatment, by its students, of every disease humanity has been heir to.

Since his graduation he has practiced at Springfield, where he can be found at all times either at his Office in the Rainey Building or residence on South Jefferson Street.

W. R. ROBERTSON.

Is a work like this devoted to the interests of Greene county, the names of no men better deserve to be commemorated in its pages than those who have

been liberal and public-spirited citizens, and who have contributed their efforts toward the up-building and growth of the substantial prosperity of the county. It is such men who form the best class of population, and the more of them in a county the higher rank does it take as a prosperous and progressive community. Among such men may be numbered W. R. Robertson, one of the prominent farmers and leading citizens of Campbell township.

He is a native of the State of Tennessee. He was born in Lincoln county, Middle Tennessee, on the fourth of August of the year 1826. He claims his descent from a Virginia family. His grandfather was William Robertson, who was a soldier in the time of the Revolution, and did his part toward the establishment of the free and beneficent system of government which we now enjoy. John Robertson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the Potomac River, in Virginia, not far from Washington city, in the year 1803. When a few years of age the family moved to Kentucky and settled in the famous Blue Grass region, near Lexington. Other branches of the Robertson family remained in Virginia, and on the rise of property there and the advance of improvement, became wealthy and influential citizens. John Robertson was raised principally in Kentucky. Some time about the year 1820 he removed from that State to Tennessee. He had brothers who remained in Kentucky, and from them have sprung several Kentuckians of prominence. John Robertson, then in his nineteenth year, was married in Tennessee to Keziah Briggs, of Robertson county, of that State. His marriage took place in the year 1825, and was productive of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. The second son and eldest child was William Rufus Robertson, born as we have stated above, in Lincoln county, August, 1826.

In the year 1835 the family moved from Tennessee to Missouri. They left their home on the tenth of March, crossed the Ohio at Green's ferry, the Mississippi at the Iron Banks, and on their way to Greene county stopped on the Gasconade, where a crop was made during the summer of 1835. In the fall they reached Greene county, and settled a mile and a quarter from Springfield on the farm now occupied by William B. Farmer. Springfield was then a small place and gave little promise of its prosperous future. A considerable part of the present town was taken up by farming and stock raising, and Mr. Robertson has hauled many a day in a field running right up to the public square where now stands the foundry, and south of the town where now stands the St. James' Hotel, the Opera House, and the Southern Methodist Church with no expectation that he would live to see one day the spot covered with fine buildings and all the evidences of a thriving and populous town. He went to school in Springfield in a sort of log cabin which stood near where Denton's family stable is now situated. Even at the county seat little attention was paid to schooling. The school-houses were constructed in the rudest manner. The floors were puncheon; the chinking knocked out between the logs served as windows and admitted light on the rough writing desks where the roughly-dressed, but honest-hearted, boys and girls of the period made their first efforts in tracing the scrawling letters which formed the first foundation of their knowledge of the chirographic art; a large fire-place took up one end of the room around which the pupils massed on cold mornings, and from which before the close of the day's session they generally succeeded in tracking the ashes pretty liberally over the whole room.

Mr. Robertson lived at home till the time of his marriage, on the twenty-eighth of November, 1848, to Mary S. Austin, who was born in North Carolina on the fifteenth of September, 1829, and came to Greene county, Missouri, in the year 1834. Her father was Green Austin, still living in Campbell township, and now one of the oldest settlers in the county. Up till the time he was twenty-one years of age he had been working at home with his father. In the summer of 1848 he made a crop for himself on rented land as he also did in 1849, the summer succeeding his marriage. He began life with as poor prospects as any man, and his capital consisted almost entirely of his energy and his willingness to do a fair amount of hard work. In 1850 he took out a pre-emption right for 160 acres of land on Grand prairie, in sections seven and eighteen, township twenty-nine, range twenty-five, which forms part of his present farm. Having succeeded in securing a start, he prosecuted the business of farming with considerable vigor. He began dealing, as far as his means would permit, in stock, and in the years before the late war carried on an extensive trade in mules and cattle. He was a man of careful business habits, and was successful in securing property with some degree of rapidity in that period of prosperity, which lasted till the outbreak of the war of the rebellion.

Through the war he was a decided Union man, and remained in the county throughout the progress of the struggle. He offered himself as a member of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, but was not accepted by reason of disability. He was then employed by the Quartermaster's Department, and bought forage for the troops at Springfield on to the close of the war. All his life he has been a member of the Democratic party in whose principles he was born and bred. He cast his first vote for President at the election of 1848, and at that time voted for Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate. From 1863 to 1870 he carried on a general merchandising business at Springfield under the firm name of Robertson & Co. On the twenty-first of February, 1868, he met with a sad and unfortunate death of his wife. She was the mother of his eight children whose names are Mary Bell, now the wife of Edward Shipley; William W.; Sarah J.; Cordelia; John G.; James L.; Florence; and Leonidas. In 1870 he completed his present residence, one of the finest farm-buildings to be found in Greene county. His farm is four miles west of Springfield, is composed of 370 acres of land, and he is the owner beside of additional land and town property in Springfield. A lithographic view of his farm and residence has been furnished through his liberality, and appears in another part of this work.

Of late years his attention has been largely directed toward the breeding of fine stock, and in this respect he has done more than any other man toward the improvement of the stock of this part of the State. He is decidedly the largest dealer in short-horn cattle in southwest Missouri, and has made three separate trips to Kentucky expressly for the purchase of the finest breeds of stock. Whether, or not, these ventures prove of pecuniary benefit to himself he has the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that he has been of great service to the agricultural interests of this portion of Missouri, and has taken the first and most important step in a direction which, if followed out, would make Greene county with its excellent natural advantages one of the finest stock districts in the West. The disposition of Mr. Robertson has naturally placed him among the most liberal and generous public-spirited citizens of the county. While actively engaged in business he was called upon to aid in every public enterprise; and if every man had done as much toward the improvement and growth of the county, its stage of advancement would be far ahead of the present. He was one of those interested in building the Metropolitan Hotel of Springfield, and lost heavily in that enterprise. As a business man he has sustained an upright and honorable character, and his private life has been blameless. For many years he has been connected with the Christian Church. His father died in May, 1865.

JUNIUS T. CAMPBELL.

THE Campbells were among the earliest permanent settlers of Greene county. Junius T. Campbell arrived on the tenth of October, 1831, and was the first Justice of the Peace in the county, and also first Post-Master of Springfield. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, the twenty-fourth of June, 1812. His ancestors were from Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. The removal of his father, repose at New Orleans, he having died there after the battle of New Orleans while a member of the American army. His mother was Matilda Polk, a member of the well-known Polk family, and an aunt to James K. Polk, President of the United States. His two older brothers, E. M. and John P. Campbell, explored this part of Missouri in 1829, with a view of finding a suitable location for emigrants from Tennessee. In 1831, Junius T. Campbell also came on to Greene county, Springfield (then known only by the name of the Kickapoo Prairie) was, at that time, the only settlement in the county, and the population consisted of not more than a dozen families, consisting of the Campbells, Rountrees, Fullbrights and Weavers.

He was married to Mary A. Blackwell on the sixteenth of May, 1832. The Blackwells were from southwest Virginia, settled in Washington county, Mis-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Missouri, in the year 1803, and Major Jesse Blackwell (Mrs. Campbell's father) emigrated to Greene county in the spring of 1830. She was born in Washington county, Missouri, in April, 1814. In 1831, the fall of his coming to Missouri, he started the first store ever established in Springfield, and was the only merchant in the town till 1832, when Major G. D. Berry arrived. In 1832 he was elected Justice of the Peace. The first case he tried he became so conscious of the difficulties and perplexities with which that position was involved, at that day and time, that he resigned the position two hours afterward. After carrying on the mercantile business eight years at Springfield he moved four miles southeast and opened the first farm on the Kickapoo Prairie at any distance from the town. In 1835 he acted as Sheriff of the county to fill an unexpired term. In 1861 he moved to his present residence in the northwest part of Campbell township. He has six children living.

CHESLEY CANNEFAX.

CHESLEY CANNEFAX was the first Sheriff ever elected by the people after the organization of Greene county. He comes from the Old Dominion, and was born on Staunton River, in Campbell county, Virginia, on the first of September, 1808. His father was Radford Cannefax, and his mother Ann Eads. When Chesley was two years old his parents moved to Pulaski county, Kentucky, and in 1831, Radford Cannefax came over with his family to Missouri, and in January, 1832, settled where Mr. Cannefax now lives, southwest from Springfield. The subject of this sketch was about twenty-three years of age when he came to the county. John D. Shannon was appointed first Sheriff by the Governor on the organization of the county, and in the fall of 1834, Mr. Cannefax was chosen to that responsible office—the first Sheriff ever elected by the people of Greene county.

At that time the limits of the county extended six miles farther east than at present, west to the Indian country, and included all the territory between the Osage and White rivers. The office was no sinecure. One of his first acts was to effect the capture of some negroes living in lawlessness beyond the Osage River, near the present town of Osceola, a task which had been previously unsuccessfully attempted by the authorities of Booneville and Jefferson county. The negroes were captured, and fined five hundred dollars, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment—one of the first penal sentences ever imposed in the Greene county courts. A number of other incidents might be related, had we space, in illustration of the times and society which marked the early history of the county, and the difficulty with which the officers of the law discharged their burdened duties. He was elected to a second term in August, 1836, and served till 1838, when he gladly gave up the position. An officer of the law in those days was required to be of superior strength and formidable appearance in order to deal successfully with the desperate men who came under the eye of the law, and Sheriff Cannefax fully came up to these requirements, with a height of over six feet, a weight of one hundred and eighty pounds, and a powerful build. About 1835, or 1836, he had been appointed by the Governor Brevet-Colonel of Militia. Judge Yancy was the colonel commanding. The militia were organized with a view of clearing the country of the Indians then interfering somewhat with the whites. He was one of a party with Judge Yancy, Henry Fullbright, and a negro, Charlie, who acted as interpreter, which visited the Indians at the head of the North Fork of White River, and warned them from trespassing on the lands of the whites, and the threatened trouble was thus happily averted without bloodshed.

In 1837 he went to Texas with the intention of permanently settling there, but returned to Missouri, and in 1838 was elected by the Democrats as a member of the Legislature. He served two years in that body. For several years after coming to the county he was almost constantly subject to the chills and fever, and in 1838 caught a small improvement on Crane Creek, in Stone county, and lived there two years, principally occupied in hunting, and by this means succeeded in recovering his health. March the seventh, 1844, he married Mary Cordelia Lientia Townsend, who was born in Logan county, Kentucky. For some years during the war he acted as Justice of the Peace. He has always been a Democrat, voting first for Jackson for President. In 1850 he went to St. Louis, and returned to Missouri the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Cannefax have seven children. He is the only living member of the Masonic order who petitioned for the establishment of the first lodge of Masons at Springfield.

MARTIN INGRAM.

MARTIN INGRAM, one of the old settlers of East Campbell township, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1803. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father was born in 1776. His early life was spent on a farm in North Carolina, and he lived in that State till twenty-six years of age. On the thirtieth of November, 1827, he was united in marriage to Anna Howard, the daughter of Francis Howard. She was born on the twenty-fifth of September, 1804. Mr. Ingram and his wife lived two years in North Carolina after their marriage, and then moved to Wilson county, Tennessee. After living there five years in the fall of 1834 they left Tennessee and came to Missouri, and their home has since been in Greene county.

While living in North Carolina he had learned the trade of a wheelwright. He was naturally gifted with considerable mechanical genius, and never had any difficulty making anything out of wood with tools. He lived at Springfield for a year, and made wagons, cotton-wheels, beds, etc., for the settlers of the new country. He worked with his hands, and carried on the only shop of that kind, at that time, in existence in Springfield.

In 1835 he bought an improvement on his present farm (then unimproved), in Section two, of township twenty-nine, range twenty-one, and in the month of October moved on the property. He has been living at that place from that date to the present. He put up a wheelwright establishment, and for several years worked at making wagons, flat-reels, cotton-wheels, and general work of that description, his shop proving a considerable benefit to the people of that section of the county. He also built two or three saw mills, which were considered the best mills in the county at that time. He has been a quiet, peaceable and honest citizen, mingling but little in public affairs, preferring quiet and retirement, and yet with decided convictions of his own on questions of public interest. He was formerly a Democrat, and voted first for Andrew Jackson for the Presidency. After coming to Missouri he united himself with the Benton Democracy, and thence naturally gravitated into the Republican party. Even before the war, when Republicans in Missouri were few in number, and those in this section of the State might almost have been counted on the fingers, he was a Republican, and sympathized with the first election of Abraham Lincoln, though he did not vote at all at the Presidential election of 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have been living together for nearly fifty years, and have eight children now living. The oldest daughter, Mary J., is the wife of A. G. McCracken. The oldest son is A. F. Ingram, the present efficient county treasurer. The other children are S. N. Ingram; J. B. Ingram, now living in Polk county; T. J. Ingram, who has removed to Kansas; B. H. Ingram, interested in the insurance business, and living at Sedalia; Martin V. Ingram and Virginia A., the wife of John L. McCraw. Of the family the remarkable statement may be made that the children have grown to maturity, and not a single death has occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram have had twenty-nine grandchildren, and only two of them have died, there being twenty-seven now living. Few families can show a better record for health and vigor.

