

The information below comes directly from *The History of Bone County Missouri* by W F Switzler: Originally published in 1882.

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## The Founding of Boone County Missouri

The following is directly quoted from the *History of Boone County, Missouri* originally published in 1882. It is purported to be "written and compiled from the most authentic official and private sources". The style may be slightly old fashioned and in some places quite "full of themselves", but nevertheless it is entertaining and very informative reading.

### Introduction

At first view, and without thought or examination, it may be affirmed by some that Boone county has no history which is worthy of the name, or at least which assumes such proportions and importance as to merit publication in an enduring form. It is not improbable that a hasty judgment would conclude that at best this history consists of few events of special interest, and that none of them have influenced the policy, development or destiny of the State.

Closer and more thorough examination, however, will disclose the fact that Boone county has nobly and courageously borne its part in advancing the progress, civilization and culture of our time, and the common prosperity and glory of the commonwealth of Missouri.

Originally its territory constituted a part of the county of Howard, which, as organized in 1816, was an empire in superficial area. The act of the General Assembly, approved January 13, 1816, organizing Howard county out of the territories of St. Louis and St. Charles, fixed its boundaries substantially as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Osage river, which is about ten miles below the present Cty [sic] of Jefferson and opposite the village of Barkersville in Callaway county, the boundary pursued the circuitous course of said stream "to the Osage boundary line", meaning thereby the eastern boundary of the Osage Indian territory, or to the northeast corner of Vernon county, where the Osage river, two miles east of the present town of Schell City, runs near said corner; thence north (along the western of St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, and Lafayette), to the Missouri river, striking that stream west of and very near Napoleon; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kansas river, (now Kansas City), "thence with the Indian boundary line, (as described in a proclamation of the Governor [Wm. Clark] issued the ninth day of March, 1815,) northwardly along the eastern boundary of the "Platte Purchase" one hundred and forty miles, or to a point about 36 miles north and within the present county of Adams, Iowa, near the town of Corning in said county, on the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, "thence eastward with the said line to the

main dividing ridge of high ground, to the main fork of the river Cedar [which is the line between Boone and Callaway counties in Missouri], and in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the great Osage river, the place of the beginning."

Although these boundaries cannot be definitely traced on the map, it is nevertheless clearly seen that Howard county, as originally organized in 1816,<sup>1</sup> more than five years before the State was admitted into the Union, embraced not only the present territory of the county of Boone, but in addition a vast area north and south of the Missouri river, and including the present counties of Cole, north part of Miller, Morgan, north parts of Benton and St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Saline, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Carroll, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Chariton, Randolph, Macon, Adair, and probably parts of Shelby, Monroe and Adrain. And in addition the following counties in Iowa: parts of Taylor and Adams; Union, Ringgold, Clarke, Decatur, and Wayne, and probably parts of Lucas, Monroe and Appanoose.

A vast empire to constitute a single county, embracing at least five of the present counties of Iowa and probably parts of as many more, and in addition more than thirty of the present counties of Missouri, eight and parts of three others south of the river, and twenty-three and parts of several others north of it, this large expanse of territory, covering about fourteen million acres of land and presenting a superficial area of 21,874 square miles. An area larger than ancient Greece, and as large as Saxony and Switzerland combined, and larger than the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware and Rhode Island.

In one respect, therefore, it might truthfully be said that as the present territory of Boone for five years and more constituted a part of the extensive empire, its history is properly the history of Boone county, and that this volume should embrace the entire county of Howard for that period.

But such is not the scope and character of the history which follows, the simple object being to record in chronological order the more important events which transpired within the present limits of Boone county from the earliest white settlement in 1815 to the present time, a period of sixty-seven years.

In superficial area - 674 square miles or 431,000 acres - Boone county is larger than some of the states of Europe and the islands of the ocean, which stricken from the roll of empire or blotted from the annals of nations would so mar the history of the eastern hemisphere as to leave it measurably without a history.

It is also about half as large as one of the States of the American Union, and one-third the area of several others; and in the sphere in which it has moved, and to the extent of its opportunities and capacity, and the comparatively short period which has elapsed since its first settlement, will favorably compare in the achievements and prowess with some geographical divisions of our own and foreign lands, larger even in size and much

older in years, whose history is canonized in poetry and song.

Located in the central part of the State, and settle nearly seventy years ago [this being written in 1882 - ed.] by a hardy and progressive race of pioneers, who then laid the foundations of its present prosperity, wealth and culture, it will be found that its history is an inexhaustible store-house of "moving incidents by flood and field," of events grave and gay, of steady advancement in agriculture, education and a Christian civilization, and in all the arts of peace.

What is here claimed for it receives ample verification in its improved farms and farm machinery, its farm-houses and barns, its churches and schools, its newspapers and periodicals, its improved stock and thoroughfares, the prowess of its soldiers in war and the eloquence and achievements of its statesmen and orators in council, the culture and beauty of its women, the qualifications and success of its scholars and teachers, the earnestness and ability of its clergymen, the learning and character of its lawyers, the genius of its authors, poets and novelists, and the general thrift, hospitality, and public spirit of its people.

In a word: No county in the State, St. Louis city and county excepted, has contributed more vitality to the agencies which are solving for the State the problems of prosperity, wealth, and culture, or in a larger measure influenced the councils or shaped the policy of the commonwealth, than "Old Boone".

Such a county and such a people have a history, and one which, if faithfully and accurately written, will disclose a wealth of incident, adventure and interest not excelled by any in the Great West.

The county comprises a part of that large area of inland territory which, in the earlier times, received the name of "The Boone's Lick Country", and which embraced "the nine upper counties on the Missouri River, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Cole, Cooper, Saline, and Lillard,"<sup>2</sup> the name of the latter being changed to Lafayette, February 16, 1825, a circumstance which was no doubt inspired by Lafayette's visit to St. Louis during that year.

Howard County was the largest, most populous, and at that period the most important of the counties belonging to "The Boone's Lick Country," and contained a small salt spring in Cooper's Bottom, now in Boone's Lick Township, in that county, and nearly opposite Arrow Rock, from which the name was derived.<sup>3</sup>

It is quite a prevalent error that Boon's Lick [sic] or the salt spring above mentioned, was first occupied and utilized as a manufactory of salt by Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky pioneer. There is no evidence known to us that Daniel Boone ever owned or operated or saw the spring, or ever was in Howard County. Two of his sons, however, - Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, - during the summer of 1807, and in company with three other men, left the Femme Osage Creek settlement, in St. Charles County, where the elder Boone

then lived, and came up to Howard County with a few kettles to manufacture salt at this spring, and, because of this fact, it was called "Boone's Lick".

Up to the close of the last war with Great Britain, which is known in the popular parlance and denominated in the laws of Congress as "the War of 1812", nearly if not all the inhabitants of Howard county were confined to three small stockade forts - Cooper's, Hempstead's and Kincaid's<sup>4</sup> - and therefore the present territory of Boone was substantially without population, unless the hostile tribes of Indians - Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos and Pottawatamies - which abounded in this part of the then territory, are accounted as such.

