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Ewing Cockrell

HISTORY  
OF  
**JOHNSON COUNTY**  
MISSOURI

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BY  
EWING COCKRELL

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ILLUSTRATED

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HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
TOPEKA                      CLEVELAND  
1918

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE MEM-  
ORY OF SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.  
THE AUTHOR.

## PREFACE. 1333126

Men come and go. They perform their allotted work upon this earth and then depart. Others follow to take up the work left unfinished by those who have preceded them. It was ordained by an omnipotent and omniscient Providence that it should be the task of His creatures here below to go forth into, subdue, and people the waste places of the earth, the forests, and the plains; to change the wide spaces of land into fertile areas so as to provide sustenance for mankind. The vanguard were the pioneers, men and women accustomed to simple methods of living, inured to hardships, bred to a life which required that they wrest a livelihood from the soil, and imbued with the spirit of generations of pioneers. They accomplished their self-imposed task and subdued the prairie lands of what is now known as Johnson county. They paved the pathway for others who followed to resume the task of making a happy and prosperous community. Their work was well and faithfully done and this volume of Johnson county history might fittingly be dedicated to the memory of those brave men and women.

Lest we forget, lest the children of today and of the tomorrows know not the deeds of their progenitors, this history has been written and published—affording an authentic and readable record for all time to come, the story of the settlement and upbuilding of Johnson county.

History has been and is now being made. The great task of founding and creating an important section of the great commonwealth of Missouri has been accomplished. The future will bring forth still greater development. That this is possible is due to the bravery and hardihood of that noble race who have preceded the present citizenry and who lie sleeping peacefully beneath the sod they loved so well.

The following pages present a true and accurate history of Johnson county, based upon personal narratives, research, compilation, and official records. Inasmuch as history in the aggregate is a record of the composite achievements of all the people in a community during a course of many years, it is necessary to present much personal history in a work of this kind.

True history is based upon personal achievement. True history, then, in its wider sense is but biography. The biographical department of this

history of Johnson county, therefore, is important, as presenting a record of the leading families of Johnson county and recording the personal achievements of the men and women who have made Johnson county what it is today. In the publishing of this important department which is destined for the enlightenment of the present and future generations as to the best information available concerning their forebears, the publishers desire to state that no effort has been spared to insure accuracy without exaggeration, to produce a department which is readable and interesting from the stand-points of both the student and the reader.

Thanks and appreciation are due the people of Johnson county for the excellent patronage afforded this worthy project. This book is truly and sincerely a Johnson county project, made for and by the people of this county.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Warrensburg, Missouri, May 1, 1918.

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JOHNSON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

# History of Johnson County

## CHAPTER I—GEOLOGY.

FORMATION—GEOLOGICAL DIVISIONS—DRILLINGS IN JOHNSON COUNTY—SHAFT AT SUTHERLAND, JOHNSON COUNTY—PLEASANTON FORMATION IN JOHNSON, CASS AND JACKSON COUNTIES—THE WARRENSBURG SANDSTONE—GEOLOGY AND SOIL—AUTHORITIES.

**Formation.**—Back of the history of the people of Johnson county, of the men and women who have lived on its soil and dug in its earth, is the history of that earth and soil itself. What is more, the history of that earth has actually determined to a remarkable extent the history of these men and women. The crops we raise to feed our bodies, the habitations we build to shelter them and the fuel we burn to warm them were, for us, predetermined thousands and millions of years ago.

When the earth "was without form and void," it was probably a hot unorganized mass of material. Under the operation of the force of gravity, the heavier materials drew together in the center, and the lighter ones went to the outside. At the outer edge were the lightest gases forming the atmosphere. Next came the heavier gases forming the oceans that evidently first covered the globe. Then came the outer layer of the solid earth composed of rocks two to three times the weight of the water. While in the center of the earth are materials, probably metallic, proved to be five and a half times the weight of water.

Gradually this molten mass, with its oceans of boiling water began to cool, and as it did so, it formed a crust on the outside. As it kept on cooling, it became smaller, and the solid crust in endeavoring to accommodate itself to the diminishing interior would wrinkle. The ridges of these wrinkles became the dry land and the hollows the oceans. Some of the wrinkles would break or become too thin and the pent up hot materials underneath the crust would break through in volcanoes.

As the earth continued to cool, new wrinkles would be formed and

sometimes a former ridge or uplift would become a hollow under the sea and the sea bottom would be raised to thousands of feet above the water, and smaller wrinkles would come in the ridges and hollows themselves. Thus we have two great ridges, the eastern and western hemispheres, and two great hollows the oceans between. The western hemisphere is itself wrinkled into the ridges of its mountains, and the hollows of the plains between.

Johnson county is on one of the earliest formed ridges in the United States. This is the Ozark ridge or uplift, which is said to be far older than the Rocky mountains. In eastern Kansas this uplift divides into two sections as it goes eastward, a northern one beginning in Cass county and continuing east down to the Lamine district, and a southern part lying in southern Missouri and Arkansas. The northern section contains Johnson county.

After this Ozark uplift arose from the ocean, the crust composing it became exposed to all the "weathering" we see now going on. Under the heat of the sun, the freezing of winter and the washing of the rains, the rocks disintegrated, and soil was formed. Then organic life entered the world, and on this soil, plants grew and developed, and animal life came in the water and on the land.

For a long time, Johnson county, like many parts of the earth that had been lifted above the oceans, was very low and close to or partly covered by the water. The trees and ferns and other plants dropped their leaves and branches into the water, and thus accumulated a great mass of vegetation, underneath the water. Then a new, probably small, wrinkle in the earth's crust was so formed or some shift in the crust so made that the county and all the neighboring shore of the then great sea went down into the water.

As the ages went by, the dry land surrounding Johnson county was gradually washed down into the sea and covered this county and the neighboring sunken area. The mass of vegetation that had accumulated was thus buried, compressed and decomposed and became the earliest or lowest coal vein in the county.

In course of time the filling up of this sunken area or another uplift in the earth's crust or both these causes resulted in the surface of the county again being above or near the surface of the water. The nearest vegetation gradually spread until again the county was covered with it. Again the surface and all this mass of vegetation was submerged, covered

again by washings from the uplands, and Johnson county's second coal vein was formed. This process was repeated till the land finally emerged for good, with its numerous coal veining and stores of fuel for its future inhabitants.

At different periods of the county's submergence, conditions were favorable for sea life, and millions of primitive sea animals lived and died and their bones dropped to the bottom till the floor of the sea was covered thick with their remains. These remains became covered in the same way as the vegetation that made the coal, were decomposed and compressed and formed limestone rock.

**Geological Divisions.**—The age at which these processes went on is called by the geologists the Carboniferous, and the layers of the earth's crust formed at this time have been divided in the United States into three series, called the Mississippian, (at the base) the Pennsylvanian (in the middle) and the Permian (at the top). The Mississippian of Missouri contains a very large portion of crystalline limestone, in strong lithologic contrast to the Pennsylvanian, in which shale is preponderate, sandstone common and the limestone chiefly of the fine-grain type. The Permian series does not differ markedly from the Pennsylvanian, but it has not been found in Missouri.

The Pennsylvanian series in Missouri is composed of about 1,900 feet of shale, sandstone, limestone, clay and coal. It is the only formation containing commercially important coal beds and is the youngest consolidated formation in the area in which it outcrops. It includes beds that are contemporaneous with formations of the Appalachian region.

In Missouri the Pennsylvanian series is subdivided into the Missouri and Des Moines groups. The Missouri group is divided into five formations, which outcrop in the northwestern part of the state and in Jackson and Cass counties. The Des Moines group consists of the Pleasanton, Henrietta, and Cherokee formations which outcrop in Johnson county and over a strip of territory extending from Clark county in the northeast corner of the state to Barton county in the southwest part of the state, varying in width from thirty to about one hundred miles. The United States Soil Survey also gives a Bethany Falls limestone which occurs in the northwest part of the county.

The Pleasanton formation, the outcrop of which reaches the western part of Johnson county varies in thickness from one hundred to two hundred and twenty-five feet. The Henrietta formation, which takes

its name from a former Johnson county postoffice, varies in thickness from twenty-six to one hundred and ten feet. This formation outcrops over a considerable portion of Johnson county. Underlying the Henrietta formation and extending to the Mississippian limestone is the Cherokee formation, which varies from seventy-five to seven hundred and ten feet in thickness. This formation outcrops in the eastern portion of Johnson county, and it is in this formation that the thickest beds of coal are found in this county. All these formations are composed of shale, sandstone, limestones and coal beds.

The most important economic deposits are in the Cherokee formation. Here we find coal, shales and clays used for firebrick, pottery, common brick, tile, and other ceramic products, sandstone and other building stones. Judging by analogy from the composition of this formation, from the Kansas fields, and from the rather meager results from drilling in Missouri, it is considered probable that any gas and oil accumulations that may exist in this state also lie in this formation.

**Drillings in Johnson County.**—In central Johnson and neighboring counties on the north and northeast, most of the upper Cherokee strata assume characters that are persistent as far north as the Iowa line.

Typical sections of Cherokee shale in central Johnson county, from outcrops and drillings near Montserrat.

Number.	Stratum.	Thickness.	Depth.
		Feet.	Feet.
1	Shale, soft and argillaceous at top, black and slaty at bottom -----	3	3
2	Coal (Lexington) -----	1	4
3	Clay, with nodular limestone at base -----	4	8
4	Shale, yellow -----	10	18
5	Interval, chiefly shale; very variable in thickness—average -----	20	38
6	Limestone, dark gray; compact; vertically jointed	2	40
7	Shale, in part slaty -----	8	48
8	Coal (Mulky) -----	2	50
9	Interval, chiefly shale -----	10	60
10	Shale, with a few thin limestone bands at top; black, slaty, and with small nodules at base -----	21	81
11	Limestone, bluish-black, very fossiliferous -----	1	82
12	Coal (Bevier) -----	2	84

13	Clay, white -----	4	88
14	Limestone, blue to gray; irregularly bedded; nodular -----	3	91
15	Shale -----	2	93
16	Coal (Tebo) -----	2	95
17	Shale -----	17	112
18	Sandstone, reddish-brown; in part massive; in part thin-bedded -----	11	123
19	Shale, dark below, light above -----	15	138
20	Coal (Brushy Hill) -----	1	139
21	Clay -----	5	144
22	Shale -----	8	152
23	Coal -----	1	153
24	Clay -----	4	157
25	Shale -----	12	169
26	Coal -----	1	170
27	Clay -----	6	176
28	Shale -----	9	185
29	Coal -----	$\frac{1}{2}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	Clay -----	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	190
31	Shale, black, slaty, present only in places -----	--	--
32	Coal (Montserrat) -----	5	195
33	Clay, sandy -----	10	205
34	Shale, sandy at top, black at base -----	25	230
35	Sandstone; thin-bedded; firmly cemented -----	20	250
36	Mississippian flint and limestone -----	--	--

On the divide in southern Johnson county there are many outcrops of the Henrietta formation and practically the full formation extends east to Sutherland. The following record was furnished by Mr. J. B. Scott.

#### Shaft at Sutherland, Johnson County.

Number.	Stratum.	Thickness. Feet.	Depth. Feet.	
1	Dirt -----	9	9	
2	Rock (Pawnee limestone) -----	8	17	
3	"Soapstone" -----	} (Labette shale) ----- {	20	37
4	"Slate" -----		3	40
5	Coal -----		1	41
6	Clay -----		2	43

7	Rock (upper limestone of Fort Scott member)-----	11	54
8	Black clay -----	5	59
9	"Soapstone" -----	11	70
10	Rock (lower limestone of Fort Scott member)-----	4	74
11	"Slate" (top of Cherokee shale)-----	3	77
12	Coal -----	1 1/6	78
13	"Soapstone, fire-clay and boulders"-----	61	139
14	Rock (Marbut's base of Henrietta)-----	14	153
15	"Slate" -----	2	155
16	"Soapstone" -----	12	167
17	Coal -----	2	169

**Pleasanton Formation in Johnson, Cass, and Jackson Counties.**—Broadhead determined the thickness of the Pleasanton formation in Johnson, Cass, and Jackson counties to be one hundred seventy-six feet and constructed the generalized section given below in modified form:

Number.	Stratum.	Distance	
		Thickness.	from Top.
		Feet.	Feet.
1	Shale, bituminous -----	1½	1½
2	Shale, argillaceous, or porous sandstone-----	13½	15
3	Limestone, sandy -----	1	16
4	Sandstone, calcareous; 3 inches of coal at base_	1½	17½
5	Shale, sandy -----	35½	53
6	Coal, a few inches -----	--	--
7	Shale, clayey -----	15	68
8	Sandstone, buff -----	4	72
9	Sandstone and shale -----	45-55	117
10	Limestone -----	2	168
11	Shale, marly, and limestone nodules-----	7	126
12	Shale, olive and purple-----	10	136
13	Shale, sandy, and shaly sandstone-----	22	158
14	Coal (Holden) -----	1	159
15	Shale -----	6	165
16	Limestone -----	2	167
17	Shale -----	9	176

**The Warrensburg Sandstone.**—Among the most unique geological

features of the state are two long narrow channels filled with sandstone and shale which have been eroded in Cherokee, Henrietta and some Pleasanton strata. One of these is in Henry, Johnson and Lafayette counties and the other in Randolph county.

The length of the Warrensburg channel of sandstone is more than fifty miles and is believed to have been made by water flowing from higher country on the Ozark dome bringing with it sands, and muds.

It extends from north of Louis station, Henry county, northward to the north bluffs of the Missouri river. It passes through Johnson county from the south line near the village of Post Oak directly north into Lafayette county. The city of Warrensburg is about in the middle of the channel.

The Warrensburg sandstone is well exposed in the northwestern quarter of the Calhoun quadrangle (Sections 28 and 29, T. 43, N., R. 25 W), where over one hundred and six feet of it outcropped.

West of Post Oak village in Johnson county, the top of the channel of sandstone is on the level with the top of the Henrietta formation, but nothing is known of its depth. It contains rather large specimens of silicified wood. Between this and Warrensburg a number of wells that do not reach the bottom of the sandstone show it to be at least ninety feet thick.

At Warrensburg the channel is one to two miles wide and at least eighty-seven feet and possibly 175 feet deep. A drilling two and one-half miles north of Warrensburg penetrated 75 feet of sandstone and 100 feet of soft, dark sandy shale, the former a channel deposit and the latter of either Warrensburg or Cherokee Age. The bottom of this drilling is at least 105 feet above the horizons of limestones of the Henrietta formation in neighboring counties.

A description of the sandstone quarries north of Warrensburg is given elsewhere in this volume. The sandstone here has a light gray or gray-blue color, is crossbedded in places and contains films of Carbonaceous material in the bedding planes and irregularly distributed fragments of coal. Microscopic examination showed it to consist of small roundish to subangular quartz grains in a calcareous and ferreuginous cement with subordinate amounts of calcide, mica, chlorite, ironoxide, bitumen, feldspar and clay.

Several outcrops in the vicinity of Warrensburg show the valley-

like shape of the bottom of the channel. Irregular deposits of coal have been found just below the sandstone, and in the bed of the branch in the northwest quarter of section 26, township 46, range 26, there are two beds of limestone dipping at a high angle and overlaid by arenaceous channel deposits.

North of Warrensburg the channel averages probably one and a half miles wide.

In northern Henry county the base of the sandstone in the lowest point yet found is at least 77 feet and at Warrensburg 105 feet below the base of the Henrietta formation. The fall south of Warrensburg, according to these figures is 1.4 feet per mile, and north of Warrensburg about two feet per mile. The apparent difference in fall is due possibly to the greater amount of limestone through which the channel was cut at the southern end. The hypothesis of northward flow obtained from the data given above rests on the very probable assumption that at the time of the making of the channel, the beds through which it was excavated were horizontal or nearly so.

**Geology and Soil.**—All the soil of Johnson county is derived from the decomposition of these immediately underlying limestones, shales and sandstones, which were formed in the long geological ages of the past. They fall in the five groups, described—the Pleasanton shales, the Henrietta limestones, the Cherokee shales and sandstones, the Bethany Falls limestone and the Warrensburg sandstone. Their characteristics are given elsewhere under the chapter on Agriculture.

**Authorities.**—Hinds and Greene, stratigraphy of the Pennsylvania Series in Missouri; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of Johnson County, Missouri (1914); John A. Gallaher (of Johnson county) in Encyclopedia of History of Missouri, Vol. III (1901); Standard Texts on Geology.

## CHAPTER II.—INDIANS.

THE COUNTRY OF THE OSAGES—EARLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE SETTLERS AND THE INDIANS—TREATY OF NOVEMBER, 1808—PURCHASE PRICE OF JOHNSON COUNTY—CHARACTER OF OSAGES—THE INDIANS' YEARLY CIRCLE.

Johnson county before the advent of the white man was the country of the Osage Indians. Here the Indian was complete master and hunted or roamed at will through the timber and over the prairie and raised his lodge or pitched his barbaric tent or buffalo skin.

Before the nineteenth century, when the white settlements were few in number and scattered over a wide expanse of country, the question of land ownership was hardly considered. Early treaties between the French and Spanish and the Indians were in the most part merely for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the natives, and the question of land cession rarely, if ever, entered into the negotiations. Such treaties were made by Iberville, Bienville and Cadillac as governors of the colony and also by explorers in behalf of their governments.

However the British government, especially after the peace of 1763, prohibited the whites from settling on Indian lands and after the Revolution the same policy was pursued by the United States for several years. The Federal government during this time recognized the several tribes and confederacies as quasi nation, with a right to the soil, and the right to dispose of same.

Following the Louisiana purchase settlers began to infringe on the lands of the Osages in portions of what is now the state of Missouri and other relations arose between the whites and the Indians. Hence a treaty was made between the Great and Little Osages and the United States in November, 1808.

This treaty occupies an important place in the real history of Johnson county. Beginning in 1682, with France, who by reason of the explorations of La Salle, claimed all the territory drained by the Mississippi river, France, Spain and the United States, had at different

times, claimed the same territory by virtue of treaties and agreements between themselves. But none of these nations either occupied by settlement or otherwise the actual territory. The actual inhabitants of that much of the territory now comprising this county were these Indians. And it was by this treaty that their right passed to the United States, and the country of the Great and Little Osages became the country of the Rices and the Houxs and the other pioneers, who came and, in the name of the United States of America, remained, and whose lineal descendants are here to this day.

This treaty was entitled:

"Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Clark, on the right bank of the Missouri, about five miles above the fire prairie, in the territory of Louisiana, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Peter Chouteau, Esquire, agent for the Osage, and especially commissioned and instructed to enter into the same by his excellency Meriwether Lewis, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory aforesaid, in behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osage, for themselves and their nations respectively, on the other part."

The treaty was signed by "P. Chouteau; E. B. Clemson, Captain First Regiment Infantry; L. Lorimer, Lieutenant First Regiment Infantry; Reazen Lewis, sub-agent Indian Affairs," for the United States, and on behalf of the Indians by "Papusea, the grand chief of the Big Osage, his (x) mark; Nichu Malli, the grand chief of the Little Osage, his (x) mark," and by one "second chief" each of the Big and Little Osage, by ten "little chiefs" of the Big Osage and seven "little chiefs" of the Little Osage, by three "war chiefs" of the Big Osage and two war chiefs of the Little Osage and by forty-two "warriors" of the Big Osage and forty-two "warriors" of the Little Osage.

Thus when our children ask us who ruled over this county before the President and the governor of Missouri, we can tell them Papusea and Nichu Malli.

Fort Clark was located on the Missouri river between the present city of Lexington and Independence, and by Lewis and Clark while on their expedition to the Pacific coast in 1804. It was at first named Clark in honor of one of the two leaders. After this treaty the name

was changed to Fort Osage. Later it was changed to Fort Sibley in honor of George C. Sibley, an army officer.

By this treaty with the Osage Indians, a line was established "beginning at Fort Clark on the Missouri, five miles above Fire Prairie, and running thence a due south course to the Arkansas river, thence down the same to the Mississippi." All east of this line was relinquished by the Osages to the United States. For sometime thereafter there was some uncertainty as to just where the real line was intended to be. However, there is no question but what it was miles west of the western boundary of Johnson county, perhaps about ten miles, and thus ceded Johnson county to the United States.

Other provisions of the treaty provided for a store of goods and a blacksmith to be kept at the point for the protection of the Indians' hunting grounds and for general relations between the United States and the Indians.

The total purchase price for "the lands relinquished by the Great and Little Osage was \$1200 in money already paid and the yearly payment at Fire Prairie of \$1500 in merchandise at the first cost thereof." Thus was Johnson county bought at a cost of less than four cents a square mile cash and five cents a square mile annually in trade.

After this treaty the Osages for a number of years frequently returned on hunting expeditions. Many of the old settlers now living in Johnson county often saw Indians here. They were peaceable and friendly and on these return trips were never known to do any greater wrong than to sell baskets and to beg.

The character of the Indians was like that of the white men, the black men, the brown men and the yellow men. There were good Indians and bad Indians. Physically, Morse says, the Osages were of remarkable height, not many being less than six feet tall, and said to be athletic, well formed and robust, and it is said on good authority that they frequently walked from their villages to trading posts, a distance of sixty miles a day.

They talked little, in conversation did not interrupt each other, and except when intoxicated were not noisy. They were not drunkards and were greatly and favorably distinguished from other Indians in their sobriety.

Insanity was not known among them. They bore sickness and pain

with great fortitude, and were more skilled in medicine than most other Indian tribes.

Their chief dependence was hunting but they raised small crops of corn, beans and pumpkins. They entered upon the summer hunt in May and returned about the first of August to gather their crops which had been unattended, unfenced and uncultivated throughout the summer. Each family raised from fifteen to thirty bushels of corn and from one to two bushels of beans and a quantity of dried pumpkins. After the harvest of their crops, about September, they started on another hunting expedition which lasted until about Christmas. They then returned to the villages, where they remained until February or March and during that time they would make frequent short hunting trips. In February or March the spring hunt would begin. It started with bear hunting and ended with the beaver hunt. Then the Osage returned to his primitive farm, planted his corn, beans and pumpkin seeds, and began again his yearly circle.

## CHAPTER III.—TRAILS AND ROADS.

ORIGIN OF TRAILS AND ROADS—INDIAN TRAILS—THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL—EARLY ROADS—FIRST PUBLIC ROADS—STAGE COACHES—ROAD DEVELOPMENT—ROADS TODAY—ROAD CONDITIONS IN GENERAL—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—COUNTY GRADES—INTER-COUNTYSEAT HIGHWAYS—CONCRETE CULVERTS—STEEL BRIDGES—INTEREST IN ROAD WORK.

**Origin of Trails and Roads.**—Man follows the beaten track. As these words tell the story of much of our lives, they also tell the story of our early roads. Very early there were recognized lines of travel by the Indians between distant points. Their particular location is due to the interesting but not widely known fact, viz.: A man can travel from two to five miles on smooth, level ground easier than one mile on rough or steep ground. This is also true of most animals. And beyond doubt many of the Indian trails followed paths made by the buffalo and other wild animals, and for the reason given these usually followed the level ridges, crossed streams at the most accessible fords, passed from low land to high land by gradual grades and generally avoided difficult places of all kinds. And as the Indian followed in the track of wild animals so the white man followed the path of the Indian where there was one. Where there was none, he located his early roads on the same principle—the easiest way. It is interesting to note that later this principle was changed and modified for other reasons in the case of our dirt roads, but never in the case of the railroads, and the mighty engines and long trains still follow substantially the tracks of the buffalo and Indian.

**Indian Trails.**—There appears to be reliable proof of two Indian trails in Johnson county. Mrs. Ben W. Grover, who moved to Warrensburg in 1844 and lived here till her death many years after the Civil War, remembered an Indian trail that passed close to their house, which stood within a few feet of the present Grover residence. Mr. W. E. Crissey was much interested in these trails and from Mrs. Grover and others secured much valuable information. The following interesting account is from Mr. Crissey direct.

**The Old Indian Trail.**—(By W. E. Crissey.)

Probably very few know that an old Indian trail once traversed Johnson county. It ran from south to north in a northwesterly course, entering the county southeast of the city of Warrensburg, and passing through the city at Gay street near the Grover dwelling just east of Miller street, thence north toward Lexington on the Missouri river. This trail was from the Osage river at or near where the city of Warsaw now is, and following the line of least resistance avoiding difficult hills, marshy spots and bad fording places, made its way to Lexington, a bare trail with room for but one at a time. \* \* \* When in the dim and misty past the selection of this trail was made will remain a mystery locked in prehistoric silence.

When the white man came he desired a roadway from Warsaw to Lexington. At that time Lafayette county extended south from the Missouri river to the Osage river, in shape a long ribbon. Part of it had been surveyed, but not all of it; there were no farm lines, no fences to interfere and the old trail seeming to be well adapted for ease of travel, the state highway was located on the trail.

\* \* \* \* \*

A small part of this old road is at the west end of the farm owned by W. L. and P. A. Jones, about a mile southeast of Warrensburg. Other stretches of the road ran angling across tracts of land now enclosed and in cultivation.

Two other well identified parts of this road and frequently traveled by Mr. Crissey many years ago are: First, the present public road from the southeast corner of section 18, township 46, range 25 north, east to the north line of the section and about one-fourth mile west of the northeast corner, and second, the present public road as it climbs around and up the hill by the old James M. Shepherd (now owned by T. J. Trapp) place, about one-fourth mile north of Warrensburg on the Lexington road, and we who now whirl over these bits of road are today following the path of the red man for no telling how many centuries before us.

Another Indian trail was the Shawnee Indian trail in the southwest part of the county, and is described in the Johnson county history of 1881. Shawnee mound in Henry county was one of the favorite Indian resting places. From this mound the trail passed by the old residence of

Wilson D. Carpenter in Chillhowee township and thence northwest through Rose Hill township to Center Knob near Kingsville. The old Clinton and Independence road followed this trail, and for many years those who traveled it shared the hospitality of Wilson D. Carpenter.

**Early Roads.**—Before there was any permanent settlement within the present borders of Johnson county, there was a recognized line of travel across the county from east to west although there was very little regular travel over this road as the line of main travel was farther north, along the river. (This north road extended from Old Franklin to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and was known as the Santa Fe trail, and is well marked out today.)

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The first main-traveled roads connected the frontier settlements of Johnson county with the nearest trading points, grist mills and other places where the settlers made infrequent but necessary trips. At that time, of course, the section lines were not laid out and these roads were trails directly across the country following the straightest and easiest lines.

**First Public Roads.**—The first public road established by law in the county was that running northwest "from Warrensburg to the Independence road." To us who are familiar with the square turns and the description of our roads by sectional lines, the order of court establishing this early road presents an interesting contrast. This is the order verbatim:

"December, Monday, the 13th day, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Jester Cocke, Joseph Cockrell, viewers appointed to lay out a road from Warrensburg in a Direction to Independence. The aforesaid viewers having been appointed at the October term of this court and having failed to make report at the last term of the court now comes at this day and makes the following report, to-wit: Beginning at Warrensburg, running down the ridge with the same road that now runs down, Crossing Post Oak at the upper crossing thence through the bottom running up a Point between a little lake and Post Oak, thence crossing Devil branch at same bottom woods, thence through the Perrari leaving the high point of Perrari East of Jack Houxes to the left thence Crossing Black Water below Wade's mill, thence the direct road to Jester Cocke, thence the direct road leading to Thomas Windsor's so far as to the divide leading by the right hand corner of McMin's field, thence

intersect the Road leading from Columbus to Independence, the nearest rout & the Brushy Knobs.

Joseph Cockrell, Jester Cocke, Viewers.

which report being seen and examined by the court and approved of. Therefore, it is ordered that the said view as marked and laid out be opened twenty feet wide, cleaned of limbs and trees and be bridged as the law directs and from thenceforth be a public highway." (Book A, page 15.)

At the same time two other roads were located, one from Honey Creek to Independence and the other from Warrensburg to Blackwater town (about a mile south of Columbus). (See book A, December 13, 1836.)

The following are other early roads in the county: In 1836 there were three recognized highways leading from Warrensburg, one ran north to Lexington (following the Indian trail); another one south to Clinton, the county seat of Henry county, and the third to Jonesboro by way of Gallaher's mill.

An early public road running east and west was established from Warrensburg to Bluff Spring in Kingsville township. Henry Colbern, the saddler, father of George Colbern, the early banker, traveled this road to Benjamin Longacre's tanyard. This road was discontinued in 1856.

An old road, located about 1852, ran from Knob Noster to Independence through Grover and Simpson townships crossing Blackwater at the old Davis, or Kirkpatrick mill near what is now Valley City.

**Stage Coaches.**—One of the principal highways that became what was known as stage routes in the early days when the mail was carried by that means was the Georgetown-Lexington road. A mail route was established on this road in 1857. It ran through the northeastern corner of the county and served Bee Branch postoffice or what was later known as Dunksburg. The Jefferson City-Independence road was another recognized stage line. Stage lines also ran from Warrensburg to Lexington and from Warrensburg to Clinton. The regular schedule trips of the stage coach over these lines varied from daily to weekly. As the country through which these lines passed became more thickly settled the frequency of the regular mail delivery was increased.

Johnson county depended altogether upon the stage coach for its mail delivery prior to the Civil War. And, even after the Pacific Railroad was built in 1865, many parts of the county continued to re-

ceive their mail through the medium of the old stage coach. But with the building of other railroads, after the completion of the Pacific, and the introduction of the rural delivery, the stage coach as a star route performer made its final bow and disappeared.

**Road Development.**—Systematic improvement of the public roads of the county began some time after the Civil War. These improvements were of five distinct classes: First, leveling and widening; second, straightening and squaring; third, steel bridges; fourth, concrete culverts; and fifth, "county" grades.

1. The cutting down of the hills and filling of the hollows was the first step in regular road improvements. It has been going on steadily all the time, and today more than ever. Hills that the writer knew as famous long, steep pulls are today merely gentle inclines.

2. As the land became more cultivated the owners naturally did not care to have their fields cut up by roads streaking across them. This has resulted in the roads gradually being put on the lines of the sections or subdivisions, and has put them in straight lines. It has also resulted, however, in making them considerably longer. And the loss entailed on a whole community traveling around these corners, instead of in a diagonal road, has undoubtedly been a great deal, and will increase as travel increases. Today, of the old roads that ran the nearest and best way, there is only one of any length left in the county. This is the road from the old Masonic hall in Chilhowee township northeast to Warrensburg, for a distance of about five to six miles. It follows the watershed between the two main branches of Post Oak creek and has good natural advantages of shortness and grade. A shorter road of the same character runs south from Montserrat along Bristle ridge.

3. Steel bridges have been gradually put in over the larger streams ever since the reconstruction period following the war. Today these, wherever feasible, have concrete floors. Today there are 583 steel bridges in the county. (See report of County Engineer McGuire following for full details.)

4. The history of the concrete culverts and "county road grades" in Johnson county is given in the following extracts from the report of February 1, 1917, of David Mohler, on his retirement from eight years service as county engineer:

"W. A. Stephens was presiding judge of the county court, and R. H. Wood and W. B. Pemberton, associate judges, and J. R. Grinstead, county clerk. These men began to look around to see if the road and

bridge conditions could not be improved. \* \* \* The question of building concrete culverts was introduced by Judge Stephens and was soon put into effect by ordering the engineer to build four-foot concrete culverts in order to ascertain their cost in a practical way. Finding the price was reasonable and the culverts good they let a contract for sixty four-foot culverts to be built in the year 1908. In the next eight years they built 896 concrete culverts equally distributed throughout the county.

"In 1911, the question of building what were named county grades was taken up by the court. The members were Presiding Judge Tracy, B. F. Summers and D. L. Day, associate judges, with J. R. Grinstead as county clerk. A plan was formulated to build sixty miles per year for five years, and to distribute the work over the main roads of the county. This part of the agreement is now finished and we have three hundred miles of county grades.

"Five years ago the county court did for this county what the state is now taking up, under the Hawes bill (a system of roads for the state). No project can be successfully carried out without a definite system, and I attribute our marked success to having a definite system and impartially following it up."

**Roads Today.**—The best description of road conditions today is found in the following specific and complete report made by County Engineer Joseph F. McGuire, at the end of 1917.

**Road Conditions in General.**—Road work in a general way has progressed nicely. The greater portion of our mileage has been graded, culverts kept in repair and in certain localities, bad stretches have been thoroughly worked that had not been worked for years.

**Road Improvements.**—There were forty-five road improvements in 1917, where citizens of a neighborhood deposited with the county treasurer \$50 or more and the court added \$50 to improve a mile or more of road.

**County Grades.**—There were built within the year forty-five miles of county grade, which gives us 345 miles of this class of road, and one more year's work will finish up the total number of miles outlined some five years ago by our county court. When completed, no farmer or taxpayer need live farther than three miles from one of these special grades.

**Inter-Countyseat Highways.**—We have 105 miles of this class of

roads in the county, as has been located by the Inter-countyseat Road Board. These roads have been kept well dragged under their management by funds appropriated by the state.

**Concrete Culverts.**—There were built in 1917, 112 concrete culverts, eighty-two of which are three or four-foot openings and twenty feet long, five-foot wing walls and concrete floors, arch top; twenty-four are from twelve to sixteen feet, flat top, with fourteen-foot roadway, five-foot wing walls; six are two-foot openings, twenty feet long, with flat top and wing walls. We also built eleven retaining walls and repair jobs. We now have 997 concrete culverts equally distributed throughout the county.

**Steel Bridges.**—In the year 1917 there were built sixteen steel bridges; all have concrete abutments and concrete floors, with fourteen-foot roadways. There are now 583 steel bridges in the county, of which 281 have wood floors and wood backing; 122 have concrete abutments, with wood floors; 123 have concrete abutments and concrete floors; thirty-three are on tubes and twenty-four on stone abutments.

**County Bridges Refloored.**—There were in the year 1917 fourteen bridges (spans ranging in length from eighteen feet up to fifty feet) refloored with wooden floors; also one thirty-six-foot span (wooden floor) replaced with concrete floor.

There was, in the year 1917, some special work done in the form of straightening creeks, where they crossed or menaced our public roads.

Johnson county's general road system is undoubtedly one of the best in the state. It has not yet decided the next step it shall take. Rock, oiled and other roads are being considered. Whatever is selected will probably be carried on in the same systematic way as heretofore.

The forty road overseers have 1,494 miles of roads to take care of and do their work with forty-nine graders, thirty-eight plows, ninety-three scrapers, seven wheelers, twenty-five spades and shovels, thirty-nine picks and mattocks, thirteen crow bars, eleven axes, thirty chains and many other tools that are furnished by the overseers and their people. In many of the rural districts the amount of donated work equaled or surpassed the amount set aside by the court for the different districts.

**Interest in Road Work.**—The vast amount of volunteer work done

throughout the county evidences the fact that our people want to keep pushing forward in the interest of better roads.

District, Township, Overseer and Receipts follow:

1, Grover, H. F. Dittmers, receipts, \$362.95; 2, Grover, C. D. Hulse, \$477.39; 3, Simpson, J. H. Reggers, \$335.75; 4, Simpson, M. D. L. Jones, \$361.95; 5, Simpson, Ben F. Bell, \$633.44; 6, Hazel Hill, J. J. Fox, \$260.25; 7, Hazel Hill, J. L. Smith, \$544.50; 8, Columbus, D. Brockman, \$571.34; 9, Columbus, Geo. Brockhaus, \$250.00; 10, Columbus, Charles R. Smith, \$375.00; 11, Jackson, C. S. Hampton, \$629.90; 12, Jackson, S. E. Ballard, \$600.87; 13, G. E. Shanhan, \$557.84; 14, Kingsville, Russell Talley, \$398.08; 15, Kingsville, R. E. L. Sanders, \$605.88; 16, Rose Hill, Levi Surber, \$525.85; 17, Rose Hill, R. G. Nichols, \$885.59; 18, B. L. Whiteman, \$631.68; 19, Chilhowee, T. A. McCormack, \$451.51; 20, Chilhowee, T. S. Doak, \$676.13; 21, Chilhowee, J. E. Robbins, \$832.78; 22, A. B. Bills, \$465.00; 23, Centerview, D. S. Smith, \$1,570.50; 24, Post Oak, H. H. Howard, \$499.59; 25, Post Oak, J. N. Livingston, \$466.14; 26, Post Oak, Frank Langham, \$1,111.35; 27, Jefferson, Leonard Clear, \$351.41; 28, Jefferson, D. E. Powell, \$606.15; 29, Jefferson, J. D. Cooper, \$431.87; 30, Jefferson, J. O. Sutherland, \$595.80; 31, Washington, L. S. Conner, \$873.96; 32, Washington, A. L. Berry, \$777.89; 33, Montserrat, John H. Owens, \$486.91; 34, W. H. Drinkwater, \$476.50; 35, Warrensburg, R. D. Mohler, \$2,370.80; 36, Warrensburg, G. S. Carter, \$2,369.25; 37, Madison, J. P. Sherlock, \$2,569.48; 38, Hazel Hill, J. W. Workman, \$288.37; 39, Grover, F. A. Lazenby, \$432.64; 40, Centerview, Perry Fulkerson, \$633.50; total, \$28,339.79.

The disbursements are practically the same as the receipts. Total road expenditures by the county for 1917 are:

Bridges (county revenue fund), \$10,027.38; common road fund, \$11,655.46; road improvements, \$4,592.00; concrete culverts, \$16,815.87; county special road work, \$18,947.97; roads and bridges fund, \$38,992.92; inter-county seat fund, \$1,362.40; forty road districts, \$28,339.79; total, \$130,733.79.

## CHAPTER IV.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

PRIMITIVE MODES OF TRAVEL—SANTA FE TRAIL—EXTRACT FROM "PIONEER FAMILIES OF MISSOURI"—FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY—PLEASANT RICE—NICHOLAS HOUX—JOHN H. INGRAM—JONATHAN AND BALDWIN FINE — WILLIAM CHEEK — WILLIAM NORRIS — JUDGE HARVEY HARRISON—STEPHEN BLEVINS—LIST OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN MARCH, 1831—REMINISCENCES—CHILHOWEE OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

**Early Settlements.**—The early settlers in Johnson county came by flatboats, keelboats and steamboats, in wagons, on horseback and on foot. The first steamboat on the Missouri river made its first trip to Franklin, Missouri, about 1819.

About this time there were prospects rapidly developing for a large trade in the Southwest, and the Santa Fe trail was established by act of Congress.

Along this road came many of the early settlers of Johnson county until they reached points north of this county and there struck south to the places where they finally settled.

The following from "Pioneer Families of Missouri" is one of the best summaries of early settlements that the writer has seen

"In the early days there were no railroads or steamboats or even stage coaches, and the early settlers had to provide their own means of travel. Some built flatboats and keelboats, into which they loaded their goods and families, and floated down the Ohio and its tributaries, to the Mississippi and then toiled up that stream and the Missouri, and up the latter to their destination, dragging their clumsy boats by tow-lines or forcing them along with oars and poles. Others packed their goods, wives and children on horses and came through the wilderness, supplying themselves with meat from the wild game which they killed with their rifles as they came along and still others, too poor to own horses or build boats, shouldered what few articles of worldly goods they possessed and came on foot.

"They all located in the woods, near the water courses, and built their houses near some cool, bubbling spring. The idea of settling on the rich prairies never occurred to them. They imagined that

the prairies never could be cultivated, because there was no water on them and no timber to fence them.

"Their houses were built of rough logs, with puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, and great broad flaring chimneys, composed of sticks and mud. Sometimes they had no floors in their houses, except the ground, beaten smooth and hard and swept clean every day. Iron nails were not to be had, and the boards of their roofs were fastened with wooden pins or weighted with poles and stones."

The first buildings were not like the log cabins which required some help and considerable labor to build—they were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian sack huts. Many pioneers lived in these round-pole cabins for the first few years before enough men could be gotten together for building a log house.

Very few, even of the log cabins, had a window with a sash and glass. Sometimes they made a window with greased paper, but more often there was nothing over the window, or the inmate omitted the window altogether and depended for light on such as came through the cracks between the logs where there was no chinking or daubing. The doors were fastened with wooden latches and swung on wooden hinges. The chinking was done with blocks of wood and the daubing with mud made from the top soil.

A cupboard was built in the side of the wall and a "one-legged bedstead" erected. The latter was a primitive article of furniture, which as its name would suggest, was necessarily built in the corner. Clapboards were laid in the rude frame, or hickory bark woven from side to side. Upon this rested the feather-bed. There was no such thing as a cookstove in those days.

The cooking was all done at the big wood fire with a few iron pots, skillets, ovens and kettles. Before the mills were accessible "hominy blocks" were used. A log 18 to 28 inches in diameter and from four to five feet long was made square at both ends, then stood on one end and a cavity chopped in the other. When the cavity was large enough a fire was built in it to burn the surface off smooth. It was now complete and resembled a large druggist's mortar. The pestle was made of a suitable piece of timber. In the "hominy block" corn was pounded, and one block often accommodated an entire neighborhood. Sometimes a family ground their meal in a coffee mill and sometimes a grater was made by pricking holes in a piece of tin, and after

the corn was softened somewhat by boiling on the ear, meal could be grated. Wheat flour was very scarce and in many families practically unknown.

The following extract from "Pioneer Days in Johnson County," published by the Elizabeth Randolph Chapter, D. A. R., in the "Holden Enterprise," is a fine account of early farming:

"A few acres fenced the first year for a corn patch, and a few vegetables, with the hunting that was expected to be done (for deer, elk and bear abounded), was all that was contemplated. This was enough, however, as the land must be grubbed, planted and cultivated and the only implements used were a 'bull-tongue' Colter plow and grubbing hoe. The plow was drawn by a pair of oxen, steady but sure. A rudely constructed wooden harrow and the top of a tree for a brush, were often used to level the pulverized ground. Each succeeding year more land was opened up, and by the time a farmer owned twenty-five to fifty acres of cultivated land he had more than he could manage.

"But few employed help, except in making rails. Rail-splitting was an avocation in which numbers of young men of poor parentage engaged. They were paid on the average one dollar per hundred rails and their board. At this business some saved money and became free-holders."

In the early days, fruits and vegetables raised by the settlers were never sold. If a man raised more than he needed and his neighbor wanted any, he gave them to him. The writer's father, who was born in the county in 1834, said that potatoes, apples, and such products were given away in this manner for many years, and a sale was unknown until long after he was a grown man.

The first permanent settlement in Johnson county was made in 1828 by Pleasant Rice or Nicholas Houx, in what became Columbus township. The Johnson County History of 1881 contains the following:

"Several writers have disagreed concerning the date of the first settlement. We have, by close investigation, searched every avenue for a correct record of the first man who settled in the county. For a long time, the honor of the first settlement has been given to Columbus township, and a few from his prominence, have believed the esteemed pioneer, Nicholas Houx, to have been the first permanent settler. Not plucking any honors from this honored and respected pioneer, we find that Pleasant Rice settled in this township in the spring, and Nicholas

Houx came with his family the following fall. This was in the year 1828.

"It has been reported that a few hunters had camped in various parts of the county prior to this time and that a hut by John Leeper was erected in the woods on Walnut creek in that part of the county now called Grover township. Even if this be so, Indian like, they passed away before permanent settlements were made.

"The honor of being the first permanent settler belongs to Pleasant Rice. He is still living and shows proof of his precedence."

On the other hand, Mrs. Rachel Fulkerson Martin, daughter of Dr. James Monroe Fulkerson and grand-daughter of Nicholas Houx, says that her family was always told and believed that Nicholas Houx was the first settler, and was immediately followed by Pleasant Rice. Other members of the Houx family have the same understanding.

The record of land entries in the government plat book show that Pleasant Rice, Nicholas Houx and John H. Ingram all entered land the same day, May 1, 1828, the earliest authentic record of land entry in the county.

Following these Columbus settlements were those in the neighboring community of Jackson township around Basin Knob. Jonathan and Baldwin Fine came in 1829 and settled here. Other early settlers were:

William Cheek, in 1831, built a water mill and sawed lumber on Clear Fork near the line of Grover and Washington townships. He sold to James A. Gallaher in 1834, and this became Gallaher's Mill, and one of the first two voting places in the county.

The Johnson County History of 1881, under the history of Chilhowee township, says that William Norris settled near Walnut Grove cemetery, sometimes called the Carpenter graveyard, in 1829, and that year planted twenty seedling apple trees in the brush thicket, and also that he built the first grist-mill in the county. The editor has no reason to doubt this date, but has been unable to corroborate it.

In March, 1831, Judge Harvey Harrison and his wife, and his father and all his father's family settled about two and a half miles west of the present site of Fayetteville.

In Simpson township, Stephen Blevins had already settled and was here when the Harrisons came.

The other early settlements are given hereafter in detail in the

history of each township.

In March, 1831, there were about fifteen heads of families in the county. The following is a list, given by Judge Harvey Harrison to Mr. W. E. Crissey in 1889:

"There were at this time but about fifteen heads of families in the (Johnson) county and they were named as follow: Nicholas Houx, at Columbus; Pleasant Rice, southeast of Columbus; Richard Bradley, Uriel Murray, Richard Huntsman, father of John Huntsman, of Huntsman's favorite apple fame, Dr. ——— Rankin, Robert King, ——— Whitsett, father of T. Jeff Whitsett, James Matthews, Joseph Matthews, Morgan Cockrell, Isaac Noland, Mrs. ——— Andrews, widow, with her two sons, Thomas Evans, Daniel Blevins, Sr., Daniel Blevins, Jr., Johnson Mulkey, Andrew Blevins, Stephen Blevins, single man, and Martin Warren, Jr. The Martin Warren, Jr., was not the Martin Warren, Sr., after whom the city, or town of Warrensburg was named. These were all living in the county (now Johnson) when we came here in 1831. For about two years after that I kept track of those that came to the county and knew them all, but after that they came too fast and I was unable to know everybody."

**Reminiscences.**—The following edited account of our early settlements and history was given to W. E. Crissey by Harvey Harrison (Judge Harrison) in March, 1889. Judge Harrison said in his statement:

"I was born in Blount county, East Tennessee, March 7, 1806, and can remember incidents of eighty years ago. When I was six months old, my father moved to Alabama. I was married on the 12th day of March, 1829. This year, father and our family and my wife started for Missouri. My father had an old-fashioned Virginia wagon hauled by six horses and he had it full of his goods. He also had a one-horse buggy and besides this a two-wheeled gig, stout and strong. This gig I rigged up with a sort of body to it large enough to get the stuff of myself and wife in it, and in this myself and wife rode, lived and slept in all the journey. We reached the Mississippi river at St. Louis and crossed it there. I would say it was a town then about as large, perhaps a little larger, than Warrensburg is now. In 1831, my father and his entire family, including myself and wife, moved to what is now Johnson county, Missouri. We settled about two and a half or three miles west of what is now Fayetteville. We unloaded on the 22nd day of March, 1831. In two days we had a shelter, or camp, rigged up and in two weeks each family had

a cabin of poles or logs with ground floor and clap-board roof, very comfortable. When we arrived at this place there was but one house south of Blackwater creek and that was a cabin at High Point of Tebo in the southeastern part of Johnson county as it now is. This was the house of John Brummett, a squatter.

"The country was most delightful. It was one vast expanse of undulating prairie and in mid-summer covered with tall waving grass, interspersed here and there with strips or belts of timber along the courses of the little streams. The choicest variety of game abounded. Absolutely beautiful.

"Every autumn when the prairie grasses had withered and dried, about the month of November usually, the prairies were burned. Probably these fires were started by the Indians for the purpose of driving game, or from some other unknown cause, the fires originated. The prairies would then become a vast sea of flames and woe be to the settler that had not taken the precautions to guard against them. While these fires were raging we had for from about four to six weeks what was known as Indian summer and for weeks at a time the smoke would be so dense that we could not see the sun. In the spring the ground would be free from grass and the wild flowers would spring up in endless variety and profusion and for some weeks, until the grass had hidden them from view, the prairies would be one vast flower garden. Constantly as one variety would cease to bloom others would take their places with ever changing colors and perfumes. I cannot describe these scenes in all their beauty and delight.

"After the site of Warrensburg was selected and before the ground could be platted, John Evans and James S. Raynolds built a round pole cabin on the ground north of Gay street, where Joseph E. Lightner now lives, for a store house. This in 1835. This was the first merchant's store in or near Warrensburg.

"As well as I can remember, John Evans built the first store house in the corporate limits. It was at the northeast corner of Main and Gay streets, where William Brammer's house now stands."

**Old Settlers' Reunion.**—There are today living but few of the early settlers of the county. The largest gathering of them is at the Chilhowee Old Settlers' Reunion, which has been held annually for twelve years now. The following is the list of those present at the reunion in 1917, who have

been here for years. The list gives in order, name, age, place of birth, and number of years in Johnson county:

Mrs. Frank M. Albin, 54; Missouri; 54. Mrs. P. H. Alexander, 76; Missouri; 76. P. H. Alexander, 84; Missouri; 54. Mrs. Mary Anderson, 61; Missouri; 61. H. A. Borthick, 70; Missouri; 70. J. M. Caldwell, 65; Missouri; 65. Lewis Corson, 57; Missouri; 50. J. B. Cull, 72; Missouri; 72. J. C. Culley, 64; Missouri; 64. Mrs. Smith Corson, 62; Illinois; 58. Smith Corson, 72; Ohio; 59. Mrs. Emma Crumbaugh, 70; Missouri; 70. D. L. Day, 66; Missouri; 66. Mrs. T. L. DesCombes, 73; Missouri; 67. J. L. Duncan, 76; 70. T. S. Dunham, 63; Missouri; 63. Noah Edwards, 73; Missouri; 50. Mrs. M. J. Eppright, 76; Missouri; 76. R. F. Graham, 61; Missouri; 61. Mrs. Sarah Graham, 63; Missouri; 63. Mrs. Ellen Harris, 74; Missouri; 72. J. Heberling, 76; Missouri; 50. Mrs. G. W. Hilterbrand, 77. G. W. Hilterbrand, 79; Missouri; 51. Miss Mary Houx, 60; Missouri; 60. G. W. Houx, 77; Missouri; 77. William P. Hunt, 70; Missouri; 70. W. E. Jerome, 67; Missouri; 50. J. F. Knight, 81; Missouri; 65. J. S. Montague, 69; Kentucky; 55. Mrs. C. N. Pollock, 66; Missouri; 64. Mrs. W. P. Pollock, 65; Missouri; 63. W. P. Pollock, 70; Pennsylvania; 50. J. H. Russell, 74; Missouri; 51. Mrs. J. A. Slifer, 57; Missouri; 57. Mrs. William Sweeney, 74; Missouri; 74. William Sweeney, 75; Missouri; 75. Mrs. M. L. Taylor, 86; Missouri; 69. J. M. Taylor, 84; Tennessee; 60. Joe Taylor, 65; Missouri; 65. George Taylor, 62; Missouri; 62. Mrs. Isabelle Thompson, 81; Ohio; 67. F. N. Thompson, 59; Missouri; 58. Mrs. I. M. Vance, 72; Illinois; 58. I. M. Vance, 73; Ohio; 69. H. R. Warnick, 60; Missouri; 60. Mrs. J. W. Wright, 71; Kentucky; 52. John Wantland, 66; Kentucky; 59.

The foregoing names are naturally chiefly of those who live near Chilhowee. In the two townships where the first settlements were made, Cobb Rice is said to have resided longest in Columbus township, having been born there and Mrs. Lizzie Reese longest in Jackson township.

## CHAPTER V.—ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

TERRITORY—STATE—COUNTY—TOWNSHIPS—COUNTY COURT BUSINESS—COUNTY SEAT—CIRCUIT CLERKS—CIRCUIT JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES—CRIMINAL JUDGES — COUNTY COURT JUDGES — SUPERVISORS AND JUSTICES — JUDGES—COLLECTORS—COUNTY CLERKS—CORONERS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS—PROBATE JUDGES—RECORDERS—REPRESENTATIVES—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—SHERIFFS—STATE SENATORS FROM JOHNSON COUNTY—SURVEYORS—TREASURERS—COUNTY OFFICERS' SALARIES OR FEES.

**Territory.**—That portion of "The District of Louisiana," composed of the country ceded by France to the United States, lying north of the 33rd degree of north latitude, was organized as a territory of the United States by an Act of Congress approved March 24, 1804, and put under the jurisdiction of Louisiana Territory for governmental purposes. The "District of Louisiana" was changed to the "Territory of Louisiana" by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805. The name of "Louisiana Territory" was changed to "Missouri Territory" by Act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. This act also provided for the government of said territory and established the seat of territorial government at St. Louis.

**State.**—The state of Missouri was created by act of Congress, with certain conditions. These conditions were approved by the Legislature of Missouri Territory, June 26, 1821, and August 10, 1821. President Monroe issued proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri to be completed.

**County.**—Johnson county was organized by act of the General Assembly, December 13, 1834, out of Lafayette county, which at that time included all of what is now Lafayette, Johnson and Henry counties, the northwest half of St. Clair, and a narrow strip on the east side of Bates and Cass counties, about 1,600,000 acres. Johnson county boundaries were as at present.

At the organization of a county, it was customary for the governor to appoint a county court of three judges and a sheriff, and the county court would then appoint the other officers. In Johnson county's

case, Governor Dunklin had a preliminary election held to recommend persons for county judges and sheriff. The polls were at Columbus and Gallaher's Mill (on Clear Fork). About sixty votes were polled at Columbus and thirty at Gallaher's Mill, and Amos Horn, Robert W. Rankin and Uriel Murray were recommended as judges and Joseph Cockrell as sheriff. These men were then appointed by the governor.

The first county court was held at the residence of Mrs. Rachel Houx, near Columbus, on April 13, 1835. Amos Horn was made president of the court; John H. Townsend, appointed clerk pro tempore; James Carmichael, appointed assessor, and court then "adjourned until court in course," which was the following May.

**Townships.**—At the second court on May 4, 1835, Richard Hancock was appointed collector for the county, and the county was divided into four townships, Jackson, Washington, Jefferson and Madison.

Jackson township extended fifteen miles east and twelve miles south from the northwest corner of the county, and included all of congressional townships 46 and 47, in ranges 27, 28, and east three miles of 29. The site of Centerview town was in the southeast corner.

Madison township lay exactly south of Jackson, and included townships 44 and 45, in the same ranges, being twelve miles north and south and fifteen miles east and west. The site of Chilhowee town was near the southwest corner.

Jefferson township embraced the southeast part of the county immediately east of Madison, and also ran three miles further north. It included townships 44 and 45 and the south half of 46, in ranges 24, 25 and 26. It included the present site of Warrensburg and nearly all of Knob Noster. It was fifteen miles north and south by eighteen miles east and west.

Washington township was the balance of the county, containing the north half of township 46, all of 47 and the south two miles of 48, in ranges 24, 25 and 26. It was eleven miles north and south by eighteen miles east and west.

W. E. Cocke was appointed constable of Jackson township, and W. H. Anderson, constable of Washington township. S. Whitsett was appointed surveyor.

At the first election, August, 1835, in Jackson township, Moses Pinkston, Samuel Wilson and S. Rowdon were elected justices of the peace.

In Jefferson township, Moses Owsley, Benjamin Snelling and James Harris were elected justices, and James McWilliams, constable.

In Washington township, George McMahan and Joseph Robertson were elected justices.

In Madison township, William Conway and Hiram Helm were elected justices and Nicholas Turner, constable.

**County Court Business.**—The first regular petition to the court was by J. B. Morrow to organize township 47, range 27, into a school district. This was granted by the court, July 16, 1835, and the township was incorporated as Franklin school district No. 1. Robert Craig, Samuel Wilson and William Kincaid were appointed trustees.

June 8, 1835, Prince L. Hudgins deposited in the clerk's office "the sum of five dollars, in order to obtain at the next county court a grocer's license for the purpose of retailing spirituous liquors in said county."

P. L. Hudgins was also appointed commissioner to sell school lands, and August 4, 1835, his petition to sell section 16, township 47, range 26, was granted.

The first road overseer in the county was Joseph Dixon, appointed in December, 1835. He was succeeded by William Flannery, William K. Reeves, James Borthick, and J. H. Evans.

The first petition for a road was presented December 20, 1835, by William M. Kincaid.

James Warren was appointed clerk of the court September 12, 1835, to succeed John H. Townsend, who resigned. William Flannery was appointed constable of Jefferson township to succeed James McWilliams, who resigned November 2, 1835. James Carmichael was allowed \$1.50 a day for thirty-two days' work as assessor and Richard Hancock presented his delinquent tax list amounting to \$17.10.

The foregoing is a synopsis of all the business of the county court for the first year.

The first general election was held in August, 1836, when there was an election of governor, lieutenant governor, Legislature, members of Congress, sheriff and coroner.

**County Seat.**—The county seat was located at Warrensburg in 1836, and the first county court held there was at the residence of Henry Colbern, with Uriel Murray presiding.

Warrensburg has continued the county seat so long that few know

that it was originally established in Hazel Hill township and later at one time a regular campaign was opened to move it to Centerview.

Judge Harvey Harrison, who came here in 1831, and died in 1890, gave the following account of the county seat location to Mr. W. E. Crissey in 1889:

"In 1835 the county court appointed commissioners to select a site for the future county seat. The commissioners first selected a place about a mile west of where Judge William McMahan now lives. Some people had moved into the county and settled near Shanghai (or Cornelia) and these bitterly opposed the site selected because it was on one side of the center of the county. This commission reconsidered its work and selected the original site of the town of Warrensburg as being as near the geographical center of the county as it was possible to get it. The county then bought the land of the owners and laid out the town of Warrensburg, now known as Old Town and appointed James Carmichael, commissioner to sell the lots."

In the campaign to move the county seat to Centerview, a newspaper was published in Holden especially to promote the move, and on August 14, 1872, the records of the county court show the following: George Washington, Elhanan Roop, and others filed their petition praying the court to submit to the voters at the next general election, November 5, 1872, the proposition "for the removal of the seat of justice of the county of Johnson from the town of Warrensburg to the town of Centerview." It was taken under advisement till 1 p. m. Later in the day "George Washington, on behalf of the petitioners, withdrew the petition."

From 1873 to 1877, the township system was in force and officers elected by the township did much of the work done by county officers, especially in the assessment, collection and disbursement of the revenue. But the county system was re-established and seems to be much preferred.

The following is a complete list of county officers. Since the Civil War, their township residence is also given.

**Assessors.**—1835, James Carmichael; 1836-1841, Robert Graham; 1842, William Smith; 1843-47, Isham Reese; 1848-49, John G. Gibbons; 1850-53, G. W. Houts; 1854-58, Newton Walker; 1859, Arthur Kirkpatrick; 1860-1861, David W. Johnson; 1863-64, S. D. Foulke; 1865, John Cheek; 1866-67, Daniel C. Quick, Rose Hill township; 1868, G. W.

Short; 1869-1872, W. C. Rowland, Warrensburg township; 1873-77, township system; 1877, Benjamin E. Lemmon, Warrensburg township; 1878-1882, W. R. Bowen, Post Oak township; 1882-1886, Robert I. Moses, Post Oak township; 1886-1890, W. M. Hamilton, Madison township; 1890-1894, Andrew S. Campbell, Madison township; 1894-1900, L. B. Thomas, Washington township; 1900-1908, T. J. Summers, Washington township; 1908-1916, Charles Gillilan, Columbus township; 1916, R. F. Boone, Simpson township.

**Circuit Clerks.**—Circuit clerks and ex-officio recorders since 1836: 1836-1840, James D. Warren; 1840-47, Z. T. Davis; 1848-1860, James McCown; 1861-63, no circuit court; 1861-64, S. P. Williams, Warrensburg township; 1865-1870, Mel. U. Foster, Warrensburg township; 1871-73, C. C. Morrow, Warrensburg township; 1874-1881, H. S. Wither-  
spoon, Warrensburg township; 1882-1890, W. K. Morrow, Warrensburg township; 1890-98, John M. Caldwell, Jefferson township; 1898-1906, William H. Henshaw, Warrensburg township; 1906-1910, Eura J. McCormack, Montserrat township; 1910-1913, William H. Henshaw, Warrensburg township; 1913-14, M. P. Moody, Warrensburg township; 1914 to present, J. M. Caldwell, Warrensburg township.

**Circuit Judges.**—1835-1848, J. F. Ryland; 1849-1853, Henderson Young; 1854-55, William T. Wood; 1856-58, Russell Hicks; 1859-1860, Robert G. Smart; 1861-62 no circuit court; 1863-67, J. A. S. Tutt; 1868-1872, David McGaughey; 1873-76, Foster P. Wright; 1877-1886, Noah M. Givan; 1886-1892, Charles W. Sloan; 1892-98, William W. Wood; 1898-1904, William L. Jarrett; 1904-1910, Nick M. Bradley; 1910-16, Andrew A. Whitsett; 1916 to present, Ewing Cockrell.

**Common Pleas Judges.**—1867, G. N. Elliott; 1868, to June 21, 1872, A. R. Conklin.

**Criminal Judges.**—1875-1880, W. H. H. Hill; 1880-1892, J. F. Ryland.

**County Court—Judges.**—1835, A. Horn, presiding; R. Rankin, U. Murray; 1836, U. Murray P. L. Hudgins, G. Gallaher; 1837, P. L. Hudgins, U. Murray, George Gallaher; 1838, P. L. Hudgins, Uriel Murray, George Gallaher; 1839, Uriel Murray presiding, John Thornton, George Gallaher, P. L. Hudgins; 1840, Robert Graham, Uriel Murray, John Price; 1841, Robert Graham, Uriel Murray, John Price; 1842, Uriel Murray, John Thornton, Robert Graham, John Price; 1843-44, Uriel Murray, Robert Graham, John Thornton; 1845-47, Uriel Murray, Robert Graham, Jehu Robinson; 1848, J. K. Farr, William Trapp, Jacob Knaus; 1849, Wm. Trapp, Jno. A. McSpadden, Jacob Knaus, J. K.

Farr; 1850-51, Wm. Trapp, Jacob Knaus, John A. McSpadden; 1852-55, Wm. Trapp, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Joseph L. Gaut; 1855, Wm. Trapp, Richard M. King, Wm. Kirkpatrick; 1856 to 1861, Wm. Trapp, Samuel Craig, J. K. Farr; 1862, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, J. K. Farr; 1863, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, J. K. Farr; 1864, Wm. Trapp, J. J. Welshans, Harvey Harrison; 1865, Harvey Harrison (H. H.), J. J. Welshans (Wbg.), John Windsor (Jack.); 1866, Daniel Adams, (Wash.), John Windsor (Jack.), Thomas Iams (Simp.); 1867-69, G. Will Houts (Wbg.), Daniel Adams (Wash.), John Windsor (Jack.); 1870, G. Will Houts, Thomas Iams (Simp.), John Windsor; 1871, J. K. Farr (Wbg.), Thomas Iams (Simp.), John Windsor (Jack.); 1872, J. K. Farr (Wbg.), Thomas Iams (Simp.), Geo. S. Walton (Mad.).

**Supervisors and Justices.**—1872-73 W. McClean (Wbg.), J. W. C. Hulse (Mad.), I. B. Smith, P. E. Gowdy (Wbg.), John Lay (Wash.), W. B. Ames, Thos. A. Marshall (P. O.), John Umstadt (Mad.), J. M. Wall (Jeff.), W. H. Crumbaugh (Chil.), Cyrus McDonald (Jack.), T. J. Caldwell (P. O.); 1872-1874, G. B. Mayes (Wash.), W. McMahan (H. H.), B. E. Morrow (Col.), G. Washington (Cent.), D. B. Reavis (King.); 1876, G. B. Mayes (Wash.), W. McMahan (H. H.), G. Umstadt (Mad.), Geo. Washington (Cent.), D. B. Reavis (King); 1877, Geo. Washington (Cent.), J. Umstadt (Mad.), G. B. Mayes (Wash.), Wm. McMahan (H. H.), J. W. C. Hulse (Mad.).

**Judges.**—1878, W. McMahan (H. H.), J. B. Mayes (Wash.), J. Umstadt (Mad.); 1879, W. McMahan (H. H.), J. B. Mayes (Wash.), Arch. G. Beard; 1880, W. C. McClung (Mont.), C. H. Bothwell (R. H.), Wm. McMahan (H. H.); 1881, Wm. McMahan (H. H.), C. H. Bothwell (R. H.), J. B. Mayes (Mont.); 1882-83, W. P. Hunt (Wbg.), D. L. Sutherland (Jeff.), R. T. Fryer (King.); 1884-85, W. P. Hunt (Wbg.), R. T. Fryer (King.), Sidney Jarvis (Jeff.); 1888, R. T. Fryer (King), Sidney Jarvis (Jeff.), H. Long (King.); 1888, Isaiah Hanna (Mont.), H. Long (King.); 1890, William P. Gibson (King.), Isaiah Hanna (Mont.), Jas. A. Anderson (Col.); 1892, Isaiah Hanna (Mont.), Jas. A. Anderson (Col.); 1894, Jas. A. Anderson (Col.), Geo. R. Hindman (Chil.), Jas. A. Wingfield (Jeff.); 1896, W. H. Burford (P. O.), R. H. Tatlow (Mad.); 1898, Jas. A. Anderson (Col.), W. H. Burford (P. O.), Robt. B. Graham (Cent.); 1900, P. D. Fitch (Mont.), Robt. B. Graham (Cent.); 1902, Wm. A. Stephens

(P. O.), P. D. Fitch (Mont.), I. J. Farnsworth (R. H.); 1904, I. J. Farnsworth (R. H.), R. H. Wood (Simp.); 1906, R. H. (Wood.), Wm. B. Pemberton (Jack.); 1908, B. F. Summers (Wash.); Wm. B. Pemberton (Jack.); 1910, E. F. Tracy (H. H.), B. F. Summers (Wash.); 1912, Edw. S. Harte (Wash.); 1914, Edw. S. Harte (Wash.) C. C. Atkins (R. H.); 1916, T. L. Kimzey (Jeff.), C. C. Atkins (R. H.).