JUDGE JOSEPH T. MORTON.

JUDGE MORTON was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, May the ninth, 1808, the second child of John and Mary (O'Donnell) Morton. He was raised in Rutherford and Williamson counties, Tennessee, receiving such an education as was common in the log-cabin country schools of the period. On the twenty-first of June, 1832, he married Lucinda Hannah, of Maury county. He then went to farming in Marshall (then Bedford) county, Tennessee, and at the same time was proprietor of a mill. In 1836 he came to Greene county, Missouri, and selected for a home the location where he has since resided. The

following year he brought on his family from Tennessee. Previous to the rebellion he was extensively occupied in trading in stock. During the war, though anxious for the preservation of the Union, and desirous of averting hostilities, his sympathies were with the Union, for many years he was Director of the branch at Springfield of the old Missouri State Bank, and for four years was its President. In the fall of 1874 he was elected Associate Justice of the Greene county court, and at present occupies that position. Judge and Mrs. Morton had one child—a son—John A. Morton, who married Margaret V. Logan, and died on the eleventh of June, 1855, leaving three children. Judge Morton has been a man of conspicuous energy and conscientious convictions, and has made an efficient and popular public official.

WASHINGTON MERRITT.

WASHINGTON MERRITT, one of the early settlers and substantial farmers of East Campbell township, was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, on the thirtieth of January, 1809. His forefathers were among the earliest residents of North Carolina. His grandfather, James Merritt, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Samuel Merritt, was born in North Carolina, and in that State married Sallie Ross. Samuel Merritt was one of the pioneers of Tennessee, emigrating to that State when it was inhabited by the Indians. He moved to Kentucky toward the close of his life, and died there.

Washington Merritt was raised on a farm in Tennessee. His father at one time had been in good circumstances, but had been broken up by the payment of security debts, and the subject of this sketch early knew what was meant by hard work. In July, 1833, he married Louisa Owens, of Williamson county, Tennessee. In the spring of 1840 he came to Greene county, Missouri, and settled in Campbell township, northeast of Springfield. He has since done his part toward the development of the agricultural resources of the county, and has improved two or three separate farms in Campbell township. His first wife having died in January, 1842, his second marriage was to Mrs. Maria Chapman. Her death occurred in March, 1854. His third marriage was in August, 1856, to Elizabeth Blakey. He has had born twelve children, of whom five are now living. His oldest son, Harrison Merritt, is now living in Texas, as also are his other sons, William and Thomas. His oldest daughter, Mary Ann, married William Murray, and is now a resident of Colorado. The remaining daughter, Clara J., is the wife of Benjamin Westmoreland, and lives in Greene county.

In his politics Mr. Merritt has always been a Democrat. For thirty-six years, ever since his residence in the county, he has been a member of the Christian Church, and is now one of the oldest members of that denomination in the county. He is a self-owning man, and has fought his way to his present position by an energetic industry.

COL. JOHN H. PRICE.

FROM an old Quaker family which came to America with Penn on the first settlement of Philadelphia is descended the subject of this sketch. The first of the name to tread on American soil was Reese Price, one of Penn's followers, who was given a lot of land in the new-founded city of Philadelphia to be free from taxation forever. For several generations the members of the family were Quakers, and lived in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Richard Price, the grandfather of Col. Price, was raised a Quaker in Pennsylvania, and left that State in all probability before the Revolutionary war, and moved to Russell County, Virginia, one of the extreme southwestern counties of the Old Dominion. He was one of the first settlers of that part of Virginia. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he forsook his non-fighting Quaker principles, and volunteered for the service in the army of patriots, and performed his part in the work of establishing the principles of American liberty. He was a member of Col. Campbell's Virginia Regiment, and in the course of the war, among other battles, fought at King's Mountain.

After the war he returned to Russell county, Virginia, and in 1782 married Priscilla Crabtree. She belonged to a family the very first to penetrate the mountainous region of Southwest Virginia, afterward embraced in Russell county. Crabtree Price was their third son, and was born in Russell county, Virginia, in January, 1780. In February, 1812, he married to Linna Cecil, who was descended from the old English Catholic family of that name which came to America with Lord Baltimore on the first settling of the colony of Maryland. One of the counties in Maryland is still named Cecil county. Her father, William Cecil, also participated in the Revolutionary war, and in 1812 was living in Cecil county, Virginia.

Crabtree Price was farming till the year 1836 in Virginia, and at that date emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Greene county. He died in 1852. He had eight children who were all born in Russell county, Virginia. His sixth was John H. Price, who was ushered into this world on the nineteenth of July, 1812. Five of the children are still living, but only two in Greene county, John H. Price, and William C. Price of Springfield. Two months having been occupied in making the trip, the family arrived in Greene county in November, 1836, and settled on the farm in section thirteen, township twenty-nine, range twenty-two, where Col. Price now lives. John H. Price had been a student of law, and was likely to fall to the lot of a young lad in a mountainous district of Virginia forty years ago. His education is principally the result of his own efforts. From the time he was sixteen he had charge of the homestead farm, his older brothers having left home and his father being unable to actively attend to its affairs. In 1849 he entered quite extensively in the business of trading in stock, and followed this pursuit both in Missouri and Texas. In 1854 he and his brother, George, with a large party, drove a herd of cattle. Out of 525 head with which they started, they reached California with 490. Two were stolen by Indians, twenty-three died on the route, two were killed for beef; and the remainder they sold in California for fifty-two dollars per head, a great advance on the original cost—the enterprise netting a considerable sum to the owners.

Col. Price was farming and trading up to the time of the breaking out of the late war. He had always been Democratic in his politics and Southern in his sympathies, and in June, 1861, he entered the Missouri State Guards in the interest of the Southern side of the struggle. He was made Assistant Inspector-General of the Southern Brigade, and in September, 1861, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, had command of the post at Lebanon from September twelfth till Gen. Fremont obtained possession of the country for the Union army about the middle of October, 1861; and was commander of one of the regiments of State Guards lying at Springfield when Fremont advanced on the town, and it was his men on whom Major Zengeny made his celebrated charge some distance to the west of the town.

October twenty-second, 1861, he was captured in Taney county, and for a brief period was a prisoner at the Arsenal in St. Louis, but was exchanged and rejoined Price's army at Osceola. On the evacuation of Springfield in February, 1862, he retreated with the Confederate forces to Arkansas. The battle of Pea Ridge was fought on the following sixth, seventh, and eighth of March. On the last day of the fight he was captured, and was sent to Alton, Illinois, where he was a prisoner for six months till his exchange. In June, 1863, he rejoined the Confederate army, and was made Adjutant of Col. Cornell's Missouri regiment. In August, 1863, he was appointed Inspector-General of Freeman's Brigade of Marmaduke's Division, and held that position with the rank of Major till the close of the war. He participated in nearly all the chief engagements which marked Price's campaigns, among them the capture of Pilot Knob, the battles at the crossing of the Gasconade and near Jefferson City, the fights at Independence, Big Blue, Little Blue, and Marmaduke's capture.

The war ending with the defeat of the cause for which he had taken up arms, he remained at Batesville, Arkansas, till 1867, and then returned to Greene county, and took possession of the old homestead which by this time had well-nigh been reduced to ruin. His little experience in the attempt of establishing the Southern Confederacy had cost him nearly all his property. September the seventh, 1869, he was married to Mary Caldwell, born in Lee county, Virginia. Her father, Samuel Caldwell, was Sheriff of Russell county, Virginia, before coming to Missouri, which he did in 1840, and settled on the James river in Taylor township. Colonel Price has two children. He was

on the unfortunate side of the late unhappy civil war, but he went into the struggle with a conscientious devotion to principle, and is not sorry for the part he took in the contest which will be handed down as one of the grandest and most momentous that has ever occurred in the history of the world.

BENJAMIN KITE.

JUDGE KITE comes from the old commonwealth of Kentucky. Bowling Green, the county seat of Warren county, was his birthplace, and the day which ushered him in the world was the sixteenth of October, 1822. His father was a Pennsylvanian of German descent, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in an early day, stopped for a time in the neighborhood of Nashville, Tennessee, and finally settled at Bowling Green and was one of the early settlers of that part of Kentucky. He married Nancy Young, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and had by this marriage seven children, of whom the oldest was Benjamin. The oldest son was raised at Bowling Green, and when he grew up had the advantages of an ordinary education obtained in the subscription schools belonging to that day and time. He learned the carpenter's trade, and on the twelfth of November, 1846, married Mary S. Goff, who was born and raised in the same county of Warren.

The year 1849 marks the time of his emigration from Kentucky to Missouri. He arrived in Springfield in the month of October of that year, located in the town, and up till the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion was engaged in working at his trade without any events specially worth recording transpiring in his history. He was appointed by the county court commissioner to superintend the erection of the court-house and jail. He was still living at Springfield and employed at his business at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration as President. In Kentucky he had been a Clay Whig, and when he came to Missouri joined the Benton Democracy. Without his knowledge and to his great surprise he was appointed by the county court commissioner to superintend the erection of the court-house and jail. He was still living at Springfield and employed at his business at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration as President. 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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Robberson township. He has been occupied in farming. He served two years as Justice of the Peace, on appointment of the county court, and after the war was elected to the same office, and served an additional term of four years. At the election of 1860, he voted for Lincoln, and has acted as a member of the Republican party. He served twenty months during the rebellion in the Union army, enlisting on the fifth of August, 1861, in the Twenty-fourth Missouri regiment, and serving till March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He has two sons. The oldest, George P. McCurdy, is married, and lives in Franklin township. William L. McCurdy is still at home.

H. L. HALE.

H. L. HALE, proprietor of Hale's Mill on the Sac river, in Robberson township, and Justice of the peace, has been living in Greene county since 1852. His birth was on the fifth of January, 1836, in Blount county, East Tennessee. His paternal grandfather was a Pennsylvanian, who served in the Revolutionary war, and after the war was moved from Pennsylvania to East Tennessee. William Hale, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, and married Elizabeth Taylor, and by her had a family of eleven children, of whom the third in the order of his birth was Hugh L. Hale.

He lived in Blount county, Tennessee, till sixteen years of age. Although schools were poor in the neighborhood in which he lived, he succeeded in laying the foundations for a practical business education. In 1852, he came with his father's family from Tennessee to Greene county, Missouri, first settling east of Springfield, and afterward on the Grand prairie, where his father died. He married Mary, the daughter of Charles L. Peck, who lived in the neighborhood of Cave Spring. Soon after his marriage, he entered on the mercantile business at Walnut Grove, in company with his brother, under the firm name of G. T. Hale and Bro. He continued in business at Walnut Grove, for seven or eight years. His wife died in November, 1864. His second marriage took place on the second of November, 1865, to Melocena M. Julian, the daughter of Capt. S. H. Julian, an old citizen, and a well-known resident of Cass township.

He gave up the mercantile business at Walnut Grove, about the year 1867, and went to farming on Grand prairie, in the eastern part of Cass township. For some years he was here employed in farming, the stock business, and raising mules for the southern market. In 1874, he bought what was known as Hickey's Mill, now called Hale's Mill, on the Sac river in section twenty, of township thirty, range twenty-two. He has from that time been carrying on business at this point. He has completely rebuilt the mill, enlarged its facilities, and fitted it up for doing an extensive business. Politically he has been a Republican. He has been one of the progressive business men of his part of the county, and is a man popular with his friends and acquaintances. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the peace of Robberson township, and is now fulfilling the duties of that needful office.

JOHN HEADLEE.

AMONG the pioneer citizens of Franklin township, is John Headlee. He came to Greene county in 1832, and has been engaged in the peaceful, but honorable, pursuit of agriculture. His ancestors came from the state of New Jersey. His grandfather died previous to the revolutionary war. His father was Elisha Headlee, born in New Jersey, in the year 1769, accordingly sixteen years old when the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Great Britain at Philadelphia, in 1776. New Jersey was the theatre of many important events which followed in the course of the struggle for freedom; and Elisha Headlee, though it is not known that he was connected with the regular army, was with the militia, and did his part in rendering the effective service afforded by the New Jersey militia, at several critical periods during the war. He married Mary Fairchild, and several years subsequent to the restoration of peace, moved to North Carolina.