It is true, that as early as 1812-13, before the tide of flagrant war reached the interior of the territory, a few of the small hive of emigrant Kentuckians that settled in Cooper's bottom ventured to the rich lands on the east side of the Moniteau, at "Thrall's Prairie", as it was afterwards called; and no doubt they were inspired to make the venture by the protection afforded by Head's Fort, a small stockade defence named in honor of Capt. William Head.

It was situated in a curve of the Moniteau, and on the east side of it in Howard county, about two miles north of Rocheport, a mile and a half south of where the old St. Charles road crossed the Moniteau, and about a half mile west of the Boone line and the same distance east of the creek. It was located at a spring of never-failing water, which is on land now (1882) owned by Mr. John L. Jones.

### First White Settlement in Boone

The history of Boone County, not unlike the history of the largest empires on the globe, may be said to be funnel-shaped. Starting from a single point of time (1815) and from a single locality (Thrall's Prairie), its contour diverges and widens as the years roll on until it embraces the population, growth and achievements of nearly three-quarters of a century.

In the beginning a paragraph, a line, a word would record all it had of history. After the elapse of seventy years, so rapid has been the succession and so countless the number of its events, so transforming the forces of its being, and so progressive and civilizing the nature of its achievements in art, in education, in religion, and in all the varied industries which characterize the civilization of our age, that an octavo volume is too small to perpetuate its annals.

The first settlement, or more properly the first cabin erected and patch of corn planted, were the work in 1812-13, of John and William Berry, Wm. Baxter and Reuben Gentry, in the neighborhood, if not on a part, of what is now known as "the Model Farm", formerly constituting the large and rich estate of the late Hon. John W. Harris, and in earlier times called "Thrall's Prairie".<sup>5</sup> In the same neighborhood, soon after, settled James Barnes,

Robert and Mitchel Payne, John Denham, David McQuitty and Robert Barclay, with their families. Little progress, however, was made in the settlement of the country, now embraced by the boundary lines of Boone County, until after the subsidence of the war with Great Britain, and until after the treaty of 1815 by which the Indians relinquished all claim to any portion of the territory north of the Missouri River. In fact, it may be affirmed as substantially true that, anterior to this time, there was not a white settlement worthy of the name within the present limits of the county.

Speedily succeeding the declaration of peace and the ratification of this treaty of relinquishment of Indian title the tide of immigration set in as a flood, and Robert Hinkson (not Hinckston), after whom the creek on which Columbia is located was called; William Callaham, for whom "Callaham's Fork", of the Perche, is named; Wm. Graham, Reuben and Henry Cave, and perhaps some others, all from Madison County, Ky., settled along the old Boone's Lick trail, or old St. Charles Road, leading from St. Louis to Franklin - a "trail" which was first traversed in 1808-10 by Lieutenant-Colonel Ben. Cooper, and other immigrants of that name, while *en route* from Madison County, Ky., *via* St. Charles County and Loutre Island settlement to the neighborhood of "Boone's Lick", in Howard County.

In 1869-70, Mr. E.W. Stephens, as assistant editor of the Columbia *Statesman*, of which paper Col. W.F. Switzler was editor and proprietor, prepared for and published in that journal, a series of interesting historical sketches of Boone County, in which it is claimed that "Callaham, Graham and Hinkson stopped along the Boone's Lick trail and erected cabins, as taverns, for the accommodation of movers and travellers"; that Callaham "was a noted hunter and Indian fighter, and can be justly designated as the first white man who ever settled in Boone County. Nearly the same time, however, John Graham built a cabin near the present site of Rocky Fork church (seven miles northwest of Columbia), and he was followed by Robert Hinkson, who lived near the source of the stream that bears his name".

The years 1816, 1817 and 1818 - the latter the year of the first land sales at Franklin, - witnessed a great influx of population into the "Boone's Lick country", and into the territory now composing the county of Boone.

In 1816, Augustus Thrall and others settled in what was soon thereafter known as "Thrall's Prairie". The Stephens - *Statesman* sketches say that "in 1816 settlement in Boone County began in earnest. In the spring of that year a number of the inhabitants of Head's Fort, located near Rocheport, settled on what was afterwards known as Thrall's Prairie, situated four miles north of the present site of Rocheport. They settled upon "Madrid locations". "Madrid locations" were tracts of land which were granted by the government to settlers who had suffered losses by the earthquakes in the county of New Madrid, in the years 1811 and 1812. Most of the land of that section was entered by Taylor Berry, of Franklin".<sup>6</sup>

"This settlement was made by Anderson Woods, in company with the following persons: Robert Barclay, John Barnes, William Pipes, Absalom Hicks, John Stephenson, Jefferson Fulcher, a family of Bartons, Jesse Richardson and several others.

"The settlement grew with great rapidity, and soon comprised some among the best citizens of that time - men who have left their impress upon the history and development of our county. Among them we note the following: Augustus Thrall, Oliver Parker, Anderson Woods, Tyre Harris, Overton Harris, Sampson, William and Stephen Wilhite, Henry Lightfoot, James Ketchum, William Boone, William Goslin, John Slack, Wilford Stephens, Jonathan Barton, James Cochran, Reuben Hatton, Charles Laughlin, and a number whose names we have not space to give.

"In 1819, Oliver Parker had a store there and kept a post-office, which was for some time known as "Lexington".

"In the spring of 1817, the next settlement was begun, in Perche Bottom, in the southwestern portion of the county, by John Hickam, Anthony Head, Peter and Robert Austin, John McMickel, Jacob Maggard, Silas Riggs and Abraham N. Foley.

"In 1817, immigration to the county was very large, and in every section large settlements sprung up with amazing rapidity, and steadily increased during the years 1818, 1819 and 1820. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain with exactitude the date of the immigration or primitive abodes of these early settlers, but it is due to those hardy and worthy pioneers, who first reclaimed our county from a wilderness, that their names should be preserved as far as possible, in a permanent history of our county.

"On Southern Two-mile Prairie were Overton Harris, Peter Bass, Peter Ellis, Tyre Martin, Lawrence Bass, Mason Moss, D.M. Hickman, Wilson Hunt, John Broughton, Benjamin White, David Doyle, Samuel Crockett, Philip and Benjamin Barns, Daniel Vincent, Lewis Woolfolk, William Shields, Wm. Simms, Noah Sapp, Ed. Bass, Abraham Barns, John Jamison, Robert and Cyrus Jones, Richard Lawrence, Durrett Hubbard, Francis Lipscomb, J.P. Lynes, John Yates, Ambrose C. Estes, Stephen Chapman, Richard and James Barns, Elias Simms, Mosias Jones, John M. Smith, Michael Hersh, Daniel Hubbard, James Harris. On the Two-mile Prairie north of the St. Charles road, were Samuel, Elijah and Sampson Wright, Elias Newman, Isaac Geyhert, Charles Helm, James Chandler, Wm. Edwards, Elijah Stephens, Thomas Peyton Stephens, Samuel Riggs, Absalom Renfro, Nicholas McCubbin, Wm. Wright, Wm. Timberlake, James and Hugh Crockett, Benjamin Estill, Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick (a Methodist preacher), Asa Stone, Thomas D. Grant, Roger N. Todd, Levi McGuire, Lazarus Wilcox, Thomas C. Maupin, Nicholas S. Kavanaugh, John Read and James Barns.