**Note.**—From 1836 to 1872 the sheriff was also collector. From 1873 to 1877 there were township collectors.

**Collectors.**—1835, Richard Hancock; 1877, Wm. P. Hunt (King.), appointed by county court; 1878 to 1880, W. P. Hunt, elected; 1880 to 1884, S. P. Williams (Wbg.); 1884 to 1890, G. W. Lemmon (Wbg.); 1890 to 1892, Wm. L. Embree (Wbg.); 1892 to 1896, E. T. Pennington (Wbg.); 1896 to 1900, Franklin Miller (Wbg.); 1900 to 1904, Robt. F. Gillum (Mont.); 1904 to 1910, M. C. Draper (Jeff.); 1910 to 1918, Grover C. Gillum (Mont.). [Note.—From 1836 to 1872 the sheriff was also collector. From 1873 to 1877 there were township collectors.]

**County Clerks.**—1835, John H. Townsend; 1836 to 1840, J. D. Warren; 1840, Dr. W. Calhoun; 1841 to 1847, Zachariah T. Davis; 1848 to 1859, J. McCowan; 1860 to 1861, Marsh Foster, E. S. Foster (Wbg.); 1862 to 1864, Emory S. Foster; 1865 to 1870, Geo. W. Houts (Wbg.); 1871 to 1873, S. P. Sparks (Wbg.); 1874 to 1882, R. B. Harwood (P. O.); 1882 to 1894, Jno. M. Rice (Col.); 1894 to 1898, Geo. G. Valentine (King.); 1898 to 1906, C. A. Boyles (Wbg.); 1906 to 1914, J. R. Grinstead (P. O.); 1914 to present, Theo. Hyatt (Wbg.).

**Coroners.**—1866-68, D. P. Bigger (Wbg.); 1868-72, A. W. Reese (Wbg.); 1872-74, C. W. Robinson (Wbg.); 1874-78, Geo. R. Hunt (Wbg.); 1878-80, W. V. Smith (Wbg.); 1880, J. W. Wright (Wbg.); 1881, T. J. Wright (Wbg.); 1881-85, W. V. Smith (Wbg.); 1885-90, James I. Anderson (Wbg.) 1890-92, L. F. Murray (Mad.); 1892-94, G. W. Bennett (King.); 1894-96, Dr. J. A. Houston (Wbg.); 1896-1900, Dr. L. M. Horn (Mad.); 1900-04, Dr. R. L. Bills (Chil.); 1904-06, Dr. G. L. Calloway (Wbg.); 1906-12, Thos. L. Bradley (Wbg.); 1912-16, Emery Thompson (Mad.); 1916 to present, S. A. Murray (Mad.).

**Prosecuting Attorneys.**—1870, John W. Brown; 1872, A. M. Geer (Wash.); 1874, A. W. Rogers (Wbg.); 1876, W. H. Brinker (Wbg.); 1878, W. H. Brinker (Wbg.); 1880, Wm. H. Brinker (Wbg.); 1882, W. W. Wood (Wbg.); 1884, W. W. Wood (Wbg.); 1886, R. M. Robertson (Wbg.); 1888, J. W. Suddath (Wbg.); 1890, J. W. Suddath (Wbg.); 1892,

T. C. Hornbuckle (Mad.); 1894, Frank B. Fulkerson (Mad.); 1896, Nick. M. Bradley (Wbg.); 1898, Nick M. Bradley (Wbg.); 1900, Chas. E. Morrow (Wbg.); 1902, Chas. E. Morrow (Wbg.); 1904, Ewing Cockrell (Wbg.); 1906, Ewing Cockrell (Wbg.); 1908, W. L. Chaney (Mad.); 1910, W. L. Chaney (Mad.); 1912, Walter C. McDonald (Wbg.); 1914, Walter C. McDonald (Wbg.); 1916, Jas. R. Rothwell (Wbg.).

**Public Administrators.**—1856 to 1859, A. M. Perry; 1864-65, W. Zoli (Wbg.); 1868-1871, Josiah Smith (Jeff.); 1874-75, Joseph Logsdon (Wbg.); 1876-78, W. W. Wood (Wbg.); 1880-81, O. D. Hawkins (Wbg.); 1892, B. F. McCluney (Wbg.); 1896 to 1904, S. J. Caudle (Wbg.); 1904 to 1916, A. M. Craig (Wash.); 1916, E. A. Williams (Wbg.).

**Probate Judges.**—1866 to 1870, G. Will Houts (Wbg.); 1871-1872, J. K. Farr (Wbg.); 1874 to 1890, W. L. Hornbuckle (H. H.); 1890 to 1894, Robert N. Warnick (P. O.); 1894 to 1902, W. P. Gibson (Wbg.); 1902 to 1910, C. A. Harrison (H. H.); 1910 to 1918, P. D. Fitch (Wbg.).

**Recorders.**—1866 to 1872, C. Snow (Wbg.); 1874 to 1882, J. R. Kelly (Col.); 1882 to 1886, G. W. Patton (Mad.); 1886 to 1890, W. A. Porter (Cent.); 1890 to 1896, Jerome B. Pemberton (R. H.); 1896-98, Mary A. Pemberton (Wbg.); 1898 to 1902, E. D. Frost (H. H.); 1906 to 1914, Jas. L. Robinson (Wbg.); 1914 to present, Chas. G. Goodnight (Mont.).

**Representatives.**—1836, Dr. J. M. Fulkerson; 1838, Dr. J. M. Fulkerson; 1840, Dr. J. M. Fulkerson; 1842, John Price; 1844, Nathaniel B. Holden; 1846, Nathaniel B. Holden; 1848, J. B. Greer; 1850, Reuben B. Fulkerson; 1852, N. B. Holden; 1854, Logan Clark; 1856, Love S. Cornwell; 1858, Aikman Welch; 1860, Aikman Welch; 1862, G. W. Houts (Wbg.); 1864, G. W. Houts (Wbg.) (resigned), Thos. M. Houts (Wbg.); 1866, Wells H. Blodgett (Wbg.); 1868, Nicholas B. Klaine (Wbg.); 1870, W. F. Ralston (Mad.); 1872, Wm. P. Greenlee (Jeff.); 1874, R. T. Fryer (King.); 1876, M. C. Draper (Jeff.), C. C. Tevis, (Mad.); 1878, Finis C. Farr (Wbg.), C. C. Tevis (Mad.); 1880, John P. Harmon (Mad.), Samuel P. Sparks (Wbg.), W. J. Workman (Wash.); 1882, John P. Harmon (Mad.), A. W. Rogers (Wbg.); 1884, T. J. Whitsett (Cent.); S. G. Kelly (Wash.); 1886, H. G. Conner (Mad.), S. G. Kelly (Wash.); 1888, H. B. Coleman (Mad.), S. G. Kelly (Wash.); 1890, Jas. H. Parker (Simp.), Robt. McLin (Mad.);

1892, Geo. N. Hocker (P. O.); 1894, R. M. Robertson (Wbg.); 1896, Wm. M. Hamilton (Wbg.); 1898, Wm. M. Hamilton (Wbg.); 1900, Geo. S. Young (Mad.); 1902, Geo. S. Young (Mad.); 1904-1906-1908, Wallace Crossley (Wbg.); 1910, Alex C. Crank (Jack.); 1912-14, W. A. Stephens (Wbg.), Jas. O. Sutherland (Jeff.).

**School Commissioners.**—1853-55, M. Thompson; 1856-57, J. T. Gibson; 1858 to 1861, Z. T. Davis; 1866, W. P. Parker; 1868 to 1870 M. Henry Smith (Wbg.); 1871, G. H. Slack (Wbg.); 1872, W. T. DeWitt (Col.); 1875, J. W. McGiven (Wbg.); 1877, A. VanAusdol (Jack.); 1879-80, J. W. McGiven (Wbg.); 1881, W. L. Berry (P. O.) 1881-85, W. L. Berry (P. O.); 1885-89, Robert L. Dunn (Wbg.); 1889-93, B. F. Pettis (Wbg.); 1893-96, A. VanAusdol (Jack.); 1896, W. Selvidge (6 months) (Wash.); 1902-11, W. L. Shipp (Cent.); 1911, R. H. Boston (R. H.).

**Sheriffs**—1835, J. Cockrell; 1836-1840, W. Smith; 1840-44, Isham Reese; 1844-48, John Price; 1848-52, Benj. W. Grover; 1852-56, Philip S. Houx; 1856-60, G. W. Houts; 1860-61, Jonathan Graves; 1862, Chas. E. Cunningham; 1863-64, A. M. Christian (Wbg.); 1865-67, Thos. W. Williams (P. O.); 1868-70, B. F. Griffith (Wbg.); 1871, J. H. Smith, (Wbg.); 1872-76, O. D. Williams (Wbg.); 1876-80, Z. H. Emerson (Wbg.); 1880-81, John A. Shaw (Mad.); 1882-86, Henry H. Russell (H. H.); 1886-90, David M. Baker (Chil.); 1890-94, Wm. H. H. Collins (Simp.); 1894-96, W. S. Dunham (Mad.); 1896-1900, Robt. M. Lear (P. O.); 1900-04, Jas. H. Koch (Wbg.); 1904-08, H. H. Hudson (Jeff.); 1908-12, Robt. L. Falconer (H. H.); 1912-16, J. W. Millar (Wbg.); 1916 to present, Jno. F. Norman (Wbg.).

**State Senators from Johnson County.**—1844-48, Dr. Wm. Calhoun; 1852-56, Benj. W. Grover; 1858-62, M. C. Goodlet; 1868, Wells H. Blodgett; 1888-92, S. P. Sparks; 1900-04, N. M. Bradley; 1912-16, Wallace Crossley.

**Surveyors.**—1836, G. Tibbs; 1838-41, J. Stirling; 1841, J. Gibbons; 1842-43 N. B. Holden; 1844-50, Joseph L. Gaut; 1850-51, J. G. Gibbons; 1853-57, Amos M. Perry; 1857-63, John Craig; 1863-66, Geo. Gallaher (Wash.); 1866-68, Lott Coffman (Wbg.); 1868-70, Jesse Trapp (H. H.); 1870-72, Geo. Gallaher (Wash.); 1872-76, Lott Coffman (Wbg.); 1876 to 1881, Jasper N. Ferguson (Jack.); 1888 to 1900, Geo. Gallaher (Wash.); 1900-08, Wm. H. Burford (P. O.); 1908-16, David Mohler (P. O.); 1916 to present, Jos. F. McGuire (Mont.).

**Treasurers.**—1835, P. L. Hudgins; 1836-44, John Evans; 1844-48,

J. S. Raynols; 1848-56, W. H. Anderson; 1856-63, W. S. Hume; 1863-66, D. W. Reid (Wbg.); 1866-68, J. H. Smith (Wbg.); 1868-72, G. S. Grover (Wbg.); 1872-76, Joseph P. Henshaw (Cent.); 1876-80, H. Y. Hughes (R. H.); 1880-84, Jas. K. Tyler (Gov.); 1884-88, Geo. R. Hunt (Wbg.); 1888-92, Robt. F. Dalton (Wbg.); 1892-96, Y. W. Whitsett (Wbg.); 1896 to 1900, Jno. B. Lampkin (King.); 1900-04, Henry H. Russell (Wbg.); 1904-08, Pleasant L. Ferguson (Mad.); 1908-1914, Wm. E. Seamonds (Wbg.); 1915-16, Lida B. Seamonds (Wbg.); 1916 to present, R. L. Howard (Jack.).

The following is a complete list of county officers with their salaries, or approximate fees:

Assessor, fees about \$3,300 gross; circuit clerk, \$2,000; collector, fees about \$5,000 gross; county clerk, fees equal \$3,750 gross; county judges, \$5 a day; probate judge, fees about \$3,000 gross; prosecuting attorney, \$2,500; public administrator, fees about \$500; recorder, fees about \$3,000 gross; representative, \$5 a day, about \$350; school superintendent, \$1,500; sheriff, fees about \$1,600 net; surveyor, fees about \$400; treasurer, \$1,500. Out of above "gross" fees all officers must pay their deputies or clerks.

The county also participates in the election of the following officers (in addition to the regular state administration): Circuit judge, \$3,200; state senator, \$5 a day, about \$350 for two years; United States representative, \$7,500; United States senator, \$7,500.

## CHAPTER VI.—RAILROADS.

RELATION OF RAILROADS TO DEVELOPMENT OF WEST—CONSERVATISM OF A CENTURY AGO—RAILROAD CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS IN 1836—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS AFFECTING JOHNSON COUNTY—FIRST LOCOMOTIVE ON PACIFIC RAILROAD—FIRST RAILROADS IN MISSOURI—LEGISLATION AFFECTING JOHNSON COUNTY IN 1852—EXTENSION OF PACIFIC RAILROAD IN 1865—OPPOSITION—INFLUENCE OF COLONEL B. W. GROVER, MAJOR N. E. HOLDEN, AND W. H. ANDERSON—BONDS—"THE QUARRY SWITCH"—ST. LOUIS & SANTA FE—ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC—"WILD-CATTING"—PROPOSED ROAD FROM WARRENSBURG TO MARSHALL.

No single agent of modern civilization has had more to do with the development of the west than the building of railroads. The question of transportation has always been an important one and while Missouri was better supplied with great national water ways along her borders and across the state, yet we find that it was one of the first western states to agitate the question of railroad building.

We, of this age, can hardly conceive of a people being so conservative that considerably less than a century ago they regarded railroads as impossible, or at least impracticable. Yet as late as 1828, the school board of Lancaster, Ohio, replied as follows to some young men who asked for the use of the school house in which they desired to debate the railroad problem. "You are welcome to use the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, he would have foretold it through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

As early as 1836 a railroad convention was held at St. Louis. A committee consisting of Messrs. Rollins, Bates and Gamble was appointed to negotiate with Congress for grants of land to aid proposed railroads.

Resolutions were adopted; that it was expedient to adopt measures for a railroad from St. Louis to Fayette and beyond, also from St.

Louis, in a southwestern direction, to the valley of Bellevue in Washington county to traverse the rich mineral regions there and to extend through Cooper county to a point on the Missouri river in Jackson county. The proposed railroad to Fayette was to cross the Missouri river at the town of St. Charles, and go through or within one mile of Warrenton, Danville, Fulton, and Columbia.

The first locomotive west of the Mississippi river was operated on the Pacific railroad at St. Louis late in 1852. Three years later the Pacific railroad had almost reached Jefferson City. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, it was built as far west as Sedalia. The first railroad to reach the western boundary of the state was the Hannibal & St. Joseph which was completed to St. Joseph in 1859. However, the Pacific railroad was the first road that was in operation in the state, because as it was built westward from St. Louis it was put in operation as fast as it was completed and the terminal of an actively operated railroad followed the construction gang, as it were, across the state to Kansas City.

The state Legislature located the Pacific railroad through Johnson county in 1852, and shortly afterward the construction of this line was started westward from St. Louis. It was built as far west as Warrensburg in 1864. For about one year Warrensburg was the end of the division and also the terminus for about a year. This being the nearest railroad connection it was the shipping point over a wide scope of country during that time. Six or eight cars of merchandise per day were received here and twenty or more freight teams could frequently be seen hauling freight from the Warrensburg station to trading points farther west and south, including Clinton, Butler, Harrisonville, Nevada, Fort Scott, and other points.

In 1865 the railroad was extended on west through Centerview, Holden and Kingsville and was completed to Kansas City, Missouri, in the fall of that year.

Thus the Pacific railroad was the first railroad to be completed in Johnson county. Like all other railroad projects in the early days in the West, the question as to the location of this road aroused fierce opposition between the towns along different proposed routes. The question of the location of this road began to agitate the people as early as 1850. There was a fierce struggle which developed much animosity and bitterness. The fight was carried to the state Legislature to decide

whether the road should be located where it now is, which was called the inland route or through the river counties north of the present route, which was called the river route.

Col. B. W. Grover, of Warrensburg, who at the time was a member of the state senate, is perhaps entitled to more credit than any other man for giving Johnson county the Pacific railroad. Among others, the work of Major N. B. Holden, a member of the lower house, and W. H. Anderson was vigorous and effective. Mr. Anderson was the father of Dr. James I. Anderson. He made several trips to St. Louis for the road and helped much to get Col. Grover elected a director of the road. Col. Grover and Major Holden were both victims of the Civil War. Colonel Grover became a Union colonel and was mortally wounded at the battle of Lexington and died at St. Louis, October 30, 1861. Major Holden was called from his bed and assassinated at his residence in Warrensburg, September 21, 1862.

Johnson county voted \$50,000 bonds to have the Pacific railroad built through this county but owing to the intensity of the struggle which the river counties made to get the railroad, Johnson county citizens subscribed to \$100,000. This was necessary to complete the million dollars required to be subscribed by the counties of the state through which the railroad was to run.

A branch locally called "The Quarry Switch" runs two miles north of Warrensburg to the Sandstone quarries.

The Pacific railroad is now part of the Missouri Pacific system and is its main line between Kansas City and St. Louis.

The second railroad to be built in Johnson county was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Santa Fe railroad. This road runs from Holden southwest through parts of Madison, Kingsville and Rose Hill townships, and through Harrisonville to Paola, Kansas. This road was built in 1870 and for a number of years was operated by the Missouri Pacific and is now a part of the M., K. & T.

The next road to pass through Johnson county was the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. This road passes through the southwestern corner of the county and Rose Hill is the only township which it intersects. It was built in 1886. There are two stations on this line in Johnson county, Latour and Quick City.

The next railroad was the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, which was built from Holden to the main line of the Missouri, Kansas

& Texas at Bryson in Pettis county. This road runs in a southeasterly direction from Holden to Chilhowee and thence east through Leeton into Pettis county. It was built in 1895. It now joins the old St. Louis & Santa Fe railroad at Holden. Thus the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has a line across the county from east to west. Its stations in this county are Holden, Magnolia, Chilhowee, Leeton and Sutherland.

The last railroad to be built in this county was the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific which runs from St. Louis to Kansas City. This road enters the county on the west in the southern part of Kingsville township and runs in an easterly direction through the townships of Rose Hill, Chilhowee, Post Oak, and Jefferson, leaving the county in the latter township, where it crosses into Henry county at Bowen. It was completed in 1906. Its stations are Medford, Denton, Chilhowee, Leeton and Bowen.

This makes six railroad lines in the county. Of the fifteen townships in the county, ten of them are intersected by one or more railroads and of the other townships not one is more than five miles from a railroad.

Johnson county, like many other sections of the West, had its epidemic of railroad projects. In the days of railroad "wild-cattin'" there were many railroad rumors and railroad booms that never reached the stage of steel rails and many of them never even got as far as the preliminary survey.

One of these projects seemed a probability. This was a railroad from Warrensburg to Marshall, in Saline county. In 1870 Johnson county voted \$100,000 for the construction of this road. The road was surveyed and graded from Warrensburg northeast, for a distance of thirteen miles. It was then discovered that the balance of the money necessary to complete the construction of the road could not be raised and the project had to be abandoned. There was also \$40,000 raised in the county by private subscription.

The old grade running down Post Oak creek and thence northeast along the north side of Blackwater bottom still remains and is a well-known landmark in that part of the county. At some places its cuts have been dammed and make fine ponds, and at one place in the bottom the public road runs on one of its fills.

## CHAPTER VII.—MILITARY.

THE MORMON WAR—THE CIVIL WAR—TWO PHASES OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY: (1) JOHNSON COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE MAIN UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES—THE FIRST COMPANIES—CONFEDERATE ORGANIZATIONS—UNION ORGANIZATIONS—(2) THE WAR IN JOHNSON COUNTY—BLACKENED POST MARKS FOUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

**The Mormon War.**—The first record of Johnson county in war is one but little known. This was the "Mormon War."

In 1831 the Latter Day Saints under what was claimed by their leader, Joseph Smith, as divine revelation began coming to Jackson county. There trouble arose between them and the other settlers, and they moved to Caldwell county. Trouble arose again and by 1838 both sides were armed, and an anti-Mormon army of 450 men had come in from outside counties, and later Governor Boggs called out the state militia against them. Eventually, on October 30, 1838, eighteen of the Saints were killed or massacred by the militia, and the balance of the large and prosperous settlement in Caldwell county driven from the state. During this trouble Johnson county's participation is shown in the following record copied from the Johnson county history of 1881, page 508:

"In 1837, during the Mormon war in Missouri, Lieutenant Colonel Jehu Robinson commanded a battalion. James Warnick was captain. The following constitutes a list of his privates: William Thornton, Jerome B. Greer, Henry Hayes, Daniel Marr, Elmer Marr, William Marr, Joseph Dixon, James Borthick, Charles Oglesby."

**The Civil War.**—When the Civil War broke out all shades of opinion on union and secession could be found in Johnson county. Lincoln well expressed it when he said, of the political situation at that time in Missouri, "It was a perplexing compound of Union and slavery, even for those who were for the union, to say nothing of those who were against it." There were "those who were for the union, with but not without slavery; those for it without, but not with; those for it with or without, but preferred with; and those who were for it with or

without, but preferred it without. Among these, again, was a subdivision of those who were for the gradual but not for immediate, and those who were for immediate, but not for gradual, extinction of slavery." The above fairly represented Johnson county at that time.

At the election in February, 1861, to elect delegates to a state constitutional convention to declare Missouri's status in the union, the union sentiment prevailed and Aikman Welch of Johnson county was elected delegate.

The military history of Johnson county during the Civil War is really divided into two parts: I. That of the organizations and men who enlisted in the regular armies and fought outside of Johnson county, and II, that of the war as it was fought by regular and irregular organizations and individuals within Johnson county.

### I. Johnson County Organizations with the Main Union and Confederate Armies.

**The First Companies.**—Early in 1861, Emory S. Foster organized a union company, and F. M. Cockrell, a confederate one.

Thomas W. Houts was first lieutenant of the Union company. They had no military clothing, and wore for a uniform black pants and red shirts, and came to be called the "Red Shirt Company."

A remarkable condition existed in regard to these two companies. The following fact was personally stated to the writer by Captain George S. Grover, who was a member of Foster's company at the time, and also by Dan D. Williams, of Warrensburg, who was an eye-witness. Foster's company drilled on the east side of town, and Cockrell's company on the west side, each preparing itself for the time when they would perhaps be in mortal combat with each other. At different times, Foster and his men went over and drilled with Cockrell and his company, and the latter came over and drilled with Foster and his company. Men who were fighting for principle and what they believed to be right could do this. (It was this same spirit that after the war led the union colonel, T. T. Crittenden, and the confederate general, F. M. Cockrell, to become partners in the law practice.)

**Confederate Organizations.**—Another confederate company was organized early in 1861, which was commanded by Lieutenants Barney Atkinson and William McCarty, and Captain King and then by O. A. Waddell. A third confederate company was organized in June, 1861,

by Captain H. Mize, at Holden, in response to Governor Jackson's call for state militia. B. Jeanes, Robert Pruitt and W. J. Lea were first, second and third lieutenants. It had fifty men.

These three companies (Cockrell's, Waddell's and Mize's) included the bulk of all those that early went into the regular confederate service. These three companies were together in the battle of Carthage, the camp and mobilization at Cowskin Prairie and the battles of Wilson's Creek and Lexington. All went south then.

Some of Cockrell's company were also men who enlisted under Colonel Elliott in February, 1862, fought in Elk Horn battle and then joined Company H. William H. Drue, the only Confederate now living in Hazel Hill township, was among this number.

The lieutenants of Cockrell's company were: James Selby, 1st lieutenant, killed at Corinth, Mississippi; James Douglas, 2nd lieutenant, and Samuel Rice, 3rd lieutenant, all now dead.

Waddell's company became Company "A", Fifth Missouri Regiment, and Cockrell's company, "H", Second Missouri Regiment. Both went east of the Mississippi river, and were in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Champion Hills, Big Black and were captured in the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

After the surrender at Vicksburg and their subsequent exchange, the men in Company "A" (Waddell's company) divided and about half the men crossed the river and served the balance of the war under General Marmaduke, and finally surrendered June 5, 1865, at Shreveport, Louisiana. The remainder of the company and also Company "H" remained east of the river and served there till the end of the war. They were under Gen. Joe Johnston in his retreat before Sherman and the battles accompanying, in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, and were finally captured at Fort Blakely, Alabama, several days after Lee's surrender, but before the news had reached them.

The men in Captain Mize's company, after they went south from Lexington, were mustered out at Osceola and most of them then went into the confederate service under Col. Jeremiah Vardaman Cockrell, (a brother of F. M. Cockrell) and served there till the end of the war.

In addition to the foregoing, there was another Confederate company formed from Fayetteville and Columbus neighborhoods, which afterwards consolidated with other companies. Mack Newton was the

captain and Charles Tracy and Thomas Tracy (uncles of Judge E. F. Tracy), lieutenants.

**Union Organizations.**—March 5, 1861, State Senator Benjamin W. Grover was commissioned by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, lieutenant-colonel of the Johnson County Home Guards, the name then given to the volunteers, and authorized to recruit a regiment. He and James D. Eads, a Douglas Democrat, who had served in the Mexican War, canvassed the county for volunteers and by May 1, 1861, had organized a full regiment with ten companies, nine from Johnson county and one from Pettis. Colonel Grover was twice elected colonel, but declined each time on account of his lack of previous military experience, and Jacob Knaus was the first and James D. Eads the second colonel.

The following are the officers of this regiment (27th Mounted Infantry, Missouri Volunteers), the commanders of the companies and their locations in the county:

Majors, Emory S. Foster and William Beck.

Quartermaster, Lieut. Thomas W. Houts (son of George W. Houts).

Commissary, Lieut. John J. Welshans.

Adjutants, Lieut. George S. Grover and Samuel K. Hall.

Surgeon, Dr. Logan Clark, of Sedalia.

Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Hill, of Warrensburg.

Chaplain, Rev. R. A. Foster.

Company A, Grover township, Captain, Maguire; Company B, S. C. Clear Fork, Captain, Isaminger; Company C, Warrensburg, Captain, M. U. Foster; Company D, Kingsville, Captain, Duncan; Company E, Grover township, Captains, Applegate, Turley; Company F, Fayetteville, Captain, McCluney; Company G, Windsor, Captain, Cunningham; Company H, Cornelia, Captain, Iams; Company I, Chilhowee, Captain, Brown; Company J, Rose Hill, Captain, Taylor; Company K, Sedalia, Captain, Parker.

Lieutenants—(List of lieutenants follows, but cannot be arranged by companies): Shanks, Box, Baird, Barnett, Gallaher, McCabe, Van Beek, Peak, Marr, Maguire, Hall, Starkey, Pease, W. L. Christian, Keaton, Smiley, A. W. Christian, Jewell, Daly.

The regiment did active service in scouting between the Osage and Missouri rivers, had minor skirmishes and September 20, 1861, were captured at Lexington under Colonel Mulligan and Gen. Sterling

Price, after an eight-days' battle. In the battle Colonel Grover and Captain McCluney were mortally wounded, and Captains Maguire, Duncan, Applegate and Parker also were wounded. Three hundred men of the regiment were in the battle, and only one hundred thirty surrendered, the rest being killed or wounded.

After this battle, four of the companies under Capts. T. W. Houts, M. U. Foster, Maguire and Box, and Lieutenants Jewell, Peak, W. L. and A. W. Christian, Marr, Maguire and Daly enlisted for three years in the Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia; part of them were at the battle of Lone Jack. Another detachment enlisted in the Fiftieth Enrolled Missouri Militia; another in Company A, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers; others were on the plains in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry under Captain Turley. Some served from the Cumberland to the Gulf for three years, came back to Warrensburg and enlisted in Foster's Cavalry Battallion.

(The editor's authority for the foregoing history of the Twenty-seventh Mounted Infantry, is Capt. George S. Grover, a son of Col. B. W. Grover, in the article "Civil War in Missouri," Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 8, No. 1, October, 1913. Complete rosters of Captain Mize's company from Holden is in the files of the Holden "Enterprise" for February 1, 1906, and of Cockrell's company is in the Springfield, Missouri, "Leader," for May 21, 1916, and also in the Warrensburg "Star-Journal" for December, 1915.)

**II. The War in Johnson County.**—There was never any engagement of importance between the union and confederate armies in Johnson county. Both armies were in this section at various times, and various commands and detachments of the union troops were here most of the time during the war.

Gen. Sterling Price's army passed through Johnson county to Lexington and Colonel Grover, with his union command, retreated to Lexington, which fell into the hands of General Price's army.

Owing to the divided sentiment in Johnson county and the proximity of the county to the Kansas border, with its hotbed of bitter contentions, much murder, pillage and devastation was committed in the county by men who ranged all the way from irresponsible criminals to soldiers in the regular military service. There were some minor military actions, but with not many men engaged. But much property was destroyed and stolen, in addition to the loss of life; many houses,

churches and school houses were burned, fences destroyed, and at the close of the war the county was in poor condition generally.

Most of the fighting in Johnson county was done by the Missouri State Militia and the bushwhackers. The enrolled militia did considerable effective service, but they were only called into service occasionally and were not really trained or experienced soldiers.

March 8, 1862, Company A, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, was mustered into service. The commissioned officers of this company were Capt. Thomas W. Houts, First Lieut. J. M. Jewell, Second Lieutenant, Christian. About the 1st of February, 1862, Company G, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia, was organized with the following officers: Captain, Melville U. Foster; first lieutenant, Dick Box, and second lieutenant, Sandy Law. These two companies played the most conspicuous part in the military operations which followed in this county. Emory S. Foster was the first major of the regiment and commanded both companies.

The following is a list of the skirmishes and engagements in the county, as far as can be learned:

1. In the eastern part of the county, between a squad of the Home Guards under Colonel Knaus, and a small detachment of Confederates. One of the first skirmishes. No casualties, if any, ever officially reported.

2. About September 1, 1861, Union pickets south of Warrensburg fired on by Confederates, two killed. A few days later a Union man, Jake Sams, who resided near Holden, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and no trace of him was ever found afterward.

About this time General Price passed through this county on his way from Springfield to Lexington, with his command, which consisted of about twenty thousand men.

3. On October 16, General Jim Lane, of Kansas, sacked Kingsville, killed eight men, confiscated several horses and other property, and burned several houses of Southern sympathisers.

4. In November, 1861, a government train of ox wagons was captured near Warrensburg by the Confederates, recaptured by six hundred Federal cavalry from Sedalia. On their road to Fort Leavenworth with prisoners and cattle and Matt Houx with about a hundred men ambushed Federals near Blackwater church. Houx's men opened fire on advanced guard and then both the Federals and Confederates ran in opposite di-

rections. Federals reformed but could not find any trace of Houx or his men.

5. In January, 1862, about two hundred of Jamison's men from Kansas, under Major Herrick, came to Holden, and with former Johnson county Union men for guides, burned forty or fifty homes of the most prominent Southern men in the western part of the county. The raiders carried everything they did not burn. About two days later about fifty of this command destroyed and carried off much property at Columbus. Captain Elliott, of Lafayette county, with his company and quite a number of Johnson county men, met this detachment and killed five and captured two. The Jayhawkers retreated, joined the main body under Major Herrick, and Captain Elliott retreated. The Kansans entered Columbus again and burned nearly every house in town.

6. Early in 1862 ten or twelve men, formerly from Johnson county, came from Kansas, camped on Big creek, not far from Rose Hill, and were attacked by a small squad of men under Dr. Jones and two or three of them wounded.

7. Twenty-four of Foster's men, under Lieutenant Christian, after a foraging trip in the northwestern part of the county, about five miles from Warrensburg near Ingal's Mill, were fired upon by concealed Confederates and four wounded.

8. An old gentleman, named Raker, of Chilhowee township, father of Capt. D. M. Raker, who later became sheriff of Johnson county, a man named Piper, seven miles southwest of Warrensburg, a Mr. Greenlet, in Warrensburg, were all killed by Foster's men. A man named Keene near Pittsville, killed by bushwhackers under Ross.

9. Scouts under Captain Houts, captured Bill Stewart at Cornelia and decided to hang him, but some of the boys who were well acquainted with him used their influence in his behalf and the officer finally decided to take Stuart to camp. On the way he escaped and later became one of the most noted bushwhackers of that period. In 1864 Stuart was killed north of the Missouri river.

10. A detail of Foster's men surrounded a house where John Brinker and Frank Burgess were, a short distance south of Warrensburg. Brinker and Burgess made a sudden dash, killed and wounded two of Foster's men and escaped. Foster's men burned the house and killed the owner for harboring Brinker and Burgess.

11. A skirmish took place between Foster's command and the Con-

federates a few miles south of Centerview. Foster's men ambushed; Confederates escaped. Eight of the Federals wounded, two mortally.

12. The Confederates planned to organize on a systematic basis to drive Federals out. They notified their friends in Johnson, Jackson and Lafayette counties to meet at Craig's old mill on Blackwater Creek, about ten miles northeast of Holden.

Foster learned their plans and sent to Sedalia for reinforcements, and two companies of the First Iowa Cavalry reached Warrensburg about daylight of the very morning that the Confederates had planned to attack. Through some misunderstanding the Confederates did not all meet; the attack was given up and they disbanded.

Foster, with two hundred of his men and the Iowa troops, started out in search of the Confederates. He encountered the belated command of Colonel Parker with fifty-six Jackson county men. Colonel Parker immediately began a retreat and a running fight was kept up for a mile or so, when Colonel Parker's command scattered and most of them escaped. The Federals captured Colonel Parker and ten of his men, two of the Confederates and two Federals were killed and mortally wounded. In Colonel Parker's hasty retreat he was thrown from his horse and the Federals overtook him. He fell prone on the ground and played dead. Some of the Iowa soldiers came up and examined him. They rolled him over and looked for the wound that caused his death, but not even a drop of blood could be found. At this perplexing juncture one of them said, "I think we'd better empty a load into him and finish the job. If he's not already dead that will help him along, and if he is dead it won't hurt him." This was enough for Parker. He bounded to his feet just in time to surrender alive. He was released in a few days, and a few months later was killed near Wellington, Lafayette county.

Later Major Curley, of Sedalia, was transferred and took command of the Warrensburg post. He issued a proclamation calling on all the Confederates to come in and lay down their arms, promising them protection. Many by this time were sick and tired of fighting and quite a number went to Warrensburg and took the oath of allegiance. This move met with strong condemnation of their former comrades and they became afraid and many left immediately for Illinois and elsewhere. Those who dropped out of the conflict on account of taking the oath of allegiance were succeeded by others and local operations were kept up with as much intensity as ever.

13. Shortly after this a Union man named William Barton, who lived two miles west of Holden, was killed, then a man named Brown, who lived near Chilhowee, and had a son in Captain Houts' company, was killed on his way to Warrensburg. A man named Potts, who had been in the confederate army. He had been captured and after being released started home. Two of Foster's men followed him and killed him near Devil's Branch, west of Warrensburg.

14. Shortly after this Captain Houts, with forty men, encountered a party of Confederates northeast of Hazel Hill, one Confederate was killed.

15. The following story of war-time days comes from Columbus township and is from the Johnson County history of 1881: On the night of January 8, 1865, two men requested admission at the home of an old gentleman named Bedichek, near Columbus. Bedichek's daughter, a girl of nineteen, upon looking out the window, saw that the men were armed with double-barreled shotguns. They stated that they wanted to come in to get warm. The girl told them one might come in unarmed. He did so. After entering the house he found the old gentleman and the girl were the only inmates, and upon being told that they were, he drew a revolver and started to kill the old man. The latter seized the pistol with one hand and the girl drew a heavy corn knife, which she had concealed by her side and struck the intruder several times, cutting off one of his ears and nearly severing his pistol hand. The intruder then tried to escape and the man on the outside came to the rescue. The girl met him at the door and drove him off with her corn-knife. Later in the night a couple of shots were fired through the window, but with no damage. Colonel Crittenden, who commanded the post, upon receiving the report of this girl's bravery, presented her with a regulation Colt's revolver. The heroine of this occasion was Mary M. Bedichek. Later she married S. W. Campbell. In 1879 she came into public notice by fasting forty-one days.

During the last part of the Civil War the Union state troops and enrolled militia practically dominated the situation in Johnson county. However, minor outbreaks and insignificant clashes frequently occurred. May 5, 1865, Bill Anderson, Arch Clemments and Dave Pool with about two hundred bushwhackers appeared in Kingsville and began firing on the inhabitants. The citizens tried unsuccessfully to defend themselves under Capt. Leroy C. Duncan and soon the bushwhackers had robbed

the inhabitants and burned the town. After the war had officially closed, April 9, 1865, many desperate characters in organized bands continued their guerilla warfare and terrorized this section of the state for some time. They came from both sides and seemingly had become accustomed to this method of living and were unwilling to return to ordinary civil life. The Jesse James gang and others came from these bands.

On the other hand when Grant and Lee agreed upon the closing chapter of the great struggle, the real soldiers of both the Union and the Confederacy had had enough of war and returned to retrieve their lost fortunes and rebuild their homes. They were both anxious to make their county a safe place where life and property would be secure and civil authority supreme. It was through the combined efforts of these men, who had bravely fought on opposite sides for four years, that Johnson county eventually rid itself of those who had become outlaws. (See Chapter on Reign of Terror.)

Of the marks of the Civil War and its remains in Johnson county today, nearly all have disappeared. Of the men who went into the armies but a handful are still living in the county. A full list as far as known is given hereafter, under the chapters on the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans. Of the material remains the writer has been able to find only a decayed post. Its story is best told by the following extracts from an article in the "Warrensburg Daily Star-Journal" of February 18, 1918, by James M. Shepherd.

**Blackened Post Marks Four Soldiers' Graves.**—Remains of First Blackwater Bridge on Lexington Road Reminder of Price's Raid.—Just west of the bridge which spans Blackwater, on the road that leads from Warrensburg to Lexington, and only a few yards from the place where Post Oak empties into the mother stream, one may, by creeping down the steep bank, and peering into the water, see the top of a blackened post. The wood is old and decayed, for murky floods have flown over and around it for seventy years. It is a part of the pioneer bridge which spanned the stream.

A few yards to the east traffic from the north thunders over a steel bridge and gay parties pass in automobiles who never dream that hidden near are the remains of the old causeway whose blackened stump stands as a monument to the first four Johnson county boys who gave up their

lives that the nation might live. Even the names of these martyred heroes have been forgotten and perhaps their bones rest yet in the mold beside the blackened post, for their comrades left them where they fell and hastened on. For at the heels of the retreating Federals were the victorious hordes of General Price.

It was late in the summer of '61 that refugees from the South began to pour into Warrensburg. They all brought the same news. General Price with his army was marching victoriously through Missouri from Springfield, where he had defeated General Lyons at Wilson Creek. One evening couriers rode into Warrensburg with the news that the advance guard of the Southern army was camped near Chilhowee. There was quick action among the companies then stationed here. They were mustered and started on their retreat to Lexington where Colonel Mulligan was in command. Just as the sun rose they arrived at Blackwater bridge three miles north. This bridge was built of wood, and timbers of white oak sunk deep in the mud, upheld the framework and the floor. Surmounting the floor was another framework some twenty feet high with rafters and roofed with shingles. Taken altogether, it was a massive structure, all built of heavy timbers.

After the little army of recruits had passed over the bridge, Colonel Marshall decided it must be burned to stop the progress of the pursuing enemy. Torches were applied and the great structure was soon burning. Colonel Marshall then ordered a company to stay at the bridge and defend it while the balance continued their long march north to Lexington.

The smoke of the burning structure was seen rolling over the hills to the south by the advance guard of Price's army who hastened forward in order to save the bridge. They reached the bluff to the south of the bridge and saw the little company in the bottom beyond guarding their work of destruction. A rifle blast swept the line of blue, and six men fell. Their comrades replied, firing into the dense underbrush which covered the bluff, with such vigor that the advance guard retired. But again advancing the rebels poured a deadly fire into the little company who slowly retreated with their faces to the foe across the broad Blackwater bottom. But four of their men lay at the edge of the burning bridge.

They had given their lives for their cause and they did not die in vain, for the bridge at Blackwater burned to the water's edge and the

soldiers of General Price were delayed many hours in their victorious march on Lexington.

J. M. S.

**Spanish-American War.**—In 1898, during the war between the United States and Spain, a company was organized at Warrensburg, which was mustered into the United States service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, May 12, 1898, as Company L, Fourth Regiment. This company, with other Missouri troops, was mobilized at Jefferson City, Missouri, where they remained until May 6, 1898, when they were transferred to Jefferson Barracks. Here they remained until after being mustered into the United States service, then they were at different camps until November 8, 1898, when they proceeded by rail to Camp Churchman, two miles from Albany, Georgia. Here they remained until mustered out, March 3, 1899.

The following is a list of the officers and men taken from the muster roll: Captain Henry R. Peed, journalist, 1st lieutenant; Charles E. DeGroff, photographer, 2nd lieutenant; G. E. Huggins, resigned, cadet; orderly sergeant, R. W. Selvidge, teacher; quartermaster-sergeant, C. L. Carter, comedian; sergeant, Frank Hyatt, clerk; Charles H. Palmer, clerk; Richard H. Gaines, miller; corporals, Oscar R. Stone, farmer; James Van Matre, journalist; Ralph W. Smith, farmer; William E. Pennington, clerk; Guy Graham, farmer; Wesley B. Lytell, farmer; musicians, Walter S. Stillwell, student; William C. Colver, artificer; Gus S. Shidenberger, painter. Privates, Frank Adams, farmer; Rolla J. Alexander, teacher; George W. Ashley, salesman; Frank Baird, machinist; Fred W. Bertram, musician; Perry S. Braden, farmer; Rolla L. Blevins, farmer; Frederick Bradley, laborer; John E. Bradley, miner; William C. Cadey, farmer; Raymond C. Christopher, farmer; Charles E. Clay, farmer; Frederic G. Clements, clerk; Roscoe H. Clarey, laborer; Warren T. Courtney, farmer; John W. Donaldson, blacksmith; Earl Edwards, farmer; Walter C. Elliott, clerk; William H. Faulconer, baker; Paul P. Floyd, teamster; Benjamin Fry, farmer; John A. Fulks, farmer; Henry Funk, farmer; Frank L. Ferguson, teamster; Charles O. Gates, laborer; William H. Glenn, farmer; William F. Hayes, farmer; Clinton M. Hayes, farmer; Harry L. Hartman, laborer; George E. Heberling, laborer; Edward Holden, apprentice; Samuel H. Lindsey, stone mason; Hugh S. Longbottom, farmer; George W. Mason, bricklayer; William E. Mason, farmer; John M. McCutcheon, teacher; Archie McMahan, teacher; Frank C. McClellan, machinist; George A. Moyer, farmer;

Charles H. Narron, laborer; Ivan Pickering, farmer; Willis Phillips, miner; Harry L. Platter, farmer; John H. Reeves, farmer; Duncan K. Shafer, farmer; William Smith, farmer; Robert M. Smith, farmer; Henry J. Smith, farmer; John H. Smith, farmer; James N. Smithson, clerk; Victor E. Short, lawyer; Archie T. Stewart, clerk; James W. Selvidge, printer; William F. Sutton, farmer; William O. Tackett, carpenter; George W. Tackett, machinist; Glenn S. Thompson, farmer; Martin E. Wood, farmer; Frank M. Wade, farmer; Edd A. Wolff, farmer; John F. Williams, farmer; John J. Goss, farmer; James W. Andruss, moulder; Thomas L. Besley, moulder; Richard Weekly.

## CHAPTER VIII.—REIGN OF TERROR.

JOHNSON COUNTY THE SCENE OF LAWLESSNESS AND ORGANIZED CRIME—GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR—MEETING ON JUNE 1, 1866—"OLD BILL STEVENS"—MURDER OF DAVID SWEITZER—CALL MEETING AT COUNTY COURT HOUSE—ADDRESSES BY PROFESSOR BIGGER AND REVEREND J. W. NEWCOMB—COMMITTEE APPOINTED—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS—THE VIGILANTES AT WORK—"DICK" SANDERS—"BILL" STEVENS—"JEFF" COLLINS—THOMAS STEVENS—"MORG" ANDREWS—HALL—THOMAS W. LITTLE—JAMES M. SIMS—THE COMMITTEE'S WORK ENDED.

**Vigilantes.**—Following the close of the Civil War, Johnson county became the scene of much lawlessness and what appeared to be organized crime. The law was apparently helpless to bring offenders to justice. Murders and robberies were repeatedly committed. The offenders became generally known but were not punished. This lawlessness may have been carried on for the love of plunder and murder or by habit acquired by these desperadoes during the long period of the Civil War, or both.

Apparently they had their own way for a time. They rode into business houses shooting articles of merchandise from the walls, sniffing lights out of people's houses with pistol shots, or shot promiscuously into public gatherings. Religious and political meetings were frequently broken up and the peaceable citizens were terrified generally.

Opposition to this condition was aroused and encouraged at Warrensburg in June, 1866, on the occasion of a speech delivered there by General Frank P. Blair. Blair was well known in Missouri as a brave and able Union soldier, and after the war was over he became one of the leaders in the struggle for the re-enfranchisement of Southerners and rehabilitation of the state.

Blair was advertised to speak at Warrensburg June 1, 1866. A brush arbor was built just north of the court house where Blair was expected to speak. The extremists among the Union men hated Blair for the stand that he had taken and denounced him as a traitor. It was anticipated for weeks before the meeting that there would be trouble

and bloodshed if Blair spoke in denunciation of the Radicals at Warrensburg.

Blair arrived on the day advertised. A delegation of the more peace-loving citizens visited him at the old Ming Hotel, and informed him that if he attempted to speak they feared that there would be bloodshed. He answered that he would talk "if they will let me live."

At the place of meeting he was met by an enthusiastic audience, but among them were fifty or more of the opposition crowd, all armed, who expected to make trouble. This gang had had as their leader "Old Bill Stevens," a giant in stature and reputed to be a dangerous man. Blair in his typical forceful manner plunged into the arraignment of the Radical rule in Missouri.

He had not gone far when "Old Bill Stevens" arose and called him a liar. Amid confusion Stevens was ejected. He came back, again called Blair a liar and was again put out. Meanwhile his son, Jim Stevens, had been knifed to death and another man nearly so, and with his dead son, followed by his gang, withdrew. General Blair continued and finished his speech at six o'clock, after having talked between four and five hours.

On February 2, 1867, David Sweitzer, a respected farmer who lived about eight miles north of Warrensburg, was murdered and robbed in his home among his family and friends by two men who though partially disguised were easily recognized. This act seemed to have been the final one necessary to arouse the community. The news of the murder reached town early the next morning. That day a meeting was held at the court house, at which about four hundred of the leading citizens were present. They proceeded in a cool, dignified, parliamentary manner. Colonel Isaminger was elected temporary chairman and N. B. Klaine acted as secretary of the meeting.

Professor Bigger addressed the meeting and among other things said, "It is our duty to ferret out the murderers of our peaceable citizen who has so lately been killed, and bring them to justice. \* \* \* I am opposed to summary vengeance, but when law can not be enforced and the violators brought to justice, it is necessary for the people to take the matter in hand. The right of the people to take care of themselves if the law does not is an indisputable right. We must unite and put down lawlessness."

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. J. W. Newcomb, who said in part: "The meeting has my hearty approval. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Bigger are my own. 'He that draweth the sword shall perish by the sword,' and as exemplified by this case, men who disregard law and order, have to be met on their own grounds. It is the duty of the people to protect one another and ferret out the offenders." Colonel Eads, General Shedd, J. M. Shepherd, General Cockrell and Colonel Elliott, men of all parties and views, also spoke and all endorsed the meeting.

Major Davis, Colonel Eads, Captain Harmon and Colonel Elliott were appointed a committee and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by unanimous vote, every one present rising to his feet in approval:

"Whereas, in the opinion of the community, crime of all kinds has become so prevalent and criminals of the worst type so numerous that life and property are unsafe, and

"Whereas, the courts of the county have failed to bring the perpetrators of the murders and robberies to justice, and

"Whereas, the greatest of crimes are becoming more and more frequent and punishment less and less certain, therefore

Resolved, that we, the people of the town of Warrensburg, and of the county of Johnson, without distinction of party, do pledge ourselves that we will, to the extent of our ability, assist in the discovery of the perpetrators of all murders and robberies, and will assist the officers of justice in detecting and punishing them; and as the civil law proves inadequate to bring such criminals to justice, therefore

"Resolved, that we will support a vigilance committee in executing summarily, all murderers, robbers, horse-thieves, wherever they can be identified with certainty, believing, as we do, that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and that the citizens of a county are justified in administering justice to such criminal, wherever the duly constituted authorities from any cause whatever, are unable or fail to do so."

The vigilance committee began at the top and the first desperado whom they dealt with was the notorious "Dick" Sanders, the recognized leader of the band that murdered Sweitzer. A posse of about one hundred men went to Fayetteville one night, where they were joined by a committee from that town and a delegation went to the Sanders house. After a short parley "Dick" Sanders and his brother, Brackett

Sanders, surrendered. Another detachment of the posse of vigilantes captured another desperado near Fayetteville that same night. The three outlaws were taken to a place in the woods about a mile north of the Sanders home on Honey creek.

Here the main body of the vigilance committee were awaiting the arrival of the prisoners. It was about midnight. The committee elected a judge and proceeded in a systematic way to confront the prisoner with the accusations against him.

"Dick" Sanders was brought forward, taking a position in front of the judge who addressed him as follows: "Richard Sanders, you are charged with one of the most infamous crimes known to law, not one but many. You are charged with murder and to make it still more infamous on your part and more horrible to a fine community I will add assassination."

Sanders interrupted the judge, saying "It's a d—— lie."

The judge, without noticing the interruption, continued: "You are charged with horse stealing; you are charged with murder and robbery, in the broadest sense of the word; you are charged with being at the head of a band of murderers and marauders who have for years made Johnson county the scene of death and destruction. And to crown your long reign of infamy I charge you with being the murderer of David Sweitzer. You have again spilled blood without any just provocation. The man whom you assassinated came to you in confidence not suspecting your murderous intentions. He asked you what you wanted. You said 'your money and your life,' and you shot him dead."

"This was the story of Mrs. Groninger," said a man in the crowd.

Sanders said that it was false and that Mrs. Groninger lied.

"Mrs. Groninger didn't lie," said the judge coldly, "for the crimes you have committed you must die. If we turn you over to the civil authorities you will escape or by some of your comrades in infamy prove an alibi and be turned loose again upon society. If perchance you were tried, found guilty and sentenced to death by a civil court there would be a chance for you to escape justice or you would stand on the scaffold if found guilty and jest with the hangman, or I fear profane the name of God with your dying breath. This must not be.

"You must die in secret, tonight, now. It will save your mother the shame of a son dying on the scaffold and she can say, 'He was murdered, killed by a mob.' You are not the only one.

"Many of your companions will follow and that soon. This last outrage is more than we can bear. Your crimes demand an extraordinary reparation. You have broken in the houses with arms in your hands; you have committed another murder. You must die here.

"I now sentence you to hang by the neck until dead."

The prisoner seemed stupefied and did not utter a word. He was placed upon a horse with the noose adjusted about his neck and the rope tied to a limb above. The judge again asked Sanders who killed Sweitzer and he replied, "I don't know. I think Morg Andrews." Some one in the crowd said, "Oh, hell, Dick! Drive up the mule." The horse was driven from the prisoner and "Dick" Sanders swung into eternity. His brother and the other captive were released and the committee quietly dispersed.

The outlaws met at the home of "Bill" Stevens the following night as near as can be ascertained and decided to lie low and cease operations for the time being. The Stevens home was about five miles southeast of Warrensburg. Stevens was the logical successor of the fallen chief, "Dick" Sanders, and was now the recognized leader of the gang. He was known as a "bad man" and always went heavily armed.

The next important work for the committee was to get "Bill" Stevens. They proposed to take no chances in a conflict with him and planned to kill him outright.

Accordingly, about twenty men surrounded the Stevens house one night, each armed with a revolver and a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot. They secreted themselves outside the house and there, quietly awaited dawn, and the appearance of Stevens.

About daylight Stevens appeared unsuspectingly at the door in his shirt sleeves. The committee fired and Stevens fell riddled with buckshot. He was taken into his house by members of his family and died about twelve o'clock that day.

This work of the vigilance committee had now so terrified the other members of the gang that they left the country with the exception of a few of the more daring ones. With these the committee went on with its work.

The next man taken was "Jeff" Collins, who made his headquarters in Warrensburg.

Some members of the committee became convinced that Collins was about to leave the country. Late in the afternoon Collins went to

the house on Ming or South street, where he temporarily made his home, and shortly afterward about fifteen or twenty men secreted themselves around the house awaiting the exit of Collins. In a short time Collins stepped outside and discovered about twenty double-barreled shotguns leveled at his breast. The commander of the party said, "Jeff Collins, we want you. Surrender!"

Collins was no coward, but he saw no escape. He raised his hands and said, "I surrender."

The captain commanded: "Drop your pistols."

Collins made a motion as though he were going to draw them from the scabbard when the captain commanded him: "Stop. Unbuckle your belt and drop them." Collins did as directed. The pistols dropped to the ground and the prisoner stood unarmed.

That night the committee met in a livery stable that stood in the rear of the old Ming Hotel. Here they organized a court at about nine o'clock. The judge was seated on a stool in a stall and the jury stood in a line across the floor of the livery stable. "Jeff" Collins, with his arms tightly bound behind him, was brought before this court for trial. The prisoner was cool and defiant. There appeared to be no positive proof of his ever having committed a murder, but circumstances and his general reputation were all against him. The accusation of the judge was similar to that brought against Sanders with the exception of the Sweitzer murder.

At the conclusion Collins simply replied, "Well."

The judge then continued, "You are charged with being a member of a band of robbers that have for so long infested this country." Collins' only reply was, "Well."

The judge continued, "What have you to say in defense of these charges?"

"Nothing."

"Are you guilty as charged?"

"You are the judge, not I."

"Then you have no defense to make."

"No, it would be of no use. Your court sits to convict, not to try."

"Confess your crimes and it may not go hard with you."

"I confess nothing."

The judge then addressed the jury: "Gentlemen, what shall be done with the prisoner?"

The jury replied unanimously, "Hang him."

The court then said: "Jeff Collins, I sentence you to be hanged by the neck until dead."

The party then started with the prisoner, leading him with a rope, out East Culton street to McGuire, then south along the railroad bridge to a black jack tree, where Collins was hanged.

Before the final word was given the judge asked him if he had anything to say. His answer was, "Yes; tell my mother that I died a brave but innocent boy."

The next two individuals to fall into the hands of the committee were Thomas Stevens, son of "Bill" Stevens, and Morg Andrews. The authorities of Johnson county were informed that these two men were in jail at Lawrence, Kansas, and sent for them. They were delivered to the officers, the governor of Kansas having honored requisition papers of the governor of Missouri. The prisoners were both young men, about eighteen years of age.

The train, in charge of the officers, which brought the prisoners to Warrensburg was met at the depot by probably four hundred men, most of whom were from the vicinity of Fayetteville. After the officers had taken their prisoners from the train they started for the county jail by a circuitous route as they anticipated trouble. They had not gone far, however, when they were confronted by about fifty armed men, who overpowered the officers and took charge of the prisoners.

The committee then assembled on the north and east sides of the public square. The prisoners were placed in a carriage or hack, the committee formed in line and the procession moved in the direction of Post Oak bridge out Gay street. In the vicinity of the bridge was a large elm tree, one limb of which extended across the road about thirty feet above. Two ropes were suspended from this limb, and hung down to within about six feet of the ground.

The hack containing the prisoners was driven under these ropes. Andrews begged for mercy and his life. Stevens gazed coolly and unflinchingly at his surroundings.

A man stepped from the crowd and preferred charges against the prisoners. He said, "You were with the party that killed and robbed Sweitzer; your comrades are disappearing one by one. You go tonight; your last hour has come. Prepare for death. If you have a prayer to offer to your God, pray."

Stevens stood erect and answered in a firm but boyish voice, saying: "I have never in all my life spilled a drop of human blood. The charge

of my killing Sweitzer is false. I know that you are going to kill me and there is no use in my wasting your time in talking." He then quietly drew a small purse from his pocket which contained a few pieces of money and a few trinkets and asked: "Is there one man in this crowd who will do me the kindness to deliver this to my young sister. It is small but all I have." A man stepped forward and took it and promised to deliver it. "Tell her," said Stevens, "to accept this from her brother who dies an innocent boy. You will find her in the city."

The rope was then adjusted about his neck and the driver ordered to drive forward, but Stevens anticipating this, sprang from where he stood, the force of the jump caused his neck to be broken. He died instantly.

Andrews' nerve failed him and he begged for mercy. But the noose was adjusted, the command given to the driver to move forward, and soon the lifeless body of Andrews also swung over the highway.

The next operation of the committee was the hanging of a man named Hall. This was done by the Fayetteville committee. Details are lacking in this case, but it appears that Hall was arrested and confessed to the killing of several men and the Fayetteville vigilance committee did the rest.

The committee was next heard from in the case of Thomas W. Little at Warrensburg. The charge against him was that someone had been robbed near Post Oak bridge. Little was tried by the committee and acquitted, there being no evidence against him. However, it appears that he was held in jail.

A few nights afterward, the committee tried him again in a billiard hall in Old Town. Several prominent men from Dover were present and established a complete alibi for the prisoner. The committee voted as to whether they should hang the accused or not and the vote stood three hundred forty-four for acquittal and twenty-eight for conviction.

Notwithstanding the second acquittal of Little, about twenty men battered down the jail door that night, took Little out and hanged him to an elm tree on Main street.

This hanging was denounced by the men who had been identified with the earlier activities of the vigilance committee and it was well established that the regular committee had nothing to do with it.

A short time after the hanging of Little, James M. Sims, an irresponsible youth, was accused of stealing a horse from a boy near Post

Oak bridge. Sims was captured southeast of Clinton on the Grand river. The officers having the prisoner in charge anticipated trouble and tried to get their prisoner safely into Warrensburg, but were met at Smith's Mill on the west side of town by about fifty armed men. The prisoner was taken from the officers and hanged from a tree in that vicinity. Sims was the ninth and last man executed.

## CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT OF JOHNSON COUNTY—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY STUDIES AND METHODS OF TEACHING—PRESENT STUDIES AND METHODS—RESULTS OF EARLY AND PRESENT EDUCATION—SPECIAL HIGH SCHOOLS—RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS — THE ELM HIGH SCHOOL — FARMERS' (FAYETTEVILLE) HIGH SCHOOL—THE FIRST SCHOOL BOARD OF FAYETTEVILLE—THE JOHNSON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TODAY.

The story of the beginning, struggles and achievements of the public schools of Johnson county, is not unlike that of the average progressive community of the West. While the educational system of this county at times has met with discouraging conditions, the spirit of the people of Johnson county has been for better schools since the organization of the county, and they have gone on and improved whenever possible.

The spirit of the people was best shown nearly fifty years ago when they came forward and voted bonds to the extent of \$173,000 to secure the Normal School. This was in 1871, only seven years after the close of the Civil War, and the county was still suffering from the wreck of those four years. That amount of indebtedness meant many times more than it would now.

**Early Schools.**—For a number of years after the first settlement of this county was made, there was no such a thing as a public school maintained by public taxation. However, as the country was settled, the pioneers provided schools by what was known as the "Subscription School" system. The plan was to employ a teacher and each family who lived within a reasonable distance to pay a certain amount for each member of the family who attended school. The early teachers were generally men, or as they were known in those days, "school masters." There was no fixed standard as to their qualifications other than an ambition to teach school. But among these early teachers of Johnson county were many very well-qualified men, college graduates and those who were otherwise well educated.

At first there were no distinct buildings for school purposes, and the first "subscription schools" were held at the residence or log cabin

of some pioneer. It was not long, however, until the log school house began to make its appearance. In architectural design these primitive temples of knowledge did not differ materially from the average pioneer cabin of those days. They were usually built of hewn logs, with a fire-place at one end, with puncheon floors and usually a portion of one of the logs on the side of the building sawed out to admit light. There was no such a thing as a blackboard, and the benches were made of split logs, supported by wooden legs, driven into auger holes. We still have with us a number of Johnson county pioneers who attended school in the old log school houses.

The following is a verbatim copy of an early Missouri teacher's contract and school rules made in 1836. (It was not in Johnson county, but conditions here were the same.) See "Warrensburg Standard-Herald," February 9, 1917.

"The said Noland doth agree upon his part to teach a common school in a school house in the neighborhood of John H. Stone's. Branches taught: spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The term proposed to be taught is three months, or one quarter, containing sixty-five days, five days in a week. The hours of school for commencing, at an hour by sun in the morning; dismiss at an hour by sun in the evening, and allow a reasonable time at the middle of each day for recreation.

"Said Noland binds himself to keep good order in school to the best of his power and ability. If it should be the desire of the subscribers that the school be under the inspection of trustees, the teacher has no objection on his part. The trustees are to be three disinterested men, two chosen by employees and one by the teacher.

"The subscribers on their part bind themselves by these presents to pay said Nolan two dollars per scholar per quarter at end of said quarter, which may be discharged in corn, pork, oats or beans, to be delivered at said Nolan's house that is to say, if paid in corn, on or before the first of November next; or if the pork, on or before the first day of December next. Both articles will be received at the market price. The subscribers doth also bind themselves to furnish their scholars with necessary books and paper and to keep school house in good repair during said term. The school shall not consist of less than eighteen nor more than twenty-five scholars, and to commence the sixth day of June, 1836. In testimony whereof we have here set our hands this 31st day of May, 1836."

## SCHOOL RULES.

"The ones that come first in the morning say first. No scholar will be allowed to swear or make use of any profane language.

"There will not be allowed any singing, wrestling, quarreling or fighting among any of the scholars.

"No scholar will be allowed to tag, nickname, or make fun of the clothing of any other scholar.

"When any person not belonging to the school comes into the school house, the scholars will rise from their seats and make a gentle bow.

"Large scholars will be allowed no more privileges than small ones.

"The boys and girls will not be allowed to play together.

"The scholars will not be allowed to cut or grease the benches.

"There shall but one go out at a time without permission. No scholar will be allowed to go out more than twice before and twice after play-time, without permission.

"M. D. Nolan."

The following are literal copies, first of a receipt by Catherine I. Baker, teacher of Murray school, in Johnson county, in 1848, for her salary of \$42; and, second, of a report made by Alfred Hocker, teacher of the same school, made in 1849. The originals of these papers, together with many other interesting early papers, now belong to Mr. Thomas Porter Murray, a relative of Uriel Murray, one of the first county judges, and for whom the school was named. They show the small amount of money paid the teachers, its source both in public and private funds, as well as the simplicity of the whole transactions:

"Received of Uriel Murray one of the trustees of Murray district, township 46, range 27, forty-two dollars in full for teaching a district school, this 7th August, 1848.  
Catherine I. Baker."

"An account of a school taught by Alfred Hocker, qualified as the law directs in Murray district No. 1, township No. 46, range No. 47, in the county of Johnson, state of Missouri, in the year 1849, for the term of six months (viz):

Amount of public money received .....	\$ 53.60
Number of children taught who reside in said district (was) ..	32
Whole number of children taught at said school (was) .....	35
At \$5.00 per scholar, amounting to .....	\$175.00

By public funds -----	53.60
Pd. by private funds -----	\$121.40

The Branches Taught was English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading & Writing. Book used was Smith & Murrays Grammar, Comstocks Philosophy, Smith Smiley Ray & Fowlers Arithmetics, Websters spellers, McGuffeys Readers, &c.  
 "18th Sept., 1849. Alfred Hocker, Teacher."

In time the old log school house was succeeded by the more convenient and commodious frame buildings, and the subscription school became a thing of the past. However, the public schools of Johnson county were not out of the struggling stage when the great Civil War came on and paralyzed the public school system of the state. Many schools in this county were suspended and a number of school houses in the county were burned by invaders and irresponsible marauders.

Upon the return of peace in 1865, attention was again turned to the building up and the betterment of the schools and of education in general. School houses were rebuilt, where they had been destroyed. New school districts have been created and high schools established in the principal towns of the county.

