

HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Pulaski County lies in South Central Missouri, bounded on the north by Miller and Maries Counties, by Phelps County on the east, on the south by Texas and Laclede Counties, while its western boundry embraces both Laclede and Camden County lines. Its area is about 520 square miles, and, excepting a portion off of the southwest corner, it is a parallelogram. In its topography, the 'Frisco Railway track, which crosses the northern part of the county in an irregular curve, a little to the southwest, is the water-shed, a ridge which at Marshfield, Mo., is 1,462 feet above sea level.

Physical Features.—The general base formation of the county being made up largely of a soft, porous volcanic rock and irregular magnesian limestone, into which the rainfall sinks, and which it easily disintegrates, determines the numerous and splendid springs of the county, its few deep and narrow valleys, and its pure, rapid and beautiful streams. This also accounts for its numerous caves in the cliff sides, and the rich soil of the narrow bottoms. This, too, gives reason for a few elevations like Mount Gibson to be called mountains. It also makes possible only a light soil on the hills, which produces small trees and plenty of light vegetation, making good grazing for stock, and farms for fruit. Among the most magnificent of its springs is that at Waynesville, where, from the base of a cliff, issues a veritable river of marvelous purity. These springs give the county a constancy, quantity and purity of water supply unsurpassed. The heavy rains of winter make numerous temporary streams, but the only permanent ones are the chief one, following the southern side of the ridge at a distance of two to eight miles from the railway track, the Gasconade River; into this the Big Piney-Fork empties

after following the eastern boundary, beginning at the southeast corner of the county; and Roubidoux* Creek, entering at the middle of the south side, seeks a northern course to the Gasconade, also. The county lies in the great Southeastern Missouri iron region, but nothing has been done toward development. Some of this mineral has been found in Section 31, Township 37, Range 12. Lead has been found, but the volcanic irregularity of the rocks makes its quantity uncertain. The caves have been so occupied with bats and small animals that the guano produced has been sufficient to warrant a St. Louis company in attempting to utilize it, a project now abandoned. Brown hematite and nitre are also found. The geology of the county shows only a few formations, on account of the volcanic feature of the ridges above referred to. The post oak flats are in the southeast.

Productions—The agricultural products of the county are chiefly in the form of cattle, mules and hogs of an excellent grade, and the grazing of these rugged hills keeps them in equally excellent condition. In the valleys, of course, the usual products of the Mississippi Valley are raised. The shipments from Crocker Station will illustrate the other products of the county very fairly: Cattle, mules, hogs, poultry, eggs, dried apples and peaches, furs, hides, rabbit, quail, deer and turkey. The horticultural possibilities of the uplands are far greater than the actual results so far accomplished. The census of 1847 gives: 592 polls; 18,999 acres of land; total taxes, \$531; slaves, 95. The census of 1849 gives: Polls, 577; acres of land, 17,523; land valuation, \$71,689; number of slaves, 87; total taxes, \$525.39. In 1850 there were 598 polls; 16,753 acres of land; valuation of land, \$63,075; number of slaves, 89; total taxes, \$561.39. The census of 1868 gives: Population, 2,469; products—number of horses, 1,283; mules, 105; cattle, 3,901; sheep, 3,746; hogs, 7,505; bushels of wheat, 18,155; corn, 164,660; oats, 18,702; pounds of wool, 6,594; tobacco, 23,030; gallons of molasses, 10,294. In 1880 the prices of products in the nearest markets were: Wheat, 85 cents; corn, 50 cents; oats, 35 cents; hay, \$7; oxen, \$50; horses, \$40; mules, \$50; milch cows, \$14; sheep, \$1.75; hogs (alive), per pound, 2 cents; government timber land, 25 cents to \$2.50

* Undoubtedly the proper orthography of this name, though frequently spelled in other ways.

per acre; railway land (70,000 acres), \$1 to \$5, and school land, \$1.25. There were only four or five mills of any kind. Land is largely open and unfenced.

Geological.—The following geological sections are appended: In Section 4, Township 36, Range 13: (1) three feet dark soil and subsoil; (2) four feet of reddish clay, with broken chert; (3) three feet of reddish arenaceous clay; (4) five feet of broken chert, with some reddish clay; (5) two feet of arenaceous clay; (6) three feet same as No. 4; (7) one foot same as No. 3; (8) five feet same as No. 4; (9) seven feet chert, larger fragments; (10) three feet cherty beds of third magnesian limestone. In Section 36, Township 32, Range 12: (1) fifteen feet alternations of sandstone and chert projecting from a slope; (2) fifteen feet heavy-bedded sandstone, composed of coarse and fine crystalline grains, the weathered surfaces sometimes partially vitrified; (3) eight feet slope covered with heavy masses of sandstone; (4) six feet of rough, broken chert, with bands of siliceous magnesian limestone; (5) fifteen feet rough chert in thick, irregular beds; (6) nine feet slope covered with rough masses of chert; (7) nine feet hard, firmly-cemented sandstone and chert. In Section 19, Township 35, Range 13: (1) twenty feet slope covered with immense blocks of sandstone; (2) two-foot bed of chert; (3) four feet compact magnesian limestone; (4) eighteen feet of alternations of sandstone and sandy-textured magnesian limestone; (5) soft, heavy-bedded white sandstone; (6) seventy-one feet heavy-bedded, third magnesian limestone. At Waynesville, (1) twenty feet slope covered with rugged chert; (2) three-foot bed of chert; (3) seven feet sandy-textured magnesian limestone, with courses of chert; (4) five feet alternations of chert and limestone, some layers of oölite; (5) —; (6) one foot of sandstone; (7) thirty feet cavernous, fine-textured, gray magnesian limestone, very much fractured; (8) twenty-five feet more crystalline, sandy-textured, magnesian limestone, some layers highly granular; (9) thirteen feet compact, brecciated chert and layers of compact and granular magnesian limestone; (10) fifteen feet sandy-textured magnesian limestone; (11) fifteen feet chert and magnesian limestone; (12) eight feet compact, light gray, sub-crystalline magnesian limestone; (13) two feet band of chert;

(14) fifty feet sandy-textured magnesian limestone. In the cherty beds are found few fossil *gasteropoda*.*

SETTLEMENT AND PIONEER HISTORY.

Early Inhabitants.—If numerous mounds all over the valleys of Pulaski County were positive proof of the settlement of that ancient people known as Mound Builders within her borders, it could be safely said that her territory was once densely populous. Mound remains, however, do not always indicate such a condition. The facts are that these mounds were very thick, and clearly defined as artificial, and also indicated great age, even as early as 1829, when Elisha Christeson and his family came, although most of them are now leveled by a half century of plowing. The settlers opened many of them, accidentally and purposely, and crockery, pipes, rock pictures and letters, bones, etc., were found in fragments. A rock was found by a Mr. Myers, near Bartlett's Mill, on which were carved pictures of men and letter characters which he could not interpret. Cyrus Colley found on his farm an artistically made rock pipe-bowl, so well preserved that one of his "hired men" fixed a stem to it and enjoyed a modern weed, smoking in its bowl, as no doubt some ancient weed comforted its ancient owner—Mound Builder or Indian, as he may have been. On the cliffs, and generally near their edges, were, and are still, found what appear to be the remains of small rock houses. It is doubtful, however, whether or not they may have been burial enclosures. Information is given by one gentleman that he examined one of them, and, after removing the wall remains, dug down and found layers of rock of several feet, and under these came upon human bones. It is a noteworthy fact that the Indians here in 1829, or earlier, looked upon these as foreign remains, and knew nothing whatever of them, except that they had "always been there."

Among the Indians who were the chief frequenters of what is now Pulaski County in the first and second decades of this century were the Kickapoos, Osages and Delawares, who came through on hunting excursions. The nearest village was on the Osage River, where "Uncle Jered" Christeson often traded with

* Swallow's Report.

or gave things to them. He also remembers having often seen Chief Muncie, whose headquarters were at Springfield. This chief was held in great respect by the settlers on account of his rigid honesty. The only trail, or "trace," through the county passed from Little Piney, through Waynesville's present site, and that of Bartlett's Mill, past the old "California House," an old inn, on to Chief Muncie's headquarters, being what afterward became the "old St. Louis and Springfield road." The Indians at no time, so far as known, made any more of an approach to what might be called trouble than to kill a hog occasionally when hunting was not successful. An Indian legend says that the well-known saltpeter cave, about five miles west of Waynesville, was the scene of an Indian tragedy between the Osages, Shawnees and Delawares. This cave had been used to manufacture gunpowder, and after its evacuation, about 1817 or 1818, some friendly Indians—five Shawnees and two Delawares—took possession. Here they were attacked by a band of 100 Osages, but succeeded in defending themselves until night-fall with the loss of but one of their number, while the Osage loss was very great. During the night the inmates of the cave blockaded its entrance, and escaped through a passage-way unknown to the Osages, and the latter's wild attack and destruction of the barricade the next morning was rewarded by a feeling of chagrin that their birds had flown. It is said that the dead Osages were left piled in a heap, and that their bleaching bones were still a visible memorial of that fierce fight even as late as 1875.

First White Settlers.—The earliest white settler, of which reliable information is obtainable, was Josiah Turpin, the grandfather of Joseph Turpin, who located within the present limits of Pulaski County in 1813, and raised a crop, and during the following year settled permanently.

In 1816 Messrs. Johnson, Dulle and Cullen, with their families, embarked from Mississippi and settled in the valley of the Gasconade, near the well-known saltpeter cave, five miles west of Waynesville. They engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, finding a ready market for it among the trappers and hunters who frequented this region.

About a year after their arrival Mr. Cullen started out with

his usual load of powder to supply some neighboring customers, and was never heard from again. Messrs. Johnson and Dulle soon after removed to Bartlett's Spring, and built a mill, which has been much improved since then, and is now one of the best in the vicinity.

In 1817 Mr. Turpin, of Kentucky, Jesse Ballew, Henry Anderson and William Gillaspy, of North Carolina, with their families, settled on the Gasconade River, twelve miles southwest of Waynesville. Mrs. Anderson one evening returned from milking to find a huge wildcat in the act of pulling the cover from her sleeping child. Quick as thought the brave woman seized the beast by the throat and choked it to death. Soon after this Elijah and Elisha Christeson located near the present site of Waynesville; Isaac N. Davis, nine miles west; and Cyrus Colley, for whom Colley Hollow was named; and afterward Jephtha West. Thomas Starke and Jesse A. Rayl, Sr., settled near Waynesville.*

It was not until ten years later that the Christesons came, but whether the above facts are accurate or not, they are very suggestive. It is also said that the notorious Bank of Niangua had its secret center at Waynesville, but no details can be obtained. It is also said that in one cave was found human skulls and bones, the former being arranged in a circle about the latter piles in the center. Nothing is known of their antecedents.

In 1828, when Pulaski was a part of Gasconade County, William Coppidge, the assessor of that county, certified on August 4 to a "residents' tax list," which was received by David Waldo, the county clerk. This was a large county, as the name of certain settlers will indicate. The amount of land owned by residents was 9,068.75 acres; number of slaves, 101; horses, 794; cattle, 1,669; carriages, 5; "improvements," 10; male inhabitants between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, 353; whole tax, \$825.915. The wealthiest man was Moses Welton, who owned over 1,884 acres of land, valued at \$4,800, and sixteen slaves, valued at \$3,350; he was one of the few men who owned a watch. Henry Hull's wealth lay chiefly in slaves, thirteen, valued at \$3,100. Jesse Evans and James Parsons each

* Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri.

had ten slaves, those of the former valued at \$3,000, and Parson's at \$2,000. These were the wealthiest men of the county. The names of the list are given complete, with the assessor's spelling retained: Thomas Apling, John Adams, Benjamin Allen, James Arthur, Barnabas Arthur, William Arthur, Jacob Anderson, Samuel Abbot, Michael Alkire, John Breeding, Adam Bradford, Isaac Bradford, John Baldridge, Alexander Baldridge, Joshua H. Buckhart, William Bradford, William Baker, James Bates, James Boyd, Matthew Bates, Samuel Brown, Nancy Brown, Moses Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Isaac Brown, William Bowles, James Benton, Abram Benton, Abel Benton, James Ball, Elijah Benton, Mark Benton, Jesse Benton, Mark Benton, Sr., Wilbourin Britton, Frankey Britton, Bedford Britton, William Britton, Mathias Baker, Jesse Ballew, Alfred S. Bone, John Blize, William Bumpass, Thomas Bittick, Frederick Barbarick, Samuel Burchard, Thomas Basket, Willis O. Bryant, William Bell, Margaret Butler, Joseph Butler, William Brown, James Burns, Sanford Baccus, Hugh Bartlett, John Burchard, George Burchard, Elijah Breeding, George Boulware, Thomas Bales, Frances Carman, Gabriel Chinoweth, Absolom Cornelius, James Collens, William Cornelius, Alexander Coppedge, George Coppedge, George Cole, John Carter, Zandy Carter, Washington Carter, Robert Clinton, Jonathan Clinton, Alexander Castleman, Jonathan Cane, James Cambell, Moses Campbell, Thomas M. Casebolt, Jacob Casebolt, James Coyle, Mannen Clement, William Clement, Andrew Clement, Abram Clement, Daniel Crider, Sr., Joseph Crider, Daniel Crider, Jr., Henry Cowen, Joshua Cox, Thomas Cox, Andrew Cox, Mary Cox, Lindsey Coppedge, William Coppedge, Dianna Coyl, John Coyl, Immanuel Case, Nancy Caldwell, William Cason, Pemborter Cason, Seth Cason, Edmond Cason, Frederich Capehartt, Nichless Clark, Stephen Combz, William Careley, John Costly, James Careley, John Capehartt, Henry Carely, Thomas Capehartt, Isaac Christman, Stephen Christman, William Christman, David Davis, Bazeel Drolett, Charles Drolett, John Decoursey, Joseph Dickson, John Dunlap, Henry Duncan, Harrison Davis, Isaac Davis, Esq., John Day, Farmer Doyle, Lewis David, John Duncan, Sr., John Duncan, Jr., Bowls Duncan, Samuel Duncan, John Duncan, Esq.,

Thomas Dulon, William Dodds, Ledford Eastis, Leonard Eastwood, Jesse Evans, George Evans, James Eastis, Hugh Eastis, John Eedes, Nancy Eedes, Benjamin Eedes, Peggy Flatt, Nelson Grogan, John Givens, Thomas Gibson, William Gillaspy, James Gillaspy, Alfred Givens, Samuel Glover, Abraham Gibson, James Glasgow, John Gibson, James Gibson, Samuel Gibson, John Grady, Battest Grassaw, Patience Howard, Joseph Holbert, Newel Hayden, Thomas Hightowr, John Honsinger, Sr., James Harrison, Esq., Charles Helm, Peter Hobaugh, William E. Hawkins, Bartlet Harris, George Hinson, John Humphrey, John Honsinger, Jr., Acra B. Hurt, Joseph Hays, Jonathan Humphrey, Joel Humphrey, John Hinchy, Ezekiel Hinchy, Urah Hinchy, Henry Holder, John Hobaugh, Sr., Audrey Hobaugh, Alexander Hill, George Hill, Bilberry Hinchy, David Hoops, Esq., David Hoops, Jr., George Hoops, Jonathan Holloway, Jacob Halloway, Hugh Hetherly, John Huffman, William, Hughs, Joseph Hughs, Henry Hall, Drury Hall, John Hughs, John Howard, Henry Hull, William Howard, William Howard, Sr., Willis Hensly, Willis Hensly, Sr., James Inglis, James Johnson, William Jordon, Dull Johnson, Susannah Jamison, Thomas Johnson, Luke Jefferson, William James, James Jett, William Jarvis, John Johns, Samuel King, Obadiah Key, George Kitchens, Hardy Keene, Barney Lowe, Esq., James Landsell, Lewis Letney, David J. Long, John Lewis, John Lamb, James Luster, Robert Law, William Laughlin, John Laughlin, Benjamin Laughlin, Jeffrey Lively, Jesse Lively, Anthony Larue, Charles Lane, John Lewis, Sr., Canarro C. Lane, James Loftin, Merriman Loftin, David Lenox, William Laughlin, Lewis Leplont, John Martin, Paul McDenowey, Battest McDenoway, Luisong McDenoway, Lewis McDehat, Francis McDenoway, Charles Miscal, John McFerson, Stephen Mason, William Morrison, Hiram Morrison, John Mercer, James Massie, Samuel Massie, William Miller, Macaijat Morris, William Morris, Ellis Matlock, Abner Starret, Nathaniel McKean, Thomas Matlock, Reuben Melton, Robert Montgomery, Bryant McClenden, John Montgomery, William Montgomery, Esq., Walter Maxey, Katherine McGee, William Margrave, Anthony Margrave, Joseph M. Morrow, William Massay, David Massay, Zarlton Massay, David

Massay, Jr., Gideon P. Norman, Merit Nobles, Stanmore Nobles, Richard Nobles, Zephiniah Nobles, James Newberry, Aaron Night, Spencer O'Neal, Henry Ormsby, John Ormsby, William Owens, Nicholas Ownsbay, William Parmer, George M. Perry, John Pettis, Stephen Pettis, George Poynter, Jeremiah Potts, Thomas Patterson, Asa Pinnell, Esq., Newman Pounds, Levi Perkins, John Poyter, Robert Pryor, James Parsons, David Perkins, William Pryor, Hiram Perkns, John Pryor, Daniel Pryor, Joanah Poynter, Jesse Patterson, John Patterson, Phillip Patterson, Ephraim Perkins, John Phillips, Isaac Perkins, Alexander Patterson, Cyrus Patterson, Robert Patterson, Charles Rail, Jr., Charles Rail, Sr., Amos Reed, John E. Robertson, Amos Richardson, Jr., Amos Richardson, Sr., Hiram Robertson, William Reed, Mary Reed, Robert Rollins, Leonard Reed, Jr., Leonard Reed, Washington Revis, Alexander Rattles, James Renfro, Bartlett Renfro, Joel Robertson, Thomas Robertson, William Robertson, William Roark, James Roark, Thomas Roark, Fountain Self, Jacob Snowden, Henry Stuart, James Stuart, Jacob Stuart, James Skaggs, Parmer Sinclair, William Spear, Reuben Sparks, James Stark, Josiah Stills, Aaron Spann, Thomas Stark, Charles Stuart, Andrew Skaggs, John Stevens, Henry Skaggs, John Skaggs, Mark Sullivant, George Snodgrass, James Snodgrass, Joel Starkey, Isaiah Shockley, James Snelson, Thomas Shockley, Daniel Shockley, William Shivers, John Scott, James Sullivant, Elizabeth Shobe, Moses Simpson, Daniel Simpson, Samuel Shobe, Solomon Shobe, Robert Shobe, John Strain, Uriah Shockley, William Truesdall, Esq., Otis Turner, Job Throckmortin, George Tilfore, John Timmons, William Twitty, Josiah Tigert, John Turpin, Josiah Turpin, Samuel Travis, William Tanzy, Thomas Taylor, William Tuckett, Phillip Tuckett, John Tuckett, John and Reuben Vest, Reuben Vaughan, John B. Waldo, James D. Watkins, James Wright, John Williamson, James Williamson, James Wilson, John Wilson, Willis Wilson, Rola Williams, Sr., Elias Williams, Rola Williams, Greenberry Williams, Peter Walters, Samuel Woods, John Wyatt, James Wyatt, Nancy Watson, Edward Watson, William Ware, Robert Wright, D. D., and E. W. Waldo, Moses Welton, Lewis Welton, Joseph Waldo, William West and David Waldo. Of these but twenty-eight owned land.