The next to the youngest son of Elisha and Mary (Fairchild) Headlee, was John Headlee, who was born on the seventeenth of April, 1805, in Burke county, North Carolina. His childhood and youth were spent in his native county. In the early part of the century, western North Carolina furnished scholastic facilities of a not very superior order. The best of the common schools only made their pupils acquainted with the three branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for any further progress in the field of knowledge, the young student was obliged to trust mainly to his own industry. But it may be readily believed that this want of early literary training, was in a large degree compensated for by the many endowments and inflexible integrity which prevailed among the uneducated inhabitants. Their wants were few. Luxuries were unknown, and the arts and dissimulations of traffic had never been learned nor practiced. Candor, honesty, and a natural confidence were the bonds of society. When in the progress of society, literary culture was superadded to these elements of manhood, a majesty of character was developed which in early times marked and adorned many public men of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, whose life had begun in the mountainous districts of western North Carolina. In 1823, his father moved with the family to Tennessee, and made his home in Maury county.

Mary L. Simms, who was also born in North Carolina, became his wife on the seventeenth of July, 1828. He resided in Maury county till 1832, and then emigrated to Missouri. Coming immediately to Greene, then still embraced in Crawford county, he settled on section five of township thirty, range twenty-one, in the vicinity of which he has been living from that time to the present. The country was still inhabited by the Indians, who were engaged in hunting, and but few white families resided in what is now Franklin township. He entered 320 acres of land, all of which is yet in his possession. After a married life which extended over nearly half a century, his wife departed this life on the seventh of January, 1876. She was a woman of many virtues. Mr. Headlee has two children. The oldest, Nancy Jane, is the wife of E. L. Abernathy, and lives in Franklin township. Mary Adelaide married Calvin C. Wright, and is now a resident of California. In his political principles, Mr. Headlee has been a member of the Democratic party, and has cast his vote for every Democratic nominee for the Presidency, from 1828, when he voted for General Jackson, to 1876, at which time he expects to cast his suffrage for Tilden. Before he had reached years of maturity he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is still a member, now belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is now one of the oldest citizens of his part of the county, and during his residence in it for many years, has borne the reputation of a good citizen and an honest man.

W. T. GURLEY.

MR. GURLEY is a native of Alabama, and was born in Blount county of that state, on the fifth of February, 1839. He was the next to the youngest of eight children of Aaron Gurley and Martha Mullings. It is stated that his grandfather, Stephen Mullings was raised in Virginia, and at the age of eighteen, entered the American army under Washington, and served two years in the Revolutionary war. He afterwards moved to South Carolina, from that state to Tennessee, and then to Alabama. Aaron and Martha Gurley moved from Alabama to Arkansas about the year 1844, and stopped temporarily in Washington county of that state, where Aaron Gurley, the father, was taken sick with pneumonia fever and died. An uncle to the children, Hosea Mullings, had settled in Greene county, Missouri, and in 1845 the family came to Greene county, and settled on the Sac, in Robberson township. Of the eight children, seven are now living; all have families, and reside in Greene county.

William T. Gurley was raised from the age of about seven years, in Greene county. He was living at home at the time of the war, during which he was enrolled in the state militia, and for about a year was in actual service. February twenty-third, 1865, he married Martha Jane, the daughter of Hosea Mullings. That spring he went to farming for himself, first on rented land, and in 1866, bought land in section twenty-five, township thirty, range twenty-two, where he now lives. His wife died October twenty-third, 1875. She was born on the fifth of February, 1838, her birth occurring in Robberson township, where she spent all her life. She left four children. In 1860, Mr. Gurley

voted for Douglas for President, but since the war has been connected with the Republican party. He is one of the young and progressive farmers of his part of the county, and for the last four years has given some attention to the stock business, buying, selling, shipping, etc.

SAMSON BASS.

SAMSON BASS, now one of the leading citizens of the northeastern part of Greene county, has resided within the limits of the county since the year 1829, when this part of Missouri was embraced in Crawford county, and when the Indians comprised a considerable proportion of the population. His father, Andrew Bass, was one of the early pioneers, who came to the country when it was a wilderness, and lived to see a populous and prosperous part of the great State of Missouri. Andrew Bass was born in North Carolina, on the twelfth of April, 1806. About the year 1812 his father's family moved to Tennessee, and settled in that state among the Indians on territory belonging to the Indian tribes. He married Ellen Smith. This marriage took place in the State of Tennessee, where the three oldest children were born. The oldest one of all was Samson Bass, whose birth occurred on the eighth of December, 1826, in Franklin county, East Tennessee.

In the fall of 1829 Andrew Bass left Tennessee for Missouri with his family. He was unable to buy land, and desired to come to a new country where land could be obtained on cheaper terms, and homes be provided for his family. At that time he was in possession of but few of this world's goods. He packed his wife and children together with a few articles of household use, in a wagon belonging to a man named Emmet Dooley, and the two men started with their families for the great west. The Mississippi river was crossed at the Iron Ranks, the usual route taken by the emigrants from Tennessee, and from that point slowly traveled up through Missouri to what is now Greene county. A few families at that time had settled about Springfield, and Jerry Pierson was living in the present Taylor township, but with these exceptions the country was a wilderness, where the land of civilized man had left no trace. Andrew Bass was almost entirely without means, and when he landed in the county toward the close of the year 1829, he owned an old rifle and twelve dollars and a half in money, with a wife and three children on his hands to provide for. The oldest child was Samson Bass, then not quite three years of age. He put up a log cabin in the northern part of Taylor township, about half a mile in a westward direction from the present town of Stratford. The next summer, that of 1830, he put nine acres of land under cultivation.

The country north of where he made this settlement was still inhabited by the Indians, but on the land being purchased by the United States government, they began to move away, and Andrew Bass then selected what he thought, was a better location near a good spring, and about six miles north of where he put up his first cabin. He sold his little improvement for a yoke of steers, a pony and a broken-down wagon, and at the close of the year 1830, moved to the locality he had selected. This was the spot where he made the farm on which he lived and died in section four, of township thirty, range twenty, and where Samson Bass now resides. His surroundings were about as wild as fall to the lot of any of the early pioneers. For a long time there was no mill close to the neighborhood, and the family grinded their corn meal on a piece of rough tin with holes punched in by a nail. Wolves and wild beasts, "with a right smart sprinkling of painters," as the early settlers were accustomed to say in their homely dialect, filled the woods in all directions, and there was no chance of keeping a hog or sheep unless it was confined close to the house. Andrew Bass improved a farm which came to be considered one of the finest farms in the county. He raised twelve children, ten of whom are now living. He lived on the farm, a peaceful and quiet citizen till his death, which took place on the fifteenth of May, 1894. His wife died four days afterward, on the nineteenth of the same month, and the last mortal remains of both now rest on the old homestead place where they tried pioneer life in the wilderness now forty-six years ago.

Samson Bass was three years old when he came to what is now Greene county, in 1829. Altogether he got not more than six months' schooling. First, from the fact that there were no schools, and secondly, because he was the youngest child, and was kept close at work at home opening and improving the farm. He was married on the fifth of October, 1845, to Ann Rogers, who was born in Middle Tennessee, on the fourteenth of October, 1831, and was the daughter of James Rogers, who became a settler of the present Webster county in 1835. Her father was a settler of the same county, and was farming there till March, 1876, and then moved on the old homestead farm where his father settled. He possessed a natural mechanical genius, and for some years made wagons, and did other wheelwrighting business, farming in the summer, and working in the shop during the winter. He loved this sort of work for about ten years, and in this way accumulated the capital with which he began subsequent business enterprises. In 1860 he started a steam mill, on section fifteen of the same township. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion he determined to take no active part in the hostilities, and remained neutral, doing work for all allies, and in this way gained the good-will of all parties. He still consequently escaped destruction, although the principal part of the mills were burned through all the country around. Toward the close of the war the Federal authorities gave him large flour and lumber contracts, and he furnished a considerable proportion of the flour, and the main part of the lumber used at the port at Springfield. In addition he did an extensive milling business for the people of three counties. Bass mill had a wide reputation in those days, and was known all over the country. He embraced a favorable opportunity of disposing of his property, and sold out the mill at the close of the war. He has been connected since with various enterprises, and now has an interest in a store at Fair Grove. He has invested largely in real estate, and owns over seventy-five hundred acres of land, six hundred in Greene and seven hundred in Webster county. Mr. and Mrs. Bass have had nine children of whom six are now living. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Richard Kiser; Jane married Isaac Bradwell; Polly is Mrs. Thomas Yarbrough; and the other children are Riley, S. H. and David J. In his politics, Mr. Bass has been a Democrat, and is known as one of the active and successful men of his part of the country.

J. R. JAMES.

His grandfather, David James, was a Welshman. On emigrating from Wales to America he settled in North Carolina, and Thomas James, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in that state. The family subsequently removed to Tennessee, and located in the northern part of that state, near the Kentucky line. Thomas James married Nancy Gately. By this marriage there were nine children, of whom the seventh was J. R. James, whose birth occurred in Madison county, Tennessee, on the twenty-fifth of February, 1827.

The first eight years of his life were spent in Tennessee. In the fall of 1835 his father moved with the family to Greene county, Missouri, and settled on section seven, of township thirty, range twenty-one. A good part of his schooling was obtained at what is known as the Ebenezer school, then an institution affording better instruction than ordinary, established at Ebenezer under the care of the Methodists. His father died on the ninth of November, 1837, only two years after coming to Missouri. His death was brought on by a fatal illness while returning home from a journey to Tennessee. His mother died on the eleventh of April, 1863.

Mr. James now occupies the old homestead, where ever since he reached maturity he has been engaged in farming on his own account. He is a farmer and an old-line Whig in politics. Mr. James occupies an independent and conservative position, and generally casts his vote for the best men and the best measures, regardless of their party affiliations or origin.

M. O. BEDELL.

ONE of the earliest families to settle in what is now Franklin township was that of David H. Bedell, who came to Greene county in the fall of 1834 from north Carolina and settled where he died, on section five of township thirty, range twenty-one. M. O. Bedell is his oldest son, and was born at that place on the twentieth of March, 1840.

The family originally came from the state of New Jersey. David Bedell was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was an old soldier of the revolutionary war. He was born in New Jersey in the year 1791, and died in Greene county, Missouri, in March, 1846. His father, David H. Bedell, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, the sixteenth of December, 1796, emigrated with his father's family from New Jersey to North Carolina in 1799, and in North Carolina married Marina Wallis, a native of Ireland county, North Carolina, and connected with a family which lived in Virginia previous to coming to the old north state. In the year 1834 David H. Bedell started from North Carolina to Missouri, and came to Greene county, and settled, as we have before stated. There were few families at that time living in that part of the county. Two children, daughters, were born in North Carolina, and the remainder of the seven children, all of whom are now living and five in Greene county, were born after coming to Missouri. David H. Bedell died in March, 1840, and the remains of both now repose in the burying ground connected with the old Salem church in section four, one of the first churches in the northern part of Greene county. His parents were all connected with the Methodist church.

M. O. Bedell was twenty years of age on his father's death, and being the oldest son took charge of the homestead farm, where his mother still continued to reside. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and served till the war was over, and was mustered out in August, 1865. Before his connection with the regiment had participated in several severe engagements, but after Mr. Bedell became a member of it, was chiefly employed in skirmishing and scouting expeditions. He was chiefly engaged as clerk in the adjutant's office. In the first part of the war he had been a private in Captain S. W. Headlee's company of Rangers. After his term of service had expired, he resumed farming in Franklin township, and then started the milling business, and for two years was half-owner of a mill in the same township. For a couple of years he also followed trading in stock. In 1873 he went to farming in section three, and now lives in section two. On the twenty-seventh of March, 1864, three weeks before he went into active service in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, he married Susan Whitlock, the daughter of Thomas J. Whitlock. He has been born and bred a democrat.

W. H. PIPKIN.

MR. PIPKIN first began the merchandising business at Fair Grove, in 1858, and has since been well known as a business man of that part of the county. He is a native of Smith county, Middle Tennessee, where he first saw the light of day on the twenty-fourth of December, 1831. On both sides, the family from which he is descended was of English descent. His father was Lewis Pipkin, who was born and raised in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and married Frances Madison, a native of North Carolina. Lewis and Frances Pipkin were the parents of fifteen children, of whom the next to the oldest was the subject of this sketch. Fourteen of these children are still living, and eight in Greene county.