**Early Studies and Methods of Teaching.**—The course of study in the first elementary schools varied largely with what the teacher was able to teach, but in general it was about as follows:

Spelling; from a "Speller," studies for several years.

Reading; chiefly from "Readers," with much grammar.

Arithmetic; chiefly for the boys.

United States History.

Penmanship; sometimes taught by special "writing schools."

There was little or no geography, physiology or government. Music was also taught, largely by "singing schools." The writing and singing schools were separate schools, conducted by men and women who were specialists in these branches.

The above curriculum was extended almost indefinitely when there would be students in a community who wanted more education and they could find a teacher who could give it to them. The first uniform course of study suggested for the public elementary schools of

the state was that made by State Superintendent of Schools Edwin C. Davis. In a circular dated September 20, 1855, he provided for five classes, and the "Fifth or High Class" should, he said, be ready to "continue orthography, reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, English composition, declamation, English grammar, history and algebra. This class is now prepared to study, in addition to the above branches, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, geometry, surveying, rhetoric, intellectual philosophy, logic and astronomy."

While such a course of study could not have been generally extended to the elementary schools, no doubt there were some schools that did study, to some degree, all these subjects.

**Early Methods.**—The methods of instruction involved chiefly memorizing. Spelling, geography, and all other subjects were, as far as possible, learned by rote. Names of things to be learned were often grouped so that when recited aloud, they would have a swing to them, sometimes rhyme, and would be given in a sing-song.

The school hours were "from sun to sun." The term was short, four months being the longest up to the Civil War, except that sometimes the subscription schools would be three months' fall school and then an additional two months in the spring.

**Present Studies and Methods.**—The development and changes in our public elementary schools have been:

1. In the course of study: (a) In the elementary schools; a greatly increased amount of reading, both in and out of school, and both of general literature and also of collateral reading in connection with other studies. Every first-class country school is now required to have a library containing more volumes than could have been found in the early days in all the elementary schools of the state put together. (b) In the high schools; a great increase in vocational subjects and training.

2. In the methods of instruction: (a) In the elementary schools: the development of and appeal to the interest of the student in the work, instead of the rote system. (b) In the high schools: the adaptation of the school work to the student's individual character and talents.

**Results of Early and Present Education.**—Our forefathers in this county had meager school facilities of all kinds. But their appreciation of them, together with the struggles they necessarily encountered in

their daily lives under pioneer conditions, resulted in an actual training of a high value. Further, on account of the very fact that the things they learned were so few, compared with today, and that fewer things made up their whole lives, their judgment about these things and their "common sense" was probably better than ours today.

Today any good high school graduate has more information than the college graduate of early days. By this knowledge he avoids much of the waste of all kinds, mental and material, due in the old days to ignorance, and can, and usually does, achieve far more material results.

The writer believes that the next great step will be one that is already going on, and that is to train our children in actually doing things, instead of merely learning about things.

How to convert the knowledge he acquires in the class room into actual results in his life, however, the student learns after he leaves school, and often very poorly, slowly and sometimes practically never at all. Our schools do not train the students in the actual getting of results, but only gives them the preliminary knowledge.

**Special High Schools.**—The Jackson township high school at Elm is a private high school, and the Fayetteville high school was started by private subscription. The history of these schools follow:

**Rural High Schools.**—(By Paul W. Osborne.)

[Editor's Note: This history is obtained through Mr. J. N. Hutchinson, one of the school's active organizers, and Mr. Paul W. Osborne, its present principal, and is written by Mr. Osborne.]

The rural high school will be one of the main educational institutions of the future.

It is not possible for everyone to secure a college education but it is possible for everyone to secure a good high school education.

We have quite a few consolidated high schools in Missouri and they are doing a great work. However, it is not always possible to vote consolidation, and where this condition prevails something must be done. It is not always possible to do what the people of Elm have done, but it goes to show what a few enthusiastic school workers can do if they try. We believe that what Elm has done, any community can do if the people will just put their shoulders to the wheel.

**The Elm High School.**—The Elm high school was organized in April, 1913. Two thousand dollars worth of stock was subscribed at

twenty-five dollars per share, and a building committee appointed. This committee constructed the present two-room building and began school work the following September.

The plan was to begin with the ninth grade and add an additional year's work each year until the school was doing four (4) years' high school work.

The stockholders elected the following first board of directors: I. W. Phillips, J. N. Hutchinson, T. J. Haile, J. E. Snow, Urias Carlyle, and William Kephart. At a meeting of the directors, A. L. Burks was elected as teacher. A tuition fee of thirty dollars per year was agreed upon.

The school opened with twenty-four students, twelve girls and twelve boys.

The second year forty-two students were enrolled, with A. L. Burks as teacher. In the fall of this year a barn was built for the students' horses.

C. O. Williams and his sister, Miss Pearl Williams, were the teachers the third year, and forty-eight students enrolled.

The fourth year started with fifty-six (56) enrolled, with Paul W. Osborne as principal and Miss Pearl Williams as assistant. During this year, the full four (4) years' work was done.

The first graduation was April 18, 1917, of nine girls and nine boys.

The fifth year, 1917-18, Paul W. Osborne was re-elected principal and Miss Lee Druna Hiatt made assistant. The enrollment for this year was thirty-three (33). The entire enrollment for the five (5) years, is eighty-two (82) students.

The university and normal allows the school fourteen units credit on work done.

#### **Farmers' (Fayetteville) High School.—(By W. L. Robbins.)**

[Editor's Note: Mr. Robbins is one of the active workers of Hazel Hill township and for Hazel Hill township, and has done and is doing much for his community. He was one of the organizers of this school.]

Consolidated District No. 3 is composed of four districts in Hazel Hill township,—Salem, Coleman, Fayetteville, and Neff districts. A meeting was held of the districts and there was cast an almost unanimous vote for consolidation, but later the two-thirds vote for bonds for building failed. Money to run the school, however, was voted. So a building was put up, for temporary use, by a popular subscription of four hun-

dred dollars. School opened September, 1916. Another bond election was held December 24, 1916, and \$6,000 bond issue was then voted, by two votes over two-thirds.

The contract was let in the fall of 1917, and the building is now almost completed, costing about \$8,000, \$2,000 being from state aid. Pupils were enrolled the first year: forty-one are enrolled now. There are two teachers, an eight months' term, and a three years' course approved by the state.

**First Board.**—George Young, president; W. E. Allworth, vice-president; W. O. Redford, clerk; A. J. Dyer, treasurer; Joseph Roach and W. I. Robbins, all directors. First teacher, R. G. Bigelow; present teachers, Miss Bessie Day, principal; and ——— Williams.

The chief workers for the consolidation at first were Mrs. B. D. Schooling and Mrs. Charles Cobb, joined by present board and Mr. Robert J. Martin. The temporary building was from contributions by everybody, large and small, the first contribution of fifty dollars being from Mr. Martin. The merchants of Odessa and Warrensburg also assisted.

The building is 30 by 64, divisible into three rooms, or can be used as a single assembly room with stage on one side. A basement is underneath the whole building. There are six acres of land.

This is the first public, strictly rural, consolidation with a high school in the county.

### **The Johnson County Public Schools of Today.**

(By R. H. Boston, County Superintendent of Schools.)

(Editor's Note: Mr. Boston was born in Johnson county, of pioneer parents; first taught school here twenty-two years ago, was elected county superintendent in 1911, and has been re-elected ever since.)

The public school system of Johnson county consists of 115 districts, each with one elementary school; two districts, each with one elementary school and one two-year high school; six districts, each with one four-year high school, and from four to six elementary schools.

The above elementary schools include for negroes, one in Warrensburg, one in Holden, one in Centerview, one in Montserrat, one in District 42 (Lynn in Simpson township), and one in District 77 (Murray in Columbus township).

The school term is seven to eight months in the country, except one

school has only six months. All town schools have nine months. The school hours are from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, with two 15 minute recess periods.

The qualifications of the teachers range from third grade county certificates to "90-hour" diplomas from the Normal School. About one-third of the teachers have county certificates and two-thirds have normal or university certificates. The salaries of teachers are from \$35 to \$70. in the country, with an average of \$53. In the town grades they are from \$40 to \$50; in the high schools, from \$60 to \$100. The town superintendents receive from \$900 to \$1,800 a year.

The course of study is the regular state course. It consists of reading and arithmetic from first to eighth grades; geography, history and language work from third to eighth grades; nature study from third to sixth grade, and agriculture in seventh and eighth grades; civil government in seventh and eighth grades.

A complete list of the school houses of the county, their location in the township, enrollment of pupils, 1916-17, volumes in library, and name and address of clerk, is as follows:

(Abbreviations: SW, southwest; SC, south central; SE, southeast; NW, northwest; NC, north central; NE, northeast; EC, east central; NC, north central; WC, west central; SC, south central.)

#### Centerview Township.

Location.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
NC.	82	Fulkerson	18	50	Wilbur Hunter	Centerview
C. Con.	1	Centerview	90	200	E. P. Hering	Centerview
NC.	"	Houx	30	100	E. P. Hering	Centerview
EC.	"	Scroggs	13	75	E. P. Hering	Centerview
SC.	"	Glenwood	14	85	E. P. Hering	Centerview
SW.	"	Stony Point	14	100	E. P. Hering	Centerview
WC.	"	Gowan	27	75	E. P. Hering	Centerview
SW.	72	Briscoe	20	40	Thomas Dunn	Centerview

#### Chilhowee Township.

C. Con.	2	Chilhowee	120	300	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee
EC.	"	Rocky Point	21	70	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee
WC.	"	Carpenter	14	120	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee

Location.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
NC.	2	Old Chilhowee	13	50	J. H. Russell, Jr.	Chilhowee
NC.	68	Science Hill	6	25	Harry Kilmer	Chilhowee
NE.	51	Hazel Mound	30	10	Chas. Hamilton	Chilhowee
NE.	56	Locust Grove	21	50	O. Bird	Warrensburg
NC.	54	Masonic Hall	17	75	F. P. Cleland	Centerview
NW.	75	Barthick	18	100	R. L. Raker	Holden
NW.	143	Magnolia	14	200	Geo. B. Graham	Magnolia
WC.	67	Denton	27	100	Frank Evans	Denton
SW.	C4	Carrington	--	--	--	Blairstown

**Columbus Township.**

C.	85	Columbus	31	75	Asa Hyatt	Columbus
NE.	83	McCoy	14	80	R. W. Greenwell	Columbus
WC.	87	Cross Roads	22	115	J. H. Fitzgerald	Pittsville
EC.	88	Shilo	13	40	E. W. Henry	Centerview
SE.	84	Waldon	11	25	Thompkins Rice	Warrensburg
NE.	83	McCoy	14	100	Mrs. Faust Wilson	Centerview
NW.	89	Highland	13	50	H. C. Vance	Odessa
SW.	77	Murray	20	20	Henry Hilke	Holden
SW.	141	Preuss	20	30	R. J. Cheatham	Columbus

**Grover.**

C.	18	Lowland	18	25	F. Lebbencamp	Knob Noster
NW.	22	Oak Ridge	14	100	D. A. Borgstadt	Concordia
NE.	23	County Line	30	250	Wm. Wolfrum	Concordia
NE.	19	Woodland	18	75	C. E. Maddox	Knob Noster
SC.	20	Cana	16	20	J. E. Foster	Knob Noster
EC.	15	Brush Hill	21	50	O. C. Forsythe	Knob Noster
WC.	16	Sunny Side	20	25	R. N. Cox	Knob Noster
SW.	17	Hepsidam	35	75	Chas. D. Hulse	Knob Noster
WC.	129	Maple Grove	12	40	Otto Baldwin	Knob Noster

**Hazel Hill.**

NW. Con.	3	Farmers H. S.	41	300	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
NW. Con.	3	Coleman	25	50	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
WC. Con.	3	Salem	30	100	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
NE. Con.	3	Neff	28	50	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville
EC. Con.	3	Fayetteville	32	150	W. O. Redford	Fayetteville

Location.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
SE.	62	Liberty -----	14	100	W. L. Newton	Warrensburg
SE.	63	Walker -----	22	250	D. R. Camron	Warrensburg
SW.	64	Green Door---	9	20	Joe Simmerman	Warrensburg
SC.	136	Pleasant View_	28	52	J. L. Hedges	Warrensburg
SW.	59	Mt. Moriah----	14	100	D. E. Hizer	Warrensburg

### Jackson Township.

NW.	119	Liberty -----	21	100	J. C. Wilkerson	Bates City
WC.	121	Basin Knob-----	24	75	R. H. Carter	Kingsville
WC.	120	Fairview -----	22	100	J. W. Phillips	Kingsville
C.	106	Elm -----	31	200	S. W. Beall	Kingsville
NC.	105	Pleasant Grove--	29	25	A. R. Wolfenberger	Pittsville
NE.	104	Rocky Ford----	39	200	Lloyd Helm	Pittsville
EC.	107	Pittsville -----	30	150	J. L. Patterson	Pittsville
SE.	103	Douglas -----	24	50	C. M. Geltner	Holden
SC.	100	Lincoln -----	37	200	D. J. Connell	Kingsville
SW.	117	Lone Walnut---	15	150	Calvin Hale	Pleasant Hill

### Jefferson Township.

WC.	1	Valley Grove---	25	50	Eugene Herndon	Leeton
EC.	2	Pleasant Greene	26	75	Perrin Gibson	Windsor
SE.	3	Hillside -----	20	100	L. B. Sutherland	Windsor
SW.	4	Sunny Side----	60	50	G. M. Herndon	Windsor
NW.	5	Flardonia -----	16	0	J. L. Johnson	Knob Noster
NC.	6	Brushy -----	13	20	J. R. Stevens	Knob Noster
NE.	9	Eldorado -----	20	50	F. D. Wolfe	Green Ridge
NW.	135	Crab Orchard---	40	10	H. Sterling	Leeton

### Kingsville Township.

EC.	95	Sankey -----	9	125	Alex Long	Kingsville
NE.	101	Everett -----	20	150	J. K. Denny	Kingsville
SW.	111	Duncan -----	11	75	J. H. Fitzgerald	Kingsville
WC.	115	Ralston -----	17	150	M. M. Connell	Kingsville
NW.	116	Howard -----	17	20	Raymond Hill	Kingsville
C.	127	Kingsville -----	120	300	Elmer Angel	Kingsville

## Madison Township.

Loca- tion.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
SE.	74	King -----	24	150	R. L. King -----	Holden
WC.	95	Sankey -----	7	114	Alex Long -----	Kingsville
EC.	98	Flynn -----	16	50	C. H. Skerlock -----	Holden
NC.	99	Grant -----	41	150	B. H. Vaughn -----	Holden
NC.	102	Roberts -----	23	250	Chas. Christenson ----	Holden
C.	126	Holden -----	--	---	A. E. Mayhew -----	Holden
NE.	79	Round Grove ---	16	150	Allen Roberts -----	Holden

## Montserrat Township.

SC.	12	Diamond Point -	11	0	Mrs. Edw. Rieber Knob	Noster
SE.	30	Pleasant Point -	20	150	Geo. W. Adams	Warrensburg
SW.	31	Adams -----	16	75	W. J. Kinsey --	Warrensburg
SW.	37	Dawson -----	18	100	Frank Haller --	Warrensburg
NC.	38	Valley View ----	19	75	D. M. Hedges ---	Montserrat
C.	40	Montserrat ----	9	50	C. M. Scroggs ---	Montserrat
C.	40	Montserrat Col. -	20	0	C. M. Scroggs ---	Montserrat
NC.	137	Oak Grove ----	30	150	C. M. Pfeffer ---	Montserrat

## Rose Hill Township.

C.	90	Scaly Bark ----	24	120	M. A. Reed -----	Holden
EC.	91	Doak -----	29	150	J. C. Raber -----	Holden
SE.	4	Star -----	9	---	-----	Blairstown
NC.	93	Stout -----	20	100	A. Rehder -----	Holden
NE.	96	Cass -----	20	150	C. G. Yoder -----	Holden
EC.	97	Pleasant Shade. -	16	50	J. H. McDougal ----	Holden
SW.	108	Mt. Xenia ----	31	200	Robt. Wert -----	Latour
WC.	109	Rose Hill ----	25	115	Chas. Sheller -----	Latour
WC.	110	Latour -----	34	75	W. A. Smith -----	Latour
NW.	114	Orr -----	16	10	B. D. McKay -----	Kingsville
SC.	120	Quick City ----	17	150	C. F. Lawson ----	Blairstown

## Simpson Township.

EC.	21	Valley City ----	21	50	P. M. Estes ----	Knob Noster
SW.	41	Mason -----	18	75	R. H. Wood, Jr. -	Warrensburg
C.	42	Lynn -----	22	50	W. R. Reynolds	Warrensburg
SE.	43	Victor -----	20	40	D. L. Jones ----	Warrensburg

Loca- tion.	No. of Dist.	Name.	Pupils.	Vols. in Library.	Clerk.	Address.
NC.	44	Bowman -----	18	50	Gustav Ferking	-----Aullville
NE.	45	Eureka -----	27	100	Alven Zumbahl	-----Aullville
SW.	133	Foster -----	21	75	Will Benton	---Warrensburg

#### Warrensburg Township.

SE.	32	Valley -----	14	100	J. W. Bowman	_Warrensburg
EC.	36	Union Prairie --	17	150	H. J. Shumate	_Warrensburg
SE.	39	Grove -----	10	75	Miles Murphy	--Warrensburg
SC.	55	Oakland -----	33	150	J. C. Leary	----Warrensburg
C.	125	Warrensburg ---	--	---	L. C. Gore	----Warrensburg
NE.	140	Prairie View ---	10	25	Frank Pick	----Warrensburg

#### Washington Township.

SW.	7	Lemley -----	30	50	Geo. Lyle	-----Knob Noster
SE.	8	Prairie Home --	17	100	F. S. Jarvis	----Knob Noster
NE.	10	Oak Grove ----	14	150	W. F. Redd	----Knob Noster
NC.	11	Brushville -----	24	50	G. W. Knaus	----Knob Noster
EC.	13	Pleasant Prairie.	12	100	H. A. Werner	--Knob Noster
SC.	14	Woolery -----	20	200	E. W. Brim	----Knob Noster
C.	124	Knob Noster ----	--	---	J. C. Metts	----Knob Noster

#### School Attendance and Illiteracy.

The following official statistics are from the United States census for 1870 and 1910:

##### 1870.

Attended School.		Foreign -----		91
Total -----	4,759	White, 10 to 15 --		
Native -----	4,727	Male -----		63
Foreign -----	32	Female -----		51
White—		White, 15 to 21—		
Male -----	2,357	Male -----		90
Female -----	2,231	Female -----		67
Colored—		White, 21 and over—		
Male -----	82	Male -----		297
Female -----	89	Female -----		361
Cannot read, 10 and over ---	1,326	Colored, 10 to 15—		
Cannot write, total -----	1,668	Male -----		52
Native -----	1,577	Female -----		41

Colored, 15 to 21—		Colored, 21 and over—	
Male -----	69	Male -----	197
Female -----	110	Female -----	270

## 1910.

**Illiteracy, 1910.****Illiterate Males of Voting Age.**

Total number illiterate -----	363
Per cent. illiterate -----	4.7
Per cent. in 1900 -----	6.0
Native white, number illiterate -----	206
Per cent. illiterate -----	6.3
Foreign-born white number illiterate -----	18
Per cent. illiterate -----	2.9
Negro, number illiterate -----	139
Per cent. illiterate -----	35.4

**Persons 10 Years Old and Over.**

Total number -----	20,976
Number illiterate -----	662
Per cent. illiterate -----	3.2
Native white, number -----	19,447
Number illiterate -----	354
Per cent. illiterate -----	1.8
Foreign-born white, number -----	500
Number illiterate -----	35
Per cent. illiterate -----	7.0
Negro, number -----	1,029
Number illiterate -----	273
Per cent. illiterate -----	26.5

**Persons 10 to 20 Years, Inclusive.**

Total number -----	5,885
Number illiterate -----	36
Per cent. illiterate -----	0.6

**School Age and Attendance.**

Total number, 6 to 20 years, inclusive -----	7,963
Number attending school -----	5,930
Per cent. attending school -----	74.5
Number 6 to 9 years -----	2,078
Number attending school -----	1,738
Number 10 to 14 years -----	2,721
Number attending school -----	2,612
Number 15 to 17 years -----	1,556
Number attending school -----	1,119
Number 18 to 20 years -----	1,608
Number attending school -----	461

**Persons 6 to 14 Years, Inclusive.**

Total number -----	4,799
Number attending school -----	4,350
Per cent. attending school -----	90.6
Native white, native parentage, number -----	4,356
Number attending school -----	3,980
Per cent. attending school -----	91.4
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage -----	223
Number attending school -----	201
Per cent. attending school -----	90.1
Foreign-born white, number -----	5
Number attending school -----	1
Negro, number -----	215
Number attending school -----	168
Per cent. attending school -----	78.1

## CHAPTER X.—STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. District No. 2.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH NORMAL SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI—ORIGIN OF THE WARRENSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—HOW THE NORMAL SCHOOL OPENED—THE NORMAL SCHOOL SINCE THE FIRE—OUTLINE OF COURSE IN DIDACTICS BY PRESIDENT BEARD: CULTURE, INSTRUCTION, MANAGEMENT—TRAINING SCHOOL — SUMMER SCHOOL — ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT — TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is said that the first normal school in the country was opened July 3, 1839, at Lexington, Massachusetts, upon a joint undertaking of the state and Timothy Dwight, a "merchant prince"; that by 1854, four normal schools were endowed by Massachusetts and that she was followed by New York, Maine, Vermont, and by 1869 by a dozen other states.

In Missouri, the official record of the efforts to establish normal schools, is briefly as follows:

In 1842, State Superintendent of Schools James L. Minor called attention to normal schools abroad, especially Holland and Prussia, and urged their establishment here as the best single agency towards efficiency in the common schools.

November 16, 1846, Superintendent Faulkland M. Martin called attention to "the prevalent opinion that a school for the education of young men to be employed hereafter as teachers would be of almost incalculable benefit to our common school system."

December 30, 1850, Superintendent Ephraim B. Ewing (grandfather of the writer) called attention to a provision made in 1849, to establish a professorship of "Theory and Practice of Teaching" at the State University, and expressed the opinion that the plan would fail because prospective teachers would not go so far, nor put in as much time as was required and urged that normals be established nearer the people.

The above superintendents were all secretaries of state, and as such ex-officio superintendents. In 1854, a separate school superintendent was again established, and from that time on all the superintendents urged the establishment of the normals.

**Origin of the Warrensburg State Normal School.**—(By Capt. George S. Grover.)

[Editor's Note: Captain Grover is a son of Col. Benj. W. Grover, who settled in Warrensburg in 1844 and who was one of the county's leaders till his death in 1861 at the Battle of Lexington. Captain Grover is one of the few now living of the leaders in the fight to establish the normal school in Warrensburg, and what he writes is of his own knowledge.]

The public school system of Warrensburg was reorganized immediately after the Civil War. In 1869, a school board was elected, pledged to introduce modern methods of instruction. The new members were: Dr. A. W. Reese, president; Col. A. W. Rogers, Gen. Warren Shedd, and Capt. George S. Grover, secretary and treasurer. All these men were college graduates and Civil War veterans. Messrs. Rogers and Shedd were enthusiastic advocates of normal school training for teachers in the public schools.

The new school board elected Madison Babcock superintendent of the public schools of Warrensburg. Mr. Babcock was a graduate of the Oswego, New York, Normal School. He secured as far as then possible normal school graduates for teachers in the Warrensburg public schools, and very soon introduced modern methods of teaching in them.

At that time Capt. M. U. Foster and Col. Wells H. Blodgett were living in Warrensburg. Captain Foster was then circuit clerk of Johnson county and was a leading member of the Republican party, then in control of the state. Colonel Blodgett was also a prominent Republican and was then a state senator from Johnson and Henry counties.

At the earnest request of Messrs. Reese, Rogers, Shedd and Babcock, Messrs. Foster and Blodgett, after a careful study of the subject, prepared, and secured, the passage through the Legislature of Missouri of an act, approved March 20, 1870, authorizing the location and operation of normal schools in Missouri as state institutions.

This excellent statute is the law in Missouri, at this time, practically unchanged. At that time (1870) a great and controlling sentiment was created in Johnson county in favor of state normal schools by active missionary work by Messrs. Reese, Rogers, Shedd, Babcock, Foster, and Blodgett. The question soon became non-partisan, and Capt. H. C. Fike, Major R. Baldwin, then editor and part proprietor of the "War-

rensburg Standard," and John W. Brown, Republican, and Gen. F. M. Cockrell, Col. T. T. Crittenden, A. W. Ridings, and I. M. Cruce, all leading Democrats in Warrensburg, were active supporters of such schools.

Maj. E. A. Nickerson, a leading Democrat in Warrensburg, became, after his arrival there, the personal legal adviser of Capt. M. U. Foster.

A state board of normal school regents was then appointed by the governor to locate a normal school in central Missouri. Sedalia and Warrensburg became active competitors. Both offered substantial bond issues for the new school. The regents first decided in favor of Sedalia. Then Captain Foster made a thorough examination of the Sedalia offer and convinced the state board that there was a fatal defect in such offer. The board, therefore, rescinded its action, and located the school at Warrensburg. Capt. M. U. Foster executed a deed to the new school of the land, twenty acres in extent, his chief possession, for a nominal sum, and on it the present normal school in Warrensburg now stands.

Captain Foster, Messrs. Beard, Jhonnot, Babcock, Reese, Rogers, Shedd, Baldwin, Ridings, Cruce, Cockrell, and Crittenden are no longer living. They have gone to their reward, and "their good works do follow them." Captain Fike, John W. Brown, H. T. Clark, and Maj. E. A. Nickerson are still living in Warrensburg. Col. W. H. Blodgett lives in St. Louis.

May the future years be successful and prosperous for the State Normal School at Warrensburg, as well as for the beautiful city of that name, is the earnest wish and hope of the writer.

**How the Normal School Opened.**—(By Mrs. Sarah J. Williams.)

[Editor's Note: Mrs. Williams, with her husband, N. Martin Williams, came to Johnson county in 1869. Her husband was prominent in the newspaper field and politics of that time. Mrs. Williams, of unusual natural ability, became especially conversant with public affairs. She was matron of the normal school from 1882 to 1886, and librarian and reference teacher from 1882 to 1897.]

April 27, 1871, the normal school was finally located at Warrensburg. Warrensburg received the news late one evening. The church bells were rung all night, bands played, bonfires were lighted, and people, hundreds of them, beat tinpans or anything they could find to beat that would make a noise. Fourteen days after this the school was

opened in the Foster public school building, May 10, 1870. The grounds upon which this building stands was also given by M. U. Foster, so let us always remember that, whatever his faults, Warrensburg is eternally indebted to him for its educational progress. Miss Sally Land, afterwards Mrs. Isaac Markward, paid \$250 for the first incidental ticket. There were forty students in attendance the first day. George P. Beard was the president the first year. James Johonnot was elected the next year and served for three years.

During the second year occurred the great grasshopper invasion of this part of the state and almost broke up the school. Professor Johonnot, out of his own purse, and with private help, established club rooms and cheap eating places to help the enterprise along. John the Baptist was said to have relished locusts, and the school gave a grasshopper soup supper at fifty cents a plate in the old Eads Hotel, where Cohn's store now stands. The grasshopper soup was made by pulling the legs off the hoppers and breaking the feet off at the knee, using only the hams of the hoppers for the soup. Roasted grasshoppers were also served. The proceeds of this supper went to help the students in the school until later in the summer the hoppers took their flight and good crops were raised.

Professor Johonnot was in many respects a remarkable man. He brought the best methods of the East and organized the entire workings of the school, building for it a sure foundation.

In June, 1872, the school moved into the new building, with only the lower floor finished, the rest not being completed for ten years. In 1875, George L. Osborne was elected president. He came as a Christian gentleman, an experienced educator, and won success where few could have succeeded. He was president twenty-four years, and to him belongs the honor of making the best normal school in the state.

On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, the grounds for the building were surveyed and work soon began. August 16, 1871, the corner stone of the first building was laid. The occasion was celebrated with a big meeting, four bands, a long procession and impressive ceremonies. Among the speakers were William T. Harris, afterward United States superintendent of Education, and Norman J. Coleman, afterward the first secretary of agriculture, both Missourians.

The first faculty consisted of George P. Beard, president; E. A. Angel and Miss Lucy Jane Maltby, instructors. Capt. H. C. Fike,

now living, was treasurer of the first board of regents. On June 22, 1871, Beard was re-elected for the ensuing year, 1871-72. Among the early teachers from 1872 to 1876 were Mrs. Mary V. Neet, Capt. W. F. Bahlman and Miss Ida M. Carhart, all now living. During the first ten years the school labored under great difficulties.

The appropriations made by the Legislature were inadequate for the completion and proper equipment of the building and for the employment of the needed teachers for a number of years. Yet in spite of these conditions, the attendance was good and steadily increased. The average attendance has been as follows: 1871 to 1881, three hundred and eighty-one; 1881 to 1891, five hundred and forty-two; 1891 to 1901, eight hundred and sixty-five; 1901 to 1911, one thousand four hundred sixty; 1915-1916, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight. The faculty has grown from three members, in 1871, to fifty-three, and has constantly increased in standard of scholarship and ability. It is now a member of the North Central Association of Colleges in the United States, and gives the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy for four years' college work, which is recognized as the equivalent of the Bachelor's degrees of Chicago, Wisconsin, and the other colleges in the association.

Seventy-two hundred and fifty men and women have been licensed by the normal to teach in the public schools of Missouri. Of this number, forty-one hundred and seventy-three have received their regents' certificate, a two-years' license to teach in Missouri. Twenty-nine hundred and eight have received diplomas, which give a life license to teach in the public schools of Missouri, and one hundred and sixty-nine have received the rural school certificate.

The presidents of the school have been George P. Beard, 1871-72; James Johonnot, 1872-75; George L. Osborne, 1875-98; George H. Howe, 1898-1901; E. B. Craighead, 1901-04; James E. Ament, 1904-06; W. J. Hawkins, 1906-1915; E. L. Hendricks, 1915, to present.

In June, 1872, the first story of the main building was ready for occupancy. However, the building as at first planned was completed in 1881. In 1885 and 1886 a wing was erected south of the center of the main building and connected with it by a corridor. Appropriations were made in 1895 for a Science building, in 1903 for a gymnasium and a new heating plant with a second story for the manual training department, and in 1907 for a training school building. The gymnasium and training school were built of Warrensburg sandstone.

**The Normal School Since the Fire.**—On March 6, 1915, occurred an event that showed what the normal school was really made of. Early that morning every building was destroyed by fire, except the gymnasium and power plant. The following clipping from the "Normal Student" of March 9, 1918, on the third anniversary of the fire, tells what happened:

"The enrollment of the normal school at this time was about 650. This mass of people, young men and women, just as we are, were here for educational purposes and had no buildings to shelter them. What were they to do?

"Bills were strewn throughout the town. Daily editions of newspapers were gotten out to arouse everybody. There were great mass meetings held for students, faculty, men and women and conferences of business and professional men of the city. A board of regents' meeting was called and held on the shortest of notice.

"At these various meetings it was decided not to let the loss of buildings hinder or in anyway interfere with the progress of anyone concerned. Arrangements were made for all classes by Monday morning at the beginning of the first hour and the fire was only Saturday morning.

"Some predicted that the majority of students would leave and go home in a day or two, that Warrensburg would be dead, and that some other town would raise a subscription toward the rebuilding of the buildings and get them there. They predicted that everything in general would lose its pep. These were the pessimists, a very small percentage.

"The optimists who were large in number were the ones who did things. A student mass meeting was held at 2:30 p. m. the same day of the fire at which the students made resolutions to the effect that they were willing to help do their part, that they were not discouraged, and they sympathized with the faculty, board of regents and people of Warrensburg. They recognized that the buildings did not make the school and that they were a small part of it. The students did help. They did their part conscientiously and energetically in keeping Normal No. 2 and Warrensburg alive. That is the reason the cause was won and that we students are here now."

The Legislature then in session and its successor appropriated

\$305,000 at once for new buildings, and work began at once. The Training School building was rebuilt at once at a cost of \$53,964.61. It is of stone and concrete throughout, has forced ventilation, hardwood floors, slate blackboards, and sanitary drinking fountains on each floor.

Science Hall was completed July 20, 1916, at a cost of \$69,120.24. This building, like the new training school building, represents the best that is known to modern school architecture in construction, heating, lighting and ventilation. It is devoted to agriculture, physical and biological science and home economics. The main, or Administration building, was ready for the opening of the school year, 1917-18. It is built of Carthage limestone and Warrensburg sandstone, at a cost of \$168,042.72. The entire building is equipped with a modern combined heating and ventilating system. This building is occupied by the administrative offices, the Academic Department and the Library. The literary societies also have commodious quarters here.

The Revised Statutes of 1899 declare the normal schools to be established to fit young men and young women to be 'competent teachers in the public schools of the state' (elementary schools and high schools). The dominant interest centers in that training which the school affords to those preparing to be teachers. This school is especially organized for a professional work in its departments of psychology, pedagogy and the training school.

"Academic and technical preparations must of a necessity, proceed along with or before professional instruction. The academic instruction of a normal school must be exact, though broad. The student of normal school is thoroughly grounded in the subjects he is to teach, and more, his course must extend beyond the public school subjects, to give the broader outlook for sources of material and clearer insight into methods and means of investigation."

The course of study when the school was first established was: Natural science, mathematics, elocution, vocal music, instrumental music, didactics. The latter was given by President Beard and constituted the professional course and was outlined in detail as follows:

**Methods of Culture**—Classification of mental powers; nature and office of each faculty; laws of development and discipline; methods of cultivating each faculty; normal science; methods of cultivating our moral nature; domestic and social culture.

**Methods of Instruction**—Principles of instruction; forms of instruction; classification of knowledge; order of studying the branches; methods of teaching; history of methods and biography of educators.

**School Management**—Preparatory work; school organization; class management; school government; school authorities; science of government and Missouri school laws; school hygiene; teachers' institutes.

**Training School**.—The training school, first designated as "Model Department," and commonly called "practice school," first embraced in Warrensburg public schools and was under Prof. J. J. Campbell, for many years the beloved head of the English department. This did not prove satisfactory and was discontinued, a training school in connection with the normal established and it also discontinued, and the school finally established in 1881-82.

**Summer School**.—The summer school was organized in 1896, as a sort of private enterprise until 1901, when an appropriation was made for it. Since then, it has grown until now its enrollment much exceeds that of any other period of the year. It is composed of the highest class students, chiefly teachers of experience taking advanced work. In 1916-17, there were 300 students taking senior college work.

The present departments of the school are grouped as two, the Academic and Department of Technical Subjects. The following is a complete list of the subjects in each department with the amount of college courses given under them, measured in hours. A course of five hours means a course in which five hours of lecture or class-room instruction is given for a period of half a school year. After a student has graduated from a first-class high school, 120 hours of such college work is required in the leading universities and in the normal for the Bachelor's degree; 60 hours is required for the diploma, conferring life-time license to teach in the Missouri public schools:

**Academic Department.**

Agriculture, physiography and geography.....	32½ hours
Biology .....	20 hours
Chemistry, physiology and hygiene.....	20 hours
Economics .....	22½ hours
Education .....	42½ hours
English .....	80 hours
French .....	22½ hours
German .....	38¾ hours

History .....	50	hours
Latin .....	35	hours
Mathematics .....	32½	hours
Physics .....	22½	hours
Training school .....	45	hours
	<hr/>	
Total .....	463¾	hours

#### Department of Technical Subjects.

Commerce .....	23¼	hours
Fine arts .....	32½	hours
Home economics .....	37½	hours
Industrial arts .....	51¼	hours
Music .....	43¾	hours
Physical education .....	12½	hours
	<hr/>	
Total .....	200¾	hours

The Agricultural Department emphasizes the raising of dairy stock, hogs and poultry. This department is well equipped in the class room and on the farm. There is close co-operation with the State College of Agriculture in carrying on co-operative demonstration plats of alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, forage crops for hogs and ornamental and fruit planting.

The normal demonstration farm, which is located within a short distance from the campus, consists of thirty-six acres, which are owned by the state, besides sixty acres which the state rents. This farm is well adapted to experimental and demonstration work and it is fairly equipped with farm machinery for crop production. The general fields are used to illustrate the methods of crop production that should exist in the vicinity of Warrensburg.

## CHAPTER XI.—COUNTY FINANCES.

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT—UNSETTLED CONDITIONS DUE TO CIVIL WAR—  
SMALL EXPENDITURES AND REVENUE IN EARLY DAYS—DEBTS DUE JOHN-  
SON COUNTY—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND—BONDS—COURT HOUSE—  
COUNTY HOME—COUNTY REVENUE—DISBURSEMENTS—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS  
—VALUATIONS AND TAX RATES.

Johnson county bears the unusual and satisfactory distinction of not only being free from indebtedness but has a very satisfactory balance to its credit.

The management of the finances of Johnson county since its organization in 1835 has, in the main, been conservative, economical and businesslike. The only exception has been during and just after the Civil War.

During the war public finance was unsettled and after the war and extending to the panic of 1873, there seems to have been mismanagement or carelessness or both. By 1873 the county had a total indebtedness of \$304,500, no easy burden. From 1873 to 1876 mortgages on over one hundred farms had been foreclosed in the county. Then the county officials elected at that time introduced rigid economy and conservatism and this policy has been pursued ever since. The chief complaint in recent years has been that the county has spent too little. However, the county courts have fairly represented the people and if they have been too conservative it is because we, the people who elected them, have as a whole been the same way.

When the county was organized in 1835 there were few settlers and the amount of the county's business seems to us startlingly small. There were no public improvements, nothing to spend public money for and no salaried officers to speak of. The first tax assessment of which we have any record was July 16, 1835. The first salary paid to a public official in this county was at the special term of court in 1835, when John H. Townsend, clerk of court, received his salary which amounted to \$32.38! At the same term of court John Beatty received \$14.81 for books, etc., furnished the court.

At the September term of court, 1835, the county received its first revenue which consisted of \$6.50 of state tax on deeds and \$5 from P. L.

Hudgins for a grocer's license. John Carmichael was the first county assessor. He did his work in thirty-two days, for which he received \$48. Richard Hancock was the tax collector for the year 1835. At his final settlement for that year he paid over to the county \$376.85 in full of all taxes collected by him, including merchants' and grocers' licenses. His commission for collecting the same amounted to \$32.81. P. L. Hudgins, the first county treasurer received \$10 as his salary for the year 1835, and \$20 as commissioner of school lands and \$6 for expenses for printing.

Twenty years after the organization of the county we find the following general statement of funds, revenues and expenditures of Johnson county for the fiscal year ending with the May term of court in 1855:

Balance on hand on settlement, \$222.84; paid in by collector since, \$3,240.08, total, \$3,462.92; by amount paid warrants, \$2,545.27; by amount jury scrips, \$266.90, total, \$2,802.17; balance in treasury, \$660.75.

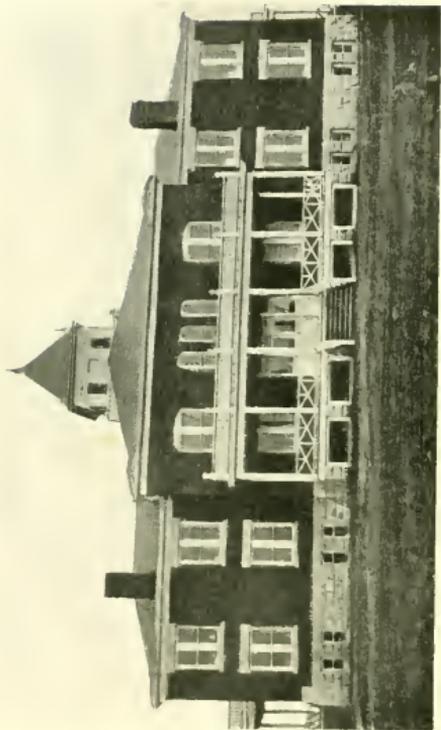
**Debts Due Johnson County.**—Due on tax book of 1854, \$1,726.00; principal due John Price's bond, \$1,203.76; interest due on same till May 10, 1855, \$112.22; cash now in treasury, \$660.75, total, \$3,701.73; outstanding warrants, May 17, 1855, \$316.55; principal due internal improvement fund, \$1,000.00; interest on same May 10, 1855, \$415.00, total, \$1,731.55; amount in favor of county, \$1,970.18.

**Internal Improvement Fund.**—To amount bonds in treasury, May 17, 1855, \$328.82; to amount interest on bonds to May 12, 1855, \$89.80; to cash in treasury, May 12, 1855, \$690.21; add debt due by Johnson county, \$1,000.00; interest on same, \$415.00; total amount of fund, \$2,523.83. Thus it will be seen that even in twenty years from the county's creation its total business was less than 2 per cent. of what it is today.

The county officers were paid as follows in 1855: Treasurer, \$1,500 plus one-half per cent. of school funds handled by him; prosecuting attorney, \$750 plus fees; county clerk, \$1,500; circuit clerk, fees; county clerk deputy, \$750; county judges, \$3 a day each; sheriff, fees; probate judge, fees; coroner, fees; recorder, fees; surveyor, fees; collector, fees; constables, fees; school commissioner, fees.

**Bonds.**—While Johnson county has been progressive in the way of promoting and encouraging public enterprises it has not suffered by the infliction of bonded indebtedness to the extent that many counties of the West have. The county voted \$50,000 in 6 per cent. bonds in 1851 to build





JOHNSON COUNTY HOME, NEAR WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI.

the Pacific railroad, to be expended in Johnson county on the line of the railroad to aid in its construction. In addition the citizens of the county subscribed to about \$50,000 of the railroad bonds to insure the building of the road through Johnson county instead of by way of the river route. Madison township voted \$60,000 bonds to the capital stock of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad when that road was constructed west from Holden in 1869.

In 1870 Warrensburg voted \$100,000 bonds for the construction of a railroad from Warrensburg to Marshall. Before the entire amount of subscriptions for building the road was obtained this \$100,000 was used for grading the road northeast from Warrensburg for a distance of thirteen miles. It was then found that the rest of the money necessary for the completion of the road could not be raised. Thus the \$100,000 already invested was lost and the railroad was never built, like many other railless railroads of the early days. There was considerable litigation over these bonds which extended over a period of years, but the matter was finally compromised.

**Court House.**—No bonds were ever voted for the erection of any of the county buildings. The first court house was completed at Old Town Warrensburg, 1842. The county clerk's office was built there in 1837. The old court house building at Old Town was too small to accommodate the offices of the various county officials and separate buildings were erected for that purpose. When the court house was removed to New Town the citizens of Warrensburg donated a frame building to the county which served as the court house until 1894, when it was destroyed by fire.

The present court house was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$50,000 to the taxpayers of the county, although the buildings really cost \$500 to \$1,000 more. The difference was paid by about one hundred of the leading citizens of Warrensburg, who had long urged the erection of the kind of building that the county now has and gave their personal bonds as a guarantee that it would not cost over \$50,000. The county paid the \$50,000 by slightly raising the county tax levy for three successive years and by the time the building was completed it was practically paid for. This is said to have been an unusual procedure in the erection of a public building of this size.

**County Home.**—The Johnson County Home is two miles east of Warrensburg and consists of eighty-four acres. This is one of the ideal

county homes in the state and here the less fortunate members of society are well cared for through their remaining years. The home is supplied with city water, steam heat and electric light. A chapel is provided for religious services and a library, which was presented by Mr. Young of Chilhowee, is at the disposal of the inmates who are inclined to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded. The white inmates and the negroes are in separate departments and eat their meals separately. At the time of this writing (1917) there are twenty-five inmates in this home, nineteen of whom are white and six colored.

The Tenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Missouri gives the following concise statement of the conditions found at the Johnson County Home, under date of February 28, 1916: "Building, a large, two-story brick, well planned and beautifully located, only a short distance from Warrensburg. Modern in all respects. Institution has library for those who care to read. Management, institution was scrupulously clean. Management is excellent in every department." The institution is under the management of K. C. Tempel.

The following is the statement of the finances of Johnson county for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1918:

**County Revenue.**—Total receipts, \$151,141.23; total disbursements, \$86,585.10; balance, \$64,556.13.

**Disbursements.**—Miscellaneous, \$15,384.03; county officials, salaries city, \$17,432.60; expense of county officials, \$579.08; court house expense, \$1,433.90; county jail repairs, prisoners' board, medical care and supplies, \$1,501.82; county home, salary, labor, insurance, etc, \$4,384.27; county wards, outdoor relief, \$830.00; bridges, \$10,027.38; printing and stationery, \$1,485.68; insane, including care in state hospitals for the insane, \$6,905.15; fuel, lights and water, \$2,289.72; election, \$86.50; inquests, \$162.12; grand juries, \$242.30; grand jury witnesses, \$113.70; petit juries, \$1,299.55; criminal cases, 790.31; Missouri reformatory, \$50.33; school for deaf, \$62.54; road improvement, \$4,592.00; concrete culverts, \$16,815.87; county special road work, \$18,947.97.

**Special Accounts.**—

Account	Received	Disbursed	Balance
Common road -----	\$12,617.70	\$11,655.46	\$962.24
Roads and bridges -----	73,202.56	38,992.92	34,209.64
Inter-county seat -----	2,766.01	1,362.40	1,403.61

State criminal costs -----	1,473.71	544.81	928.90
County criminal costs -----	1,048.46	669.26	379.20
Witness fees -----	313.05	51.85	261.20
Unclaimed creditors' funds ----	-----	-----	121.24
County foreign insurance tax---	3,020.18	3,020.18	-----
County school fund, principal--	4,100.64	3,892.61	208.33
County school fund, interest---	6,383.82	3,747.73	2,636.09
Swamp land fund, principal----	11,869.46	9,311.71	2,557.75
Swamp land fund, interest-----	5,598.19	2,920.45	2,667.74
Township school fund, principal	4,387.93	3,245.68	1,142.25
Township school fund, interest--	1,931.24	1,073.28	857.96

The total amounts in the school funds, which are loaned by the county at 5 per cent. interest and the income turned over to the schools, are:

County school funds, \$56,006.81; swamp land funds, \$57,147.85; township school funds, \$22,000.29; total, \$135,154.95.

**Valuations and Tax Rates.**—Comparative valuations and tax rates for the county are as follow:

Year, 1881; real estate, \$4,876,969.00; personalty, \$2,592,498.00; total, \$7,469,467.00; per \$100 state rate, 40 cents; per \$100 county rate, \$1.43.

Year, 1917; real estate, \$25,014,690.00; personalty, \$8,641,170.00; railway, \$1,975,526.00; total, \$35,631,386.00; per \$100 state rate, approximately 8 cents; per \$100 county rate, approximately 45 cents.

In 1881 there was also a tax on each \$100 of \$1 for Warrensburg township railroad bonds and \$1.50 for Madison township railroad bonds. The total county rate of \$1.43 included county revenue, 40 cents; county interest, 25 cents; school, 38 cents; state tax, 20 cents, and state interest, 20 cents. Today there are no bonds or other indebtedness owing by the county or any of the townships.

## CHAPTER XII.—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOILS—THE KNOBS—  
EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—  
COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—  
COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—KNOB NOSTER.

Washington was one of the first four townships of the county and originally comprised approximately the northeast quarter of the county. It was organized May 4, 1835. It was named for George Washington.

**Geography and Soils.**—Area, 45 square miles, or 28,800 acres. Geographically and according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, Washington township is composed of a fairly solid area of gray soil (Oswego silt loam) in the southeast half, a mile wide strip of "sandy" soil (Boone silt loam) along the west side and patches of different soils in the northeast.

These soils in detail are:

Oswego silt loam, upland, about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 38 per cent. of the township; a gray, rather compact level-lying soil. It lies in a large body in the southeast.

Boone silt loam, upland, 14 square miles or about 30 per cent. It lies chiefly along Clear Fork creek in the west and in a strip one-quarter to one-half mile wide along Walnut headwaters in the northeast.

Summit silt loam, "black limestone" soil, about 6 square miles or 14 per cent. It composes chiefly the smoother upland on both sides of and one-half to three-quarters mile back from Walnut creek in the northeast, and also in an irregular patch about a half mile wide and two miles long, extending southwesterly from a point about half a mile east of Knob Noster to a point about a half mile south of town.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark gray-brown soil, about 4 square miles or 9 per cent. This lies chiefly in irregular patches of three-quarters square mile in area between the sandy upland next to Walnut bottom and the black limestone soil farther back.

Cherokee silt loam, upland, light-brown soil, resembling the Oswego silt loam, about two and a quarter square miles or 5 per cent. It lies chiefly along Muddy creek in the southeast.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom, about one square mile or 2 per cent.; lies along Walnut and Clear Fork creeks. The smallest proportion of bottom land of any township in the county.

Robertsville silt loam, gray second bottom soil, about three-quarters square mile or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. This lies chiefly in a strip about one-half mile wide immediately north of the Missouri Pacific railroad on the east side of Clear Fork and immediately adjoining the first bottom. It runs north from the railroad about two miles and south about one mile, gradually narrowing in both directions.

Boone gravelly loam, more sand than Boone silt loam; about one-half square mile or three-quarters per cent. It is in a patch one mile west of Knob Noster, close to railroad, on the south.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam is ranked as one of the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Knob Noster.**—One of the unusual physical features of the township is what is known as the Knobs, two prominent knolls located just north of the town of Knob Noster, from which the town derived its name. They both rise a considerable height above the surrounding country. Much conjecture and a great deal of unreliable tradition envelop the history of these mounds. The early settlers for many years regarded these knobs as prominent land marks. An Indian tradition is that a great battle was fought here at one time. Human bones have been exhumed from these mounds but the mystery of how they came there is still unsolved. There is also an Indian tradition that these mounds are the hiding place of valuable treasure which was buried here some time in the past. Concerning the curiosity with which these mounds were viewed as late as 1879, the following article appeared in the "Knob Noster Gem," under date of November 28, 1879: "Just north of Knob Noster are two hills known as the Knobs. For some time there has been talk of the possible contents of these Knobs but almost everybody laughed at the idea of them containing anything more than the surrounding land. However, there were a few who still thought there was a bonanza in the hill if it could only be gotten out. Last Saturday, W. L. Shockley and R. H. Carr shouldered a pick and struck out for the Knobs. After a few hours' digging they found the skeletons of several human beings, together with other curiosities, which were buried with the Indians, Mound Builders or whoever they were."

**Early Settlements.**—The first settler of the original Washington township of whom we have any record is said to have been John Leeper, who settled in what is now Grover township. Col. John Robinson states in the Johnson County History of 1881: "In about 1828, John Leeper, son-in-law of Peter Fisher, of Pettis county, settled in the woods in section 22, township 47 and range 25, and improved five or six acres. Just northeast of him in section 16 William Cheek settled about the same time and in 1831 built the old Gallaher mill in section 6, on Clear Fork." The first land entry by Cheek was November 30, 1832, in Montserrat township.

Joseph Lapsley came from Russell county, Kentucky, in 1837 and died in 1854. John Coy settled here in 1833 and died in 1850. He was also a Kentuckian. Spencer Adams, a native of North Carolina, is said to have settled in this township in 1835. (He made land entry in 1832.) He died in 1867. Ambrose Brockman, from Russell county, Kentucky, settled here in 1837 and died in 1848. James A. Gallaher was also a very early settler. Vally Hall, a Kentuckian, came here in 1835 and died in 1868. John Stewart, also a Kentuckian, came in 1834 and died in 1843. Samuel Graham from Kentucky, made his home here in 1834 and died six years later. Thomas M. Ramsey settled on section 14, in 1859. Jonathan Butler, Alexander and William Gregg, James Ray, and George Gallaher were also pioneers who settled here in the thirties. A German named Strickland settled on section 12 in 1836 but a few years later, when the settlers began to locate within two or three miles of each other, he began to feel crowded and went farther south. Among others who settled here prior to 1840, were W. A. Williams, Jacob Knaus, Samuel Workman, W. H. DeArman, James Brown, Richard McCombs, Henry Hayes, Fred Houck, John Reed, Andrew Thompson, George Thornton, Samuel McCormack, Benjamin Howard, William Box, W. R. McCart.

At a general election held in Knob Noster on the first Monday in August, 1858, appear the names of A. Hargraves, Samuel McKeen and Jacob Knaus as judges, and J. C. Corum as clerk. All were sworn in August 2, 1858, by J. B. Mayes, justice of the peace. (At this election two hundred and fifty votes were cast.)

Among the first to enter government land in this township were Richard Marshall, October 4, 1833; James Ray, March 1, 1834, and Henry Edwards, June 13, 1834.

**Early Churches.**—The earliest church in what is now Washington township was Pleasant Grove church, a union building owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Southern Methodists in the south part of the township.

It was organized in 1853-54 by Rev. John B. Morrow. The building was erected since the Civil War and dedicated by Revs. J. H. Hint and Mr. Young.

Early pastors of this church were W. Gilliam, W. Compton, B. W. Pierce, E. Morgan, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, B. F. Thomas, J. T. A. Henderson and L. H. Davis. Old members were William Geery and wife, Daniel Adams, Susan Adams, Isaiah Kimzey and wife and C. P. Phillips.

The next churches organized were in Knob Noster town, and are included in the history of that town.

**Early Schools.**—The first log school house erected in the township was a crude structure, 10 by 16 feet, located in the northeastern quarter of section 10. One log was cut out to admit light. The clapboard roof was held on by weight poles, the door swung on wooden hinges and was fastened by a latch made of wood. In 1837, another log school house was built along the same general line of architecture on the southeast quarter of section 11. Here Jesse Trapp and James Ford taught school for a time. In 1838, a log school house was built on section 23. This building was along the same general lines as the others with one log left out for a window. The seats were made of puncheons and the heating system consisted of a fire-place. James Cochran was the first teacher here. The next school house was erected in the old town of Knob Noster. This was built in 1856 and was of the frame type of building. In 1866, it was moved two miles northeast of the old town on the south half of section 12 in Oak Grove District No. 10.

Among the early teachers at Oak Grove school were D. D. Duncan, Miss Sophia Welsh, J. R. Rainwater, J. M. Bigley, Mrs. Anna Dunn, Reuben Reaves, W. R. DeLaney, Reuben Wade, Thomas Prather, William O'Bannon, W. H. Hatton, H. C. Sparrowhawk, J. P. Walker, H. T. Williams, J. E. Gatewood, J. H. Allen, and Everett Miller. Prairie Home school, in District No. 8, succeeded an old school called Quail Trapp, built in 1866. The following were early teachers in this district: Miss M. Brown, B. C. Stephens, Thomas H. Jones, Miss Nellie Zimmerman, Charles B. Littlefield, Miss Laura Lutz, Miss Alice Wharton,

Frank P. Langston, Davidson Grover, Peter Lynch, Miss Sallie Zoll, Miss Bettie Duffield, Miss Myra Houts and Miss Mollie Guihen, John McKeehan, Mrs. D. A. McCormick, J. P. Wallace, A. J. Sparks and John Byrne.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1842, Richard C. Wariner, Samuel Workman, William H. Collins; 1844, Jacob Knaus, Jacob Raper, Henry S. Pease; 1846, William Kirkpatrick; 1850, Hiram C. Key, Robert M. Maxwell, Squire Williams; 1852, Zachariah Clark, John Bobbitt; 1856, William P. Mayes, John Bobbitt; 1860, N. Fisher, John Bobbitt; 1862, Samuel Workman; 1870, A. E. Weidman, William Fisher; 1878, W. H. Anderson, B. R. Tompkins; 1882, J. W. Denison, H. J. Adams; 1886, P. D. Fitch, John S. Mayes; 1888, W. H. Anderson; 1890, L. B. Thomas, J. W. Mitchell, Taylor Kirkpatrick; 1896, John M. Kelly; 1898, A. M. Craig, A. W. Wheatley; 1900, J. M. Mitchell; 1902, A. M. Craig, B. F. Summers; 1906, George L. Taylor, B. F. Summers; 1908, S. P. Caldwell, F. S. Denton; 1910, J. C. Metts, John T. Lay; 1914, Jacob H. Knaus, J. C. Metz.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1892—George N. Hocker (Democrat), representative.  
 1894-96—George T. Gallaher (Democrat), surveyor.  
 1894-96—L. B. Thomas (Democrat), assessor.  
 1900-1904—T. J. Summers (Democrat), assessor.  
 1902—C. D. Thompson (Democrat), superintendent of schools.  
 1904-08-12—A. M. Craig (Democrat), public administrator.  
 1908—B. F. Summers (Democrat), county judge.  
 1912-14—Ed. S. Harte (Democrat), county judge.

**Population.**—The population of Washington township by United States Census was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
890	112	1,002	1,996	243	2,239	2,828	164	2,992
	1880		1890		1900		1910	
	3,166		3,294		1,762		1,612	

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal prop-

erty statistics for Washington township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	13,058	Horses -----	1,073	711	772
Corn, bushels -----	341,000	Mules -----	431	297	236
Oats, bushels -----	17,500	Cattle -----	2,179	1,606	1,511
Rye, bushels -----	510	Sheep -----	1,803	273	597
Tobacco, pounds -----	47,525	Hogs -----	3,962	1,890	938
Wool, pounds -----	3,209	Asses -----	none	9	23
Hay, tons -----	624				
Molasses, gallons -----	1,215				
Wine, gallons -----	1,000				
			1896	1916	
Notes and money-----	\$ 39,560		\$ 39,560	\$ 81,095	
Bank stock -----	22,850		22,850	45,646	
Other personalty -----	40,169		40,169	31,680	
All personalty -----	157,715		157,715	232,291	

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Washington township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, nineteen in number, and aggregated \$1,224 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,025 by the county. In this particular Washington township ranks seventh among the townships of the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Washington township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Knob Noster; Catholic, Knob Noster; Christian, Knob Noster; Cumberland Presbyterian, Pleasant Grove; Cumberland Presbyterian, New Church; Latter Day Saints, Knob Noster; Methodist, Knob Noster; Methodist, South, Knob Noster; Presbyterian, Knob Noster.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Knob Noster Branch.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Mystic Workers, Royal Neighbors.

**Miscellaneous Organiations**—Swastikas.

**Business Organiations**—Bank of Knob Noster, Peoples State Bank, Total number of organizations in township is nineteen.

### KNOB NOSTER.

**Knob Noster**, one of the progressive towns of the county, is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad about three miles from the Pettis county line. The town is situated in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The old town of Knob Noster was located about a mile north of where the depot now stands and still contains a number of houses on its one broad street.

The present town came into existence when the Pacific railroad was built. William Wortham was perhaps the pioneer merchant in the old town of Knob Noster.

The first post office was established here in 1850 before any town or village was laid out. It was located at the residence of Andrew Thompson, who became the first postmaster. Other early postmasters here were James Morrow, John Satoris, Charles Vantillman, Robert Dawson, William Mayes, John A. Pigg, William Chester, Miss Jennie Chester and C. Cobb.

The "Knob Noster Gem" is one of the old newspapers in the county. Its first issue was printed May 31, 1878, with Harris & McFarland as editors and proprietors. It is now unusually well edited by E. T. Hodges.

Other newspapers published at Knob Noster from time to time were the "Farmer," 1872, the "Register," "Local," "Herald" and "Review."

The following are the churches of the town with dates of organization: Cumberland Presbyterian; Baptist, 1856; Catholic, soon after Civil War; Latter Day Saints, 1889; Methodist, 1865; Christian, 1866; Presbyterian, 1867; Baptist Negro; Methodist Negro.

The town has electric light service, two banks, high school, good oiled streets, a large well established brick plant and all lines of ordinary business.

The population, 1910, was 670.

The following is a list of city officers:

**Chairmen.**—1877, H. C. Coffman; 1878, P. O. Sullivan; 1879-80, B. R. Tompkins; 1881, J. H. Knaus.

**Mayors.**—1901-04, B. F. Summers; 1905-06, C. V. Huff, Jr.; 1907-12, A. M. Craig; 1913-14, J. H. Rothwell; 1915-18, A. M. Craig.

**Aldermen.**—1877, V. Hughes, C. Cobb, P. O. Sullivan, G. Hardey;

1878, V. Hughes, C. Cobb, H. C. Coffman, G. Hardey; 1879, V. Hughes, C. Cobb, P. O. Sullivan, G. Hardey; 1880, J. C. Winkler, J. Carr, G. O. Talpey, W. J. Workman; 1881, J. L. Winkler, C. B. Littlefield, A. D. Wilson, J. C. Miller; 1901, J. V. Campbell, L. P. Shafer, E. A. Shepherd, A. G. Hunter; 1902, J. M. Kendrick, J. C. Foster; 1903, C. B. Littlefield, G. C. Miller; 1904, J. N. Kendrick, G. N. Hocker; 1905, E. E. Thompson, W. W. Spiess; 1906, J. M. Kendrick, W. B. Daw, D. N. Saults; 1907, J. C. Metts, W. B. Daw; 1908, Wm. Shoemaker, D. N. Saults; 1909, J. T. Lay, J. C. Metts, J. C. Foster; 1910, J. T. Lay, J. W. McIntosh; 1911, S. A. Spiess, Hill Hunter; 1912, S. J. Dudley, Jehu Hull; 1913, S. A. Spiess, Frank Jenks; 1914, C. W. Weidman, C. L. Saults; 1915, S. A. Spiess, Frank Jenks; 1916, C. W. Wiedman, C. L. Saults; 1917, J. M. Kendrick, Wm. Ragner; 1918, C. W. Weidman, C. L. Saults.

**Clerks.**—1901-06, George J. Taylor; 1907-09, Charles Y. Taylor; 1910-13, C. L. Saults; 1914-18, W. J. Carr.

**Police Judges.**—1901-04, J. C. Winkler; 1905-06, W. C. Knaus; 1907-08, J. M. Kinman; 1908-10, Mark Kidney; 1910-14, W. C. Knaus; 1915-18, J. C. Foster.

**Marshals.**—1881, T. E. Rigg; 1901-03, J. H. Brendel; 1904-06, J. W. Bailey; 1907-08, William Covey; 1909-10, George Kinman; 1910, W. C. Knaus; 1911-14, W. B. Arbogast; 1915-16, R. F. Clark; 1916, George Kinman; 1917, H. T. Hite, Hill Hunter; 1918, Hill Hunter, L. W. Scott.

**Collectors.**—1901-02, A. M. Craig; 1903, C. C. Hayes; 1904-06, J. W. Bailey; 1907-14, William Covey; 1915-16, R. F. Clark; 1916, George Kinman; 1917, H. T. Hite; 1917-18, Hill Hunter.

**Street Commissioners.**—1901, A. M. Craig; 1903-06, B. P. Michael; 1907-15, R. F. Clark; 1916-18, George Kinman.

**Treasurers.**—1901-04, Ed S. Harte; 1905-08, W. T. Zuber; 1909-12, S. L. Doggett; 1913-18, A. S. Adcock.

**Attorneys.**—1901-08, S. G. Kelly; 1909-12, E. C. Littlefield; 1913-16, J. H. Knaus; 1917-18, E. C. Littlefield.

## CHAPTER XIII.—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS—EARLY STORES AND POSTOFFICES—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION, PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

Jefferson township is one of the four original townships of which Johnson county was composed. It occupied approximately the southeastern quarter of the county. It was organized May 4, 1835. It was named for Thomas Jefferson.

The organization of other townships from time to time, parts of which were taken from Jefferson township, has reduced it to little more than one-fourth its original size. Its relative geographical position is the same, still occupying the southeast corner of the county.

**Geography.**—Area, 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres. Geographically, Jefferson township is a smooth body of land, with rolling country formed by the headwaters of Clear Fork on the west, Muddy creek on the east and Tebo creek on the south.

**Soils.**—According to the Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the township is composed for the most part of Oswego silt loam (gray soil). This is split by Muddy creek from the southwest to the northeast corner, with miscellaneous bottom soils adjoining it. On the west side of the township is a very irregular strip of about two miles wide of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil) in the northwest and Bates silt loam (dark gray-brown soil) in the southwest in an irregular strip of the same width.

The details of these soils are:

Oswego silt loam, upland, gray, compact soil; forms about 40 per cent. of the township. It lies all over the township, except that in the northwest eight square miles of the township are only two small patches.

Boone silt loam, upland, of sandstone origin; 25 per cent. This occupies chiefly the eight square miles in the northwest just mentioned, and also irregular strips of about one-fourth mile in width, adjoining the bottom land along Muddy creek.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark gray-brown soil; 25 per cent. This lies chiefly along the small branches of Muddy creek, Clear Fork and other creeks, all just above the Boone silt loam.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil; 3 per cent. This is chiefly in an irregular body of about one square mile, lying about one-half mile southeast of Sutherland.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil; 5 per cent. This lies chiefly along Muddy creek and Clear Fork tributaries.

Miscellaneous: 2 per cent.; small patches, chiefly of black limestone soils, Summit silt loam, and second bottom soils, Robertsville silt loam.