Among those within the present limits of Pulaski were, it is thought, the Bradfords, Buckhart, Baker, Bowls, Bentons, Brittons, Ballew, Burchard, Bryant, Bell, Cane, Clark, Davis, Dodds, Givens, Gibson, Gillaspy, Hightour, Hays, Miller, the Stuarts, Stark, the Skaggs, the Turpins and Williams.* In 1829, when the Christesons arrived, there were but three families to the west of their settlement; two bachelors were owners of Bartlett's (present) mill; they ran a corn mill and a "still" and traded with the Indians; Isaac N. Davis and family were on Gasconade River, about three miles east of what is now Richland; William Gillespie (so spelled by Mr. Christeson), a highly esteemed family on the same river; and Jesse Balleau (also spelled Ballew) and family southeast of Richland (site), on the Gasconade, and the Tilleys, also on the Gasconade. To the southeast were the Waymans—John, Thomas and Pleasant and his family. On Big Piney were the Dears—Amon, Felix and Lovel and his family. The Bradford family was another, and one of the oldest and first families. Several miles south of Waynesville was Rola Williams with his family of several sons and daughters. To the north were Josiah Turpin and his family, said to have been one of the very first to enter the county as settlers, in 1813. They were on the Oliver Shockley place. The present Wheeler place was occupied by the Gibsons, and the Henson family was located on the Elias Riddle farm. Elisha Christeson's family embraced five sons and five daughters, two of the former and three of the latter being still alive. There were a few others. These were all "squatters," most of whom had come out from the East to work on the lead mines on the Mississippi, and turned to farming. Little or no land was entered before 1835, and Township 35, Range 11, was not even sectionized until about 1844 or 1845, when a surveyor by the name of Mr. George was sent out.

Between 1829 and 1840 there were no settlements outside of the valleys. On Big Piney W. S. Helms (or Hellums), the Stewarts and McDonald Macklin came in. S. McIlroy, Nelson Maxey, W. B. Hays, John Morgan and Wilson Tilley came in on Roubidoux Creek. G. W. Gibson was the first "squatter" on the site of Waynesville, about 1831 or 1832; and a Mr. Bates

*As remembered by G. W. Colley, of Waynesville.

opened the first store soon after, and thus was born the first and only town in Pulaski County previous to the advent of the railway within its borders. The growth of Waynesville is mentioned in the article on towns, elsewhere in this volume. Among others here before 1840 were the Cyrus Colley family, the Stanleys, Howards, George Saltsman, the West family, Humphreys, J. Myers, Honsinger, Newman, Bell and a few others.

It is of interest to know that "Old Uncle" William Trower and his wife came to Waynesville in 1837 on a mule, their only earthly effects, besides the mule, being a bag of clothing and an old rifle.

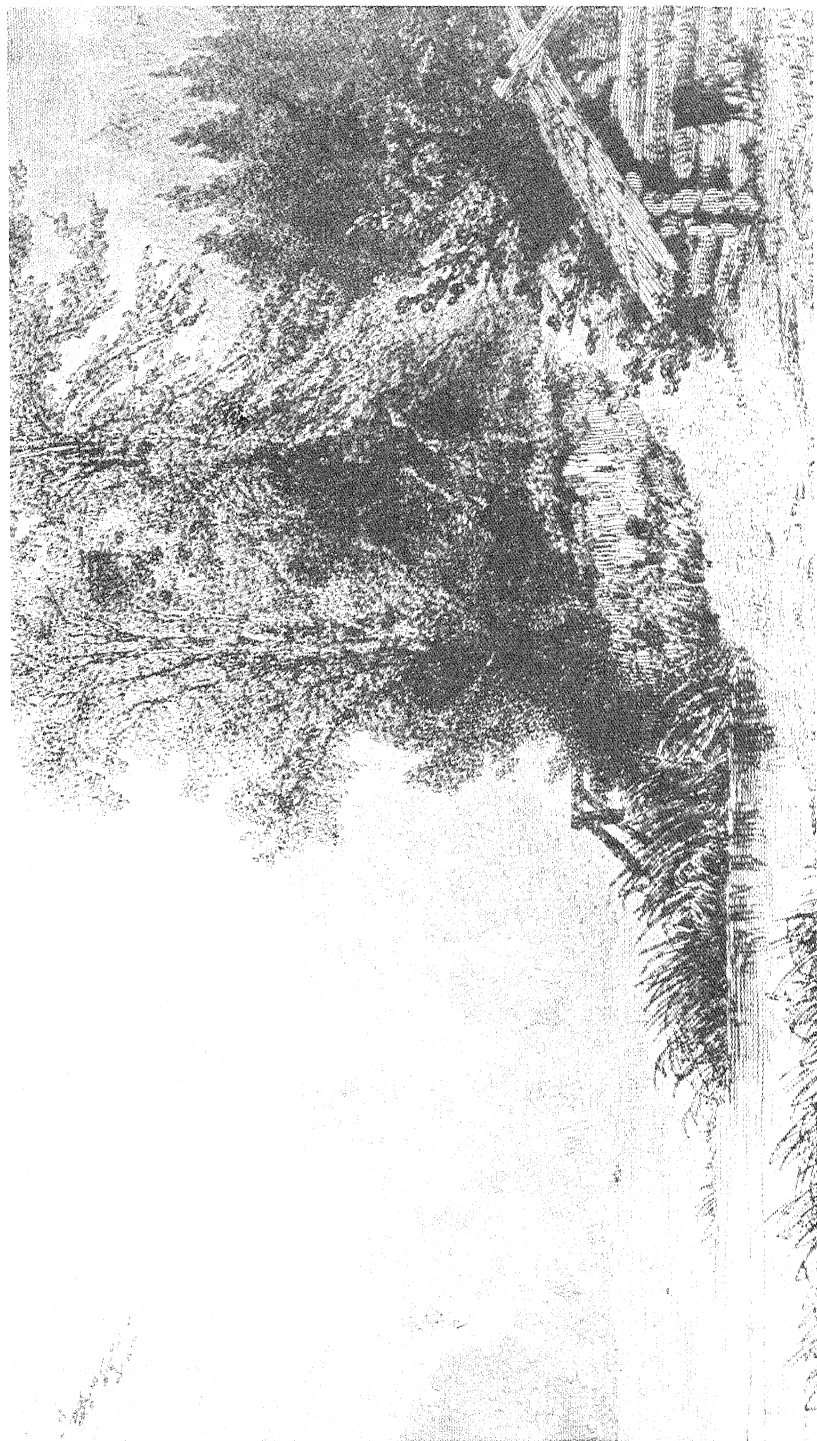
Pioneer Incidents.—These settlers were chiefly occupied in clearing and cultivating their little valley farms, and raising hogs and cattle. They hunted some, too, and dealt in furs and traded with the Indians. The numerous bee trees furnished honey for sugar; deer were as thick as hogs are now; it was about 1831 before they had even coarse flour; sage grass was very high on the bottoms; hunting, carding, spinning and weaving occupied men and women most at first; they did not have to work so hard as now; "it's now-a-days that people have the hardships," says that venerable old lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilley; oxen were used for heavy work; it was some time before horses were used otherwise than for riding and hunting; shovel-plows were all that was necessary to tickle the earth; shooting matches for beef or money were held; Mr. B. Vaughan tells of a novel (?) early way of earning money—fighting for stakes! "Log-rollin's, corn-shuck-in's and house raisings" were highly enjoyed by both old and young. There was abundance of fine deer, bear and turkey; elk, beaver, muskrats, foxes, wildcats, catamounts, panthers and wolves were found also. Venison, bear meat and turkey constituted their chief meat, together with their own domestic stock. Then as now the excellent water and grazing made stock raising the most extensive and profitable of all industries; in fact there was little else.

The squatter only camped long enough to (with the help of his willing neighbors) cut, shape and raise logs into a cabin; they were all glad to have a new neighbor; no one asked "who is my neighbor?" Any one within thirty or forty miles was a

neighbor. The "stills" gave a kind of cheer to log raisings; and the hewn, mudplastered, whitewashed cabin was the "residence" of those days. The hills furnished the stone fire-place, and for the chimney sticks and mud for the poorer, and stone for the more able; and how often when the cold nights began would the family, the cat and dog, draw near to the warm hearth inside, while on the warm chimney shoulder outside the fowls would roost! The spinning-wheel sat near when all was done; the gun hung on pegs out of the children's reach; fur hides were placed on some part of the house to cure; the boys lost their coon-skin caps; the girls admired their home-spun dress in some clear spring which furnished water for the family; the grandfather reached his cob or clay pipe down into the ashes below the blazing back log for a live coal; sometimes the doleful howl or scream of some animal startled them; supper steamed in a great kettle sitting on or hung over the coals in the fire-place; after that often the neighbors (ten or fifteen miles distant) would come in, and sometimes "the new preacher" would read the Bible and preach; and sometimes "it 'ud be uh spellin' school" with "Webster's spellin' book;" other times "thu young'uns 'ud have uh dancin' party," and walnuts, hickory-nuts, pop-corn, cider and apples would be set out; the "corn shuckin'" and "quiltin'" were not missed either. Sometimes the father or mother would have the girls and boys point out "a" and "round o" and "crooked s," and so learn to read in a spelling book or the Bible. The courier postman seldom brought letters, and still more rarely, newspapers.

A few items from an old merchant's day-book of 1853 may be of interest: Carol Matthews, "Dr. to 20 marbles;" Mr. Rose, "Dr. to 1 set fiddle strings;" Lewis Hamilton, "Dr. to 1 Kosuth hat;" Marion Moody, "Dr. to 3 plugs tobacco" and "10 sticks candy;" D—— B——, "Dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. whisky" (a frequent debit), and J. B. Youngblood, "Dr. to 1 bot. cologne water."

Bates' store at Waynesville, Moore's store at Stark's Ford, and later on J. Dotson's and Jesse A. Rayl's store at Waynesville, were the only ones outside of Bradford's and Wayman's. There were about five or six "stills" in the county. St. Louis was the nearest market before the war; Rolla was next until Arlington



AN EARLY HABITATION.

opened up about 1866; Crocker became a market upon the completion of the railway. Massey's Iron Works (Phelps County) was the first post-office; then J. Harrison became postmaster at Arlington; Waynesville was the first in the present county limits, and J. Bates or Harvey Woods was the first postmaster; they were partners. The mail route was the old trace to St. Louis. The only other road was the "old salt road," so named because William Moore hauled salt over it from Jefferson City to Stark's Ford, where he had a store before he moved to Waynesville, which was the leading business point.

After Pulaski was organized, in 1833, and before, there was considerable litigation before justices of the peace. One of the first justices, if not the first, was Midian F. Smith, about six miles south of Waynesville. The earliest commissions issued were in June and July, 1833. In Cullen Township, M. F. Smith, Jacob Newman and S. A. Blevens; in Tavern Township, Andrew Bilyew, Isaac Clark, John W. King and John M. Jones; in Wilson Township, John Carby and Joshua Sweeny; in Liberty Township, Labon Ivy, R. B. Harrison and Aaron Spann; in Osage Township, E. C. Moore; in Piney Township, Wilson Lenox and William Bradford; in Boone Township, Henry F. Ormsby, John McIlroy and Wilson A. Bell; in Gasconade Township, Robert Montgomery. In 1834 there was a Harmony Township, in which, it is thought, Daniel Fulbright was justice. The first marriage record is as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF PULASKI. }

I do hereby certify that I solemnized the bonds of marriage between Joseph Newberry and Atha Thomas, on the 23d day of May, 1833, agreeably to the statute made, and in that case provided for. Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of August, 1838.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, *Justice of the Peace.*

Truly recorded from the original as handed to me for record the 8th day of August, 1833.

R. B. HARRISON, *Clerk.*

The next marriage was that of William McDonald and "Abigil Clendenen," by "Isaac Clark, J. P.," and the next was by "Labon Ivy, J. P.," in July, when Joshua Sweeney and Elizabeth L. Hyatt were united in holy bonds. "Old Dr. Pryor Harrison" was the first white child born in the county.

Early Politics.—The first election record to be obtained is that held on the first Monday in August, 1834, at the house of James Taylor, in Cullen Township; the clerks were James Skaggs and Richard F. Blevans, and the judges were William Carmack, "Elisha ^{his}_{mark.} Christeson" and Josiah Turpin. The majority of senatorial votes were cast for John Dunklin; Robert Montgomery and William Cornelius each received nineteen votes for representative—a greater number than was received by any other of four or five candidates. The votes were as follows, with the spelling of the clerk retained: Robert Wegen, George Cavico, William Millen, Isac Ridle, John W. Moore, William Baker, Henry Stuart, Wilson Tilley, Thomas Turpin, Jesee Ridle, George W. Gilson, Daniel Fullbright, William Low, Jacob Albert, George Dull, Thomas Gibson, Eliga Christon (?), Terrell West, William Albert, Amos Dean, John Montgomery, Charles Finley, James Roberson, Adam Bradford, John Sullins, Jesee Shipley, Thomas Hase (?), William Roberson, William B. Hase (?), John Roberson, Lee Johnson, John W. Thomas, James West, Henry Banster, Jesee Fryen, Tindens Shipley, Samuel W. Demit, William Cornelius, James Jordan, John Gunter, Samuel Mcelroy, William Jordan, Nicholas Jordan, John Mcelroy, Alford M. Mcelroy, Green B. Williams, Jacob Ketcum, Lovel Dean, Henry W. Johnson, William Williams, Cyrus Colley, Emanuel Riddle, Seaton Ready, Mathias Baker, Elias Williams, Robert Snotgrass (?), Charles Stuart, Thomas Hightour, Stephen A. Blevens, James Bates, James A. Bates, Midian F. Smith, F. Mcelroy, John Woods, William Clifton, Josiah Turpin, William Carmack, Elisha Christteson, Richard F. Blevens, James Skaggs. The first voting remembered by Mr. E. J. Christeson required but two precincts within the present limits of Pulaski—Waynesville and at Williams' near the site of Richland.

Land Entries.—The following is a list of land entries before 1840: Washington Smith, in Section 6, Township 34, Range 10, October 15, 1833; Washington Himes, in Section 6, Township 34, Range 10, October 15, 1833; H. Stewart, in Section 20, Township 35, Range 10, January 6, 1834; "Rowley Williams" (probably Rola), in Section 3, Township 34, Range 12, October 16, 1835; James Bates, in Section 7, Township 36, Range 10, August

7, 1839; John Davidson, in Section 7, Township 36, Range 10, August 21, 1837; Walter Durham, in Section 2, Township 34, Range 13, September 9, 1837; Richard Matthews, in Section 30, Township 35, Range 10, November 14, 1837; Alex. McCourtney, in Section 5, Township 34, Range 10, August 1, 1838; W. R. McCourtney, in Section 5, Township 34, Range 10, January 20, 1837; Andrew Hamilton, in Section 6, Township 34, Range 10, August 1, 1838.

Subsequent History.—It must be remembered that in 1840, when the population of Pulaski County was 6,529, Laclede County was included. After 1840 there was an occasional settler on the uplands, but the settlement continued to be sparse up to war times, and centered more or less toward Waynesville, as the only town in the county. The "California House" has been a noted inn ever since the fifties, when it was named by its owner, an ex-gold hunter of the Pacific coast. The ravages of the war almost depopulated the county of men, and women and children were all that were left, almost, in Waynesville, except the located Federal soldiers. Nearly all the stock, too, and provisions were used up, so that the closing years of the sixties were years of recuperation from the losses of war. This was more easily possible for Pulaski than some counties, for very few of her soldiers were killed, scarcely any out of about 400 who were more or less engaged in the struggle, except those in the Thirty-second Missouri. Immigration was more rapid, too, than before the war, and more settlement was made on the uplands. The completion of the railway into the county, in 1867, increased immigration remarkably, and developed the county more by giving a better outlet to its products, and giving it better access to the improvements of the outside world. Then for the first time sprang up other towns than Waynesville along the railway, and almost simultaneously, too. The growth was then gradual, but sure, until in 1880 the population reached 7,200, and in 1888 it is estimated at 10,000. While the Waynesville region still remains the center of the wealth of the county, and its business is still good, the greater activity in business is, of course, located about the railway—the greater town being Richland.

ORGANIZATION.