In the vicinity of Claysville lived William Ramsay, Jesse Byrant, Mark Cunningham. From the neighborhood of Rocheport to Thrall's Prairie were located John Grey, Gaven Head, Joseph Head, John Berry, David and Andrew McQuitty, Samuel Beattie, Robert

Daly, John Copher, Solomon and Zachariah Barnett, Wm. Baxter, James Boggs, David and James Pipes, John Copeland, David Kincaid, Wm. Lientz, John G. Philips, Michael Woods, J.R. Abernathy, Robert D. Walkup, and Tyre Harris.

East and southeast of Rocheport, more generally known as "Terrapin Neck", lived Granville Bledsoe, Daniel Lewis, James Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Pattison Y. Russell, Jesse Lewis, Wm. Burch, John Graves, Ichabod C. Hensley, Thomas Williams, and Richard Fulkerson.

In the vicinity of the present site of Midway, lived John Henderson, Jonathan Freeman, Benjamin Mothershead, Charles Laughlin, W.T. Hatton, Geo. Crump, Wm. and James Y. Jones, John Ogan.

A few miles north of Columbia, resided Caleb Fenton, Riley Slocum, Hiram Phillips, David C. Westerfield, Jacob Hoover, John Slack, John T. Evans, Zachariah Jackson, John Harrison. Still farther north, near where now stands Red Top meeting-house, were James Hicks, Wm. L. Wayne, and Zaddock Riggs.

Northeast of Columbia, seven or eight miles, dwelt Robert Hinkson, ----- Bibb, Thomas and John Kennon, Dennis Callaham, James W. Fowler, Samuel Johnson, Robert Houston, and Joseph Persinger.

"On Perche Creek, in the northwestern section of the county, where the old road, or "Boone's Lick Trace", crossed the Perche, there stood the old town of Perche, long since obliterated. Some of its inhabitants were George and Isham Sexton, James C. Babbitt, James Ryan, Adam E. Rowland, Peter Stivers, Nicholas Gentry, and Enoch Taylor.

"Near where Rockyfork meeting-house now stands lived John Graham, Aquilla and Amos Barnes.

Where Hallsville now stands lived John Roberts and other families of the same name, Peter and Joseph Fountain, Andrew J. Hendrick, and John and Joshua Davis, and Smith Turner.

Near where Rockbridge Mills now are were Thomas S. Tuttle, the original settler of that place; Peter Creason, Nathan Glasgow, Elias Elston, and John H. Lynch.

Within the neighborhood of Providence lived first Ira P. Nash, for whom Nashville was named; then John and Robert Peters and Gilpin S. Tuttle.

A few miles northwest of Columbia were John Witt, James Turley, James Mayo, and a family of Barnetts.

Around the present site of Columbia were Richard Gentry, Lewis Collins, John Vanhorn, J.M. Kelly, Peter Wright, Dr. D.P. Wilcox, Samuel Wheller, A.B. Lane, Thomas Dooley, James Lipscomb, David Jackson, Henry, Richard and Reuben Cave, David Todd, Warren Woodson, Thos. W. Conyers, Charles Burns, Wallace Estill, Minor Neal, William Ridgeway, Peter Kerney, Kemp M. Goodloe, John Cave, Daniel King, James Laughlin, Elijah and Abraham N. Foley, John J. Foster, Adam C. Reyburn, and Willis Boyse.

"The first church organized in the Boone's Lick country was Mount Pleasant, in 1815, seven miles north of old Franklin.

"The first church organized in Boone County was called "Bethel", and was situated in a northwestern section of the county, eight miles north of Rocheport. It was organized June 28, 1817; the persons forming it were Anderson Woods, Betsey Woods, David McQuitty, John Turner, and James Harris. William Thorp was its first pastor. The next church formed was Little Bonne Femme, in December, 1819, by David Doyle, Anderson Woods, Elizabeth Woods, James Harris, Polly Harris, Mourning Harris, Elizabeth Kennon, John Maupin, Elias Elston, Matthew Haley, Jane Tuttle, Lazarus Wilcox, Lucy Wilcox, James Wiseman, Thomas S. Tuttle, and Nancy Tuttle. David Doyle was the first pastor, and continued in that position for ten years, when he became pastor of Salem Church, and so continued for thirty years, thus spending forty years in the ministry in our county, for which, it is said, he never received a dime of remuneration".

Two important events: The first newspaper and the first steamboat at Franklin

Although Franklin is not, and never was, in Boone County, there were two events which occurred there, the first in April and the second in May, 1819, of sufficient importance in the history of "the Boone's Lick Country", of which this county was a part, to justify in this place more than a passing notice. Both of these events had an important bearing upon the development and destiny of interior Missouri, and of the whole State; and a detailed account of them in an enduring form is justified by their prominence and significance.

### The first newspaper

On the 23d of April, 1819, Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday commenced the publication of the *Missouri Intelligencer* in Franklin, then a flourishing town on the Missouri river and opposite Boonville. The size of the sheet was 18 by 24 inches, and it was printed on what is known among printers as the Ramage press, a wooden contrivance with cast-iron bed, joints and platen, and which at this day is a great curiosity. About twenty-five years ago Col. Wm. F. Switzler presented this press to the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, the Missouri Historical Society then not being in existence, where it can be seen.

Recently we came in possession of full and complete files, substantially bound, of the *Missouri Intelligencer* from its initial number, April 23, 1819, to its last issue (in Columbia), December 5, 1835, embracing a period of over sixteen years, to which we are indebted for much valuable historical matter relating to this county, and which will be found in its proper place in this book.

Many changes occurred in the publishers or owners of the *Intelligencer*, the details of which we have taken the trouble to collect from its files, and to record as follows:-

April 23, 1819, to June 10, 1820, Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday, publishers.



(Mrs. E.W. McClannahan, near Columbia, is a daughter of Mr. Holliday.<sup>7</sup>)

June 10, 1820, Mr. Patten retired as publisher, leaving Mr. Holliday in charge, or owner, who continued till July 23, 1821, when John Payne, a lawyer, became editor. He was a native of Culpepper county, Va., and died in Franklin, September 15, 1821, aged 24 years.

September 4, 1821, Mr. Payne retired and Holliday again assumed control.

August 5, 1822, to April 17, 1824, Nathaniel Patten and John T. Cleaveland are publishers. Mr. Cleaveland died some years ago at an advanced age in Austin Texas.

April 17, 1824, Mr. Cleaveland retired, leaving Mr. Patten as sole publisher, which position he continued to hold until the sale of the paper by him to Mr. Fred. A. Hamilton, December 12, 1835.

Last issue of the *Intelligencer* in Franklin, June 16, 1826.

First issue of the *Intelligencer* in Fayette, June 29, 1826.