Of the foregoing, the Crawford silt loam and Summit silt loam are ranked as two of the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The earliest permanent settlements in Jefferson township were made in the early thirties. Among the first settlers, John Draper, William Davenport and Benjamin Snelling came here from Kentucky in 1832. Benjamin Kinzey also settled here about that time.

Henry Divers entered government land in 1833, which is the first record of the kind which appears in Jefferson township, although a few farms, no doubt, were opened and settled a year or so prior to this date.

Among other early settlers in this township were David Cooper and Feldin Wolf, who came here in 1833, and Anthony Owsley, Thomas Smith, Early Tucker, Isaac McDonald and William Reynolds, who came in the same year. Owen Cooper settled here in 1836, coming from Kentucky, and Robert Craig, of Tennessee, came here the same year. James Patrick, a Kentuckian, settled in this township in 1834 and later went to Henry county. In 1837 Thomas J. Davis, a native of Virginia, settled in this township, but later went to Oregon. Harvey Dyer came about the same time and spent the remainder of his life here.

The settlement of Jefferson township, like other sections of the county and state, was not rapid prior to the middle of the last century. It was gradual and a majority of the early settlers made their permanent homes here. S. C. Gray settled here in 1848, coming from Boone county, Missouri. He spent the remainder of his life here and was prominent in local affairs and served as justice of the peace of the township for a number of years. Some of the other pioneers who made their homes here

and settled prior to 1850 were Kit Wingfield, Elbert, Henry and Frank Cooper, John Owsley, John Draper and his sons, William, Addison and Mosely; Robert Douglas and his sons, Willis, Alfred, John, and Allen; Benjamin Wall, Benjamin Farwell, Richard B. Fewel, Washington Garret, B. A. Holmes and his sons, Robert H., John W., James R., and Benjamin F.; David White, John, Elisha, William and Addison Grison; Larkin Pettis, William Birch and Dr. Owsley.

**Early Churches.**—Church services were held early in various private residences in the early days.

Feldin Wolf is said to have preached the first sermon in the township in his own residence in 1833.

The oldest church organization in the township is Old High Point Baptist church, located twelve miles south of Knob Noster. It was organized in 1833 by Elders Simpson and Ricketts and preaching was held in school houses until 1855, when a building was erected by R. B. Craig and John Epperson at a cost of eight hundred dollars and the first sermon was preached here by Rev. B. F. Goodwin. Other early-day pastors of this church were Elders Simpson, Ricketts, W. P. C. Caldwell, A. Horn, A. M. Cockrell and T. J. Nevelle. The charter members of this congregation were Benjamin Snelling and wife, Vincent Snelling and wife, John Draper and wife, Anthony Owsley and wife, Ann White and John T. Ricketts and wife. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1863, at which time the early records were destroyed.

New High Point Baptist church was erected in the fall of 1881. For further details of this old church, see chapter on Baptist church.

Many of the residents of Jefferson township worship in a union church just across the line in Pettis county, especially the Methodists and Christians.

**Early Cemeteries.**—There were no regularly established cemeteries in this township prior to 1840. Up to that time interment was made on the home place of the deceased. Cooper cemetery, Goodwin cemetery and Combs cemetery were all private burial places. There was also a private cemetery in section 32 and one in section 35. A. P. Blewitt was the first to be buried in New High Point cemetery. His burial took place August 24, 1881. There are a number of graves in various parts of the township, which at this time can not be definitely located.

**Early Schools.**—Soon after the first permanent settlements came the local schools, established and maintained by private subscription.

The common branches were generally taught and frequently teachers were found of unusual educational qualifications and in such instances some of the higher branches of education were taught.

The first schools were in log school houses. One of the early cabins used for school purposes was located on the Clear Fork near the Major Neal farm; another was just west of the old Pettis farm, and another between the residences of Anthony Owsley and Isaac McDonald. The door of this last was so low the older pupils had to stoop to enter.

**Early Teachers.**—Among the pioneer school teachers of Jefferson township were Dabney Pettis, a Virginian; Thab Butler, who also came from Virginia; Edward C. Curren, from Kentucky; Samuel Lowe, from Kentucky, who afterward became clerk of the state Legislature; Mrs. Nancy Bryant, a widow; Ep. M. Smith, from Kentucky, who was considered one of the best teachers in the locality; William Winfrey, from Tennessee; Joe Goodwin, Green Reese, William Fewel and a Mr. Nutter.

**Early Stores and Postoffices.**—Harrodsburg, according to the old United States Census, had a population of twenty-five, with postoffice, two or three stores and blacksmith shop. It was on the Warrensburg-Warsaw road.

Eldorado, a small place not now appearing on the map, was a trading point in the early days and Robert Irwin kept a general store there immediately after the war. Later he was succeeded by Robert Harris in the business and Dr. George Harris was engaged in the practice of medicine there.

Burtville, Henrietta and Owsley were early settlements, where there are still stores. Henrietta was made a postoffice in 1879. W. P. Greenlee was the first postmaster.

Bowen is a village on the Rock Island railroad located in Jefferson township near the line of Henry county. It was platted April 3, 1905, on land owned by W. A. Garrett and his wife, Alice Garrett, when what is now the Rock Island railroad was being constructed. When the coal mines were operating it was a very busy town. A store and a number of houses, many vacant, are still there.

Sutherland is a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, with a store and other houses.

**Justices.**—The justices of the peace of Jefferson township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election, are: 1836, Josiah

B. Bullock, Andrew Clark; 1842, Aiglon Price, Fabius M. Butler; 1844, Alfred B. Shepherd, Randolph Hazelwood, Toliver W. Gresham, Charles Wingfield; 1846, Thomas J. Davis, Seth Stephens, Owen Cooper; 1850, William S. Snelling, Samuel Himes, William Jennings; 1852, Benjamin B. Caldwell, Daniel Allen, Randolph Hazelwood; 1856, Randolph Hazelwood, Robert Embesson; 1860, O. Cheatham, G. W. Wheatley; 1878, John Richardson, C. T. Caldwell; 1880, J. Street; 1882, J. N. Richardson, W. Y. Cross; 1890, David Cooper, Franklin Moseley; 1896, Thomas Johnson, J. W. Russell; 1898, J. W. Russell, Fielding Glass; 1900, M. C. Draper; 1902, M. C. Draper, George F. Moseley; 1906, T. M. Case, George F. Moseley; 1910, T. M. Case, George F. Moseley; 1914, T. M. Case, George F. Moseley.

**County Officers.**—The following are the officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882—D. L. Sutherland (Democrat), county judge.

1884-86—Sidney Jarvis (Democrat), county judge.

1890-94-1914—John M. Caldwell (Democrat), county clerk.

1894—James A. Wingfield (Democrat), county judge.

1904-06—M. C. Draper (Democrat), collector.

1904-06—H. H. Hudson (Democrat), sheriff.

1916—T. L. Kimzey (Democrat), county judge.

1916—James O. Sutherland (Democrat), representative.

**Population.**—The population of Jefferson township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—		
White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
794	209	1,003	1,324	364	1,588
1880		1890	1900		1910
1,403		1,270	1,242		1,296

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Jefferson township as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	41,900	Horses -----	775	937
Corn, bushels -----	283,905	Mules -----	356	398
				259

Barley, bushels -----	300	Cattle -----	1,977	1,762	2,251
Oats, bushels -----	6,310	Sheep -----	1,129	360	130
Rye, bushels -----	150	Hogs -----	2,521	2,042	1,235
Tobacco, pounds -----	17,480	Asses -----	none	10	19
Wool, pounds -----	2,943				
Hay, tons -----	1,475				
Molasses, gallons -----	3,108				
Wine, gallons -----	7				
			1879	1916	
Notes and money -----		\$16,985	\$	27,800	
Other personalty -----		15,100		21,355	
All personalty -----		99,390		142,215	

County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-two in number and aggregated \$1,157.50 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$1,100 by the county. In amount of this work Jefferson township ranks ninth among the townships of the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Jefferson township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, High Point; Methodist, New Hope.

**Fraternal Organizations.**—Modern Woodmen, Sutherland; Modern Woodmen, Owsley.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Sutherland Branch.

Total number of organizations in township is five.

## CHAPTER XIV.—MADISON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

Madison township was one of the first four townships organized in the county and at that time consisted of nearly one-fourth of the area of the county, situated in the southwestern part. It was organized May 4, 1835. It was named for President James Madison.

**Geography and Soil.**—Area, 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres. Geographically, Madison township is a smooth body of good upland (Summit silt loam, or "black limestone" soil), gradually sloping northward to Blackwater creek (south fork), which runs east across its north side. About one mile south of Holden and running east and west, is a divide between the tributaries of Blackwater on the north and Big creek on the south. Adjoining Blackwater and its tributaries in the north part of the township is the ordinary bottom soil, flanked by an irregular strip about one-quarter mile wide of Boone silt loam, or "sandy" soil, while along the small branches of Blackwater in the south part of the township are irregular strips of about the same width of Bates silt loam, dark, gray-brown soil.

In detail, these soils are:

Summit silt loam, upland, composes about 65 per cent. of the township. This lies all over the township except in the north part.

Boone silt loam, upland, of sandstone origin, 12 per cent. This lies chiefly in the north, adjoining the Backwater bottom soil.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark, gray-brown soil; 10 per cent. This lies chiefly along the upper branches of Blackwater east, west and north of Holden.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil, 5 per cent. This lies in three patches of about two square miles in area in the northeast.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil, 8 per cent. This lies along Blackwater and its tributaries in the north. There is practically none of it along the small branches, east, west or south of Holden.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked among the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapter on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The early settlers came from the east and penetrated the new and unsettled country, generally, from the Missouri river on the north, and few, if any, located south of the Blackwater prior to 1830. The Ferguson family were about the first to cross Blackwater and settle in what is now Madison township. Most of the early settlers lived north of the present site of Holden and a few located west of that point. They lived near the two branches of Pin Oak. Among the early settlers were: Samuel and Aaron Ferguson, James Bradley, William Davidson, Squire A. B. Hamilton, P. H. Ray, Archy Ray, and their father, High Ray, Moses Tapscott, August Demasters, Squire J. G. Doyle, Matthew Cummings, William Cummings, Sanford Cummings, Joseph Mason, John Windsor, Reuben Fox, John Utt, Thomas Tapscott, G. Hays, Joseph Christian, Jacob Sams, Jacob Beck, Charles S. Ferguson, Martin Ferguson, Pleasant R. Ferguson, Joseph Matthews, William Burden, Sr., and Jr., Eldridge Burden, George Conley, John Miller, William Miller, James Thompson, George Medlock, G. Cunningham, Barrett Duff, Squire Thompson, Williamson, G. K. Roberts and Doctor Roberts.

Up to 1868 Madison township retained all its original territory, which contained practically all of the present township of Kingsville and Rose Hill and a portion of Chilhowee. Early elections were held at the oldest settlement in the southwest part of the county in 1858. The following names appear on the poll books for the election held that year. Many are misspelled, but many will be recognized and their descendants are still living where their fathers did: James L. Chinn, Elijah Chinn, J. W. Smith, J. J. Armstrong, S. J. Reed, Peyton D. Huff, C. C. Wheeler, H. S. Barksdale, James H. McCarty, F. Hocketts, J. N. Mills, William M. Bruce, Ambrose England, H. H. Hale, Samuel Reed, James L. Wilson, D. W. Skaggs, B. F. Fisher, William Townsend, John V. McCarty, Squire Asburg, W. T. Roberts, William J. Townsend, William F. Long, William M. Harris, William C. Sharp, R. L. Jackson, Michael Baker, L. Jones, H. Isley, Philip Isley, Christy Gates, W. E. Templeton, John W. Ham, J. G. Hutson, Andrew Hinkle, Cary Elliott, Peter Campbell, Martin Burly, L. P. Lisk, James M. Moore, W. W. Ham, G.

W. Stranger, John Hinkle, G. H. Barnett, B. Wooldridge, W. A. Campbell, Thomas Moore, S. A. Duncan, G. W. L. Bradley, J. S. Gilkey, William M. Tutt, R. S. Wooldridge, Edward Welch, I. L. Dye, James E. Summons, A. A. Doak, John M. Lurby, Joel P. Lowing, William Owsley, John A. Townsend, William Smith, D. B. Reavis, E. Doman, B. F. Lewis, R. L. England, R. L. Elder, Davis Owsley, E. Welch, Thomas Hinkle, John Howard, Andrew Worth, A. C. Umstadt, A. H. Boggs, Noah Crual, James Bones, P. H. Duncan, R. M. Anderson, W. F. Carpenter, Sidney Scott, B. F. Cross, James Hinkle, William Hutson, William Harlow, David Bradshaw, G. W. Vowill, James Fox, William H. Fruners, A. G. Fulton, J. F. R. Turner, R. H. Atkins, Samuel P. Rimsy, John H. Bailey, John B. Bailey, W. P. Day, B. S. Durrett, J. B. Pemberton, W. A. Givens, J. W. West, L. C. Camden, William Welch, Henry Stumpff, Matthew Cummins, E. T. Peyton, William Wiseman, John F. West, James D. Smith, George M. Strange, William G. King, Miles Bradshaw, W. L. Stuart, Morris Hodges, R. L. Skillman, T. N. Carpenter, G. H. Duncan, B. F. Umstadt, William Allen, John Umstadt, James G. Atkins, Adam Thomas, William Cummins, C. P. Smith, Josiah Holden, Martin Orr, S. W. Pemberton, J. A. Turner, John Hughes, D. M. Holden, Sanford Vineen, James Alexander, Brinkley Hornsby, John H. Priestly, G. A. Flowon, John A. Doak, George S. Hammon, Dennis Dunham, N. T. Doak, Jessie Coats, John Taggart, Alfred White, J. Cocke, J. C. Parsons, G. J. Farrensworth, W. D. Turner, Sanford Cummins, Porter Magor, J. B. Anderson; James Savage, Martin P. Foster, William P. Foster, William Hill, M. W. Fulton, John S. Graves, Benjamin Cross, D. S. W. Boston, J. G. Cocke, R. S. Gilliland, F. R. Jackson, John Enirson, G. B. Summons, C. H. Harris, A. G. Beard, M. P. Fisher, James Furgeson, W. J. Climont, William Hodges, John Orr, H. H. Dobyns, W. S. Wood, John C. Gilbert, F. M. Scott, J. S. B. Strange, W. P. Carrington, A. M. Potts, Samuel Smith, A. O. Faunhill, S. V. Turner, William H. Reese, James Corkran, J. C. Rogers, W. H. Anderson, Samuel Craig, Thomas Durrall, Thomas J. Jones, Isaac Jacobs, John W. Barsdale, George W. Gloyd, John Baker, John W. Tackitt, Daniel Gloyd, S. L. Smith, James A. Wilson, Cyrus Plouman, B. E. McVey, William Adams, Thomas A. Jennings, William P. Hulse, A. H. Stout, William T. Kennedy, William Burden, S. A. Scott, W. C. Duncan, William H. Camden, Selborn Naylor, David Davenport, Nathaniel

Baker, A. J. Fulton, S. N. Copsland, William Payne, R. Z. R. Wall, William S. Hughes.

At this election John Baker and John H. Bailey were clerks. The judges were Dennis Dunham, Alfred White, N. T. Doak, and the justice of the peace was Watson W. Ham.

Few of the early pioneers of Madison township are left to tell the story of the trials and hardships of the settlement and development of this section of the county. Squire John A. Doak, now residing in Holden, is one of the survivors of the early pioneers, and though he is eighty-three years old, he is still vigorous in mind and body and remembers well the early conditions seventy-five years ago. He came here with his parents from Lafayette county when he was eight years old, in 1842, and settled six miles south of where Holden now stands, on Bear creek. They were one of the first families to settle in that locality. The city of Holden was then not even dreamed of. Lexington, forty-five miles distant, was the nearest trading point. There were no roads and travelers followed the trails which ran straight across the country, following the most accessible routes regardless of section lines. The trip to Lexington, which the settlers were required to make about twice each year, required about four days to complete. The settlements were all located along the streams. The timber which grew along the creeks afforded both fuel and building materials, as well as natural shelter. There were no luxuries, but much comfort and the standards of democracy and hospitality were high.

**Early Churches.**—The earliest church in the township was Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian church, which is still in existence. According to the old History of Johnson County, it was organized May 21, 1835, by Rev. R. D. Morrow. According to a very complete history of the church by Miss May Windsor, taken chiefly from the records, it was organized May 1, 1837, as the New Hope congregation, and in 1843 the name was changed to Rock Spring. It was the common place of worship for this neighborhood for many years before the Civil War. For full history, see article by Miss Windsor in the chapter on the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Round Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized May 16, 1879 by Rev. S. P. Cobb. They worshipped in the Round Grove school house. The charter members were: J. D. Ellisten, Silas

Elliston, V. K. Shepherd, J. P. Lowrey, F. Lowrey, D. P. Woodruff, O. W. Strange, V. Strange, C. L. Woolfolk, P. R. Ferguson, J. V. Tapscott, M. A. Tapscott, Sr., M. A. Tapscott, Jr., F. L. Tapscott.

Other early churches were in Holden town, and their early history is given under that of the town.

**Early Schools.**—One of the early schools was Round Grove. It was established before the Civil War. Three generations of one family have attended this school, and of the last, one is now its teacher. Catherine Hayes, daughter of Mr. Hayes and Mary Ann (Cockrell) Hayes, was taught there by Thomas Murray. Her daughter, Ada, wife of John F. Baker, the stockman of Holden, went there, first to John Morrin, and Mrs. Baker's daughter, Catherine Baker, attended the same school under Charles Gauss and is now its teacher. The first building was of logs and located a mile west of the present location. It was moved after the Civil War. For other school information, see chapter on education.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1842, Leroy Duncan; 1844, Leroy Duncan, Peter Campbell, John Newton, John Umstadt; 1852, Dennis Dunham, Watson W. Ham, Peter Campbell, William Deshager; 1856, Watson W. Ham, William Deshager, Andrew A. Johnson, Martin C. Randleman; 1860, Silas Hulett, Watson W. Ham, F. C. Howerdin; 1864, Brinkley Hornsby; 1870, F. L. Hobson, B. A. Craine; 1878, R. M. Burriss, W. C. Smith; 1880, G. F. Carpenter; 1882, P. D. Brooks, G. F. Carpenter; 1886, J. H. Hawes, Joseph Potter, W. W. Gaunt; 1894, W. W. Gaunt, J. H. Hawes, J. W. C. Hulse; 1898, W. W. Gaunt, J. H. Hawes, J. W. Greenwood; 1902, W. W. Gaunt, John Skerlock, J. W. Greenwood; 1904, E. B. White, J. W. Greenwood; 1906, E. B. White, O. G. Boisseau; 1910, W. H. Zion, J. W. Greenwood, E. B. White; 1914, W. H. George, J. W. Greenwood, George S. Young.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882—G. W. Patton (Democrat), recorder.

1886-88—W. M. Hamilton (Democrat), assessor.

1890—Robert McLin (Democrat), representative.

1890-92—Andrew S. Campbell (Democrat), assessor.

1890—L. F. Murray (Democrat), coroner.

- 1894—Frank B. Fulkerson (Republican), prosecuting attorney.  
 1894—W. S. Dunham (Republican), sheriff.  
 1896-98—R. N. Horn (Democrat), coroner.  
 1898—R. H. Tatlow (Democrat), county judge.  
 1898-1900—George S. Young (Democrat), representative.  
 1904-06—P. L. Ferguson (Democrat), treasurer.  
 1908-1910—W. L. Chaney (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.  
 1912—Emory Thompson (Democrat), coroner.  
 1916—S. A. Murray (Democrat), coroner.

**Population.**—The population of Madison township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
673	34	707	1,492	164	1,658	3,176	153	3,329
1880			1890		1900			1910
3,012			3,348		3,049			2,793

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Madison township, as given by Johnson county assessor's lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1881	1896	1916
Horses -----	719	902	814
Mules -----	191	219	337
Cattle -----	2,539	1,849	1,420
Sheep -----	849	498	40
Hogs -----	2,833	2,056	1,604
Asses -----	2	1	13
Notes and money ----		\$115,110	\$299,840
Bank stock -----		111,650	93,205
Other personalty ----		73,963	80,155
All personalty -----		262,930	567,410

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Madison township since this system was established in 1911 were, up to January, 1916, eleven in number, and aggregated \$677 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$640 by the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Madison township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Holden; Catholic, Holden; Christian, Holden;

Cumberland Presbyterian, Rock Spring; Latter Day Saints, Holden; Methodist, Holden; Presbyterian, Holden; Methodist, Negro; African Methodist, Negro.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Macca-bees, Masons, 266 Haggai chapter; Modern Woodmen, Odd Fellows; Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors, Woodmen of the World.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Holden Branch; Home Guards.

**Business Organizations**—Bank of Holden, Farmers and Commercial Bank, First National Bank, Citizens Telephone Company, Home Telephone Company.

**Miscellaneous**—Civic Society, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, D. A. R., Benevolent Association, Shakespeare Club.

Total number of organizations in township is thirty.

## CHAPTER XV.—HOLDEN.

LOCATION AND NAMING—FIRST BUILDINGS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST SCHOOLS—  
FIRST POSTOFFICE — EARLY CEMETERY — EARLY CHURCHES — BANKS—  
HOLDEN TODAY—MAYORS—COUNCILMEN—ATTORNEYS — CLERKS — MAR-  
SHALS—TREASURERS—STREET COMMISSIONERS—POLICE JUDGES—ASSESS-  
ORS—COLLECTORS.

**Location.**—Holden is on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads fifty miles from Kansas City.

Holden was built in anticipation of the Pacific railroad. Up to 1857, the present site of Holden was a wild, unbroken prairie, much still owned by the government. During that year the Pacific railroad had reached Jefferson City from the east and the preliminary survey had been made through this section. Isaac Jacobs thought the present site of Holden would be a favorable location for a town on the new railroad line. He accordingly purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from the original patentee. Sometime after this purchase he associated with him Sanford Cummings and they laid off and platted the original town of Holden. The town was laid out in lots 72 by 144 feet in dimensions and offered for sale at fifty dollars each. A plat of the town was recorded April 27, 1858, by Isaac Jacobs.

Mr. Jacobs was enterprising and pushed the new town vigorously, and had a public sale of the lots. It was said that each lot was sold with a condition that no spirituous liquors should be made or sold upon the premises except for medicinal purposes, upon violation of which the lot was to be forfeited to the trustees of the town, by them sold and the proceeds applied to the support of the schools. Mr. Jacobs also agreed to expend in the building up and improvement of the town all proceeds derived from the sale of lots. Over thirty lots were sold in one day at public auction for prices ranging from twenty-five to eighty dollars.

Holden was named in honor of Maj. N. B. Holden, who was prominent in the early-day affairs of Johnson county. He was a member of the Legislature and a prominent factor in bringing the Pacific railroad through Johnson county, and was identified with the early-day growth and development of Holden.

**First Buildings.**—In 1858 Jacobs and Cummings erected a small building on the corner of Second and Olive streets and here opened a general store. They next built a small store building on the corner of Lexington and Market streets. About the same time Dr. C. L. Carter bought two lots on Second and Olive streets and erected the first frame residence in Holden. The following winter, Joseph T. Mason and son built a hotel, which was destroyed by fire during the war. Horatio Cox built the first blacksmith shop the same year. In the spring of 1859 the first school house was built on First and Livingston streets. This school house was also used as a church for a number of years and William Roop, of the Protestant Methodist church, preached here. In the summer of 1859, H. W. and H. H. Mize erected a building and engaged in the general mercantile business. The first Masonic hall was over this store. W. C. Painter erected a blacksmith shop here in 1860, and Doctor Bolton erected an office in 1860 and began the practice of medicine here. However, Dr. C. L. Carter was the first practicing physician. James Bradley built the first brick building in the town, which was a one-story structure, in 1860. This was burned in the early part of the Civil War.

When the Civil War broke out the town had sixteen families, a population of about one hundred. During the Civil War some of the best buildings were burned and the town made no progress. In 1865 the railroad reached Holden and this, with the return of peace, gave the town new life. Soon a number of important business houses were established here. Hubbard and Coventry established an extensive dry goods business. H. C. Bettes opened a hardware store. W. J. Lee engaged in the dry goods business and James S. Peel and W. B. Nichols also engaged in business here. I. Starkey and William Christian established a lumber yard here, which at this writing is conducted by the son, C. E. Starkey. All these businesses were established in 1866. From that time on, Holden has made substantial progress.

**Organization.**—The first town organization of Holden was perfected in 1868, with the following officers: J. M. Hubbard, mayor; George L. Wells, J. O. Parish, Abe Metzler and J. C. Richards, councilmen; Ed. Stearns, marshal; David Nation (husband of Carrie Nation), attorney, and J. W. Mack, clerk. The town was first incorporated in 1851 and the original charter was amended in 1873. Since the original town of Holden was platted several additions to the town have been officially recorded.

**First Schools.**—The first school building was erected shortly after the town was founded, in 1859. In 1867, the public school system of Holden was established on a firm basis. In 1870, a brick school house was erected containing four rooms but in a few years this was found too small and another building, a frame one, was erected. Since that time the school accommodations have kept pace with the requirements of the city and at present Holden has a modern high school building in addition to her grade schools and one school for the colored pupils.

A complete list of the early teachers who taught in the Holden schools from 1870 to 1881 are the following: Mr. S. H. Hatch, Mrs. E. J. Dudley, Miss M. H. Reed, Miss Kellogg, John A. Young, Sallie Brooks, Sallie Hubbard, M. H. Reed, Jennie Wise, Kate Humphreys, John H. Lea, M. K. Beatty, P. R. Carroll, Bettie Lewis, Sallie Hubbard, W. A. Smith, A. L. Clothier, Carrie Gloyd, Saidie Hubbard, George W. Sindlinger, Ida C. Clothier, Mary Brown, Julia McGrew, M. E. Lewis, M. C. Halbert, E. W. Stowell, M. E. Brown, Alice B. Cline, Anna E. Sharp, E. W. Stowell, Lizzie Hanishaw, Anna S. Carroll, George B. Longan, M. Brown, R. M. Cook, Eva Hengy, Mary C. Hank, Tillie Stephens, Mary Bobbs, Lutie Umstadt, W. D. Guttery, M. E. Hopkins, Anna P. Stark, A. C. Jones, Maggie Sparks and Clara Wise.

Holden College was an important educational institution located in Holden for a number of years. It was established here in 1881 by Prof. W. White, a native of Canada, and of wide experience in college work. This college was successfully conducted for a number of years when the building was sold to an order of Catholic nuns and by them conducted under the name of St. Celia Seminary. After being conducted by this order for a number of years as a successful educational institution, the property passed into the hands of private ownership. Recently it has been purchased by the Latter Day Saints church and after elaborate improvements, it is now used as a home for aged members of that denomination.

**First Postoffice.**—The first postoffice in the vicinity of Holden was established here before the town was laid out. It was on the Jefferson-Independence stage route and kept by Isaac Jacobs. After Mr. Jacobs laid the town out and built a store here, the postoffice was moved to his store. The office remained there during the Civil War and Mr. Jacobs continued to serve as postmaster although very little mail was handled here during the war. In the spring of 1866, William Coventry, who started a store here, became postmaster. Two years later he was

succeeded by T. J. Tygart, a real estate man, and in 1869 W. J. Mack became postmaster, and continued at least as long as 1881.

**Early Cemetery.**—For a number of years after Holden was built there was no regular cemetery laid out and established by law. The inhabitants buried their dead in what was known as the old burying ground, which is now occupied by the public school in the southern part of town.

The Holden cemetery was regularly laid out and platted by Luther Wagner, a civil engineer, and the plat recorded May 17, 1869, and at that time about one hundred and twenty-five graves were removed from the old burying ground to the new one. The new cemetery is under control and jurisdiction of the city of Holden and is located about one and one-fourth miles southwest of the Missouri Pacific depot and originally contained ten acres, but additions have since been made and a concrete sidewalk was built to it.

**Early Churches.**—The Methodist Episcopal church was organized by Rev. G. H. Reed in 1867. The erection of a church building was begun in 1869 and was completed and dedicated in August, 1871, by Rev. Doctor Dant. This was known as "Coventry" chapel. The first Sunday school was organized in connection with this denomination by Mrs. J. E. Gardner at her residence in 1869.

The Evangelical Association was organized at Holden in 1879 by Rev. Koepsell and Rev. Schaefer and a church edifice was erected the same year. The first members of this denomination here were William Kotch, Lizzie Kotch, Philip Ulrich, R. Ulrich, H. Hagemeyer, C. Hagemeyer, E. Henzy, J. Miller, Charles Hagemeyer, S. Hagemeyer, E. Scheer, F. and R. Witzell, F. Winkenhoeper, H. Rorman, M. Spath, R. Markley, J. Rorman. Among the early pastors of this denomination were Reverend Messrs. Falgeht, Emmell, Harter, Koepsell and Schaefer. This congregation has since disbanded.

The first Baptist church was organized March 23, 1878, by C. N. Webster, and erected a building at the corner of Sixth and Market streets in 1879.

The first Christian church was organized here in 1865 by Elder Stout and erected a building shortly after the organization was effected.

The first Presbyterian church was organized November 4, 1866, by Rev. S. G. Clark.

St. Patrick's Catholic church was organized by Father M. G. Mas-kin in May, 1869, and a church erected the same year.

The Methodist Episcopal church (colored) was organized in 1874 by Rev. William Wheeler and reorganized in 1879 by Rev. R. Bush.

The African Methodist church (colored) was organized by the colored people in 1876 and two years later a church was built in the southern part of the town by Rev. P. D. Yocum.

For histories of each of the foregoing churches, refer to appropriate chapter on each denomination.

**Banks.**—The Bank of Holden was established May 15, 1872, by I. M. Smith and Louis Cheney. It is the oldest bank now in existence in the county.

The Farmers & Commercial Bank was organized March 17, 1881. William M. Steele was especially active in its early establishment.

Refer to chapter on Banks for details of these banks.

**Holden Today.**—Today, Holden has six white and two negro churches, sixteen civic and fraternal organizations, city-owned water-works, and light plant, a mill, three banks, two newspapers, first-class hotel, fine high school, good hospital and good streets, sidewalks and well-improved homes.

The time was when Holden and Warrensburg sought to become big towns. This ambition has developed into the higher one of becoming good towns. In this Holden is achieving rapid and substantial success. For many years it held the largest and most successful country fair in Johnson county, and one of the best in the state. The old fair grounds still testify to the size and importance of these big gatherings. Today Holden in its place has the largest and best Chautauqua Association in the county. It not only has a fine high school building and equipment, but in that school is organized a cadet company, active and efficient, that is giving the students a practical and moral training they get nowhere else, and this company is supported wholly by the voluntary work of the superintendent—Professor Robeson—and school board and students. In many other ways, the strong and valuable community spirit of Holden has produced, and is today producing, in peace and in the great war, results that make the world a better place for the men and women who live in it.

**City Officers.**—The following is a complete list of the officers of Holden from its organization to the present time:

**Mayors.**—1868, J. M. Hubbard; 1869, J. C. Richards, W. G. Finley; 1870, Geo. S. Walton; 1871, J. W. Mack; 1872, F. B. Hawes; 1873, W. B. Nichols; 1874-1877, W. C. Smith; 1878, M. A. Powell; 1879-1880, W. C. Smith; 1881, A. Van Matre; 1882, B. F. Metzler; 1883-1884, J. W. Kyger; 1885-1889, J. H. Hawes; 1890-1891, G. S. Young; 1892-1893, J. H. Hawes; 1893, F. C. Borden; 1894-95, J. H. Hawes; 1896-1899, T. J. Halsey; 1898-1899, J. Z. Brothers; 1901-1903, W. D. Gray; 1904-1909, O. G. Boisseau; 1910-1913, W. G. Thompson; 1914-1917, Emery G. Thompson.

**Councilmen.**—1868, George L. Wells, J. O. Parish, Abe Metzler, J. C. Richards; 1869, I. Starkey, J. F. Tygard, George Young, John Ellis; 1870, Charles Bluhm, J. Wallace, James McMullin, John Ellis; 1871, W. C. Smith, G. S. Young, Edward Davis, William Hill; 1872, I. Nichols, J. C. Richards, I. Starkey, J. G. Cope; 1873, J. G. Cope, R. T. Leaverton, I. Starkey, W. C. Taylor; 1874, M. V. Johnson, T. M. Mills, I. Starkey, John Ormsby; 1875, M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, I. Starkey; 1876, M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, S. S. Metzler; 1877, M. V. Johnson, J. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, S. S. Metzler; 1878, M. V. Johnson, J. H. Ormsby, S. S. Metzler, H. C. Conner; 1879, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, H. C. Conner; 1880, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby; John Gibson, H. C. Conner; 1881, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, John Gibson; 1882, I. Starkey, J. H. Ormsby, H. C. Conner, John Gibson; 1883, H. C. Conner, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, M. T. Robinson; 1884, J. W. Scott, J. H. Ormsby, John Gibson, M. T. Robinson; 1885, J. W. Scott, J. M. Taylor, J. H. Blewitt, W. P. Baker; 1886, E. P. Tompkins, J. M. Taylor, H. M. Garnett, W. P. Baker, Joseph Huber; 1887, Joseph Huber, J. M. Taylor, C. W. Etter, T. A. Hoffman; 1888, Joseph Huber, J. M. Taylor, T. J. Wolf, C. W. Etter, W. P. Baker; 1889, Joseph Huber, J. V. Murray, C. W. Etter, W. P. Baker; 1890, J. F. Rittner, J. V. Murray, C. W. Etter, T. J. Wolf; 1891, J. F. Rittner, J. V. Murray, W. P. Baker, T. J. Wolf; 1892, J. L. Burris, J. V. Murray, W. P. Baker, G. S. Young; 1893, O. A. Bettes, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, G. S. Young; 1894, O. A. Bettes, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, J. C. Stalzner; 1896, J. Z. Brothers, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, Marion Grubb, J. W. Page, W. F. Shields, C. H. Hartzell, J. H. Ormsby; 1897, J. Brothers, Lon Hank, J. F. Rittner, C. H. Hartzell, B. Stern, W. F. Shields, T. McMullen, J. W. Page; 1898, B. Stern, W. F. Shields, F. A. Tesch, G. C. Scheer, J. H. Smith, Lon Hank, J. S. Arnold, J. W. Page; 1899, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, J. S. Arnold, G. C. Scheer, W. D.

Gray, H. S. Gooch, Charles Bluhm, J. W. Page; 1900, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, Charles Bluhm, G. C. Scheer, W. D. Gray, H. S. Gooch, F. A. Tesch, I. Roby; 1901, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, Charles Bluhm, G. C. Scheer, W. D. Gray, H. S. Gooch, F. A. Tesch, I. Roby; 1902, J. S. Phillips, Lon Hank, Charles Bluhm, G. C. Scheer, W. D. Gray, H. S. Gooch, F. A. Tesch, R. D. Bailey; 1903, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, G. C. Scheer, Charles Gibson, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, I. Roby; 1904, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, H. W. Higgins, J. W. Pierce, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, W. A. Caldwell; 1905, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, Brad Harmon, J. W. Pierce, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, W. A. Caldwell; 1906, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, W. A. Caldwell, W. D. Gray, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, Joseph Riley; 1907, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, F. A. Tesch, W. A. Caldwell, W. D. Gray, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, Joseph Riley, H. E. Tesch; 1908, Harry Hebel, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, Joseph Riley, Joseph Rowell, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, E. H. Golladay; 1909, L. L. Bierly, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, J. W. Riley, G. B. Kirk, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, E. H. Golladay; 1910, L. L. Bierly, Lon Hank, F. R. Huber, J. W. Riley, G. B. Kirk, C. M. Baldwin, Charles Bluhm, E. H. Golladay; 1911, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, F. R. Huber, J. W. Riley, G. B. Kirk, Brad Harmon, O. W. White, E. H. Golladay; 1912, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, F. R. Huber, J. W. Riley, Dr. E. Thompson, Brad Harmon, O. W. White, E. H. Golladay; 1913, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, E. H. Golladay, E. Thompson, E. K. Steele, A. G. Anderson, F. R. Huber; 1914, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, E. H. Golladay, G. B. Raker, E. K. Steele, A. G. Anderson, J. F. Baker; 1915, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, H. E. Tesch, E. H. Golladay, G. B. Raker, E. K. Steele, A. G. Anderson, J. F. Baker, Dr. A. B. Newland to succeed Tesch; 1916, R. W. Conrad, Lon Hank, O. G. Boisseau, E. H. Golladay, W. A. Caldwell, E. K. Steele, O. W. White, J. F. Baker; 1917, W. A. Caldwell, Lon Hank, O. G. Boisseau, E. H. Golladay, George Bleich, E. K. Steele, Dr. O. J. Phillips, J. F. Baker.

Lon Hank has served twenty-five years consecutively on the city council, from April, 1893. This is the longest service of any elected city or county officers, and he was elected by the people more times than any other city or county officer. City elections in Hollen are non-partisan.

**Attorneys.**—1868, D. Nation; 1869, D. Nation; 1870, D. Nation; 1871-72, A. Van Matre; 1873, J. P. Orr; 1874, J. E. Johnston; 1875-78, J. P. Orr; 1879, A. Van Matre; 1881, A. H. Carpenter; 1884, S. T. Allen; 1886, Joseph January; 1887, R. O. McLin; 1888, A. Van Matre; 1889-1890, R. O. McLin; 1891-94, J. H. January; 1895, C. C. Christian; 1896, F. B. Fulkerson and D. T. Boisseau; 1897-98, D. T. Boisseau; 1900, T. C. Hornbuckle; 1902, J. P. Orr; 1904, M. D. Aber; 1905-08, W. L. Chaney; 1909, H. A. Schoenwetter; 1910, J. P. Orr; 1912, H. A. Schoenwetter; 1914, S. T. White.

**Clerks.**—1868, J. W. Mack; 1869, David Nation; 1870, A. P. Espenscheid; 1871, H. Martin Williams; 1872, J. H. Hawes; 1873, George N. Richards; 1874, J. H. Hawes; 1875-76, George Patton; 1877-79, John W. Mittong; 1880, James Steele; 1881, J. H. Hawes; 1882, R. L. Narron; 1883-84, John M. Taylor; 1885-87, P. C. Van Matre; 1889, W. G. Braddy; 1890, G. R. Johnson; 1893, J. H. Tevis; 1894-1917, Jesse Bower.

**Marshals.**—1868, Edward Stearns; 1869, B. F. Metzler; 1870, J. F. Power; 1871, T. Sharp; 1872, T. Dudley; 1873, A. B. Sparks; 1874, H. D. Smithson; 1875, J. M. Duke; 1876, E. A. Lucas; 1877-1881, H. H. Still; 1882, T. H. Moore; 1883-85, H. H. Still; 1886, Joe Hessler; 1887, H. H. Still; 1888-1890, D. S. Child; 1891-94, W. S. Dunham; 1895, James H. Nay; 1896, H. H. Still; 1898-1909, H. H. Roop; 1910, L. W. Grimes; 1912, H. E. Burton; 1914-16, L. W. Grimes.

**Treasurers.**—1871-72, D. Golladay; 1873, E. R. Stevens; 1874-1881, George V. Hall; 1881, George V. Hall, died April 26, 1881, and David Golladay elected to fill vacancy; 1883-1891, Z. T. Miller; 1896, G. R. Johnson; 1898-1902, D. L. Eves; 1904-1906, G. C. Batsell; 1908-1916, C. E. Starkey.

**Street Commissioners.**—1880, R. A. Snead; 1881-1884, D. J. Harlan; 1886-1890, John Wallace; 1892, Richard Watson; 1893, J. Wallace; 1894, R. Watson; 1899, A. C. Hartman; 1900-1903, B. F. Elliott; 1904-1909, J. M. Haggard; 1910-1911, L. W. Grimes; 1912-1913, H. E. Burton; 1914-1917, L. W. Grimes.

**Police Judges.**—1896-1909, J. W. Greenwood; 1910, E. B. White; 1912-1917, J. W. Greenwood.

**Assessors.**—1896, W. L. Christian; 1898-1904, O. C. Byler; 1905-1906, J. A. Wilkerson; 1908, O. C. Byler; 1910-1912, Thomas N. Cribbins; 1916, O. C. Byler; 1917, George F. Mullen.

**Collectors.**—1896, G. W. Estes; 1897, A. M. Sankey; 1898-1902, C. E. Starkey; 1904-1917, Jesse Bower.

## CHAPTER XVI.—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, ORGANIZATION—NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS—FIRST POSTOFFICE—OFFICIAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS, JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS—PITTSVILLE.

In the original organization of Johnson county it consisted of four townships of nearly the same area. Jackson was one and occupied the northwestern corner of the county. It was organized May 4, 1835, at the first county court.

Jackson township was named in honor of President Andrew Jackson. The organization of subsequent townships in the county has taken considerable territory from the original Jackson township, yet it still remains the largest township in Johnson county.

**Geography.**—Area, 81 square miles, or 51,840 acres. Geographically, the east four-fifths of Jackson township lie between the two upper main forks of Blackwater creek, and the west one-fifth lies on a ridge between the west fork of Blackwater and the headwaters of Big creek. This ridge constitutes a watershed running north and south between the tributaries of the Missouri river on the east and the Osage river on the west.

**Soil.**—According to the Soil Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1914, the chief soils of the township consist of (1) a large body of "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam) constituting the main upland between the two Blackwater forks and (2) of the ridge already described of "mmlatto" soil (Pettis silt loam), three-quarters to one mile wide and about eight miles long, between the west fork of Blackwater and Big creek. Along the banks of these streams are the ordinary bottom soils, chiefly Osage silt loam in narrow strips varying from one-eighth to one-quarter of a mile wide; next to the bottom soil, and between it and the main bodies of the Summit and Pettis silt loam uplands lies an irregular strip one-eighth to one mile wide of a thinner, lighter soil, the Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil).

The soils in detail are:

Summit silt loam upland, about 60 per cent. of the township. It lies in a fairly solid body between the two Blackwater forks as indicated and also on the west side of the west fork of Blackwater between the Boone silt loam, that adjoins the bottom land, and the Pettis silt loam that occupies the ridge on the west.

Boone silt loam, upland, about 20 per cent. This lies next to the bottom soil, as indicated, the largest area consisting of about six square miles in the northeast.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about 15 per cent. It consists of the eight-mile strip already described on the west side, and is not found elsewhere in the township.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil, about 3 per cent. It is found in irregularly shaped patches of one square mile and less over the southwest three-fourths of the township.

Miscellaneous, narrow strips of first and second bottom soil along the creeks, Osage, Chariton and Robertsville silt loams.

Of the foregoing, the Summit, Pettis and Crawford silt loams are ranked the best three common upland soils in the county.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The first settlement in this township was what was known as "Basin Knob Settlement" and was nearly as early as the old Columbus Settlement. Jonathan Fine came from Tennessee and settled here in 1829. He was the first to be buried in the old cemetery near Blackwater church. Baldwin H. Fine, from Ray county, Tennessee settled here in 1829. He was killed by a marauding militia band during the Civil War, who at the same time killed Henry Shaffer and a Mr. Rogers. John Ferguson was also among the first pioneer settlers. Hon. Reuben B. Fulkerson came here from Virginia about 1830. He was a staunch Democrat and was prominent in the affairs of the county at an early day and represented Johnson county in the state Legislature at one time. Macklin White, the first to represent Johnson county in the state Legislature, was also a resident of Jackson township. Joseph Hooper came here in 1831 and settled on the Cockrell farm. A brother of his also settled on Sni creek about the same time. Elias Lundy, a Virginian, also joined the settlement at Basin Knob at a very early day. Tompkins Bradley came here in 1836. His house was burned by Kansas invaders during the Civil War and in 1863, he removed with his family to California.

The following is a list of some of the early settlers many of whose descendants now reside in the county and the names are familiar to the present generation: Jackson Longacre, John Longacre, Jerry James, Joseph Howard, Jowell Ellis, Peter A. Hall, Charles Hood, T. Franklin, W. Franklin, Greenville Crisp, M. Edwards, D. Edwards, Samuel, Elias and Amos Lundy, Amos Roberts, James Givens, G. Colbern, Henry Colbern, Moses Ferguson, Lee Ferguson, Frank Bradley, William Davidson, Squire Campbell, James Craig, Martin and Charles Phillips, John Miller, Joseph Ragsdale, William Ragsdale, Thomas Ragsdale, William Hopper, Calvin Shore, John Y. Martin, Daniel Spainhower, Jesse Howard, William Hays, James Briggs, Samuel Shirley, William Hill, William P. Paul, William P. Tucker, William Doak, David Hogan, John C. Sparks and Judge John Windsor. The latter served as county judge in an early day.

**Early Churches.**—The early settlers of this section early provided for divine worship. Like most pioneer communities, preaching was held in the private residences during the first few years. In warm weather religious services were held in the groves. The first convert in the township is said to be Mrs. B. F. Fine. Thomas Wallace was the first circuit rider to visit the township. Soon after him came Thomas Ashby, who was assisted by a young man named H. N. Watts, who was preparing for the ministry. Some of the early settlers declared that he was not a very promising youth, although contrary to expectations, he developed into a very prominent minister in later life. Rev. D. A. Leeper came about 1848 and remained about two years. Rev. Samuel S. Colbern ministered to the spiritual wants of the community from 1852 to 1854. He was a strong, capable, conscientious man. Rev. Henry Farmer was prominent among the first preachers of the Baptist denomination.

Blackwater Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the eastern part of the township was the first church organized in the county, and is the oldest Methodist church west of Marshall, south of the Arkansas line (according to Rev. Thomas Cobb, of Lexington). Mr. Cobb states that the church was organized in the Christmas holidays in 1829, and a log church built in 1834. The early pastors here were Thomas Wallace, Thomas T. Ashby, G. W. Beuley Daniel A. Lapeer, Jesse Green D. F. Capell, E. E. Degg, Silas Williams, J. A. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cumming, R. A. Foster, H. W. Webster, R. Min-

shaw, H. N. Watts, M. Duren, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodward, John B. Wood and J. D. H. Woodriddle. Among the early members of this church we find the names of Thomas Winsor and family, James Bradley and family, Richard Bradley and family, John Ferguson, Henry Shaffer, Rev and Mrs. J. Fine, Baldwin H. Fine and wife, Jester Cox and family, William Smith and J. T. and E. E. Davis. Camp meetings were held annually near this church for a period of over thirty years and people came from as far as Lexington and Independence to attend them.

Basin Knob Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1858. A. J. Longacre, James Sanders, Moses Mullens and William Hayes, with their families, and G. Christ and Polly A. Fulkerson were the first members. Their first building was burned in 1869 and later they erected another.

Elm Spring Baptist church was organized in 1859 by Rev. George Minton and Rev. J. Gott. However, this congregation erected no building until 1870, the war having interfered with the carrying out of the original plans. In 1870, a neat frame structure was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, in section 30, township 47, range 48, near Elk Springs on the north branch of the Blackwater. Among the early pastors who served here were the Reverends George Minton, Harry Farmer, I. L. Crow, J. W. Williams, I. N. Newman, J. Gott, F. M. West and J. B. Jackson. Among the early members of this congregation were John Winfrey, Jane Winfrey, W. F. Snow and wife, Dorcas Hunter, David Hunter, Josephus Martin and wife, N. Williams and Richard T. Martin and wife. The first Sunday school was organized in 1866 and John Winfrey was the first superintendent.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1867. Newton Cobb, J. C. Sparks and William Harper and their families were the first members. Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the southern part of the township in 1870. Ten years later they erected a building at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

Enon Baptist church was organized at Pittsville July 25, 1868, by Abraham Weaver and they erected a building in 1869 at a cost of one thousand dollars. The early pastors here were Abram Weaver, G. Smith, I. N. Newman, J. B. Jackson and A. Barton. The first members were Levy Warford, Louis Warford, William A. Warford, Martha J. Warford, Osborn Warford, Margaret Warford, David Warford, Matilda

Warford, Michael Warford, Elizabeth Warford, William Warford, Mary Warford, Juda E. Ryan, James M. Noble, James E. McClure, Martin J. McClure, Joseph Crow, C. K. Crow, Louis A. Crow, Osevith Crow, William J. Crow and Martha Crow.

**Early Cemeteries.**—The early cemeteries of the township were Lundy cemetery in section 31, a well-kept plat containing several graves. Louis Edwards was the first to be interred here in 1855. The oldest cemetery in the township is Blackwater cemetery at Blackwater church, located in section 36. There are many graves here. The cemetery lot is enclosed by a stone wall and kept up and used today. There is also a cemetery in section 4 and one in section 15, and also in section 30, near the old Basin Knob church. Pittsville cemetery was established subsequent to the Civil War and J. A. McClure was the first to be buried here.

**Early Schools.**—Prior to the establishment of the public school system, the early settlers of Jackson township, like the average pioneers of the various sections of the state, had their subscription schools and the first log school houses were built by the co-operation of the pioneers of each neighborhood. However, the first schools were held in private residences until provisions were made for regular school buildings such as they were at that time. Among the old log school houses the Tucker school house was one of the last.

**Early Teachers.**—Many of the early-day teachers of this vicinity were capable and possessed of much common sense. Among the pioneer teachers appear the names of Jasper N. Ferguson, B. McCoy, C. Huff, James Briggs, Mr. Tarpley, Mr. Devasier, Mr. Slocum, Mrs. Catherine Craig, Miss Lizzie Emmons, Michael E. Newman, W. W. Sparks, Louis H. Schivington, Miss Nannie P. Pitts, A. Van Ausdol, Newton Cobb and S. P. Sparks. In the early times there were few women teachers.

The first voting precinct was at Mr. Lundy's, at Basin Knob. Basin Knob at that time was strongly Democratic and seemed to control the political destinies of the county.

**First Postoffice.**—The first postoffice in the township was established at Basin Knob and John Winfrey served as postmaster there for eleven years. Later the postoffice was removed to Pittsville.

**Official Records and Statistics, Justices.**—The justices of the peace of Jackson township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of

their election, are: 1842, Joseph W. Henderson, Baldwin H. Fine, William C. Baker; 1844, Tompkins Bradley, Dennis Dunham; 1846, Mumford Smith, William C. Baker; 1850, Peter H. B. Drace, Daniel W. Ragan; 1856, Finley E. Barnett, John B. Chapman; 1860, Isham Reece; 1862, Richard B. Bradley, William Tucker; 1870, Joseph Paterson, J. M. Martin; 1878, J. B. Murray, R. S. Phillips; 1886, Fred A. Myers, Meredith Rice; 1890, Meredith Rice, Sam C. McGlathery; 1894, V. Price, G. H. McGlathery; 1896, John Burns; 1898, T. A. Edwards Pat Lawson; 1902, C. C. Smith, Pat Lawson; 1906, C. C. Smith, R. L. Howard; 1908, T. J. Haile; 1910, T. J. Haile, C. C. Smith; 1912, Robert H. Peery; 1914, R. L. Howard, C. Sam Smith; 1916, William A. Merrill.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

Jasper Ferguson (Democrat), surveyor.

1886—Hardin Long (Democrat), county judge.

1906-08—William B. Pemberton (Democrat), county judge.

1910—Dr. Alex. C. Crank (Democrat), representative.

1916—R. L. Howard (Democrat), treasurer.

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Jackson township as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels .....	28,839	Horses .....	937	1,319
Corn, bushels .....	37,033	Mules .....	391	419
Oats, bushels .....	7,869	Cattle .....	2,101	2,295½
Barley, bushels .....	82	Hogs .....	4,795	3,310
Rye, bushels .....	18,029	Asses .....		18
Tobacco, pounds .....	14,553	Sheep .....	1,362	556
Wool, pounds .....	3,275			
Hay, tons .....	980			
Molasses, gallons .....	7,017			
		1896	1916	
Notes and money .....		\$ 30,610	\$ 47,675	
Other personalty .....		25,815	32,890	
All personalty .....		138,085	214,450	

**Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by the town-

ship, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-three in number and aggregated \$1,263, furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,255 furnished by the county. In amount of this work Jackson ranks fifth among the townships of the county.

**Population.**—Population of Jackson township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
2,082	311	2,393	2,960	477	3,437	2,150	50	2,200
1880		1890			1900			1910
2,168		2,190			1,913			1,680

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Jackson township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Pittsville; Baptist, Elm Springs; Methodist, Mt. Zion; Methodist, Woods Chapel; Methodist, South, Baskin Knob; Methodist, South, Blackwater.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Masons, Blue Lodge, Pittsville; Odd Fellows, Pittsville; Modern Woodmen, Pittsville; Royal Neighbors, Pittsville.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Pittsville Branch.

Total number of organizations in township, exclusive of schools, is eleven.

There are two villages in the township, Pittsville and Elm. Chapel Hill, site of old Chapel Hill College, is just half a mile from the north line in Lafayette county.

See chapters on Organizations and Families for much township history.

### PITTSVILLE.

**Pittsville** was laid out in 1858 and named in honor of Rev. William M. Pitts, a prominent Methodist divine. He was a native of Kentucky of English ancestry and was born January 6, 1810. He came to Jackson township in 1848. Pittsville was quite a flourishing village when the Civil War broke out. During the war a part of the town was burned by guerillas. Now it is the center of a very progressive community. It has stores, blacksmith shop, physician and good church and school house.

## CHAPTER XVII.—WARRENSBURG TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, NAMING — GEOGRAPHY — SOIL — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — EARLY CHURCHES — EARLY SCHOOLS — PERTLE SPRINGS — WARRENSBURG QUARRIES—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

The first township to be created after the four original townships of the county—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, was Warrensburg.

Warrensburg township was organized October 3, 1836, about one year after the organization of the county. It was named for Martin Warren, one of the early settlers.

**Geography.**—Area, about sixty-four square miles, or 40,960 acres. Geographically, Warrensburg township is on a sand ridge between Post Oak creek on the west side and Bear creek on the east, with both creeks and the ridge itself all running north to Blackwater.

**Soil.**—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the upland is chiefly "sandy" soil (Boone silt loam), between these two creeks, with patches of "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam) along the east and west sides of the township, and ordinary bottom (Osage silt loam) along the streams.

These soils in detail are:

Boone silt loam: upland, composes about twenty-seven square miles or 42 per cent. of the township. It is the chief upland soil between the creeks, and also lies immediately next to the bottom soil in a strip about one-fourth mile wide, between it and the patches of Summit silt loam.

Summit silt loam: upland, about twelve and three-quarters square miles or 20 per cent. This lies chiefly in (1) an irregular patch of about one square mile beginning about one-half mile southeast of Warrensburg; (2) in another patch of about two square miles touching the east side of the township and running west to within about one-half mile of Bear creek; (3) a third larger but very irregular patch extending from the northeast city limits of Warrensburg northeasterly to

Blackwater bottom; and (4) about square miles east of Bear creek on the east side of the township.

Boone fine sandy loam: upland, about three and three fourths square miles; similar to the Boone silt loam, but with more sand; about 6 per cent. of the township. This covers chiefly the southwest half of Warrensburg town and extends to south of Pertle Springs lakes and about three-fourths mile east and west of the lakes. It also forms the bluff along the east side of Post Oak creek from Warrensburg town clear north to its entrance into Blackwater and the bluff, thence down Blackwater on the south side for about three-fourths mile. The sandstone quarries north of town are in this area.

Bates silt loam: dark, gray-brown soil, about 3 per cent.; lies in small scattered patches, about two square miles.

Crawford silt loam: upland, "red limestone" soil about one and one-fourth square miles or 2 per cent., in scattering patches over the township.

Osage silt loam: ordinary bottom, about sixteen square miles or 25 per cent. of the township. It lies along the creeks, chiefly Blackwater and Post Oak.

Miscellaneous: about one and one-fourth square miles or 2 per cent., upland soil of Pettis silt loam. First bottom soil of Osage silty clay loam and lower second bottom soil of Robertsville silt loam; all in small patches.

Of the foregoing, Summit silt loam, Crawford silt and Pettis silt loam are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county and the Osage silt loam the best bottom soil.

For further soil details see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—One of the early settlers of Warrensburg township was Martin Warren, from whom the township takes its name, who came from Kentucky about 1833 and settled on the present site of the city of Warrensburg. He built a log cabin and reared a large family here. He is described as having been a "plain, old fashioned, conservative farmer and honest man; corpulent in person; without beard; in politics a Whig, though he never sought office." He lived to an advanced age and died here in 1850. Other early settlers who located in this township prior to 1840 were: Abram Adams, Benjamin Granger, Isaac Granger, Thomas Granger, A. B. Granger, Madison Warren, Calvin Adams, John Adams, James Fletcher, Jacob Perman, Archibald Thistle,

William Perry, Elijah McCrary, Adam Fickas, David B. Wood, Andrew Blevins, Thomas W. Pace, Marcus A. Turner, Joseph P. Henshaw, James Cochran, James Marshall, James H. Marshall, G. Wilson Houts, Theo. F. Houts, Richard F. Page, James Hallowell, William S. Pertle, John G. Gibbons, Martin Greer, John Cox, James Taylor, James W. Potts, James Guynn, Daniel Lanier, Harrison Lanier, Adkins Powell and William Roop.

**Early Churches.**—Among the early church organizations in Warrensburg township outside of the city of Warrensburg, the Regular Baptist church was the oldest. It was organized in 1842, four miles south of the city of Warrensburg, and was one of the oldest church organizations of the county. It was built by Adam Fickas and was said to have been largely sustained by him.

The Union Prairie Baptist church was located two miles northeast of Warrensburg in this township. It was organized December 8, 1865, by Elder E. H. Burchfield and the building was erected in 1867. The following ministers served this church during the early days: Elders Jonathan Gott, John Letts, P. J. Collop, J. E. Welch and F. M. West. The following are the names of the first members of this organization: Jonathan Gott, William Adams, Elizabeth F. Adams, Martha Adams, Samson Adams, Eliza J. Knight and Susan Granger. This church was disbanded in May, 1881, and at that time united with the Warrensburg Baptist church.

The German Baptist church of Dunkards was organized August 3, 1880, and was situated two miles south of Warrensburg. The original members of this congregation were A. W. Reese, minister; John Bowman, deacon; Joseph E. Lightner, William Mohler, Thomas Adams, Nancy J. Roop, Alice Hall, M. Gibson, Sarah L. Baile, Minnie C. Christopher, Susie E. Reese, Lizzie D. Mohler, Lucinda Bowman, Anna Bowman, Lizzie Fickas and Anna Lightner.

**Early Schools.**—The schools of Warrensburg township were chiefly the schools of Warrensburg town and are given in the history of the town. Some of the teachers, after the organization of the district schools, were: J. W. McGiven, D. S. Redford, Miss Rosa Hooker, W. R. Delaney, T. P. Reid, A. F. Dunbar, Ed. H. Gilbert, W. R. Nelson, A. J. Sparks, Gus Coleman, Miss Rebecca Grainger, G. M. Shanton, Miss Mary Emerson, Miss Sallie Zoll, Miss Josie Smith, Miss Sallie Smith, Harvey T. Williams, Miss Frankie A. Miller, Miss Nellie De

Garmo, Miss Mattie Zoll, Miss Lizzie Logan, Miss Kate Logan, Mrs. M. D. McCormack, Miss Lizzie McCluney, Miss Nannie Williams.

**Pertle Springs.**—Pertle Springs, which is located about one-half mile south of the city limits of Warrensburg, is one of the most desirable health and pleasure resorts in this section of the state.

The land originally belonged to Mr. Pertle, from whom the resort takes its name. Before the advent of the white settlers in Johnson county, Indians often visited this place and recognized the medicinal properties of the water here.

The following is an exact analysis of the water made by Prof. P. Schweitzer, professor of chemistry in the University of Missouri, in 1885.

“One U. S. gallon left on evaporation a residue weighing when ignited 36.8 grains. This residue contained 2.04 grains silica, 0.56 grains alumina, 7.01 carbonate of lime, 0.67 grains oxide of iron, 6.82 grains magnesia, 16.61 sulphuric acid. Total, 33.71 grains. The difference between this weight and the weight of the total residue amounting to 4.09 grains, consisted of alkalies, carbonic acid, chlorine, and probably some other constituents in small quantities. The water on standing and on boiling deposits all its iron in the form of ferric oxide, and is true chalybeate water.”

The Pertle Springs grounds comprise eighty acres, of which thirty-six are now owned by Messrs. Gray and Baker. There are nine lakes here. One is devoted exclusively to bathing purposes. One covers sixteen acres and furnishes the water supply for the city of Warrensburg. The other smaller lakes are well stocked with fish and afford excellent fishing places. There is a large and commodious hotel. It has a well-earned reputation for the excellency of its service. Garages and other conveniences for guests are supplied. In addition to the hotel, there are a number of cottages and flats on the grounds for the accommodation of those who prefer their more home-like life. The grounds are beautifully shaded, and there are various amusements for children and adults.

Rev. Sam Jones is perhaps responsible for the erection of the large auditorium at Pertle Springs. While conducting a meeting here he realized and foresaw the possibilities of such a building and started the movement which culminated in the building of the auditorium or “Tabernacle.”

Since then many important conventions and religious and political meetings have been held in this building. The Pertle Springs Silver Convention, one of the important political events of the West which began the crystallization of the campaign for free silver in Missouri, was held here in 1893. William J. Bryan and many other notable men have appeared here.

Pertle Springs is connected with the city of Warrensburg by a railroad which runs from the business district of the city, near the Missouri Pacific depot, through the residence district, to the Springs. It is operated during the summer seasons by the management of Pertle Springs. The motor power is both steam and gasoline.

**Warrensburg Quarries.**—The sandstone quarries of Warrensburg township are far famed. In 1870, Jacob Pickel, associated with his two brothers, Peter and Anton, opened at much expense and hard work the first sandstone quarry in Johnson county about two miles north of Warrensburg. A railroad switch was put in, and a steam channeling machine, the latter alone costing \$6,000. The lifting was also done by machinery, run by steam.

The first large contract was for more than \$250,000 worth of stone to be used in the Chamber of Commerce building in St. Louis, Missouri, which covers an entire block. All the stone was cut at the quarry and shipped to St. Louis in perfect condition to be placed.

Jacob Pickel furnished the stone for the Kansas City court house, the Southern Hotel, the Barr building, in St. Louis, and many other buildings in these cities, and also the stone used in many of the buildings in Warrensburg. As many as fifteen hundred cars of stone have been shipped annually, or a train load a day. (See further in the family history of Jacob Pickel.)

The next quarry was opened in 1871 by William Bruce and Company. It was owned by General Cockrell, and leased to Mr. Bruce until 1880, and then sold to Jacob Pickel & Brothers.

The third quarry was opened by Bruce & Company in 1881, when they gave up their old quarry and bought a tract near it. This quarry has been run a long time by James B. Millar and his brother, John W. Millar, ex-sheriff of Johnson county. It is no longer operated.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1842, Nathaniel B. Holden; 1844, Thomas J. Young, Harvey

Harrison, George A. Roberts, John G. Gibbons; 1850, John Anderson; 1852, William F. Marshall, John T. Neff, James Borthick, Daniel Rentch; 1856, Aikman Welch, Eli M. Sylvester; William S. Crammer, George W. Campbell; 1860, Daniel Rentch, Nathan H. Owings; George W. Campbell, Alex Marr; 1864, George W. Swan, David W. Reed; 1866, Edward Corder, David W. Reed; 1866, Edward Corder, David W. Reed; 1870, John H. Taylor, J. P. Steele; 1878, S. J. Burnett, O. D. Hawkins, W. C. Marlatt; 1882, W. C. Marlatt; S. J. Burnett, G. Wilson Houts; 1886, G. Wilson Houts, William C. Marlatt, S. J. Burnett; 1890, Henry Neill, Charles Anderson, John W. Brown; 1892, S. J. Burnett; 1894, John W. Brown, George F. Brinkerhoff, William Bebeau; 1898, John W. Brown, J. A. Bridges, W. R. Hatfield; 1900, Jacob H. Knaus; 1902, John W. Brown, John B. Lampkin, J. H. Knaus; 1904, George W. Rayhill; 1906, John W. Brown, W. H. Bunn, George W. Rayhill; 1910, P. B. Robinson, W. H. Bunn, J. R. Rothwell; 1912, John W. McFarland; 1914, John W. McFarland, D. Aber, George W. Rayhill.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

- 1882-90—Pitt William (Democrat), collector.
- 1882—W. P. Hunt (Democrat), presiding county judge.
- 1882-84—W. W. Wood (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1882-84-86—W. K. Morrow (Democrat), circuit clerk.
- 1884-86—George W. Lemon (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1886—R. M. Robertson (Republican), prosecuting attorney.
- 1888-90—Robert F. Dalton (Democrat), treasurer.
- 1888-90—J. W. Suddath (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1888-90—W. L. Embree (Democrat), collector.
- 1892-94—Y. W. Whitsett (Democrat), treasurer.
- 1892—T. C. Hornbuckle (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.
- 1892-94—E. T. Pennington (Democrat), collector.
- 1892—P. F. McCluney (Democrat), public administrator.
- 1894—R. M. Robertson (Republican), representative.
- 1894—J. A. Houston (Democrat), coroner.
- 1896—W. Selvidge (Democrat), school commissioner.
- 1896—Mary A. Pennington (Democrat), recorder, appointed.
- 1896-1900—S. J. Caudle (Democrat), public administrator.