County Formation.—Pulaski County, of course, went through all the experiences and changes of Missouri, as a whole, up to the time of the territorial organization in 1812, when it was a part of St. Louis County. It so continued, it is thought, up to the time of the organization of Gasconade County, in 1820, at the first Assembly. A Pulaski County was organized December 15, 1818, at the same session that Cooper, Pike, Montgomery and other counties were organized, but that county seems neither to have lasted long nor to have included any part of the present Pulaski territory. The State constitutional convention of 1820 had no representation from any county called Pulaski. In 1820 Gasconade County was formed, and, no doubt, included the present territory of Pulaski, although the multiplicity of changes made in these counties makes such a statement have a bare tint of uncertainty. Certain it is that in 1828 not only Pulaski, but Phelps, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Camden, Texas, Wright and others, or portions of them, were parts of Gasconade, whose county seat was Mount Sterling. On January 23, 1829, Crawford County was cut off from Gasconade, and included a goodly portion of the above mentioned territory. Its capital was at the mouth of Little Piney, and courts were held in the house of James Harrison. It was in 1833 that there was passed "An act to organize the county of Pulaski," which declared as follows:

1. All that portion of territory within the county of Crawford lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 30, in Range 9 west; thence due north with the range line between Ranges 8 and 9 west; until it intersects the township line between Townships 33 and 34 north; thence northwardly with the dividing ridge between the waters of Big Piney and the waters of Little Piney to the Gasconade River; thence down the Gasconade River to the middle of Range 10 west; thence due north through the middle of Range 10 west to the Gasconade County line; thence due west with the Gasconade County line to the Osage River; thence up the Osage River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Niangua River; thence up the Niangua River to the Big Spring; thence due south to the southwestern boundary of Crawford County, as now established; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of Gasconade and Current Rivers to the beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a separate and distinct county, to be known and called by the name Pulaski County.

(2. * * * *). 3. The courts to be holden in the said county shall be held at the house of Jesse Boileau, in said county, until the tribunal transacting county business shall fix on a temporary seat of justice for said county.

This act is to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof. January 19, 1883.

By this the county included parts of Dallas, Webster, Texas, Phelps, Maries, Miller, Camden and all of the present Pulaski, Laclede and Wright. There have been many additions to and subtractions from this territory from time to time, until Pulaski took its present limits at the cutting off of Phelps, on November 13, 1857, except Pleasant Wayman's farm, which was cut off in 1859, and left the county with its present limits.

Pulaski County was named in honor of Count Pulaski, the Polish patriot.

County Court.—The first meeting of the county court, at the residence of Jesse Boileau, decided on the house of Green B. Williams, on Bear Creek, as county seat until otherwise provided for. In 1835 it was moved to the house of James A. Bates, on Roubidoux Creek, the present site of Waynesville. It was soon after changed to the home of William Moore, the site of J. J. Clark's house, and it is while this house was used, in 1838, that records of proceedings were made, which are the first records obtainable. Probate and county business were both kept in the same record, and the first day's proceedings are as follows:

Friday morning, November 23, 1838, court met pursuant to adjournment. Present: the Hon. William Bell and Cyrus Colley, judges of our said courts, and Bland H. Ballard, sheriff, and E. Swink, clerk of our said county court.

And amongst other proceedings were the following, to-wit:

Then on this day came E. Swink, clerk of this court, and filed an account against the county of Pulaski for \$95.37, and after being fully understood by the court the same was allowed, and ordered that a warrant be drawn for the same.

On motion the court allows E. Swink an account vs. the State of Missouri for \$30 for making State tax books, and ordered that the order be certified to the auditor of public accounts for payment.

Then came E. Swink, clerk of the court, and filed an account of merchants' and grocers' licenses sold by him from the 21st day of May, 1838, to the 23d day of November, 1838, which shows nine grocers' licenses and eight merchants' licenses. State license thereon is \$125, and county tax \$250, making in all \$375; and the sum of \$125, and the further sum of \$90 on a previous settlement, making the sum of \$215 being paid to the collector of revenue of the county of Pulaski in open court by the said clerk; he is therefore released.

And the said E. Swink, clerk, paid here to the court \$40 in wolf scalps, and the sum of \$210 in county warrants, making in all \$250, being in full of all tax collected by him on licenses up to this settlement.

Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

CYRUS COLLEY, *President.*

Townships.—It has been seen elsewhere that the county had been organized into the following townships in 1833: Cullen, which was named after the companion of old Joseph Roubidoux, an old trapper and explorer, related to the Chouteaus of St. Louis fame; Tavern, the origin of whose name is unknown; Wilson, Liberty, Osage, Piney and Gasconade, which took names from those streams; and Boone, well known. Harmony Township was probably organized in 1834.

County Seat.—The first record of an election order, obtainable, is that for Harmony, Boone and Cullen Townships for August, 1840. In 1839 Isaac N. Davis, John B. Harrison and Jacob Wassum were appointed to procure a site and plans for a court-house "as near the (then) present site" as possible. Peter Smith obtained ferry privileges across the Gasconade. William Moore granted an acre "situated upon the hill south of the (then) court-house, and designated by stake drove down in sinter of said lot or acre of ground." In August, 1840, the court-house was accepted; it was a hewn log building of two stories, with a single glass window, the upper story being used for a clerk's office. The people came and camped out for two weeks to build the jail. The township line between Osage and Gasconade was defined that year, and in May Miller Township was organized. In 1842, when John Leek was assessor, the receipts were \$836.55, and the expenditures \$1,684.98; the canal and road fund was \$3,462.89, and its expenditures \$1,658.08, while the school fund was \$945.-42½. In 1842 M. F. Smith was presiding judge, and the first action of indenture was the binding of the boy Richard Skaggs to Josiah Christeson. John McElroy, of Wright County, R. Robertson, of Osage County, and Jacob Duvalt, of Crawford County, were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat permanently, but it was not done. In 1843 it was "ordered by the court that William Moore be permitted to take off the house, fence and apple-trees off the lot which fell into the donation that said Moore donated to the county of Pulaski, provided that he moves them off before the commissioner of said county seat makes a sale of the lots." This was done because there was passed on February 24, 1843, "An act to locate the county seat of Pulaski County," which made James E. Mills, of Osage County,

William Montgomery, of Niangua County, and Thomas J. Marshall, of Miller County, commissioners, who were to meet at Waynesville, on the first Monday in May, 1843, to locate it permanently. These things were made necessary on account of the numerous additions and subtractions to the territory of the county. They located it at Waynesville, and Allen Hamor was given the contract to build the court-house in the present square; it was to be 40x28 feet and 22 feet high, with three rooms, two halls, and two outside doors on the first floor, and was to be finished "in fashionable stile."

A year later William Carmack was to build the jail.

Early Officials and Official Acts.—The first mention of action in regard to slaves was the act to authorize the widow of James Harrison "to keep slaves" not provided for in her husband's will. In 1844 William Matthews and M. F. Smith both served as presiding judge. In 1847 Solomon Hawkins and E. J. Christeson served, the latter continuing for some time. W. H. Clary was clerk in 1847. In 1849 William Carmack and Andy Anderson were sheriff and clerk, respectively. There seems to have been a reorganization of townships of which no record is obtainable, for in 1850 the townships were Johnson, Skaggs, Providence, Union, Miller, Liberty, Roubidoux and Piney. V. B. Hill, Thomas Gresham, A. L. Morrow, L. F. Wright, J. G. Burnet, R. C. Miller, Israel Willoughby, J. M. Baker and Pleasant Wayman were appointed to take the school enumeration of these respective townships. During this year \$2,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the navigation of the Gasconade River. Six hundred persons were on the assessor's list that year. The first license for a "dram-shop" was given in 1852 to A. Bryant. In 1853 I. Lawson was presiding judge, William McDonald, clerk, and V. B. Hill, sheriff. W. C. York presided in 1855, and John Leek was sheriff, the clerk being retained. Mr. McDonald, by an order of the court, was made agent for the care of the court-house, it being ordered that he "shall set the doors open wide for the exercise of religious worship, at any time when there are no legal proceedings in progress in said house, to all denominations who believe in the doctrines set forth in the holy scriptures," etc., but "a ball or dancing party, or exhibitory show,

* * shall pay * * \$2.50 in advance * * .” The next presiding judge was John B. Ellis, and in 1858 C. C. McMillan served, with H. W. Stuart as sheriff, and the same clerk continued. In 1859 Union Township was divided to organize Tavern (No. 2); also an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for a jail, which was completed in 1866. David Johnson presided early in 1862, and Hugh McCain succeeded him; in 1864 Samuel Hamilton followed, and in 1865, Alfred Pickering. During these years the sum of \$150 was stolen by bushwackers or guards from the public funds in the hands of C. C. McMillan. No assessments were made during 1864 and 1865. G. W. Colley was sheriff and J. B. Wicker clerk in 1866. All Federal soldiers were released from poll tax for that year by a court order. In 1867 J. A. Rayl presided, and Alfred Pickering in 1869. During this year S. W. Tyree was made county superintendent of schools. The total funds on hand in June, 1869, were \$3,184.85.

Townships Re-organized.—On December 21, 1869, the court re-organized the townships as follows: *Union*, embraced within lines “commencing at the northeast corner of Pulaski County; thence west with said county line to the range line dividing 11 and 12; thence south with said range line to the township line dividing 36 and 37; thence east with said township line to the eastern boundary of the county; thence to place of beginning.” *Tavern* was bounded by lines “commencing at the northwest corner of Union Township; thence west with the northern boundary line of Pulaski County to the northwest corner of said county; thence south with the west boundary line of the county to the middle of Township 37; thence due east to range line between 12 and 13; thence south with the range line dividing 36 and 37; thence due east to range line dividing 11 and 12; thence north to place of beginning.” *Cullen’s* lines: “Commencing at eastern boundary line of Pulaski County on the line dividing 36 and 37; thence west with said line to the range line dividing 12 and 13; thence due south to the township line dividing 35 and 36; thence due east to the Pulaski County line; thence north with said county line to place of beginning.” *Liberty*: “Commencing with range line dividing 12 and 13, in the middle of Township 37; thence due west to the western boundary of Pulaski

County; thence due south to the southwest corner of Pulaski County; thence running with the boundary line to the range line dividing 12 and 13; thence north to the place of beginning." *Roubidoux*: "Commencing at the middle of Range 11, on the township line dividing 35 and 36, running west with the said township line to the range line dividing 12 and 13; thence south to the southern boundary line; thence with said line to the middle of Range 11; thence north to the place of beginning;" and *Piney's* lines were: "Commencing on the township line dividing 35 and 36, on the eastern boundary of Pulaski County; thence west with said township line to the middle of Range 11; thence south to the southern boundary of Pulaski County; thence east to the southeast corner of Pulaski County; thence north to the place of beginning." In 1871 there were eighteen road districts. In 1872 the above townships were modified somewhat on account of changes of population caused by the 'Frisco Railway. The Humboldt polls were removed to Crocker.

Later Court Records.—Previous to 1869 the work of the county was chiefly road and probate business.

The following record explains itself:

WHEREAS, At the April term, 1872, of the Pulaski Circuit Court, Elijah Perry, judge of said court, caused to be entered on record an order condemning the court-house of Pulaski County as being in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, and beyond repairs and no longer safe as a place for holding court. * *

It is therefore ordered that the two thousand dollar appropriation by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved April 1, 1872, for damages to the court-house of Pulaski County during and by reason of the late war, be and the same * * (be used for) building a court-house on the public square in the town of Waynesville. * *

Also \$6,000 in bonds were issued, "not to be sold for less than eighty-five cents." Bonds 1 to 10 were \$100 and 11 to 15 were \$1,000; all were payable at various times before January 2, 1880, and bore 10 per cent interest. These were the only bonds ever issued by the county. W. C. Kerr was to be, and was, the superintendent of construction, and the dimensions of the structure were 60x40 feet, and 22 feet high, and the walls were to be of brick, the whole to cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000. The west foundation of this (present) court-house was placed on the east wall of the old one. In 1873 \$1,500 more was appropri-

ated. The temporary court room was on "Lot No. 1, Block 8, town of Waynesville." Attempts to move the county seat to Crocker and Richland have been made, but both were failures, the Richland movement, however, coming the nearest to success. In 1873 A. J. Ervin, M. W. Gustin, *et al.*, secured the incorporation of Richland. J. S. Rook presided in 1873. During this year the valuation of Atlantic & Pacific Railway property within Pulaski limits was \$435,194.08. S. J. Bostrick was county superintendent of schools. In 1874 Tavern and Union township line was changed. The only record of a county judge's death occurs in the books of this year; the deceased judge was Samuel Hamilton. The probate judges of the county have been C. C. McMillan and George Gan.

County Court since 1875.—In 1875 W. H. Murphy was presiding justice. There were thirty-eight school districts in 1876 to which the State fund was distributed, the highest amount received by any district being \$56.70 and the lowest \$15.10. The total expenditures of the county during this year were \$4,837.35; receipts, \$5,558.77; and balance on hand, \$213.37. At the beginning of 1877 J. W. Robinson became presiding judge. The town of Iron Summit (now Hancock) was incorporated at the petition of A. J. Moore, R. D. Rhea, W. F. Burks, J. S. Rhea, T. A. Murphy, P. F. Murphy, F. R. Fancher, W. Woods, W. P. Skaggs, J. M. Root, F. W. Murphy and H. M. Hancock. In 1878 W. H. Murphy, A. H. Franklin, C. F. Walter, J. Smith, W. R. Wilson, *et al.*, secured the incorporation of Dixon, but this act was reversed afterward by the circuit court. In 1883 Wilson L. Tilley was president of the county court, and in 1887 the present incumbent, W. T. Wright, assumed official duties. In August of that year, on a local option vote, it was carried by ten votes. Among the school districts that have issued bonds are the Dixon District (\$1,500), the Decker (\$500), the Elder (\$500), the Bradford (\$500) and the Waynesville District (\$1,200). The county has never been obliged to aid railways, a fact chiefly due to the management of John B. Ellis.

RAILROAD, SOCIETIES, ETC.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.—The present railway ("The 'Frisco") is the only one ever finished through Pulaski County. The road was surveyed through under the old South Pacific *regime* in 1861, and in 1866 bore the name Atlantic & Pacific. The first route was through the south central part of the county, and much work was done in tunnels and grading, but in the financial embarrassment of the corporation at the close of the war, it being the first railway demolished by the Confederates, they surveyed a less expensive route by following the high ridge as at present. The Frisco valuation within the county in 1877 was \$180,324.36, and the Western Union Telegraph, \$2,259.75.

Societies.—The county has never had any agricultural or medical societies. The Grange movement assumed some proportions for a time. It began to grow in this locality about 1872 or 1873, and by 1875 there were eight granges in operation in the county, and a county grange was organized. R. C. McCurdy was Master in 1875. Among those most active in the order were A. J. Colley, M. W. Wright (their lecturer), John Vinyard, W. L. Bradford, William Wheeler, John Rhea and others. It never reached larger proportions, and by reason of some attempts to use it politically it died out about 1884 or 1885. A. J. Colley is probably the only Granger in the county. The influence of the order in rural finances and social life was considerable.

In 1880 the County Immigration Society was organized, according to act of the General Assembly, by W. T. Wright, at Waynesville, and Capt. G. Luthy was made its president. Mr. Wright was the only delegate to the State society ever chosen, as the society lasted but about a year. Although of short duration, it created some good influences; politics was probably the chief cause of its downfall.

The Agricultural Wheel began in the county with the organization of the first one at Hopewell School-house in January, 1888, and the first county wheel was formed in May, at the Bloodland School-house. In July there were represented at the meeting at Waynesville thirty-five Wheels, with a membership of 840 persons. The interest in this movement seemed to be spontaneous and simultaneous. At a meeting in September,

when there were forty-five Wheels, with 928 members, the officers were as follows: President, W. W. McDonald; secretary, W. T. Wright; lecturer, J. T. Campbell; chaplain, A. M. Craft; first sentinel, Theodore Paget; conductor, George Cook, and treasurer, T. R. Cox. W. T. Wright was the delegate to the State Wheel. At the last meeting of the County Wheel \$145 was on hand, one central store in operation (at Richland) and two local stores (at Dixon and Crocker).

Roads.—At present the chief county roads are the old "Wire Road," and the Union Road; other county roads are made from towns to some populous settlements whose trade is desired. There are no county bridges; two ferries are on the Gasconade, and twenty-nine fords, with fifteen fords on Big Piney Creek

Poor Farm.—The county poor farm was purchased in 1876; it lies two miles south of Waynesville. The superintendents have been John Robinson, A. G. Cook (four years), John J. York, Sr. (six years), and Samuel Carson assumed control in March, 1886. There are about 100 acres under cultivation, the cost of which was \$2,250. Of four male and eight female inmates, two are unsound in mind. The buildings are log and frame, but are in a somewhat inferior condition.

JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Official.—Pulaski County is in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, of which Hon. Charles C. Bland, of Rolla, is judge. In 1881 the probate judge was C. C. McMillan; the presiding judge, J. W. Robinson; the district judges, J. B. Ellis and M. W. Wright; sheriff and collector, H. S. Roberts; circuit and county clerk, J. J. Clark; prosecuting attorney, J. A. Bradshaw; coroner, J. R. Burchard; recorder, John J. Clark; assessor, W. P. Trower; public administrator, J. W. Harrison; treasurer, George W. Colley; surveyor, M. O. Mitchell, and school commissioner, W. M. Barr. The representative was A. L. McGregor. The presidential and congressional vote of 1880 was as follows: For Hancock: Waynesville, 134; Lost Hill, 29; Dixon, 147; Hancock, 69; Miller's Mill, 50; Crocker, 101; Richland, 147; Bellfonte, 43, and Dundas, 54; total, 772. For Garfield: Waynesville, 21;

Lost Hill, 24; Dixon, 96; Hancock, 25; Miller's Mill, 18; Crocker, 118; Richland, 100; Bellfonte, 35, and Dundas, 25; total, 462. For Weaver: Waynesville, 1; Richland, 8; Bellfonte, 1, and Dundas 9; total, 19. For Bland: Waynesville, 133; Lost Hill, 29; Dixon, 147; Hancock, 70; Miller's Mill, 49; Crocker, 102; Richland, 153; Bellfonte, 41, and Dundas, 47; total, 771. For Palmer: Waynesville, 23; Lost Hill, 24; Dixon, 94; Hancock, 22; Millers' Mill, 20; Crocker, 105; Richland, 95; Bellfonte, 36, and Dundas, 43; total, 462. For governor: Crittenden (Dem.), 770; Dyer (Rep.), 466; Brown (Greenback), 19. (The population of the county was then 7,250, against 4,714 in 1870.)