July 5, 1827, John Wilson, then a young lawyer in Fayette, is announced as editor, which position he held till July 25, 1828. Mr. Wilson died in San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1877, aged 87 years.

In August, 1827, James H. Birch commenced the publication in Fayette of the *Western Monitor*.

April 9, 1830, last issue of the *Intelligencer* in Fayette.

May 4, 1830, first issue of the *Intelligencer* in Columbia.

December 5, 1835, last issue of the *Intelligencer* in Columbia.

December 12, 1835, first issue of the *Patriot* in Columbia.

December 23, 1842, last issue of the *Patriot*, and January 6, 1843, first issue of its successor, the *Statesman*, which has been regularly continued to this day under the same management.

August 1, 1881, after twelve years' experience as business manager, Irwin Switzler, eldest son of W.F. Switzler, became proprietor of the *Statesman*, the latter continuing as editor-in-chief.

Near the close of the year 1835 it became known that Mr. Patten, owing to failing health, intended to dispose of the *Intelligencer* office, and as the Presidential and State elections of the following year were approaching, the possession of the paper became an object of interest to some of the politicians and people, Whig and Democratic, about Columbia. Both parties wanted it; and the Democrats, under the leadership of Austin A. King, then a lawyer resident here and in 1848 elected Governor of the State, Dr. Wm. H. Duncan, still an honored citizen of Columbia, Dr. Alexander M. Robinson and others made some efforts to secure the office. While negotiations to this end were pending, Robert S. Barr, Oliver Parker, Wm. Cornelius, Warren Woodson, Moses U. Payne, A.W. Turner, Joseph B. Howard, John B. Gordon, Sinclair Kirtley, David and Roger N. Todd, Dr. Wm. Jewell, James S. Rollins, Thomas Miller and perhaps other Whigs, entered into a written agreement to raise the money to purchase the press and materials, and they did it with the understanding that Frederick A. Hamilton, a practical printer, should take charge of the

publication, and Rollins and Miller, then two young lawyers of Columbia, editorial conduct of the paper, the name of which, December 12, 1835, was changed to *Patriot*. Hamilton was announced as publisher, and Rollins and Miller as editors. Maj. Rollins selected from Shakspeare the motto of the *Patriot*, "Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's" which it bore until it was supplanted by the *Statesman* in 1843, and which has ever since floated at the masthead of the *Statesman*.

Of the parties named in this connection all are dead except Duncan, Rollins and Payne. Rollins and Miller finally became owners of the office and continued to edit the paper until the close of the Presidential election of 1840, when Rollins sold his interest to Wm. T.B. Sanford, a printer, and retired, leaving Col. Miller sole editor.

In July, 1841, the present editor of the *Stateman* became editor of the *Patriot*, Col. Thomas Miller having retired, but still retaining a half ownership, with the hope of recuperating his health by a trip across the plains to Santa Fe. Dying *en route* of pulmonary consumption, September 15, 1841, at "Round Mound", two hundred miles this side of his destination, where he was interred on the treeless plain, aged 31 years, more than three months elapsed before news of his death reached Columbia. February 19, 1842, Wm. T.B. Sanford, surviving partner of the firm of Miller and Sanford, sold Col. Miller's interest to John B. and Younger J. Williams, the new proprietors, Sanford, Williams & Co., assuming control March 1, 1842. On the 19th of August, 1842, Dr. A.J. McKelway (now a citizen of Marion county) purchased Mr. Sanford's interest, became editor - Wm. F. Switzler retiring, - and in conjunction with the Williams brothers, published the *Patriot* till December 16, 1842, when Wm. F. Switzler purchased McKelway's half interest and he retired. At the same time John B. Williams sold his interest to his brother, Younger J., who, as an equal partner with Wm. F. Switzler, on January 1, 1843, changed the name of the paper to *Missouri Statesman*, under which name, with Wm. F. Switzler as editor, it has ever since been issued, now nearly forty years.

Mr. Sanford, some years afterward, went to Los Angeles [sic], California, and just before the war was lost on the Sacramento River in a burning steamboat.

Younger J. Williams died February 19, 1843, and his interest was resold to his brother John B., who, in January, 1845, sold out to Wm. F. Switzler, who then became sole editor and proprietor. John B. Williams died in Fulton, Mo., April 6, 1882, aged sixty years, as editor and proprietor of the *Telegraph*.

Mr. Patten was a very reputable citizen, small in stature, and quite deaf. He and his wife set the type for his paper and edited it, she therefore being the first female compositor west of the Mississippi River.<sup>8</sup> The *Patriot* was first published in a little hewed log house on the northeast corner of the lot on which Mr. B. Loeb now lives, and afterwards in a small frame (destroyed by fire Oct., 1874), which then stood on Broadway, near the old brick public school building. Several of the printers' stands, made of walnut lumber, which were used in the *Intelligencer* office in 1819, and in the offices of all its successors,

are now in daily use in the office of the *Statesman*.

Nathaniel Patten, Jr., a son of the proprietor of the old *Intelligencer*, now resides at South Fork, Rio Grande County, Colorado, and from him we have recently received bound files in good order of that paper from April 23, 1819, to December 5, 1835, a period of more than sixteen years.

### Arrival of the first steamboat.

The second notable event in 1819 was the arrival at Franklin, on May 28, of the steamer Independence, of Capt. John Nelson - the first which ever attempted the navigation of the Missouri River.

Col. Elias Rector and others, of St. Louis, had chartered her at Louisville, Ky., to go up the Missouri as high as the town of Chariton, now a deserted town two miles above Glasgow, near the mouth of the Chariton River. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819, and arrived at Franklin, Howard County, on May 28, occasioning the wildest excitement and the greatest joy among the people.

1. The county was reduced to its present limits by an act of the Legislature approved February 16, 1825. See Revised Statutes, 1825. Vol. I, page 233.
2. See Franklin (Mo.) *Intelligencer* of November 26, 1822.
3. See Franklin (Mo.) *Intelligencer* of January 7, 1823. The spring or "lick" is about two miles northeast of the ferry landing opposite Arrow Rock, and is on land now (1882) owned by Wm. N. Marshall.
4. Cooper's Fort was two miles southwest of Boone's Lick; Kincaid's, nine miles southwest of Cooper's and about one mile north of the present (1882) railroad bridge at Boonsville; and Fort Hempstead, about one and a half miles north of Kincaid's. All were built in 1812. (Campbell's *Gazetteer*, p.246.) The spot on which Cooper's Fort was located is now (1882) about one and a half miles from the ferry landing opposite Arrow Rock, and the land is owned by John A. Fisher. Capt. Sarshell Cooper, after whom the fort was named, was killed in it on the night of April 14, 1814, by Indians, and buried near by, the precise place on interment being now unknown, and in a corn or wheat field. Mr. Eusebius Hubbard, who now (1882) resides on the two-mile prairie, ten miles southeast of Columbia, and who came to Howard county from Madison county, Ky., aided in building Fort Hempstead.
5. "Thrall's Prairie", or "the Model Farm", is twelve miles northwest of Columbia and four north of Rocheport, and is now in part the property of Warren A. Smith.
6. Mr. Berry was a gentleman of wealth and a large land speculator. On August 31, 1824, he fought a duel on Wolf Island, in the Mississippi River, with Judge Abiel Leonard, formerly of Fayette, at ten paces, with pistols. Berry fell at the first fire, mortally wounded, but lingered until September 22, same year, and died at New Madrid. During the war of 1812 he served in the Pay Department of the Northwestern army at Detroit.
7. Mr. Holliday was born in Spottsylvania C.H., Va., June 8, 1786; came to Franklin, Mo., in February, 1819, and died near Boonsboro, Howard County, Mo., April 1, 1859.