- 1896-98—N. M. Bradley (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.  
 1896-98—Franklin Miller (Democrat), collector.  
 1896-98—W. M. Hamilton (Democrat), representative.  
 1898—Jason McElvaine (Democrat), school commissioner.  
 1898-1902—C. A. Boyles (Democrat) county collector.  
 1898-1902—William H. Henshaw (Democrat), circuit clerk.  
 1900-02—H. H. Russell (Democrat), treasurer.  
 1900-1902—C. E. Morrow (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.  
 1904—G. L. Callaway (Democrat), coroner.  
 1904-06—Ewing Cockrell (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.  
 1904-06-10—Wallace Crossley (Democrat), representative.  
 1906-08—T. L. Bradley (Democrat), coroner.  
 1906-10—James L. Robinson (Democrat), recorder.  
 1910-14—G. C. Gillam (Democrat), collector.  
 1910-14—P. D. Fitch (Democrat), presiding county judge.  
 1912—John W. Miller (Democrat), sheriff.  
 1912-14—W. C. McDonald (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.  
 1914—Theodore Hyatt (Democrat), collector.  
 1916—J. R. Rothwell (Democrat), prosecuting attorney.  
 1916—E. A. Williams (Democrat), public administrator.  
 1915—R. H. Boston (Democrat), school superintendent.

**Population.**—The population of Warrensburg township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
1,260	191	1,451	1,808	254	2,062	4,151	673	4,824
	1880		1890		1900		1919	
	5,778		6,096		6,251		6,013	

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Warrensburg township, as given by Missouri State Report or 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels.....	8,532	Horses .....	768 1,318 1,103
Corn, bushels.....	252,100	Mules .....	236 271 311
Oats, bushels.....	9,925	Cattle .....	1,718 3,150 3,307

Rye, bushels -----	350	Sheep -----	494	1,023	504
Tobacco, pounds -----	25,590	Hogs -----	2,903	2,654	2,626
Wool, pounds -----	1,275	Asses -----	none	3	84
Hay, tons -----	1,319				
Molasses, gallons -----	4,995				
Wine, gallons -----	1,370				
		1896		1916	
Notes and money -----		\$240,990		\$481,735	
Bank stock -----		88,169		195,292	
Other personalty -----		171,825		136,370	
All personalty -----		596,075		939,017	

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Warrensburg township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, thirteen in number, and aggregated \$753 furnished by the citizens of the township and \$746 by the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Warrensburg township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations:

**Churches.**—Baptist: Brethren, Warrensburg; Brethren, South, Warrensburg; Catholic; Christian; Christian Science; Cumberland Presbyterian; Episcopal; Evangelical Association; Latter Day Saints; Methodist; Methodist, Houts' Chapel; Methodist, South; Presbyterian.

**Negro Churches.**—Shiloh Baptist church; Methodist; African M. E.; Colored M. E.

**Business Organizations.**—American Trust Company, Citizens Bank, Commercial Bank, People's Bank, Home Telephone Company.

**Homemakers Clubs.**—Clover Heights, Good Neighbors, Prairie Home.

**Fraternal Organizations.**—Masons, Blue Lodge; Masons, Mary Commandery; Knights Pythias, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Elks, Maccabees, Eastern Star, Royal Neighbors, Degree of Honor, Rebekahs, Yeomen, Knights and Ladies of Security.

**Miscellaneous Organizations.**—A. B. C. Club, D. A. R., G. A. R., Confederate Veterans, Political Equality Club, W. R. C., Women's Christian Temperance Union, United Daughters of Confederacy, City Mission, P. E. O., Commercial Club, Automobile Club.

**1917 War Organizations.**—County Council of Defense; Home Guards Committee; Red Cross, Warrensburg Chapter; Hospital Garments Committee, Knitting Committee; Surgical Dressing Committee; Junior Red Cross; War Funds Committee; Home Guards, Warrensburg Normal School.

## CHAPTER XVIII.—WARRENSBURG.

"OLD WARRENSBURG" (By Mel. P. Moody)—DESCRIPTION, NAMING—EARLY ESTABLISHMENTS—MARTIN WARREN'S LOG HOUSE—FIRES OF DECEMBER 24, 1866, AND NOVEMBER 29, 1873—EARLY HOTELS—EARLY SCHOOLS—AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—MILLS—OLD MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES—POSTOFFICE—INCORPORATION—MAYORS—COUNCILMEN—ASSESSORS—ATTORNEYS—CLERKS—COLLECTORS—ENGINEERS—MARSHALS—ASSISTANT MARSHALS—POLICE—JUDGES—SEXTONS—STREET COMMISSIONERS—TREASURERS—EARLY MEN AND THINGS OF WARRENSBURG IN EXISTENCE TODAY: BUILDINGS, MEN, WOMEN—POPULATION—WARRENSBURG, 1910: (Sex, Color, and Nativity), DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, ILLITERACY, SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE, —MALES OF VOTING AGE—THE WARRENSBURG COMMERCIAL CLUB.

### "OLD WARRENSBURG."

(By Mel. P. Moody.)

It is just a little city upon the hills outspread,  
With trees and verdure down below and blue sky overhead  
It has no ancient legends of wonders to relate,  
No ivy-covered ruins nor mausoleums of the great.  
Within its city halls are no battle flags unfurled,  
It is the home of common people, the sinew of the world.

Old Warrensburg.

And yet to me is sacred, this little city here,  
The scene of happy days, and the Gethsemane of tear,  
And here within its borders is the epitome of life,  
With its sunshine and its shadows, its pleasures and its strife.  
Here fond hopes have budded to meet misfortunes frost,  
Here awhile have sinners flourished, and sadly paid the cost

In old Warrensburg.

Here have happy children played who now are far away,  
Here the blushing bride, has had her wedding day.  
Here men have deftly schemed to gather in their gold,  
And here for love of greed have they their honor sold.  
Here have noble men and women toiled and loved and died  
And the good and bad together lie buried side by side

In old Warrensburg.

And from this little city have men of worth revealed,  
 Been called to serve the world in a broader, grander field,  
 And from its halls of learning with torch of knowledge bright,  
 Are missionaries streaming to spread redeeming light.  
 Here are some who may be honored and failures too as well,  
 The hand of fate awaiting, while hopefully they dwell,

In old Warrensburg.

Here upon this little stage, is life's tragedy displayed,  
 Here its flowers are blooming, and here its roses fade,  
 For in every land and clime human nature is the same.  
 In virtue and nobility, in sorrow and in shame.  
 Here the songs of happiness and of sadness too are sung.  
 And here the harp of life to every tone is strung;  
 And though you, never venture beyond this little town,  
 Here you may lose your soul, or here may win your crown,

In old Warrensburg.

Warrensburg, the county seat, is a little east of the center of the county, 65 miles from Kansas City.

Warrensburg was made the county seat in 1836. It was named in honor of Martin Warren. (See Warrensburg township history.)

Warrensburg was laid out and platted by George Tibbs, then county surveyor, in 1836, and the plat was recorded May 22, 1837. The lots were 72 feet wide and 144 feet deep, with 14-foot alleys. This was what is now "Old Town."

When the Missouri Pacific railroad was built, the main business district of the town moved east near where the depot was built and now stands.

A number of additions have been officially added, mostly east of the old town until the present area of the city is several times the size of the original town.

**Early Establishments.**—In 1836 John Evans opened the first store in Old Town and for the following six years there were only two stores in the village. Evans conducted a general mercantile store, selling groceries, dry goods, hardware and whiskey. This store stood in the hollow a little east of the center of the town. W. H. Davis & Co. were the first to open a store on the hill near the center of the old town. The town soon began to prosper and in a short time was an important

business center and settlers came from a radius of several miles to do their trading here.

The town was extended eastward into the district known as New Town by the official platting of Grover's Depot Addition, October 18, 1857. It seems that according to a contract with the railroad company the depot was to be erected on Colonel Grover's land, forty acres of which were donated for that purpose, but by mistake or otherwise, it was located on Major Holden's land, one-half mile further west. Holden street, on the west side of which the depot is located, is the dividing line between Grover's and Holden's Addition. Martin Warren's old log house stood in the Grover Addition and Colonel Grover resided there for a time. The memory of the old log house will be forever perpetual in the history of Warrensburg. When they came to lay out Grover's Depot Addition it was seen that Gay street continued east past Holden street in a straight line and would go right through the old log house. So, instead of moving the house, Colonel Grover moved the street. He diverted it enough south to miss the house. Every other street running east was correspondingly diverted and the north and south streets left north and south. And today every street from Gay to the railroad and east of Holden street runs at an angle southeast and no lot in this territory has a square corner.

The general tendency of business was toward New Town and when the railroad was built and the depot established here, practically the entire business district was established in that vicinity. This was in 1845.

**Fires.**—Most of the business buildings were frame. Among the first merchants to establish themselves in New Town prior to 1865 were Ming & Cruce, Henry Neill, A. H. Gilkeson & Co., Henry Bros., and De Garmo, Schmidlap & Co. All these business houses and a large part of the town were burned December 24, 1866.

On November 29, 1873, another fire destroyed the hotel, several business places and cost the lives of three persons. Since then, with the business district chiefly brick and stone, there have been no such fires.

**Early Hotels.**—The first hotel in Warrensburg was built in 1837 by Young E. W. Berry. It was located on the north side of the public square in Old Town and was a small log house of six or seven rooms. He sold it in 1840 to John Mayes, and he in 1842 sold to Joseph McLeary,

and he in 1856 to John D. Smith. Smith improved it and called it the Mansion House. At the breaking out of the war, Smith died and the hotel was closed.

The second hotel, also log, was opened in 1841 by Zacariah T. Davis on the southeast side of the public square. Davis ran the place for about six or seven years, when he sold it to W. H. Anderson, who afterward rented it to Daniel Rentch. Anderson finally sold it to Thomas Ingle, who kept hotel here during the war, and was succeeded by Col. J. D. Eads. In 1876 he sold it to the Germania Club.

The third hotel was built by James Bolton in 1857 on the south side of the public square in Old Town. In 1861, it was taken by the soldiers and used for a hospital and guard house all during the war. It practically marked the end of the hotel business in Old Town.

The first hotel in New Town was in 1865, when the Redford House was built south of the Missouri Pacific railroad depot. This was destroyed by fire in 1868 and the Simmons Hotel was built on its site. This was finally bought by Mr. J. N. Christopher and converted into the town's first school dormitory, the Young Women's Christian Association building, and is successfully running now.

In 1870, a building at the southeast corner of Holden and Culton streets was erected for the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In 1875, it was bought by A. W. Ridings & Company and enlarged for a hotel. A little later it was bought by Mrs. J. D. Eads, and became for many years the Eads Hotel and only recently was replaced by Cohn's store.

**Early Schools.**—Maj. N. B. Holden taught what was probably the earliest school here during the winter of 1839-40. He afterward became prominent in this section. He served in the Mexican War and during the Civil War was assassinated September 12, 1862.

Joel H. Warren was one of the pioneer teachers of Warrensburg. He was a grandson of Martin Warren, from whom Warrensburg took its name. He studied medicine with Dr. William Calhoun and practiced in Cass county prior to the Civil War. He served in the Union army and after the war practiced medicine at Knob Noster for a number of years.

William Harrison Anderson taught a select or subscription school in Warrensburg in a private house in 1842. The instruction given by him included arithmetic, geography, reading, writing and spelling. His school numbered twenty-five pupils, who paid a tuition of one dollar

and fifty cents a month. Mr. Anderson later engaged in the grocery business at Warrensburg and for a number of years was prominently identified with the commercial development of the city and was the father of Dr. James I. Anderson.

George W. Johnson, a graduate of William Jewel College and a Baptist minister, taught a private school in Old Town from 1857 to 1860. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate army, serving throughout the war. Later he became prominent as an educator in the south and at one time was president of a young ladies' seminary at Jackson, Tennessee.

Eliza Thomas, Z. T. Davis and Robert A. Foster were also pioneer teachers of Warrensburg. A man named Jewel was teaching here when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Federal army and was killed during the war.

**After the Civil War.**—During the Civil War nearly everything in Warrensburg and Johnson county was at a standstill, building, schools, churches and business generally. After the war everything took a new start. The best pictures of Warrensburg right after the war are contained in the following interview with Mr. William Lowe, written by W. C. Kapp and printed in the "Warrensburg Star-Journal" of May 5, 1916, on the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Lowe's residence in Warrensburg, and in the address of Maj. E. A. Nickerson at the dedication of the Odd Fellows Hall, November 12, 1917. Mr. Lowe said: "When I came, there was only one passenger train a day. It left St. Louis at 8 o'clock in the morning, struggled along with wood fuel, managing to get to Jefferson City for dinner. The train would make Sedalia in time for supper and my recollection is that we got to Warrensburg about 8 in the evening—just 12 hours after we pulled out of St. Louis. The fare from St. Louis here was \$12.50. I think there were about 1,000 people here then and fully a third of them were negroes. I stopped the first night over in the west part of Old Town. I remember when I got up next morning I saw a regular procession of negroes going by and I asked the folks if the whole population were colored folks. They explained to me that there had been a soldiers' camp in a field west of town. The soldiers had built a lot of huts for winter quarters and when they left these the negroes took possession—that's how that section of Warrensburg came to be called 'nigger town' and it is the favorite negro haunt yet.

"I can think of only one business man who was in business then—Uncle Ike Rogers had a harness shop in Old Town when I arrived, and he is here yet. Then there's Major Nickerson, Judge Brown, Sandy Lobban, Doctor Griggs, W. E. Crissey, John Scroggs, Tom Lawlor, Bob Mears, Clint Middleton and probably others. Oh, yes, Orl Stillwell was here. Orl wasn't selling autos then, he was selling clothing for Sam Rosenthal, a brother of Henry.

"Some of the kids about town then were Ernest Johnson, Dug Eads, Merritt Simmons, Mel Moody, John A. Miller.

"How big was the town then? Well, I might say it was bounded by the railroad on the south, Gay street on the north, Holden street on the east, and Old Town on the west. There were five or six houses east of Holden street, likely, but Gay and Holden streets were about the limit. The whole third ward was a brush patch. In 1868 I built the first house in the third ward. It stood where Frank Ross now lives.

"Holden street stopped at North street. If you wanted to go north you had to go to Old Town and take the old Lexington road. If you wanted to go south, you had to cross the railroad at the depot—there were no bridges.

"There was a daily stage line to Lexington and also to Clinton and one could travel north and south from Warrensburg even better than we can today.

"What improvements did we have then? Nothing at all, except a lot of cheap frame buildings. There wasn't a brick house in New Town, and no bank until the fall of 1866. As for streets, all we had was the brush cut away so wagons could get along. Our business houses were all on West Pine street in the block between Nathan's corner and the Ross store. There were one or two little shacks on Holden street. They had made a little fill on Holden street in front of where Cohn's store is and that made a fine fish pond where the Cohn building stands. It was at least ten feet deep.

"As for morals, Warrensburg was decidedly western then, and had plenty of saloons. Almost every store had a jug in the back room to treat customers. We had two little churches, and nary a school house. The first school house here was for colored people; it was built in 1867 by the Freedmen's Aid Society. The Reece school was built in 1868. I built the Foster school in 1870.

"The town was divided between Old and New Towns, no sidewalks

and streets not graded. Old Town had the court house, the postoffice, and all the lawyers. But of course everything gradually drifted to New Town.

"As for rents, wages, etc., in 1866 rents were higher than now; a two-room house would rent for \$15 a month, four-rooms for \$30. Clothes were three times higher than now; overalls, \$3 a pair; shoes, double; flour, \$10 a 100. Lumber was \$5 per 100 and higher. All improvements were the very cheapest because everybody expected to go back east as soon as they got rich or skinned the other fellow. But a few of us are here yet and our record is open to the public.

"I am doing business at the old stand where I located in 1868. I have sold lumber to several fourth generations. To the Harrison family I have sold to the fifth generation. I have seen the town of Warrensburg grow from a typical Western hamlet to the little city of modern proportions. I have had the satisfaction of seeing all the saloons go, and a city of schools take their place."

Major Nickerson said:

"The New Town was commenced at the foot of Holden street where a little wooden passenger and freight depot stood on the Missouri Pacific railway where the passenger depot now stands, and a string of one-story wooden store-houses straggled along on West Pine street. There were no houses south of the railway except a small frame hotel that stood on the corner where the Young Women's Christian Association building now stands. An ordinary country road ran up a steep hill to South street, and then ran southeast across the grounds where the Normal School buildings now stand, to Maguire street, which was then the main road to Clinton, and from South street onward towards the south there were no streets but all was brush and woods.

"I built my residence in the woods and when I went to see the workmen, my only road was the center of Holden street along the surveyor's line, a cut of four feet with a thick brush on either side, to the place where the work was being done.

"The political and social condition of the place was in a state of civil chaos. The camp gangs that had followed in the wake of both armies lingered around and about the place, many of them having their homes in this county, rode from Texas to Iowa, robbing the people of their property and murdering strangers from other states who came to buy land and settle amongst us. When these roving

criminals were in Texas they claimed to be Confederate soldiers, and when they were in Iowa they passed as discharged soldiers from the Union army. When any of the gang was in Warrensburg they made their headquarters at a grog shop kept by an old man whom they affectionately called 'Uncle Billy,' and when they imbibed their Uncle Billy's fire water and got drunk they ranged the streets of the town and shot it up in true cowboy's style; they urged their horses into the store rooms, discharged their fire arms and terrorized the owners and their clerks. When they met a man who had a good horse, mule or saddle, they forced an exchange for their worthless trappings and over-ridden, broken-down stock, at the point of the pistol, and if they resisted they insulted and beat their victim. They dominated the town in every way, and by their criminal, brutal force made Warrensburg an unfit place for human habitation."

**Churches.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was the earliest organization of any church in Warrensburg. A small class was established in 1848. In 1856 a building was put up, and in 1862 it was burned. Regular services began again in 1870, under Rev. C. C. Woods, and have been continued since. The present building was dedicated in August, 1908.

[Note: Full accounts of each church are given in the chapters on churches. The following is a list of them with dates of organization, etc. arranged in chronological order.]

The Baptist church was organized in February, 1850, by Elders J. Farmer, D. W. Johnson, W. P. C. Caldwell and Amos Horn, in the Masonic Hall in Old Town. Membership was scattered during the Civil War; reorganized thereafter, and then progressing steadily since. The present building was erected in 1903.

The Presbyterian church was organized May 30, 1852, by Rev. A. V. C. Schenck and Elder L. Green. Met regularly during the Civil War, and in 1873 built a fine new brick church. United July 11, 1906 with those members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church that approved the union of the two churches. Built their present building in 1910.

The Christian church was organized in 1859, and reorganized January 11, 1868. Church erected in 1867 on south side of Gay street between Washington avenue and Warren street. Present building erected.

The Methodist church was organized August 3, 1865, by Rev. J. Wesley Johnson. Brick church built in 1871 and present church in 1893, both on the same site.

The Catholic church was organized in 1866 by Father Calmer, of Sedalia. First mass was held on the first Sunday after Christmas, in 1866, in the church building. Present building corner-stone laid in 1883 and completed in 1886.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized September 23, 1866. First pastor was Rev. J. B. Morrow. Meetings were held at different places, including the Presbyterian church, until their first church was built in 1875. Present building was erected.

The Episcopal church, Christ Church parish, was organized in April, 1868, by Rev. W. H. D. Hatton. First frame church was built in 1872. Present building completed in 1900.

The Evangelical Association was organized in 1869. Rev. M. Alspaugh was the first minister. It bought and rededicated the old Presbyterian church on north side of Gay street between Washington and Warren streets in 1873. Present building was erected.

The Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints was organized February 21, 1893, northwest of Warrensburg. Dedicated their present church in Warrensburg, May 7, 1916.

The Christian Science Society is represented in Johnson county and in 1916 permanently established itself in its own building in Warrensburg at Culton and Miller streets.

The Brethren church of Warrensburg was organized in 1914. The members originally all belonged to the church two miles south of Warrensburg, and built in town for their convenience, as their numbers increased.

Of the Negro churches, the Baptist church was organized 1864, the Methodist in 1866. The African Methodists and Colored Methodists also have church organizations here.

**Cemeteries.**—The old cemetery contained four acres and was laid out in 1840 by the county; bought from Martin Warren by the county, and used as a county burying ground. The first person buried there was I. Davenport, and his grave marked by slab of red sandstone about four by eighteen inches. The inscription was "Dead. I. Davenport, Nov., in 1840," roughly cut as by an axe. Some other early inscriptions were:

"Margaret, Dau. of William and Elizabeth Gilkeson, died August 5, 1845; aged 8 years, 11 months, 7 days."

"Robert F., son of W. L. and N. Poston, born Sept. 16, 1833; was drowned May 16, 1852."

The new cemetery was laid out in 1868, by G. W. Colbern, and was his own property till he gave it to the city in 1880. The first person buried there was the infant, John Miller, Jr., aged eight months, son of John Miller.

**Schools After the Civil War.**—The schools of Warrensburg were practically at a standstill during the period of the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865. After the war, the public school system received prompt attention and Warrensburg soon gained a reputation throughout the state for the high standard of its schools. The first substantial public school was built in 1845 in Old Town.

Warrensburg was organized into a separate school district April 18, 1866. The names of the first school officers to serve under the new organization were: A. W. Reese, president; Melville U. Foster, secretary; Jehu H. Smith, treasurer; Elias Stillwell, John Rogers and Nelson Dunbar.

The new school board immediately organized the school system on a substantial basis, provided ample accommodations and procured competent teachers. The principal teachers selected were Rev. Matthew Bigger and S. L. Mason for the white schools, and Rev. M. Henry Smith for the colored schools. Each was paid \$100 a month.

The first Reese school building was built in 1867 and the Foster school building was completed in 1870.

The first high school was started in 1870. The present high school building was erected in 1896 and its first class was graduated in 1897. At first the work consisted of a two-years course. In 1898 this was changed to the three-years course and in 1904 to a four-year course. In 1907 it became a first-class high school, receiving full credit by the State University. Its graduates are admitted to the State University as freshmen and to the State Normal School as juniors.

The school is well equipped and gives the choice of Latin and English courses. The complete list of courses given is as follows: English, 4 years; Latin, 4 years; mathematics, 4 years—advanced arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry; history, 4 years—ancient, mediaeval and modern, English, American (and government); physical sciences, 3 years—physics, physical geography, botany and zoology.

The following is a complete list of Warrensburg school superintendents: 1870-79, J. J. Campbell; 1879-1884, J. F. Starr; 1884-1891, B. F. Pettis; 1891-1897, F. E. Holiday; 1897-1900, Leon W. Martin; 1900-1902, J. Matt Gordon; 1902-10, W. E. Morrow; 1910 to present, Edward Beatty.

**Mills.**—The first mill in Warrensburg was built about 1856, by William Dougherty about a half mile southwest of Old Town. It was a large three-story brick building, with stone around lower story and two run of burs. This mill was kept running during the war, though several times the soldiers took all his grain. After the war he sold to his brother-in-law, John Smith, who ran two or three years and then moved the mill to Holden, where it was running successfully in 1880.

The "Eureka Mills," well known to many of us, was built in 1867 by Land, Fike and Company. It was one of the largest mills in the West, costing \$40,000. Eleven hands were kept at work, besides eight or ten coopers making barrels for them, and shipped an average of a carload of 125 barrels daily. (See history of W. L. Hyer, who was with this establishment from an early day.) The Roseland Company now owns the property.

The Warrensburg Grain Elevator & Mill was built in 1869 by S. M. and E. C. Fitch. It has had many changes, was destroyed by fire, but its successor is still doing a large and increasing business at the same place. (See history of Jesse J. Culp.)

The Magnolia Mill was completed October, 1879, and owned by W. H. Hartman and Isaac Markward. It has had very few changes of ownership, has greatly increased in size and business, and is now owned by the Magnolia Milling & Investment Company, a corporation in which Messrs. Daniel Bullard and H. F. Kirk are the active members. It is the only mill now in Warrensburg making flour, making one brand, the Crystal, which is very unusual and normally can always sell more than they can manufacture.

**Old Miscellaneous Industries.**—Among the industries of Warrensburg that have lived and gone are:

1. The Warrensburg Brewery established in 1865 by Philip Gross; made as high as 2,000 barrels of beer annually; was burned down by the temperance forces in 1873; rebuilt, and finally last operated about 1910 by Mr. Murche.

2. The Edward L. DeGarmo & Company, woolen mills, built in

1867, and that used to turn out 200 yards of goods daily, besides buying annually 30,000 pounds of wool sold as yarn.

3. The foundry of David and W. Y. Urie, founded in 1874, ran on West Pine street, and used to make up 250,000 pounds of iron a year. Mr. William Urie, the last proprietor, moved to Kansas City some time in the eighties.

The first agricultural fair was held in 1857, on the ground owned by Col. Ben W. Grover and close to the house. It was soon moved to twenty acres just south of town, run successfully till the war, reorganized after the war, and \$15,000 spent in improvements; failed financially, and the grounds bought by Drummond & Bros., who did a fine molasses business there. Subsequently fairs were held and race tracks built northwest of town, north of Electric Springs, there abandoned, then south of town between Holden and Maguire streets and there abandoned finally a few years ago.

The Enoch Clark Library was founded in 1875 by a contribution from Enoch Clark of \$200 on condition that the citizens would raise a like amount. They did so, and a good library was established. It was burned January 10, 1877, insurance used to buy new books and reopened with 552 books besides papers.

For history of present library, see "A. B. C. Club."

**Postoffice.**—Warrensburg postoffice was established in 1836. John Evans, a bachelor, was the first postmaster. The headquarters in the early days were in the various stores, and so continued for many years after the war. The chief mail from the east arrived late in the evening, and the writer remembers as a boy joining in a nightly procession of the citizens, most of them with lanterns, to the store where the postoffice was kept. While the mail was being distributed in the proper boxes, the crowd gradually increased and soon became a very gay and neighborly party. This store was always distinctly the social center of the town. A marked deterioration was noticeable, however, when they took the postoffice out of the friendly setting of the store and put it in a building by itself. Then carriers were appointed and matters became worse—we didn't have to go for the mail at all. Finally the present, big, hard, business-like government building was secured, and that was the crushing blow. The postoffice, as a social institution, became absolutely extinct.

The complete list of postmasters is as follows: 1836-38, John Evans;

1838-1840, Harvey Dyer; 1840-44, James S. Reynolds; 1844, Flemming H. Brown, Mrs. O. S. Heath, John M. Beard; 1865, Mrs. O. S. Heath; 1865-66, D. W. Reed; 1866-1872, Stephen J. Burnett; 1872-76, Josiah Smith; 1876-88, John W. Brown, assistants Henry E. Griffith, William H. Beazell; 1888-1890, H. H. Russell, assistants James M. Williams, Miss Marie Vernaz; 1890-95, Ira A. Day, assistants Rudolph Loebenstein, Fred Day, Harry Day, Miss Mollie Heed; 1895-97, James M. Williams, assistants, Frank A. Plumer, Claud A. Frost; 1897-1903, Peter C. VanMatre, assistants Jo. H. Smith, William T. VanMatre; 1903-06, Mrs. Nellie S. VanMatre; 1906-1914, Jo. H. Smith, assistants Jas. M. Shepherd, Ira A. Day, Charles W. Dixon; 1914 to present, U. A. McBride, assistants James M. Shepherd, Charles W. Dixon, George H. Collins, Charles A. Bridges, T. O. Davenport.

City delivery was established in 1899. The first carriers were: William T. VanMatre, Mark Baldwin and Alpheus Adams. The present carriers are: Aubrey F. Smithson, George F. McMahan, James A. Fickas and Carl L. Schaffer.

County-wide rural delivery was established in 1902. (Refer to chapter thereon.)

The old Johnson County History's comments on the enormous postal business in 1880, as follow: "Eight years ago, 20,000 three-cent stamps were ordered each quarter; now 30,000 is hardly enough." Today, there were sold in 1917 \$20,000 worth of stamps, or the equivalent of 660,000 three-cent stamps, besides \$9,000 worth of stamps to the other seventeen postoffices in the county. In 1917, 9,000 money orders were issued of \$36,699.94, and 4,500 paid of \$27,748.88. (The excess represents chiefly purchases of merchandise from houses outside of the county.)

Thrift and war stamps sold in 1918 to March 16 were \$20,283.15.

The total business of the postoffice has trebled since July 1, 1918.

**Incorporation.**—Warrensburg was incorporated by the Legislature, November 23, 1855. On the first Monday of April, 1856, the first town election was held. William L. Poston, Sr., Daniel Rentch and Hezekiah E. Depp were judges. The following were elected: John Foushee, mayor; William H. Anderson, William Calhoun, Alexander Marr, and James M. Bratton, councilmen. The first council meeting was at the court house, April 9, 1856. Dr. William Calhoun was elected president pro tempore. Marsh Foster was appointed clerk and Paschal Cork, constable.

The following is a complete list of city officers from 1856 to the present time:

**Mayors.**—1856, John Foushee; 1857, Daniel Rentch; 1858, M. C. Goodlet; 1859, David W. Reed; 1860, Platt B. Walker (April), George W. Campbell (June); 1861, W. L. Upton; 1865, D. W. Reed; 1866, G. Will Houts; 1867-68, G. N. Elliott; 1869, George Ryan; 1870, R. Baldwin; 1871, W. O. Ming; 1872, H. Spore; 1873, B. E. Lemmon; 1874, J. H. Smith; 1875-76, Joseph Brown; 1877, George Stepper; 1878-1881, W. L. Hedges; 1882-86, H. F. Clark; 1887, A. M. Greer, E. N. Johnson; 1888, J. D. Eads; 1889-90, George R. Hunt; 1891-94, Theodore Youngs; 1895-98, Charles E. Clark; 1899-1900, John H. Wilson; 1901-02, George W. Houts, 1903-06, W. D. Faulkner; 1907-08, J. P. Ozias; 1909-10, C. D. Middleton; 1911-12, C. A. Harrison; 1913 to present, W. J. Mayes.

**Councilmen.**—1856, W. H. Anderson, William Calhoun, Alex. Marr, James M. Bratton; 1857, W. S. Hume, W. B. Moody, W. L. Poston, Kas. P. Brooker; 1858, W. H. Anderson, W. B. Moody, W. B. Farmer, James A. Harrison; 1859, W. B. Moody, W. S. Cramnor, W. G. Collins, James P. Brooker; 1860, Ferdinand Ruth, W. M. Collins, J. D. Smith, W. T. Logan; 1861, A. Meyer, W. G. Collins, W. B. Moody, John L. Lobban; 1865, W. B. Moody, James Gillilan, D. A. Johnson, George Reiter; 1866, I. C. Bridges, N. Dunbar, Thomas Evans, Charles Snow; 1867, B. E. Morrow, C. W. Robinson, E. A. Blodgett, N. B. Klaine; 1868, H. C. Fike, S. M. Fitch, S. Schmidlapp, H. W. Harmon; 1869, J. W. Brown, G. W. Houts, H. F. Clark, H. C. Fike; 1870, H. C. Fike, F. F. Clark, W. B. Moody, John Brown; 1871, J. W. Rodgers, James Ward, W. L. DeGarmo, F. X. Wagner; 1872, Nathan Land, E. L. DeGarmo, C. W. Robinson, F. X. Wagner; 1873, W. B. Moody, Warren Shedd, W. C. Rowland, F. X. Wagner; 1874, J. W. Rogers, J. E. Shockey, M. Shryack, W. D. Buck; 1875, Levi Hyer, J. L. Roberts, M. Shryack, J. H. Kinsel; 1876, Levi Hyer, J. L. Roberts, J. A. Shryack, J. H. Kinsel; 1877, Levi Hyer, Josiah Smith; J. A. Shryack, G. F. Heath; 1878, George Reiter, Josiah Smith, W. C. Marlatt, G. F. Heath; 1879, George Reiter, D. T. Faulkner, H. C. Fike, W. C. Marlatt; 1880, George Reiter, D. T. Faulkner, H. C. Fike, W. C. Marlatt; 1881, First Ward, G. N. Richards, J. A. Shryack; Second Ward, Geo. W. Hout, H. C. Fike. 1882, First Ward, G. N. Richards, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts, William E. Crissey. 1883, First Ward, G. N. Richards, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts,

William E. Crissey. 1884, First Ward, G. N. Richards, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts, J. D. Eads. 1885, W. H. Hartman, Jehu H. Smith; Second Ward, George W. Houts, J. D. Eads. 1886, First Ward, W. H. Hartman, Jacob Hyer; Second Ward, George W. Houts, E. N. Johnson. 1887, First Ward, W. H. Hartman, Jacob Hyer; Second Ward, George W. Houts, E. N. Johnson. 1888, First Ward, W. H. Hartman, Theodore Youngs; Second Ward, George W. Houts, William H. Anderson, Jr. 1889, First Ward, Aug. Giehl, L. F. Raney; Second Ward, James L. Robinson, G. A. Lobban; Third Ward, J. A. Drummond, W. H. McMahan; Fourth Ward, D. J. Clifford, John G. Gilbert. 1890, First Ward, Aug. Giehl, Joseph E. Lightner; Second Ward, James L. Robinson, Jehu H. Smith; Third Ward, J. A. Drummond, W. H. McMahan; Fourth Ward, Daniel J. Clifford, Theodore Youngs. 1891, First Ward, Joseph E. Lightner, M. L. Days; Second Ward, Jehu H. Smith, James L. Robinson; Third Ward, H. W. McMahan, J. A. Drummond; Fourth Ward, Adolph Spiess, D. J. Clifford. 1892, First Ward, M. L. Day, Joseph E. Lightner; Second Ward, James L. Robinson, George W. Houts; Third Ward, David Aber, S. P. Williams; Fourth Ward, D. J. Clifford, George W. Fisher. 1893, First Ward, Joseph E. Lightner, H. A. Cress; Second Ward, George W. Houts, G. A. Lobban; Third Ward, S. P. Williams, W. C. Johnson; Fourth Ward, George W. Fisher, John W. Gossett. 1894, First Ward, H. A. Cress, J. A. Collins; Second Ward, G. A. Lobban, W. L. Embree; Third Ward, W. C. Johnson, Oliver Miller; Fourth Ward, John W. Gossett, George W. Fisher. 1895, First Ward, J. A. Collins, C. W. Cord; Second Ward, W. L. Embree, G. A. Lobban; Third Ward, Oliver Miller, J. C. Hubbard; Fourth Ward, George W. Fisher, W. L. Hyer. 1896, First Ward, C. W. Cord, J. A. Collins; Second Ward, G. A. Lobban, W. L. Embree; Third Ward, J. C. Hubbard, D. S. Redford; Fourth Ward, W. L. Hyer, Albert Owings. 1897, First Ward, J. A. Collins, M. F. Stillwell; Second Ward, W. L. Embree, J. M. Davenport; Third Ward, D. S. Redford, George P. Ebbs; Fourth Ward, Albert Owings, J. A. Hamrick. 1898, First Ward, M. F. Stillwell, W. O. Davis; Second Ward, J. M. Davenport, W. L. Embree; Third Ward, George P. Ebbs, R. L. Denton; Fourth Ward, J. A. Hamrick, W. S. Dunham. 1899, First Ward, W. F. Stewart, W. O. Davis; Second Ward, J. A. Collins, W. L. Embree, J. A. B. Adcock; Third Ward, George Davenport, R. L. Denton; Fourth Ward, James A. Hamrick, George W. Fisher. 1900, First Ward, M. F. Stillwell, W. F.

Stewart; Second Ward, G. A. Gilbert, J. A. Collins; Third Ward, John A. Miller, B. F. Roby; Fourth Ward, George W. Patton, J. A. Hamrick. 1901, First Ward, M. F. Stillwell, John V. Brewer; Second Ward, G. A. Gilbert, J. A. Collins; Third Ward, J. A. Miller, J. P. Ozias; Fourth Ward, George W. Patton, R. R. Cruzen. 1902, First Ward, John V. Brewer, R. A. Breeden; Second Ward, J. A. Collins, E. B. Stockton; Third Ward, J. P. Ozias, David Aber; Fourth Ward, R. R. Cruzen, Louis Fountain. 1903, First Ward, R. A. Breeden, W. B. Russell; Second Ward, E. B. Stockton, W. L. Hickman; Third Ward, David Aber, J. P. Ozias; Fourth Ward, Louis Fountain, J. C. Chambers. 1904, First Ward, W. B. Russell, Henry Love; Second Ward, W. L. Hickman, E. B. Stockton; Third Ward, J. P. Ozias, David Aber; Fourth Ward, John C. Chambers, L. Fountain. 1905, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Henry Love; Second Ward, W. L. Hickman, E. B. Stockton; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, David Aber; Fourth Ward, L. Fountain, C. Chase. 1906, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Henry Love; Second Ward, E. L. Mayes, W. L. Hickman; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, John A. Miller; Fourth Ward, C. Chase, Fred L. Foster. 1907, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Henry Love; Second Ward, F. L. Mayes, J. V. Murray; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, J. A. Miller; Fourth Ward, C. Chase, Fred L. Foster. 1908, First Ward, George G. Shryack, Dr. O. B. Hall; Second Ward, J. V. Murray, F. L. Mayes; Third Ward, T. C. Lauderdale, C. D. Middleton; Fourth Ward, C. Chase, Fred L. Foster. 1909, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, F. L. Mayes, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, J. M. Caldwell, J. B. Whitfield; Fourth Ward, Fred L. Foster, J. L. Smith. 1910, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, J. M. Caldwell, J. B. Whitfield; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1911, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, J. W. Whitfield, E. S. Katherman; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1912, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, J. B. Baird; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1913, First Ward, Dr. O. B. Hall, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, A. Lee Smiser, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, J. B. Baird; Fourth Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1914, First Ward, S. H. Coleman, O. H. Brock; Second Ward, J. S. Anderson, R. L. Campbell; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, A. D. Redford; Fourth

Ward, J. L. Smith, L. Fountain. 1915, First Ward, S. H. Coleman, J. O. W. Moles; Second Ward, J. S. Anderson, L. F. Hutchens; Third Ward, F. S. Katherman, A. D. Redford; Fourth Ward, J. L. Descombes, L. Fountain. 1916, First Ward, J. O. W. Moles, S. H. Coleman; Second Ward, J. N. Suddath, L. F. Hutchens; Third Ward, E. S. Katherman, T. L. Bradley; J. L. DesCombes, L. Fountain, 1917, First Ward, S. H. Coleman, L. A. Davis; Second Ward, J. N. Suddath, L. F. Hutchens; Third Ward, C. W. Fulkerson, T. L. Bradley; Fourth Ward, J. E. Six, L. Fountain.

**Assessors.**—1856-57, William Upton; 1858, William M. Poston; 1859, Alex. Marr; 1861, A. M. Christian; 1865, John Cheek; 1866, J. I. Clouch; 1867, W. S. Snow; 1868, W. C. Rowland; 1889, G. E. Bell; 1891-92, Rolla G. Carroll; 1893-94, Jesse Baker; 1895-98, G. F. Savage; 1899-1900, Rolla G. Carroll; 1901-02, J. M. Hill; 1903-06, J. W. McFarland; 1907-1910, E. A. Williams; 1911-14, T. J. Summers; 1915-16, O. L. Peters.

**Attorneys.**—1856, Charles O. Silliman; 1857, M. C. Goodlett; 1858, F. M. Cockrell; 1859, Robert L. Brooking; 1860, John Hollowell; 1861, O. A. Wadell and G. W. McMurrin; 1866, A. R. Conklin; 1867, H. H. Harmon; 1868, J. P. Heath; 1869-70, S. T. White; 1871, Henry Neill; 1872, A. B. Logan; 1873, A. C. Baker; 1874, A. R. Conklin; 1875-76, Henry Neill; 1877, J. M. Crutchfield; 1878, Garrett C. Land; 1879-1880, S. T. White; 1881-83, R. M. Robertson; 1884-85, J. M. Crutchfield; 1886, John J. Hyer; 1887-88, Henry Neill; 1889-1890, A. M. Greer; 1891-92, R. M. Robertson; 1893, F. B. Fulkerson; 1894, F. B. Fulkerson and M. D. Aber; 1895, N. M. Bradley; 1896, N. M. Bradley and M. D. Aber; 1897-98, M. D. Aber; 1899-1900, Harry G. Hart; 1901-02, Bowman Jarrott; 1903-04, Victor Gallaher; 1905-06, W. C. McDonald; 1907-1908, J. K. Tuttle; 1909-12, W. C. McDonald; 1913 to present, S. J. Caudle.

**Clerks.**—1856, Marsh Foster; 1857, Aikan Welch and F. S. Poston; 1858, David W. Reed and F. S. Poston; 1859, F. S. Poston; 1860-61, Alexander Marr; 1865, G. W. Houts; 1866, C. M. Leet, J. W. Brown; 1867, J. W. Brown; 1868-1870, J. R. Heath; 1871, J. M. Hustel, Joseph Zoll; 1872, Joseph Zoll; 1873, B. A. Fickas; 1874, H. M. Overmyer; 1875-76, Joseph Zoll; 1877, N. B. Klaine, Joseph Zoll; 1878-79, Joseph Zoll; 1880-81, Ira A. Day; 1882-1890, W. C. Marlatt; 1891-94, W. S. Clark; 1895, F. G. Lunbeck; 1896, C. D. Middleton; 1897, H. A. Neill.

R. E. Jones, 1898, C. W. Cord; 1899, C. W. Cord, F. G. Lunbeck; 1900, F. G. Lunbeck; 1901-1912, S. P. Tyler; 1913 to present, D. P. Woodruff.

**Collectors.**—1874, Eli Allman; 1881-82, W. C. Rowland; 1883, J. W. Kerr; 1884, T. B. Montgomery; 1885, W. H. Bunn; 1886, Marcellus Shryack; 1877, John H. Wilson; 1888, W. H. Bunn; 1892, W. L. Hickman; 1893-96, O. H. Brock; 1897-1900, James M. Shepherd; 1901-04, George A. Thurber; 1905-09, Harry Jennings; 1910-12, S. H. Coleman; 1913-16, L. C. Gore; 1917 to present, O. L. Peters.

**Engineers.**—1899-1904, George S. Brinkerhoff; 1905, J. H. Scarborough; 1906, George S. Brinkerhoff; 1907, George S. Brinkerhoff and H. W. Sanders; 1908, George S. Brinkerhoff; 1909-10, J. S. Scarborough; 1911, R. P. Fitch; 1912 to present, C. L. Johnson.

**Marshals.**—1868-1870, W. S. Snow; 1871, J. K. Miller; 1872, E. H. Shotwell; 1873, L. Collins; 1874, Eli Allman; 1875, O. A. Redford; 1876, S. J. Jackson; 1877-1880, H. F. Clark; 1881-82, P. A. Matthews; 1883-84, P. A. Magoon; 1885-86, D. R. Smith; 1887, R. F. Dalton; 1888, R. F. Dalton, Thomas H. Dillard; 1889-1894, J. E. Morrison; 1895-96, George W. Warnick; 1897, W. H. Welch; 1898, W. H. Welch, George F. Fisher, K. G. Tempel; 1899-1900, K. G. Tempel, 1901-02, Carlisle Chase; 1901-07, James Ryan; 1908, William Ogle; 1909-12, W. A. Gaubert; 1913 to present, B. G. Brown.

**Assistant Marshals.**—1892, Charles Morrison; 1893, Lewis Davis; 1894, J. A. House; 1895, W. C. Johnson; 1896, R. H. Davis; 1897, K. G. Tempel; 1898-1900, J. P. Hampton; 1901, J. A. Burnett and James Ryan; 1902, James Ryan; 1903-06, B. G. Brown; 1907, James Basham; 1908, George W. Howard; 1909-12, B. G. Brown; 1913 to present, J. W. Quarles.

**Police Judges.**—1895-96, W. C. McDonald; 1897-98, J. K. Byers; 1899-1900, Jehu H. Smith; 1901-02, M. J. Staley; 1903-06, W. H. Bunn; 1907-08, W. K. Morrow; 1909-12, John W. McFarland; 1913-14, Price B. Robinson; 1915-16, J. Raymond Rothwell; 1917-18, John W. McFarland.

**Sextons.**—1881-1895, Green B. Lamom; 1896-1900, R. H. Crook; 1901-02, T. C. Lauderdale; 1903, A. H. Spitzer; 1904-1916, C. W. Stewart; 1917, Neal Harmon.

**Street Commissioners.**—1856, Daniel Rentch; 1857, O. S. Heath; 1858-59, Robert Sharp; 1860, C. F. Heath; 1861, William Upton; 1866, S. J. Burnett; 1867, W. S. Snow, O. S. Heath; 1868, O. S. Heath; 1869,

W. Jollandsworth; 1870, J. D. Morris; 1871, Joel P. Johnston; 1872, Adam Howenstein; 1873, John Watson; 1874, L. Collins; 1875, J. P. Johnston; 1876, Hugh McCoy; 1877, Peter Koontz; 1878, R. L. Richey, John Opp; 1879-1882, J. D. Morris; 1887-88, D. R. Smith; 1889, Clifton Thompson; 1890, J. H. Alspaugh; 1891-94, John Scott; 1895, Orlando Willis; 1896, John M. Davidson; 1897, L. E. Hawk; 1898, Z. T. Collins, J. M. Davidson; 1899, J. A. Johnson; 1900, Frank Cole; 1901-06, J. E. Ridge; 1907, Stephen Tompkins, Henry Whiteman; 1907-08, Henry Whiteman; 1909-10, J. E. Ridge; 1911-12, John Burnett; 1913-14, W. A. Gaubert; 1915-16, Frank Hiebler; 1917, A. Gaubert.

**Treasurers.**—1856, John G. Davis; 1857-1861, John Foushee; 1865-1866, W. R. Wood; 1867-1870, A. W. Ridings; 1871-72, J. P. Henshaw; 1873-76, H. D. Russell; 1877, N. B. Johnson; 1878-1882, W. H. Lee; 1885-87, Marcus Youngs; 1888, John Davis; 1889-1891, O. S. Wadell; 1892-94, Jo. H. Smith; 1895-96, H. A. Neill; 1897-98, Alpheus Adams; 1898, Alpheus Adams and E. N. Johnson; 1899-1900, Fred C. Whitman; 1901-04, Earl Coffman; 1905-06, T. P. Valentine; 1907, T. E. Cheatham, G. C. Gillum; 1908, G. C. Gillum; 1909-12, C. A. Owings; 1913-16, Nick Greim; 1917 to present, Joseph E. Belt.

**Early Men and Things of Warrensburg Living Today.**—Careful inquiry seems to give the honor of priority to the following of Warrensburg's institutions and people.

**Buildings.**—The oldest building is the old court house in Old Town, now occupied as a residence by Mr. W. O. Davis, the best-known citizen of Old Town. It was completed about 1842. The next was the next house west of the Reese school, a two-story frame house, which Daniel Rentch had built. Then came the brick house just south of the court house on the west side of Main street, built by William Harrison Anderson; then the brick house on the north side of Gay street just east of Main street, now the residence of Mr. S. B. McMahan; then the brick house on the east side of Main street just north of Gay street and once occupied by W. H. Colbert, and then the brick house just opposite on the west side, formerly occupied as a dentist's office by Doctor Williams. The above order is given by Miss Catherine Rentch, daughter of Daniel Rentch, who remembers the building of all these houses except the court house and the frame house, and is confirmed by Mr. W. O. Davis, Mr. Moody and others.

In New Town, William Zoll built what is now the first frame house

on the north side of Gay street east of Holden street (now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Griffith), in 1858. Other houses built before the war were Capt. H. C. Fike's house (which was used as a smallpox hospital during the war), and also the second and third houses west from Holden street on the north side of Gay street (now occupied by Messrs. Joseph McMeekin and Leslie Hutchens, respectively), and the house at 310 West Gay street, built by old Mrs. Marr.

There is not an old church building in town. The Christian is the oldest, and the Cumberland Presbyterian next.

**Men and Women.**—Of the business men "Ike" Rogers and Dan Williams are the oldest. They were both here before the war. Mr. Williams came in 1857 and Mr. Rogers in 1858. (The fact that both are pioneer harness men seems to indicate a distinct advantage in associating with good leather). Those after the war are given in Mr. Lowe's interview preceding.

The person who has resided in town the longest seems to be David P. Woodruff, who was born in Warrensburg, August 12, 1842. He is now city clerk and active and well. Mrs. Martha Statley, now aged eighty-five years, came here with her father, Daniel Rentch, about 1845 or 1846. Mrs. Nannie Rose, widow of Lafayette Rose, is seventy-six years old and remembers coming here when she was six years old, which would make her advent 1848. Mrs. A. H. Gilkeson (mother of Mrs. W. L. Hedges, Dr. H. P. Gilkeson, and John M. Gilkeson, all living in this county) came here in 1851, and is now over eighty years of age.

In the younger set of genuine natives, come Mel. P. Moody and John M. Crutchfield. Mr. Crutchfield was born here in 1858, and Mr. Moody claims he chose Warrensburg as his birthplace in 1854, though he refuses to confirm this by his actions or looks. Those two remarkable women, Miss Kitty Rentch and Miss Lizzie Grover, both arrived in this world in Warrensburg before the war. Miss Lizzie remembers going to Doctor Williams' office to have a tooth pulled before the war, and Miss Kitty was an associate of Mr. Moody's, and John J. and William S. Cockrell (the writer's half-brothers), who were born in 1855 and 1857, respectively. These two spinsters, both of unusual character and ability, have (possibly through keeping themselves clear of incumbrances) for a long time been, and still are, two of the town's most capable and cheerful citizens.

**Population.**—The following is the population of Warrensburg from 1850 to 1910 by official United States Census:

1850—White, 194; colored, 47. 1860—White, 858; colored, 124. 1870—White, 2,447; colored, 498. 1880, 4,049; 1890, 4,706; 1900, 4,724; 1910, white, 4,278; colored, 411.

Additional, and very interesting detailed information about the town is given by the United States Census for 1910. According to it, there were 1,209 dwellings in town and 1,236 families living in them. There were 144 people ten years old and over who could not read or write. These were chiefly negroes—92 negroes, and 52 whites. Among the 144 were 66 men over 21 years old. There were 1,289 persons between six and twenty years of age, of whom 1,012 were attending school. The following are the tables in full:

#### Warrensburg, 1910—Sex, Color and Nativity.

Total population, 1910 .....	4,689
Total population, 1900 .....	4,724
Male .....	2,125
Female .....	2,564
Native white, native parentage.....	3,842
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage.....	331
Foreign-born white .....	105
Negroes .....	411

#### Dwellings and Families.

Dwellings, number .....	1,209
Families, number .....	1,236

#### Illiteracy.

Total number 10 years old and over.....	4,072
Number illiterate .....	144
Native white 10 years old and over.....	3,617
Number illiterate .....	48
Foreign-born white 10 years old and over.....	105
Number illiterate .....	4
Negroes 10 years old and over.....	350
Number illiterate .....	92
Illiterate males of voting age.....	66

**School Age and Attendance.**

Total number 6 to 20 years inclusive.....	1,289
Number attending school .....	1,012

**Persons 6 to 14 Years, Inclusive.**

Native white, number .....	623
Number attending school .....	585
Foreign-born white, number .....	---
Number attending school.....	---
Negroes, number .....	64
Number attending school .....	55

**Males of Voting Age.**

Total number .....	1,375
Native white, native parentage.....	1,074
Native white, foreign or mixed parentage.....	112
Foreign-born, white .....	59
Naturalized .....	50
Negroes .....	130
Illiterate males of voting age.....	66

**The Warrensburg Commercial Club** prior to 1910 had existed for sixteen years, under the name of the "Warrensburg and Johnson County Board of Trade." Its first president was Charles Shepard, who continued in that capacity until the re-organization. The first secretary was Frank Lunbeck. The minutes of the "Board of Trade" have been lost and definite information as to the work of the body cannot be given, but it may be claimed that it was responsible for the building of the present court house. It was composed of the leading men of Warrensburg and labored for the best interests of the city. The Board of Trade was re-organized in January, 1910, its name was changed to the Warrensburg Commercial Club and the following officers and directors were chosen: John Thraikill, president; Jesse J. Culp, vice-president; George G. Gilkeson, treasurer; W. E. Suddath, secretary, and J. H. Scarborough, P. D. Finch, Theo. S. Shock, John Thraikill, Jesse J. Culp, George G. Gilkeson and W. E. Suddath, directors. New and commodious rooms were fitted up in the second story of the Johnson building on the corner of Holden and East Pine streets. During the past year the club has stood behind all worthy enterprises of the city.

It helped in the organization of the Johnson County Poultry Show and was instrumental in securing the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Warrensburg. Its most important work has been that of encouraging street paving, four miles of which have been accomplished through its efforts. It has been behind all beneficial legislation and has taken the initiative in many improvements. The success of the "Korn Karnival" was mainly through its efforts.

The club is now fighting the increase of light rates, making the telephone companies lay the wires underground, and have made the railroads keep up the bridges, paving and crossings. They helped get the county farm agent by pledging themselves for his salary and guaranteed the support of Miss Moreland, the new food demonstrator.

The membership of the club embraces the leading business men of Warrensburg and it is a power for the upbuilding of the city. There are 100 members. The present officers are: President, Harvey Clark; secretary, Chester Ossingham; treasurer, E. N. Johnson.

## CHAPTER XIX.—POST OAK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, LOCATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS  
—MILLS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY  
POSTOFFICES—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS — POPULATION — PERSONAL  
PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZA-  
TIONS—LEETON.

Post Oak township was organized February 14, 1849, off of the south end of Warrensburg township. It was named from Post Oak creek, which received its name from the abundance of post oak timber adjoining the creek.

**Geography.**—Area, about 69 square miles, or 44,160 acres. Geographically, Post Oak township composes the upland between Post Oak creek and its tributaries on the west and Clear Fork on the east, both these streams heading in a water shed running east and west across the south end of the township. The M. K. & T. and Rock Island railroads occupy this water shed, and Leeton and Post Oak towns are situated on it.

**Soil.**—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, Post Oak township contains more different types of soils in considerable amounts than any other township, and also contains less of any one type in a solid body than any other township. The following are the chief soils and their approximate proportions in the township: Bates silt loam (dark gray-brown soil), 30 per cent.; Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), 25 per cent.; Oswego silt loam (gray soil), 12½ per cent.; Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil), 10 per cent.; Crawford silt loam ("red limestone" soil), 7½ per cent.; Boone fine sandy loam (with more sand than Boone silt loam), 5 per cent., and Osage silt loam (ordinary bottom soil), 6 per cent.

The details of these soils are:

Bates silt loam, upland, about 20¾ square miles; lies chiefly in the southeast half of the township, adjoining the Oswego and Boone silt loams.

Boone silt loam, upland, about 17¼ square miles; lies chiefly in the northwest one-third and east one-fourth of the township, in irregu-

lar strips from one-quarter to one mile wide, adjoining the bottom land along the creeks.

Oswego silt loam, upland, about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. It lies chiefly in three areas; one of three to four square miles around and extending about three miles northeast of Post Oak town, another of about one square mile lying three-quarters mile northeast of Leeton and the other of about one square mile lying about two miles north and a little west of Leeton.

Summit silt loam, upland, about 7 square miles; lies in patches all over the township.

Crawford silt loam, upland, about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, upland; lies in patches all over the township.

Boone fine sandy loam, upland, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. This lies chiefly in patches beginning about one mile northwest of Post Oak town and extending about six miles north, or about half way to Warrensburg.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil, about 4 square miles. It lies along Clear Fork and the tributaries of Post Oak.

Miscellaneous, upland and bottom, about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, or 4 per cent. of township. These are small patches of Pettis silt loam, Chariton silt loam, Robertsville silt loam, Summit silty clay loam, Crawford stony loam and Boone gravelly loam.

Of the foregoing, Summit silt loam, Crawford silt loam and Pettis silt loam are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The earliest settlement in this township was probably in 1830. James Harris and his son, John M. Harris, came here that year from Tennessee. Reverends Samuel King and R. D. King also settled here in 1830. Maj. James Warnick, one of the sturdy, substantial pioneers of the county, came here from Tennessee in 1833. (Refer to his family history for a full sketch.) Robert Thompson settled here in 1832. Abner Stewart, John Marr and Daniel Marr settled here in 1834. Samuel Evans, a Kentuckian, came in 1837. B. F. Wall came from North Carolina in 1839 and became a well-to-do farmer. Other old settlers who located in this township prior to 1840, or during that year, were, Thomas Irwin, Thomas J. Young, S. Stone, Samuel Houston, Edward Nichols, Philip Stone, John Stone, William Strong, Joseph

Stewart, B. F. Thomas, J. L. Glazebrook, John Marr, Alman Marr, Owen Cooper, James Hackler, Thomas Iams, James Boone, Col. William Johnson, Addison McSpadden and Frank Dwyer.

**Mills.**—When Post Oak township was first settled, the nearest mill was at Lexington, forty miles to the north. A trip there frequently required a week to complete, as the patrons of those pioneer mills were sometimes required to wait one to three days to get their grinding done. Booneville, about sixty-five miles distant on the Missouri river, was the nearest general trading point.

**Early Churches.**—The early day circuit riders visited the pioneers in this section about the time the settlement became permanent and services were usually held in their homes.

In the fall of 1833, the first camp meeting was held by Rev. Samuel King and R. D. King, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in the grove near the residence of Rev. Samuel King.

The first Sunday school was organized in 1849 by Rev. Samuel King, who was superintendent. Maj. James Warnick assisted in the school. It was taught in a little log school house near the site of Shiloh church.

The Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian church was the first church in the township. It was organized by Rev. R. D. King in 1836. Their first building was erected in 1875, and dedicated by the Rev. J. H. Houx. Some of the pioneer pastors of this denomination here were, Reverends W. Compton, B. F. Thomas, H. R. Smith, J. R. Whitsett, G. V. Ridley, S. Finis King and the first elders were James Harris, John Foster, Robert Thompson, Abner Stewart and R. M. King.

Providence Baptist church was organized in April, 1846, by Elder William P. C. Caldwell. Pioneer pastors of this denomination here were Reverends W. P. C. Caldwell, David W. Johnson, Amos Horn, C. F. Floyd, William Lauder, L. M. Horn, Israel Thompson, A. M. Cockrell and John S. Denton. Some of the early members were Samuel and Anna Evans, Benjamin and Melinda Childers, William B. and Sina Compton, Louis and Sarah McComb and Andrew J. Bell. The first building used by this organization was a union church building known as Shiloh, which was located eleven miles south and one and one-half miles west of Warrensburg.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized about 1853 at Cornelia, by Rev. Warren Pettis. Among the early members were

Daniel and Charity Coal, James, Elizabeth and Mebina Hackler, Lucy Taylor, Doctor Love, Cornelia Love, Mark and Charlotte Shumate.

Monnt Zion Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized and erected a house of worship after the close of the Civil War. Rev. J. H. Houx preached here for a time. Among the early members were Robert N. Warnick, David Marr, Dr. Lee D. Ewing, John P. Warnick and Julius Woodford.

The German Baptist or Dunkard church of Post Oak township was organized January 25, 1869. Their first church building was completed in 1871. The first members were John J. Harshey, Catherine Harshey, S. S. Mohler, Mary A. Mohler, D. M. Mohler, May Mohler, E. Mohler, Anna Mohler, Samuel Fulker and May Fulker. Elder John J. Harshey was the first minister.

The Christian church was organized in April, 1872, by M. D. Todd, an evangelist, and a substantial frame building was erected the same year about one-half mile east of Cornelia. Dr. J. M. Ward contributed about half of the funds necessary for this building. The following named ministers preached here in the early history of this organization: Elder Hurley, George W. Logan, Benjamin F. Stephens and F. E. Meigs. Some of the original members were A. Louney and family, Allen Jones and wife, John Burnett and wife, Dr. J. M. Ward, Woodson Reavis and wife, William Wiley, William Blakey and wife and John Daugherty and wife.

Harmony Baptist church of Post Oak was organized in 1881 by Rev. A. M. Cockrell. A suitable church building was erected the same year. There were thirty-five original members of this church. This congregation was an offsprig of old High Point church in Jefferson township.

**Early Cemeteries.**—Among the old cemeteries of the township, Shiloh cemetery, was laid out in 1840 and an infant child of James Stewart was buried there the same year. Here also rest the remains of Rev. Samuel King, one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Cornelia cemetery was an old one. The Dunkard cemetery, in section 21, township 44, range 25, was started in 1869. The first burial was that of a child of an emigrant family who were passing through here. Snelling cemetery was established about 1841. Greer cemetery was an early-day burying ground, as was also Mount Zion. Wall cemetery and Greenlee cemetery were family burial grounds and

there were a number of other private burial places throughout the township. The first burial occurred in the township in 1837.

**Early Schools.**—A man named Baker taught the first school in this township in 1835. He was followed by Alexander Marr. Other pioneer teachers of that period were Salathiel Stone, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Townsley, J. M. Ward, Ben Thomas and Miss Mary Cull.

Among the early district schools were Bryson, Cornelia, Culley, Divers, Grinstead, Holmes, Marr, Thomas, Warnick and Washington. The following are some of the early teachers after the Civil War: John Farney, Mrs. M. J. Brownlee, William Warnick, Benjamin Woodford, Lula Caldwell, B. F. Pettis, J. W. McGiven, Parma Wash, Cora Wash, Nannie Holmes, Kate Lawler, Jerome Mohler, Silas P. Cully, A. J. Sparks, Miss Jones, Cora Wall.

**Early Postoffices.**—Cornelia was the first village and postoffice in the township. James K. Farr and James Morrow built the first houses here in 1853. The town was located in section 36, about eight miles south of Warrensburg. It was named by Dr. Love in honor of his wife who bore the name Cornelia. In the Civil War it was practically burned to the ground by Bill Stewart and his gang. This village was also known by the early settlers as Shanghai and is said to have been so called from the fact that Dr. Love, who lived here, was a chicken fancier and quite extensively engaged in raising a breed of chickens known as Shanghais. Cornelia was a postoffice long before the Civil War and remained one until establishment of rural routes. There have usually been there also a grocery store, blacksmith shop, a public school and two churches.

Post Oak postoffice was established in 1855, about five miles south of Cornelia on what was known as the Warrensburg and Clinton mail route. N. M. Irwin was first postmaster. This town is on the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads, which were afterwards built through here, and now has store, blacksmith shop, school house and several residences.

Aubrey postoffice was established in the northeast part of the township in 1875 and J. N. Herring was the postmaster. Stone postoffice, named for that prominent family, also gave service for a while.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county records show, with dates of their election: 1852, John Oliphant, Thomas McSpadden, Thomas Iams, Richard M.

King; 1856, John Oliphant, Thomas Iams, Robert Thompson, Salathiel Stone; 1860, John Oliphant, Thomas Iams, Robert Thompson, P. C. Thornton; 1862, Thomas Iams; 1870, John G. Gray, George M. Roberts; 1878, R. W. Warnick, Owen Cooper; 1882, R. W. Warnick, George Hipple; 1886, John E. Williams, Walter L. Stone; 1890, Adam Tustison, Walter Stone; 1894, Thomas C. Marlatt 1898, James C. Burks, Robert Smaltz; 1900, J. R. Grinstead; 1902, J. R. Grinstead; 1904, J. W. Marshall; 1906, J. M. Lowery, F. W. Sweeney; 1908, Alonzo Hunt, John Sheller; 1910, S. B. Sturgis, C. F. Gilchrist; 1914, S. B. Sturgis, J. W. Shoemaker.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1890—Robert N. Warnick (Democrat), probate judge.

1896-1898—Robert M. Lear (Democrat), sheriff.

1896-1898—William H. Burford (Democrat), county judge.

1902-1906—William A. Stephens (Democrat), presiding county judge.

1906-1910—J. R. Grinstead (Democrat), county clerk.

1908-1912—David Mohler (Democrat), surveyor.