In 1883 the probate judge was George Gan; presiding judge, W. L. Tilley; district judges, D. A. Claiborn and H. M. Cowan; sheriff, W. L. Bradford; collector, W. P. Skaggs; circuit clerk, J. J. Clark; county clerk, E. G. Williams; prosecuting attorney, C. H. Davis, and coroner, W. C. Black. The present official directory of the county is as follows: Circuit judge, C. C. Bland; representative, H. E. Warren; county clerk, E. G. Williams; circuit clerk, H. E. Rollins; sheriff, W. W. Hobbs; collector, W. L. Bradford; prosecuting attorney, C. H. Davis; probate judge, George Gan; treasurer, J. B. Christeson; assessor, J. W. Hicks, and county judges, W. T. Wright, presiding; J. E. Gray and J. Smith.

The county is in the Eleventh Congressional and in the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

Pulaski County was not represented in the constitutional conventions of 1820 or 1845. Its representative in the convention of 1861 was Judge V. B. Hill.* It had no delegate to the convention of 1865, nor to that of 1875.

Among her representatives have been Robert Montgomery, John S. Burnett, Bland N. Ballard, Lewis Kiddy, Dr. Henderson, Dr. W. A. Dodge, Allen Hamer, V. B. Hill (two terms), John B. Ellis (several terms), Solomon Bartlett, G. W. Colley, D. E. Davis, T. J. Montgomery, Dr. A. L. McGregor, Dr. W. R. Wilson, J. B. Rackliff, H. E. Warren and John O. Morrison. The county has furnished but one senator—Allen Hamer.

The financial condition of the county in April, 1888, was:

*In June, 1863, Price, Marmaduke, Hill, Crawford, Wright and Turner were expelled.

Cash on hand April, 1886, \$4,368.18; total receipts, \$6,884.50; total expenditures, \$7,615.22; balance on hand, \$3,637.46.

The continuous list of presidential votes of the county, found elsewhere in this volume, will illustrate the political history of the county more accurately than words could do. In 1884 the vote was: Cleveland, 948; Blaine, 615, and St. John, 8. In 1888: Cleveland, 1,048; Harrison, 666, and Streeter, 59. The officers of the two central committees were: Chairman, L. Tice; secretary, J. H. Ross (Democratic), of Waynesville, and chairman, H. M. Cowan; secretary, James M. Farrar (Republican), of Richland.

The courts of all counties of a circuit are very similar in the character of their practice, for generally the same attorneys practice in each county. The following roll of members of the bar, attorneys and counselors at law practicing in the Pulaski Circuit Court may be of interest: John S. Phelps, Robert W. Crawford, 1837; David Sterigere, 1835; Charles G. Yaney, L. Hendrick, B. F. Robinson, W. McCord, J. S. Waddill, W. V. N. Bay, G. W. Miller, W. H. Otter, George Dixon, B. M. Lisle, C. H. Allen, B. A. Major, J. Hardy, E. H. Horrell, 1841; E. H. Gibson, P. Overton Minor, 1842; Cyrus Stark, Charles A. David, 1843; M. M. Parsons, D. M. Leet, 1845; L. A. Boone, A. Emory, John H. Jennings, G. J. Wyatt, T. M. Johns, D. B. Rigdon, 1848; A. M. F. Hudson, B. L. Hendrick, P. H. Edwards, 1852, W. C. Price and J. R. Woodside.

Circuit Court Proceedings.—The first Pulaski Circuit Court began as follows:

State of Missouri, to wit:

Be it remembered that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved on the 9th day of February, 1833, the county of Pulaski was attached to the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved on the 26th day of January, 1833, entitled, "An act to organize the County of Pulaski," the place of holding the court of said county was fixed at the house of Jesse Boileau, in the same county, until the tribunal transacting county business should fix on a temporary seat of justice for said county. And in pursuance of an order of the county court, made on the 4th day of March, 1833, the place of holding court was fixed at the house of Green B. Williams, in said county, until otherwise provided. And the time of holding court for said county being fixed by an act of the Legislature, approved the 12th day of February, 1833. On this 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three, being the first Thursday after the first Mon-

day of said month of August, at the house of said Green B. Williams, in the county of Pulaski, personally came the Honorable Charles H. Allen, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and took his seat, and having caused proclamation to be made in due form of law, constituted a circuit court in the said county of Pulaski.

The commission of the said judge and the evidence of his qualification to office were ordered to be recorded in the records of the court, and are in the following words and figures, to wit: [An order in following which the clerk was derelict, for it does not appear.]

Here followed the appointment of Robert B. Harrison as clerk and recorder, and James Campbell, having been elected in August, 1832, for sheriff, gave bonds of \$5,000 through D. Fulbright, J. O. Gillespy, Robert Montgomery, G. B. Williams and Alfred Givens. Thomas J. Givens was the first prosecuting attorney for the circuit, and the first grand jurors secured were Joshua A. Burckhart, foreman, Edward C. Moore, William Bradford, Labon Ivey, Wilson Lenox, Joshua Sweeney, Henry W. Johnson, Daniel Fullbright, Charles O'Neal, William P. Wisdom, Alfred Givens, Elias Williams, Jacob Newman, Meshack Hyatt, Amon Pyburn, Samuel McElroy, Isaac Clark, Nicholas Owensby, Andrew Bilgew, Felix G. Bradley, William Gillespy, John Hillhouse and William Malone. Joseph D. Willey "came not." The grand jury went out in a cleared place in a clump of bushes near Mr. Williams' house, on Bear Creek, and it might be mentioned that this house was still standing in 1885. R. C. McCollough owns the place, and his house is constructed of some of the logs taken from the old court-house. After the first case was tried, an appeal from a justice court, the plaintiff, G. M. Himes, having been the defendant against Reuben Sullens, in which the court reversed the justice's decision and gave Mr. Himes \$41 and costs, to be recovered from Mr. Sullens, the grand jury presented the first indictment; it was against Benjamin Jones for larceny. His case was continued. One was also presented against Archibald McDonald "for maiming" William Black.

Court then adjourned until court in course the 8th day of August, 1833.

So ended the first day.

The first case of assault was against William Steen (December, 1833). The first case of perjury was against James Robin-

son, who was acquitted. The first case of adultery was against Samuel Halcomb, who was found guilty as charged, and "fined six and one-fourth cents" and given five minutes imprisonment. Against A. McCartney was brought the first case of trespass. Technical cases, like *trover* and *assumpsit*, were frequent. Archibald McDonald managed to receive the first indictment for shooting with intent to kill, and was fined and committed to the county jail for "one minute." The first case of stabbing with intent to kill was against John Armstrong, who was fined and given "one hour." The first slander case was against Daniel Brumby; a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Temple Cooper was the first victim of a debt action, and Alexander Miller was the first to have "the strong arm of the law" embrace him for committing rape. The case of J. D. Watkins against J. A. Burckhart was the first one taken to the supreme court; this was in 1834. In 1835 the Hon. W. Scott became judge, and T. B. Myers was sheriff. Early in December, 1835, it was "ordered that a special adjourned session of the court, in continuance of the regular term, be held at the house of James A. Bates, on the Rubedoux Creek, the place selected for holding court for the county of Pulaski, to commence on the twenty-second day of December," in 1835. This was the removal to Waynesville, where Mr. Bates was the first merchant. A case of gaming, the first the grand jury happened to discover, against Terrel West and John Thomas, was ended by a verdict of "not guilty." In 1837 Hon. Foster P. Wright became judge, with Messrs Swink and Ballard as clerk and sheriff, respectively. David Sterigere was circuit attorney. The first record that uses the name "Waynesville" is that of March, 1837. Littleberry Hendrick was made prosecutor in 1838. The first case of burglary was brought against Joseph Desmukes in 1839, and resulted in his acquittal. The first case of bigamy was one of the most pathetic cases on the records. It was, it seems, a case of ignorance; old Richard Skaggs and his wife had separated, and as years went by the old man, who was generally respected, concluded to get married again, and seemed ignorant that something else besides separation was necessary to release him from his former wife. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months in the county

jail and fined \$250. A young man, V. B. Hill, now venerable, was standing in the blacksmith shop while the handcuffs were being riveted on the trembling wrists of the decrepit old man. "Ignorance of the law is no excuse." John and Elizabeth Drury followed this case with an action for the first divorce in Pulaski County.

The first murder case was against William Grizzett (or Grizzell, as some give it), in 1839. A Mr. Rafferty (?) and the defendant were residents of what is now Camden County, when some family trouble led the defendant to lay in wait for his victim while on the way to mill, and he shot him. The results of the verdict are not obtainable. "The code of honor" furnished during that year the first case "for challenging to fight a duel;" this defendant, James Hays, was found "not guilty." The first riot case was against John and James Watson, Susan Woodall *et al.* John Costly furnished the first forgery case, in 1841. During this year Judge C. H. Allen began again. The same clerk was continued, while the sheriff was Robert Wood. In 1845 I. W. Sumner was convicted of the shooting of an old man named Hornsinger (in present Laclede territory), but his sentence was commuted to imprisonment. He was pardoned soon after. He was defended by E. H. Horrell, an attorney who himself was, in 1848, the chief character in the most prominent murder case ever enacted within the county. Mr. Horrell was one of the best attorneys the county ever had, and was a man of high standing in the Waynesville community. A Dr. Dellinger was another prominent citizen of the place, whose remarks had been construed into reflection on the family honor of the attorney; this led to Mr. Horrell's concealing himself in a house near the public square and firing through a crack at Dr. Dellinger as he rode by on horseback. The case created wide-spread interest; Mr. Horrell was acquitted.

In 1846 Hon. Daniel M. Leet was made judge, and P. O. Minor circuit attorney, with R. A. Hardin and John Kelly as clerk and sheriff, respectively. In 1847 Nancy Bowles was the first woman indicted for murder, and the following year occurred the first cases of bribery and arson, the former against John Jones, who was fined *one cent* and costs, and the latter against Richard

Cox. During the latter year, too, happened the first case "for disturbing public worship;" it was against John Roberson. The first penitentiary commitment was made in 1853; Joseph Jones was sentenced two years for horse stealing.

The year 1853 furnished another case of murder; there was no execution, however, for as in all other cases in the county something occurred to make it fall short of the gallows. C. H. Sutherland, in a personal trouble with Joseph Newberry, his cousin, killed him, and was placed in jail, from which he escaped and found his way to Texas, where he lately died.

W. W. McDonald succeeded R. A. Hardin as clerk in 1855, and John Leek followed John Kelly in the sheriff's duties, and he, in turn, was succeeded in 1856 by John S. King. Some new attorneys began practice, too, among whom were Robert Hudgens, Buel T. Root, Theodore T. Taylor, W. W. McDonald, John H. Tyree, and later on Allen Hamer, J. C. S. Colley and J. H. Williams. Hon. P. H. Edwards, succeeded by Hon. J. H. McBride, were the judges of 1859, and E. Y. Mitchell was circuit attorney. The clerk was retained, but the sheriff became H. W. Stuart. In 1862 Hon. J. S. Waddill was made judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, and H. C. Warmoth became circuit attorney. Hon. W. G. Pomeroy succeeded Judge Waddill the same year, and C. C. McMillan and James Carson became clerk and sheriff, respectively. During the year John Duckworth had some trouble with an old bachelor named Tilley; the trouble led Duckworth to decoy Tilley out of his house and shoot him, after which he escaped, and no trial could be completed. Judge Waddill served in 1864, but was followed by Hon. J. H. Boyd. D. B. Colley was clerk and G. W. Colley, sheriff. Judge Aaron Von Wormer succeeded Judge Boyd in 1866, and J. B. Wicker took the clerkship and E. Perry became circuit attorney. The records of 1866 say that in the first case of naturalization Joseph Feibleman was made an "American Citizen!" The most numerous cases of that year were for relief from disability. In 1867 John Gurtin was given two years for grand larceny. Two years later the court officers were Judge Elijah Perry, Circuit Attorney Alf. Harris, Sheriff J. M. Rollins and Clerk D. B. Colley. During the same year John H. Campbell received a sentence of five years for forgery.

In 1869 the South Pacific Railway had a great many small cases of slight import. In 1870 William Elder was sentenced two years for grand larceny. The attorneys resident in 1871 were S. J. Bostrick, W. H. Murphy, L. S. Wright, J. A. Bradshaw, J. L. Johnson, J. B. Harrison, J. W. Stewart, J. B. Rackliff and Thomas G. Kerr. In 1871 Arthur Bryan received four years for grand larceny, and in 1875 was given five years for the same kind of crime. Peter Murphy was given two years, also. The first case of Sunday labor came up in 1872, and the guilty man was fined one cent; William Rollins was circuit attorney. Judge V. B. Hill came to the bench in 1875, and E. G. Williams was clerk and L. R. Bates was sheriff. Lewis Doyle's forgery committed him for two years under Judge Hill. The James Maxey murder case of 1872 created some interest; he killed a man named Samuel White in a trouble growing out of the latter's taking up a stray mule. A change of venue was taken to Miller County. Cases of levity very seldom ruffle the grave proceedings of legal tribunals, but the centennial year's docket of the Pulaski Circuit Court was profusely sprinkled with prominent names "for playing croquet on Sunday," and in one case even a change of venue was taken! In 1877 W. Light and Elisha McGee each received sentences to the penitentiary. A case of great interest occurred in 1878; it was a case of murder against some Richland men, Gibson, Long, Greenstreet, *et al.*, who were accused of wrecking a passenger train near what is now Swedeborg, in which three men were killed; there were pistol-shots and other evidence to show that the wrecking might have been done for robbery, but there was not sufficient proof of the complicity of these men to warrant anything less than acquittal. The public feeling at the time was very strong. In 1879 a peculiar case occurred. Franklin A. Spencer killed his step-father-in-law, an inoffensive old man, and was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment; by a petition, however, he was pardoned. During 1879 three resident attorneys were enrolled: D. Somson, C. Miller and H. Barker. In 1883 Ed. Twiggs was given three years for grand larceny, and A. H. Misner two years for the forgery of a school order. In 1884 the present judge, Hon. C. C. Bland; present prosecuting attorney,

C. H. Davis, Sheriff W. L. Bradford and Clerk J. J. Clark assumed official duties. Since then there have been four penitentiary convictions of men, an acquitted case of murder, and a fourth degree murder sentence against a woman for killing an illegitimate child.

Roll of Attorneys.—The resident members of the bar of Pulaski County have not been many or of long residence. It is uncertain who was the first resident lawyer, but the first prominent one was E. H. Horrell, who came some time in "the forties." He was from Cape Girardeau County, and about 1850 removed to Texas. He was a lawyer of fair education and ability, and easily won popularity. As a speaker and jury lawyer he was excellent, and few of his successors have surpassed him in the accuracy of his papers. He was habitually successful. In politics he evinced no activity.

Stephen G. Angney came from Philadelphia some time in "the forties," and remained three or four years. He was a very scholarly and somewhat timid man, as well educated as any member of the Pulaski bar. No lawyer in the county has ever surpassed him as a pleader, but he was not a speaker. He was a man who was highly esteemed. He died at Bates (now Bartlett's) Mill.

Robert Hudgens practiced before the war, and during that conflict removed to Rolla. He began legal study late in life, and his acquirements were rather meager, but his rugged, self-made qualities and his excellent natural sense, coupled with his aptitude for affairs, made him a success as a business lawyer. He was not a speaker.

Theodore T. Taylor was admitted to the Pulaski bar about 1856, and became prominent on account of his brilliancy as an orator, rather than his knowledge of law or the extent of his practice, for in both the latter he was deficient. He had been a civil engineer, and was generally well educated, so that he may be characterized as a good business lawyer. He remained only until about 1861.

V. B. Hill was admitted in 1857, and is the only resident lawyer who has served as circuit judge of the circuit including Pulaski County. Judge Hill is a self-made man and lawyer, who

has been closely identified with not only all legal but political actions of the county from his admission to the present time. As a lawyer he especially excels in the office and as counsel, as his papers are invariably accurate and his interpretation of law reliable. His positive opinions and rugged sense have won him the confidence of all as a lawyer and a man. He is a close student and a very convincing speaker, while in local politics he has been one of the most influential of leaders, with a confident following that only a man of his stern and scrupulous honesty could hold.

W. W. McDonald was licensed during the war, but he never attempted much legal business outside of collections—at least in the circuit court. He is still living, and has been extensively identified with county affairs.

John H. Tyree was a *post bellum* lawyer, who arrived about 1866, and remained only until about 1873. He had a good general law business, and was a man of ordinary education. He was a fair lawyer, and his success was due to the fact that he was tenacious and studious with all he undertook.

Allen Hamor, like Robert Hudgens, made his residence in the region of Big Piney Fork, and like him he was a man of strong, rugged natural mind. He was licensed in Pulaski County, and about 1874 died, while living on the Gasconade River. He practiced but little.

William Rollins came from Polk County, Mo., about 1872. He was what might be termed a good general lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney under Judge V. B. Hill, and was so occupied at the time of his death, about 1877. He was then the only attorney in the county, and his legal *protege*, J. L. Johnson, by request of the people, was examined, admitted and made prosecutor, to replace his preceptor.

J. L. Johnson is a young lawyer of fair education, and well informed in law. Although his practice has not been as extensive as that of some lawyers, his papers show him a good pleader. He has good natural ability, and as an interpreter of the law probably none of his contemporaries excel him.

J. H. Williams practiced but little, but was a man of some shrewdness.

Chestine Miller, of Dixon, is a lawyer of considerable experience, and a man of correct, prompt and precise business methods. He is especially successful in real estate litigation, and is a financier of ability.

W. H. Murphy, of Crocker, was admitted to the Pulaski bar about 1878, after a course of independent study of law. His time is largely divided between commercial life and law, but the close and persistent attention he gives his clientage has made him one of the most successful lawyers of the county.

J. A. Bradshaw was another self-made lawyer who achieved success in the legal line. He served as prosecuting attorney for four years, but about 1886 he became a minister of the Methodist Church. As a lawyer he was shrewd and well informed, and had a large practice. His excellent oratorical powers and other qualities made him an active and powerful leader in the Republican ranks of the county.

C. H. Davis, who has long served as prosecuting attorney, was licensed to practice in Pulaski, his native county, about 1880. He is a man of fair education and a close student and keen observer in the law. His excellence in criminal practice is largely due to the vigorous attention he gives his cases, coupled with his sense of technical accuracy in his pleading.

J. McGregor is a student of the Columbia (Mo.) Law School, and was admitted to the bar about 1884. He is devoted to general law business, and shows considerable talent for real estate affairs.