The first eight years of Mr. Pipkin's life were spent in Tennessee. In 1839, his father moved with the family to Missouri, and settled permanently in Greene county, Franklin township, where he lived a good citizen till his death, in November, 1872. His wife, Frances Pipkin, had previously died in December, 1871. W. H. Pipkin before coming to this state, had gone to school but little. At an early age he was obliged to work on the farm, where if nothing else, he learned habits of self-reliance and independence. In March, 1852, he was united in marriage to Christiana Hoover, whose nativity took place in North Carolina, and whose family were among the earliest residents of Greene county. After his marriage, he went to farming in Franklin township, and was so engaged up to the year 1857, when he removed to Bourbon county, Kansas, near Fort Scott. At that place, he undertook selling goods on his own responsibility. He remained about a year, and found the troubles to which the border counties of Kansas were subject, at that time incident to the question of the admission of the state into the Union, interfering so seriously with his business, that in 1858, he came back to Greene county, and again established himself in business at Fair Grove. In 1860, the year preceding the war, he opened a general store, and went to farming. The fall of 1863, he accepted a position in a store at Springfield, and was employed by one, or two of the leading mercantile firms of that town up to December, 1864.

The year of the close of the war, 1865, the store at Fair Grove was again opened, with the business conducted under the firm name of Murrell and Bass as proprietors, with Mr. Pipkin as manager. The business is still conducted personally by him, and the store is carried on in a popular manner, and is a favorite trading point for the people of the northeastern part of Greene county and its adjoining territory. In his personal qualities, he is a man of genial manners and ready courtesy, which have attached to him a large number of friends. He has been a Democrat in his politics, and in his political proclivities ever since he was old enough to take an interest in public affairs, or understand the discussion of political topics. Mr. and Mrs. Pipkin have six children. For twenty-seven years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south, in which he is now circuit and district steward, and has been twice lay delegate to the annual conference.

R. B. WOMMACK.

THE WOMMACKS are originally from North Carolina, but moved to Missouri from Tennessee. R. B. Wommack, now one of the substantial farmers of Jackson township, Mr. Wommack was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, September fourth, 1817; the son of Daniel and Mary (Owens) Wommack. His grandparents on both sides were from Virginia, and both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Wommack lived in North Carolina till he was nineteen years of age, and then moved to Carroll county, Tennessee, where he remained three years. Before leaving North Carolina he married Polly Wiseman, in July, 1825. In 1839 he came to Missouri, and settled at the Sand Springs, then included in Greene, now in Webster county. He entered the forty acres of land embracing the celebrated Sand Springs, and put some land under cultivation at some distance from the spring. He did not reach his location until late in the year, and put up his cabin and the driving wheel, while the howling of the wolves could plainly be heard through the night. The land which he was cultivating, was afterward entered by other parties, and after thirteen years, he was compelled to look out for a new location. Accordingly, in 1852, he moved six miles west on the Pomme de Terre road, where he is now living. His first wife died in April, 1844. His second marriage was on the fifth of September, 1844, to Mary Ann Bradshaw, who died on the sixth of October, 1863. His present wife was formerly Lucinda Triplett, whom he married on the twenty-third of March, 1854. He has had eight children, three by his first, two by his second, and three by his present wife. Five are now living. His oldest son, William J. Wommack, enlisted in the Union army in the Fourteenth Missouri regiment. He was afterward transferred to the Fourth Missouri, but contracted consumption while in the service, and died in the hospital at Jefferson City on the eleventh of March, 1865. Mr. Wommack, hearing of his sickness and death, went to Jefferson City, disinterred the body of his son, and brought it back with him in a lonely ride from Jefferson City, and his remains now rest in the grave yard of the Cedar Bluff Baptist church. In his politics, Mr. Wommack was first a Whig, and is now a Republican.

JOHN G. HUFF.

MR. HUFF's father was one of the pioneer settlers of the northeastern part of Greene county. His name was Alpheus Huff, and he was born about the year 1790, in the State of New York. About 1816 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Franklin county, west of St. Louis. He married Sallie Croft, a native of Kentucky. In 1830 Alpheus Huff removed with his family to Greene, then Crawford county, Missouri. He came at once to what is now Jackson township, and settled near the line between sections four and five, township thirty, range twenty. The only other settler at that time in what is now Jackson township was Andrew Bass, who lived about a mile southeast where Samson Bass now lives. Alpheus Huff died in 1862. He was a man of considerable industry and energy of character, and of good business capacity. Besides carrying on farming, he also conducted a merchandizing business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

ness on his farm, and dealt in stock, and traded extensively. At the time of his death he had accumulated considerable property.

John G. Huff was born in Franklin county, Missouri, on the seventh of September, 1827. He was about three years old when he came to Greene county. Only subscription schools were in existence in his boyhood days, and these were few and poor in their character. He attended them as far as possible, and the rest of his education he gained around the fireside of his own home. He was married on the fifteenth of June, 1848, to Joanna Martin, who was born in Tennessee, and was living in Dallas county at the time of the marriage. In 1852 he went to California. He took his family with him, and during his residence in that state resided the greater part of the time in Sonoma county. He followed farming and trading in stock, was also for a time employed in the mercantile business, but was not engaged in mining. He was fourteen years in California, the last nine of which he was travelling preacher in the Pacific Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1866 he returned to Missouri, bought the farm on which he now lives, on section six of township thirty, range twenty, and farming has since been his occupation. He has eight children living, and one deceased. The two oldest were born in Missouri, the next four in California, and the remainder in this state.

S. G. APPLEBY.

Among the old residents and leading citizens of Cass township is Mr. S. G. Appleby, who was born in the State of Tennessee, and came to Greene county, 1843. His grandparents were early settlers of Tennessee, and the subject of this sketch was born in Marshall county, of that state, on the second of January, 1830. He lived in Tennessee till thirteen years of age. In 1843 the family moved to Greene county, Missouri, and settled in the western part of township thirty-one, range twenty-three. By the reason of the accidental death of a son by drowning, his father became deranged, and Mr. Appleby in consequence was obliged at an early age to take charge of the family, and on this account was unable to attend school but little. He spent his time in hard work, and on growing up, remained with the family in Cass township till he was twenty-seven years of age. September, 1856, he married Martha Roberson, daughter of Allen Roberson, one of the first settlers in Greene county, who located in Robertson prairie, near Ebenezer.

After his marriage he went to Dade county, where he had purchased a farm. He was living there at the time of the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he went into the Home Guards, and served till August of that year, when, after the battle of Wilson's creek, the regiment, in which he was adjutant, was disbanded. July, 1862, he raised a company of militia in Dade county, was mustered in at Greenfield, August 24, and in the afternoon of the same day was captured by the Confederate Colonel Coffey, who made a dash through the town. Later on the same day he was paroled, and August 25th was exchanged at Cassville for Col. Thomas B. Gunter, of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Mr. Appleby enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, September 1st, 1862, and served as First Lieutenant till the latter part of 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was principally in service in Arkansas, and was at the battle of Prairie Grove, Missouri, and at the capture of Little Rock. While in the service, the rebels had burned all the buildings on his Dade county farm, and he accordingly bought, and moved on, his present farm in section thirty-five, township thirty-one, range twenty-three. He has since been living at that place, and his place, including upwards of five hundred acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Appleby have four children—three sons and one daughter. In his politics he was formerly a Whig, and since the war has been a Republican. He is known as one of the best citizens of his part of the county.

DR. T. W. COLTRANE.

Dr. T. W. Coltrane has been a citizen of Cass township since 1867, residing near Cave spring. His boyhood was spent at Greenborough, Guilford county, North Carolina. Near this place his grandfather, who was an officer in the English army, bought a large tract of land, upon which Dr. Coltrane's father was born in 1818. He married a lady of English descent, and continued to cultivate the estate until his death. Here occurred the birth of Dr. Coltrane, August 16th, 1841. After passing through the schools of the vicinity, he went to a Quaker High School at New Garden, North Carolina.

From this school he was admitted, in the course of two years, to Trinity College, of his native state, one of the finest institutions of the South, from which he was graduated with credit at the expiration of the usual time.

He then set out upon a tour of travel, which embraced almost the entire Union, and extended to Canada, Cuba, and other West India Islands.

In 1860 he came to Missouri, and made Springfield his home, though he was engaged in teaching in other parts of the country. While in this employment he also continued the study of medicine which he had begun at college. When the war for the Union broke out, he was among the first to enlist in the Federal ranks, from which he was promoted through almost all the intermediate grades to the position of Major. His service in the cause continued throughout the entire struggle, first with the infantry, and then with the cavalry, being connected in the former part of his experience with the frontier army of the West, and in the latter with the brilliant campaigns of General Sherman.

When peace was restored, he returned to his professional studies, and was graduated as a physician, after taking one course of lectures at St. Louis and the other at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1866 he began to practice medicine at Walnut Grove, in the township of the same name, but a year after located permanently at his present residence, where he has met with large success and secured an extensive and constantly increasing practice.

In his office can be found a library of medical books and journals rarely met with among young physicians, and said to be the largest in the county.

We found Dr. Coltrane a young man, still in the prime of life, modest and courteous, much attached to his profession, and highly spoken of by the community in which he is best known.

On the twenty-fourth of November, 1867, he married Miss Lucina Staley, the daughter of Alfred Staley, a graduate of West Point, who, when he returned from his studies to his home in North Carolina, was elected to the legislature, then went into the army, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and soon after died. By this union he has had two children, still living.

In politics Dr. Coltrane is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Presbyterian; he is also one of the most prominent Masons of Greene county, and has for a considerable time kept the weather record for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

GEORGE J. BIGGS.

EARLY in colonial times, a Scotchman emigrated to America, and settled in Gilchrist county, Virginia. Upon his estate was born John Biggs, the grandfather of George J. Biggs. John Biggs was a farmer, and cultivated his father's estate until the breaking out of the war for independence, when he promptly enlisted, and served under Washington until peace was restored. After this gallant service he returned to his former peaceful occupation and died as the ripe old age of ninety-three, after an illness of only a few days—the only illness of his life. His son, Moses Allen, succeeded him. He was born in 1792, married a lady of French extraction, lived upon the estate in Gilchrist county, and raised a family, of whom the subject of the present sketch was the eldest. His birth occurred on the 20th of October, 1827. He came with his father to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1837, and in 1839 they located permanently at Westport, of the same county. Here George assisted his father, and acquired the trade of wagon maker. In 1848 his father died, and in the following year Mr. Biggs removed to Kansas city, and erected the first blacksmith shop and wagon manufactory in that place. This business engaged his attention until 1853. In the meantime, however, he had married, upon November 11, 1849, Miss Louisa Jane Barnett, who was of a family who had settled in Virginia also in early times, and afterwards had removed to Kentucky, during the days of Daniel Boone. Several of her uncles perished in the Indian warfare upon the Kentucky frontier.

Leaving Kansas city in 1853 Mr. Biggs removed with his wife and only daughter, who died in her first year, to Pleasanton, Iowa, where he was very successful in his horse-breeding occupation in which he engaged until by a vote of his fellow-citizens, he was called in 1857 to discharge the duties of treasurer, recorder and collector of taxes of that county, all then embraced in one office. His term expired June 1st, 1862, and he then set out for the gold mines of Nevada, and turned his attention to mining until 1866. Coming back to his family in Iowa in the autumn of the same year, he removed to Greene county and purchased his present estate in this township, where he has resided since, and devoted himself very successfully to farming and distilling.

In 1872, Mrs. Biggs died, leaving him four children still living, James H., Charles H., Cora H., and William W. Mr. Biggs remains unmarried, though still in the prime of life. During the late war he was in sympathy with the cause of his country, and still remains a Democrat while cheerfully accepts the conclusion of the great struggle. As would naturally be expected, Mr. Biggs inclined to the Presbyterian Church, which has always enlisted the hearts of Scotchmen, and has flourished so conspicuously among them. He is a man who would succeed in any business on account of the energy and tact which he brings to the discharge of his work, while his record as a public officer in the discharge of responsible duties entitles him to the confidence and consideration of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM W. BROWER.