**Population.**—Population of Post Oak township, by United States Census, was:

—1850—			—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.	White.	Col.	Total.
874	34	908	1,534	88	1,622	2,516	114	2,630
1880		1890			1900			1910
1,858		1,775			1,980			1,889

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Post Oak township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels	28,370	Horses	882	1,034	1,307
Corn, bushels	411,200	Mules	348	437	366
Oats, bushels	10,575	Cattle	2,314	2,101	2,745

Rye, bushels -----	47	Sheep -----	1,124	220	459
Barley -----	none	Hogs -----	3,412	3,499	3,392
Tobacco, pounds -----	24,365	Asses -----	none	9	10
Wool, pounds -----	2,570				
Hay, tons -----	2,124				
Molasses, gallons -----	4,355				
Wine, gallons -----	5				
Money and notes -----	\$ 57,190		\$161,305		
Bank Stock -----			36,125		
Other personalty -----	32,292		49,395		
All personalty -----	175,690		380,800		

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Post Oak township since this system was established in 1911 were, up to January 1, 1918, twenty-four in number, and aggregated \$1,320.70 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$1,319.70 furnished by the county. In amount of this work, Post Oak township ranks second among the townships of the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Post Oak township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Harmony; Baptist, Leeton; Baptist, Providence; Brethren, Mineral Creek; Brethren, Union Mound; Christian, Leeton; Christian, Prairie View; Cumberland Presbyterian, Mt. Zion; Cumberland Presbyterian, Shiloh; Latter Day Saints, Post Oak; Methodist, Leeton; Methodist South, Cornelia; Primitive Baptist, Leeton.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Masons, Blue Lodge, Cold Springs; Modern Woodmen, Cornelia; Modern Woodmen, Leeton; Modern Woodmen, Post Oak; Royal Neighbors, Cornelia; Royal Neighbors, Leeton.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross Leeton Branch.

**Business Organizations**—Bank of Leeton, Farmers Bank, West Lawn Telephone Company.

**Homemakers Clubs**—Hickory Grove, Shiloh.

Total number of organizations in township is twenty-five.

## LEETON.

**Leeton.** (By Mrs. Mary B. Hamacher.) Leeton, one of the important trading points in the southern part of the county, located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Rock Island railroad, which parallel each other through this township, came into existence with the advent of the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. The landowners here gave \$715 for a depot and four miles of right of way and finally prevailed.

As soon as the location of the station was decided upon, J. J. Lee, H. E. Fewel and R. L. Grinstead purchased about forty-five acres of land and laid out two hundred fifty-eight lots. The plat was recorded October 21, 1895.

The town has wide streets with concrete walks, trees, and parking on either side, unusually well kept lawns, and attractive homes.

There are five churches: The Missionary Baptist, Primitive Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Brethren; two banks, newspaper, electric light plant and all lines of business.

The population in 1910 was 420. A consolidated district high school was established by a vote of four to one.

The town was incorporated May 14, 1906. The following is a complete list of town officials: 1906-08, A. C. Todd; 1909-10, H. E. Fewel; 1911, A. C. Todd; 1912-13, Henly Stacy.

**Mayors.**—1914-15, C. A. Baker; 1916-17, S. R. Ward.

**Trustees.**—1906, W. T. Baker, H. E. Fewel, L. W. Fowler, C. A. Leutz; 1907, W. T. Baker, H. E. Fewel, Henly Stacy, David Mohler; 1908, C. A. Baker, W. T. Baker, Henly Stacy, S. R. Ward; 1909, C. A. Baker; J. M. Lowry, Henly Stacy; 1910, C. A. Baker, J. M. Lowry, Henly Stacy, A. C. Todd; 1911, C. A. Baker, H. E. Fewel, Henly Stacy, G. L. Hall; 1912-13, C. A. Baker, H. E. Fewel, S. R. Ward, G. L. Hall; 1914-15, Henly Stacy, H. E. Fewel, S. R. Ward, G. L. Hall; 1916, Henly Stacy, H. E. Fewel, W. H. Walker, G. L. Hall; 1917, Henly Stacy, H. E. Fewel, W. H. Walker, P. N. Douglass.

**Clerks.**—1906, S. J. Major; 1908-11, S. B. Sturgis; 1912-13, S. J. Major; 1914-17, Jay T. Kennedy.

**Collectors.**—1906-08, C. F. Gilchrist; 1909, J. M. Ward; 1910, Frank Callison; 1912-14, S. J. Major; 1915, Jay T. Kennedy.

**Marshals.**—1906, J. C. McMillan; 1907, N. C. Jerome; 1908, J. M. Lowry; 1909, G. F. Callison; 1910, Frank Callison; 1911, G. F. Callison; 1913, J. J. Stacy; 1914-15, R. P. King.

**Treasurer.**—1912-14, S. J. Major; 1915-17, Jay T. Kennedy.

**Attorney.**—1913-15, S. B. Sturgis.

**Street Commissioners.**—1906, J. C. McMillan; 1907, David Mohler; 1908, Jacob Laughman; 1910-15, W. W. Lamar.

**Health Officer.**—1907, Dr. L. W. Fowler; 1909, G. D. Musick; 1910-12, Dr. E. Y. Pare; 1913-16, Dr. E. Y. Pare.

## CHAPTER XX.—HAZEL HILL TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—TEACHERS—EARLY POSTOFFICE—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—COUNTY OFFICERS—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS.

The territory composing Hazel Hill township, one of the northern tier of townships of the county, was originally a part of Washington township. Hazel Hill township was organized June 10, 1856, and its boundaries practically remain the same as they were at that time, except that a strip off of the eastern side was added to Simpson township upon the organization of that township in 1875.

The early school at Fayetteville was built near a hill of hazel brush. A Sons of Temperance lodge was organized in 1884, met at the school house and named the lodge Hazel Hill, from this hill. The name was then applied in succession to the school house and the village. Today the village is commonly called Hazel Hill more than it is Fayetteville.

**Geography and Soils.**—Geographically, Hazel Hill township is an upland at the headwaters of five streams and their tributaries, all entering into Blackwater creek. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey of 1914 Osage silt loam (bottom soil) lies next to the streams and next to it comes the silt of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), and next to it and constituting the main bodies of upland soil in the township come the Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil) in the north two-fifths of the township and Pettis silt loam ("mulatto" soil) in the south three-fifths.

The sandstone ridge mentioned in the chapter on Geology extends through the township north and south.

The township has been noted for its numerous good springs. A sulphur spring east of Walker school house and west of Colbern branch in section 36, township 47, range 26, was regarded as possessing important medicinal qualities by the early settlers. It is said to have been never failing and a favorite camping ground for the Indians.

The soils in detail are as follow:

Summit silt loam, upland, about 27 per cent. of township. This lies in the north two-fifths, and the southwest corner of the township.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about 23 per cent. This lies in the south three-fifths of the township.

Boone silt loam, upland, 40 per cent. This lies next to the bottom land at the head waters of the five streams, Honey creek, Little Walnut, Black Jack, Flagstaff and ———— creek.

Osage silt loam, bottom, 8 per cent. This is the ordinary bottom soil along the creek.

Miscellaneous, upland, 2 per cent. This consists of an irregular patch of Crawford silt loam ("red limestone") soil, around Mt. Moriah church and small patches over the township of Boone fine sandy loam (with more sand than the Boone silt loam).

Of the foregoing Summit silt loam and Pettis silt loam are ranked as two of the best soils of the ordinary upland type in the county. The Boone silt loam is the common soil of sandstone origin.

For further soil details see chapter on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The section now composing Hazel Hill township was one of the earliest settled parts of what is now Johnson county. This was due to the fact that it was one of the most northern sections of the county and early immigration came from the direction of the Missouri river on the north. Richard and John Huntsman settled in this locality in 1829. Samuel Cornett located here in 1831 and William McMahan came the same year. Elijah Young came in 1836. He perhaps was one of the first to introduce fruit raising in the new country. He was an enterprising citizen and lived to a ripe old age. Joseph Harrison, a native of Alabama, came here in 1832 and Joseph Hobson came from Tennessee then, also. George McMahan, from Alabama; William Adams, from North Carolina; Jesse Harrison, from Alabama; Judge William Trapp, from Tennessee, came here in 1832. In 1834, Judge Robert Graham, from Virginia, Henry Brooks from Indiana, and Jacob Parman from Tennessee established their homes here. LeRoy Barton, a Kentuckian, joined the settlement the same year. John Markham and John Shackleford, both Kentuckians, cast their lots here in 1835.

Joel Walker came here in 1830. He was known as an industrious and frugal pioneer who contributed his part toward building up the new country. It is said that he improved three farms. Judge Harvey Harrison settled near the headwaters of the Walnut in 1831. He served as

justice of the peace for twelve years. The lives of the pioneers of this section were not unlike the average frontiersmen's of those days. They cleared away and broke land and it was not long until many had built comfortable although not elaborate homes.

**Early Churches.**—Religious organizations were effected at an early day in Hazel Hill township. Liberty Baptist church was the first in the township. It was organized in May, 1836, with ten members and about that time a log church building was erected on section 24 on the Warrensburg and Lexington road near Liberty cemetery. The old church was built of hewn logs and puncheon floor with slab seats and was heated by two stoves. Amos Horn, Martin and Jonathan Gott were among the first to preach the gospel here. This old church building did service for about forty years, when the organization was changed to Fayetteville, where a frame building was erected in 1877. Some of the early pastors here were David M. Johnson, M. Pelly, R. H. Harris, A. Barton and James H. Carmichael. The early members of the organization were: J. W. White, J. Warner, William Simpson, V. Schilling, Sarah Walker, Richard Huntsman, Mary, Nancy and H. Huntsman, William M. Walker and Cynthia Walker.

The Christian church of Fayetteville was organized about 1842 and four years later a frame building was erected which was dedicated by Elder Hiram Bledsoe. The early pastors of this church were Hiram Bledsoe, James Randall, D. M. Grandfield, George W. Logan, William Jarrott, G. R. Hand, William Roe, C. A. Hedrick and Samuel M. McDaniel. This church was reorganized in 1876 by Elder William Jarrott with the following members: William Trapp, John Trapp, Jesse Trapp, M. Trapp, Thomas Collins, Elijah Young, Joe Seigfield, Hiram Kelso, William Jones, William Lemon, Samuel Guinslead and Noah Dyer.

The Mt. Moriah church, Cumberland Presbyterian, was organized here shortly after the close of the Civil War and about that time a frame church building was erected. This was located on section 21. Among the original members of this congregation we find William Stockton, William McMahan, William Brandon and their families. The first pastors here were S. H. McElvaine and J. C. Littrell.

**Early Cemeteries.**—Regular cemeteries were established very early within the present borders of Hazel Hill township. Liberty cemetery was established on section 24, on the road between Warrensburg and Fayetteville, at an early day. Harrison cemetery was established in

1844 and Thomas B. Harrison was the first to rest here. Hobson cemetery, another early burial place, is located on the northeast corner of section 15 and the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks were the first to be interred here. Mt. Moriah cemetery, located on section 28, was another pioneer cemetery and Mrs. P. V. Spring was the first to be buried here. Morgan Cockrell was the first to be interred in the Old Bethel cemetery, which was located on the western part of section 7.

**Early Schools.**—Up to 1838 schools were held in private residences generally but about that time the log school house was established in the northern part of the township which became known as the Benton school and another one in the southern part which later became known as the Pettis school. These were of the crude type of buildings usually constructed for school purposes in those days and here subscription schools were conducted until the present state educational system was established, or rather the beginning of it.

Among the later school buildings, which were constructed before the war was the old McMahan log school house, built in 1853. This was replaced by a frame structure six years later, which was burned during the Civil War and was not rebuilt until after the close of that conflict. Prior to the war, the old log school house previously mentioned, to which the name Hazel Hill was early given, stood near the present site of Fayetteville.

**Teachers.**—Among the early school teachers of the pioneer times in this part of the county, we find the names of Judge Robert Graham, James Borthick, Judge William L. Hornbuckle, Henry Tarpley, William W. Sparks, John G. Gibbons, Jesse Trapp and A. Marr.

Some of the teachers, who were among the later educators of this township, were Mr. Tomblin, Mr. Edwards, A. J. Trapp, Jesse Trapp, Samuel H. McElvaine, A. B. Logan, John Randall, C. F. Greenlee, F. F. Meigs, Mr. Babbitt, Mrs. Bedichek, Miss Maggie Lamar, Miss Sallie Young, G. H. Sack, A. C. Jones, William Rowe, Henry Gott, Miss Mattie Brinkerhoff, Miss Jennie Lamar, Miss Jennie Gott, Mattie Meigs, Joseph Conner, J. Harrison, Lizzie McCluney, Mr. Day, Miss Kate Lamar, I. M. Harrison, J. Johnson, Miss Jennie Adams, Dora Foster, Miss Josie Hart, William Talbott, Miss Jennie Gott, Miss Bertha M. Brandon, George Brinkerhoff, Miss Maggie Nelson, Mr. Wimer, J. Crawford, Ed Gilbert, Thomas McDougal, G. M. Shanton, W. H. James, Mr. Coe, Miss Annie Rhodes, Lot Coffman, Miss Nannie S. Dalton, Miss Melissa

Taylor, Miss Sarah Ashby, Miss Lina Barkley, Rev. Barnett, W. Payne, Mr. Whitmer, Mr. Motsinger, Rev. Woodard, Samuel Moore, David Bradley, Amos Horn, John M. Christy, Mr. Shields, James Crutchfield, E. H. Miller, Miss Maggie Humphrey, Miss Mollie Hendricson, Will McElvaine, Miss Ella Redford, Miss Sallie Cook, John A. Moore, A. Van-Ausdol, Dean Redford, Jason M. McElvain, Josie Smith and T. E. Williams.

**Early Postoffice.**—The first postoffice established in Hazel Hill township was at the residence of James Borthick, who was the first postmaster. This was long before the town of Fayetteville was known and the name of the postoffice was Air. Later, when the new village of Fayetteville sprang up, the post office was given the name of Fayetteville, although the village was also known as Hazel Hill. The first postmaster in the town was Ben E. Lemmon, who held the office until the Civil War broke out. He received his commission from President Franklin Pierce. Later postmasters of Fayetteville were A. B. Harrison, William Gouch, John Hand, M. Seamonds, A. J. Morgan, John Matthews and Wesley Otis.

Fayetteville, the principal village in Hazel Hill township, is located about a mile east of the center of the township. The village took its name from Lafayette Collins, who was engaged in the mercantile business here in the early days. He went to Texas about the time of the Civil War, where he died in 1877. The land upon which the village of Fayetteville stands was entered from the government September 27, 1845, by John Huntsman. Ben E. Lemmon kept the first store here. Others who were engaged in the mercantile business here at different times in the early days were Lafayette Collins, A. B. Harrison, John Huntsman, William Gouch, George T. Herndon and A. J. Redford.

**Justices of the Peace** of Hazel Hill township, as far back as the records go with the dates of their election, are: 1856, James P. Martin, Benjamin F. McCluny, William H. Narron, William L. Hornbuckle; 1860, John Newton, Atkins Powell, W. L. Hornbuckle, William H. Harris; 1862, Calvin S. Sullivan; 1870, G. W. Winston, John L. Trepp; 1878, William P. Greenlee, W. P. Glover; 1882, W. P. Greenlee, Theodore Hyatt; 1886, William P. Greenlee, William McMahan; 1888, Theodore Hyatt; 1890, C. A. Harrison, W. P. Greenlee; 1892, R. J. Matthews; 1894, J. H. Collins, H. P. McGraw; 1896, J. D. Dyer, L. C. Gore; 1900, C. A. Harrison; 1902, J. D. Dyer, George Young; 1904, J. N. Allworth;

1906, Frank N. Ames, A. J. Barkhurst; 1908, William Hobbs; 1910, Frank N. Ames; 1914, George Youngs.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1898—E. D. Frost (Democrat), recorder.

1902-08—C. A. Harris (Democrat), probate judge.

1908—R. L. Falconer (Democrat), sheriff.

1910-14—E. F. Tracy (Democrat), presiding county judge.

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agricultural and personal property statistics for Hazel Hill township as given by the Missouri state reports for 1877 and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	50,202	Horses -----	632	628	738
Corn, bushels -----	240,101	Mules -----	271	334	432
Oats, bushels -----	10,297	Cattle -----	1,470	1,161	2,026
Rye bushels -----	731	Sheep -----	561	159	574
Tobacco, pounds -----	28,160	Hogs -----	3,424	2,559	3,105
Wool, pounds -----	1,019	Asses -----	none	15	4
Hay, pounds -----	503				
Molasses, gallons -----	2,927				
			1896	1916	
Money and notes -----			\$ 8,305	\$ 44,830	
Other personalty -----			18,284	18,360	
All personalty -----			77,210	151,855	

**County Road Improvements** made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-three in number and aggregated \$1,234.50, furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,220 by the county. In the amount of this work Hazel Hill ranks sixth among the townships of the county.

**Population** of Hazel Hill township, by United States Census was:

—1860—			—1870—		
White.	Colored.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.
1,629	311	1,940	1,798	106	1,904
1880		1890	1900		1910
1,263		1,240	1,154		1,050

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Hazel Hill township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Liberty; Christian, Fayetteville; Cumberland Presbyterian, Mt. Moriah; Cumberland Presbyterian, Salem.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Modern Woodmen, Fayetteville; Modern Woodmen, Hoffman; Modern Brotherhood of America.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Fayetteville Branch.

**Miscellaneous**—Homemakers Club, Fayetteville; Homemakers Club, Salem; Farmers Community Club; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Fayetteville; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Walker; Young Ladies Busy Bee Club.

Total number of organizations in township, fourteen.

There is one village in the township, Fayetteville, and also stores at Robbins and Hoffman, former postoffices.

See chapters on Organizations and Families for much township history.

## CHAPTER XXI.—CHILHOWEE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING — GEOGRAPHY — SOILS — INDIAN MOUNDS — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — EARLY PHYSICIANS — EARLY CHURCHES — CEMETERIES — EARLY SCHOOLS — OFFICIAL RECORDS, STATISTICS — JUSTICES — COUNTY OFFICERS — POPULATION — PERSONAL PROPERTY, EARLY PRODUCTS — ROAD IMPROVEMENTS — ORGANIZATIONS — CHILHOWEE VILLAGE — CHILHOWEE TOWN — MAGNOLIA — DENTON.

Chilhowee township, one of the southern border townships of the county, was organized May 25, 1868.

This township is said to have been so named by Muron Perry, a noted surveyor from Tennessee who did considerable surveying here in an early day. Possibly the name was suggested by a range of mountains in Tennessee which bears this appellation.

**Geography.**—Area, 73 square miles, or 46,720 acres. Geographically, Chilhowee township is one of the southern border townships of the east, between the tributaries of Post Oak on the northeast and Bear creek and Big creek on the southwest. The Missouri Kansas & Texas railroad occupies the ridge of this watershed.

**Soils.**—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's soil survey of 1914, the west two-thirds of the township is chiefly Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil), divided by strips of Bates silt loam, chiefly along the streams. The east one-third is Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), irregular strips of Osage silt loam (bottom land) along the creeks and Bates silt loam (dark gray-brown, porous soil). Over the whole township are patches of a square mile and less of Crawford silt loam ("red limestone" soil), Pettis silt loam ("mulatto" soil) and Oswego silt loam ("gray" soil).

These soils, in detail, are found as follow:

Summit silt loam, upland, 50 per cent. of township: lies chiefly in west two-thirds of township.

Boone silt loam, upland, 20 per cent.: lies in east third, immediately adjoining Post Oak bottom in an area three-quarters to two miles wide.

Bates silt loam, upland, 15 per cent.: in strips and patches over the

whole township, chiefly at the headwaters of West Fork of Post Oak and Big creek tributaries.

Crawford silt loam, upland, 5 per cent.; about one square mile in southwest corner, and two somewhat smaller patches, one two miles north of Chilhowee town and one one mile east of town.

Oswego silt loam, upland, 2 per cent.; composes the town of Chilhowee and runs about one mile southeast, and forms a patch of about one square mile on M., K. & T. railroad about one mile south and three-quarters mile east of the northwest corner of the township.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom soil, 5 per cent.; chiefly along Post Oak creek.

Miscellaneous soils, 3 per cent.; patches of Pettis silt loam, Boone fine sandy loam, Boone gravelly loam, Chariton silt loam, Summit silty clay loam.

Of the foregoing, Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked in the best three common upland soils of the county, with Bates silt loam next; the Oswego silt loam is thinner and less porous; the Boone silt loam comprises the common soils of sandstone origin; the Osage silt loam is the best bottom soil.

For further details of soils, refer to the chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Indian Mounds.**—The ancient mound builders left evidence of their prehistoric industry in this section of the county. On section 28, township 44, and range 27 on a hillside are some ancient earthworks and near this place have been found numerous arrow heads and a few stone axes.

**Early Settlements.**—The first settlement that was made in what is now Chilhowee township was probably in 1829. It appears that James Hogard and William Norris came that year and other settlers located here as follow: James Arnold, in 1830; Finis and John Foster, from Kentucky, came in 1832; George D. and Howard A. Wright, from Howard county, Missouri, came in 1832. Anderson Masters, from Tennessee; Thomas Cull and sons, James and Thomas J., from Kentucky; John Pelle, from Kentucky; James Conaway, from Tennessee, and George N. and Samuel H. Douglas, from Howard county, Missouri, all settled here in 1832.

William Norris settled here near the Walnut Grove cemetery or Carpenter graveyard, on what was later known as Norris Fork, in 1829.

This was before the land was surveyed by the government. He had two daughters. There were Indians here when the Norris family came and one of the few Indian depredations committed here was directed against the Norris family. One day while Mr. Norris and his two girls were absent from their cabin and Mrs. Norris was there alone she was captured by the Indians and tied on a pony and hurried out of the neighborhood. A company of white men immediately gathered and pursued the Indians. About the time the rescuing party were approaching the Indians who held Mrs. Norris captive, she succeeded in escaping, as did the Indians also.

William Norris built the first grist mill, which is said to have been the first one in the county and pioneers came from over forty miles to have their grain ground here. They would frequently bring their guns and hunt and fish for a few days while the tedious process of grinding went on. After operating the mill for a time Mr. Norris sold it to Marshall and Adam Clark. It was a horse-power mill and they received six hundred dollars for it. In 1837 Wilson D. Carpenter became the owner of this mill.

George Ware came from Alabama in 1836, and James Douglas, of Tennessee, a Missouri pioneer who settled in this state in 1816, came from Howard county in 1834. Thompson Chamberlain, from Tennessee, came here in 1835. William Johnson, a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, settled in this locality in 1840. Samuel Brown, a native of Tennessee, was also an early settler in this vicinity. Wilson D. Carpenter, who was prominent among the pioneers here, was a Virginian and came here in 1837. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and was a pioneer schoolmaster in Kentucky.

T. N. Carpenter was quite a noted hunter and trapper in the early days, although that was not his profession, and for a number of years he had in his possession an old wolf trap which was an interesting relic of pioneer days. Jester Cocke is said to have been the greatest hunter of the pioneer days in this section.

The first marriage in the township was performed in 1831 when a Mr. Fletcher and Miss Hogard were united in marriage at the home of her father, James Hogard. Rev. Robert D. King performed the ceremony, the witnesses were William D. King and Elizabeth Gillum.

Samuel B. Brown was the first white child born in the township.

**Early Physicians.**—An early physician to settle in this section of the county was Dr. R. Z. R. Wall. He was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, March 29, 1810. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1829 and received his degree from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. His practice covered a large scope of country throughout southern Johnson county and northern Henry county in the early days. He reared a large family and spent the latter part of his life in retirement.

Dr. Joseph Cusick was the first physician and also the first school teacher in the township. Dr. Thomas Jones practiced here as early as 1840 and later went to Texas, where he died. Other physicians who practiced here in the early days were Doctors J. B. Young, J. R. Howerton, J. G. Turk, L. M. Horn, W. J. Workman, T. J. Wright, R. Mann and Doctors Duncan and Morris.

**Early Churches.**—The first religious meeting known to be held in this township was at the residence of Thomas Cull by a Methodist minister in 1836. The first church built in the township was by the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination in 1858 and known as Pisgah church. Camp meetings were held in this township as early as 1841. Great preparations were made for these annual affairs. Sheds were built that were capable of affording shelter to thousands of people who came from great distances. The Reverends J. B. and Robert R. Morrow and Calib Davis were prominent revivalists in early days who conducted these camp meetings for a number of years. For a number of years the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Cumberland Presbyterians and Methodists owned what was known as the Chillhowee Union Chapel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized here in 1844. The following are some of the early members of this denomination: John I. Culley, John Wright, Thomas Cull, Douglas Wright, George Hackley, William B. Carpenter, John Wilson and their families.

Among the early-day circuit riders who preached here were T. M. Cobb, W. L. King, T. P. Cobb, J. B. H. Wooldridge, W. M. Pitts, Thomas Wallace, J. W. Bond, B. Margeson, J. D. Wood and W. S. Woodard and Rev. Hadley. Other Methodist Episcopal ministers who have preached here were J. Jones, J. H. Gillespie, J. S. Porter, G. W. Houts, A. Anderson and B. F. January.

The Protestant Methodist organization was organized here prior to the Civil War.

Second Liberty Baptist church was organized by William Owsley in 1849 and some of the early preachers of this denomination here were William Owsley, F. M. West, Israel Tompkins, A. M. Cockrell, L. M. Horn and Henry Barton. The Pisgah Cumberland Presbyterian church was also an early-day organization in this township and was located on section 36.

**Cemeteries.**—Walnut Grove or Carpenter's cemetery, located in section 27, is probably the oldest cemetery in the township. Isaac M. Carpenter was the first to be buried here. Chillhowee cemetery is located in section 24 just south of old Chillhowee. Hosea Young donated this ground for free burial purposes in his will. The first to be buried here was Mrs. Sallie J. Young, March 5, 1868. There are some other cemeteries in the township, of which little or nothing is known of their history.

**Early Schools.**—Chillhowee township had its pioneer schools shortly after the first permanent settlement was made. Joseph Cusick, Richard Anderson, Abraham Stout, James Blackburn, Mr. Graham and Mr. White were among the pioneer teachers.

**Official Records, Statistics.**—The justices of the peace of Chillhowee township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election are:

**Justices**—1870, James A. Bridges, Francis A. Shoemaker; 1878, James A. Bridges, J. B. Morrow; 1882, J. B. Rosecrans, C. A. Crumbaugh; 1886, J. B. Rosecrans, William Spohr; 1890, J. W. Culley, G. R. Hindman; 1892, J. W. Culley, C. C. McCown; 1894, J. W. Culley; 1898, Charles Kraus, W. R. Friday; 1900, C. C. McCown; 1902, C. A. Crumbaugh, J. A. Adcock; 1906, J. C. Murphy; 1908, F. M. Ross; 1910, R. D. Hussey, George G. Valentine; 1914, R. D. Hussey.

**County Officers**—The following are all the county officers who have been elected from the township, since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882-1884, David M. Raker (Democrat), sheriff.

1894, George R. Hindman (Democrat), county judge.

1900-1902, Dr. R. L. Bills (Democrat), coroner.

1912, Daniel L. Day (Democrat), county judge.

**Population.**—Population of Chilhowee township, by United States Census, was:

	White.	Colored.	Total	1880	1890	1900	1910
Population—	1,340	22	1,362	1,715	1,641	1,846	1,964

**Personal Property, Early Products.**—Agricultural and personal property statistics, for Chilhowee township, as given by Missouri state reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916	
Wheat, bushels -----	17,917	Horses -----	963	1,139	1,298
Corn, bushels -----	370,620	Mules -----	209	296	640
Oats, bushels -----	6,890	Cattle -----	2,613	1,527	3,014
Rye -----	none	Sheep -----	1,286	278	525
Barley -----	none	Hogs -----	4,043	3,817	4,988
Tobacco, pounds -----	21,585	Asses -----	none	1	12
Wool, pounds -----	3,872				
Hay, tons -----	863				
Molasses, gallons -----	3,134 *				
Wine, gallons -----	3				
		1881	1896	1916	
Notes and money -----	\$ 51,858	\$ 46,005	\$102,905		
Bank stock -----			23,056		
Other personalty -----	65,619	32,729	51,995		
All personalty -----	202,502	149,160	241,696		

**Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-two in number and aggregated \$1,271, furnished by citizens of the township and \$1,175 by the county. In the amount of this work, Chilhowee ranks fourth among the townships of the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Chilhowee township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations:

**Churches**—(In Chilhowee town)—Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Methodist South, Protestant Methodist.

**Churches**—(In country)—Baptist ("Pleasant Valley"), Cumberland Presbyterian ("Pisgah"), Presbyterian (New Liberty).

**Churches**—(In Magnolia)—Baptist, Methodist.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Chilhowee Branch, Denton Branch, Magnolia Branch.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Masons (Blue Lodge), Eastern Star, Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors.

**Business**—Bank of Chilhowee, Farmers Bank of Chilhowee, Bank of Magnolia, Chilhowee Mutual Telephone Company.

**Miscellaneous**—Women's Christian Temperance Union, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Homemakers Club, Locust Grove.

Total number of organizations in township is twenty-five. The township contains a good town, Chilhowee, and two villages, Magnolia and Denton.

**Organizations, Families.**—Much township history is that of organizations and families, and is found in this book under those headings. Organizations and families are fully indexed by names and townships.

## CHILHOWEE.

**Chilhowee Village.** (By William Sweeney.) The village of Chilhowee was an accident. A man named James Simpson had bought a small frame house from a William Johnson and undertook to move it to a claim that he intended to "enter." It was placed upon ox wagons and was moved to the spot where the old town now is when something broke down and the house was then unloaded and Mr. Simpson put in a small stock of goods, and it was then called Simpson's store. This was about 1855 or 1856.

Mr. Simpson's brother-in-law, Samuel McFarland, joined him soon and each built residences. They were succeeded by "Uncle Jim" Morrow, about 1858.

About that time the place was surveyed by the county surveyor, A. M. Perry, and he being from Tennessee named it Chilhowee, a Cherokee name for the Tennessee, or "Smoky Mountains." After the war several different men "kept store": J. W. Wright, J. M. Fulton, Bennie Moore, J. W. Culley, J. R. Johnson and more notable perhaps, J. A. Young.

When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was built about one and one-half miles south, several of the houses were moved to the new town site and the old town became a relic only.

**Chilhowee Town.**—The present new town of Chilhowee is one of the

thriving towns of the county on the Rock Island & Pacific railroad, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. It was founded in 1895, when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was built through this section and the town plat was recorded November 4, 1895, and is described as land owned by Enoch Barnum in section 24, township 44, range 27.

Chilhowee has had a substantial growth since it started. There are now two banks, electric light plant with twenty-four hours' service, newspaper, and four churches, one being a union church of two denominations, a high school and all branches of mercantile industries are well represented. The population by the 1910 census was four hundred twenty-five.

It was incorporated February 9, 1907.

The following is a list of the town officers:

**Chairmen.**—1907, R. F. Salmon, J. E. Cahill; 1908-09, W. L. Martin; 1910, William P. Hunt; 1911, J. M. Books; 1912-14, David Arnott; 1915, William English; 1916, S. Ray Sweeney; 1917, L. N. Russell.

**Trustees.**—1907, G. A. Estes, S. B. Anderson, C. H. Gaines, J. E. Cahill; 1907, G. A. Estes, S. B. Anderson, C. H. Gaines, R. F. Salmon; 1908, W. E. Jerome, Dennis Day, R. J. Cowden, W. H. Hogemeyer; 1909, A. P. Franse, Dennis Day, J. L. Wright, D. N. Yount; 1910, Harry Gilbert, William Dunn, Ora Moore, J. C. Culley; 1911, George F. Taylor, E. C. Brown, S. Ray Sweeney, D. E. Snodgrass; 1912, J. M. Brooks, S. S. Shoemaker, S. Ray Sweeney, M. J. Ream; 1913, J. M. Moore, S. S. Shoemaker, S. R. Sweeney, C. R. Stephens; 1914, P. W. Howard, William English, S. Ray Sweeney, C. R. Stephens; 1915, P. W. Howard, A. E. Conwell, S. Ray Sweeney, C. R. Stephens; 1916, L. Davis, A. E. Conwell, C. H. Gaines, O. L. Dunham; 1917, L. Davis, W. W. Garvey, J. S. Strawsburg, A. M. Bills; 1918, O. L. Dunham, W. W. Garvey; J. S. Strawsburg, I. S. Dobson.

**Clerk and Collector.**—1907-17, M. J. Ream.

**Treasurers.**—1907-15, R. E. Sweeney; 1916-17, William English.

**Marshals.**—1907, D. E. Snodgrass, E. C. Brown; 1908, E. C. Brown; 1910-11, Jim Shelton; 1912, Bob Loveall; 1916, A. M. Bills, 1917, Fred Landis.

**Street Commissioners.**—1907, D. E. Snodgrass, E. C. Brown; 1908,

E. C. Brown; 1910, J. C. Culley; 1911-12, D. E. Snodgrass; 1916-17, A. M. Bills.

**Assessor.**—1907, William Valentine.

**Attorney.**—1907, C. A. Crumbaugh.

### MAGNOLIA AND DENTON.

**Magnolia.**—Magnolia is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, ten miles southeast of Holden. It was laid out May 9, 1896, about the time that the railroad was being constructed. W. H. Hogemeyer was the owner of the land upon which the town was platted. It has a bank, lumber yard, two churches, high school, physician and general stores.

**Denton**, a station on the Rock Island, is also located in Chilhowee township. It was platted June 27, 1905, by Henry Phillips, when the railroad was constructed through there. It is located in the western part of the township in section 7. It has church, good stores, etc., and several residences.

## CHAPTER XXII.—GROVER TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, DESCRIPTION—ESTABLISHMENT OF PRESENT BOUNDARIES — NAMING — GEOGRAPHY — SOILS — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — EARLY PHYSICIANS—POSTOFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—TEACHERS—OFFICIAL RECORDS—STATISTICS, JUSTICES—PERSONAL PROPERTY, PRODUCTS—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS — POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS.

Grover township, which occupies the northeastern corner of the county, was originally a part of Washington township, and at its organization, February 9, 1869, included the territory which is now Simpson township and the northern point of what later became Montserrat township. The present boundaries were established January 23, 1875. It was named for Col. Ben. W. Grover, a prominent and able citizen of the county of the period before the Civil War.

**Geography.**—Area, 48 square miles, or 30,720 acres. Geographically, Grover township is divided by two streams which make a "T," Blackwater running east and west at the top and Walnut creek running north from the south part of the township into Blackwater.

**Soils.**—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the township is chiefly made up as follows: The bottom lands along the creeks are joined by a one-eighth to a mile wide strip of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil) on each side and next to that is the Summit silt loam ("black limestone" soil), constituting most of the upland, while in the northeast corner of the township is a body of three or four square miles of Chariton silt loam, or second bottom soil.

These soils in detail are as follow:

Summit silt loam, upland. This lies all over the township and next to the lighter soil adjoining the bottom; about 30 per. cent. of the township.

Boone silt loam, upland, about 20 per cent. This lies next to the bottom land, also occupies an area of about four square miles in the northwest part of the township, and also another of about three square miles, beginning about one mile west of Dunksburg and running south about three miles with a width of about one mile.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom, 10 per cent. This lies on the north side of Blackwater in the northeast corner of the county and is the largest area of this second bottom soil in the county.

Bates silt loam, dark gray-brown soil, 10 per cent. This lies scattered over the south two-fifths of the township.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom, 30 per cent. This lies in strips of one-eighth to two miles wide along Blackwater and one-quarter to half a mile wide along Walnut creek.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam is ranked as one of the best upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next. The Chariton silt loam occurs in such small amounts in the county that it appears not to have been ranked by the soil survey. Apparently, however, from the descriptive matter it was ranked with or above the Summit silt loam.

For further soil details see chapters in this book on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The permanent settlement of this section of Johnson county began about 1830, although there were a few here prior to that time. John Leeper, William Cheek and William Marshall came here between 1828 and 1830. William Marshall settled here in 1830 and it is probable that John Leeper came here in 1828, although if he did so he did not make permanent settlement that year. He was a hunter and had a cabin on Walnut creek probably as early as 1828, but did not make his home here until a year or so later.

William Thornton, a native of Virginia, came here in 1830 and Thomas Marshall, also a Virginian, settled here in 1832. Charles Thornton and his son-in-law, Larkin Hocker, settled in this township in 1835. They brought slaves with them and were well to do.

Charles M. Oglesby came here from Kentucky in 1834. His native state was Virginia, where he was born, August 17, 1801. He died here September 23, 1861, and was one of the respected pioneers of Grover township. Charles M. Oglesby's mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Gilbert, came here with Mr. Oglesby's family and was one of the honored pioneer women of this section. She died in 1836. Talton W. Oglesby came here in 1834 and entered land.

William Gillum came about 1834.

Jacob Cox located in what is now Grover township in March, 1833. He was a Virginian and came here from Cooper county, to which place he had moved in 1831. He was married here January 13, 1845, to

Melinda Senior. He was a blacksmith and brought a blacksmithing outfit with him and opened a shop here which is said to have been the first blacksmith shop within a radius of fifty miles. At that time Salt Fork in Saline county was the nearest grist mill. This was forty miles distant.

James Rothwell came here in the fall of 1839. He was a Virginian and spent the remainder of his life here where he was a useful citizen and became very well to do. Another pioneer who came here among the first was a Mr. Lewis, who came from Saline county in 1829. He entered land from the government but his wife soon afterward became dissatisfied with the country of howling wolves, deer and Indians, and they sold their farm to William Cheek, taking in exchange for it a cow.

**Early Physicians.**—Dr. Grandison Thornton, son of Charles Thornton, was perhaps the first physician in this section. He also kept a small drug store at an early day. He left here during the Civil War and died near Fort Scott, Kansas, while on his way to the southern part of Missouri.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley settled here in 1846 and is numbered among the early-day physicians. His practice extended over a large scope of sparsely settled country at a time when travel was difficult, there being no roads. He frequently drove an entire day to visit a single patient and make the return trip. Speaking of his practice and the condition of the country in the early days, Doctor Dunkley is quoted as saying: "I found malarial fever very prevalent, from the simplest chill to the most violent congestive forms of fever. As the country settled up, malarial fever became milder. I used to keep two good horses, fat and in trim, for the malarial season, which generally began with August and lasted through September and October. I would ride to see my patients on one side of the creek one day and visit those on the other side the next day." Doctor Dunkley was a capable physician, a good citizen, and became very well to do.

The first wagon road laid out in the township was from Knob Noster to Kirkpatrick's mill in 1852.

**Postoffice.**—The first postoffice was established near the Pettis county line and part of the time was kept in the adjoining county. It was known as Bee Branch, named from a little creek nearby and Benjamin Prigmore was the first postmaster. The first postal route, was

secured through the influence of Dr. B. F. Dunkley, from Georgetown to Lexington. In 1858 the postoffice was changed to Dunksburg, later it was changed to Siegel. However, that name never became popular and it was known as Dunksburg.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley was the second postmaster, and other early postmasters were L. S. Taylor, John Carmach, Joseph Bobbitt and James Bobbitt.

Dunksburg is the only village in Grover township. It is located on the Pettis county line on section 1. Doctor Dunkley opened a store here in 1858 and the village was named for him.

**Early Churches.**—Like other sections of Johnson county, the cause of religion was given early attention in the pioneer days.

Mount Zion Church of Christ was the first religious society established in the township. It was organized May 31, 1840, with the following members: Charles Thornton, George Thornton, James W. Jones, Grandison Thornton, Larkin Hocker, Mary Thornton, Martha G. Thornton, Amanda W. Huff, Eliza Jane Hocker, Theodocia Thornton, Nancy L. Thornton, Lucy B. Fugua, Ann Eastham, Sarah Eastham, Nancy Vigus, Margaret Jones and Elizabeth Tebbs. Colored members of this organization were: Charles Thornton's Andrew Shepherd and James W. Jones' Joseph. The church was organized at the residence of L. Hocker and for several years services were held in private residences and in the groves. Thomas Mulkey was the first pastor and he visited the congregation monthly. The first church which this congregation erected was a log structure eighteen by twenty feet. As early as 1845, this church had a membership of one hundred. About 1850, the old log church became dilapidated and a suitable frame building was erected. This building was replaced in 1859 by a more commodious structure. Among some of the early pastors of this denomination, who filled the pulpit here were, Thomas Mulkey, Dr. Thomas McBride, Duke Young, Elder Price, Allen Wright, Thomas Hancock, James Randall, Joseph Wright, C. A. Hedrick, B. C. Stephens and Samuel McDaniel.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal church in Dunksburg was built in the fall of 1873 and was dedicated by J. K. Tuttle. Rev. T. S. Benfield organized the church with the following membership: John Current, Martha Current, S. A. Current, Annie A. Current, Albert Current, A. L. Porter, J. S. Porter, Ruth Porter, S. P. Porter, Nannie E. Porter, Lou E. Carter, Lewis Hayworth, Elizabeth Hayworth, J. P. Hughes,

Mollie Hughes, Mattie Hughes, William Hughes, Noah Briles, Mary Briles, Martha Briles, Ann Lear, Mary Lear, Robert Lear, W. W. Sitton, Jane Sitton, Philip Wheeler, Frances Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler, Riley Wheeler, James Taylor, L. T. Current, Sallie Current, Delia Current and A. M. Current. In 1874 a Sunday school was organized at Calvary church with Lewis Hayworth, superintendent. Among the early pastors who served this church were: T. S. Benfield, J. S. Porter, J. M. Kelly, S. Jones, J. C. W. Jones and S. Ing.

Union Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1870 by Rev. Stanford Ing. The church was built in 1876 and dedicated four years later by Rev. J. N. Pierce. Among the early pastors here were Stanford Ing, P. S. Benefield, J. S. Porter, S. W. Jones, C. J. W. Jones and the first members were A. Fisher, Martha Fisher, D. T. Fisher, Polly A. Fisher, Nathan Fisher, Elizabeth Fisher, John Maddox, Mahala Maddox, H. Brant and Lydia Brant.

The German Baptist or Dunkard church was located on section 32, a large brick structure.

**Early Cemeteries.**—There are numerous cemeteries in Grover township. Tebbs' cemetery is located in the western part of the township. John M. Tebbs was the first to be buried here, March 4, 1848. Hocker cemetery is located on what was the old Hocker farm. The first person buried here was Harrison Hocker, May 1, 1840, and the second was Thomas Huff. Robinson cemetery is located in the southern part of the township near Walnut creek and is located on an eminence or knoll. Joseph Robinson selected this spot for a burial ground and his remains were laid to rest here in 1839. "Old Dick," a colored slave who lived to be a hundred years old, also sleeps beneath the stars here.

Oglesby cemetery is a small burial ground and the graves herein are mostly those of the family whose name the cemetery bears. Swope cemetery is another small burying ground. Marshall cemetery is located east of Walnut creek. There are several graves here, the first one being that of Mrs. William Cheek, who was buried about 1840.

Mount Zion cemetery, which was laid out in close proximity to Mount Zion church, was used mostly for members of that denomination. The cemetery was opened coincident with the building of the church. Wampler cemetery was quite a large burying ground and is located in the western part of the township. The child of Isaac McCoy was the first to be buried here.

Payne cemetery bears the name of the original owner of the land where it is located. Miss Martha Grice was the first to be interred here in 1857. The Rothwell cemetery is a family burying ground located on section 10. The infant son of J. C. Rothwell was the first to be buried here in 1854.

**Early Schools.**—The early schools of Grover township were not unlike other pioneer settlements, the first schools were of the "subscription" type. Highland school was the first to be built. The building was a little log hut which stood on an elevation. Later, another log cabin was built in the western part of the township. Then a school house was built on Blackwater which was known as the Lowland school. Other school districts were organized and school buildings of a better type were erected from time to time, and kept pace with the general development of education.

**Teachers.**—Early teachers were poorly paid, although many of them possessed qualifications far beyond the measure of pay which they received. Among the early teachers were, Mary Wingfield, Mary A. Ferrell, Jesse Trapp, Frank Payne, A. B. Harrison, L. Delihonte, George Furs, Andrew Ramsey, Lucy Tate, Rev. M. Scruggs, Doc Moore, A. Featherman, J. Rogers, Miss L. D. Hull, Thomas Jones, N. Lowrey, William Bothwell, J. Sparrowhawk, L. Hoeker, Jr., J. P. Walker, R. W. Wade, Mary Hoeker, J. F. Robinson, Joe Wheeler, J. C. Wheeler, H. F. Triplett, Jennie Stringfield, R. S. Tyler, L. D. Wilson, Amanda Wheeler, Thomas J. Wheeler, Mrs. E. D. McCormack, James W. Selby, J. Buckmaster, D. Burch, W. H. James, David Goode, F. Martin, G. W. Couch, two terms; A. J. Sparks, S. N. Wheeler, Dolly Stringfield, Jenny Leake, W. S. Wheeler, Alice Langston, W. L. Nelson, Henry Park, Joseph Terrington, Miss Mercer, Mrs. Lesh, W. L. Dixon, C. M. McGirk, Mary Budd, I. F. Tanner, Miss Josie Shryack, T. P. Reid, J. W. Branch, William Ploger, T. J. Wheeler, S. Flory, Erastus Porter, Mrs. S. Bobbitt, J. R. Wade, R. A. S. Wade, William Park, Henry Park, Miss McFarland, R. Ward, E. Ross, W. Bobbitt, Mrs. Sislef, and Miss Julia Lutz.

**Official Records, Statistics, Justices.**—The justices of the peace of Grover township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election, are: 1870, Anthony Fisher; 1878, C. G. Oglesby, Johnson Wheeler; 1882, J. W. Rowlett, J. M. Harter; 1886, George Amick, G. W. Harter; 1890, John Dittmer, Nathan Fisher; 1894, John Dittmer,

J. M. Kinman; 1898, W. H. Petering, J. M. Kinman; 1902, W. H. Petering, J. M. Kinman; 1906, J. E. Foster, D. A. Borgstadt; 1908, Fred W. Tebbencamp; 1910, Fred W. Tebbencamp, J. E. Foster; 1914, Fred W. Tebbencamp, J. E. Foster.

No county officers were elected from this township since 1882.

**Personal Property, Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Grover township, as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	50,548	Horses --- 669	856	720
Corn, bushels -----	223,680	Mules --- 250	333	310
Oats, bushels -----	9,263	Cattle --- 1,365	1,177	1,579
Barley, bushels -----	none	Sheep --- 1,050	482	134
Rye, bushels -----	532	Hogs --- 3,433	2,643	2,060
Tobacco, pounds -----	6,064	Asses --- none	11½	5
Wool, pounds -----	2,621			
Hay, tons -----	801			
Molasses, gallons -----	2,775			
Wine, gallons -----	100			
		1896	1916	
Notes and money -----		\$27,180	\$ 37,485	
Other personalty -----		13,607	18,965	
All personalty -----		95,180	132,015	

**Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-four in number and aggregated \$1,515, furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,350 furnished by the county. In amount of this work Grover ranks first among the townships of the county.

**Population.**—Population of Grover township, by United States Census, was:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,204	29	1,233	1,188	1,026	1,060	1,004

**Organizations.**—Complete list of all organizations in the township. Details of all these are in this book in chapters on the separate organizations.

**Churches**—Christian, Mt. Zion; Cumberland Presbyterian, Bethel; German Lutheran; German Lutheran, Dunksburg.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Modern Woodmen, Dunksburg; Royal Neighbors, Dunksburg.

**Miscellaneous**—Farmers Club; Homemakers Club, Hepsidam.

Total number of organizations in township is eight.

There is one village, Dunksburg, in the township, and also a store at the German Lutheran church.

See chapters on Organizations and Families for much township history.

## CHAPTER XXIII.—ROSE HILL TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY—SOILS—EARLY SETTLEMENTS  
—FIRST MILLS—FIRST ENTERPRISES—FIRST SETTLEMENT—FIRST POST-  
OFFICE—EARLY TOWNS—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—  
EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL  
PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZA-  
TIONS.

Rose Hill township, located in the southwestern corner of Johnson county, was originally a part of Madison township when that subdivision was organized in 1835 and subsequently was part of Chillhowee township, and was organized August 17, 1869, from Chillhowee township. It was named from Rose Hill village, and the village is said to have been named from the abundance of wild roses that grew on the little hillsides of what came to be called Rose hill, and greeted the first settlers in the spring of 1832. In 1842 the town was laid out by Garrett J. Wood and named Rose Hill.

**Geography.**—Area, about 72 square miles, or 46,080 acres. Geographically, Rose Hill township is intersected by Big creek running from the northwest corner to the southeast corner and by Bear creek, a tributary of Big creek, running south on the east side.

**Soils.**—According to the Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the bulk of the township is composed of a good body of "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam), draining to these creeks, with some patches of a square mile or more of "mulatto" soil (Pettis silt loam) and "red limestone" soil (Crawford silt loam) in the southwest half of the township.

In detail, these soils are:

Summit silt loam, upland, comprises about  $32\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 45 per cent. of the township, and is found in a large body between the two creeks and elsewhere in patches all over the township.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark, gray-brown soil, about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  square miles or 10 per cent. of the township. This lies chiefly in irregular strips one-eighth to one-quarter mile wide immediately adjoining the Boone silt loam along Bear creek and Big creek, north of Latour.

Crawford silt loam, upland, about five square miles or 7 per cent.

This lies in irregular patches over the south three-fourths of the township. The largest areas are of about one square mile; one lies encircling old Rose Hill on the southwest and about one-quarter mile from it (one mile east of Latour); the other lies about one mile east and one mile north of the southwest corner of the county.

Boone silt loam, upland, sandy soil, about five square miles or 7 per cent. It lies in one-eighth to half a mile wide strips along most of Bear creek bottom and the bottom of the east branch of Big creek.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about two square miles or 3 per cent. This lies in a patch about one mile wide and nearly three miles long, beginning about three-quarters of a mile east and one-eighth mile north of the southwest corner of the township, and extending east about two miles and thence northeast one mile.

Osage silt loam, the common bottom soil, about nine and a quarter square miles or 13 per cent. This lies chiefly immediately along the two creeks.

Osage silty clay loam, bottom soil, about five square miles; has less silt and sand and more clay than the Osage silt loam; lies lower, farther from the creek, and is not so well drained; 7 per cent. This lies chiefly in an irregular body about one mile wide and five miles long along the south side of the Frisco railroad beginning about one and a half miles northwest of Quick City and extending southeast. Another patch about half a mile wide extends from about a quarter of a mile east of Latour, south for about two miles.

Osage clay, bottom soil, about three square miles or 4 per cent.; has less silt and sand and still more clay than the Osage silty clay loam, lies lower and next to the upland. The chief body of this extends from the upland or second bottom to Big creek stream, is about one and a half miles long and lies immediately northwest and upstream from the main body of the Osage silty clay loam, just before described northwest of Quick City.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom, about three square miles or 4 per cent. The chief body of this lies in an irregular strip, about one-quarter to half a mile wide just southwest of the Osage clay just described, and is about two miles long. Quick City is also on an irregular shaped patch of this soil, and there are other small patches on Bear creek and Big creek.

Of the foregoing soils, the Summit silt loam, Crawford silt loam  
(9)

and Pettis silt loam, are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—The first settlements made in what is now Rose Hill township were in 1832. There were two distinct settlements made in this vicinity at about the same time, one of which was known as the Rose Hill settlement and the other the Bear Creek settlement.

The following is said to be a complete list of all the settlers before 1850. Some names are doubtless misspelled:

Among the early settlers here were Nicholas Turner, Col. Henry McCarty and sons, Hiram Helm, Jonas Turner, Daniel Quick, Mr. Brumfield, Chesley Quinlan, John, George and James Bradshaw, Watson Lynch, Obadiah, James and O. W. Strange, Frank and Richard Jackson, Aikin, William, Nicholas and John Doak, J. G. Cocke, George Burnett, Isaac A. Hanna, William Bigham, Samuel Reid, Arch. Beará, Richard Anderson, John S. Anderson, James Dolan, John Scaggs, Daniel Scaggs, and Joseph Scaggs, their father; Albert Hall, William Hill, Moses, William and Morris Hodges, John Hunt, Samuel Hunt, George Hammer, Ike Dunaway, James Ross, John Oldham, James Oldham, Henry Gray, Smith and William Phroffit, William Horner, Thomas Anderson, R. Scott, Judge Umstadt, Garrett J. Wood, Letch Brooks, Sidney and Leonard Scott, Daniel Fisher, Benjamin Derrit, Ike Hines, Squire Thompson, Berry Summers, Hansel Green, William Crattic, Jesse Dixon, Martin Foster, Perry Foster, James Cox, Squire John Baker, Peter and Wilson A. Campbell, Coleman F. Shamlin, John and Watson Ham, William Payne, Squire Ashby, George Gilliland, Sloan, Jones and Kavanaugh Gilliland, Berry Strange, Maj. William Wood, Alfred White, Benjamin McVey, Elder Abraham Stout, William T. Hulse, John and Martin Orr, Julius, David, James, Garrett and Wilson Davenport, Z. Moore, Daniel Ramey, John Priestly, Marion, Hannah and John Bailey, Harry and Nat Baker, and Elijah Gates. In 1854, C. L. Farnsworth came from Tennessee, where he was born May 1, 1829. Henry Pemberton, a Virginian, came here in 1843. He had several sons, viz: Jerome B., L. W., William A., Thomas H. and John H. James Harris, from Tennessee, was also an early settler.

**First Mills.**—The first mill within the present borders of what

is now Rose Hill township, was owned by Enoch Fedit and located on Scaly Bark creek. This was a horse mill. Welcome Scott built the first water-power mill. This was located in the western part of the township. John Baker purchased this mill from its owner in 1849. The mill stood near the old bridge which crossed Big creek about a mile west of old Rose Hill. The mill and the bridge were both burned by the militia in the Civil War.

**First Enterprises.**—Arch H. Gilkerson operated a carding machine here at an early day and John Tygert kept a distillery and furnished the old settlers with their whiskey without the intervention of the middleman. James Bones was the first blacksmith in the vicinity.

**First Settlement.**—The old town or Rose Hill, which was one of the first settlements in this section, was laid out by Garrett J. Wood, who was also one of the first business men in the place. The little town grew and prospered until the Civil War. Farmers came from a radius of many miles here to mill and also to do their shopping. After the war the Pacific railroad was built through Holden, and the rapid development of that new railroad town drew the trade from the southwestern part of the county and from Rose Hill. In 1881 there were only J. D. Plum, merchant; Henry Fort, blacksmith, and J. A. Haller, physician. It is now the site of an excellent school and church, but no business buildings are there at all.

**First Postoffice.**—The first postoffice within the present borders of Rose Hill township was established about 1840 under the official title of Big Creek. In 1860, the name was changed to Rose Hill and the first office was kept on Scaly Bark creek and Garrett J. Wood was the first postmaster. Other early-day postmasters were Henry F. Baker, N. Baker, E. R. Ashby, Dr. Charles Thornton, George Hodges, Lon Hunt, W. M. Shepherd, James O. George and Mrs. Etta Plum.

**Early Towns.**—Rose Hill bears the distinction of having three railroads, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas was built across the northwestern corner of the township in 1872. The Rock Island, which was constructed under the name of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railroad, was built in 1905. It enters the township on the eastern side and runs in a northwesterly direction and out of the township about a mile east of the northwestern corner. The St.

Louis & San Francisco railroad enters the township near the southeastern corner and runs in a northwesterly direction into Cass county about three miles south of the northwestern corner of the township. It was built in 1885.

When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road was built a little town was started on this line in section 35, in the northwestern part of the county. The town was named Benton City and the postoffice was named McClurg in honor of ex-Governor McClurg. It had several stores, but in a few years was abandoned.

When the Rock Island railroad was constructed, the town of Medford was established on this line on section 34, township 45, and range 28. This town was platted by M. R. Snyder and the original plat recorded January 31, 1905.

Latour, a prosperous village on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, was laid out when that road was built in 1885. This town is located on section 3, township 44, range 29. The original site was owned by Howard and Emily Stitt and the town plat was recorded July 21, 1885. Latour is a prosperous village with one bank, good school, church and several stores.

Quick City, another station on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, located about a mile from the Henry county line, south of the center of the township, was platted by Morris Quick, from whom it takes its name and the plat was recorded February 3, 1886. It has a postoffice, store, school house, two churches and several residences.

**Early Churches.**—The early settlers of this section of the county took a keen interest in the cause of religion and soon several denominations were firmly established. Services at first were held in the residences of the pioneers. The Methodists were probably the first to have services in this township, which were attended by the early-day circuit riders. The Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists and Christians were also established in this section at an early date. Camp meetings were held at an early day on Bear creek near where the church was later built. This building was owned jointly by the Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodist Episcopal and Christian churches. It was a log structure and existed until the time of the Civil War. Early-day services were held at the home of Isaac Hanna. Scaly Bark school house was used for church services until 1840.

Among the early ministers here were Revs. Daniel Capell, William Horn, Mr. Parker, A. H. Stout, A. A. Moore, David Hogan, A. Van Ausdol, B. F. Thomas, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, Rev. Hulse, John Marr, Thomas Johnson, Robert King, Frank Moore, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Leaper and Mr. Burgess.

The Bear Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1837, at the residence of Obadiah Strange, with the following list of members: Sarah Strange, W. Strange, E. C. Strange, Mary Strange, Polly Strange, Mrs. D. F. Profitt, Sarah Profitt, Mr. and Mrs. Homer. Services were later held at Union Bear Creek church. Judge A. G. Beard, James Strange, Mahala Strange, A. A. Doak, Mary Doak, George Barnett, Mary F. Barnett, George Strange and Winnie Strange were also prominent among the early members.

Bear Creek Cumberland Presbyterian church worshipped at the Union church and was organized at an early day. J. G. Atkins, J. G. Cocke and S. V. Turner and family were early members of this denomination. Rev. David Hogan, one of the pioneer ministers of this denomination, is said to have preached one year for two dollars and fifty cents and to have ridden ten miles to his appointments.

Bear Creek Christian church was a reorganization of old Lost Creek congregation, which was effected in 1860. Among the prominent and active members of this denomination were Samuel Reid, Abraham Stout, B. F. Smith, Richard Anderson, John Graves and Judge Umstadt.

The Bear Creek Baptists had an organization in this township prior to the war but they later became identified with the organization of that denomination in Chilhowee township. Among the members of the old Bear Creek Baptist organization were Rev. William Owsley, Sally Owsley and Anthony Owsley.

The Rose Hill Cumberland Presbyterian church had an organization and a church building here, prior to the Civil War, and among its first members were Leonard Renick, John Newton, Lloyd Gilliland, Dennis Dunham, Mrs. Melissa Gilliland and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. They also organized a Sunday school which flourished for a time.

The Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians built a church in 1881 known as Union chapel. The Cumberland Presbyterians were organized here in October, 1880, and among the charter members appear the following names: B. F. Lewis and wife, Mollie Lewis, New-

ton H. Horn and his wife and two daughters, D. L. W. Baston, Martha and Betty Baston, Joel Thomas and wife, John W. McElvaine, Mrs. Fannie Hultz, Mrs. Ella Redford and Mrs. Cecil and daughter.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Union Chapel was organized in 1881 and among the early membership we find the names of Bigelow Buzzard, L. Gibson and wife, Elbridge Myers and Milton Eaves. This congregation was served for a time by Rev. J. Paye, an early-day circuit rider. A small class of Methodists met at Mt. Xenia school in the Terapin Neck district for a time.

Other later ministers who labored in this township after the Civil War were J. H. Houx, M. H. Burnett, A. F. Smith and W. S. Woodard.

**Early Cemeteries.**—Among the many small cemeteries of Rose Hill township the Strange cemetery is perhaps the oldest, having been established in 1838. Quick cemetery is also an old burial place. Daniel Quick, Jr., was the first buried here. Priestly graveyard is also a family burial place, Mrs. Priestly being the first to be interred here. Baston cemetery is among the old graveyards of the township and takes its name from D. W. L. Baston, who was a prominent pioneer of the early days. Rose Hill cemetery was established about the time that the town of Rose Hill came into existence. The Wall family cemetery is located on section 13, and here rest the remains of a number of that name. The first to be interred in this burying ground was Mildred B. Wall. There are a number of other small burial places and graves scattered throughout the township, many of which are unknown. It is said that a Mr. Scaggs was the first person to be buried in the township.

**Early Schools.**—At an early day a log school house was built on Bear creek near Bethel church. This was built after the fashion of the ordinary frontier log cabin and a subscription school was taught here for several years. Other log school houses were built in the township as the settlers came, and were succeeded by frame buildings.

Among the old-time teachers, in the early days, were Richard Anderson, W. W. Sparks, Abraham Stout, Charles Wingfield, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. Massey, A. Van Ausdol, M. Palmer, Alfred Hocker, A. B. Sanders, Benjamin Howell, George Harrison, William Kirkpatrick, Dr. Thomas Jones, Louis McCoy and Benjamin Turner. At Rose Hill school were Calvin Reifsnider, William Coates, John Garl, Vincent Jones, Amos

Metzler, William R. Gist, Wilson Naylor, James Stufflebean, Henry Wood, H. A. Stitt, S. Cook, Misses Alice Hunt, Kittie Renick, Emma Wallis, Della Wallis, and Sallie Young, Mrs. Anna Stockell, Misses Belle Davis, and Hattie Sheller, A. M. Gloyd, Rev. D. H. Craiger. At Quick school were W. C. Rowland, John Cass, P. Stubblevain, Nannie Metzler, Nannie Graham, Flora Hall, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. McCrabb, Harriet Quick, Cyrus Anderson, William Peake, Lucy Umstadt and Fannie Narron.

In addition to the schools named, other early school districts were Doak, Scaly Bark, Boston, Fink and Mt. Xenia. Among their teachers were Miss Nora Pemberton, Professor Reynolds, A. J. Sparks, and George E. Roff.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county records show, with dates of their election: 1870, William R. Littrell; 1878, J. O. George, J. E. Doak; 1880, George W. Stith; 1882, J. A. Doak, Robert F. West; 1886, J. A. Doak, Robert F. West; 1890, J. A. Doak, F. H. Anderson; 1892, T. E. Coleman; 1894, T. E. Coleman, Homer Anderson, Charles Atkins; 1898, T. E. Coleman, Charles Atkins; 1902, T. E. Coleman, Charles Atkins; 1910, John Sheller, Charles Atkins; 1912, T. G. Newhill; 1914, D. C. Surber.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1880-82—Harvey Y. Hughes (Democrat), treasurer.

1884-86—George R. Hunt (Democrat), treasurer.

1890-94—Jerome B. Pemberton (Democrat), recorder.

1902—I. G. Farnsworth (Democrat), county judge.

1911-15—R. H. Boston (Democrat), superintendent of schools.

1914-16—C. C. Atkins (Democrat), county judge.

1916—R. O. Atkins (Democrat), county judge (appointed).

**Population.**—Population of Rose Hill township, by United States Census, was:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,400	39	1,439	1,653	1,380	1,385	1,461

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property

statistics for Rose Hill township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	49,789	Horses -----	1,858	1,056	1,176
Corn, bushels -----	271,450	Mules -----	355	301	474
Oats, bushels -----	9,838	Cattle -----	2,233	1,536	2,757
Rye, bushels -----	292	Sheep -----	1,596	353	390
Tobacco, pounds -----	3,051	Hogs -----	3,709	2,252	3,320
Wool, pounds -----	2,403	Asses -----	none	2	18
Hay, tons -----	1,352				
Molasses, gallons -----	1,966				
Wine, gallons -----	44				
		Notes and money -----	\$ 34,580	\$ 83,815	
		Bank stock -----		9,280	
		Other personalty -----	23,920	32,600	
		All personalty -----	121,445	253,450	

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Rose Hill township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, seventeen in number, aggregating \$1,060 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$986 furnished by the county. In the amount of this work Rose Hill ranks tenth among the townships of the county.

The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Rose Hill township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Bear Creek; Baptist, Quick City; Baptist, Rose Hill; Christian, Quick City; Methodist, South, Medford; Presbyterian, Latour; Presbyterian, New Liberty.

**1917 War Organizations.**—Red Cross, Latour Branch; Red Cross, Medford Branch; Red Cross, Quick City Branch.

**Business.**—Bank of Latour.

Total number of organizations in township is eleven.

## CHAPTER XXIV.—COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION, ORGANIZATION—GEOGRAPHY AND SOILS—FIRST SETTLERS—FIRST MILL—EARLY PHYSICIANS—FIRST COURT—FIRST POSTOFFICE—FIRST STORE—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATIONS.

From a historic standpoint Columbus township is second to none in Johnson county. Here the first permanent settlement in Johnson county was made in 1828. Columbus township was originally a part of Jackson township but was established according to its present boundaries May 12, 1870. It was named for Christopher Columbus.

**Geography and Soils.**—Area, 42 square miles, or 26,880 acres. Geographically, Columbus township is made up of the head waters of (1) Honey creek, (2) the north fork of Blackwater, and (3) the Pittsville fork of Blackwater, and of the upland lying between. All these streams run from the northwest to the southeast. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey of 1914, the chief soils of the township are: The ordinary bottom soil (Osage silt loam) running along the creeks; next to the bottom soil, the Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil), an irregular one-quarter to one and a half mile wide strip adjoining the bottom; and next, Pettis silt loam ("mulatto" soil) composing the upland between the creeks.

These soils in detail are as follow:

The Boone silt loam, upland; about 15 square miles or one-third of the township. This lies next to the bottom soil. It widens very perceptibly at the head waters of Honey creek and North Fork of Blackwater.

Pettis silt loam, upland, composes about 12 square miles or 30 per cent. of the township; this lies in a broad strip from two to three miles wide running from northeast to southwest throughout the whole township, except where it is cut by Honey creek and Blackwater creek.