S. J. Manes, of Richland, is an old resident of the county, a student of Mr. Bradshaw. He is a self-made lawyer, and was admitted about 1886. His vigorous promptness has given him a large collection business, and he is forcible and convincing before a jury.

J. B. Rackliff, of the law firm of Rackliff & Hill, is one of the best practitioners in the county, and has among the best class of business as a general lawyer. He is vigorous and prompt in business methods, forcible and strong as a speaker, is a pleader of ability, and is confident and well informed in law.

J. W. Stewart, of Richland, studied law at Ann Arbor, Mich., and is a well-informed man.

Charles Shubert, of Richland, became a resident about 1887.

He is a good general lawyer, but excels especially in commercial litigation.

W. C. Singleton is one of the most recently admitted young lawyers of the county.

Some lawyers were of so transient a residence that they hardly deserve mention at this time.

MILITARY RECORD.

Pulaski County, so far as known, took no part in any war previous to that of 1846 with Mexico, nor have any residents of the county been participators in previous wars, so far as known. The Indians caused no trouble to the county.

When the Texas agitation began to spread over the country, Pulaski County took up the cause as vigorously as any part of the Union. Mass-meetings were held in two different places; one at Bates' (now Bartlett's) Mill, and another at Waynesville. At the latter place a company was made up and organized by Cyrus Colley. They kept regular muster days for a time, but as no call was received from the authorities, they were disbanded.

Pulaski in the Civil War.—As is true of most parts of the United States, no war has ever fallen with a heavier blow on Pulaski County than did the war of secession. Its sentiments on that subject were largely fed by the St. Louis papers, as they had no home organ to advocate local sentiments. Slaves were owned by many in the county, and all the conditions elsewhere found to rouse action on the subject of that conflict were found in Pulaski County. The vote of the county for President in 1848, 124 for the Whig candidate against 241 for the Democratic candidate, illustrates the general trend of the political thought of the county. The vote of 1856 was sixty-eight to 268 in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and in 1860 Mr. Breckinridge carried 281; Douglas, 107; Bell, 62; while Mr. Lincoln found but seven supporters out of 457 votes. It is plainly seen that Pulaski County as a whole felt that when the decisive moment came her interests were identical with other slave-holding sections. While that is true, it is also a fact that a large element, although the minority, were opposed to secession. As secessionary events crowded fast upon one another early in 1861, and the fall of Fort Sumter

He is a good general lawyer, but excels especially in commercial litigation.

W. C. Singleton is one of the most recently admitted young lawyers of the county.

Some lawyers were of so transient a residence that they hardly deserve mention at this time.

MILITARY RECORD.

Pulaski County, so far as known, took no part in any war previous to that of 1846 with Mexico, nor have any residents of the county been participators in previous wars, so far as known. The Indians caused no trouble to the county.

When the Texas agitation began to spread over the country, Pulaski County took up the cause as vigorously as any part of the Union. Mass-meetings were held in two different places; one at Bates' (now Bartlett's) Mill, and another at Waynesville. At the latter place a company was made up and organized by Cyrus Colley. They kept regular muster days for a time, but as no call was received from the authorities, they were disbanded.

Pulaski in the Civil War.—As is true of most parts of the United States, no war has ever fallen with a heavier blow on Pulaski County than did the war of secession. Its sentiments on that subject were largely fed by the St. Louis papers, as they had no home organ to advocate local sentiments. Slaves were owned by many in the county, and all the conditions elsewhere found to rouse action on the subject of that conflict were found in Pulaski County. The vote of the county for President in 1848, 124 for the Whig candidate against 241 for the Democratic candidate, illustrates the general trend of the political thought of the county. The vote of 1856 was sixty-eight to 268 in favor of Mr. Buchanan, and in 1860 Mr. Breckinridge carried 281; Douglas, 107; Bell, 62; while Mr. Lincoln found but seven supporters out of 457 votes. It is plainly seen that Pulaski County as a whole felt that when the decisive moment came her interests were identical with other slave-holding sections. While that is true, it is also a fact that a large element, although the minority, were opposed to secession. As secessionary events crowded fast upon one another early in 1861, and the fall of Fort Sumter

ern army. Many went to the Southern army, and most of the Pulaski Confederates were gathered into two companies under Capt. Stuart and Capt. V. B. Hill. The Unionists were, of course, jubilant in hopes of the Federal arrival.

Troops.—On the evening of June 7, 1862, the Federals, under Col. Albert Sigel, came in on the Rolla road, entering from the east. Some of the citizens had gone to the western bluff overlooking Waynesville, and watched the army, but Col. Sigel sent a cavalry company over and captured them. The soldiers first cut down the rebel flag-pole, chopped it up and threw it in the creek; then they rifled the stores and McCormick's saloon. They had practiced on a store owned by G. W. Colley, near the California House, then owned by a strong Union man named Hugh McCain. Col. Sigel left a company of the Thirteenth Missouri State Militia Cavalry here in charge, and about six months later it was replaced by parts of the Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, also under Col. Albert Sigel, being the Thirteenth reorganized, February 12, 1863. This regiment camped in the old field west of town, near the creek, and late in 1861 or 1862 they built a fort on the hill south of town, where its ruins can still be seen. Its outer wall was earthworks thrown up from a moat or ditch, about 4x4 feet, between it and the real stockade wall. This latter wall was of roughly thrown up rock, surmounted by a log fortification pierced by port-holes. The entrance was lined on each side with upright planted timbers reaching back into the stockade a short distance, where a similar lining of upright timbers, also pierced with loop-holes, joined the two ends of the side timbers, in which entrances were cut about four feet from these two ends, thus enabling guards at these loop-holes to cover all attempts at entrance, which was only possible, too, in single file. In the center of the stockade was the magazine for their ammunition—a hole about eight feet square, covered by timbers, rock and earth. Col. Sigel's soldiers camped on the hill about the stockade. This post had control of territory covered by parts of several counties, and was a part of the supply-escort line from Rolla to Lebanon, on to the troops of the Southwest. Col. Sigel made Rolla his personal headquarters mostly after 1862, and Maj. W. Fischer had command of the

Waynesville post with three companies. Maj. J. B. Kaiser was the last commandant, who was in charge from November 15, 1864, until the close of hostilities. The troops largely subsisted off of the county, as did also the "bushwhackers" whom they were fighting, and between the two the stock, produce, money, everything almost that had ever been produced in the county, was consumed, and outside of Waynesville but little building was left. Of the private passion, malice and license, such as always accompany a civil war as an excrescence, this article is silent, as it is also in regard to the narrowness, broadness, mistake or rightness of private ideas and action. Occasionally the "bushwhackers" would capture the stage coach, and escort too.

The only actions of enough importance to be even called skirmishes, which occurred within the limits of the county, were the following: On October 18, 1862, scouts brought in word that Col. Porter was making his way south, toward the California House, with Southern recruits; Col. Sigel took a command from Waynesville, and a running fight occurred near the California House; a few were captured, and the few killed were buried in the cemetery near by. Mr. G. W. Colley was among the number who helped bury them.

Not more than a mile and a half from this place, then the residence of Hugh McCain, a Union man, some "bushwhackers" played a sort of double skirmish; McCain was taking some soldiers to Waynesville, when they were surrounded and compelled to "trade clothes" with the "bushwhackers;" McCain's life was also threatened, but the execution of the threat was prevented by one of their number, who had once been in McCain's employ, it is said. They left a guard with the McCain prisoners, and hastened to capture a squad of escorts returning from Lebanon; they were successful, killed several, and ordered McCain to haul the bodies into Waynesville.

During Price's raid the most of the post removed to Rolla, and, although Price's army did not come into the county, many of his scouting parties did. It was one evening, while a party of these scouts was searching the Waynesville houses for spoils, that a concealed company of the post soldiers surprised and scattered them, killing one of the scouts, and then hastening out to again

conceal themselves; the dead scout lay where he fell for a day or so, as no one but women and children remained; whereupon the scouts sent in word that if he was not buried they would burn the town. This compelled the frightened women to take shovels and perform that last rite. These were the only actions of a real fighting nature; but among actions that savored of assassination, may be mentioned one occurring to an aged couple, one of whom still lives as probably the oldest resident in the county, having come in 1828—Mrs. Elizabeth Tilly. Mr. Tilly was a consumptive in poor health, so that he took no active part in the war; one evening, while his wife was away, he was taken out and shot, circumstances seeming to indicate that it was done for his money, in which respect they were disappointed.

Little or no farming was done in the county, excepting a very little carried on by the women and children.

The representation of Pulaski County men in the Federal and Confederate forces (the latter including State guards) can only be approximated very roughly. In 1860 the votes of Pulaski numbered 457; of the 388 Democratic votes, 281 were for Breckinridge; and of sixty-nine votes cast otherwise, but seven were for Lincoln. Still, this is not as good an indication of the actual *army* representation as would at first seem. It would be safe to say that probably 400 did some fighting or army service, but the proportion of men who continued for any considerable time in the actual Federal or Confederate armies is probably very materially less. The adjutant-general's report of December, 1863, gives only fifty-nine Pulaskians in the United States troops and eight in the (Federal) State militia, and most of these (forty-five) were in the Thirty-second Missouri Infantry. This fine regiment was one of those assigned to Gen. Blair's brigade. It was organized in October, 1862, and entered the field at once. It has been, without intermission, in active service in the Army of the Mississippi, and subsequently in the interior, says the adjutant-general's report. Col. Warmoth's and Maj. Seay's men were highly spoken of by their brigadier-general, P. J. Osterhaus. The Thirty-sixth Missouri Infantry was merged into this regiment on October 20, 1862, at Benton Barracks, and F. H. Manter became colonel, with H. C. Warmoth as lieutenant-colonel. On

December 3 the recruits of the Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry were also attached. Casualties caused this to be merged into the consolidated battalion, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Infantry, on November 11, 1864. Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Deer Creek (Miss.), Jackson (Miss.), Vicksburg (Miss.), Brandon (Miss.), Cherokee (Ala.), Tuscumbia (Ala.), Lookout Mountain (Tenn.), Missionary Ridge and Ringgold (Ga.), were among the actions in which the Thirty-second participated, generally suffering severe losses. They were with Sherman "to the sea," and he pronounced their work "well done."

In August or September, 1864, the first Federal company organized in Pulaski County was at Waynesville. It was formed under an order for recruits to the Fifth Missouri State Militia, but another order led Maj. J. B. Kaiser to form the 103 or 104 men into Company A, Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, with the following officers: Captain, W. Wilson (succeeded by D. E. Davis); first lieutenant, D. E. Davis (succeeded by Solomon Bartlett); second lieutenant, Solomon Bartlett (succeeded by A. J. Lawrence). About three months later they went to Rolla; thence to Nashville, Tenn.; thence to Columbia, Tenn.; thence to Chicago, where they were guarding prisoners until mustered out, June 30, 1865. With this company, and identified with all their movements, was Company C, under Capt. James D. Harston, about half of whom were Pulaskians. R. B. Owen was first lieutenant and F. A. Eppstein second lieutenant. There were no battles nor casualties of interest. William Wilson resigned, and F. A. Eppstein deserted. The colonel was W. H. Blodgett. Thus it will be seen that probably 250 or more did actual Federal service.

The remainder of the 400 were engaged in some kind of State or Confederate service, for short times mostly, it is thought, although many served through the war. Information on these points is very meager and uncertain. The company organized and disbanded under Capt. W. H. Stuart afterward gathered together—more or less of them—so as to fight under him at Wilson's Creek under the State "six-months call." A few others gathered at Cassville, Mo., and Judge V. B. Hill was made captain of Company F, in Gen. McBride's division. The first lieutenant was Jasper Ellis, of Texas County, and the second lieu-

tenant, Thomas Yates, of Texas County. They fought at Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington. Captain Hill resigned and took no further part in the war. Many of the men in these companies entered the Confederate army. The number is uncertain, but probably less than 150; and they may have served in almost as many different regiments.

The reconstruction of a partial wreck in any department of life is no pleasant thing, and the reconstructive measures, with all the human faults of those who were instruments in it, in Pulaski County, were no exception to this law of nature. The inherent vigor of the people of Pulaski County, however, made sensible and thorough work of it, and they have risen from the conflict all the stronger.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

Pulaskians were a pastoral people almost entirely up to the year 1870. The only necessity that presented itself, to disturb the serenity of so sequestered a life, was so much of a town as a court-house, jail, post-office, and a few stores and dwellings would make, and this was Waynesville. The urban tastes of the county came with the railway and its new population, thus making the years 1869-70 the dividing period between two epochs in the history of the county. Excepting Waynesville, the towns are on the railway, and all are characterized by considerable vigor. Waynesville is probably the greater center of wealth and conservatism, while Richland, Dixon and Crocker are the most generally progressive, while Richland, the only city, is proud of its educational reputation, as well as its business enterprise.

Towns in 1889.—The towns, "corners" and post-offices in 1889 are as follows, giving estimated population: Richland (600), Dixon (500), Waynesville (150), Crocker (100), Hancock (90), Swedeborg (80), Francis, Franks,* Cookville, Hawkeye, Bailey, Baldrige, Bellefonte, Big Piney, De Bruin, Saint Annie, Tribune and Leone.*

RICHLAND.

Location.—Richland is the most robust child of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway in the county, and proudly bears the

* Not a post-office.

title of "a city of the fourth class," the only city or incorporated town in the county. It was laid out on railway land by M. Santee, a surveyor, and located near the western boundary of the county, in the fall of 1869. The plat was made on both sides of the railway, and the officials of the railway named it in honor of Gen. Lyon. The petition for a post-office brought to light the fact of another Missouri point bearing that name, and at the suggestions of Rev. (now) J. A. Bradshaw and Capt. F. L. Withaup a name was found to honor Mr. G. W. Rich, a director of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railway.

First Buildings.—The first building erected was a log store, a temporary affair owned by W. F. Knight, who was preparing to move from Arlington. He next built a frame store on the site of Farrar's drug store, and Capt. Withaup built a hotel, now a part of the Home Hotel. Gibson, Warren & Co., and Traw & Bradshaw both built about the same time, the former structure now being used as a warehouse by H. E. Warren, while the latter was destroyed by fire. J. W. Robinson built a store, also burned, and afterward sold it to Parrott & Hendricks. Joseph Feibelman erected another merchandising establishment, and probably Dr. J. I. Tyree's drug store came next. This was nearly all done in the fall of 1869, and lined the north side of the present main thoroughfare, McClurg Avenue, named in honor of the governor. Capt. D. E. Davis, an architect, and probably the most prominent man in the building up of the town, erected a furniture store about the same time. No dwellings so far had been built, and it is the pride of the builders of the place that before they made homes for themselves they founded an institution of learning, which proved to be one of the most powerful influences in increasing its reputation and attracting settlers. This was called the Richland Institute, and is mentioned in detail in the division on schools, elsewhere in this volume. Very many dwellings were built in 1870, Rev. J. A. Bradshaw's being probably the first. During that year Railroad Addition was annexed to the east side of the original plat, and Dr. Tyree, Messrs. Bradshaw, Davis, Hendricks, Parrott, *et al.*, erected residences. Up to 1875 but few other leading establishments were started, but soon after 1875 Dr. James Titterton erected the Richland

Steam Flouring (roller process) and Saw Mills. A constant growth went on up to 1880, scarcely interrupted by a fire which originated in the Feibelman Block and resulted in the destruction of three leading stores. These were immediately replaced by the present brick blocks, there being two more than before the fire.

Development.—Richland's growth since 1880 has been gradual and constant. About 1880 three grain elevators were erected, and about the same time Winkler's Park was laid out in the southeast part of town, north of the railway. It contains about five acres, and is used for celebrations, picnics, etc. Luty's Addition was annexed about 1882, east of the park. Traw & Burhans' Addition was made on the north about 1885. On the west was Davis' Addition. About 1885 one of the best depot buildings between St. Louis and Springfield was erected here. A canning factory has been negotiated for by a bonus of \$500 from the citizens to Mr. Mosier, of Minnesota, who was to begin the work in January, 1889. The factory will have a capacity of 8,000 cans daily, which will utilize the fruit growing qualities of the uplands above the city. The Walker Patent Elevated Truck, for handling baggage and freight, is made on a small scale by its inventor, J. R. Walker. Other Richland inventors are J. A. Kunce, who perfected a wrench, and G. W. Morgan, whose ingenuity has invented an egg-case fastener.

Business Interests.—The present business of Richland is as follows: General merchandise: H. E. Warner; the County Central Wheel Store, by H. M. Cowan & Bro.; Musgrave & Rollins, H. H. Wrinkle and J. A. Warren; James M. Farrar, S. L. Gibson and S. G. Lewis deal in drugs, books, stationery and jewelry; hardware is handled by L. D. Groom; Edward Lingsweiler controls the lumber, coal, etc., trade, while furniture, undertaking, etc., is in the hands of Solomon Donner; grocers, J. W. Burhans, J. R. Dodson and J. H. Brandon; Mr. Bacon has a restaurant; the livery business is managed by William Williams and his rival in trade, Hugh Godfrey; the Richland Mills are well known; the traveling public has a home at the Central Hotel, owned by Mrs. L. Hood, and the Home Hotel, whose proprietor is R. Ver Bryck; the legal fraternity is represented by C. H. Davis, C. H.

Shubert and S. J. Manes; while the physical ailments of the community are cared for by Drs. W. L. Ragan, A. W. Titterington, H. C. Murphy and J. T. Umphrey; Miss Jennie Short has a millinery establishment; R. D. Traw and J. R. Walker are contractors and carpenters; the wagon and blacksmith business is cared for by Frazier & Knox and Mr. Sparks. The marble works are owned by J. W. Burhans; Solomon Donner has a meat-market. Among the shippers, Rollins & Sweat handle stock, Squire Williams, game, and all merchants handle the grain and produce. Real estate and insurance are managed by C. H. Davis, F. M. Henry and C. H. Shubert. The express and railway agent is J. A. Kunce. The painters are Wilkerson & West; photographer, Charles Evington; barber, J. B. Hendricks; jeweler, William Johnston; M. Consodine has a shoe-shop; notions, sewing machines, etc., are handled by J. B. Lewis; Mr. Lee has a harness shop.