ESQUIRE BROWER, of Centre township, is of German descent, and was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the twentieth of February, 1807. His grandfather, Christian Brower, one of five brothers, who came from Germany to America, four of whom became residents of North Carolina. Christian Brower was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and Esquire Brower still remembers the scar on his grandfather's hand, from a wound received in one of the battles fought in the course of the war. He was next to the oldest son of John B. Brower and Margaret Wright, and was raised in Randolph county, North Carolina, near the centre of the State. When about eighteen, an accident occurred, by which he was lame to some degree for life. A horse which he was riding fell with him and crushed his leg, from the effects of which he has a stiff ankle to this day. April the sixteenth, 1828, he married Jane H. Cox, who was also born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1808. He then engaged in farming and running a saw mill. At one time he owned thirteen hundred acres of land—much of it of little value, however, except for the timber—in North Carolina, from which he saved an immense quantity of pine lumber. In 1854 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in the fall of the year in section four, of township twenty-nine, range twenty-three, his present residence. In connection with farming he has carried on blacksmithing, a trade which he learned without instruction. He has had eight children, and all those now living are settled in Greene county. The oldest, Nancy, is the wife of Thomas Henley. Daniel, the oldest son, served in the Confederate army during the war, and died in Texas in 1871. John J. Brower is living in the neighborhood of his father. Margaret M. married William Propp; Eliza Jane is the wife of Reese Gorsch; Henry is living in the country; Caroline married Samuel Bennett; and Jesse D. is also living in the neighborhood. He enjoys the distinction of having been a lifelong Democrat. He served several years as justice of the peace before the war, and in 1872 was again chosen to that position which he has filled with acceptance to the people of the township. In North Carolina he was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, but since living in Missouri, has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife have lived in the same place since they emigrated around them, and are now passing their declining years in peace and quiet.

DR. W. DENBY.

Dr. W. Denby, a practicing physician and leading citizen of Walnut Grove township, was born in Warren county, Virginia, in 1808. The family to which his ancestors were connected is of English descent, and for several generations lived in Virginia, coming to America at a period early in the history of the colonies. His grandfather was Samuel Denby, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who served under Washington throughout the entire struggle of the colonies for their independence. Dr. Denby's father was born in Nanamoud county, Virginia, married there, served in the war of 1812, and about 1818 removed to Warren county, Tennessee. He married as his second wife Mary Rogers, a native of Tennessee, but of Pennsylvania German descent. The third child and the oldest son by this marriage was William Denby, whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

The doctor was raised in Warren and Cannon counties, Tennessee. He lived in the former county till fourteen years of age, and then removed to the adjoining county of Cannon. His early education was obtained in the common schools, where he enjoyed advantages of a good character. At about the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine. On the 29th of June, 1845, he was married to Anna Patterson. For some years he was engaged in farming and teaching in Cannon county. In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and located in the eastern part of Dade county, within four miles of Melville. In the winter he taught school, and in the summer devoted himself to farming. His time was thus occupied up till 1859, when he began the practice of medicine, for which profession he had become fitted years before in Tennessee. Previous to the beginning of the late civil war he had been a member of the Democratic party; but on the commencement of the rebellion he threw himself with energy into the support of the Union cause, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the Federal army as a member of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, a considerable portion of which regiment was composed of men from southwest Missouri.

He began service as First Lieutenant, about six months afterward was made Assistant Surgeon, and was subsequently appointed Chaplain of the regiment. While Dr. Denby was connected with it, the regiment participated in several engagements in southwest Missouri and Arkansas, including those of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. At the first named fight Dr. Denby was in command of a company. He resigned from the army in December, 1862, and immediately went to Jefferson City as Representative in the Assembly from Dade county, he having been elected to that position in the fall of 1862. He was a member of the Assembly during the winters of 1862-3 and 1863-4, and faithfully represented the interests of his county. In the summer of 1863 he was Assistant Surgeon in Col. John Allen's regiment of militia, which was raised principally in Dade and Lawrence counties. Following the close of the war Dr. Denby was practicing medicine in Dade county till 1867.

In this year he became a resident of Greene county. He established himself as a physician at the place where he now lives in Walnut Grove township, and at the same time undertook the mercantile business at the town of Walnut Grove, where for about eighteen months he was a member of the firm of Hale and Denby. Since terminating his connection with that firm he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. He has been one of the leading citizens of the northwestern part of the county, and is a man of unblemished life and reputation. He has ten children. For several years previous to the war he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is now connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

R. E. BOYD.

R. E. BOYD, of Walnut Grove, is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Fulton county, January the first, 1841. His father, Jesse Boyd, was a Virginian who emigrated to Kentucky when about twenty years of age, and married Tabitha Brown of Rutherford county, Tennessee, whose father had been a soldier in the war of 1812. The second of six children, R. E. Boyd, and the third was Thomas B. Boyd, both of whom are now living at Walnut Grove. The subject of this sketch came to Missouri in 1857, and settled in Lawrence county. His father died in St. Francois county while on the road from Kentucky to Missouri.

He was living in Lawrence county at the time of the breaking out of the late war of the rebellion. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and became a member of the Sixth Missouri cavalry, with which he served as first lieutenant for two years and a half on to the conclusion of the war. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn, Prairie Grove, Helena, Cape Girardeau and Little Rock. At the close of the war he resumed farming in Lawrence county. In December, 1866, he came to Greene county, and became a resident of Walnut Grove. He is proprietor of the mill at this place, and in partnership with his brother is carrying on the milling business. Dr. Denby

was married in March, 1861, to Sarah A. Barrett, at that time living in Jasper county, Missouri, but born in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had six children, of whom five are now living. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and is now serving the duties of that position at Walnut Grove, where he is known as one of the foremost business men of the place.

ANDREW M. APPLEBY, (DECEASED.)

ONE of the prominent and enterprising farmers of Boone township, Andrew M. Appleby, died in March, 1876. He was the son of James Appleby, and was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, on the twenty-sixth of December, 1826. James Appleby was one of the earliest settlers of Springfield, and was there employed for two years as a blacksmith, the family moving from Tennessee to Greene county, and settling at Springfield, in 1832. After leaving Springfield they went to Polk county, and lived there, within a few miles of Morrisville. The subject of this sketch was about seven years of age on first coming to Missouri, and ten on moving to Polk county. In Polk county he grew up, acquired his education, and lived with his father on the farm till 1847, when he married Leticia Sumners, daughter of William G. Sumners.

William G. Sumners was also an old settler of Greene county. He was born in Williamson county, middle Tennessee, in 1803, subsequently lived in Lincoln county of the same state, where Leticia Sumners was born, on the twelfth of May, 1828. In October, 1834, the Sumners moved to Greene county, Missouri, and first settled in the Walnut Grove, and afterward came to Boone township and located on section fifteen, on the farm where Andrew M. Appleby lived for many years, and where his family still reside.

After his marriage, Mr. Appleby moved to Greene county, Boone township, subsequently moved back again to Polk county, and after a residence there of a couple of years, returned to Greene county, where he permanently resided till the time of his death. He began life with no capital, but by industry, energy, and capacity for business, became one of the foremost farmers and traders of his part of the county, and the owner of five hundred acres of choice land. He began trading in stock at an early day, and followed this pursuit for many years. It was one of the principal means by which his property was accumulated. He voted the Democratic ticket, except in 1860, when he supported Bell and Everett. For several years he was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His health through life was generally good, but in February, 1876, he was seized with an illness which terminated in his death on the following eighth of March. He left an unblemished reputation as a business man, and his loss was mourned by a large circle of friends as well as by his immediate family.

Four of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Appleby are now living. There are Thomas R. Appleby, J. W. Bell Appleby, Alonzo S. Appleby, and Andrew B. Appleby. The two first are married, and all reside in Boone township, with the exception of Thomas R., who lives in Barton county.

REV. J. E. B. JUSTICE.

ONE of the oldest settlers of Boone township is Rev. J. E. B. Justice, born in Bankum county, North Carolina, April the twenty-third, 1817. Thomas Justice, his father, was born in Virginia, in 1760. In the latter part of the revolutionary war, he entered the American army. His second wife was a woman of Irish descent, named Murphy, and the third child by this second marriage was J. E. B. Justice. Raised within three miles of the Blue Ridge mountains, and living in North Carolina till twelve years of age, he then moved with his parents to Bedford county, Middle Tennessee. His parents here died within a year of each other, and at the age of fifteen he was left an orphan with two children still younger than himself. In the fall of 1833, he went to Callaway county, Kentucky. He had been before at work in a spinning factory in Tennessee, receiving three dollars per month. Working in Callaway county, Kentucky, till 1839, he then visited what is now Mississippi (then Scott) county, Missouri, and made a crop on rented land along the Mississippi river.

Returning to Kentucky in December, 1839, on the eighth of that month, he married Rebecca Woodward, of Callaway county. The next summer he made a second crop in Tennessee, and then lived in Callaway county, Kentucky, till the fall of 1843, when he came to Greene county, Missouri. He bought the pre-emption right for eighty acres of land in Boone township, and parted with all his cash, his wagon, and one of his four horses, to raise money in payment. The title proved worthless, and he was accordingly left without a cent in the world, but with three horses with which to make a second start. He purchased a plow on credit, and for the first year afterward rented land on Clear creek, from Cannon Giamore. In 1845, in company with his father-in-law, Edward Woodward, he purchased the Dutch Distillery, which stood on his present farm. For about five years he ran the distillery, which had a big reputation throughout the country.

In September, 1849, he professed religion, became connected with the Baptist Church, quit the distillery, and went to farming. In 1856, he was ordained a Baptist minister, and has since been largely occupied in preaching the gospel. He has been in charge of some one church from that time to the present, and during the war, was pastor of four churches throughout the continuance of the struggle. His eight children are living, and have grown to maturity. Five are married and live in the county, with the exception of Matilda, (wife of L. P. Downing,) who removed to California in the spring of 1876. He was long a Democrat, voting first for Van Buren for President. He was a staunch Union man through the war, and his oldest son was in the army. He knew what it was to taste the fruits of poverty on first coming to Missouri. He is well-known as a minister of the Baptist denomination, and is respected as a private citizen.

W. P. ELSON.

OTTO has furnished Greene county with a number of intelligent and enterprising citizens who have done not a little toward the improvement of their neighborhoods and the advancement of the interests of the county. W. P. Elson, one of the thrifty farmers of Leeper prairie, comes from Stark county of the Buckeye State, where he was born on the ninth of September, 1837. His grandfather, John H. Elson, was a Virginian, and captain in the American army during the war of 1812. His father, John Elson, was born in West Virginia, opposite Steubenville, Ohio, in the year 1806. He moved with his father's family to Stark county, Ohio, in 1818, and on attaining maturity married Osee Wilson, whose family was from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Douglas Wilson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Stark county, coming to that part of Ohio and entering heavy timber land previous to the establishment of the county-seat.

The third of a family consisting of several children was W. P. Elson, who was raised in his native county, attended the common schools, and for two years was a student at Mr. Union College, also in Stark county. He did not enter college, however, until he had tried teaching school for a time in Huntington county, Indiana, beginning that work when he was eighteen years of age.

On leaving college, he taught school in Stark county till 1860, and then removed to Jersey county, Illinois, where he was employed in teaching school and selling goods till 1864. Two of his brothers having entered the Union army (one of whom was killed at the battle of Stone River) he went back to Ohio in 1864 to assist his father on the farm. Two years later, in 1866, he came to Greene county, Missouri, and bought at first eighty acres of land on the Leeper prairie. He has since added to his land, and is now the owner of four hundred and twenty-five acres. He has interested himself largely in the stock business, and was one of the first men in the county to introduce fine wool sheep, and is the only one in the western part of the county who now keeps that kind of stock. December the second, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss E. C. Frame, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, who came to Greene county in the fall of 1869. He is politically allied to the Republican party. He is an intelligent representative of the agricultural community, and his interest has been devoted toward the improvement of stock. Everything he raises, he sells at public markets in the shape of horses, cattle, mules, and sheep, and has demonstrated that this branch of industry is among the most satisfactory and remunerative that the farmer can follow.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

E. D. PIPKIN.

E. D. PIPKIN, a well-known farmer of Centre township, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, September the twenty-fourth, 1820. His ancestors hailed from North Carolina. His father, Enos Pipkin, moved from North Carolina, and was one of the earliest settlers in Maury county, Tennessee, of whose name he moved to Maury county of the same state. He was in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of New Orleans. He made his home in Tennessee when the Indians were yet numerous, and among the exploits which might be related of him, he one night, in company with eight others, swam the Tennessee river back again in the pursuit of a party of Indians. The Tennessee, at the point where he swam it, at its lowest stage was half a mile in width. At one time he was one of the large and prosperous farmers of Maury county. Mr. Pipkin's uncle, Col. Philip Pipkin, who lived at Nashville, Tennessee, was also in the war of 1812 under Gen. Jackson. On moving to Missouri he settled near St. Louis, and for several terms represented his county in the Legislature.