Summit silt loam, upland, "black limestone" soil; about 12 per cent. or 5 square miles. This lies scattered all over the township, chiefly in the southeast and the southwest.

Crawford silt loam, "red limestone" soil; about 4 square miles or 10 per cent. This lies in scattered patches all over the township.

Osage silt loam, bottom; about 6 square miles or 15 per cent.; the ordinary bottom soil. This lies along the creek and its largest area is found on both sides of the North Fork of Blackwater.

Of the foregoing, the Pettis silt loam, Crawford silt loam and Summit silt loam are ranked the best three common upland soils in the county, and the Osage silt loam the best bottom soil. The Boone silt loam is a lighter "sandy" soil, and is of sandstone origin.

For further soil details, see chapters in this book on Agriculture and Soils.

**First Settlers.**—Pleasant Rice or Nicholas Houx was the first permanent white settler in Johnson county. They both settled in what is now Columbus township in 1827. See chapter on Early Settlements. Pleasant Rice first visited this locality on a hunting expedition in 1818 and in the fall of 1819, returned on a hunting expedition in company with Dangerfield Rice, Capt. Hugh Brown, Hugh Brown, Jr., Cicero Brown and John Wallace. They got on this expedition, besides various game and fur, two hundred and sixty gallons of wild honey. Mr. Rice stated that he found twelve bee trees in one day, from which he took an average of sixteen gallons of honey each. Henceforth the little creek along which he hunted bees on that occasion was given the name of Honey creek. At that time hundreds of Indians had their wigwams along the creeks near suitable hunting grounds. Mr. Rice estimated that he saw as many as two thousand Indians within a radius of four miles of his log cabin. He settled with his family on Honey creek in section 10, township 47 on a place which is now owned by Mrs. Kelly, grandmother of Charles L. Gillilan, ex-county assessor. Part of the old building which he first erected is still standing. It is fourteen feet square and was covered with clapboards and weight poles. The logs were chinked with mud and the door swung on wooden hinges and was fastened by a wooden latch, the string of which was always said to hang on the outside. The chimney was built of mud and sticks. This old hut was built by Pleasant Rice with the assistance of a negro, and the logs used in its construction were of white oak. Since then the old clapboards have been dispensed with. It has a new roof, and the log walls have been covered by siding, and it is now used as a kitchen.

Pleasant Rice was born near Nashville, Tennessee, March 7, 1803.



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN JOHNSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BY PLEASANT RICE IN 1827 OR 1828, IN WHAT IS NOW COLUMBI'S TOWNSHIP, NEAR HONEY CREEK, ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF THE VILLAGE OF COLUMBI'S. THE ORIGINAL BUILDING IS ON THE LEFT. IT WAS BUILT OF LOGS AND LATER WEATHERBOARDED AND IS STILL STANDING, NOW OCCUPIED BY MISS DELLA KELLY.



He was of Dutch and English descent. His wife, to whom he was married August 26, 1826, bore the maiden name of Virlinda G. Ray. She was a daughter of Senator Ray and came from a prominent Kentucky family. She was born in Warren county, Kentucky, May 13, 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, four sons and six daughters and many of their descendants are now living in Johnson county.

Nicholas Houx was born in Maryland of French and German ancestors. His parents moved from Maryland to Kentucky and he and five other sons moved later to Missouri. He married Miss Rachel Maxwell, just before leaving Kentucky. He and his bride came on horseback to Missouri, bringing all their possessions with them. They lived first at Booneville for a few years, then a few years at Lexington, and then moved to what is now Columbus township, in Johnson county. Pleasant Rice helped him build his first house. He was a stanch Cumberland Presbyterian, a noted hunter and a successful farmer. He died about 1834, at the age of thirty-three, and left two sons and three daughters. (See section on Family History for full details of Nicholas Houx and his family.)

The following is a list of early settlers in what is now Columbus township: Pleasant Rice, Nicholas Houx, Robert King, Dr. Robert W. Rankin, John Whitsett, Thomas Evans, John Evans, David Norris, Samuel Ramsey, John Kelley, Uriel Jackson (who had the first horse-mill in the county), Moses Pinkston, Jesse Marr, Thomas Windsor, Richard D. Bradley, Sr., John Furguson, Elmore Douglas, Morgan Cockrell, Jonathan Fine, B. H. Fine, Prince L. Hudgins, William Logan, Isaac Garrison, James Morrow, Uriel Murray, David Morrow, William Davidson, Joseph Cockrell (the father of F. M. Cockrell, United States Senator), Josiah Beatty, William Kincaid, J. Washam, James C. Francis, Col. Ambrose, Toombs, Benjamin Runnels (who was a soldier under Gen. W. H. Harrison in his Indian campaign), Benjamin Matthews, C. D. Cobb, Love S. Cornwell, James Perdee, Robert Craig, N. W. Lowrey, James C. Strange, a gentleman by the name of Edwards (who was a tailor in the town of Blackwater, and who is the father of Senator Edwards, of Lafayette county), Peter Drace, Levi Simpson, William C. Baker, T. Simmerman, Jesse Kelley, Robert D. Morrow, William Horn, I. Reese (who was sheriff at one time), Thomas Claunch, J. H. Miller, J. W. Henderson, Dr. E. D. Schreiner, R. R. Dalton, Abel Gilliland,

Rev. William Horn, Reason Offnit, William E. Cocke, R. Sanders, J. P. Murray, R. Rudolph, P. H. Drace, John Kitchen, J. Kinder, William Ramsey, W. T. Herndon, M. Davis, J. Harner, B. W. Boisseau, J. Fickel, C. Gault, Z. T. Davis and James M. Fulkerson, the first physician in Johnson county.

The first child born in what is now Columbus township, which was also the first birth in the county, was Margaret Ann Rice, daughter of Pleasant Rice. She was born April 7, 1829, was reared to maturity, married, and died October 6, 1870.

The first death was Mrs. Chitwood and the location of her lone grave has long since been forgotten.

**First Mill.**—The first mill was erected in 1830 by Uriel Jackson. It was a two-horse mill and the process of grinding was slow and tedious. Later the owner went to the Osage river, where mill stones could be cut from the rock and brought home a pair of burs, after which the process of grinding was speeded up in that locality. The second mill to be built was Wade's mill on the Blackwater. This was operated by water power and was quite a pretentious mill for its day and age.

**Early Physicians.**—Dr. James Monroe Fulkerson was the first physician of the county. He was born in Lee county, Virginia. His father settled in Lafayette county in 1849, when James M. was only eighteen years old. Doctor Fulkerson received his medical education at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1834 he came to Columbus and made his home at the residence of Nicholas Houx, and a short time afterwards married Elizabeth C. Houx, daughter of Nicholas Houx. Doctor Fulkerson became a very wealthy man and was prominent in the affairs of the county. When the Civil War broke out he owned a large number of slaves and about three thousand acres of land. He served one term in the state Legislature from Johnson county. He served as surgeon in the Osage Indian War and was also in the service during the Mormon War of 1834.

Doctor Brooks also practiced medicine here at an early day.

**First Court.**—The first court met at the residence of Nicholas Houx.

**First Postoffice.**—The first postoffice was at the town of Columbus in 1832, and the first postmaster was William Kincaid, who served for some time. He was followed by Josiah Beatty, Jerry Washam and Charles D. Cobb. At one time the office was kept at Blackwater.

**First Store.**—The first store was erected in 1836 by William Beatty.



DR. JAMES MONROE FLECKERSON.



MISS DR. JAMES MONROE FLECKERSON.



Nicholas Houx operated a tannery and P. L. Hudgins kept a whiskey shop. Later Hudgins left Columbus and started the town of Blackwater, which was laid out in March, 1836, about one mile south of Columbus, near the creek. Hudgins was afterwards converted, gave up the whiskey business, and became a preacher and was regarded as a man of some talent.

**Early Churches.**—About the time of the first settlement here Rev. J. B. Morrow began preaching. For a time there was preaching in the residence of Nicholas Houx. Regular monthly meetings began in 1829. The first church, a log structure, was built shortly afterward and camp meetings were held in the grove as early as 1831. On this occasion Rev. Finis Ewing, great-grandfather of the writer, and Rev. Samuel King, founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, were present. The Reverends Robert King, J. B. and R. D. Morrow were also there. The first Sunday school was organized in 1834. John Harris and James Morrow were active in Sunday school work and instrumental in the first organization. A preacher's institute was organized here and taught by Rev. J. B. Morrow. This school was started in 1834 and abandoned two years later.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized here in 1830 by Rev. R. D. Morrow, but they had no building until 1837, when a log house was erected. In 1847 they built a brick church. Among the early pastors of this church were Reverends Robert D. Morrow, James H. Houx, John A. Prather, S. Finis King, A. VanAusdol and A. A. Moore. Some of the first members of this congregation were Nicholas Houx, Rachel Houx, James B. Harris, A. Harris, Isabelle Foster.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is prominent among church organizations of Columbus township. The Methodist church was organized here in 1843, and the following ministers seem to have served this congregation prior to the Civil War: Thomas T. Ashley, 1843; Daniel S. Capell, 1844-5; E. E. Degge, and Silas Williams, D. A. Leeper, J. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cuming, R. A. Foster, A. Williams and W. M. Pitts, up to 1858-9. Some of the ministers since 1866 were: H. W. Webster, 1866-7; M. Minshall, H. N. Watts, M. Doreen, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodard, John D. Wood and J. D. H. Woolridge, 1880-81.

The Church of Christ was organized by Elder D. Young. In July, 1865, this church was reorganized and three years later, a frame build-

ing erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. Among the early pastors of this denomination we find the names of Hiram Bledsoe, C. A. Hedrick, G. W. Longan, D. M. Granfield and E. M. Monsert, E. A. Cheatham, Samuel B. Stark, James Meyers, W. E. Frakes and Ralph Greenwell were some of the original members.

**Early Cemeteries.**—The cemeteries in Columbus township were among the oldest in the county. The first one was at Columbus and Nicholas Houx was the first to be buried there.

Columbus cemetery contains the last resting places of many of Johnson county's pioneer citizens and there are numerous tombstones in this burial ground bearing the epitaphs of several prominent early settlers, among them hundreds of men and women who were identified with the early history of this county. Among the countless number are the stones bearing the following inscriptions:

"Nicholas Houx  
Died August 9, 1831  
Aged Forty-two Years."

The widow of Nicholas Houx afterward married Jonathan Fine and a marker at her grave gives the date of her death as December 29, 1857.

"Dr. Frederick D. Fulkerson  
Died August 18, 1857."

"Pleasant Rice  
Born March 7, 1803—Died May 9, 1892."

Virlinda G.,  
Wife of Pleasant Rice,  
Born May 13, 1809—Died June 10, 1890."

"Reverend. Robert D. Morrow, D. D.  
Born December 26, 1796—Died January 23, 1869.

"Here rest the remains of the first Cumberland Presbyterian missionary to the state of Missouri. He was ordained by the Logan Presbytery, February, 1819, was an active minister of the Gospel fifty-three years, was an humble and devoted Christian, a learned and eminent divine. His death was peaceful and triumphant."

"Elizabeth M., his wife, born August 7, 1802. Died December 29, 1880."

"Baxter Ewing Morrow  
Born June 9, 1824—Died July 25, 1890."

"Ann S. Dinwiddie,  
Wife of Allen Wallace  
1809—1857."

There are many more stones marking the graves of scores of residents of Columbus and Columbus township, whose names are indelibly written on the pages of township history. The memorial tablets of stone erected long, long ago impress the visitor with the flight of time and the older people with a train of reminiscences and memories of the days of seventy years ago, when other forms were familiar and frequently seen, moving amid the scenes of early pioneer life in Johnson county.

**Early Schools.**—The first school in the township was taught by Z. T. Davis at the farmhouse of Robert Craig, in 1833. Notable among the early teachers were Mr. Maum and his wife, Louis McCoy, Joshua Rogers, James Francis, Rev. Ben Love, Ben A. Bradley. Rev. R. D. Morrow was also a capable teacher of the early days. Among later teachers of the township were W. C. DeWitt, John Sarency, C. A. Potterf, Albert Potterf, Miss Nannie Dalton. Waldon school was established in 1868. The first director was James Middleton. Its early teachers were S. M. Corman, Henry Harmon, Mattie Gaskin, Minnie Morrow, Maggie Brown, William Cook, D. W. DeWitt, D. B. Longan, W. C. Naus, Jennie C. Woolsey, Albert Dunbar, Charles A. Potterf, S. P. Culley, Henry C. Potterf, Eula Tracy, and A. J. Sparks.

**Justices.**—The justices of the peace of Columbus township, as far back as the records go, with the dates of their reelection are: 1870, C. W. Hesser, John B. Edwards; 1878, James Mosby, W. H. Lee; 1882, James Mosby, W. H. Lee; 1886, James Mosby, W. T. DeWitt; 1888, James A. Anderson; 1890, James Mosby, James Tuttle; 1894, J. M. Tuttle, David Braden; 1898, John M. Black, James Mosby; 1900, A. J. McMahan; 1902, J. A. Black, W. S. Rankin; 1906, J. A. Black, W. D. Grinstead; 1908, W. S. Rankin; 1910, James A. Black, J. W. Henderson; 1914, James A. Black, J. W. Henderson.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have

been elected from the township, since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1882-1886-1890—John M. Rice (Democrat), county clerk.

1908-1912—Charles L. Gillilan (Democrat), recorder.

1890-1892-1894—James A. Anderson (Democrat), county judge.

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Columbus township, as given by Missouri State Reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1881, 1896 and 1916, are:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels -----	12,515	Horses -----	626	671	756
Corn, bushels -----	243,080	Mules -----	240	302	310
Oats, bushels -----	6,705	Cattle -----	1,226	1,261	1,941
Rye, bushels -----	832	Sheep -----	646	299	510
Barley, bushels -----	80	Hogs -----	2,976	2,392	2,307
Tobacco, pounds -----	17,250	Asses -----	none	14	9
Hay, tons -----	397				
Wool, pounds -----	2,992				
Molasses, gallons -----	3,224				
Wine, gallons -----	22				
	1881		1896		1916
Notes and money ----	\$ 23,304		\$20,115		\$ 41,030
Other personalty ----	31,415		17,677		19,110
All personalty -----	109,214		89,840		143,370

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by the township, since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, twenty-three in number, and aggregated \$1,319.50 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$1,250 by the county. In the amount of this work Columbus ranks third among the townships of the county.

**Population.**—The population of Columbus township, by United States Census, was:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,279	115	1,394	1,307	1,195	1,092	962

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of organizations in Columbus township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters of the different organizations:

**Churches**—Baptist, Honey Creek; Catholic; Cumberland Presbyterian; Methodist South; Presbyterian, at Columbus; Presbyterian, Jacoby Chapel.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors.

**Homemakers Clubs**—Greendoor, McCoy.

Total number of organizations is ten.

## CHAPTER XXV.—KINGSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, NAMING—GEOGRAPHY AND SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST POSTOFFICE—EARLY CHURCHES—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—KINGSVILLE.

Kingsville township was organized May 12, 1870, after the railroad had been built. It took its name from Kingsville village, which was named for Gen. William King, who laid out the town in 1856.

**Geography and Soil.**—Area, 35 square miles, or 22,400 acres. Geographically, and according to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, Kingsville township is a smooth body of good upland soil (Summit silt loam, or "black limestone" soil), broken by tributaries of Blackwater, south fork in the northeast, with irregular strips about one-fourth mile wide, of Boone silt loam ("sandy" soil) adjoining the bottom soil, and by the headwaters of Lost creek, a tributary of Big creek, in the southwest, with irregular strips also about one-fourth mile wide adjoining the bottom soil, of Bates silt loam (dark, gray-brown soil). It is the smallest township in area in the county.

In detail, these soils are:

Summit silt loam, upland, "black limestone" soil, about 75 per cent. of the township. This lies all over the whole township, and it constitutes a larger proportion of the soil of this township and of Madison township than any other townships in the county.

Boone silt loam, upland, "sandy" soil, 10 per cent. This lies chiefly in the northeast part of the township, in irregular one-quarter to one-half mile wide strips next to the bottom soil of Blackwater tributaries.

Bates silt loam, upland, dark gray-brown soil, 10 per cent. This lies chiefly along the small branches of Lost creek, in the southwest, in irregular strips one-quarter to three-fourths mile wide directly adjoining the bottom soil.

Crawford silt loam, upland, "red limestone" soil, 2 per cent. This lies in small patches of one-fourth to one mile wide in the northwest.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom soil, 2 per cent. This lies chiefly along Blackwater, south fork, in the northeast.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom, 1 per cent. This lies in a patch of about three-fourths of a square mile in the southwest corner.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked in the best three common upland soils of the county, with Bates silt loam next.

For further soil details, refer to chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—It is said that Judge Anderson Smith, son of William Smith, the second sheriff of this county, was the first settler in Kingsville township. He located at Bluff Spring and built the first house there. This was probably about 1835 or 1836. In 1836, he sold to Benjamin Longacre, who soon put up a tanyard and tanned skins for the settlers for a radius of fifty miles. Henry Colbern, the first saddler of Warrensburg, grandfather of John R. Colbern, the stock man, came here for his supplies. He also built the first mill in the township, which was probably in 1837. Prior to that time the pioneers beat their corn in a mortar. A son of Benjamin Longacre, Joseph D., from Tennessee, was also an early settler in this township, coming about 1839. He was a soldier in the Mexican War and also served in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He and Joe Howard were noted wolf hunters and frequently hunted together. The first settlement on Pleasant Run, or Duncan's branch, was also in 1839. P. W. Paul settled here prior to 1840. Samuel Boljack was an early settler and in 1844 bought the Longacre mill. At first this grist-mill was a two-horse mill of the old fashioned sweep lever type. Later it was converted into a two-horse tread mill and operated by Joe Howard. This was considered a model modern mill.

Benjamin F. Lewis settled here in 1853. Dr. William G. King came here in 1851. He was born in Independence, Missouri, December 28, 1831. Prominent among other early settlers of the township were Hon. W. F. Ralston, Hon. R. T. Fryer, Josiah Smith and John R. French.

**First Postoffice.**—The first postoffice was Bluff Spring and Benjamin Longacre was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Samuel Boljack. In 1856, the postoffice was changed to Kingsville.

In 1860, Dr. W. H. Carpenter built a distillery and carding machine, which he operated about a year. It was later destroyed by fire.

**Early Churches.**—The first religious denomination to hold services in this township was the Methodists. Reverend Lee preached the first sermon at the residence of Benjamin Longacre. Soon after this a regular Methodist organization was effected here, which continued until

the Civil War broke out. Rev. Daniel K. Pell was in charge of the circuit in 1844, and it was at that time that the vote was taken for the division of the North and South branches of the Methodist church. The congregation at first voted against the division, but they were all Southern people and upon reconsideration voted in favor of the division, and the church was named Bluff Spring Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Some of the early ministers in charge of this circuit prior to the time of the division in 1844, were Reverends Lee, Martin Paul, W. Ferrell, McKinney, Thomas Wallace, B. F. Love, George W. Love, Maj. Jonathan Fine, Samuel Colbern, Pratt, George W. Bewley, Daniel Leaper, Ashby and Daniel K. Pell. Rev. Jesse Greene was the first presiding elder of this district. The ministers after the division were, Revs. Robert Foster and Warren M. Pitts. There was no church building ever erected here. The other early churches were in the town of Kingsville, and are given in the history of the town.

**Early Cemeteries.**—The oldest cemetery in the township is perhaps what is known as Hopper cemetery, located on section 3 in the western part of the township. It was the private cemetery of the families of William Hopper, Houston Helms and Thomas Savage, early settlers here. A blind man, who was accidentally killed, was the first to be buried here.

Major's cemetery is an old burial ground supposed to have been laid out in 1837 and was used as early as 1840 as a public cemetery. One of the Major family was one of the first to be interred here. It is located on East fork of Lost creek in section 13.

Bluff Spring cemetery is also an old burial ground and was laid out by Benjamin Longacre in 1837. It is in section 25, on the ridge dividing the Osage and Missouri water sheds.

Duncan cemetery is located in section 14. The first burial here was that of Gideon Cunningham. In 1841 a man named Savage was buried here.

Hornsby cemetery, in section 15, is a family burial ground and the first to be interred here was Mrs. Esther Hornsby, the aunt of J. N. Ferguson, old county surveyor, in 1845.

There are numerous other private burial grounds and many lone graves in various parts of the township, the exact location of many of which is unknown.

**Early Schools.**—The first schools of Kingsville township were located at what was known as Lost creek and Bluff Spring. Hackney school house, an old log cabin which stood near Bluff Spring, was said to be the oldest school house in the township. The second school house to be built in the township was also a log structure known as Hornsby school house and stood in the southwestern part of the township.

**Early Teachers.**—Some of the teachers who taught in these log school houses were Alfred Hawker, James Allen, William W. Sparks, Joseph Y. Alexander, J. N. Ferguson, A. J. Longacre, Hugh Wallace, Ben Howell and R. G. Stokley. Later teachers were, William T. Johnson, Thomas McKee, Maggie Duncan, J. K. P. Howe, R. T. Fryer, P. L. Hyer, Stanley T. Rogers, James A. Wright, T. A. Reavis, Maggie A. Totten, Dora Douthit, C. H. Hartzell, T. N. Haynes, F. E. Meigs, William L. Nelson.

**Justices.**—The justices of the peace of Kingsville township as far back as the county records show are: 1870, George Monroe, James Morrow; 1878, C. W. Moss, T. A. Conrad; 1880, John S. Jones; 1882, G. G. Valentine, J. R. White; 1886, G. G. Valentine, J. B. Lampkin; 1890, J. B. Lampkin, Joseph Hobbs; 1894, J. B. Lampkin, P. J. Burnett; 1898, W. B. Wallace, W. H. Zion; 1902, W. H. Ragsdale, W. H. Zion; 1904, Jacob Hobbs; 1906, Jacob Hobbs, A. L. Garvin; 1910, Jacob Hobbs, Charles H. Horsley; 1912, D. M. Connell; 1914, E. B. Maxwell, R. A. Berry.

**County Officers.**—The county officers of Kingsville township, as shown in the county records, since 1882, are as follow:

1882-84-86—R. T. Fryer (Democrat), presiding judge.

1890—W. P. Gibson (Democrat), presiding judge.

1894—George G. Valentine (Democrat), county clerk.

1896-98—John B. Lampkin (Democrat), treasurer.

**Population.**—The population of Kingsville township, as shown by the United States census reports:

—1870—

White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
1,347	13	1,360	1,100	1,090	1,258	1,106

**Personal Property and Products.**—The agriculture and personal

property statistics as shown in the Missouri State Census of 1877 and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are as follow:

	1877		1877	1896	1916
Wheat, bushels .....	29,053	Horses .....	407	763	833
Corn, bushels .....	184,240	Mules .....	202	216	332
Oats, bushels .....	2,016	Cattle .....	958	1,060	1,202
Barley, bushels .....	87	Sheep .....	820	170	225
Rye, bushels .....	1,011	Hogs .....	2,076	1,388	1,376
Tobacco, pounds .....	9,916	Asses .....	none	23	97
Wool, pounds .....	1,897				
Hay, tons .....	881				
Molasses, gallons .....	1,971				
Wine, gallons .....	6				
Notes and money .....	\$ 27,155		\$ 66,415		
Other personalty .....	24,741		24,255		
All personalty .....	102,575		181,201		

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Kingsville township since this system was established in 1911 were, up to January 1, 1918, twelve in number, and aggregated \$633.75 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$625 furnished by the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Kingsville township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Kingsville; Christian, Kingsville; Methodist, Wesley Chapel; Seventh Day Adventists.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Masons, Blue Lodge; Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Eastern Star.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Kingsville Branch.

**Business**—Bank of Kingsville.

**Miscellaneous**—Valley View Grange. Women's Christian Temperance Union, Kingsville; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Duncan; Homemakers Club, Duncan.

Total number of organizations in township is fourteen.

## KINGSVILLE.

**Kingsville** was laid out in 1856 by General William King, from whom it takes its name. General King built the first house here in

1853 and Samuel Bolejack built a residence here shortly afterward.

A postoffice was established here in 1856 and Samuel Bolejack was the first postmaster, continuing to serve in that capacity until the Civil War broke out in 1861. The postoffice was discontinued for a time during the Civil War but was reestablished in July, 1865 about the time the Missouri Pacific railroad was built to this point.

Some of the early physicians who practiced in Kingsville and vicinity were Dr. James S. Fulkerson, Dr. H. W. King, Dr. W. G. King, Dr. B. King, Dr. W. H. Carpenter, Dr. T. A. Reed, Dr. J. A. Houston, Dr. H. D. Douthit and Dr. W. D. Pinkston.

J. N. Ferguson taught a subscription school here in the winter of 1859-60 and a Mr. Belmont conducted a subscription school some time prior to that. Martha Givens and W. H. Duncan also taught school here prior to the Civil War. School was suspended most of the time during the war as Kingsville and vicinity suffered much from devastation during that period. Among some of the early day teachers of Kingsville who were identified with the schools after the war were W. P. Baker, Henry Harmon, J. Kline, J. Johnson, Rev. Isaac N. Newman, Maggie M. McCarty, Abigail Whitson, Rev. R. G. Thompson, William P. Hunt, George G. Valentine, Dora Douthit, A. C. Jones, Mollie Johnson, Maggie Duncan, Lizzie Hamshaw, Carrie Maynard, Mrs. Mattie George, Addie Johnson, Laura A. Glasse, George B. Longan, Mrs. Emma Longan, F. E. Meigs, John Moran, Sally King, J. D. King, Mrs. Adelia S. Boswell, and A. J. Sparks. At the organization of the Kingsville school district in 1868 the first board of directors consisted of the following: A. G. French, Jacob Glasse, James Robinson, A. J. Buchanan, John Hickman, and J. S. Jones.

Kingsville cemetery is located on Chair Knob, near the village and was laid out in 1856 by General William King. He was buried here July 26, 1870. There is also another cemetery in the vicinity of Kingsville which was formerly known as the People's Public cemetery. The Catholic church also has a cemetery here which is located on the western slope of Chair Knob. This property was purchased and first used for a cemetery in 1881.

Kingsville to-day has a bank, high school and stores representing the chief lines of business.

Its population in 1910 was 238.

It was incorporated May 27, 1885.

## CHAPTER XXVI.—CENTERVIEW TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND NAMING—GEOGRAPHY, SOILS—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY CHURCHES—OFFICIAL RECORDS, STATISTICS—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY—ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—CENTERVIEW TOWN.

Centerview was organized by order of the county court, November 17, 1870, and named from its high and central location.

**Geography, Soils.**—Area, 60 square miles, or 38,4000 acres. According to the Soil Survey of 1914, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Centerview township is a smooth body of soil, chiefly black limestone, summit silt loam and "mulatto" soil, Pettis silt loams, with blackwater bottom across the north end, branches of Post Oak in south-east part and of Brush creek in the west central part.

In detail, the township is divided as follows: Summit silt loam, upland ("black limestone" soil), 35 per cent.; black, lying in northeast, south of Blackwater, and southwest; Pettis silt loam; upland "mulatto" soil, 15 per cent. It lies around Centerview town on four sides, extending about two miles west, one mile north and east, and south three miles to a quarter of a mile south of Southern Highway, except for a half square mile of Summit silt loam lying about half a mile due south of town, and except for a narrow strip of Post Oak creek bottom (Osage silt loam) one mile south of town, flanked successively by narrow strips of Boone silt loam and Bates silt loam. There is also about one square mile of Pettis silt loam in the northwest corner. That around Centerview town is one of the largest solid bodies of Pettis silt loam in the county.

Crawford silt loam, upland ("red limestone" soil), 10 per cent. It lies in a half mile wide strip of all the upland east of Brush creek from its head to Blackwater, and in a quarter to half a mile wide strip along the road to Warrensburg from the old Masonic hall in the southeast part of the township.

Boone silt loam, "sandy" upland, 10 per cent.; gray brown, of sandstone origin. It lies in a narrow strip one-eighth to half a mile wide immediately adjoining nearly all the bottom soils in the township.

Bates silt loam, upland, 5 per cent.; dark gray, brown to black. It lies in narrow irregular strips in the southeast, adjoining and just above the Boone silt loam.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom soil, 25 per cent. consists of Blackwater and Post Oak creek bottoms.

Summit, Pettis and Crawford silt loams are ranked the best three common upland soils in the county, with Bates silt loam next. Centerview township is one of the best bodies of agricultural land in the county, and contains probably the largest proportion in the aggregate of Summit, Pettis, Crawford and Osage silt loams.

**Early Settlement.**—The first permanent settlement in the territory now comprising Centerview township was probably made in 1832. Solomon Cox, a native of Kentucky, settled on section 1 on the east side of Brier creek in 1832, where he built a log cabin, and remained until 1848. Mr. Cox was a Missouri pioneer, coming to this state long before it was admitted to the Union. He was known as "Uncle Solomon," was a frugal and industrious man and while living in this township he accumulated about four hundred acres of land. This he sold at ten dollars per acre in 1848, when he left for the Pacific coast. He was a man of a roving and adventurous nature and thus his onward march across the plains and over the mountains.

Jeremiah Gregg, a native of Kentucky, settled here in 1832.

Matthias Houx, a native of Kentucky, came here in 1833. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser and became well to do. He spent the remainder of his life in this county and lived to a ripe old age. His children still live at the old home place. In the early days he was a typical frontiersman and a hunter of considerable note. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he went to the Pacific coast overland. It was truthfully said of him that on that overland trip to California he shot nearly every species of animal to be found between Missouri and California, including buffalo, elk, deer, panther, grizzly bear and Indian. He killed hundreds of deer and wolves in his time and in his declining years he retained his trusty old muzzle-loading rifle and double-barreled shotgun, mute comrades of many exciting events in the once wild and unbroken West.

John Conway, of Tennessee, came here in 1833 and died in 1842. James Stirling, also a native of that state, came in 1833 and died here. William Conway came from Tennessee in 1833 and later went

to Texas, where he spent his life. Jeremiah and Samuel Carmichael and William Cocke, natives of Tennessee, came in 1833; the former spent the remainder of his life here and the latter later removed to California. Isaac Reese, another Tennesseean, located here about 1834 and later went to Kansas, where he died. James Fisher came to this section in 1835. He was a native of Mississippi and in 1847 went to Texas.

Philip S. Houx came here in 1838 and died about twenty years later. He was a native of Missouri and the father of Rev. James N. Houx and grandfather of Charles H. Houx. John Kennedy, a native of Tennessee, came here in 1838 and died shortly afterward.

John G. Graham a Virginian, settled here in 1838 and died in 1878. Samuel C. Graham, also of Virginia, settled in this vicinity in 1840. The Grahams left numerous descendants, good citizens and men who still live in the township. James J. Graham, also a Virginian, came in 1850. Samuel T. Thistle settled in this vicinity in 1840 and later moved into Rose Hill township. He was a Virginian. And Gideon Harrison, of Alabama, came here in 1842 but soon afterward returned to his native state.

Samuel McFarland, a native of Tennessee, came to the territory of Missouri in 1816. Later he lived in Cooper and Lafayette counties and in 1843 settled in Centerview township, about two miles east of where the village of Centerview now stands. He went to Texas in 1850 and died there in 1851. His brother, George McFarland, settled in Centerview in 1843 in the same locality and spent the remainder of his life there. He died prior to the Civil War.

Moses G. Mullins was an early settler in this section and for a number of years lived in Centerview township, two miles southwest of the Centerview depot.

Among other early settlers were William Ramsey, G. Burgess, John Combs, Jacob Fetterling, William Marr, J. W. Houx, John R. Whitsett, T. C. Chamberlain, James Chamberlain, Elhanen Roop, James Stirling, and his son, and P. S. Houx and his two sons.

George Washington, a pioneer of sterling worth, was the first supervisor from Centerview township. He held this office for eighteen months, when the law was changed abolishing the office. Later he was elected a member of the county court. He was also one of the first justices of the peace in the township and was postmaster.

**Early Schools.**—The school system of Centerview township had its beginning with the primitive log school house which was maintained by the settlers and known as "subscription schools." This was the method generally in vogue prior to the public school system. Some of the first school buildings in Johnson county were erected in Centerview township. The first log school house erected within the present limits of this township was located on the south side of Brier creek, one and one-half miles south of the present village of Centerview, probably not later than 1835. There has been no tangible trace of this building for over half a century.

Another pioneer log school house was built in the same district one mile southwest of the one above mentioned several years before the Civil War, perhaps about 1850. This school was known by different names but was originally called the Cox school. The Briscoe school and the Owings school were also organized before the Civil War. The former was located in the southern part of the township and the latter in the eastern part. The Briscoe school, like many other buildings, was burned during the Civil War. During the war all the schools in the township were discontinued.

Some of the pioneer teachers of Centerview township were: Alexander Gibbs, Addison Van Ausdol, J. J. Graham and Moses G. Mullins.

The Graham school, a private institution, supported by subscription, was the first school organized after the Civil War. The house was a small frame building erected in 1866 by donations from Samuel C. Graham, James Peak and others. G. H. Sack, who afterwards became county superintendent of the schools of Johnson county, was the teacher. This was the only school in the township for some time and pupils from a radius of six or seven miles attended school here. In 1868, the Centerview school district was organized and purchased this private school house and J. C. Crawford was employed to teach the school, being paid from public funds. In 1872 this school was organized as a graded school and removed to the town of Centerview. John E. Hendrix was the first principal and was followed by George Brinkerhoff, Mr. Wester, Professor Reynolds, Rev. S. H. McElvaine, H. W. Roop and W. L. Shipp.

**Early Churches.**—Centerview township was active in church organization during the early pioneer days.

The old Smyrna church, four miles southwest of the village of

Centerview, was the oldest church building in the township. It was a log structure thirty feet square and was known as the Free Church. It was built in 1840, and has long since disappeared, but was one of the famous churches of the early days. Some of the pioneer preachers who held services here were Joseph White, William P. C. Caldwell, Amos Horn, a Baptist minister, J. B. Morrow, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Robert Glenn, a Presbyterian minister.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized in 1833 by Rev. J. R. Whitsett and J. B. Morrow. The following were among the early pastors to serve this denomination here: Reverends J. R. Whitsett, J. B. Morrow, S. Finis King, A. A. Van Ausdol, J. W. Means, William F. Gordon, Walter Schenck and S. H. McElvaine. Among the early members were Philip Houx and family, S. C. Graham and family, John S. Graham and family, Rev. J. R. Whitsett and family, James J. Graham and family, Pleasant Carmichael and family.

The Baptist, Brethren, Methodist, Presbyterian and negro Methodist churches were all organized before 1880 and are still in existence. They are covered in the general church chapters in this book.

**Official Records, Statistics, Justices.**—The justices of the peace in Centerview township as far back as the records go, with the dates of their election, are: 1878, George Washington, J. W. Davenport; 1882, W. L. Shipp, A. M. Repp; 1886, R. B. Wright, J. W. Davenport; 1890, R. B. Wright, R. C. Brownlee; 1892, H. Jackson; 1894, R. B. Wright; 1896, J. C. Oliver; 1898, R. B. Wright; 1902, R. B. Wright, A. D. Gowans; 1904, V. D. Washington; 1906, R. B. Wright, John Smith; 1910, A. D. Gowan; 1914, Howard Graham.

**County Officers.**—The following county officers have been elected from the township since 1882: 1886, William A. Porter (Republican), recorder; 1898, Robert B. Graham (Democrat), county judge; 1902, W. L. Shipp (Democrat), appointed school superintendent; 1905-1907-1909, W. L. Shipp (Democrat), elected school superintendent.

**Population.**—United States Census statistics for Centerview township are as follow:

	White.	Colored.	Total.	1880	1890	1900	1910
Population --	1340	22	1362	1583	1622	1540	1396

**Personal Property.**—Early products, agriculture and personal prop-

erty statistics, as given by Missouri state reports for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916	
Wheat, bushels .....	32,200	Horses ----	712	859	1,107
Corn, bushels .....	252,780	Mules ----	296	261	407
Oats, bushels .....	24,421	Cattle ----	1,878	1,665	2,781
Barley, bushels .....	355	Sheep ----	1,039	845	575
Rye, bushels .....	1,746	Hogs ----	3,306	2,947	3,372
Tobacco, pounds .....	233	Asses ----	none	1½	15
Wool, pounds .....	2,451				
Hay, tons .....	1,085				
Molasses, gallons.....	829				
Wine, gallons .....	none				
		1896	1916		
Notes and money .....	\$ 46,679	\$105,465			
Bank stock .....	11,870	13,074			
Other personalty .....	31,889	70,320			
All personalty .....	154,735	269,889			

**Road Improvements.**—Permanent county road improvements made by the township since this system was established, up to January 1, 1918, were twenty-one in number and aggregated \$1,159.50 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$1,150 by the county. In the amount of this work Centerview ranks eighth among the townships of the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Centerview township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations:

**Churches**—Baptist (Vitae Springs), Brethren, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Presbyterian,

**Negro Churches**—Baptist, Methodist.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Modern Woodmen.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Centerview Branch.

**Homemakers' Clubs**—Briscoe, Glendale, Gowens, Willing Workers.

**Miscellaneous**—Clover Leaf Club, Village Improvement Club.

**Business**—Bank of Centerview.

**Organizations, Families**—Much of the history of the township and

many items of general and personal interest are primarily parts of the history of the families and organizations of the township and will be found in this book under the history of the families and organizations. Both are fully indexed by names and townships.

Total number of organizations in township is sixteen.

### CENTERVIEW.

**Centerview** town is a thriving and progressive village on the Missouri Pacific railroad between Warernsburg and Holden. It was founded in 1865, when the Pacific railroad was built. The postoffice here was established with the laying out of the town and Elhanan Roop was the first postmaster.

Centerview is surrounded on its four sides by some of the best farming and stock raising country in this section.

It has a bank, high school, four churches, two negro churches and houses representing all the leading businesses.

The town is incorporated and the following are its officers since then :

**Chairmen.**—1913-14, A. D. Gowans; 1915-16, C. G. Huggins; 1917-18, J. F. Zoucha.

**Trustees.**—1913-14, C. G. Huggins, W. H. Sherrick, E. B. Roop, J. R. Bozarth; 1915-16, J. F. Zoucha, A. G. Middleton, R. C. Hull; 1917-18, E. C. Smith, A. D. Gowans, Herbert Scott.

**Clerks.**—1913-14, R. C. Hull; 1915-16, E. C. Smith; 1917-18, W. B. Gowans.

**Collectors and Treasurers.**—1913-16, E. P. Hering; 1917-18, C. G. Huggins.

**Marshals.**—1913-14, J. T. Zoucha; 1915-16, W. B. Gowans; 1917-18, A. G. Middleton.

## CHAPTER XXVII.—SIMPSON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, NAMING — GEOGRAPHY — SOIL — EARLY SETTLEMENTS — EARLY PHYSICIANS—EARLY POSTOFFICES—EARLY SCHOOLS—EARLY CEMETERIES —EARLY CHURCHES—JUSTICES — COUNTY OFFICERS — POPULATION — PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS.

Simpson township was organized January 23, 1875. It was named for James Simpson, one of its early settlers. Some of its territory was included in Montserrat township.

**Geography.**—Area, about  $46\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, or 29,760 acres. Geographically, Simpson township is divided by four streams, running nearly east and all converging on the eastern side into Blackwater. These streams are (Mulkey Creek, Flagstaff, Blackjack, and Blackwater itself.

**Soil.**—According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the chief soils of the township consist of ordinary bottom soil (Osage silt loam), along these streams, then on each side of the bottom an irregular strip from one-fourth to one mile wide of "sandy" soil, and then next to this, "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam) in the regions between Mulkey, Flagstaff and Blackjack, and "mulatto" soil (Pettis silt loam) on the upland between Blackjack and Blackwater.

These soils, in detail, are:

Boone silt loam, upland, about 45 per cent. of the township or  $20\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; lies chiefly next to the bottom, as above indicated.

Summit silt loam, upland, about 7 square miles or 15 per cent.; lies as above indicated, next to and above the Boone silt loam.

Pettis silt loam, upland, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 12 per cent.; lies chiefly in the southwest corner of the township between Blackwater and Blackjack.

Bates silt loam, upland, about one square mile or 2 per cent.; occupies an area of about one square mile with its southwest corner at Foster school house, in section 7, township 47, range 25.

Osage silt loam, ordinary bottom soil, about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 25 per cent.; lies along the four creeks.

Miscellaneous, about one square mile or 2 per cent; (1) upland of small patches of Crawford silt loam; (2) second bottoms of Chariton silt loam, and Robertsville silt loam; and (3) first bottom of Osage silty clay loam.

Of the foregoing, the Summit silt loam, Pettis silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked as the best three common upland soils in the county, with the Bates silt loam next, and the Osage silt loam as the best first bottom soil.

For further soil details see chapter on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—Stephen Bleirus is said to have been the first settler. He settled about 1830 on Haw branch in the eastern part of section 29. He was described as an “unpolished pioneer, full of vivacity, who cared little for how the world moved, and was generous and kind.”

One of the first settlers of Simpson township was James Simpson, from whom it derives its name. He was a native of Virginia and settled in what is now Simpson township with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, a widow, in 1832. Simpson was a wealthy man for those times and when he and his mother came here they brought with them a number of negro slaves. Mr. Simpson entered something over a section of government land where he followed farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. He was one of the first to introduce fine stock in his neighborhood, which he brought from Kentucky.

Simpson was a bachelor. He was a great reader and his library and hunting dogs were his principal sources of amusement. He was not the type of pioneer hunter who pursued the chase in the prosaic way but he always kept a pack of greyhounds and hunted the deer and other wild animals in his own original and exciting way. He died in 1861 and his mother departed this life the same year.

Most of the families in this neighborhood were said to be related to the Simpsons in various degrees of kinship. Among them were the Browns, Ramseys, Youngs, Shepherds, Collins, Fosters, Herndons, Roberts, Roaches, Hanleys, Cheathams, Offetts, Profitts, Mulkeys and Colberns.

William Simpson, a brother of James, was a negro slave dealer in Kentucky and was murdered by robbers prior to the Civil War. James B. Simpson, a nephew of James Simpson, was a captain in the Con-

federate army during the Civil War. At the close of the war he returned to Johnson county and kept a hotel in Warrensburg for a time. He died in Columbus township.

Judge John Thornton settled here in 1834. He entered government land and built a log house, spending the remainder of his life here. He died in 1845. He was a substantial citizen and served as one of the county judges.

J. M. Wood came here in 1834. He died in 1851 and was buried in the Thornton cemetery. He married a daughter of Judge Thornton. His two living sons are R. H. Wood, former county judge, now living in Warrensburg, and W. W. Wood, former circuit judge, now living in Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Charles Proctor Collins came here from Kentucky in 1835. He was born in Logan county, that state, in 1809. Shortly after coming here he entered a thousand acres of land upon which he built a log cabin, which remained as a relic of pioneer days for a number of years. He was a strong character and a typical frontiersman.

Alexander Greer settled here in 1838 and he and his brother, Jerome, started a store on the Blackwater near what was then Davis' mill. However, they soon disposed of this business and engaged extensively in the stock business and at the time of his death, April 10, 1881, Alexander Greer was one of the well-to-do men of the county. He was a native of Berkeley county, Virginia, born August 25, 1810. His wife was a Miss Clay, of Allegheny county, Maryland, to whom he was married in 1837. They were the parents of fifteen children, ten daughters and five sons. At the time of his death he owned three thousand acres of land.

Other early settlers were George P. Angel, who came in 1836, from Logan county, Kentucky, and entered considerable land; James S. Brown, who built in 1842; Rev. Amos Horn, Baptist minister and first county judge; James M. Foster, Sr.; John Anderson, half brother of W. H. Anderson, who was the father of Dr. James I. Anderson; James H. Narron and W. H. Narron.

**Early Physicians.**—Among the early physicians of this township was Dr. Hamilton C. Davis. He had a good practice. He also built a grist mill, which for a number of years was known as the Davis Mill. Later it was purchased by William Kirkpatrick and became known as the

Kirkpatrick Mill. At first this was a water-power mill, but later was converted into a steam mill. Dr. J. T. Case, lately deceased, located in the township in 1876.

**Early Postoffices.**—Simpson township contains one small village which at first was known as Millford, taking its name from a ford across the Blackwater near the Dayis mill and was the first postoffice. Later the village was known as Grover, and now appears on the map as Valley City. Merchants who kept store here from time to time during the early days were J. Greer, William Kirkpatrick, Ed. A. Strickland, C. Potlett, J. Soister, John Strickland, William Tolbert, William C. Cook, T. M. McDonald and Edward Blake. The voting precinct was here until 1873, when the new township was created, when the voting place of Simpson township was changed to Lynn school house.

A postoffice was established at Millford about 1850, but after the Civil War the name was changed to Grover, in honor of Col. Benjamin W. Grover, an officer who was mortally wounded in the battle of Lexington, Missouri. During the Civil War the office was discontinued and re-established in 1870 and lasted till general rural service. William Kirkpatrick, William Cook and Thomas McDonald were early postmasters here.

Simpson postoffice was established January 16, 1880, at the residence of R. H. Wood in the northeast part of section 29 and Mrs. Sarah D. Wood served as postmistress until the office was discontinued in 1881.

The earliest road in the township was from Knob Noster to Independence and crossed Blackwater at the old Davis mill and then continued westward.

**Early Schools.**—In Simpson township, the schools probably preceded the churches. Perhaps the first school house within the borders of what is now Simpson township was a log structure located on Simpson Ridge, near what later was known as the Lynn school house. James Simpson, C. P. and Washington Collins lived in this neighborhood. Children attended this school from a radius of three to five miles. In the early days the school was nicknamed "Flagstaff Academy" by its pioneer patrons. Another early-day log school house was built on the prairie in section 29. This also was a primitive structure, 16 x 16 feet in size with a door which swung on wooden hinges with a wooden latch. The benches were made of split logs and light was admitted

through a hole in the side of the building and such a thing as window glass was unknown. In 1855, a frame building, with two windows and a door, was erected to succeed the old log structure.

Among the early teachers of this township were Dr. T. Bradford, Dave Horn, W. L. Hornbuckle, J. M. Shepherd, George P. Angel, Z. T. Davis, Alexander Marr, A. B. and James Harrison. Later, the following school districts were established:

Mason, in 1868. Teachers were S. Swan, Lot Coffman, S. H. McElvaine, J. M. Crutchfield, Mollie Fulton, J. W. McGiven, James Johnson, W. Riffey, A. J. Sparks, Sallie Young, G. M. Shanton, Lizzie McClung, Peter Lynch.

Lynn, 1868. Early teachers were J. Smith, Henry Harman, J. Pennington, N. McPherson, John M. Christy, Irwin Granger, J. W. Branch, Dora Foster, Mary Brown, Laura Lutz, M. B. Cole, R. Reavis, A. J. Trapp, T. P. Reid, Laura Graham.

Milford, 1875. Early teachers were Ed. Blake, Julia Lutz, Mary Carroll, Isham F. Tanner, M. Fannie Narron, George W. Couch.

Bowman, 1860. School was burned and rebuilt since the Civil War. Early teachers were Major Humphreys, Dr. William Dobson, Jacob Motsinger, Maggie LeMar, L. Rush, Mr. Jones, John W. Christy, William Sharp, James McCluney, George Amick, James Thomas.

At Eureka school on Mulkey creek, J. W. Branch, G. M. Shanton and Miss Fannie Narron were teachers.

A negro school was built in 1870, burned in 1874 and rebuilt in 1878, on Flagstaff creek.

**Early Cemeteries.**—The following early cemeteries were located in Simpson township: Oak Grove cemetery, which was established in 1855. John Roberts was the first to be interred here. Foster cemetery located on section 4. Thornton cemetery, an old family graveyard on the Taggart farm. There were other private burial grounds located in various sections of the township.

**Early Churches.**—There were few religious organizations closely following the early settlement of this section of the county. However, now and then a circuit rider would preach the gospel in private residences at long intervals. Some of these pioneer preachers were William P. C. Caldwell, Robert A. Foster, one of the early ministers of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South; William Duvall, a Baptist; John White and Amos Horn and Reverend Mr. Brooks. John Warder and Robert Morrow also preached here at an early day.

Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized March 30, 1855, by Rev. J. B. Morrow, and other pioneer ministers who preached here were J. H. Houx, Albert A. Moore, J. A. Prather and W. T. Gillam. The following were the first members of this organization here: George Hoffman, Mary Hoffman, Louisa Hoffman, Bedford Brown, Polly A. Brown, Rebecca Walker, Sarah Roberts, John Roberts, James G. Suddath, Elizabeth Suddath, Elizabeth Roach, Virginia Hargrave, B. F. Suddath, Caroline Therrington, Margaret Hanley, Nancy Whitsett, Elizabeth Hornbuckle, James S. Brown, John W. Brown and Sarah J. Brown.

The Methodist Episcopal church, South, was organized about 1855, with the following members: Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick, John McCluney, Charity Atherton, Sarah Simpson, Mrs. S. Brown, Jacob L. Neff, Catherine Neff, John Atherton and Margaret Dobson. This place was in what was known as Columbus circuit as early as 1843, and was one of the preaching points of the circuit riders of that day. The following are some of the early circuit riders who preached here: Robert A. Blakey, W. M. Pitts, Josiah McCary, John Bond, L. P. Siceloff, J. P. Gibson, W. S. Woodard, E. W. Woodard, L. Phillips, L. H. Vandiber and L. W. Pierce.

Mount Herman Disciples church was organized in 1878 by C. A. Hedrick and the following year the building was dedicated by him. The first pastor here was C. A. Hedrick, who visited the place once a month for the first year. G. R. Hand, well known in the pioneer days as one of the ablest preachers of this section, then took charge.

The Baptists and Methodist Episcopal church also had small organizations here in the early days.

The Disciples organized a Sunday school in 1880. In 1870 a union Sunday school was organized in this township. G. W. Shanton, Robert Miller, Mr. Wriston, A. J. Sparks, and Martin Huston were superintendents.

Lynn School Sunday school was organized in 1876 by A. J. Sparks and conducted for two years, with fine results.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county records show, with dates of their election.

Earlier justices are said to have been Frank McChurey, from 1865 to 1876; James Simpson, A. Kirkpatrick, E. A. Strickland, and M. E. Donaldson; 1878, T. F. McDonald, William F. Wriston; 1880, R. Stosberg; 1882, A. D. Blake, R. J. Pool; 1886, James Narron, R. J. Pool; 1890, William Lazenby, R. J. Pool; 1894, William Lazenby, J. H. Narron; 1896, William Lanham; 1898, B. L. Riley, Joe E. Johnson; 1902, B. L. Riley, Joe E. Johnson; 1904, William Lazenby; 1906, William Lazenby, T. J. Foster; 1908, James H. Cantrell, B. L. Riley; 1910, B. L. Riley, T. H. Myers; 1912, Ben F. Bell; 1914, J. H. Reggers, T. H. Myers.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since 1882, with the dates of their election:

1890-92—William H. H. Collins (Democrat), sheriff.

1890—James H. Parker (Democrat), representative.

1904-06—R. H. Wood (Democrat), county judge.

1916—R. F. Boone (Democrat), assessor.

**Population.**—The population of Simpson township, by United States Census, was:

1880	1890	1900	1910
978	1,055	1,127	1,106

**Personal Property and Products.**—Agriculture and personal property statistics for Simpson township, as given by Missouri State Report for 1877, and Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916 are:

	1877	1877	1896	1916	
Wheat, bushels -----	21,057	Horses -----	459	486	657
Corn, bushels -----	100,816	Mules -----	154	213	395
Oats, bushels -----	3,476	Cattle -----	1,832	1,099	1,691
Tobacco, pounds -----	18,142	Sheep -----	630	47	211
Wool, pounds -----	1,328	Hogs -----	1,761	1,513	2,438
Hay, tons -----	276	Asses -----	none	7	11
Molasses, gallons -----	18,040				

	1896	1916
Notes and money -----	\$ 6,085	\$ 27,750
Other personalty -----	13,010	17,120
All personalty -----	57,895	124,355

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Simpson township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, eighteen in number, and aggregated \$963 furnished by citizens of the township, and \$940 furnished by the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Simpson township. Full details of each organization are in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Mt. Zion; Christian, Valley City; Cumberland Presbyterian, Oak Grove; Methodist, Oak Grove; Union, Fair Oak; Mt. Olive (colored).

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Hoffman Branch.

Total number of organizations in township is seven.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.—MONTSERRAT TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—GEOGRAPHY—SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—EARLY CHURCHES  
—EARLY CEMETERIES—EARLY MILL: GALLAHER'S MILL—EARLY SCHOOLS  
—JUSTICES—COUNTY OFFICERS—POPULATION—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND  
PRODUCTS—COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS—ORGANIZATIONS—MONTSERRAT.

Montserrat township, the last political subdivision of Johnson county to be organized, was created by county court order of August 6, 1890. The territory comprising this township was taken chiefly from the township of Washington and a small portion from the townships of Simpson and Grover.

**Geography.**—Area, about 41 square miles, or 26,240 acres. Geographically, Montserrat township is composed of the body of upland, lying between the two streams of Clear Fork and Bear creek, as both flow north toward Blackwater. According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey of 1914, the north third of this upland is smooth "black limestone" soil (Summit silt loam), extending from Montserrat town north to Blackwater bottom. The south two-thirds are chiefly broken ridges of "sandy" soil (Boone silt loam), with strips and patches of Summit silt loam, Crawford silt loam ("red limestone" soil) and Oswego silt loam (gray soil).

**Soil.**—The township's soils in detail are:

Boone silt loam, upland, of sandstone origin; about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 55 per cent. of the township; the largest proportion of this soil of any township in the county. It lies over the whole township, but chiefly in the south two-thirds.

Summit silt loam, upland; about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  square miles or 20 per cent. It lies chiefly in the north third of the township.

Crawford silt loam, upland; about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles or 4 per cent. It lies chiefly in a quarter mile wide strip, running about one mile north from Bristle Ridge store (which is one-third of a mile west of the south-east corner of section 3, township 45, range 27), and in a slightly narrower strip running from one-half mile southeast of Montserrat town southwesterly about 3 miles.

Oswego silt loam, upland; about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  square miles or 3 per cent. It lies in an irregular strip about one-quarter mile wide running from one-quarter mile south of Bristle Ridge store, south about two miles.

Osage silt loam, the ordinary bottom; about 6 square miles or 15 per cent. It lies chiefly along Clear Fork in the southeast and Bear creek in the northwest.

Chariton silt loam, second bottom; about three-quarters square mile or 2 per cent.; lies in a body one-half mile wide and about one mile long, north and south on west side of Clear Fork, running north from where public road crosses Clear Fork about one and a quarter miles northeast of Montserrat.

Miscellaneous, chiefly upland; 1 per cent. This is chiefly Boone gravelly loam (rough and gravelly) joining the east side of the Crawford silt loam strip by Montserrat and joining both sides of the Crawford strip by Bristle Ridge store. Aggregates about three-quarters square mile.

Of the foregoing the Summit silt loam and Crawford silt loam are ranked in the best three common upland soils of the county.

For further soil details see chapters on Agriculture and Soils.

**Early Settlements.**—One of the first settlers in what is now Montserrat township was John Mayes. He was a Pennsylvanian, born in that state December 19, 1791, and in early life removed with his parents, to Virginia and later to Kentucky. He settled at what is now Montserrat town in 1835. No improvements had been made in this section of the country up to that time and even the county had not been organized. He remained here about three years, during which time this county was organized and the county seat located at Warrensburg. In 1838 he went to Warrensburg, where he operated a wool-carding machine for a time, and also conducted a hotel. In 1840 he returned to Montserrat township, where he spent the remainder of his life and died March 4, 1881. County Judge J. B. Mayes and A. S. Mayes, both deceased, were his sons, and Mayor William J. Mayes and President F. A. Mayes, of the Commercial Bank, are grandsons. He was one of the substantial citizens of that section of the county which now comprises Montserrat township and had much to do with the development of this part of the county.

William Gaut was also an early settler in the vicinity of Mont-

serrat. He became a large landowner and took a prominent part in early-day politics.

**Early Churches.**—Lea's chapel and Mary's chapel were the two earliest churches of this township. Lea's chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1840 at the residence of Dr. J. L. Lea and in 1861 this organization erected a building about a mile south of Montserrat near where Dr. J. A. Lea resided. The following were some of the pioneer preachers who served this congregation: Reverends W. M. Protsman, James Porter, William Brown, Siceloff, T. Tolbert, W. H. Kelly, L. Pulliam, W. S. Woodard, W. M. Bewley, and M. Duren. The first members of this congregation were: May Hargraves, Robert H. and James E. Lea, W. H. DeArman, Margaret Robinson, Dr. J. L. Lea and Mrs. Harriet Lea.

Mary's Chapel, Cumberland Presbyterian church of Montserrat was organized November 5, 1859, by Reverend J. B. Morrow. The first church building which was erected shortly after the organization stood a few miles southwest of the village of Montserrat. The following ministers preached here in the pioneer days of this congregation: Reverends J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, R. S. Reed, W. Compton, D. M. K. Barnett, S. H. McElvaine, G. D. Gibbons, Levi Henshaw, David Hogan, J. R. Whitsett, and J. Cal. Littrell. The original members of this congregation were John Mayes, G. Hugh Robinson, J. T. Gillum and J. B. Mayes.

**Early Cemeteries.**—Lea's cemetery is located about a mile south of the village of Montserrat and Thomas J. Lea was buried here January 2, 1859, which was the first burial in this cemetery. This cemetery originally consisted of one acre which was set apart by order of court for burial purposes. It was donated for that purpose by Rev. H. R. Lea. Another burying ground is located on the southeast corner of section 10, Montserrat township and perhaps the first burying ground in the present borders of Montserrat township is located near the northwest corner of section 25 and was known as the Adams burying ground. This ground was used for burial purposes as early as 1844. Mayes' cemetery, located on section 23, was a private burial ground.

**Early Mill—Gallaher's Mill.**—One of the earliest mills in the county was Gallaher's mill on Clear Fork, in section 6, in this township. This mill was built by William Cheek in 1830 or 1831 and belonged successively to James A. Gallaher, Montville Huff and Colonel Morton Thomp-

son. There was a store, mill and gun shop here and it was a favorite resort of the pioneers. It was the voting place for Washington township before Knob Noster was built.

**Early Schools.**—After the days of the pioneer schools in the old log cabins, Montserrat school in the village of Montserrat was one of the early present schools. It was first erected in 1868. Among the pioneer teachers who taught here were John McKeehan Mrs. D. A. McCormick, J. P. Wallace, A. J. Sparks and John Bryne.

**Justices.**—The following are the justices of the peace of the township as far back as the county court records show, with dates of their election: 1890, W. H. Anderson, R. O. Hudson; 1892, F. B. Freeman; 1894, W. H. Anderson, L. J. Hosman; 1896, R. J. Walker; 1898, L. J. Hosman, E. B. Rogers; 1902, John O'Connor, John Murphy; 1904, Walter Hayes; 1906, Walter Hayes, John T. Dofflemyer; 1910, C. F. Scruggs, W. B. Skidmore; 1914, Robert Livergood, Robert Walker.

**County Officers.**—The following are the county officers who have been elected from the township since its organization in 1890, with dates of their election:

- 1890-92—Isaiah Hanna (Democrat), county judge.
- 1900-1902—P. D. Fitch (Democrat), county judge.
- 1900-1902—R. F. Gillum (Democrat), collector.
- 1906—Eura J. McCormack (Democrat), circuit clerk.
- 1914—Charles G. Goodnight (Democrat), recorder.
- 1916—Joseph F. McGuire (Democrat), surveyor.

**Population.**—The population of Montserrat township, by United States Census, was:

1900	1910
1,183	965

**Personal Property and Products.**—Live stock and personal property statistics for Montserrat township, as given by the Johnson county assessors' lists for 1896 and 1916, are:

	1896	1916
Horses -----	576	489
Mules -----	218	306
Cattle -----	1,132	1,611
Sheep -----	127	535
Hogs -----	1,355	1,013
Asses -----	3	9

Money and notes-----	\$11,655	\$ 24,705
Other personalty -----	9,655	13,900
All personalty -----	59,930	101,885

**County Road Improvements.**—County road improvements made by Montserrat township since this system was established in 1911, were up to January 1, 1918, fourteen in number, and aggregated \$779 furnished by the citizens of the township, and \$777.50 furnished by the county.

**Organizations.**—The following is a complete list of all organizations of every kind in Montserrat township. Full details of each organization are in this book in separate chapters on the different organizations.

**Churches**—Baptist, Montserrat; Baptist, Pleasant Point; Baptist, New Bethel; Christian, Oak Hill; Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist South, Montserrat.

**1917 War Organizations**—Red Cross, Montserrat Branch.

**Fraternal Organizations**—Modern Woodmen, Montserrat.

**Miscellaneous**—Homemakers Club, Oak Grove; Homemakers Club, Sunnyside.

Total number of organizations in township is ten.

## MONTSERRAT.

“**Montserrat**” was an old world name given to the town by James A. Gallaher when he laid it out. The township received the same name. Montserrat is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad about six miles east of Warrensburg. It is in section 13, township 46, range 25 and was laid out August 24, 1870, by John A. Gallaher. It is in the midst of a valuable coal field and coal has been mined in this vicinity for a number of years. Mines were first worked about 1863, the first mining being done in drifts along the Clear Fork creek. The first shafts were sunk in this vicinity in 1866 by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Coal Company and other companies and private individuals have operated here with varying degrees of success for the past fifty years. In the early history of the village of Montserrat, the following were among the first business men: W. H. Anderson, was a carpenter and justice of the peace; C. B. Baker kept a saloon, and was also postmaster; Thomas Boyd was a merchant and coal operator; John A. Gallaher was a coal operator; Dr. John W. Gallaher was a physician; Dr. J. L. Lea was also a physician; Lea & Gallaher kept a drug store; Lea & Mayes kept a grocery store; S. J. LaRue also kept a grocery store; H. B. McCracken was a drayman; and D. S. Williams kept a butcher

shop. J. C. Cooper (colored, an ex-Union soldier and a good man) was one of the pioneer blacksmiths. There seems to have been a surplus of saloons in the town in the early days. In addition to the postmaster, John Gibson, George James and George Penn kept saloons here at the same time.

Montserrat now has three churches, one negro church, white and negro schools, physician, good stores and blacksmith shop.

Its population in 1910 was 157.

## CHAPTER XXIX.—POLITICAL.

POLITICAL TEMPERATURE OF JOHNSON COUNTY—BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR—  
CIVIL WAR—AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—SPECIAL SERVICE—DEVELOPMENT.

The political temperature of Johnson county has passed through all degrees of intensity, varying from the heat of war-time days when men shot as they thought, politically, to the cool and conservative stage of voting for a candidate purely on account of his fitness for the office which he sought.

**Before the Civil War.**—When Johnson county was organized in 1834 two great national parties were Democrats and Whigs. The new county of Johnson was made up of a majority of Democrats. The Democratic and Whig parties continued to be the dominant contending political forces from the organization of the county until about 1855. At this time the Know-nothing party became quite a factor and in 1856 Thomas P. Akers of Lexington was elected to Congress from this district on the Know-nothing ticket, and practically the entire Democratic ticket of Johnson county was defeated by the Whigs.

Between 1856 and 1860 the constitutional Union party came into existence, but never attained any great organization in the county. During that period the opposition to the Democratic party in this county consisted of a fusion of the old Whig and Know-nothing parties. In the election of 1860, the National Democratic party was divided into the Douglas and the Breckenridge wings, and the Constitutional Union party carried the county. Abraham Lincoln, candidate of the Republican party, received two votes for President in Johnson county at this election.

**Civil War.**—When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, all former party lines were obliterated. Some men who had been staunch Democrats and pro-slavery men became strong Union men and others who had been Whigs, many of them from the North, took sides with the new Confederacy and became ardent supporters of the South. Even brothers differed on the great question which had finally forced itself

to an issue. The first election held after the election of Lincoln was for the purpose of electing delegates to a state constitutional convention to decide whether Missouri should secede from the Union. Johnson county elected delegates favoring the Union. This election was held in February, 1861.

But still matters were unsettled. After the capture of camp Jackson in May, 1861, many who had supported the cause of the Union and voted for the Union delegates in February, immediately became ardent supporters of the Confederacy, and after President Lincoln had delivered his inaugural address, many who had supported the Southern cause up to that time became enthusiastic in their support of the Union. What a man's politics had been in the past was no criterion as to what position he would take now. Democrats, old line Whigs and Know-nothings went side by side into both parties and both armies.

Shortly after the beginning of the war the Republican party was organized in this county. By an act of the Constitutional Convention in 1861 and 1862 Confederate sympathizers were prohibited from voting, and Union men were elected to all of the county offices. Still, there was a division between the Unionists and two parties were known as the radicals and the conservatives. Their chief contention was as to the manner in which the war was to be conducted. The radical element was practically made up of Republicans and the conservative element up of war Democrats, the name given to Democrats who favored the Union. The radicals or the Republicans, owing to the disfranchisement of the Southern sympathizers, were largely in a majority during the Civil War and for some time afterward, and as a matter of course, held political control over the county.