The average annual shipments from the place are 198 cars of cattle, thirty-four cars wheat, five cars dried fruit, two cars green apples, three cars walnut lumber, 150 cars railroad ties and two cars of hides. Express shipments average \$200 per month, and include poultry, game, eggs, etc.

Journalistic.—The life of the press in Richland, as in other parts of the county, has been precarious. The *Rising Sun* was the first sheet, and of short life. It began in 1869, its founder being M. W. Gustin. The Richland *Sentinel* was first issued as a Democratic paper about 1870–71, by J. G. Lemon and D. F. Thompson. This was taken to Waynesville about 1874, where it took the name *Gasconade Valley Sentinel*, under Mr. Thompson's control.* A year later it was resumed at Richland, as before. L. S. Wright became editor, and about a year or so later J. W. Stewart took up the quill, also W. T. Wright. It was removed to Steelville about 1879. In 1881 M. W. Gustin founded a four-column folio, independent Republican paper, called the *Western Observer*. After a spasmodic career this expired in 1885. The *Pulaski County Tribune*, a five-column folio, was brought from Waynesville, and undertook to again raise the Democratic banner; it lasted about a year, under the control of C. H. Davis and

* Information on these points is very conflicting.

J. W. Stewart. In April, 1885, C. H. Colley and P. King brought another Waynesville paper to Richland—the *Messenger*—and the Democratic banner was again raised, this time with the breezy title, the *Richland Cyclone*. Two months later the present enterprising editor, Mr. James M. Farrar, secured the *Cyclone* (the first feat of the kind on record) and transformed it into a Republican local paper, a seven-column folio. Mr. Farrar makes it not only a vigorous Republican organ, but a local paper in whose influence Richland may well recognize an able advocate of her enterprise. It is the only Republican paper in the county.

Incorporation.—Richland was incorporated as a village by the county court at the beginning of its existence, but in 1884 it was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. Its first mayor was M. W. Wright, who was succeeded by H. E. Warren, and he by the present incumbent, L. D. Groom. The other officers associated with him are: Marshal, A. J. Shaha; collector, S. J. Manes; treasurer, J. R. Dodson; attorney, S. J. Manes; clerk, E. Lingsweiler, and aldermen, H. E. Warren, J. N. Gillespie, F. M. Henry, W. L. Ragan, J. A. Warren and James M. Farrar. The city has never been in debt, and yet she has the best graded streets, sidewalked and crossed, in the county, and compares favorably with any place of her size in the State.

Societies.—The lodges of Richland are the Masonic and United Workmen.

Richland Lodge No. 382, F. & A. M., began first under dispensation issued October 27, 1870, and with the following officers: James I. Tyree, W. M.; James C. Lewis, J. W.; Reuben Riggs, S. W.; Lewis Brown, Treasurer; W. M. Dodson, S.; D. B. Dudley, S. D.; J. Yates, J. D.; I. Riddle, Tyler. The charter was issued to the first three of these officers on October 13, 1871, during the administration of Thomas C. Garrett, G. M. Those who succeeded Mr. Tyree as chief executive are: M. D. Smithers, James I. Tyree, J. A. Bradshaw (two terms), D. E. Davis (two terms), G. W. Morgan, G. C. Yost, D. E. Davis, L. S. Brown, G. C. Yost (two terms), G. W. Morgan, G. C. Yost, W. T. Wright, J. A. Bradshaw and W. S. Musgrave, the present incumbent. The associate officers with Mr. Musgrave are: A. W. Titterington, S. W.; J. S. Traw, J. W.; C. H. Davis, Treasurer; L. D.

Groom, S. D.; J. Holder, J. D., and R. Baker, Tyler. Membership, forty. They lease the hall over the *Cyclone* office, and rent it to the A. O. U. W. lodge.

Richland Lodge No. 212, A. O. U. W., was organized by L. D. Gleason, D. D. G. M. W., January 29, 1881. The charter members were: J. N. Moore, H. A. Block, J. A. Bradshaw, C. A. Swedine, E. K. Morgan, E. Lingsweiler, J. M. Farrar, W. S. Musgrave, A. Koog Forest, Whitley Collier, D. E. Davis, W. L. Ragan, J. R. Walker, A. W. Titterington and H. H. Winkle. They elected Mr. Moore P. M. W.; Mr. Block, M. W.; Rev. Bradshaw, G. F.; Mr. Swedine, O.; Mr. Morgan, G.; Mr. Lingsweiler, R.; Mr. Collier, I. W.; Mr. Musgrave, O. W., and Mr. Ragan, M. E. In the presiding office Mr. Block has been followed by J. M. Farrar, E. Lingsweiler, A. W. Titterington (two terms), E. K. Morgan, C. D. Wale, J. O. Morrison and W. T. Monday. The lodge has had sixty members enrolled, but the membership now does not exceed thirty-five. The present officers are: Mr. Monday, M. W.; J. S. Traw, Foreman; J. W. Stewart, R.; E. K. Morgan, F.; J. J. Laquey, O.; A. W. Titterington, G.; C. C. Traw, I. W., and J. M. Farrar, O. W.

Richland Legion, S. K. of A. O. U. W., Ninth Reg., Dept. of Mo., was founded March 16, 1886, by H. L. Deam, G. C., with twelve members. The officers elected were: James M. Farrar, C.; E. Lingsweiler, V. C.; C. D. Wale, L. C.; T. L. Browne, R.; W. S. Musgrave, T.; J. A. Kunce, R. T.; W. T. Monday, P. C.; W. H. Snider, S. B.; J. S. Traw, S. W.; W. L. Ragan, J. W.; J. F. Sweat, M., and Dr. W. L. Ragan, M. E. The present membership is twenty.

DIXON.

Beginning.—Dixon is the second town in the county within easy reach of the Matthews' Prairie settlement. It was "boomed" by the location of the railway division end for some time, but has since settled into solid growth. It is situated in the north-eastern part of the county. The land was entered by Pitzman & Kehr, railway land agents, and half of it was deeded to the railway company. In 1869 it was laid out, by Milton Santee (a surveyor of Rolla), on both sides of the railway, and was made

a half mile square, with Second and Elm as the principal streets. Additions have since been made to this plat: Santee's Addition, in about 1873, on the south side; Miller's Addition, about 1880, on the southeast side, and Wilson's Addition, on the southeast side, about 1882.

Early Business Interests.—The first building was the present Wilson Bros.' drug store, erected as a store by A. H. Franklin & Co. in 1869. James T. Prewett followed next with a store now used as a dwelling by Aug. Sease. William Harris built a hotel, now used as a dwelling by William Grempezyński, and James Crismon erected a general store. C. Miller's dwelling, in 1871, and his store, in 1872, were about the next. Considerable other building followed, and the company located the division end here. This added a round-house for four engines, and made it a residence for four crews; this number was increased during about three years, until there were located four freight and two or three passenger crews. For the following two years, or thereabouts, the division was located at St. James, but was brought back about 1878, and remained until 1884, the time of its removal to Newburg. No other event has so affected the town as these oscillations of the end of divisions; this does not control the place, however, for the surrounding country and population are abundantly sufficient to warrant the growth of the town. The Tracy House was one of the earliest buildings; it was erected by the Tracy Bros. John Dawe built the Pulaski House, which is still a fine hotel. C. F. Walter erected a hardware and tinware establishment about 1871. The Dixon Mills were erected by E. Beaumont about 1874. W. H. Harris built another hotel to accommodate the railway public, in 1876, and another about 1878; the former became the present Central House on Mrs. Sullivan taking possession, and the latter still bears the name of Harris House. W. L. Wilson came about 1878 with drugs. The first physician was Dr. A. L. McGregor; the first lawyer, C. Miller, and the first newspaper was the *Dixon Headlight*, edited by J. C. Speer. About 1880 Mr. A. H. Franklin began his extensive furniture and lumber trade, and William Heller opened a general store.

Present Directory.—The leading business of the place is now

general merchandising, which is well represented by William Heller, Murphy Bros. & Co., Imboden & Spaulding, Stokes & Son, W. W. Howard and J. T. Lewis. William J. Grempezynski does a heavy hardware trade, while furniture and the lumber trade are controlled by A. H. Franklin. Aug. Sease and Richard Vaughan deal in groceries. Wilson Bros. have the only drug trade. The hotels are: the Pulaski House, by John Dawe; the Harris House, by W. H. Harris; the Central Hotel, by Richard W. Vaughan, and the Rowden House, by Mrs. E. Rowden. The millinery trade is managed by Miss Maggie Zeigler. Snyder Bros. and Charles Kehr care for the wagon and blacksmith trade. John Dawe has a meat market. The tonsorial art is represented by A. J. Combs. William Heller, Jr., owns the only livery barns. Fred Leasman is a contractor and builder. H. Doren has a shoe-shop. J. Dawe, A. Sease and Wilson Bros. deal in ice. The Dixon Mills are owned by T. A. Murphy. William Foster is express agent. T. A. Murphy and F. W. Murphy are stock buyers. F. S. Huckins deals in real estate and insurance. C. Miller is the only lawyer. The medical brethren are H. J. Gremp, C. A. McCombs, D. P. Webster and G. W. Curtman.

The chief shipments are wheat, hogs, cattle, sheep, produce, furs, game, etc.

The postmasters have been A. H. Eaton, R. M. Lilly, W. C. Eldred, W. H. Murphy and J. H. Imboden.

The Press.—The newspaper life of Dixon is now extinct. About 1880 Mr. Speer made a good Democratic organ out of the Dixon *Headlight*, and the next paper was a Republican weekly called the Dixon *News*, which existed under the control of Murphy & Reed for a time, until its removal to Waynesville, and the name was changed to the *Pulaski County News*.

Incorporation.—Town incorporation cuts quite a pungent figure in the history of Dixon. The most active spirit of the incorporating element was W. H. Murphy, and their object was secured in 1878. W. R. Wilson was elected mayor, but the opposition from the railway men especially made it necessary for the circuit court to reverse the action of the county court. Mr. Murphy and others succeeded in securing another incorporation,

and J. H. Imboden was made mayor, but by general consent this also came to naught, and it now is not an incorporation.

Fraternalities.—Dixon has six fraternities: The R. A. M., F. & A. M., and Eastern Star, A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Arlington Lodge No. 346, F. & A. M., was not organized in Dixon, but was moved there in September, 1880, from Arlington, in Phelps County, Mo., where it was founded by Robert P. Faulkner, D. D. G. M., on February 11, 1870. This was under dispensation, and its officers were: Dr. A. L. McGregor, W. M.; Thomas C. Harrison, S. W.; W. J. Hawkins, J. W.; James P. Harrison, Treasurer; Robert M. Tuttle, Secretary; Daniel B. Dudley, S. D.; James P. Brittain, J. D., and Frank L. Colley, Tyler. It was soon chartered by Dr. A. L. McGregor, acting D. D. G. M., and its charter members and officers were Thomas C. Harrison, W. M.; W. J. Hawkins, S. W.; F. L. Colley, J. W.; J. P. Harrison, Treasurer; R. M. Tuttle, Secretary; A. L. McGregor, S. D.; J. P. Brittain, J. D.; Rev. A. Johnson, Chaplain; John Ship, Tyler; R. P. Hawkins and W. Wynn, Stewards. The Past Masters are Thomas C. Harrison, John H. Gill, Dr. A. L. McGregor, F. L. Colley, W. B. Duncan, Charles F. Walter, Frank S. Huckins, J. F. Rhea, W. L. Wilson and W. W. Howard. The lodge owns property valued at about \$800. The present officers are W. W. Howard, W. M.; W. R. Foster, S. W.; G. O. Crisman, J. W.; W. L. Wilson, T.; F. S. Huckins, S.; J. F. Rhea, S. D., and R. C. Murphy, J. D. The lodge numbers about fifty members.

Dixon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 95, began under dispensation September 22, 1881, under direction of Erwin Ellis, D. G. H. P., and the following officers: John Furguson, H. P.; J. S. Rhea, K.; A. L. McGregor, S.; W. L. Wilson, C. of H.; J. F. Rhea, P. S.; F. S. Huckins, R. A. C.; F. L. Colley, M. of 3d V.; J. L. Arnold, M. of 2d V.; B. F. Branson, M. of 1st V.; J. S. Rhea, T.; A. L. McGregor, S., and F. E. Lombard, G. These were also the members in the charter of May 18, 1882. The Past High Priests are John Furguson, J. F. Rhea, W. L. Wilson and John S. Rhea. The lodge's property is valued at about \$600, and they enroll thirty-two members. The present officers are J. F. Rhea, H. P.;

J. S. Rhea, K.; L. N. Ramsey, S.; W. L. Wilson, Treas.; W. R. Foster, S.; F. S. Huckins, C. of H.; W. W. Howard, P. S.; B. F. Branson, R. A. C.; R. S. Ramsey, M. of 3d V.; M. W. Barr, M. of 2d V.; G. O. Crisman, M. of 1st V., and J. C. Riggsby, G.

Dixon Lodge No. 405, I. O. O. F., began its career March 16, 1881, under the direction of J. F. Smith, Acting G. M. The first officers were E. W. Murphy, N. G.; I. N. Miller, V. G.; G. W. Poole, S.; W. H. Murphy, T.; A. K. Wilson, R. S.; A. Sease, I. G.; W. L. Wilson, C.; G. M. Reed, W. Those who have been Past Grands are E. W. and W. H. Murphy, and G. M. Reed. The property of the order is estimated at \$250, and the membership at twenty-three. Their present officers are W. H. Murphy, N. G.; J. C. Riggsby, V. G.; A. Schneider, T., and W. L. Wilson, S.

Dixon Lodge No. 302, A. O. U. W., was formed in January, 1884, with eighteen charter members, and the following officers: W. H. Murphy, P. M. W.; W. R. Wilson, M. W.; J. N. Jones, T.; R. D. Rhea, O.; M. H. Rhea, R.; G. M. Reed, F.; J. F. Rhea, R.; R. C. Murphy, G.; W. T. Freeman, I. W.; Joseph Stricklan, O. W. Its present officers are J. F. Rhea, P. M. W.; W. L. Wilson, M. W.; F. Leasman, F.; R. D. Rhea, O.; W. H. Rhea, R.; G. R. Connefax, F.; A. Sease, R.; J. S. Rhea, G.; Joseph Stricklan, I. W.; J. N. Jones, O. W. The Master Workman's chair has been occupied by W. H. Murphy, W. R. Wilson, J. F. Rhea and W. L. Wilson. They have twenty-five members.

Dixon Chapter No. 170, O. E. S., was organized in March, 1887, by F. S. Huckins, Special Deputy. F. C. Lea was made W. P., and Mrs. F. S. Huckins, W. M., with Mrs. W. W. Howard, A. M.; Emma Rhea, S., and Mrs. T. A. Murphy, T. The present membership is about forty persons. The present officers are the same with two exceptions: F. C. Lea and Emma Rhea are succeeded by J. F. Rhea and W. W. Howard.

Dixon Post No. 355, G. A. R., was organized September 1, 1887, with thirty-three charter members, by Comrade T. D. Smith, of Rolla. The officers were John S. Rhea, P. C.; G. S. Scott, S. V. C.; R. D. Rhea, J. V. C.; H. C. Houk, O. of D.; G. Russel, Chaplain; F. S. Huckins, A.; J. H. Scott, O. of G.; J. A. Vaughan, Q.; G. L. Baker, Q. S.; W. T. Davis, S. M. The present mem-

bership is thirty-five, and the officers are J. S. Rhea, P. C.; G. S. Scott, S. V. C.; J. A. Vaughan, J. V. C.; R. D. Rhea, Q.; F. S. Huckins, A.; W. T. Davis, U. of D.; G. Russel, Chaplain; G. W. Boatman, O. of G.; J. W. Sanford, Q. S., and J. F. Mitchell, S. M.

WAYNESVILLE.

Early History.—Waynesville, the most venerable of Pulaski towns, is also the most picturesquely located, at the junction of becliffed valleys, on the lower Roubidoux, whose waters burst from the base of one of its cave-lined cliffs of variegated magnesian rocks, and circle about the town in a pure, swift stream, so that the pedestrian can enter the place on no road without “first removing his shoes,” or trying some other means of keeping his feet dry. It also has its war associations in the ruins of the old fort, which once frowned down on the compact proportions of the place. It is also the seat of Pulaskian wealth and ancient aristocracy (using the better sense of the word). From its picturesque hall of justice, surrounded by a park of trees and lawn, has issued the decrees of courts and the words of the law for over a half century. Here was the Confederate flag raised, and here it was cut down, and here is the center of some of the most sturdy yeomanry of all Pulaski County.

First and Subsequent Settlers.—G. W. Gibson “squatted” at the site of Waynesville before the county was organized—the spring of about 1831 or 1832—when its magnificent spring was a watering place on the old “Kickapoo trace,” or the old St. Louis and Springfield road, as it became later on. Then James A. Bates opened a log-cabin store near the creek, about 1835, and the county fathers fixed upon his place as a temporary courthouse. William Moore moved down from Stark’s Ford, and bought Gibson’s claim, and E. J. Christeson built a house on the hill. Moore & Cook were merchants; also Swink & Dodson were in business for a short time. About 1841 Edwin Swink entered the land, and some trouble was had on account of William Moore’s squatter claim. The court and jail buildings are mentioned in the articles pertaining to county affairs. Col. J. A. Rayl was long known as one of the leading merchants. S. C.

Howard and D. B. Lawrence were both in business, also, as were McKee & McDonald. Dr. V. B. Lingo had one of the earliest drug stores. The first physician was Dr. J. N. B. Dodson, and among others that followed "in single file" were Dr. J. J. Owen, Dr. Goodheart, Dr. Dellinger, Dr. W. B. Cowan and Dr. F. Brewer. The town first grew up about the creek banks, but about 1847 it began to dispose itself around the court-house square. Most of the people lived on the hill when the town was platted, which was done soon after Mr. Moore donated the land for the court-house site. Few business houses were ever on the hill. In 1839 the county platted the town, by its surveyor, Thomas P. Masterson, and Cyrus Colley was commissioner to sell the lots. They sold rapidly. The post-office was secured by Harvey Wood, who, in a conversation before a young boy named V. B. Hill, said he was going to have it named after old "Mad Anthony" Wayne. M. S. Inman and G. W. Colley were among the *ante-bellum* merchants. The growth was vigorous up to the war.