E. D. Pipkin was principally brought up in Maury county, Tennessee. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that and farming. In 1855 he emigrated to Greene county, Missouri, and settled on the Kickapoo prairie, south of Springfield. He had been married in 1829 to Eliza Jagers, of Maury county, Tennessee. Her death happened in April, 1855. His second marriage was in September, 1856, to Susan A. Wallace, the daughter of David Wallace, an account of whose history and settlement in the county will be found below. Mr. Pipkin removed to a farm on the Sac, in Centre township, in 1867, and has since been living in that locality, where he is known as one of the best members of the farming community. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk, the successful candidate against Clay in the campaign of 1844. For nearly a score of years he has been a member of the Christian church, in which for seven years he has been an elder, and has three children living by his first marriage, all residing in Greene county. Mrs. Pipkin is also an old member of the Christian denomination, and has been connected with it for a quarter of a century. The following is a sketch of Mrs. Pipkin's father, one of the earliest pioneers of the county.

DAVID WALLACE.

THE state of Kentucky was the birth-place of David Wallace, who is still recollected by some of the old settlers of Greene county as one of the pioneer citizens, and also as one of the best men who ever stepped foot on the virgin soil of this part of Missouri. His father, William Wallace, was an old Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina, who did good service in the war for his country's independence, and after the Revolution settled in Kentucky, where he fought the Indians as he had before fought the British. He married a woman of French descent, who became the mother of David Wallace. David Wallace, on growing up, married Elizabeth Mann, about the year 1821 he moved to Wayne county, Missouri, where Susan A. Wallace was born, January the twenty-second, 1822. Not liking that part of Missouri, he moved to Tennessee, and settled near Paris, in Henry county, West Tennessee. In the year 1831 or 1832, he moved to Greene county, Missouri, with a family which then consisted of a wife and seven children. Susan A. was nine or ten years of age.

He settled seven miles south of Springfield, on the opposite side of the river to where John L. Wallace now lives, in Christian county, and on land now belonging to William Vaughn. He bought the claim of Cyrus Patterson for a large quantity of land, paying for it one hundred dollars. On land coming into market he also entered large quantities on James river. He settled where Cyrus Patterson had already built a cabin—probably one of the very first permanent cabins erected by a white man within the limits of Greene county. At that time the settlers of the county were very few in number, and persons living eighteen or twenty miles away called themselves neighbors. David Wallace lived here till the time of his death, which took place in the year 1849.

He was a person of quiet and unassuming deportment, but a man who commanded the sincere respect of every one with whom he came in contact. His neighbors had confidence in him, and for several years he acted as magistrate or justice of the peace. He was fond of hunting, and in the solitudes which then bordered the James he had plenty of opportunity for indulging in his favorite sport. In this, as well as in other respects, his character was similar to that of the early Virginia and Kentucky pioneers who made their homes in the wilderness of the West. When about three weeks old the county firm, and a hundred years ago. He was lively and active in his disposition and fond of social conversation. He was a deacon in the Baptist church. In those early days no church buildings existed in the county, and the Baptist meetings were frequently held at the hospitable house of David Wallace. There may be those living in the county who remember those early gatherings. He died in 1849, leaving several children.

E. D. PAULSELL.

MR. PAULSELL's uncle, Henry Paulsell, was one of the old residents of Greene county, and died only within a year, or two. The Paulsell family is of Pennsylvania German descent. At an early day the grandfather of the subject of this sketch emigrated to East Tennessee. His father, John Paulsell, was born there and married Mary Ann Bailey. E. D. was the youngest of four children. When about three weeks old his family left Tennessee and came to Illinois, where his father, John Paulsell, died in the fall of 1838. His mother afterward removed with the children to what is now Maries county, Missouri, but he was principally raised in Phelps county. His uncle, Henry Paulsell, was living in Greene county on a farm near where Mr. Paulsell now lives, and in 1845, when about eight years old, he came to Greene county, and for four years lived with his uncle, after which he returned to Phelps county. Mr. Paulsell was married in Phelps county, Missouri, in the spring of 1860, to Rachel C. Dunivier, of the same county. After his marriage and during the time of the war he was farming in Maries county, and then went back to Phelps, where he was living till he came to Greene county in the fall of 1875. He is now located on section thirty-one, of township twenty-nine, range twenty-three, and has six children.

THOMAS YEAKLEY.

THOMAS YEAKLEY, one of the largest farmers and land-owners of Centre township, has been living in the county since 1840. One of his great-grandfathers, McNeice by name, served in the American army throughout the whole seven years of the Revolutionary war. His daughter became Mr. Yeakley's grandmother. She was born about 1776, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, plainly recollected incidents which transpired in connection with that memorable struggle, and lived till about 1866, outliving the last great war in which her country was engaged, so that in the period of her lifetime, reaching over ninety years, she witnessed all the wars and other important events in which her country was involved. Mr. Yeakley's grandfather lived in Maryland, and emigrated from there to Tennessee about the year 1800 and settled in Greene county, East Tennessee. John Yeakley was born there and married Matilda Green. The oldest child by this marriage was Thomas Yeakley, born in Greene county, East Tennessee, on the twenty-fifth of November, 1829.

He lived in Tennessee till ten years of age, and then his father emigrated with the family to Missouri, coming to the county in the fall of 1839, and to Greene county in March, 1840, and locating on section twenty-four of township twenty-nine, range twenty-four. He worked at home on his father's farm till the summer of 1851. In that summer, on the seventeenth of July, he was married to Elizabeth M. Young, who was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, near Lexington, on the seventeenth of August, 1834. Her father was George B. Young, who was born in the year 1808 in Hawkins county, East Tennessee. He left Tennessee soon after he was twenty-one, and made a trip to Missouri, coming to Springfield, then a settlement made up of two houses. From Springfield he went to Lane Hill, in Arkansas. In making the journey south from Springfield, the party saw not a single house after passing the Delaware Indian town (which stood near the confluence of

Wilson's creek and James river), during the one hundred miles they traveled till they reached Kane Hill. Mr. Young, during the same visit to Missouri, also made a trip north to Lexington, on the Missouri river, and the first house they came to after leaving Springfield was thirty miles distant. He returned to Tennessee, and in 1831, or 1832, was married to Margaret Leeper, from Hawkins county, Tennessee, the daughter of Hugh Leeper, who came to Greene county in 1834, and first settled in the Walnut grove. After he was married, Mr. Young came to Missouri and settled in Lafayette county, in the vicinity of Lexington. His cousin, James Young (an uncle to Mr. Yeakley), settled there at the same time, and afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the state, and still continues to reside in Lafayette county. In this county the oldest child, Elizabeth, was born in 1834, and soon afterward, in 1835, the family moved to Greene county and settled in section nineteen, township twenty-nine, range twenty-three. George B. Young lived in the county for many years an old and respected citizen till the time of his death, which occurred about 1868.

After his marriage, Mr. Yeakley went to farming on his own account, and in 1855 moved on his present farm in section twenty-five of township twenty-nine, range twenty-four. He began farming with fifty dollars in money and a horse, and applied himself industriously to work, and has succeeded in reaching an enviable position among the prosperous and substantial farmers of the county. He began with eighty acres of land and now owns 985 acres, all lying in the neighborhood of his residence. About three hundred acres are under cultivation and five hundred under fence. Besides being occupied in general farming, he has followed stock raising to a considerable extent. In his political principles he was formerly a Whig. In 1862 he voted for Scott for President. He is now a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Yeakley have four children, James, George, Margaret M. and Rebecca J.

NATHANIEL BATSON.

THE ancestors of Mr. Batson were from the state of New Jersey. His father, Robert Batson, was born in New Jersey, but removed to Pennsylvania, and married Mary Mount. He subsequently made his home in Clinton county, Ohio, where was born Nathaniel Batson, on the twentieth day of December, 1821. He was the second of a family of eleven children. His birth-place was about thirty-five miles northeast of Cincinnati. When Nathaniel was about three years of age his father moved back to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and lived there nine years, and then in 1833 returned to Clinton county, Ohio.

In the fall of 1840 the Batsons came to Missouri and located in Greene county, in the northern part of Pond Creek township. He was then a young man of nineteen. He lived at his home twenty-five years of age, February the seventh, 1847, he married Nana C. Hughes, the daughter of James Hughes and his wife Jane, whose maiden name was Stockton. She was born in Ray county, East Tennessee, November fourteenth, 1829. When she was four years old her parents moved to Alabama and lived there till 1844, and then came to Greene county, Missouri. Her father, James Hughes, was a soldier in the Mexican war, volunteering in May, 1847, and serving eighteen months in New Mexico while the Mexican war was carried on. He also enlisted in the Union army in the summer of 1861 and died from wounds received at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He thus took part in two great wars in which his country was engaged, and at last met a soldier's death.

Mr. Batson went to farming, after he was married, in the southern part of Centre township, in which part of the county he has since continued to reside. He has been an industrious farmer, a law-abiding citizen, and is the owner of a farm of four hundred acres of land, and is respected by the community of which he is a member. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. They have eight children, two daughters and six sons. In his politics he was formerly a member of the Whig organization, and in 1848 cast a vote for General Taylor for President. During the late war he was a strong and decided Union man, and has since been a member of the Republican party. From the time of his coming to the county he has been a resident of it, and has only been away from it on the occasion of some trips to Pennsylvania and Illinois. His father, Robert Batson, died on the tenth of May, 1876, in the eighty-first year of his age.

RANSOM D. BLADES, SR.

THE oldest settler now living in Pond Creek township, with the exception of one other, who came at the same time with himself, is R. D. Blades. He was born in McMahon county, East Tennessee, January 29th, 1821. He came to Greene county in 1838, and is one of the thrifty farmers and representative citizens of the southwest part of the county. His father, Ransom D. Blades, moved from North Carolina to Tennessee about 1815, and settled in McMahon county. He had been married in North Carolina to Ellen Maynor, but no children had been born at the time of the removal to Tennessee, the second child and the oldest son was Ransom D. Blades, born in January, 1821.

In 1836, when he was fifteen years of age, the family came to Greene county, Missouri, and settled in section ten of congressional township twenty-eight, range twenty-four. The southwest part of the county was at that time almost without inhabitants. At the same time with the Blades came William McDaniel. Some of the Reynolds were also living in the township, and for upwards of a year those three families were the only residents of what is now known as Pond Creek township. In the direction of Springfield no settlement had been made nearer than within two miles of the town. Four miles north a couple of families resided, but in a southwest direction no one was living for a distance of forty miles. His father built a rude log cabin, put a small quantity of land under cultivation, and it was amid such surroundings as these that Mr. Blades grew up to manhood. They enjoyed but few of the conveniences of modern civilization. A considerable part of the grinding of their corn for bread was done with the old-fashioned pestle, which was every where in use, and when they did go to mill, they found such a convenience only at a distance of from eight to forty miles from home. The nearest blacksmith shop was fourteen miles in the direction of Springfield. Such facts are in strange contrast to the conveniences and comforts of the present day, and no one except those who experienced them can realize the trouble and inconvenience to which the earliest settlers were subjected.

Previous to coming to Missouri, Mr. Blades' education had consisted of a month and a half's schooling with which he had been favored among the hills of East Tennessee. Of course, such a state of society as we have referred to admitted of no such luxuries as schools, and his education has accordingly been acquired by his own efforts. In April, 1841, he was married to Frances Garoutte, daughter of Samuel Garoutte. Her grandfather was a Frenchman who came over with the French troops to America at the time of the Revolutionary war. Her father was born at the town of Tuckahoe, in the southern part of New Jersey, where her grandfather had settled at the conclusion of the Revolution. Samuel Garoutte moved from New Jersey to Tennessee, from there to Gasconade county, Missouri, where his daughter Frances was born, and after living there ten or fifteen years, moved to the southwest part of Greene county in 1838. After his marriage, Mr. Blades' next step was to begin farming on his own account on his present farm in section twenty-eight, of township twenty-eight, range twenty-four. He began his career as a farmer without any capital, his worldly goods including his team and other necessary property, amounting to not more than sixty dollars in cash, at the time he went to housekeeping. He located on some government land, and as soon as he was able, entered a tract which composes a portion of his present farm. He was, however, full of energy, and equal to hard work, and has now become one of the leading farmers of Pond Creek township, and the proprietor of a solid section of land (six hundred and forty acres), of which between three and four hundred acres are under cultivation.