8. Mrs. Patten, formerly Miss Elvira A. Williams, was born near Charleston Va., July 4, 1807, and died in St. Joseph, Mo. (then being Mrs. Overall), on January 24, 1878, aged 71 years. In 1823, at Old Chariton, Howard County, she first married Dr. John Holman. He dying on Monday, November 27, 1826, and Mr. Patten's wife, Mrs. Matilda Patten, dying on Friday, December 27, 1829, on Sunday, February 27, 1831, at the residence of Mrs. H.T. Peerce, in Columbia, Rev. W.P. Cochran officiating, they were married. The fruit of this marriage was Nathaniel Patten, Jr., who now resides in South Fork, Rio Grande County, Colo. After the death of Mr. Patten, she married Maj. Wilson Lee Overall, of St. Charles (Aug. 16, 1840), by whom she had three children, namely, Mrs. John F. Williams, St. Louis (wife of the Insurance Commissioner), John H. Overall, of St. Louis, a well known lawyer, and son-in-law of Hon. J.S. Rollins, and Mrs. L.E. Carter, of St. Joseph, at whose house she died, as above stated. Maj. Overall died in St. Charles of paralysis, December 24, 1850. Mr. Patten died in St. Charles in 1837, and at the time of his death was proprietor of the *Clarion* newspaper.



## Boone County Missouri - Town of Ashland

The following is quoted directly from *The History of Boone County Missouri* by W.F. Switzler originally published in 1882, page 633-638.

### Town of Ashland

This beautiful little inland city is located in one of the finest agricultural sections of Boone county, or even the State of Missouri, for that matter. Its immediate situation is on the line between sections 10 and 15, of township 46, range 12, the forest lying on the north, west and south, the Two-Mile Prairie stretching up to the town limits on the east. The country round is beautifully undulating, and no stranger can visit Ashland without being impressed with the fact that it would be a good place to live. The first house in the town was built by Peter Nichols, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Christian. D. M. and A. M. Burnam erected the first store-house in January, 1853, on what is now known as "Farmers' Corner." The Burnams occupied the building on its completion, placing therein a general merchandise stock. In the fall of the same year a business house was built by P. E. and Wm. A. Nichols on the site where Keen's restaurant now stands. Other houses were soon added, and the place began to take on the appearance of a village. For some years it continued to grow and flourish, the fine farming country adjacent demanding just such a market as Ashland afforded. It was not till May, 1877, however, that the town was incorporated as a city of the fourth class. The first board of trustees were Eli Penter, J. W. Grannis, W. T. Nichols, John G. Wiseman, A. G.

Payne -- Wiseman being the chairman. R. C. Bowman had the honor of being the first city marshal. The first sidewalk in the town was built in 1880. A large mill was erected in 1877, with "five run of stone" and a grinding capacity of one hundred barrels per day, the flour being made by patent process. The mills are owned by the Ashland Mill Company, and cost over \$20,000. The Farmers' Bank was incorporated and commenced business August 3d, 1881. The directors were Abner Martin, J. W. Johnston, R. E. Sappington, H. T. Wright, Peter Ellis, Sr., O. B. Thomas and Eli Penter, the latter being elected president, and Edward L. Dimmitt chosen cashier. The city board at this time presents the following names: Eli Penter, chairman; T. W. Peck, treasurer; W. R. Hopper, marshal; D. L. McBride, B. P. Matthews, T. G. Tuttle, J. T. Rothwell, trustees, and W. J. Warren, city assessor.

At the town election in April, 1882, the citizens voted an appropriation of \$3,000 for improving the streets.

The school building, a two-story frame edifice, was erected in 1859 by a company incorporated as the Ashland High School Association. It was purchased by the district in 1871, and devoted to public school purposes. They employ two teachers, the principle at this writing being Prof. Buckmaster. The town also has a colored school, with an attendance of about fifty pupils. The town now has a population of about five hundred, as it has grown since the census was taken in 1880.

Ashland has two hotels, a livery, feed and sale stable, and several restaurants, thus securing entertainment and comfort for man and beast. The situation of the town generally, and on the gravel road from Columbia to Claysville specially, give it a commercial prestige enjoyed by few inland towns of its size. Her shops and stores are therefore thrifty, and her citizens of a hardy class, most of her business men having come from the agricultural element originally, and possessed of that sturdiness that usually characterizes such a class. Her professional men, numbering two lawyers and several physicians, are as enterprising and successful as her merchants. The various churches and lodges, of which Ashland has several, are historically outlined in the sketches given hereafter. One of the chief enterprises of this enterprising town is the well-known and far-famed

#### Ashland Stock Sales,

A term used to signify a periodical convocation of live stock dealers at Ashland, to buy and sell and "trade" horses, mules, cattle, etc. These stock sales had their origin and conception in the fertile brains of W. H. Bass and J. W. Johnston, who may properly be said to father the enterprise. In the fall of 1881, a company, called the "Boone County Stock Sales Company," was formed, with W. H. Bass a superintendent and J. W. Johnston, secretary. The other members of the board of directors were O. B. Thomas, George M. Nichols, George Arnold, Peter Ellis, W. H. Thompson, Alex. Bradford, W. S. Burnett,

Thomas L. Bass, and W. S. Maupin, with R. S. Martin as treasurer. The first notices of sales were issued for November 5, 1881, and have taken place regularly once a month since that time. The sale lots are located just north of the buildings on the north side of the principal street, and are so systematically arranged as to be a model of convenience in handling stock before and after selling. Mr. W. H. Bass, one of the originators of this scheme, was so kind as to take the historian all through these yards and explain their utility and convenience. Buyers and sellers come from other counties in Central Missouri to attend these sales, and much valuable property of the kind changes hands at every sale. The selling is done principally by auction or outcry, Col. Worley, of Columbia, being the official auctioneer.

#### Ashland Bugle.

The only paper published in the place is a Democratic weekly, called the Ashland Bugle, edited by James L. Wilcox, who has issued it as a weekly since April 13, 1877. It was originally a monthly, founded by Eli Penter and J. W. Johnston, who began its publication chiefly as an advertising medium, in 1875. [See biography of J. L. Wilcox.]