No business was done during the war, and all the stores had been rifled and some were burned. The town had, as far as business was concerned, to begin again. [See military history.]

When peace was declared Col. J. A. Rayl was the first to begin business, and soon W. A. Bates and G. W. Colley opened places. Inman & Winds came soon after, and Skaggs & Christeson followed. Since that time there has been a quiet, unnoticeable growth to its present proportions; it is a town as well and compactly built as probably any place of its size in the State.

Commercial Interests.—The chief business is general stores: J. B. Christeson, R. L. Christeson and J. J. Clark. George Brucher has an enterprising little establishment, "of many colors," in which one may buy good groceries on one side, and then have the choice of two corners, in one of which is an opportunity for being nicely shaved, and in the other to have a time-piece repaired. J. R. Burchard, the postmaster, keeps a line of drugs, notions, etc. He is also a stock dealer, a business in which G. W. Colley is also engaged. A. J. McDonald has a meat market. Perry Ormsby cares for boots and shoes. J. M. Colley & Bro. have the only livery. The Pulaski House, by Mrs. M. L. Davis,

and the Waynesville Hotel, by J. H. Ross, are the only homes for travelers. There are two blacksmith shops and one carpenter. Drs. L. Tice and M. M. Lane care for the physical ills of the community, while the legal representatives are Attorneys Rackliffe & Hill, J. L. Johnson and Joseph McGregor. These latter gentlemen all deal in real estate, while Mr. McGregor is also an abstractor of titles, and J. L. Johnson deals in insurance. G. A. Burchard also deals in real estate.

Newspapers.—The intricate meanderings of local newspapers in Pulaski County, together with their number and short duration, and in some cases the slight influence they wielded, makes an accurate history of them impossible; this is especially true of Waynesville papers. The first paper here was the *Pulaski County Signal*, about 1871, edited by E. J. Ellis and also D. F. Thompson; it was Democratic. The paper was destroyed by fire. Another Democratic paper was the *Gasconade Valley Plain Dealer*,* by Speer & Bostick. The *Pulaski County Tribune*, by W. T. Wright, also Democratic, and later by McGregor & Raney, was another. The *Waynesville Messenger*, by C. H. Colley, avowed Democracy likewise. The *Pulaski County News*, by Murphy & Reed, was an Independent paper until it was changed to the *Pulaski County Democrat* by G. M. Reed, on his assuming control. April 27, 1888, this paper fell into able hands in the person of Judge W. T. Wright, and it bids fair to become a fixture of Waynesville and the county. As an advocate of the most progressive wing of Democracy, it is equal to any paper of like aim and scope in the State.

Masonic Lodge.—Waynesville Lodge No. 375, A. F. & A. M., is the only fraternity in the place. It was organized June 22, 1888, by John W. Farris, D. D. G. M. Its first officers were G. M. Reed, W. M.; H. E. Rollins, S. W.; L. Tice, J. W.; J. B. Christeson, S. D.; W. W. Hobbs, J. D.; W. L. Bradford, T.; J. McGregor, S.; John Mitchell, T. These and the following were charter members: L. R. Bates, B. Ballard, L. R. Christeson, J. B. Rackliffe, John McDonald, G. W. Colley and V. B. Hill. There has been no change in officers except the succession of G. W. Colley as secretary. They have twenty-one members. The order owns its hall, which is valued above \$500.

* Information on these points is also conflicting.

The shipping of Waynesville is all done through Crocker, to which it has a transfer and hack-line. It has a large and vigorous business for a place of its size, and is a good opening for tradesmen, such as tinner's, etc.

CROCKER.

Early and Present History.—Crocker is the fourth town in Pulaski County, and is one of the first shipping points. It is a freight and express depot for Waynesville, Iberia, Brumley, Toronto and Hawkeye. Its shipments are chiefly poultry, eggs, dried apples and peaches, furs, hides, game (rabbit, quail, deer and turkey). The following figures are based upon the receipts and shipments of October, 1888: Average annual freight shipment, \$4,487.40; average annual express shipment, \$2,476.20; average annual freight received, \$5,436.72; express, \$829.80. Crocker is on the railway, a little west of the middle portion of the northern region of the county, and is a town made by the railway, and grown from the ruins of a little place to the north called Humboldt. The depot was the first place built in 1869, and the following year J. A. Flippen removed from Humboldt and erected what is now the Bostick Hotel. A Mr. Patterson built the residence now occupied by C. H. Howard about the same time. Joseph Fiebelman's store, erected in 1871, was the "last straw on the back" of Humboldt. The growth has been slow but continuous since the town was laid out in 1869 by the railway company, who gave it the name it bears in honor of one of its prominent men. Crocker's present business is as follows In general merchandise, C. H. Howard & Bro., C. L. Brown and Denton Bros.; in drugs, Dr. W. F. Burks; in lumber trade, W. H. Murphy; blacksmithing, D. C. Miller, also postmaster; in hotels, C. L. Brown and L. W. Lawson; in livery, C. L. Brown, in contracting, J. W. Tallman; in law, W. H. Murphy; in grain, ties, etc., C. H. Howard & Bro.; in stock, S. C. Hedges; in express, M. F. Leeds.

HANCOCK.

Hancock, a railway point between Crocker and Dixon, was entered as a land site in 1865 by Isaac Goodman. He sold it in 1868 to W. H. Murphy, who laid out the place in 1869, and

Murphy Bros. opened the first store in August of that year. In 1870 a Mr. Brant opened a store, and the following year T. A. Folsom began merchandise dealing, but about 1872 sold to F. E. Lombar, of Iberia. His successor died in 1884. Murphy Bros. moved to Dixon in 1877, but others have moved in and out until the business has settled to the following at present: F. M. Denton is the leading merchant, and is postmaster; D. A. Claibourn & Son have a store and blacksmith shop. The place was first called Iron Summit.

SWEDEBORG.

Swedeborg, as its name indicates, is a Swedish settlement and railway point between Richland and Crocker, the land of which was bought from the railway about 1878 by the Swede company. The first residents were Messrs. Egaline, James, Long, Anderson and T. Nelson, who secured the laying out of the lots in 1878 by William Simpson, the county surveyor. Mr. Egaline opened the first store, general and furniture, in 1878. With Swedish deliberation and solidity the place has grown to embrace three general stores and one blacksmith shop. They have one church, the Swedish Baptist. One of the prominent men is E. A. Ellis.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Francis has two stores and a mill, and has recently been made a post-office; John Price is one of its leading spirits. *Cookville* has a store and mill managed by W. J. Cook. *Franks* has a store and mill, and John W. McMakin is a leader there. A. Kieth has a store at *Hawkeye*. *Leone* is a town in contemplation in the southeastern part of the county. G. P. Walker heads the enterprise.

A few mills and post-offices embrace the rest of the urban tendencies of the county.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

Pioneer Schools.—In educational affairs Pulaski County has had considerable of the spirit of self-made men. In the earliest days fathers or mothers taught their children by the light of the back log, or when a young man fresh from school came along he

was secured to hold a private school at the house of some settler, where the children of the neighborhood would gather. Sometimes an older man of the community would find it convenient to hold a subscription school at his house during the leisurely days of winter. The first teacher remembered by Mr. E. J. Christeson, as the pedagogue who showed him the ferrule, was a Richard Addison. "Old man Spencer," father-in-law of the elder Ballard, was a teacher on the Roubidoux before 1840. Various private schools were held along the valley settlements between 1840 and 1850, but they were not numerous; and as settlement has increased to the uplands, and even down to the present, private schools have been and still are held more or less, as the public funds were not sufficient to fill the demands of the people for the education of their children. There have been attempts, too, for higher education.

Waynesville Academy.—Waynesville was the first place in the county to make a move toward higher education. In 1857 there was passed by the Legislature and approved by the governor, on January 30, "An Act to Incorporate the Waynesville Academy;" it provided "that William W. McDonald, Jesse A. Rayl, Bland N. Ballard, Sr., B. G. Lingow, G. W. Gibson, Cyrus Colley, William C. York, Allen Hamer, V. B. Hill, James M. King, Martin Mitchell, David Johnson, M. S. Irman, H. M. McKee, H. W. King, Phillip Jackson, J. R. Arnold, Robert Hudgens, John W. Bryan, Daniel V. Smith, Samuel Hamilton, Andy Anderson, John S. King, Bennett Musgraves, Robert M. Case, W. S. Hicks, Henry York, Henderson Strong, William Carmack, and such other persons as may become stockholders in said corporation, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a body corporate and politic, to be known by the name and style of 'the trustees of the Waynesville Academy,' to be located in the town of Waynesville," and which was to "have power to confer such literary honors and degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in the United States." The movement went so far as to have secured a lot on the hill south of the court-house, and the lumber was on the ground. For various reasons it came to naught, and the material was sold at auction. The oncoming war caused education to fall in the rear of the struggle for the necessities of life for over a decade, and

private higher education received its greatest impetus with the birth of Richland.

Richland Institute.—It is a striking and admirable fact that Richland provided for a higher education for its youth before a single home was erected within its borders, and this so far has been the high-water mark of private educational enterprises in the county. Richland Institute—for such was its name—was begun early in 1870. It was an academy erected by a private stock company, in which almost every member of the community had a financial interest. Among the leaders in this enterprise were Capt. Davis, Capt. Warren, Dr. Tyree and Mr. (now Rev.) J. A. Bradshaw, who secured subscriptions to the amount of about \$4,500, and considerable private work. Capt. Davis, who has been so great a figure in the building interests of Richland, was made architect and superintendent of the building, and the lots were donated by the railway company. It was a commodious frame of two stories, surmounted by a neat tower, and after its additions were made had three large rooms, the upper room serving for many years as a Masonic hall. It still stands in the northeast part of town, almost in ruins. It has the honor of being the first public building of the county to be surmounted by a tower inclosing a bell. Professor D. B. Dudley was chosen by the board of trustees as the first teacher, and the school grew and prospered until about 1875, when it had reached such proportions as to have a force of three teachers. This was under its second and most able principal, Prof. T. J. Montgomerie (or Montgomery), one of the most efficient educators the county ever had. During his control they had many pupils from the adjoining counties, and even farther off. The attendance of this while used as a private school was probably never over 100 students. They held from nine to ten months of the year, but for a time during the winter months the teachers were paid with public funds, at which time the attendance often reached 200. Along about the centennial year the public school authorities erected a building, and their schools grew in popularity, and the stock company sold out to Dr. James Titterington and J. O. Morrison. It has been continued more or less ever since, under the direction of whoever has owned it, but after that sale it was rented by

the public schools on account of its greater accommodations. Prof. L. N. Judd was one of the principals, also. The first officers of the board of trustees were: Dr. Tyree, president; J. A. Bradshaw, vice-president, and secretary, Capt. D. E. Davis.

Public Schools.—When the public school law of 1839 was passed, it provided for general education for all, but the previous public school laws, which provided for pauper schools alone, lent a pauper air to the public school system that was not fully overcome until long after the war. The system was not well administered, either, so that tended to still further delay public acceptance of it. The system grew, however, under the direction of its county and township boards, until the public report of the State superintendent for 1860 showed in Pulaski County the following results: Number of school districts, 25; number of school-houses, 26; number of teachers, 26; number of children, 1,199; salary of teachers, \$25. This was far more complete than most succeeding reports, and is far more reliable, for all reported, while in many succeeding reports many schools are not represented at all. The numbers in each district indicate that the Hancock, Crocker and Waynesville settlement schools were by far the largest. The next report—after the war, in 1866—gives 25 school districts for a population of 3,779. It also gives the average monthly attendance as 50; teachers, 8; school-houses (all log), 13; value of school-houses, \$750; expenditures for teachers, \$483; for fuel, etc., \$110; indebtedness, \$327; private schools, 1, with attendance of males 68, females 49. This private school—it is thought—must have been at the Decker School-house, as that had been the largest school in the county. In 1873 there were thirty-five teachers commissioned under S. J. Bostrick, county superintendent. With a population of 4,714, there were 2,327 white and 10 colored children, and but 1,157 enrolled so far as reported. The average daily attendance was 792, and in the private schools 75, which was probably in Richland Institute, then taught by Prof. Montgomerie and Miss Annie Davis, and the Dixon school under Prof. R. A. Daniels. There were 49 districts—almost as many again as in 1866—with 8 frame and 23 log buildings, valued at \$6,115. Of these five were built during that year. The total

value of county school property was estimated at \$7,026.50. There were 35 primary, 1 high and 2 private schools, making 38 in all. There were 29 male and 9 female teachers; total, 38. The wages for male teachers averaged \$30.91; female, \$22.75. The county superintendent used thirteen days in school visiting, and twenty-six in other official duties. No teachers' institutes had been held up to that time. The total receipts for the year was \$2,328; expenditures, \$1,831; the teachers receiving \$1,504, and the remainder being applied to other expenses. The permanent school fund at this time was \$11,627.56. In 1878 the county commissioner of schools was V. A. S. Robinson, and the report of that year is from the personal knowledge of Mr. Robinson, for but fifteen schools sent in reports. The total enumeration was 2,113; average annual attendance for each child, 59 days; number of teachers, 30; salaries for men, \$29; for women, \$19; number of school-houses, 42, and 4 rented, making a seating capacity of 1,840; value of school property, \$9,200; average rate of tax levied, 45 cents on \$100; amount on hand at the beginning of the year, \$2,524.37; received from public fund, \$2,224.37; from tax, \$300; amount paid teachers, \$2,763.74; otherwise expended, \$626. The report of 1880 has a poorer showing, because no report was made from the number of schools reporting, when many, no doubt, were delinquent. The schools, as a whole, grew in popularity and excellence. The enumeration gave 2,531 white and 9 colored children; total attendance, 2,200; average attendance, 1,558; number of teachers, 30; average salary, \$27.50; number of school-houses, 45, with a seating capacity of 3,000 (the report says there were 40 schools, meaning probably all that reported); cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$1,321.21; total received, \$5,549.97; total expenditures, \$4,708.63; leaving on hand at the close, \$841.34. The interest in the public schools has increased remarkably; the private school is now considered a luxury, the public system a necessity.

Means are being used to improve the efficiency of the schools in teachers, apparatus and buildings, and in molding parental duties in connection therewith. Institutes and summer normals are being held, and higher branches are being taught. In 1887 the enumeration was 3,630, the enrollment the same; average

number of days of attendance for each, 38; number of schools, 55; number of rooms, 59; seating capacity, 3,650; value of school property, \$10,786; number of teachers in the county (licensed, it is probable), 62; average salary, \$28.70; number first grade teachers, 9; second grade, 17; third grade, 34; average daily attendance, 1,540; cash on hand July 1, 1886, \$1,090.73; total receipts, \$9,006.38; total expenditures, \$7,953.14; cash on hand July 1, 1887, \$1,053.24; teachers' institutes, 1; this was held for four days, with an attendance of twenty teachers, and managed by C. W. Harmon. The sale of school lands for five years might be mentioned: In 1883 there were sold 80 acres, 320 acres in 1884, in 1885, 560 acres, none in 1886, and 40 in 1887. From the report of the county clerk to the State superintendent for July 1, 1888, it is seen that there are sixty school districts, with an enrollment of 3,689; the total receipts were \$1,072.48; total expenditures, \$9,077.48; balance on hand July 1, 1888, \$995. The teachers' institute in July, 1888, was held at Richland, with an attendance of thirty-three, and among the prominent workers and lecturers were Profs. J. W. Stewart and D. B. Dudley, G. W. Harman, Hon. W. H. Murphy, Rev. Hurlbut and Rev. J. A. Bradshaw.

Present Condition.—All schools of the county are district schools except those of Richland, which come under the special laws relating to cities. Dixon, Waynesville and Crocker are large enough to need two teachers.

The city incorporation of Richland brought its schools under that law, and the gradual merging of the institute into the public schools has been traced. The vigor of the people's interest in their schools has not abated; on the contrary, their interest has been so personal that preferences for various sites have, alone, prevented them from having a fine building instead of the almost ruined remains of the old institute. The annual report of July 12, 1888, when W. L. Ragan was president of the board and W. S. Musgrave secretary, shows the total receipts of the teachers' fund to be \$402.60; expenditures, \$385; balance, \$17.66; total receipts of the incidental fund, \$351.53; expenditures, \$106.33; balance, \$191.18. The levies for the ensuing year were 75 cents and 5 cents, respectively, on the \$100 for the two funds. The

principal, J. W. Stewart, is assisted by S. Q. Chamberlain and Miss Nannie Jones. The attendance is about 120. Prof. Stewart has been connected with the schools for about thirteen years.

The first new frame school building in Dixon was erected in 1872-73, when Prof. Daniels had charge. They had but one teacher until 1881, when Prof. G. M. Reed, as principal, had an assistant, Miss L. Hudson. Mr. Reed was retained four years. The present teachers are Prof. E. Thompson, principal, and L. H. Thompson, assistant. Of 130 in the district ninety are enrolled in the school. The present building is valued at \$2,500.

Waynesville presents the very picturesque and unusual condition of having in her borders the three school-houses which represent her educational infancy, childhood and youth. The first is a log building, now in ruins, in the northeast edge of town; the second is a one-story frame, in the southeast part of town, still standing on stone stilts and almost ready to topple over, presenting its patched surface, like cast-off clothing; the third is the present large, neat, two-story frame building of two rooms, located in the northeast, near the Methodist Church. This was erected about 1886, and it was within the last year or so that conditions have made two teachers necessary. They have an attendance of about seventy-five. Prof. G. M. Reed is in charge, and employs an assistant. The schools have improved greatly under his management, although they are still ungraded. His aim is to hold summer sessions for teachers, and make the school take on, even more than it has, academic advancement.

The Crocker schools have for some time found material to employ the attention of two teachers. Miss M. O. Smith is at present in charge, with one assistant.

Other schools in the county are ordinary district schools, employing one teacher.

CHURCHES.