His first wife departed this life on the seventeenth of March, 1863. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom all, with one exception, are now living, and of whom seven are married. His second marriage was on the fourteenth of June, 1863, to Mrs. Gillie S. Davis. Her maiden name was Gillie S. Williams. She was born in what is now Lawrence county, Missouri, where her father, Samuel Williams, had settled in 1831, moving to Missouri from East Tennessee. Her first husband was William Davis, of Lawrence county, who

was killed by rebel bushwhackers in 1862. Her father, Samuel Williams, was born in East Tennessee, was brought up in Middle Tennessee, and in the fall of 1831, emigrated to Missouri, settling on Spring river, in what is now Lawrence county, then Crawford county. To him belongs the distinction of being the first settler west of Springfield, at the time of his settlement on Spring river, no improvement having been made between himself and Springfield. He brought a whip saw with him from Tennessee. Such implements were scarce at that time in southwest Missouri, and his Springfield neighbors borrowed it to saw out the clap boards and flooring used in the construction of some of the first houses ever erected in Springfield. Gillie S. Williams (now Mrs. Blades) was in all probability the first white child ever born within the limits of what is now Lawrence county. Her mother lived three months on Spring river without seeing the face of a white man, and for eight months without beholding a white woman, although during the same period her eyes rested on thousands of roving Indians.

Before the late war Mr. Blades had been a Democrat. His first vote for President of the United States was cast for Martin Van Buren in 1840 at a time when he was yet under age—voting under age being a circumstance which not unfrequently happened in those days. He continued to vote the Democratic ticket up to the time of the war. When the rebellion arose, he was strongly opposed to secession, and became an outspoken Union man. The winter of 1861-62 he was obliged to spend in Kansas on account of his well-known Union sentiments, the Confederates at that time having control of the country. He voted for Lincoln in 1864, and has since acted with the Republican party. For twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a citizen respected wherever known. It is sufficient to say of him that his character has reflected credit on the community, that he has been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, living on good terms with his neighbors, that he has never been arrested for any crime or misdemeanor, or in any way brought under the notice or penalty of the law.

C. W. GAROUTTE.

AMONG the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Pond Creek township is C. W. Garoutte, a native of Ohio, and of a French ancestry that dates back to the patriotic days of the Revolution when France joined hands with America in the glorious work of achieving the political independence of the thirteen colonies. With the troops which France sent to aid the American revolutionaries was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He had been married in France, and brought his wife with him to this country. He served through the Revolution, and after the war was over, settled in the southern part of New Jersey, at Tuckahoe. There his son, Anthony Garoutte, was born, and on growing up, adopted the profession of a sailor, and married an Englishwoman by the name of Margaret Eggman. About 1830 Anthony Garoutte moved from New Jersey to Ohio, and settled in Highland county.

C. W. Garoutte was the fifth of a family of fourteen children, and his birth occurred in Highland county, Ohio, on the sixth of October, 1838. He was five years old when his father moved from Ohio to Greene county, Missouri, and settled in Pond Creek township, on the farm where his son now lives. At this place Anthony Garoutte departed this life in 1861, his wife having previously died in 1856.

At the time when the subject of this sketch took up his residence in Pond Creek township that part of the country was in a comparatively wild and unsettled condition. No schools were at first in existence, and he received his education in the log school-houses and under the disadvantageous circumstances which marked pioneer times in Greene county. February first, 1855, occurred his marriage to Mary J. Bewley, a native of Tennessee, but who came to Greene county at an early date, and was living four miles north of Springfield at the time of her marriage.

In 1858 Mr. Garoutte went to Kansas, having previously been engaged in farming in Pond Creek township. He was occupied with the farming and stock business in Kansas up to the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army and assisted in recruiting the Ninth Kansas Regiment, in which he was First Lieutenant of Company E, till the spring of 1862, when he offered his resignation, and went back to farming. He was afterward Lieutenant in the Home Guards of Kansas, and was in active service, more or less, on to the close of the war. Since 1867 he has been farming on the old homestead place in Pond Creek township, Greene county. Formerly a Democrat in politics, he now occupies an independent position. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. In matters of public interest and welfare he has always borne an active part, and is one of those in the southwest part of the county who have been most active in holding meetings for the relief of the county from the payment of the railroad tax, which he believes to be unjust and odious.

GEORGE M. LANEY.

MR. LANEY is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Greene county, in the eastern portion of that state, October the twenty-sixth, 1829. His grandfather was from Maryland, and came to Tennessee among the early settlers of that state. His father was Ephraim Laney, who was a boy when he came to Tennessee. The next to the youngest of a family of eleven children of Ephraim and Margaret (Miller) Laney was George M. Laney, born, as we have stated, in 1829. In the year 1848, when he was nineteen years of age, he emigrated to Missouri, in company with an older brother, and settled in Greene county.

In October, 1851, he was married to Amy R. Garoutte. She was born near Marietta, in Washington county, Ohio, on the twenty-seventh of September, 1832. Her grandfather was a Frenchman, who came to America at the time of the Revolutionary war, and fought on the side of the colonies for their independence. After the war was over he settled at Tuckahoe, New Jersey. At this place Mrs. Laney's father, William D. Garoutte, was born. He moved to Ohio, and in 1838 came to Greene county, Missouri.

Mr. Laney went to farming in Pond Creek township, where he has since lived, and been one of the best representatives of the agricultural community. He was one of the pioneer Republicans of the southwest part of Greene county, having united himself with that organization previous to the war of the rebellion. During the progress of the war he was a strong Union man, and served in the Home Guards. The decided position which he took in favor of the supremacy of the government rendered him obnoxious, of course, to those engaged in the attempt to establish the Southern Confederacy, and on one occasion his home was attacked by bushwhackers, and he was severely wounded while defending his home and fireside. He has since acted with the Republican party, and is still connected with it. Mr. and Mrs. Laney have had a large family of children, thirteen in number. Three are deceased; and of those living, eight are daughters and two sons.

W. W. GAROUTTE.

His name indicates that he is of French descent. His grandfather was a Frenchman who came over to America in the time of the revolution, and was one of the French soldiers who aided in securing American Independence. He made his home at Tuckahoe, New Jersey, an old seaport town near the Atlantic coast, after peace was restored, and Mr. Garoutte's father born at this place in the year 1798. He moved to Ohio, and in that state married Elizabeth Dutton. This marriage took place in the year 1829, and was productive of ten children, of whom the fifth was Warren W. Garoutte, born in Washington county, Ohio, on the twenty-third of July, 1839.

When eight months old, his parents removed from Ohio to Missouri, and settled in Pond Creek township, where he was born, and where the county was then settled and little improved. His father died in 1863, and his mother in 1869. His marriage to Miss Martha Richmond, daughter of John S. Richmond, took place in September, 1860. John S. Richmond moved from East Tennessee to Lawrence county, Missouri, some time before 1840, but Mrs. Garoutte was born on the same place in the year 1840. In 1861, he went with his father to Kansas, the country having become dangerous and insecure after the battle of Wilson's creek. His father before the war was a Republican, and on the opening of the war of the rebellion took a strong Union stand, so much so that he excited the enmity of the opposite side, who threatened to hang him on account of his decided Union sentiments, and he was consequently

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

compelled to seek refuge in Kansas. In 1862 Mr. Garoutte went into the Union army, and was a member of the Sixth Missouri militia. He served in the army about eighteen months, and was employed principally in scouting expeditions in southwest Missouri. He left the service in 1864, his father having died meantime. In 1866, he settled on the farm where he now resides. He has eight children, six boys and two girls, besides a son who is now deceased. In his politics, he has always been a Republican.

ALBERT G. PATTERSON.

THE oldest settler without doubt now in Greene county, is Albert G. Patterson, who is now living on the James, eight miles south of Springfield. He first came to Greene county in August, 1822, and has been living in the county ever since, except when driven away by the Indians. He was born in Smith county, Tennessee, January second, 1815, two days before the battle of New Orleans. His grandfather was Samuel Patterson, an Irishman, who emigrated to North Carolina. His father, Thomas Patterson, was born in North Carolina, removed to Tennessee, and married Jane Gates who was from Georgia.

As early as 1819, his father moved with the family to the mouth of the Little North Fork of White river, close to the line between Arkansas and Missouri. In the year 1821, Thomas Patterson came up the James river, and being favorably impressed with the country, in 1822 he moved his family to the location he had selected as his future home. He built a cabin near the centre of section twenty-seven, (township twenty-eight, range twenty-two), in the orchard now standing near Mr. Patterson's house. Alexander Patterson, a brother of Thomas Patterson, came up the James river, and made a settlement on the place where David Wallace lived for many years. About the same time (1822), another Thomas Patterson, nephew of Mr. Patterson's father, settled higher up on the James a little above where Samuel Crenshaw now lives. A man named Ingles settled soon afterward on the James, at the bridge where the stream is crossed by the Forsyth road, and there put up a small water mill, which Mr. Patterson believes to have been the first mill ever constructed in Greene county. A man named Taggart settled in the neighborhood of McCracken's mill, between 1823 and 1825. These comprised about all the white families living at that period in what is now Greene county. There were other white families, farther down the James, in the present Christian county, and several families living at the old Delaware town.

In two or three years after the Pattersons came, the Delaware Indians arrived and took possession of the country. In 1825, the families were compelled to leave, and Thomas Patterson emigrated to the Osage Fork of the Gasconade. After a residence there of about four years, he moved back and settled on Finley creek, in what is now Webster county. After making several crops there, he moved back to the place of his first settlement on the James. Mr. Patterson never went to school a day in his life, for the reason that there were no schools to attend in those pioneer times. His father taught him to read and write. In March, 1839, he married Mary Payne from West Tennessee. By her he had three children, who were born in the country. He died the second time on the fifteenth of December, 1853, to Elizabeth McCracken, who was born in Virginia, in August, 1835. There have been ten children by this last marriage, of whom eight are now living. His father, Thomas Patterson, died in 1851, and his mother in 1853. To Mr. Patterson belongs the distinction of being the oldest settler in Greene county. He has lived within its limits a longer time than any other man now living. When he first came to the country, it was in a wild and unsettled condition. The Indians were abundant, and the pioneers enjoyed little of the comforts of civilization.

W. B. EDWARDS.

W. B. EDWARDS, one of the earliest settlers of Greene county, was born in Hampshire county, Tennessee, on the nineteenth of June, 1818. His ancestors were from South Carolina. His father was John Edwards, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Edwards. They had a family of three children, of whom the oldest was the subject of this sketch. He lived in Tennessee till he was sixteen, the country where he was brought up had very few and poor schools, and he neither went to school much in Tennessee or in Missouri, acquiring his education mostly after he was grown up and by his own efforts. In 1833 John Edwards came to Missouri with his family, and lived in Springfield till he died, in 1851. Leaving Springfield in his twenty-first year, he went to Newton county, and on the ninth of May, 1839, married Mary Ratcliff, born in Sangamon county, Illinois, November twenty-fourth, 1820. Her father, William Ratcliff, was from Virginia, was a pioneer of Sangamon county, and in 1823 emigrated from Illinois to Missouri, passing through what is now Greene county and stopping for a time at Elk Horn Springs. Mrs. Edwards was raised principally in what is now Newton county. Mr. Edwards went to farming in Newton county—a business about which he knew nothing, as from the time he was sixteen while living at Springfield he had been mostly tending. In 1842 he moved back to Greene county and bought land on Wilson's creek, where he was living up to the time of the war. His farm was a mile and a half from the battle-field of Wilson's creek, and a few days before the advance of the Confederate army he sought refuge for himself and family in safer quarters. He enlisted in the Home Guards, but was refused, on account of disability, and was employed for some time in teaming for the government. In 1867 he moved to his present farm in section twenty-five, Wilson township. He has been a successful farmer and owns 428 acres of land, 275 in Greene and the remainder in Christian county. He has been in the stock business, and during the war followed it quite extensively. He has had two children. James P., the only one now living, is farming in Wilson's township. The other son, William R., died in 1856. He was formerly a Whig, voting for Harrison for President in 1840. Through the war he was a Union man, and is now a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Methodist (formerly Methodist Protestant), church, and have been connected with it for thirty years. Mr. Edwards is known as one of the foremost men of his township. He was formerly one of the best hunters in the neighborhood, and was one of the most successful turkey hunters in southwest Missouri. He had no capital when he began life, and when a young man did considerable rough teaming from Booneville, Arkansas, etc.

J. W. D. L. F. MACK.

His grandparents were of Scotch origin, and on their emigration to America settled in North Carolina. His father was John Mack, who was born in North Carolina in the year 1799, and when a boy of about twelve years of age emigrated to Tennessee and settled in Maury county, where he subsequently married a cousin, Sarah Mack. The oldest child by this union was the subject of this sketch, who was born in Maury county, Tennessee, on the fifteenth of January, 1821. His father was a warm admirer of the devoted Fletcher—one of the founders of the Methodist church in England, whose name he accordingly bestowed on his eldest son—a circumstance which satisfactorily accounts for the multiplicity of the initials of his name.