#### Ashland Riot.

One of the historic reminiscences of the usually peaceable town of Ashland is what is known as the "Ashland riot," which occurred there on election day, November the 4th, 1878. About four o'clock P.M., the streets were filled with negroes, many of whom were noisy and turbulent, from having imbibed too freely of bad liquor that always flows too freely on election days. The deputy marshal ordered them to keep quiet, when one of the "nigs" replied with a most insulting epithet, which naturally raised the anger of the officer, who, of course, seemed inclined to resent. Both negroes and whites became involved in the quarrel from this, and both sides armed themselves (most of them probably already supplied), in anticipation of trouble. The conflict soon became general, and a negro named Harris is said to have fired the first shot, though the confusion was so great and the excitement so intense that it is not certain as to who burnt the first powder. But it is certainly known that, for a short space of time, the air was filled with flying rocks and whistling bullets; and, strange as it may seem, no one killed or indeed very seriously hurt, though several casualties of a minor sort occurred. The Ashland Bugle, in its next issue, makes mention of the following: Jim Harris (colored) was shot in hip, and also received a scalp wound. Alex. Bass (colored), wounded in breast by pistol shot. Lowson Grey (colored, and reported to be one of the leaders of the riot), shot through the hand and in the back. A stray shot grazed the cheek of a daughter of Dr. R. S. Martin, who was standing in her father's yard, listening to the band when the riot began.

#### Secret Orders -- Masonic Lodge.

Ashland lodge, No. 156, A. F. and A. M., was instituted May 1st, 1858, the dispensation

bearing date of May 28th, 1859. F. G. Sitton was the first master, and the other charter members were P. J. Ruffner, E. M. Bass, J. S. Strode, Wm. H. Harris, John Grant, J. S. Winterbower, D. L. Sitton, R. S. Martin, H. M. Strode, Theo. Brooks and J. B. Patten. The present officers are H. T. Wright, W. M.; A. P. Nichols, S. W.; John W. Sterne, J. W.; E. Penter, treasurer; W. P. Boqua, secretary; H. S. Baxter, S. D.; William Crane, J.D. The present membership numbers ninety-three and is increased from time to time by acquisitions of new members, the lodge being in a growing condition. They have a neat frame hall that cost \$800, and the affairs of the order are in good shape.

#### Ancient Order United Workmen.

The Ashland Lodge of A.O.U.W. No. 192, was instituted by O. J. Miller, the date of charter being June 26, 1880. The charter members were J. W. Johnston, W. R. Hopper, H. T. Wright, John T. Rothwell, W. R. Stone, H. S. Baxter, Jas T. Mays, B. P. Matthews, Joe Bauman, S. H. Whitfield, A. J. Harrington, E. R. Westbrook, W. H. Bass, B. W. Sapp, J. A. Oates, E. M. Bass, W. H. Callaway, H. W. Whipple, W. P. Boqua, M. D. Matthews and Wm. S. Peak. The following gentlemen were the first officers: H. T. Wright, P. M. W.; W. P. Boqua, M. W.; W. T. Lemon, G. F.; S. H. Whitfield, overseer; W. J. Warren, recorder; W. R. Hopper, financier; Joe Bauman, recorder; Eli Nichols, guard; J. A. Kerr, inside watchman; William Blackburn, outside watchman. The number present membership is 36. They own, as yet, no hall of their own, but use a rented room. Mr. H. T. Wright is delegate to the Grand Lodge.

#### Patrons of Husbandry.

The Ashland Grange, No 533, P. of H., was instituted by J. R. Cordell, district deputy, and the date of their dispensation was July 30, 1873, their charter being dated December 23, 1873. A. G. Payne, Miles Forbis, James W. Edwards, R. V. Burnett, Milton Forbis, E. M. Bass, J. G. Jones, A. G. Martin, R. T. Bass, R. E. Sappington, J. C. Wilcox, Mrs. Mary J. Martin, Mrs. Julia M. Bass and ten others were the original and charter members. The first officers were as follows: Master, A. G. Payne; overseer, J. G. Jones; chaplain, W. T. Waters; steward, J. H. Sappington; assistant steward, R. T. Bass; treasurer, James Edwards; secretary, R. E. Sappington; lecturer, E. M. Bass; gate keeper, J. C. Wilcox. The present officers are: Master, J. G. Jones; overseer, S. H. Whitfield; lecturer, R. V. Burnett; steward, J. H. Sappington; assistant steward, Eli Winterbower; chaplain, William Coons; treasurer, T. Christian; secretary, G. D. Sappington; gate keeper, J. H. Nichols; Pomona, Mary B. Sappington; Ceres, Susan E. Bager; lady assistant steward, Celestine Guilloze. The grange at this writing numbers a membership of fifty. They use a rented hall, having never built a room in which to meet.

#### Ashland Baptist Church.

As indicated by its name, this church is situated in the town of Ashland, its immediate location being lot No. 1 of block No. 2 Broadway Street. The date of its organization was

April 19, 1879, about forty members being named on its charter roll. The church, which is a neat and commodious frame building, was erected in 1880, at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars. It was dedicated by the Rev. Joseph C. Maple, in November, 1881. The names of the pastors are Jonathan M. McGuire, who served the church a short time after it was constituted, and Rev. E. D. Isbell, D. D., who succeeded Rev. McGuire, and is still the preacher in charge at this writing. The present membership numbers seventy, and the church bids fair to be a power for good in the community.

#### M. E. Church (South)

Was organized in 1854, the names of the original members being James Roberts, Sr., Thomas H. Roberts, Lawrence Bass, Edwin Bass, Eli M. Bass, W. C. Maupin, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Maupin, George W. Dennis, Lewis Percell, Jacob Morris, Mrs. G. W. Dennis, Mrs. Lewis Percell, Whitley Madden, Mary F. Martin, and William T. Elliott. The first church building was a frame structure erected the same year after the church was organized. The present building was finished in 1875, and is also a frame, the cost of which was fifteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated in 1876 by John D. Vincil, D. D. The present pastor is Rev. H. D. Groves. George W. Rich, A. P. Linn, William Penn and Samuel W. Cope were connected with the organization of this church. The historian was not furnished with sufficient statistics from which to make out a complete history of the church, but has done the best he could with the matter at hand.

#### Christian Church.

This church was organized April 20, 1881. The elegant new church house is a frame structure erected in January, 1882, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, and was dedicated the same month by Rev. C. H. Hardin of Mexico, Missouri. Rev O. A. Carr, the present preacher in charge, is the first and only pastor the church has yet had. The particular aim of Elder Carr and his congregation is the restoration of Apostolic Christianity in faith and practice, with no creed but that "Jesus is the Christ, the son of the the living God," and the Bible as the only rule of faith and guide of action. The present membership numbers fifth-two. Nothing is required as a test of fellowship but what the New Testament enjoins as necessary to pardon.





## Boone County Missouri - Brown's Station

The following is quoted directly from *The History of Boone County Missouri* by W.F. Switzler originally published in 1882, page 739-741.

### Brown's Station

The hamlet know as Brown's Station is situated on the northwest quarter of section 10, township 49, range 12, and is quite a shipping point -- the leading one, in fact, on the Columbia branch of the Wabash railway between Centralia and Columbia. Its founders were Reese, Goodding, and Hubbard, the proprietors of the coal mine.