Early Religious Privileges.—Religion in Pulaski County has been, and is, what is called Protestant, evangelical and orthodox. At the most there have been but nine different denominations represented, namely, the Baptists in their three different branches,

the three divisions of Methodism, the Christians, the United Presbyterians and Dunkards. It is probable that the Primitive Baptists led the van, but the Methodists came very soon after, at least. The former, it is thought by Mr. E. J. Christeson, came about 1831 or 1832, and built their first church, also the first church at the Wayman settlement. The next one was erected at the mouth of Colley Hollow. This denomination has almost died out in the county, so that no organization exists. The Methodists came, according to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Tilley, about 1833 or 1834, and the first services were held at her house, near Mount Gibson, and about the same time at Josiah Turpin's. The next arrivals were the followers of teachings revived by Alexander Campbell; they came late in the 40's or early in the 50's, and located about the sites of Dixon and Saint Annie, and have increased, like the Methodists, very rapidly. The Missionary branch of the Baptist Church, it is thought, came late in the 50's, and began their first church building in Smith Hollow Valley. The Free-Will division came in about the same time, and the two branches are now generally united. The Protestant Methodists have been so sparse that the denomination will only be mentioned; they have largely turned either to the Methodist Episcopal Church or been attracted to the so-called Holiness Band. The United Presbyterians came in late in the 70's, and soon after a few Dunkards followed; the former located in the north part of the county and the latter at Mossy Spring.

Baptist.—The Baptist Churches (Missionary, Free Will or United) belong to the Smith Valley Association, which was organized in 1870, and held its eighteenth annual session in August, 1888, with the Berean Church, near Bellefonte. This association held its first meeting in 1871, at Friendship Church, under Moderator A. Hendrix, with nine churches and a membership of 340. Pulaski includes most of the association. In 1872, at Berean Church, W. C. Wheeler was moderator; in 1873, at Hope-well, the same; in 1874, at Mount Zion, Moderator J. M. Hibbs; in 1875, at Antioch, Moderator A. Hendrix; in 1876, at Pleasant Grove, Moderator T. J. Zumwalt; in 1877, at Idumea, Moderator M. M. King; in 1878, at Antioch, Moderator A. J. Fuson; in

1879, at Friendship, Moderator T. J. Zumwalt; in 1880, at Berean, Moderator A. J. Fuson; in 1881, at Freedom, Moderator T. J. Zumwalt; in 1882, at Hopewell, Moderator A. Hendrix; in 1883, at Pleasant Grove, Moderator M. M. King; in 1884 at Bethlehem, in 1885 at Antioch, and in 1886 at Waynesville, Moderator V. B. Hill; in 1887 at Cedar Bluff, and in 1888 at Berean, Moderator J. J. Watts; at Berean, in 1888, seventeen churches, representing 569 members, were present. Berean Church was founded July 28, 1866, by Rev. G. Seymour, with Rev. M. M. and Sarah King, J. H. and T. C. Hilton and Mr. J. M. and Mrs. S. J. Rollins. Their building, erected in 1888, cost about \$700. Their pastors have been Revs. Seymour, M. M. King, J. W. Brown, W. C. Wheeler, A. Hendrix, A. Fansley and T. J. Zumwalt. They have fifty-eight members. Hopewell Church began its career in 1869, at the direction of A. Huff and G. W. Chon(?) Their log church was erected in 1870. Their pastors have been Revs. Hibbs, Hendrix, Zumwalt, Fansley, Hicks, Manes, and the present one, J. J. Watts. Members, forty-five. Idumea Church was organized, with fifteen members, December 7, 1872, by Rev. M. M. King, the first pastor. D. Z. Lewis and Cyrus Parsons were the first deacons. They have a neat frame church, erected in 1876 at a cost of \$400; it was dedicated by Rev. A. Hendrix, the pastor. Revs. S. M. Davis, W. Vaught and S. M. Manes have also been pastors. Membership, forty-six. Waynesville Church was organized in 1880 by its first members: William Armstrong and wife, W. C. Armstrong, V. B. Hill and V. A. S. Robinson. Elder M. M. King was pastor, and V. B. Hill chosen deacon. Their neat frame church was erected in 1887, at a cost of \$805. They now number twenty-four members. Rev. King was succeeded by J. S. Rice, J. C. Hicks and W. L. Cornett.

Antioch Church (Smith Valley Association) was organized in July, 1868, by Rev. Thomas J. Zumwalt and Rev. Milton Hibbs, with ten members: M. C. Dodd, A. W. Robertson, John Huff, W. Huff, E. A. Dodd, N. J. Robertson, J. Huff, R. Clark, N. Brake and M. Robertson. Their first building, a log one, erected in 1873, will be soon replaced by a frame costing about \$500. They have fifty members. Revs. Zumwalt, Lowry, Manes and Vaught have been the pastors.

Richland Church belongs to Zion Association. It was organized June 14, 1884, by Rev. S. O. Burks, J. M. Manuel, M. Ballard, V. A. S. Robinson, Rev. William Armstrong, W. C. Armstrong, Ellen Judermuhle (?), Sarah Manuel, Estella Manuel, — Brackapp, S. Robinson, Mattie Ballard, Emeline Brockman and H. E. Armstrong. Revs. S. O. Burks and T. J. Zumwalt have been pastors. They have twenty-eight members, who hope to soon have a new church to obviate the necessity of using the Institute building. Rolling Heath Church was organized July 21, 1888, by Elders Watts, Hendrix and Logan, Deacons Dotson and Sloan, and James and Elizabeth Steward, W. and E. Graves, T. Ormsby, I. L. Thornhill, Lydia Thornhill, S. J., I. M. and M. Steward, N. E., L. G. and Martha Logan. They have increased the number to sixteen, and meet in school-house, District 3. Rev. A. Hendrix is pastor. Cedar Bluff Church's first members were F. A. and E. Dodson, W. and Mary Giddens, M. Sutherd, E. Wood, D. Giddens and L. Tate. It was organized in 1880 by Rev. Hendrix. Their hewn log church, erected in 1882, gave place to a neat frame in 1888. Revs. J. C. Estes and J. J. Watts succeeded Rev. Hendrix in the pastorate. Their rolls are graced by twenty-five names. Mount Olive Church began under the guidance of Elder S. A. Davis on February 14, 1880, with the following members: S. S. McMillan, S. H. and M. E. Yarbrough, J. H. and M. Finley, Charles and M. Finley, A. Neadam (?), R. and L. Baker. Revs. S. A. Davis and T. J. Zumwalt have been pastors holding service at Colley Hollow in a school-house. Members, twelve. Water Valley Church began May 20, 1886, with Isaac C. Odom and J. Goodman as officers, and five members. Rev. J. D. Porter was their first and T. R. Lowry is their present pastor. They have twenty-seven members, who meet in a school-house. Crocker Church has seven members: J. A. and M. Jordan, J. and T. McGowan, Mrs. A. C. Tallman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mattison, and Rev. A. Hendrix, their pastor, who organized the church March 28, 1888. Zion, Dixon and Osage Associations are slightly represented in the county, also. Eureka Church, organized in 1880 by Rev. J. Chalfant, belongs to Zion, and has sixty members. Pisgah Church, near Dixon, is a member of Dixon Association.

Methodism.—The Methodist Church, in both branches, would

surpass the Baptist in numbers, if taken together, and it is not certain but that even the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, would, taken alone, although the other branch would not. Long before the Methodist Church separated into its northern and southern branches, in 1844, work had been begun and far advanced in Missouri; for, at the census of 1850, the first after the separation, there were 1,134 Northern and 7,821 Southern Methodists in the Southwest Missouri Conference alone. (In 1880 the proportion was 9,879 Northern to 17,463 Southern.) Missouri Conference, organized in 1816, was reduced and divided in 1836 and 1846, and in 1870 Southwest Missouri Conference was created from St. Louis Conference (the division of 1846). Its first name was West St. Louis Conference, but its present name was determined in 1874. The Gasconade, Big Piney, and the line between Ranges 10 and 11, are its eastern boundary, so that practically Pulaski is entirely in this conference. Its first session was held at Kansas City, September 27, 1871, under Bishop Doggett; Bishop Pierce, at Nevada, in 1872; Bishop Wightman, at Springfield, in 1873; Bishop Keener, at Lexington, in 1874, and at Neosho in 1875; Bishop McTyeire, at Miami, in 1876; Bishop Marvin, at Independence, in 1877; Bishop Doggett, at Clinton, in 1878; Bishop Wightman, at Kansas City, in 1879; Bishop Keener, at Marshall, in 1880; Bishop Pierce, at Springfield, in 1881; Bishop Granberry, at Nevada, in 1882; Bishop Wilson, at Boonville, in 1883; Bishop Parker, at Jefferson City, in 1884; Bishop Granberry, at Lexington, in 1885; Bishop McTyeire, at Kansas City, in 1886; Bishop Hendrix, at Springfield, in 1887, and at Nevada in 1888, have been the executives ever since the organization. In 1880, Waynesville, in charge of Rev. J. J. Hill, was the only circuit in Pulaski in full. It had but one building and 151 members, and was in Lebanon District. R. B. Coy supplied it in 1881, and also J. W. Huff, with 158 members. Rev. A. W. Davis was pastor in 1882. In 1888, however, there were Waynesville Circuit, under Rev. J. W. Perry, with 224 members and one church, valued at \$600; Richland Circuit, under Rev. S. Lopp, with 315 members and four churches, valued at \$2,550; Dixon Mission, under Rev. J. Davis, with 116 members and three churches, valued at \$1,150, making, in all, 655 members. These

are not all in the county, however. The Waynesville Church was first organized at Mrs. Elizabeth Tilley's, near Mount Gibson, about 1834, ten years before the great division. Among the first members were Elders Thomas Wallace and John Monroe, the Christesons, Smiths, Tilleys, Ballards—in all some twelve. About 1868 they moved it to Mount Gibson, and about 1875 it was located at Waynesville. The original members, mainly, joined the Southern branch. Among their pastors have been (first) Jacob Herrin, W. Headley, Revs. Cardwell, Leeper, McDonald, Moore, Davis, Hogan and Perry. They have about twenty-five members. Mossy Spring Church used a school-house when it was started, in 1867, by Rev. Zachariah Jones. James Hudgins, steward; Nathaniel Knox, class leader; Mrs. E. J. Christeson, Susan Green, Mary Ivans, James Elms, J. K. Brittain, W. Long and J. H. Green were the first members. This has increased to twenty-nine members. Besides other preachers mentioned, in the Waynesville Circuit, have been Revs. S. W. Woodard, D. Goerly (?), J. C. Duncan, J. Williams, J. Coy, A. G. Moore, W. McDaniel, and W. Puckett. Robinson Church has fourteen members, who meet at a school-house. When they began, in 1878, under the direction of Rev. McDaniel, J. W. Robinson was steward and A. A. F. and Emma Robinson, Margaret and Clara Colley and William and Josephine Hobbs constituted the membership. Among other Waynesville pastors, they have had Revs. John Huff and W. McCrary. Dixon Mission bought its church (built about 1871, under charge of Rev. Joseph Harwood, for Congregationalists, and sold, about 1874, to the Cumberland Presbyterians, under Rev. L. A. Dunlap) about 1881, when Rev. Stringfield was pastor. Revs. Winton, Davis, Nigh, Son, and others, were pastors. There are only eleven members.

Zion Church is three miles west of Crocker, and a part of Dixon Mission; it was formed in 1881, and now has thirty-eight members. J. F. Holtsman has been class leader and steward since they began with only nine members. In 1885 they erected a frame building costing about \$450. Pleasant Grove Church was founded in 1881 by Rev. W. McDonald, with B. W. Vaughan class leader and M. A. Vaughan, M. Duncan, R. Doty, O. Doty, F. Long and Nancy Adkins as members. Besides Rev. McDon-

ald, they have had Revs. H. A. Davis, W. Nigh, S. Lopp, McCrary, Puckett and Perry. Membership, fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1844, lost its portion below Mason and Dixon's line to a very great degree, and almost totally during the war; and this included much of Missouri. In May, 1868, at Chicago General Conference, St. Louis Conference was organized, to include Southern Missouri and Arkansas; in 1872, at Brooklyn, Arkansas was cut off, and at Warrensburg, in 1886, its colored members were formed independently into Central Missouri Conference. The following is a list of its conferences: In 1869, at Sedalia, Bishop Janes; in 1870, at Springfield, Bishop Clark; in 1871, at St. Louis, Bishop Ames; in 1872, at Kansas City, Bishop Scott; in 1873, at St. Louis, Bishop Bowman; in 1874, at Warrensburg, Bishop Andrews; in 1875, at Carthage, Bishop Merrill; in 1876, at Sedalia, Bishop Peck; in 1877, at St. Louis, Bishop Simpson; in 1878, at Kansas City, Bishop Bowman; in 1879, at Springfield, Bishop Wiley; in 1880, at Sedalia, Bishop Foster; in 1881, at Carthage, Bishop Hurst; in 1882, at St. Louis, Bishop Warren; in 1883, at Clinton, Bishop Andrews; in 1884, at Kansas City, Bishop Foss; in 1885, at Lebanon, Bishop Fowler; in 1886, at Warrensburg, Bishop Harris; in 1887, at Lamar, Bishop Mallalieu; in 1888, at Sedalia, Bishop Walden. In 1876 Dixon had 91 members, under the charge of Rev B. F. Pool, and Waynesville, with 25 members, was supplied. These were a part of Rolla District. In 1882 Springfield District covered Pulaski; in Richland Circuit, in charge of Rev. J. N. Moore, there were 217 members, with two churches, and in Dixon (Iberia Circuit, not all in Pulaski), there were 145 members, with three churches, in charge of Rev. R. H. Hanson. In 1885 Dixon Circuit had 123 members, under charge of Rev. J. B. Brewington; Richland Circuit, 250, with one church, valued at \$2,500, in charge of Rev. J. H. Scott, and later G. W. Rich; Roubidoux Church was supplied by Rev. W. Patterson. In 1886 Dixon had 88, with one church, valued at \$1,500, in charge of Rev. H. Threlfall; Richland Circuit, 225, with two churches, valued at \$3,000, in charge of Rev. A. J. Graves; Roubidoux was still supplied by Rev. Patterson, and had 40 members. In 1887 Dixon Circuit, under Rev. P. A. Crow, had 132 members, with two churches, val-

ued at \$2,000; Richland, under Rev. B. F. January, had 158, with two churches, valued at \$2,500; Roubidoux remained the same. In 1888 Dixon had 68, with two churches, valued at \$2,000; Richland, 148, and two churches, valued at \$1,050. Revs. N. H. Buck and B. F. January were in charge respectively, although the latter was afterward replaced by Rev. Hurlbut. Richland Church was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. C. Morgan, with the following members: Dr. Reuben Riggs, Mrs. Lottie Narren, Mrs. Ella Walker, and the pastor, Rev. Morgan. Their commodious church, on the corner of Camden Avenue and Pine Street, was built in 1878, and is valued at \$2,500. It was dedicated by Rev. Dr. G. W. Hughey. The church has prospered under the charges of Revs. R. Moffat, A. J. Brock, J. N. Moore, L. C. Sappenfied, J. H. Scott (?), A. J. Graves, B. F. January and C. M. Hurlbut. It was the first church in the county to have a church bell, and has "the banner" Sunday-school. They have fifty-three members. Dixon Church belongs to Salem Circuit, and has about sixty members. They have a good frame church, valued at \$1,500, erected in 1884. Among their first members were Messrs. Baker, Mitchell, and others.

Christian.—The Christian Church, being of a more congregational form of government, has been unfortunate in not having better preserved records of its large membership. It had in 1888 in Pulaski County 425 members. These were distributed as follows: Richland, 80 members; Burnett's District, 75; Bell's Creek, 75; Hickory Grove, 50; Hancock, 60; Crocker, 50; and Waynesville, 25.* Hickory Grove is probably one of the oldest congregations. Richland Church was founded October 22, 1876, by Elders J. Wilks, G. C. Yost, and Deacons Lee and Smithers. Its first members were N. M. Lee, M. E. Lee, J. W. Stewart, M. J. Smithers, M. L. Trowel, E. Mowls (?), O. Solley (?), E. R. Fitch, M. E. Martin, J. J. Clark, and M. L. Clark. Their neat frame church, erected in 1884, is valued at \$1,300. It was dedicated by Rev. J. B. Wilks. Other elders have been G. C. Yost, McKnight, D. B. Dodson and James Lee. Crocker Church has no building. Among their pastors have been Elders Thomas Phillips, James Martin and J. C. Glover.

* By Rev. G. D. Hascall, of Crocker.

United Presbyterian.—The United Presbyterian Church in Pulaski County is a member of the Southern Illinois Presbytery. Its first congregation, Pulaski Church, located about three miles west of Crocker, was organized February 23, 1879, by Rev. J. D. Steel. Its first members were J. R.* and Mary E. Elder, Mary Mackney, Margaret Anderson, Samuel and Jane Black, J. S. Cupps,* J. F.* and Monterey Elder. This church, a frame, erected in 1882, was dedicated by Rev. W. J. Gillespie. Rev. J. W. Ashwood has been their only pastor, and its membership is thirty-five. The only other congregation in the county is Dundas Church, also under his charge, and located near Bailey Post-office. It has twenty-eight members, and was organized March 4, 1883, by Rev. N. A. Whitehill. Its first members were Mr.* and Mrs. A. F. Allen, Mr.* and Mrs. J. A. Dobbins, Mr.* and Mrs. A. R. Bailey and Mrs. Thompson.

Dunkard.—The Dunkard Church is represented by but fourteen members, with the congregational name Mossy Spring Church. They were organized by Rev. David Bowman in 1880. Elder Solomon Stump is a prominent member.

Other Religious Societies.—The County Sunday-school Convention was organized in 1883, at Richland, by Revs. J. A. Bradshaw, Vetter and Yost. Rev. Vetter was chosen president, Rev. Yost, treasurer, and Rev. Bradshaw, secretary. But three schools, two at Richland and one at Crocker, were represented. In 1888 there were about ten schools represented, from Richland, Dixon, Waynesville, and the two United Presbyterian Churches. Since 1885 the officers have been as follows: President, Rev. J. A. Bradshaw; recording secretary, Miss M. Burton; corresponding secretary, Miss E. Dobbs, and treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Ashwood.

Young People's Christian Associations were organized in Waynesville and Richland in December, 1888, by Burton A. Konkle, of Chicago, Ill. In the former Mr. J. McDonald and Mrs. M. L. Davis are prominent workers, and J. G. Branstetter, Benjamin Genge and Mrs. C. Ver Bryck in the latter.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had large organizations in Richland, Dixon, and Waynesville, but were suspended in 1888.

* Elder.