He was raised in Maury county. He had no educational advantages. He never attended school a day in his life, and had to rely on the assistance of schools and the aid of teachers he would have grown up in ignorance, without the slightest knowledge of the fundamental principles of education. He possessed, however, a quick and ready mind and a desire for knowledge, and succeeded in securing a practical education by his own efforts at home. At the age of twenty-six, in the year 1847, he married Sarah Murphy, who was a native of the same county with himself. He followed farming, and was also employed as a mechanic, building spinning machines, etc. He determined to

emigrate to Missouri, and in the year 1852 arrived in Greene county, settled at Springfield, and for a period of two years was variously engaged. In 1855 he accepted a position as deputy circuit clerk and served in that capacity, giving full satisfaction and winning many friends throughout the county till 1859, when he was elected circuit clerk, and took charge of the office in which previously he had been an assistant. He ran on the Whig ticket and was elected by several hundred majority, though the county was at that time strongly Democratic.

The exciting times at Springfield and the falling of the town into the hands of the rebels caused, of necessity, the abandonment of the office. The circuit clerk, along with the other public officials, sought refuge elsewhere. In 1862 he returned to Springfield and opened a law office, he having studied law and been admitted to the bar as early as 1855. After serving in the militia in 1862 and 1863, in the early part of 1864 he entered the regular volunteer service and became connected with the Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry, of which he was adjutant. On the close of the war he returned to Springfield and resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he moved to his present farm in Clay township, though he continued to attend to professional business at Springfield. For the last two or three years he has been altogether devoted to farming.

In his political principles he was first a member of the Whig organization, and his record has always been in strong opposition to the Democratic party. He was a strong Union man throughout the war, and has since supported the principles and measures of the Republicans. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and for four years creditably represented Greene county in that body. His term of service was during the years of the rebellion, and while at Jefferson City he vigorously supported all measures looking to the successful prosecution of the war and of service in defining the position of Missouri as one of the loyal states. For two years succeeding his term as senator he was prosecuting attorney of Greene county. He has also been twice, but unsuccessfully, a candidate for circuit judge. He is a man who is well known throughout the county. There are not many men who can make the statement that they have never sworn an oath in their lives; never directly, or indirectly, had five cents at stake on a wager; and never were intoxicated; but such a claim can be made in perfect truthfulness by Judge Mack.

W. B. ANDERSON.

W. B. ANDERSON, of the substantial farmers of Wilson township, in common with the great majority of the early settlers of Greene county, comes from the state of Tennessee. He was born in Sumner county, Middle Tennessee, on the sixth of March, 1820. His father, whose name was William H. Anderson, was a native of North Carolina, came to Tennessee when a small boy, and on growing up married Asenath McCorkle. She was also quite small when she came to Tennessee. Her parents settled at Gallatin in that state, and she was there when the Indians were yet numerous throughout the country, and when the settlers were compelled to remain close under the cover of the block-houses. There were seven children in all of William H. and Asenath Anderson.

His father left Tennessee about 1834, when the subject of this sketch was about fourteen years of age. The family came at first to Illinois, and lived for seven years in Jersey and Bond counties of that state. They were comparatively early settlers of the country, where they located. In 1841 they came to Missouri. At that time Mr. Anderson was just twenty-one. His father settled in Clay township, where A. G. McCracken now lives, and first opened up that farm. Mr. Anderson desired securing a farm for himself, and so entered land now embraced in his present farm, and began improving it in 1842. His farm now includes 450 acres, all of which he entered from the United States government.

In 1850 he went to California, and was there two years and one month. While on the Pacific coast he was mining gold, but preferred his home in Missouri, and accordingly returned to Greene county in the year 1852. July the eleventh, 1855, he married Jasmin C. Murphy, a native of Maury county, Tennessee, and born in 1834. He has since been farming in Wilson township. He and his wife are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk in 1844 at the famous presidential election of that year, when Henry Clay was the opposing Whig candidate. Mr. Anderson has been one of the intelligent farmers of Clay township, and is the owner of a finely situated farm but a short distance south of Springfield.

D. B. GATES.

CLAY township has an enterprising citizen in the person of D. B. Gates, who has been a resident of the county since 1869. He was born in Cortland county, New York, March 11th, 1836. His grandfather and great-grandfather were from England. The former was fourteen years old on coming to America. They settled in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia not far from Ripley's Ferry. His great-grandfather was the General Gates who figured conspicuously in the Revolutionary war, the record of whose life belongs to the common history of the country. After the war of the Revolution his grandfather, Zebadiah Gates, settled in New York state. Mr. Gates' father, whose name was also Zebadiah, was born in Cortland county, New York, and married Betsey Maxon, the daughter of Gen. Maxon, who entered the American army as captain, was wounded, and was finally made brigadier-general, and drew a large pension till his death.

D. B. Gates was the second of three children of Zebadiah and Betsey Gates. When twelve years old his parents moved to Onondaga county, New York, six miles east of Syracuse. He lived here till he was eighteen. He was educated in the common schools with the exception of one term, when he attended a seminary at De Ruyter in Madison county of the same state. He entered the employment of the New York Central railroad, and afterward came west, and worked on the Illinois Central road. In 1857 he went to Iowa, and entered land in that state with money he had saved, the most of which he disposed of in a short time at a good profit. The winter of 1857-58 he spent in New York, and then returned west, and spent some time in Kansas. From Kansas he came to Missouri, and entered land in the southeastern part of the state. At this time his father had removed from New York to Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and toward the close of the year 1858 he was married in Wisconsin to Mercy Wells, who had been born in the state of New York in the neighborhood of the St. Lawrence river. He succeeded in trading some Missouri land for a drug store, which he kept for a couple of years at Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin. After disposing of the drug store he went to Ripley county, southwest Missouri, where he settled upon some land he had previously entered. Just at the breaking out of the war he left Ripley county (in March, 1861), and entered the employment of the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois Central railroads at Odell, Illinois. In 1860 he left Illinois for Greene county, Missouri, and is now farming, and owns 650 acres of land in Clay township. His three children are all boys. He has been a Republican in politics, is a man of liberality and enterprise, and has been one of the public-spirited and energetic citizens of his part of the county.

R. P. MATTHEWS.

JUDGE MATTHEWS was born in Maury county, Tennessee, October twenty-second, 1837, the son of Andrew B. and Martha G. (Murphy) Mack. When eighteen he came to Greene county. He attended Christian College at Springfield, and taught school till the time of the breaking out of the war, when he

enlisted in Gov. Phelps' regiment, in which he served six months. On the second day of the battle of Pea Ridge, he was struck by a rifle ball in the breast about the collar bone. The ball ranged down and penetrated his right lung, and Judge Matthews still carries the ball in his body to this day as a relic of the war. He was home about six months from the effects of the wound and then re-enlisted. He had been lieutenant in Gov. Phelps' regiment, and now became captain of Company D of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry. Resigning in 1864 on account of ill-health occasioned by his wound, he returned to Greene county, and again undertook teaching, in which he has been occasionally engaged from that time to the present. In 1870, he was chosen county judge to fill out the unexpired term of Col. Reed, and for four years filled that office. In 1864, he married Mary J. Rainey, a native of the same county with himself. Before the war he was a Breckenridge Democrat, and is now a Republican.

CHARLES A. HADEN.

Among the earliest and best citizens of Greene county, mention must be made of Colonel Charles A. Haden of Clay township. His birth occurred in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 9, 1813. Antony Haden, his grandfather, was a native of Virginia, of English blood, and served seven years in the revolutionary war, as a captain, and never received himself, nor allowed any one to receive for him, a cent of the several thousand dollars due for his service, regarding it as a patriotic sacrifice.

Ever afterward, when in conversation with his companions about the perilous scenes in which they participated, he was moved to tears. His occupation in peace was farming, and toward the close of his life he moved to Bourbon and finally to Christian county, Kentucky, where he died at a very old age. He was married several times, and had a numerous family by each union. His last wife, by whom he had the father of this sketch, lived to be very old, and became blind before her death.

Joel H. Haden succeeded to his estate. He was born in Virginia, November 14, 1788. When they emigrated to Kentucky, that was still a pioneer country. When they went from Bourbon to Christian county, Colonel Haden was still quite a small boy. They remained there only a few years, and then came to Howard county, Missouri, also a new country. In the latter county, Joel H. Haden continued to preach as a minister of the Christian denomination, but gave some attention to farming, as was usual in those times. Leaving his son James H. upon the farm in Howard county, after they had been there about nine years, with Charles A. he came to Springfield, about 1834 or 1835, when but about a half dozen families composed the town. He opened the land office in Springfield when he came, of which he was the first register, while Charles fitted up the books and transacted the business. From this time until his death in Howard county, February 7, 1862, he spent his summers in the latter place, and his winters at Springfield, preaching the Gospel and founding the Christian churches of south-west Missouri, of which he may be regarded the father.

A curious direction in his will was, that he should be buried on sloping ground with his head upwards, and that his gold watch should be inherited by his youngest son, after him. Before his death, he purchased a metallic coffin for himself in St. Louis, measured by himself, in which he was buried.

His wife, a Kentuckian, was born January 26, 1789, and died October 3d, 1857.

Of his four sons and two daughters, only James H., now in Texas, and the subject of this sketch are still living.

After the marriage of the latter to Louisiana Weaver, daughter of Major Weaver, May 6, 1841, Charles A. Haden removed to his farm in Clay township, where he planted the present orchard, sowed the seed of his locust grove and erected the present buildings.

Before that time he assisted in establishing the bank of the State of Missouri at Springfield, he being the first clerk, and James Dunforth the cashier. Since his residence on his farm he has been engaged, in company with others, in furnishing work stock to the government, in purchasing, manufacturing and selling tobacco, and in company with Eli G. Paris and others, did a stock or freighting business for the government during the war. Of the first company, Judge Morton, Junius L. Campbell, and himself survived.

He still pushes the business of farming and stock trading with vigor, and is vitally connected with the material interests of the county. Mr. Haden died August 18, 1859, leaving four daughters and two sons, married, and living in the county.

WILLIAM PURSELLY.

THE Purselly family were among the early settlers of the southeastern part of Campbell township. William Purselly, the father of the one above named, heads this sketch, locating there in 1838. He was from Monroe county, Tennessee, and married in Tennessee Martha Gallian, who was born in Tennessee, but whose parents were from Virginia. William and Martha Purselly were the parents of eight children. One died in Tennessee. Six were born in Tennessee and accompanied their parents to Missouri, and the youngest was born in Missouri. There are five now living in Greene county—John; Sallie, the wife of Samuel Brashers; James F.; Martha, now Mrs. Albert Changle; and William.

William Purselly, the youngest son, was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, on the thirteenth of April, 1837. He was about a year old when his father came to the county, and settled on section twenty-five, township twenty-nine, range twenty-one, seven miles east of Springfield. When five years old, his father died. In 1857, when twenty years of age, he went to California, and was farming for two years in Butte county of that state. He obtained possession of a fine tract of land, but after having improved about one hundred acres lost it, by reason of its being included in an old Spanish land grant to which another party laid claim. He after this returned to Missouri. In 1861, he went into the Home Guards, and in 1862 enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, and served with that regiment on to the close of the war, and was in several battles, including those of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, the capture of Little Rock, and assisted in driving Marmaduke out of Missouri. Coming back to Greene county in the summer of 1865, having been discharged from the hospital at Little Rock on account of disability, on the twelfth of the following December he married Sarah Beasley, a native of Rutherford county, Tennessee. He has since been farming on the old homestead place, where his father first settled.

A. J. POTTER.

EX-SHERIFF POTTER was born in Greene county in 1841. His father, Col. Thomas Potter, was born in Tennessee, there married Rachel Marshall, emigrated to Illinois, and in 1832 came to Missouri, settling within the present limits of Greene county in 1833. He died in 1854. He had a large family of children, of whom the fifth was A. J. Potter, born in Congressional township twenty-nine, range twenty, on the second of May, 1841. He lived at home up to the time of the war. In 1861 he went into the Home Guards, and in 1863 entered the regular service, becoming a member of the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, and was a Lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. S. W. Headlee. He served till the close of the war, and was in the engagements which marked Price's raid, including those of Booneville, Big Blue, and Osage. In 1865 he returned to Greene county and resumed farming. January, 1867, he married Joanna H. Hayden. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of Greene county, having been nominated for that position by the Republicans, and served till 1874.