The first house was built by John W. Hubbard, and A. E. Burnam, and the first store was owned by these gentlemen. The post-office was established in 1876, and A. E. Burnam was the first postmaster. The first marriage was that of Ralph Hayworth and Miss Lizzie Goodding, by Stephen J. Bush. The first death was that of Chas. Hockry, who was buried in Gilead cemetery, three miles north of Brown's Station. The first physician was Dr. L. B. Brown, who is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The first religious services were held in Burnam's warehouse, by Rev. Stephens, a Baptist.

### Leading Industries

The Coal Mines at Brown's Station and Persinger.

The Boone County Coal and Mining Company was organized in the year 1875, by Alfred Rees, W. A. Goodding, Allen E. Burnam and John F. Burnam, for the purpose of mining coal in the northern part of Columbia township. Previously, in 1872, a mine had been opened at Brown's Station by J. W. Hubbard, Alfred Rees and W. A. Goodding. This mine is now the property of the Boone County Coal and Mining Company. Its shaft is about 177 feet in depth. The vein averages about forty-two inches in thickness, and the coal is of excellent quality. The first shaft was practically abandoned in February, 1882, after producing nearly 2,000,000 bushels.

The company's mine at Persinger station was opened in May, 1881. The first considerable quantity of coal was taken out the following October. The shaft is 80 feet deep; depth of vein, 42 inches; average number of men employed, thirty-five. The mine is located in section 28, township 49, range 12, on land leased for twenty-five years, the lease expiring in 1906. Altogether, the company is in possession by lease of 290 acres of land, in section 28, 29, and 33, in township 49, range 12. The present capacity of the mine is 1,200 bushels per day. The coal is shipped to the gas company at Columbia, also to the mill company, and to various points o the Wabash railroad, notably to Warrenton. It bears an excellent reputation as to quality, and the mine itself, generally speaking, is

the best in this section of Missouri. At present it is in a highly prosperous condition. The firm is now composed of Alfred Rees, and W. A. Goodding, the firm name being Rees & Goodding.

#### Mine Disaster at Brown's Station.

In connection with the history of the mines of the Boone County Coal Company it is proper to note the terrible accident in the Brown's Station mine, Friday, April 21, 1876. On the morning of that day the miners began to descend the shaft to go to work. Twenty-one of them had gone down in safety by means of the tub, such as is ordinarily used in coal shafts, and four more stepped in to make the descent. The names of those in the tub were Charles C. Stewart, W. H. Cannon, Joseph McIntyre, and Robert L. Palmore. When the men were about forty feet from the top, the post on the outside that supported the apparatus by which the tub was raised and lowered broke and fell. This caused the rope by which the tub was suspended to fly off the drum wheel through which the post passed and it (the rope) was cut in two. The tub with its inmates fell a distance of about 135 feet, alighting on the solid rock. Palmore, an eleven-year-old boy, was killed instantly. His throat was cut, and his teeth were knocked out. Cannon exclaimed, "Tell my wife 'farewell' for me," and died in a few moments. He was a young married man of aged 25. McIntyre died in 24 hours. Stewart lived nineteen days, suffering intensely all the while. J. H. Truby, who was in the mine was slightly injured. The scene a few moments after the dreadful fall was terrible. The screams of women and children, the wives and other relatives of the poor miners, were heartrending. Men ran wildly to and fro and the wildest rumors and conjectures as to the number killed and injured were prevalent for a time. Burnam Bros. generously opened their store and told those engaged in caring for the victims of the accident to take anything they wanted. The first three that died were buried in Mt. Gilead cemetery, the next day. No blame for the disaster attached to any one. The post broke because it was badly worm eaten.

#### Saw and Grist Mill.

Messrs. Dysart & Henry have a very good mill near Brown's Station, eight miles north of Columbia. The bulding covers an area of 30x36 feet, and is two and a half stories high. The machinery is driven by an engine of 25-horse power. There are two run of burrs, and the grinding capacity of the mill is about 35 barrels of flour or 300 bushels of corn meal per day. The machinery is from Logansport, Indiana, and is called the automatic grinding mill, the only one of the kind in the county except at Sturgeon. The saw-mill can turn off from 4,000 to 5,000 feet of hard lumber per day. The size of the engine house is 17x46 feet.

#### War Incident -- Killing of Maj. Wm. Cave.

During the civil war, September 4, 1864, a squad from Capt. Carey's company of the Third M. S. M., rode out from Columbia and shot and killed Maj. Wm. Cave, who then

lived a mile north of Columbia, on the farm now owned by Col. E. C. More. The look-out in the cupola of the court house reported that he saw a squad of bushwhackers ride up to Maj. Cave's residence about noon, and after remaining long enough to eat a hearty dinner, came out again, and rode away into the brush. The squad was immediately sent out, and soon returned, reporting that the "old devil" would feed no more bushwhackers.

Boone County Missouri - Perche Township Villages



The following is quoted directly from *The History of Boone County Missouri* by W.F. Switzler originally published in 1882, pages 1072-1077.

### Perche Township Villages

#### Perchetown / Persia

Perchetown, or "the town of Persia" as it is spelled in the record of deeds in the clerk's office, gave promise at one time of becoming a place of considerable importance. The town was laid off and a very comprehensive map made and entered into the record of deeds, April 2, 1821, but the entering is made in the name of the corportation, without mention of the individuals composing the corportation. The record shows the John Lefler sold to the corportation of the town of "Persia," nine and one-ninth acres of land in section eight, township forty-nine and range thirteen, for which he received ninety-one dollars and fifty cents. Of same date, Obadiah Babbitt sold to same parties, fifty-eight acres, both tracts being withing the limits of the town, as shown by the map which is entered of record. It was on both sides of the Perche, situated at the point where the old Boone's Lick road, connecting St. Charles and Old Franklin, in Howard county, crossed that stream. Babbitt and Ludlow threw a dam across the stream and erected a saw mill. Several shops were built, among others, a cabinet shop, by Lemuel Batterton, and a store of general merchandise was opened for the accommodation of the local trade. Perchetown was much talked of and much visited by the rural population. Whiskey was cheap and plentiful, and the village became famous for its fights, horse-races, shooting matches, indeed, for many things, except that substantial growth which its founders had vainly hoped to realize. About the year 1825, Wilfred Stephens, of Kentucky, the father of Benjamin Stephens, of this county, came to Perchetown and opened a store. George Sexton had also settled in the near vicinity of the place. He had the contract for several thousand miles of mail routes. Upon the main lines he ran stages and hacks, and the amount of rolling stock necessary to carry on his business was immense. He built carriage and repair shops, harness shops, stables, sheds and granaries, giving a wonderful impetus to this primitive town and the surrounding country, but with the expiration of the mail contract and thr removal of the Sextons, and the washing away of

the mill, commenced the decay of Perchetown, and now not a vestige of the pretentious village remains. Strange as it may seem, the neighborhood of this town contained a third more people a half century ago than it does today.

#### Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, situated on the northwest quarter of section 11, township 50, range 14, in the northwest corner of the township, was named in honor of John W. Harris, deceased, late proprietor of the Model Farm. It was laid off soon after the survey of the Chicago and Alton railroad, and gave promise of soon becoming a town of considerable importance. Work was actively going on all along the line of the proposed railroad, which was actually graded and made ready for the rails. The town prospered in anticipation of the early completion of the road; but, to the surprise and disappointment of the people of Harrisburg and Perche township, the road was suddenly abandoned but afterwards completed on a line farther north. This proved almost a death-blow to the ambitious hopes of Harrisburg. With better facilities this village would have been a place of no little importance. It is beautifully located on the divide between the Perche and the Moniteau, six miles north of the Model Farm, on the main road leading from Rocheport to Sturgeon. The Callaham, which flows into the Perche, heads in this vicinity. Prairie Fork, named from Thrall's prairie, also heads in this vicinity, and flows west into the Moniteau. Harrisburg contains three stores, a confectionery shop, church, mill, blacksmith and repair shop, a fine public school building, with Masonic hall above. Dr. Haller, a practicing physician, Hersman, a justice of the peace, and S. O. Puller, constable, reside in the village. The post-office is in Gentry's saddler-shop. Rev. Green Carey, of near Harrisburg, came to the neighborhood in 1834, and has preached for the people since 1836. He was a member of the first church organized in this portion of the county, Bethlehem by name, which he served for thirty-one years. He has joined in marriage more than five hundred couples. Revs. Thomas Fristoe, Fielding Wilhite and Green Carey dedicated the last Bethlehem church building.

#### Everett.

This little hamlet, now almost extinct, is situated on section 2, township 49, range 14. It was laid out in the year 1860 by Charles Sexton, a son of George Sexton, already mentioned in connection with Perchetown. Charles Sexton was to Everett what his father had previously been to Perchetown -- the leading spirit in the enterprise -- and but for the war he would have given such an impetus to the place as would probably have secured its future growth and prosperity. In partnership with McKinney and others, he established an extensive plow factory, manufacturing the "Peeler plows." Parks started in a large tobacco factory, and Dr. Dynes opened a store. There was also a planing machine for dressing lumber. The Methodist denomination erected a nice church edifice, and, in addition to improvements already mentioned, there were over a dozen private

residences. Dr. John W. Roberts was the resident physician; Dr. J. M. Shock lived near by. The surrounding country was very rich and productive, and the little town sprung in to existence with the brightest hopes of future prosperity. It now contains a mill and carding machine, owned by Wilson Nicholson; a blacksmith shop, public school building, and church.

#### Everett Church.

This church is situated on a lot containing five acres, the property of the Methodist denomination, having been deeded to them for church purposes. The church was organized September 2, 1859. The church edifice, a frame building, was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated by Dr. McAnally, of St. Louis, May 12, 1860. Since its dedication the church has been served by R. H. Jordan, J. S. Smith, Tyson Dynes, T. J. Starr, D. R. Shackleford, B. F. Johnson, James Pritchett, William Rush, T. Ellington, R. White and W. Penn. The present membership is sixty-five. When this church was first organized, meetings were held at the residence of J. A. Points. The first quarterly meeting was held at his house, December 11, 1852, E. M. Marvin, presiding elder, Walter Toole, circuit rider. The official members were John W. Denny, J. A. Points, Matthew Richards, John W. Walton, Thomas Wright and John Reed.

#### Dripping Spring.

The hamlet and post-office known as Dripping Spring is on the southwest quarter of section 27, township 50, range 13, and is situated about twelve miles northwest of Columbia. It derives its name from a spring near by that drips from the rocks into a large branch which empties into Silver's Fork of Perche creek, about fifty rods from the spring. There are several mineral springs in the neighborhood, said to possess medicinal virtues. It is alleged that some cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases have been cured by the free use of these waters.

The place contains a store and post-office. The latter was established June 13, 1873, and Col. Garnett Duncan commissioned postmaster. He died in January, 1880, and February 13th following Dr. John H. Stover was appointed, and still holds the position. Mail [arrives] semi-weekly from Columbia. There is also near by a handsome church building, with cemetery grounds adjoining, the site being on a rolling elevation, neatly enclosed and ornamented with evergreens, flowers and shade trees. The church is controlled by the Christians. There are two flourishing public schools in the vicinity, with good frame houses, well furnished. It is stated that in these schools, with some assistance from the University, there have been fitted for the ministry four young men, and for the medical profession six others. Two of the latter returned to the neighborhood after receiving their diplomas and engaged in the practice. One has since died; the other is still actively and successfully engaged.

The Methodist Church South has an organization of some sixty members, but as yet no church building. They worship at an arbor at a point called Red Rock, two miles northwest of Dripping Spring. In the winter they meet at Prowell's school-house near by. They have considerable money and material subscribed for building a church and the day is probably not far distant when they will be able to worship under their own vine and fig tree.

#### Christian Church.

The Dripping Spring Christian church is situated on section 34, township 50, range 13. It was organized in 1858, by Elder John O. White. Some of the original members were John O. White, Jemima White, James and Paulina Hoffman, Wm. and Mahala Evans, James and Susan Kelly, Thomas, Paulina, Mary J., and A. C. Robinson, Sarah A. Corlew, Miriam Brink, Polly March, Isaac Oliver, Amanda Akeman, Caleb Davis, R. J. and Elizabeth Wade and about thirty others. The first church building, a frame, was built in 1860. The building committee was Wm. Evans, David Prowell, Sr., and Samuel Copher. It was remodeled in 1881. The total cost of the building was about \$1,200. It was dedicated June 26, 1860, by Elder John O. White. The pastors of this church have been Elder White, Stephen A. Bush, --- Hockensmith, J. T. Burnham, the latter the present pastor. Elders Bedford, Chrisman, Cake and Hoffman have labored in the church at different times and to them, in part, belongs the honor of the upbuilding of the church to its present proportions. The number of members on the roll is about 150.

#### Ammon.

About three miles northwest of Dripping Spring is a country village called Ammon. A steam saw-mill was the principal impetus to the growth of this hamlet, which contains some twelve or fifteen houses. A vast amount of lumber was manufactured at these mills and shipped to all parts of the country. Since the removal of the mill, a few years ago, the place has ceased to be a point of interest and importance to the community in which it is situated.

#### Germantown.

Old Germantown, situated in section 5, township 49, range 13, was laid off in 1858, by Schultz & Fretter, two enterprising Germans. They erected a large, substantial store building which they filled from cellar to garret with all kinds of merchandise. In addition to the store they erected a large two-story warehouse. They bought all kinds of produce in exchange for goods and soon established a flourishing trade. "Boss" Forche kept a saloon and lunch house. There were some six or eight buildings in all, including a shoe

shop. The town was burned during the war and was never rebuilt.

Woodlandville.

Woodlandville is situated in section 5, township 49, range 13, being the southwest portion of Perche township. It is in that region of country known as the Thrall's prairie district. There is but one store and a blacksmith shop. The post-office is kept at a store. A great deal of business is transacted by W. B. Campbell, proprietor of the store, who keeps a general assortment of dry goods, groceries and notions, and exchanges goods for produce.