**After the Civil War.**—At the close of the war the revised constitution of Missouri, July 4, 1865, prohibited voting by those who could not take "the ironclad oath." This oath required the subscriber to "have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States."

Ministers, lawyers, and teachers could not follow their professions unless they had subscribed to a copy of the oath and filed it with the county clerk. It was also a condition precedent to holding office or serving on a jury.

Some of the most prominent professional men of the county were arrested and prosecuted under this law. One notable incident was the arrest of Reverend J. H. Houx. He was arrested "for preaching the

gospel." Mr. Houx was one of the prominent pioneer ministers of the county of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. He was arrested in September, 1866, and at the April term, 1867 the prosecuting attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and thus this case never came to trial. At the general election held in November, 1870, the liberal Republican movement for the abolition of the test oath carried in the county and in the state and by a proclamation of the governor all disfranchising constitutional restrictions were removed.

At the next general election held in Johnson county, in November, 1872, the entire Democratic ticket of the county was elected over the Republicans by majorities ranging from 16 to 300. Since then, with scattered exceptions, the Democrats have prevailed.

**Special Service.**—In the matter of individual service, the following interesting data is obtained from the official records.

The man who has seen the longest single service, the longest service altogether, and been elected the most times, is Lon Hank, of Holden, who has been councilman over twenty-five years continuously, and still is such. Other long terms have been, as county judges: William Trapp, 16 years and Uriel Murray, 13 years; as probate judge, W. L. Hornbuckle, 16 years; as justices of the peace, R. B. Wright of Centerview, 24 years, 1886 to 1910, John W. Brown of Warrensburg and J. W. Greenwood and W. W. Gaunt of Holden, each twenty years, and J. A. Black of Columbus, 16 years. Messrs. Greenwood and Black are still serving.

The man who seemed to have held the most different offices was George W. Houts, who was constable from 1846 to 1850, assessor from 1850 to 1854, sheriff from 1856 to 1860, representative from 1862 to 1866, and county clerk from 1866 to 1870. He was the father of O. L. Houts. Judge N. M. Bradley was city attorney, prosecuting attorney, state senator and circuit judge.

**Development.**—The chief changes that have occurred in the politics of the county have been the weakening of party ties and the growth of independent voting, especially in local elections, the decrease of personal considerations in voting and the increase of fitness for office, as a controlling factor in voting for men, and the increasing weight of moral questions in voting for measures and men. Elections are also steadily increasing in cleanness and absence of corruption, use of liquor, etc.

## CHAPTER XXX.—MEDICINE.

WORK OF PHYSICIANS IN DEVELOPMENT OF JOHNSON COUNTY—CHANGES IN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICES SINCE 1834—NEW METHODS OF COMBATING DISEASES—EARLY PHYSICIANS—THE JOHNSON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—HOSPITALS—OSTEOPATHY.

The physicians of Johnson county have not only devoted themselves to their great profession, but they have taken an active part in the development of the county. There has hardly been a movement for the upbuilding or the betterment of the community in the past in which we do not find that a member of the medical profession has been identified with it in one way or another.

In the beginning we find them active in the establishment of the early highways, postoffices and roads. We find their influence in the establishment of the early schools, churches and lodges, and we find them elected to offices of trust and responsibility at various times in the history of the county.

Great have been the changes in medicine and surgery since 1834, when Johnson county was organized. The science has been revolutionized, and physicians have had to be students and thinkers to keep in touch with this wonderful advancement. The pioneer doctor generally rode on horseback to visit his patients, and his "calls" were, as a rule, a long distance away, as settlers were few and scattered over a wide scope of the then new country. The doctor carried his medicines and surgical instruments in the saddle bags. Many long night as well as day rides are credited to the pioneer doctor. In severe weather and on bad roads they often made long trips to administer to some poor suffering pioneer when they knew that remuneration was only a remote possibility.

These trips were made into the country where there were no roads. The doctor followed the "trail," and frequently the end of the "trail" was reached before the patient was. There was no such a thing as a "town or city practice." There were no towns or cities. Later, as the country became more thickly settled and roads better, the doctor

could drive a team and buggy, and as a rule his drives were not so long. Towns became more plentiful and many of them had their doctors. Yet, the method of travel was "tiresome from slowness" until the automobile was introduced, and it is a fact worthy of note that physicians were among the first class of men to give the "horseless carriage" a practical tryout. The perfection of the automobile has not only been a great step in advance for the medical profession as a matter of speed and convenience, but it is a godsend to suffering humanity when the aid of a physician is promptly needed in the more remote districts.

With the doctors it has been always live and learn. Where the lawyers are still following practices that have become a hindrance instead of a help to justice, the doctors have changed much of their practice as they have learned more from year to year. Some of the old remedies that were given most commonly, chiefly calomel and quinine, are still standard and well proved. In other matters the practice has been reversed. Today, the patient is kept well nourished in all kinds of cases, except certain ones involving the alimentary tract, and in most fevers cold drinks and ice are freely used. But in the early days one of the old sayings was to "feed a cold and starve a fever." Patients with fevers of all kinds were given the minimum of food, and usually nothing cooling.

Frequently the patients rebelled against such unnatural treatment, took matters into their own hands, and got well. Mr. John M. Crutchfield tells of an aunt with a fever one winter, whose situation was so serious that her doctor was to bring back two more physicians the next day. During the day she had her family bring her a lot of ice from outdoors, which she ate with much relish, and put some of it next to her. The next day she hid the ice from the doctors, and when they came she was so much improved that the two physicians called congratulated the family doctor on his treatment. She never told about the ice, but continued to use it and was soon well.

Undoubtedly the greatest advance has been in the discovery of the germs and the resulting weapons to combat them. Vaccination for smallpox had long ago been proved a sure preventive, but it stood alone. Today the various kinds of anti-toxins, vaccines, serums, antiseptics and aseptics have saved the lives of literally thousands of Johnson county people. This is specially true of diphtheria, tetanus (lockjaw) and all

kinds of blood poisoning, and to a less degree of typhoid fever, pneumonia, and whooping cough. In all these matters Johnson county physicians are steadily going ahead.

W. B. Moody, one of the prominent early citizens of Warrensburg (father of Mel. P. Moody, editor of the "Johnson County Democrat") was very sick with typhoid pneumonia. Old Doctor Pinkston, the family physician, said he couldn't possibly live and asked Mrs. Moody to break the news to him. She would not, so the doctor himself told Mr. Moody his condition and that he had better prepare his affairs accordingly. Mr. Moody replied that he was not going to die. Dr. Pinkston said he was—he couldn't possibly get well and was sure to die. Mr. Moody insisted he was not and they had quite an argument. Presently the doctor left and Mr. Moody said as long as the doctor had given him up, he was going to have that pitcher of cool buttermilk out on the porch that the doctor wouldn't let him have. He proceeded to get up out of bed, get the buttermilk and drink it. He began to improve and finally recovered. Mr. Mel. Moody remembers Dr. Pinkston afterward telling it around as a great joke on himself that Mr. Moody, Sr. had not treated him right and damaged his reputation very seriously by getting well.

**Early Physicians.**—Perhaps the first physician to practice in Johnson county was Dr. J. M. Fulkerson. He located at Columbus in 1834. He was a Virginian, born in Lee county, March 15, 1811. Shortly after the War of 1812 the Fulkerson family removed to Tennessee. In 1829 they came to Missouri, settling in Ray county, near what was then the Cherokee Nation. Doctor Fulkerson attended medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831-32.

When Doctor Fulkerson located at Columbus he made his home with Nicholas Houx, and on January 5, 1836, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth C., daughter of Nicholas Houx. To this union were born six children, who lived to maturity.

Doctor Fulkerson accumulated considerable wealth during his time and when the Civil War broke out he was the owner of over three thousand acres of land and a number of slaves. He was active in early politics and was a recognized leader in the Democratic party until 1876, when he became a green-backer. He served one term in the state Legislature and three years as commissioner in bankruptcy. He served as surgeon in the Osage Indian War and in the Mormon War. He

practiced his profession until he reached quite an advanced age. He spent the last few years of his life at Warrensburg in retirement.

Dr. William Calhoun, one of the pioneers, practiced his profession for many years at Warrensburg. He was not only a successful physician but prominent in the early affairs of the county.

Doctor Calhoun was a native of Ireland. His parents died in their native land when the Doctor was quite young, and he came to America to live with an uncle, who was an extensive stock dealer and merchant. Doctor Calhoun was an exceptionally well-educated man, having received a university education before taking up the study of medicine. In 1837 he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and was engaged in the hospital work for two years, and in 1839 he came to Missouri, locating at Warrensburg. He immediately engaged in the practice of medicine and was considered a very successful physician. He took an active part in politics. He was a member of the first city council of Warrensburg, after the town was incorporated in 1856. In 1844 he was elected state senator from the district composed of Lafayette and Johnson counties. At the close of his first term he was re-elected, serving two terms. He had an active career. He was widely known for his honesty, integrity and broad charity. The last few years of his life were spent in retirement from active professional work. He never married.

Dr. J. H. Warren was an early-day physician of the county. He was a native of Lee county, Virginia, born December 27, 1818, a son of Martin and Nancy (Hubbard) Warren, both natives of Virginia. The Warren family came to Missouri in 1819, when the doctor was about one year old. In 1832 they came to what is now Johnson county, settling on Clear Fork, where the father improved a farm, where he remained until his death in 1840. Doctor Warren's grandfather, Martin Warren, was one of the first settlers on the present site of Warrensburg, and the city took its name from him.

Dr. J. H. Warren was one of the pioneer teachers of Johnson county, following that vocation for three years. He then read medicine under Dr. William Calhoun, and later graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1848 he practiced in Cass county, Missouri, where he remained until the Civil War broke out. He then entered the Union army as surgeon of the Fifth Missouri State Militia, and served until 1863. He then engaged in the practice at Knob Noster.

Doctor Warren was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah,

daughter of John Warren, of Lafayette county. His second wife bore the maiden name of Sue Young. Doctor Warren was a capable physician and a highly respected citizen.

Dr. B. F. Dunkley practiced medicine at an early day in Grover township. He settled on section 1, township 47, in 1846. In 1848 he started a store in connection with his profession and this was the founding of the town of Dunksburg, which took its name from Doctor Dunkley.

Doctor Dunkley was a native of London, England, born February 26, 1809, and when a boy his parents immigrated to America, settling in Washington, D. C. Here he received both his preparatory and medical education. He went from Washington to Ohio, and in 1846 came to Johnson county. During the war he continued to practice medicine at Dunksburg, and was the only physician for a radius of several miles. He married a Miss Porter, of Tennessee, and they were the parents of three children. Dr. Dunkley was successful in a financial way and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until within a few years of his death.

Dr. J. L. Lee was a pioneer doctor. He came here in 1844 and practiced at Montserrat, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a native of Tennessee, born in 1829. His father, Rev. Robert H. Lee, was a native of North Carolina.

Doctor Lee married Miss Tandy, a daughter of Roger Tandy, of Virginia, and three children, who grew to maturity, were born to this union: Mary Jane, married Mr. Tandy; Mrs. W. J. Mayes, of Warrensburg, Missouri, and Mrs. John S. Mayes.

Doctor Lee was a member of the Methodist church and one of Johnson county's substantial citizens. He was a successful physician and followed his profession until he reached quite an advanced age.

Dr. C. L. Carter was the first physician to locate in the town of Holden. He was a native of Missouri, born in Ray county, March 1, 1832. He began his career as a teacher. In 1851 he settled in Cass county and later entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated with honors. He settled in Holden in 1858 and erected the first frame residence in that town. In 1862 he entered the army as a surgeon.

Doctor Carter was a successful physician and accumulated quite a comfortable fortune. He contributed a great many scientific articles to

the leading medical journals of his time, and shortly after the war wrote a treatise on pathology.

Dr. R. L. Bolton was the second physician to locate in Holden, coming there in 1860. He was a native of North Carolina, born in 1830. He was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical School at Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1831.

Doctor Bolton was united in marriage with Miss Bradley, a daughter of R. D. Bradley, a Johnson county pioneer.

Dr. I. P. Randall also practiced in Holden, about 1870, locating there after the Civil War. He was a native of Auburn, New York, and was reared in Ohio. He was educated in the old Willoughby Medical College, located near Cleveland, Ohio, and later he attended the Chicago Medical College, where he was graduated.

Dr. W. H. Carpenter, a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, born July 8, 1821, began to practice in this county about 1852. He was one of the early physicians of Kingsville. He graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in the class of 1849.

Dr. L. C. Miller, a native of Callaway county, Missouri, born October 29, 1836, engaged in the practice at Knob Noster in 1876. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1857, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Shelby county prior to coming to this state.

Dr. Samuel Day, one of the early physicians of the county, was a native of Licking county, Ohio. He came to this county shortly after the war and engaged in the practice of his profession at Pittsville. In 1880 he located at Holden.

Dr. J. M. Ward, for a number of years engaged in the practice of his profession at Cornelia, was a native of New York, born near Utica March 21, 1829. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Clinton, New York, and Harvard University. After serving two years in the United States navy, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1856.

Doctor Ward practiced in partnership with Dr. James T. Hill for a time and later he was associated with Dr. Lee D. Ewing.

Dr. Lee D. Ewing was born at Lexington, Missouri, July 24, 1848, of Kentucky parents. His father, W. P. Ewing, was a Santa Fe trader.

Doctor Ewing enlisted in the Thirty-second Texas Volunteers in 1862 and served until the close of the war. Later he entered the St.

Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1870. In 1871 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Rose Hill. A year later he removed to Post Oak township and practiced there many years. He moved to Texas, where he is now living.

Dr. Edward Schreiner, a native of Georgia, was a pioneer physician of Johnson county. When Doctor Schreiner was a child his parents removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in that city and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical Institute there. In 1842 he came to Johnson county and afterward went to Kentucky, where he took a course in the Kentucky Medical Institute. He married Emily Jane Houx, a member of one of Johnson county's pioneer families.

Doctor Schreiner was probably the first to undertake the organization of a medical association in Johnson county. However, his efforts in that direction were of no avail, as he perhaps was ahead of his time.

Dr. W. D. Pinkston settled in this county about 1850. He was a Southern sympathizer and when the Civil War broke out he left this section of the county. However, after the war was closed he returned and practiced for a time at Kingsville and later came to Warrensburg.

Dr. R. Z. R. Wall, a native of Rockingham county, North Carolina, born March 29, 1810, was also an early-day physician of Johnson county. He received his medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, and after receiving his degree from that institution returned to his native state. He practiced there until 1837, when he came to Missouri, locating in Henry county, and in 1840 came to Johnson county, locating on what was known as Bear creek. He practiced in this county until 1865, when he retired on account of his advanced age and was succeeded in his practice by his nephew, Dr. R. H. Howerton.

Doctor Wall became very well to do and at one time was the owner of over five thousand acres of land, most of which he divided among his children before his death.

Doctor Dobbins was one of the early physicians of the county.

Dr. C. W. Robinson and Dr. George Hunt practiced in Warrensburg after the war.

Doctor Dunbar was also among the early physicians here. His widow now lives in Kansas City at the age of ninety-eight years.

Dr. J. B. McGirk and Drs. Duncan and Morrison practiced in Chilhowee township at an early day.

Dr. A. W. Reese, a native of Indiana and a graduate of the Ken-

tucky School of Medicine, engaged in the practice in this county quite early. He came to Missouri in 1855 and engaged in the practice of his profession and in 1858 went to Saline county. When the Civil War broke out he was appointed surgeon of the Thirty-first Missouri Infantry. In the capacity of army surgeon, he came to Warrensburg in 1864 to take charge of the United States Military Hospital. At the expiration of his military service he engaged in the practice of his profession again.

Dr. John L. Gregg came to Johnson county, Missouri in 1857. He was the father of L. L. Gregg, of Jackson township. He died in 1896.

The foregoing includes all the early doctors of which information could be obtained, and it is hoped that the omissions may be few.

**The Johnson County Medical Association.**—The Johnson County Medical Association is affiliated with and a subordinate part of the Missouri State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. It was organized in 1902, and is one of the live progressive medical societies of the state.

The first record of this organization is dated November 14, 1902, and is as follows: "Pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the physicians of Johnson county the following physicians met at the court house at Warrensburg, November 14, 1902, and formed a temporary organization of the physicians of the county by electing J. I. Anderson, chairman, and Dr. E. H. Gilbert, secretary. Physicians present were: Warrensburg, Dr. L. J. Schofield, J. I. Anderson, E. H. Gilbert, W. E. Johnson, T. L. Bradley, C. O. Ozias; L. C. Johnson, Centerview; W. H. Aber, Montserrat; H. L. George, Pittsville; R. C. Schooley, Robbins. A committee was appointed to notify all the physicians in Johnson county of the time and place of the next meeting.

The next meeting was held December 11, 1902. Dr. L. F. Murray of Holden was elected temporary chairman and Dr. E. H. Gilbert, temporary secretary.

The following physicians were present and became charter members of the organization: J. A. B. Adcock, James Anderson, T. L. Bradley, E. H. Gilbert, O. B. Hall, W. E. Johnson, L. J. Schofield, Z. Case, all of Warrensburg; L. F. Murray, W. G. Thompson, Holden; D. E. Shy, Knob Noster; C. O. Ozias, Kansas City; R. C. Schooley, Robbins; M. L. Fishback, Fayetteville; G. H. Kingoun, Centerview; W. H. Aber, Montserrat; J. R. Bozarth, Centerview.

The first officers were J. I. Anderson, president; L. F. Murray, vice-president; D. E. Shy, second vice-president; J. A. B. Adcock,

treasurer; E. H. Gilbert, secretary.

Members of the county organization now automatically become members of the state association and American Medical Association.

The present officers are Dr. S. A. Murray, president; Dr. James P. McCann, vice-president; Dr. O. B. Hall, secretary and treasurer. The following are the members in good standing January, 1918:

J. A. B. Adcock, James I. Anderson, John T. Anderson, J. W. Bolton, T. J. Draper, O. B. Hall, A. W. Harrison, W. E. Johnson, James P. McCann, Harry F. Parker, Wm. R. Patterson, John A. Powers, L. J. Schofield, all of Warrensburg; S. A. Murray, J. T. Simpson, Emory Thompson and W. G. Thompson, of Holden; Henry Park, J. E. Porter, D. E. Shy, of Knob Noster; B. E. Morrow, Columbus; C. O. Ozias, Kansas City; George Osborne, Lone Jack, and E. Y. Pare, Leeton.

There are excellent hospitals in Warrensburg and Holden. The one in Warrensburg was founded by Dr. H. F. Parker in 1910, has accommodations for ten patients at a time and has been much used and appreciated. The one in Holden is conducted by Dr. W. G. Thompson, and has been there for some years.

Osteopathy is represented by Drs. J. H. B. Hoefner and wife, and Forrest C. Allen, athletic director of the normal school, all of whom have been established in Warrensburg for some time.

## CHAPTER XXXI.—BENCH AND BAR.

FIRST SESSION OF CIRCUIT COURT—FIRST RECORDS—FIRST CASE—FIRST ARREST—FIRST SESSIONS AT WARRENSBURG—JOHN F. RYLAND—RUSSELL HICKS—FIRST LAWYERS—FEW RESIDENT LAWYERS IN EARLY DAYS—LEGAL BUSINESS BEFORE CIVIL WAR—SAVING RECORDS DURING WAR—LEGAL BUSINESS AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—PERSONNEL OF LOCAL BAR IN ANTE-BELLUM PERIOD—GENERATIONS OF ATTORNEYS—PRACTICING ATTORNEYS OF JOHNSON COUNTY—COURT STENOGRAPHERS—LITIGATION SINCE 1865—"THE OLD COURT HOUSE" (By Mel. P. Moody)—THE TRUE STORY OF "OLD DRUM."

The first session of the Circuit Court held in Johnson county was convened in the residence of Nicholas Houx at Columbus on the 6th day of August, 1835. Johnson county was then in the Fifth Judicial District and John F. Ryland was the judge of this district and presided at this first court. J. H. Townsend was clerk.

The following is the first record: Joseph Cockrell, the first sheriff "returned unto the Court the names of the Grand Jury whereupon the following persons were sworn in to compose that body, viz: Robert Graham, Foreman; Wesley Pinkston; Elmer Douglass; William Davis; John Winser; Jester Cocke; William H. Tombs; Joseph H. Harrison; Nathaniel Lowery; Samuel Brown; Isaac Anderson; John McHarris; Levi Whitsett; Jake Harrison; Henry Colbern; John Eppes; John Grant; Caswell Davis; James Grant; James C. Strange; and Jesse Marr, eighteen good and lawful men, who after being duly sworn and after having received their charge from the Court, retired (under a tree) to consider of their presentments.

"The Grand Jury came into Court, having no bills to present, and nothing to offer to the court, were discharged.

"Henderson Young Esq. and Eldridge Barden, Esq. were upon motion, permitted to practice as Attorney's and Councillors in this Court. Ordered Court adjourned, Signed John F. Ryland, Judge."

The next session of the Circuit Court was held at the same place, December 10, 1835. The only change in the officers was that James

D. Warren was clerk. The grand jury at this time also reported no true bills.

The first case which appears on the record of Johnson county was that of Joel H. Greene vs. Moses Pinkston, which was argued at this term of court, in the form of a motion to dissolve an injunction which had been granted the plaintiff, restraining the defendants from removing certain negro slaves out of the jurisdiction of this court. After hearing the argument Judge Ryland dissolved the injunction and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs.

The first person arrested, there being no jail, was confined under a wagon box over night.

Two other sessions of the Circuit Court were held at the Nicholas Houx residence, at Columbus, on April 7, 1836, and the other (which was the last time that the Circuit Court convened in Columbus) was on December 8, 1836.

By this time Warrensburg had been formally selected as the county seat and the next court was held in Old Town, March 27, 1837 at the residence of Henry Colbern. The next session was at Y. E. W. Berry's and court continued to be held in various places until a court house was built. The court house was begun at Old Town in 1838, and completed in July, 1842. A brick building for clerk's office was built in 1862.

When the court house was moved to New Town, a frame building which stood where the present court house does was donated to the county by the citizens of Warrensburg. This building was also inadequate and it was necessary to rent offices for the various county officials. The frame court house was destroyed by fire in 1895, and in 1896 the present court house was built at a cost of \$50,000. The old court house still stands in Old Town in good condition and is now used as the private residence of W. O. Davis.

As above stated, John F. Ryland was the first judge of the circuit court of the judicial district to which Johnson county belonged. He served until 1849. (For the judges and court officers see chapter on Organization and Officers.)

One of the famous early judges was Russell Hicks. In 1859, he was presiding at the trial of a murder case in Saline county which was at that time a part of this judicial district. While the trial was proceeding, a mob gathered, overpowered the officers and took the prisoner

out and hanged him. This action on the part of the mob so incensed the judge that he immediately resigned from the bench and returned to private practice. He said that he would not humiliate himself by trying to serve as judge for people who had so little regard for law and order.

The first lawyers to locate permanently in Johnson county were Major Nathaniel B. Holden and Thomas Wyatt. Holden did not follow the practice of law very much, owing to the fact that his private affairs became so extensive that he had little time to devote to other people's troubles. He owned a large portion of the land upon which the city of Warrensburg now stands and was also an extensive land owner throughout Johnson and other western Missouri counties. C. O. Silliman was a well known lawyer here before the war but left during the war. He was a partner of F. M. Cockrell. Major M. C. Goodlett was also an able ante-bellum attorney, who went to Tennessee during the war and died there.

For a number of years after the organization of Johnson county there were few resident lawyers here, much of the legal business being attended to by attorneys from adjoining counties. Among the attorneys who resided outside of the county and of whom it might be said were regular attendants of the circuit court in this county, were Russell Hicks, John F. Ryland, Samuel S. Sawyer, William Crissman, John F. Phillips, George G. Vest, Henry Wallace, W. C. Napton and many others. Of these only Judge Phillips survives.

The legal business of Johnson county did not develop much prior to the Civil War. The country had been struggling with pioneer conditions, there was little criminal practice and business interests had not become extensive or important enough to justify much civil business.

One interesting incident of the war was the saving of the county records. From December, 1861 until July 20, 1865, the Johnson county records were concealed in a thick growth of underbrush about nine miles west of Warrensburg.

When the Civil War broke out Colonel James McCowan was recorder and circuit clerk of Johnson county. He entered the Confederate army under General Sterling Price and was in camp near the Osage river when it occurred to him that as county recorder and circuit clerk he was the responsible custodian of the records of those

offices and he determined to take steps to preserve them. Accordingly he sent A. M. Perry, who was deputy circuit clerk under McCowan and was also in Price's army, to Warrensburg. Perry came to Warrensburg and with a few trusted friends met at the court house about midnight, loaded the records in a wagon and got away from the court house undiscovered. They took them to the home of "Aunt Polly" Hill. With her son, she concealed them in a thicket close to her house.

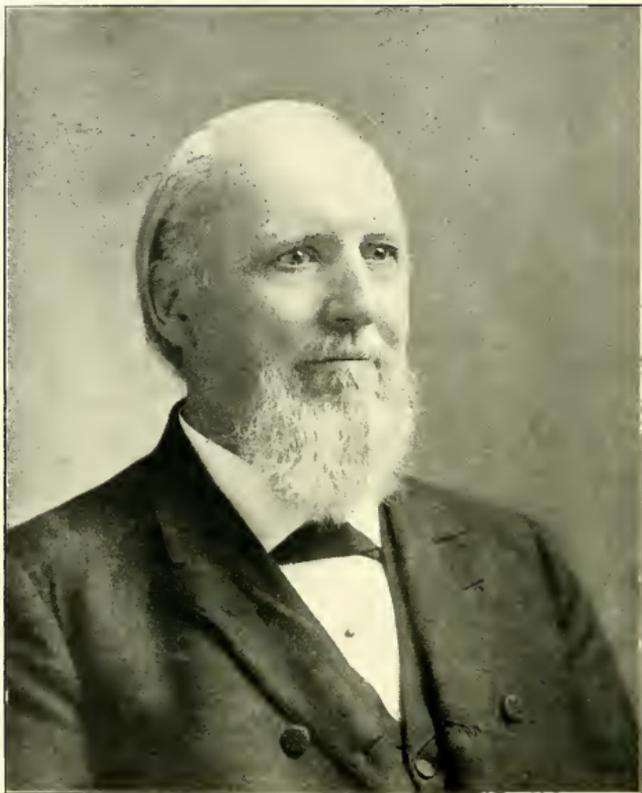
Here they remained until after the war. The few people who knew where these records were kept it a secret. There were many wild rumors as to the fate of the records during that time.

When peace was restored Aunt Polly went to the home of Moses G. Mullins, a man in whom she placed great confidence, and told him she had accidentally discovered what she believed to be the long lost county records. Mr. Mullins hurried to Warrensburg and reported his information to Circuit Clerk Captain M. U. Foster, who sent for the records and on July 20, 1865, they were in their proper place at the county seat.

Immediately following the war there was a great deal of legal business in the county. The war had broken up the country and for four years had left affairs in an unsettled state. The estates of southern men, who had gone South during the war, were sold under execution for debts, bogus or otherwise. The purchasers held the legal title and the owners upon their return at the close of the war brought suit for the restitution of their property. There was also much immigration and new business. The collection business of the lawyers was quite remunerative then. This was an active period in the practice of law and Johnson county lawyers had all they could do. The terms of the circuit court, which previously had been held only twice a year, were changed to every four months, a court of common pleas was established and to relieve both the circuit and common pleas courts a criminal court was established.

The local bar was strong in numbers and ability during this period. The following attorneys practiced here during that period: J. M. Shepherd; A. W. Rogers; G. N. Elliott; Wells H. Blodgett; T. T. Crittenden; F. M. Cockrell; C. E. Moorman; William P. Asbury; Roderick Baldwin; John W. Brown; A. M. Greer; A. B. Jetmore; Edmond A. Nickerson; Aikman Welch; A. R. Conklin and several others from Knob Noster and Holden.





SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

Then came a younger generation, Oliver Lee Houts; John M. Crutchfield, who were students in the office of Crittenden and Cockrell; A. B. Logan, Samuel P. Sparks; G. W. Harrison; Garrett Land; W. H. Brinker; W. W. Woods; R. M. Robertson; John J. Cockrell; and James W. Suddath.

Of the first generation, Messrs. Nickerson, Greer, Brown and Blodgett, and of their successors, Messrs. Crutchfield, Harrison and Robertson are still living.

**Aikman Welch** was a native Missourian and came to Warrensburg a few years prior to the Civil War. He was one of the ablest advocates ever at the Warrensburg bar. In 1861 he was elected as a Union man to the constitutional convention of Missouri, defeating N. W. Perry, the secession candidate. He served as attorney general of Missouri in 1862 and 1863. He died in Jefferson City, Missouri in 1864.

**James M. Shepherd** was born in Virginia in 1822 and came to Johnson county in 1845. He taught subscription schools up to 1859 and was once county superintendent. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced until his death June 20, 1896. He was an active Union Democrat and afterward Republican. He had a general practice and was specially good as a trial lawyer.

**A. R. Conklin** came from New York about 1866. He had been judge advocate in the Union army and began to practice here in Warrensburg. He became judge of the court of common pleas and moved about 1875 to California.

**F. M. Cockrell** was born October 1, 1834 in the county. He began practicing law with C. O. Silliman about 1855, served throughout the war in the Confederate army, becoming brigadier general, and resumed his practice after the war in partnership with T. T. Crittenden, who had been a colonel in the Union army.

**Thomas T. Crittenden** was a nephew of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky. In 1862 he became lieutenant colonel in the Union army and served until 1865. In 1865, he came to Warrensburg and opened a law office there, and in 1866 became law partner of General F. M. Cockrell. He became Governor of Missouri, then removed to Kansas City, where he died a few years ago.

**Colonel Wells H. Blodgett** was born in Illinois in 1839. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, was admitted to the bar in

Chicago and came to Warrensburg from there, in 1865. He became a law partner of Colonel G. N. Elliott and practiced until 1873, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. He became general attorney of the Wabash railroad in 1875. He resigned his position on the Wabash in 1917 and opened a law office in St. Louis, and is now living and practicing law there.

**George N. Elliott** was a native of Ohio and served in the Union army and at the close of the war came to Warrensburg. He served as judge of the common pleas court. He removed many years ago to Topeka, Kansas, practiced law there and died there.

**A. B. Jetmore** came to Warrensburg after the Civil War from Indiana and after the removal of Colonel Blodgett to St. Louis became a law partner of Colonel G. N. Elliott. He then removed to Kansas, and became attorney general of that state. He died in Kansas several years ago.

**W. P. Asbury** came to Warrensburg from Lafayette county, Missouri, after the Civil War. He was a merchant and served a term as justice of the peace. He died in Warrensburg several years ago.

**C. E. Moorman** came shortly after the war and practiced here about ten years and removed to New Mexico. He was in the abstract business with W. C. Rowland and gave most of his attention to real estate.

**Captain Albert B. Logan** was born in Ohio, served in the Union army throughout the Civil War in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. This regiment had two colonels, one, Rutherford B. Hayes, who became President of the United States, another, Stanley Matthews, who became a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its major was William McKinley, who was President of the United States. Captain Logan married a daughter of George Cress, in Ohio studied law and was admitted to the bar there. He came to Warrensburg and practiced law until his death here, several years ago. He was also general attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railway under Colonel Blodgett in 1876 and 1877.

**Colonel Andrew W. Rogers** came to Warrensburg from Bloomington, Illinois at the close of the Civil War. He was a college graduate and a native of Ohio. He was a colonel in the Union army, a good lawyer and a man of high character. He died some years ago in Warrensburg.

**W. H. Brinker** began practicing here in the seventies, was energetic and able and had considerable practice. He removed to New Mexico in the eighties and became United States district attorney there.

**W. W. Wood** was born in the county, began practicing about 1870, became prosecuting attorney and circuit judge and then moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where he now is.

**Garrett Land** was a native of Illinois, came to Warrensburg with his father, Captain Nathan Land, and practiced law here several years. He was never married and died in Warrensburg some years ago.

**Samuel P. Sparks** was born in Johnson county, Missouri, was a graduate of McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois, and was a classmate of Garrett Land. He was admitted to the bar in Warrensburg and began practice here. He served as county clerk and state senator. He died in Warrensburg over twenty years ago. He was a skilful and energetic lawyer.

**Oliver Lee Houts** was born in Johnson county and he was a graduate of the State University Law School. He practiced in Warrensburg all his life. He was twice married, the first wife being Miss Effie Hale, a daughter of H. C. Hale, of Warrensburg, and the second Miss Fanita Baldwin, a daughter of Major Roderick Baldwin, who is now living in Warrensburg. He was a very successful lawyer and one of the leaders of this bar.

**John J. Cockrell** was born in this county in 1855, was admitted to the bar and succeeded his father, F. M. Cockrell, in partnership with Colonel T. T. Crittenden until the latter was elected Governor, when he and J. W. Suddath became partners. He was said to have been a lawyer of unusual ability. He moved to New Mexico in 1885 and died in 1892.

**James W. Suddath** was born May 12, 1857, in Jackson county, graduated from the State Normal School here, was admitted to the bar in 1882 and became a partner with John J. Cockrell, his first cousin, on his mother's side. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney, was a Presidential elector in 1892, and for many years was one of the most active and effective Democratic campaign speakers. For several years before his death he had the largest practice of any one at this bar and was one of the best all around lawyers in the state. He died in 1917.

**G. W. Harrison** came here in the seventies from a farm south of

Knob Noster. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and has been living here ever since.

**R. M. Robertson** came here from Hickory county and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was active in Republican politics and was one of the few Republicans elected to office in the county. He was city attorney ten years, then prosecuting attorney and representative and is still practicing.

**J. M. Crutchfield** was born in Missouri, admitted to the bar in 1884, after having been several years a school teacher. He read law in office of Crittenden and Cockrell. He was energetic and had an active practice. He has been practicing law ever since and is still active.

**John W. Brown** came soon after the war and was early prominent in Republican politics. He was county attorney in 1870 and later became postmaster. Subsequently he became justice of the peace, serving as such twenty years. Lawyers of all parties regarded him as one of the best justices ever in the county. He is still living.

**E. A. Nickerson** came here in 1866 and was one of the prominent and best educated lawyers of his day. He handled no collection business and limited himself to selected cases. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1875, which framed our present constitution. He is still living and of active intelligence and ability.

**Captain A. M. Greer** served the Union throughout the Civil War in Illinois troops, enlisted as private and successively was promoted until he commanded a company for the last year and a half. He came to Knob Noster in 1869, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1872 and has been in active practice ever since. He has also helped many soldiers in pension cases. Of late years he has given most of his time to probate business, has the largest practice of this kind of any lawyer here and in it has also given to many widows and orphans much needed help of which the world knew nothing.

The next generation of lawyers now practicing in the county are: Warrensburg, Max D. Aber, Nick M. Bradley, S. J. Caudle, W. L. Chaney, W. C. McDonald, J. R. Rothwell, William E. Suddath, all of Warrensburg; Holden, A. Musser, L. B. Sturgis; Knob Noster, E. C. Littlefield.

The complete list of court stenographers in the order of their service is: W. A. Morrow, Miss Eda Vernaz, Alf Fidler, M. D. Aber,

J. D. Dunlop, R. E. Jones, Charles Sadler and Charles W. Fulkerson.

Since the Civil War there has been in general a steady decrease in litigation. This has been due to matters becoming more settled, to the people learning the law, and to the generally prevalent and excellent quality of the bar of the county to settle matters without suit, as far as possible. The following table shows the average number of cases on the docket for one term during the years given. The increase in "quiet title" cases is not on account of contests but chiefly to increased technical requirements by title examiners, which can be met only by these suits.

Average number of cases at a term:

Year	Quiet Title	Divorce	Other Court Cases	Civil Jury Cases	Total Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Total All Cases
1867					191	126	317
1877	4	21			247	47	294
1887	1	12			179	25	204
1897	1	13	37	40	91	18	109
1907	6	16	32	39	93	40	133
1917	15	16	37	23	91	18	109

### "THE OLD COURT HOUSE."

(By Mel. P. Moody.)

The old Court House, its glory gone,  
 Yields not to gloom, nor swift decay,  
 Courageously it still holds on,  
 And renders service every day.

Content it stands upon its hill,  
 By court deserted yet not by man,  
 Beneath its roof it shelters still,  
 The home, where order first began.

Once in its walls was heard the tongue,  
 Of eloquent impassioned plea,  
 Here tears were shed and hearts were wrung  
 By olden judges' stern decree.

Strange, that of these wondrous pleas,  
And decisions of judicial sense,  
All have perished with their fees,  
Save the story of a dog's defense.

In the old court house in Warrensburg Senator George G. Vest delivered his famous eulogy of the dog. A bronze tablet upon its walls commemorates this event.

### THE TRUE STORY OF "OLD DRUM."

(By Walter L. Chaney.)

[An account of Missouri's most famous "dog case" and of Senator Vest's world-famous tribute to the canine fidelity presented for the first time, from original court records.]

During the autumn of 1869, five miles southwest of Kingsville, lived Leonidas Hornsby, and a mile south of him lived his neighbor, Charles Burden. At this time there was still wild game. Men kept hounds for the chase. Charles Burden kept a pack. Wolves had multiplied, there were still some deer in western Missouri, the raccoon was plentiful, and foxes and other wild animals were still to be found. The hunters learned by the baying of the dogs and the direction and manner of the chase what sort of game was being followed. Some of the dogs were better than others at telling the story to their hunter owners; some dogs "never lied;" some dogs sometimes failed and other dogs could never be depended upon.

There was one dog in Charles Burden's pack that "never lied." He was supposed to be about five years old; in color he was black and tan, with black body, tan legs and muzzle. This mighty hunter was named "Old Drum." His owner believed he had some bloodhound in him. He would trail a man and was good for wolves, "varmints," and the like. Charles Burden regarded him as the best deer dog he had ever owned. He said that money would not buy "Drum."

Burden was a hunter and had crossed the plains many times. He was a strong character, six feet tall, with blue eyes and light hair, with a magnificent physique, and an iron constitution. He was ready to fight for his own, either dog or man. Burden lived in a two-room log house with a shed on the north side, down in the second bottom of Big creek.

Lon Hornsby had gathered sheep and cattle, hogs and horses, and was doing his best to farm. Hornsby was a small, wiry man with flaming red hair, and, as they say, "he was set in his way." During the summer and fall of '69 Hornsby had lost more than one hundred sheep, killed by prowling dogs. In an unadvised moment, he made a vow that he would kill the first dog that he found on his place. Hornsby did not believe that all dogs were bad, for he had sometimes hunted with his neighbors' dogs, and had repeatedly hunted with "Old Drum." But he had made the vow, and in his way of seeing things he would keep it.

On the morning of October 28, 1869, Charles Burden took his way north and east, passed Leonidas Hornsby's house to Kingsville, attended to his business there and came home. Shortly after his return, "Old Drum" started on a trail, off up the creek, in a northeast direction. Burden and his brother-in-law and Frank Hornsby sat around the house smoking until about eight o'clock, when they heard the report of a gun, from the direction of Lon Hornsby's. No more shots were heard. But Burden was fearful that they had killed one of his dogs. He went out to listen but could hear nothing. He blew his hunting horn for the dogs, and all came up but "Old Drum." Again and again called the old horn, but "Old Drum" did not answer, nor did he come. No more would "Old Drum" answer Burden's hunting horn.

On this autumn day Lon Hornsby and Dick Ferguson had been hunting. After they returned home about eight o'clock someone said that a dog was in the yard. Lon Hornsby told Dick to get the gun and shoot the dog. He went and got the gun. Dick stepped out doors; there was no moon; a dark dog was in the shadow of a tree some thirty steps away. There was a report of the gun fire, and then the yelping and howling of a dog mortally wounded. He ran southwest and jumped over the style-block. The crying of the wounded dog grew weaker and fainter until it died away, and then the silence of a dark night brooded over the land.

Next morning Charles Burden began the search for his dog. When he came to the home of Lon Hornsby, Hornsby said that Dick had shot a dog; that he thought it was Davenport's dog. Dick showed Burden where the dog was when he shot him, Burden looked for traces of blood and found none. They then came back and Burden said to

Hornsby, "I'll go and see; it may be my dog. If it ain't it's all right; if it is, it's all wrong, and I'll have satisfaction at the cost of my life."

On this morning of October 29, "Old Drum" was found just a few feet above the ford on Big creek, below Haymaker's Mill, dead, lying with his head in the water, his feet toward the dam, lying on his left side, filled with shot of different sizes, but no shot had passed through his body. Apparently "Old Drum" had been carried or dragged to this place; for there was mud on his underside; his hair was "ruffled up," and there were sorrel hairs, thought to be horse hairs, under him. Lon Hornsby owned a sorrel mule. The whole neighborhood seemed to have been alive around Haymaker's Mill that night of October 28. There were campers at the ford, two large families moving; then two families lived within about a thousand yards of the ford; these people had heard nothing.

Burden decided that the law should vindicate him and avenge "Old Drum." Shortly he went to Kingsville and employed an attorney to bring suit. Suit was filed before Justice of the Peace Monroe, of Madison township, and the case was set for trial November 25. Thomas S. Jones was attorney for Burden and Nation & Allen for Hornsby, and with a cloud of witnesses in attendance, the case went to trial. The jury failed to agree, were discharged by the justice, and the case was set for trial on the justice's next "law day," December 23. Many threats were made and much bitterness was shown by the partisans at this first trial, but all went off without anyone being wounded or crippled.

In January the case went to trial, and after a heated session, was given to the jury, who found in favor of Burden in the sum of twenty-five dollars. Hornsby appealed to the Johnson County Court of Common Pleas, where it was set down for trial in March, 1870. The whole neighborhood, at least the men, moved upon Warrensburg en-masse. New lawyers had been retained by both the appellant and appellee, Crittenden & Cockrell for Hornsby, and Elliott & Blodgett for Burden. At this trial Hornsby received a verdict in his favor.

Burden still sought satisfaction and after his first trial he retained more legal talent, securing Phillips & Vest from Sedalia. A motion for a new trial was filed, alleging error and setting up that the plaintiff, Burden, had discovered new evidence. The motion was sustained and a new trial granted.

So in October in the old court house in Old Town this case went

to trial for the fourth time, with the counsel table crowded with attorneys on both sides, and the Burden and Hornsby clans out in full force. Burden and his friends proved the facts already stated. Hornsby by himself and his witnesses showed the shooting of a dog, but denied it was "Old Drum" that was shot. He and Dick Ferguson claimed they had gone down to "Old Drum's" body and taken out lead bullets, and that the dog shot at Hornsby's was with a gun loaded with grains of corn. There was evidence that "Old Drum" was shot close to the mill where he was found and other evidence that no shot had been fired near the mill.

After all the evidence was in, the argument was made by the attorneys. What all these lawyers said is not remembered. But one speech made to the jury is preserved to all posterity, because of its universality of application to all dogs and their masters. It will forever be a monument to "Old Drum."

George G. Vest made the closing argument for his client and old Drum. Here is old Drum's monument and Senator Vest's plea:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us; those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. Gentlemen of the Jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fierce if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come from encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert he remains. When riches take wing and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its

journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of its company to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in his embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death."

In a few moments the jury returned a verdict for Burden.

The end was not yet. Hornsby's attorneys appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Missouri. This court, however, affirmed the judgment of the lower court, affirmed that Dick Ferguson, by the direction and command of Lon Hornsby, killed old Drum, and gave Charles Burden satisfaction. The case brought a lightening of the purses of the litigants; a feast of fees for the attorneys; an enduring tribute to the fidelity and faith of the dog, and more particularly, undying fame for the memory of old Drum, "the dog that never lied."

[The report of this case, Charles Burden vs. Leonidas Hornsby, is in 50 Mo. 238.]

Out of this list of nine attorneys in this case, more than half achieved some measure of fame.

"Dave" Nation, one of the first attorneys, did not attain any degree of fame, outside of his own village, yet fame was his in a vicarious sort, for he was the husband of Carrie Nation, the woman with the hatchet. Allen was familiarly known as Captain Allen and was a maker of business, a breeder of lawsuits. The firm of Nation & Allen kept things moving, where they went along in the town of Holden. Jones lived in Kingsville, practiced law there and bore the name of "Buffalo Jones," from his drinking of what was known as "buffalo bitters."

Of the six attorneys whose names appear in the report of the case in the Supreme Court, all attained distinction. Elliott became judge of the court of common pleas in Johnson county. T. T. Crittenden became Governor of Missouri. Francis M. Cockrell was thirty years a United States Senator from Missouri, and afterwards a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. John F. Phillips was made a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and then judge of the United States District Court for the western district of Mis-

souri. George G. Vest was United States Senator from Missouri for many years and died while a member of that body. Wells Blodgett was a state senator in Missouri, afterward became vice-president and general solicitor for the Wabash railroad.

Charles Burden died a few years ago in Holden; Hornsby is dead. Of the nine lawyers, only Blodgett is living. In the bottom lands along Big creek and Lost creek, where Old Drum gave tongue as he led the baying pack, there now echo the rumble and roar of running trains, the shriek of whistles and the bang of bells of locomotives of four great railroads. In the autumn the frost king still makes a riot of color along the creeks in what little woodland still stands, the blue haze of the Indian summers hangs over the fertile fields of a prosperous people, and the fidelity of the faithful dog to his thoughtless master is the same. But old Drum lives only as a memory.

## CHAPTER XXXII.—BANKS AND BANKING.

IN EARLY DAYS—EARLY WARRENSBURG BANKS—EARLY KNOB NOSTER BANKS  
—EARLY HOLDEN BANKS—BANKS TODAY—BANK OF HOLDEN—BANK OF  
KNOB NOSTER—FARMERS & COMMERCIAL BANK—CITIZENS BANK—BANK  
OF KINGSVILLE—BANK OF CENTERVIEW—PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK—BANK  
OF LATOUR—BANK OF LEETON—COMMERCIAL BANK—CHILHOWEE BANK—  
BANK OF MAGNOLIA—FARMERS BANK OF CHILHOWEE—AMERICAN TRUST  
COMPANY—PEOPLES STATE BANK—FARMERS BANK OF LEETON—FIRST  
NATIONAL BANK—SUMMARY.

In the early days there were no banks in Johnson county. The pioneers invariably carried what money they had on their person and all transactions in the early days were carried on by the payment of currency, or by barter and trade.

**Early Warrensburg Banks.**—In July, 1858, the Union Bank of Missouri organized a branch bank at Warrensburg. This was the first bank in Johnson county. The officers were, W. H. Colbern, president; W. H. Anderson, cashier, and S. P. Williams, bookkeeper. The bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000 and it did a large volume of business from the start. At that time there was active business going on in the county and much speculation in land. The bank loaned considerable money on real estate, receiving usually not less than twelve per cent. interest per annum.

When the Civil War came on it in a measure paralyzed the business of this section and not only made the banking business uncertain but the threatened invasion of either the Union or Confederate army, or both of them, created a condition which made unsafe even the money in the vaults of the bank. In June, 1861, indications were that one of the two armies would soon invade Warrensburg, and the officers of the bank decided that the safe thing to do was to hide the bank's money. They accordingly arranged with a man named John Parr, who lived two and one-half miles south of Warrensburg, to bury the money under his hearthstone. At midnight Dr. William Calhoun, W. T. Logan, W. S. Hume and W. H. Anderson took the money, which amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars, to Parr's residence. He had made

preparations for hiding the treasure, by sending away his slaves and his children so that no one but himself and wife and the parties who brought the money out would know of its hiding place. The money was placed in five strong wooden boxes, each containing fifteen thousand dollars, and placed under the hearthstone, where it remained from June until October. In the meantime the Confederate army under General Sterling Price, and the Federals, under Colonel Dare, of Illinois, had passed through Warrensburg and taken all the money that they could find. In October the cashier of the Union Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, of which the Warrensburg institution was a branch, went to John Parr's place with the local officers of the bank and got their money and took it to St. Louis. After this money was hidden, the branch bank was suspended at Warrensburg, but the Union Bank of Missouri at St. Louis settled with the customers of the Warrensburg bank.

W. H. and G. W. Colbern carried on a small private banking business in Warrensburg during the sixties. In 1869 Cruce & Colbern engaged in the private banking business in Warrensburg with a capital stock of about twenty thousand dollars. This partnership was the forerunner of the Johnson County Savings Bank which was organized in 1872, of which George W. Colbern was president and W. H. Anderson, cashier. The bank was organized with a capital of about fifty thousand dollars. It closed in July, 1893; was reopened for about a year, and again finally closed. F. G. Lunbeck and L. S. Hickman were appointed receivers for it and wound up its business.

In 1866, shortly after the close of the Civil War, the A. W. Ridings & Co. Bank was organized, with a capital stock of \$31,000. A. W. Ridings was president and James Ward, cashier. In 1869 this bank was reorganized, becoming a national bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It failed in 1878. Its creditors were paid, and the stockholders were the only losers.

The Warrensburg Savings Bank was established July 28, 1871, with a capital stock of \$55,000. This bank suspended business in 1879, liquidating all claims and paying all depositors.

**Early Knob Noster Banks.** (By J. M. Kendrick.)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Kendrick is one of the oldest and most experienced bankers in the county, and can speak authoritatively.]

The Knob Noster Savings Bank was the first bank organized in

Knob Noster. I do not find the first records, but it was organized in 1868. The first record I find is February 2, 1869. It was organized by Curtis Field, Samuel Workman, A. L. Churchill, W. H. Wells, Benton P. Taylor, Peter Sullivan, John N. Owsley, L. C. Littlefield, William Thornton, W. A. Wortham, Thomas F. Melvin and others. This bank ran until September 8, 1871, when the First National Bank of Knob Noster was organized with the following stockholders: Curtis Field, Ransom Wells, L. C. Littlefield, W. A. Wortham, W. H. Wells, A. L. Churchill, Thomas F. Melvin, Julia A. Fisker, G. H. Perkins and A. Case. Capital stock, \$50,000. The first board of directors was Curtis Field, president; A. Case, vice-president; Thomas F. Melvin, cashier; Ransom Wells, L. C. Littlefield, W. A. Wortham, W. H. Wells, A. L. Churchill, and G. H. Perkins. The board met every day and passed on notes offered for discount. Curtis Field continued as president and Thomas F. Melvin, as cashier during the life of the First National Bank. On May 29, 1875, it was voted that the First National Bank go into liquidation and the Bank of Knob Noster was organized in its place under state laws May 29, 1875.

Deposits in the early history of the bank were small, there were many days in which only a half dozen checks would pass over the counter and now it is not unusual for 300 to pass over the counters. In its early history the board met every day to pass on discounts. Later a discount board consisting of three members was appointed to pass on discounts. Now the board meets once a month to pass on them.

**Early Holden Banks.**—The early Holden banks are still in existence, and are described hereafter.

**Banks Today.**—There are now seventeen substantial banks in Johnson county. Two are national banks and the others state banks. The following is a sketch of each one arranged in order of establishment.

**Bank of Holden.**—The Bank of Holden is the oldest of the present Johnson county banks. It was organized May 13, 1872, under charter No. 69, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000 August 1, 1878. The first officers of the bank were: Lewis Chaney, president, and I. M. Smith, cashier and secretary, and W. A. Campbell, T. J. Allison, I. Starkey, J. G. Cope and Charles Bluhm, directors. The capital stock was reduced to \$50,000 again June 1, 1900. The present officers of this bank are: H. R. McCutcheon, president; W. F. McCutcheon, cashier, and the board of directors consists of H. R.

McCutcheon, W. F. McCutcheon, B. Plessner, J. M. DeMasters, O. R. Rogers, C. C. Little, M. R. Snyder, W. B. Wallace and J. H. Zehr. This bank has passed safely through all the periods of financial stress for almost half a century.

**Bank of Knob Noster.**—The second bank in the county is the Bank of Knob Noster. The following is a complete sketch and is written by J. M. Kendrick: The first board of directors for the Bank of Knob Noster was, Curtis Field, T. F. Melvin, Gordon Hardey, Ransom Wells, C. B. Littlefield, Samuel Workman and A. C. Case. Curtis Field was made president and T. F. Melvin, cashier. Capital stock, \$50,000. The board of directors met twice a week. T. F. Melvin continued as cashier until July, 1876, when C. B. Littlefield was elected cashier, which he held for thirty years, until July, 1906, when J. M. Kendrick was elected cashier and has continued as such. From 1867 to 1917 the bank has had three cashiers. C. B. Littlefield is the only one living of the first board of directors. Judge J. G. Senior has been continuously director in the bank for forty years. The first bank and its successors have had a number of presidents since its organization in 1867: Curtis Field, Gordon Hardey, John N. Kimzey, George O. Talpey, Samuel G. Kelly, John G. Senior, W. S. Shoemaker, W. D. Carpenter, John T. Lay and B. F. Summers. The capital stock was originally \$50,000, was reduced to \$30,000, then increased to \$40,000, and then decreased to \$30,000, the present capital stock. The first board of directors consisted of seven members, has varied a number of times, has been thirteen, then reduced to nine, and then increased to eleven, the present number. It went through the panics of 1873, 1893 and 1907 all right. It has paid interest on time deposits, from its organization, in the early years paying six per cent. and reducing the rate with the trend of the times. The present board of directors, B. F. Summers, W. R. Clark, W. D. Carpenter, J. H. Rothwell, James Hogan, P. G. Utley, C. W. Weidman, W. L. Charles, J. B. Wampler, J. G. Senior and J. M. Kendrick. B. F. Summers, president; J. G. Senior, vice-president; J. M. Kendrick, cashier; F. B. Shepherd, assistant cashier; L. P. Lay, bookkeeper.

**Farmers & Commercial Bank.**—The Farmers & Commercial Bank of Holden, the third Johnson county bank, was organized March 17, 1881, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The first officers were: W. M. Steele, president; George S. Young, vice-president, and Z. T. Miller, cashier. The original stockholders were: W. M. Steele, G. S. Young,

Z. T. Miller, D. C. Quick, J. S. Johnson, Richard M. Simpson, H. D. Smithson, J. C. Creighton and S. H. Farrar. This bank now has a capital stock paid in of \$30,000, with a surplus fund of \$30,000 and undivided profits of \$20,000. So strong was the personality and control of William Steele, the deceased chief organizer of this bank and for a long time Holden's first citizen, that for years it has been much better known as "Bill Steele's Bank" than by its real name. One of his definite policies was always to keep on hand an unusually large amount of cash. Even in the 1907 panic, it is said the bank always paid its depositors cash on their checks if requested. The following are the present officers of the bank: I. G. Farnsworth, president; R. L. Jackson, vice-president; W. W. Morhart, cashier; F. R. Huber, assistant cashier. The directors are Messrs. Jackson, Farnsworth and Morhart and E. K. Steele, son of William Steele, the founder, Mr. C. Bell, John A. Doak, S. A. Murray, R. L. Miller and Sam C. Day.

**Citizens Bank.**—The Citizens Bank, the oldest bank in Warrensburg, was organized October 18, 1888, with a capital stock of \$25,000, under charter No. 524. The first officers were: J. T. Cheatham, president; Marcus Youngs, vice-president; O. S. Wadell, cashier; J. T. Cheatham, Dr. C. W. Robinson, W. H. Hartman, J. A. Stewart, O. S. Wadell, Marcus Youngs, J. D. Eads, and E. N. Johnson, directors. On March 22, 1911, the capital stock was increased by a cash dividend of \$75,000, making the capital stock \$100,000, the present capital stock. The bank has a surplus of \$25,000 and undivided profits of \$23,000. It has paid \$78,000 in cash dividends since its organization. The present officials are: Marcus Youngs, president; T. E. Cheatham, vice-president; W. H. Cheatham, second vice-president; J. V. Murray, cashier; A. Lee Smiser, assistant cashier; J. A. Stewart, G. A. Lobban, T. E. Cheatham, W. H. Cheatham, W. D. Faulkner, J. V. Murray, and Marcus Youngs, directors. Of the original directors of the bank three have died: J. T. Cheatham, W. B. Drummond, and O. S. Wadell.

**Bank of Kingsville.**—The Bank of Kingsville, Kingsville, Missouri, was organized June 18, 1890. The officers are: W. W. Messick, president; R. T. Fryer, vice-president; Joseph Greaves, cashier, and the directors are: W. W. Messick, R. T. Fryer, S. P. Gibson, W. B. Wallace and S. W. Jones. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000, and surplus, \$20,000.

**Bank of Centerview.**—The Bank of Centerview, Missouri, was

organized in 1891, under charter No. 796, dated October 8, 1891. The following are the officers: C. H. Houx, president; J. R. Bozarth, vice-president; R. C. Hull, cashier, and John DeLaney, G. W. Eppright, S. O. Ball, J. S. Graham, C. H. Houx, J. R. Bozarth and R. C. Hull directors. The paid-in capital stock is \$15,000, with a surplus of \$15,000.

**Peoples National Bank.**—The Peoples National Bank is a result of the Peoples Savings Bank. This was opened as a private bank in a drug store by E. N. Johnson, sole owner, in 1890, with a capital of \$5,000. As owner, E. N. Johnson continued the bank until the 20th of July, 1892, at which time a charter was taken as a state bank, with capital of \$15,500. On March 16, 1897, the capital stock was increased to \$25,000, a dividend of \$9,500 being declared and stock issued therefor. On August 10, 1897, the Peoples Savings Bank purchased the Bank of Warrensburg, consolidating the business of the two banks and liquidating the bank of Warrensburg. In 1900 J. D. Eads was elected cashier, holding it for some time. November 28, 1898, the capital stock was increased to \$50,000 and a national charter taken out. In 1907 the Peoples National Bank declared an extra dividend of 50 per cent., increasing the capital stock to \$75,000, the present capital stock. The surplus is \$15,000; undivided profits, \$20,000. The present officers are: E. N. Johnson, president; L. J. Schofield, vice-president; J. D. Eads, cashier; other directors are, E. F. Tracy, C. H. Dutcher, W. O. Redford, G. A. Gilbert.

**Bank of Latour.**—The Bank of Latour, Latour, Missouri, was chartered June 1, 1895; charter number 931. The officers of this bank are: Jesse Elliott, president; Taylor Deatley, vice-president; C. A. Dovenspike, cashier; and A. L. Feedback, assistant cashier. The directors are: Jesse Elliott, Taylor Deatley, C. L. Deatley, A. L. Feedback, J. E. Stitt, J. H. Feebee, N. R. Dovenspike and C. A. Dovenspike. In 1917 the paid-up capital was \$11,000. Surplus and profits, \$9,780.

**Bank of Leeton.**—The Bank of Leeton was organized in 1896 and chartered September 14 of that year, under charter number 966. The officers are: H. E. Fewel, president; A. B. Venable, vice-president; C. D. Johnson, cashier; J. T. Kennedy, assistant cashier. The directors are: H. E. Fewel, A. B. Venable, C. D. Johnson, E. E. Wall, Rolla Stacy, C. M. Greer, J. J. Lee, J. R. Grinstead and J. T. Kennedy. The paid-up capital of the Bank of Leeton is \$12,500; surplus and profits, \$32,000.

**Commercial Bank.**—The Commercial Bank of Warrensburg was

organized in 1897, under charter No. 992. The following were the first officers of this institution: Dr. W. L. Hedges, president; A. S. Mayes, vice-president; F. L. Mayes, cashier, and the first directors were: Dr. W. L. Hedges, A. S. Mayes, F. L. Mayes, Isaac Markward, George W. Houts, James H. Parker and J. D. Eads. The capital stock was \$25,000, which was later increased to \$50,000, with a surplus of \$50,000. The present officers are F. L. Mayes, president; W. L. Hedges, vice-president; W. S. Clark, second vice-president; H. F. Berkley, cashier; A. H. Gilkeson, assistant cashier, and the directors are: F. L. Mayes, W. L. Hedges, W. S. Clark, H. F. Berkley, James H. Parker, George W. Houts and W. J. Mayes. Messrs. Parker, Hedges, Houts and F. L. Mayes have been members of the board of directors since the organization of the bank.

**Chilhowee Bank.**—The Chilhowee Bank, Chilhowee, Missouri, was chartered June 29, 1901, under charter number 1086, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: William P. Hunt, president; William Sweeney, vice-president; R. E. Sweeney, cashier; H. R. Butcher, assistant cashier, and the directors are: Lewis Corson, William P. Hunt, S. Ella Hunt, E. S. James, Charles H. McElwee, William Sweeney and R. E. Sweeney. In 1917 the surplus fund was \$11,400.

**Bank of Magnolia.**—The Bank of Magnolia, Magnolia, Missouri, was chartered January 18, 1905, under charter No. 1327. The officers are: George D. Graham, president; F. P. Parrott, vice-president; G. V. Raker, cashier, and J. C. McDougal, assistant cashier. The directors are: R. T. McDougal, John Witteman, J. C. McDougal, George B. Graham, J. C. Raker, G. V. Raker and F. P. Parrott. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000, and the surplus is \$2,000.

**Farmers Bank of Chilhowee.**—The Farmers Bank of Chilhowee was organized in 1907. Its charter number is 1565, dated October 10, 1907. The officers of this institution in 1917 were: F. M. Gray, president; C. H. Gaines, vice-president; William English, cashier, and the directors are: F. M. Gray, C. H. Gaines, W. R. Carr, D. L. Day, S. W. Paul, G. L. Park and William English. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000. Surplus and profits, \$9,500.

**American Trust Company.**—The American Trust Company is the outgrowth of the consolidation of the Johnson County Trust Company with the American Bank. The Johnson County Trust Company was organized in 1908 and the American Bank in 1905 and in 1913 the two

became the American Trust Company. The capital stock of the American Trust Company is \$50,000, with a surplus fund of \$25,000. The deposits on March 5, 1917, amounted to \$240,000. The present officers of the bank are: C. A. Harrison, president; George W. Lemmon, vice-president; C. L. Gillilan, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Crissey, general manager; R. L. Campbell, P. D. Fitch, C. A. Shepard, T. H. Doolin, T. B. Montgomery, C. J. Rucker, Nick M. Bradley, and William Shockey, directors.

**Peoples State Bank.**—The Peoples State Bank of Knob Noster is authorized under charter number 1767, and was chartered February 25, 1911. The following are the officers: R. M. Jenks, president; O. N. Whitsel, vice-president; Frank Jenks, cashier.

**Farmers Bank of Leeton.**—The Farmers Bank of Leeton was chartered May 12, 1911, under charter No. 1773. The officers are: A. C. Todd, president; W. T. Baker, first vice-president; Guilford Morris, second vice-president; J. O. Reynolds, secretary and cashier; Henley Stacy, assistant cashier. The directors are G. L. Hall, L. C. Abbington, J. W. Shoemaker, A. C. Todd, W. F. Reynolds, J. H. Boone, S. R. Miller, W. T. Baker, Moses Nehr, F. G. Cooper, William Hinton, Guilford Morris, W. T. DesCombes, Henley Stacy and J. O. Reynolds. The paid-up capital stock of this bank is \$20,000; surplus and profits, \$7,510.

**First National Bank.**—The First National Bank of Holden is the baby bank of the county. It was organized under the national banking laws in 1913, with a capital stock of \$30,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. The first officers were I. G. Farnsworth, president; C. C. Tevis, vice-president; and J. H. Tevis, cashier. These, with R. L. Whitsett, Samuel Raber, Samuel Sankey and R. F. Tevis were the first directors. There were about thirty-three stockholders, and \$25,000 deposits the first day. The present officers are: C. C. Tevis, president; R. L. Whitsett, vice-president; A. A. Searle, cashier, and William S. Farnsworth, assistant cashier. The directors are: S. R. Sankey, R. L. Whitsett, R. F. Tevis, W. S. Farnsworth, S. R. Raber, C. C. Tevis and A. A. Searle.

The following is a complete statement of all the Johnson county banks for March, 1918.

**Summary.**—The distinguishing features of the banking business in early times and today are as follow:

- (1) When banks were established in the county little business was

done through them at first, the number of checks given was very small and the work of bank officers was very light. Today, business done through checks has increased enormously and the banks' work correspondingly.

(2) Many more loans were made on personal endorsements in early times than today. Neighbors and friends endorsed each other's notes, often when not financially justified in doing so. This practice has almost entirely ceased now, and most bank loans are made on the worth or credit of the borrower himself. There has been a great increase in loans on chattel mortgages or live stock (cattle, horses and mules). Missouri has an excellent chattel mortgage law, and these loans are a great aid to agriculture.

(3) Money was scarce, and interest rates were always ten per cent. or more, as the law allowed. Today, interest rates are chiefly six to eight per cent.

(4) Interest on time deposits was never paid generally until recent times. Some banks paid such interest early and some started and then abandoned it. Now all the banks pay such interest, usually three per cent. There were no savings accounts at all in the early days. Today these have been increasing, are of great value to those that keep them. Savings accounts today total many hundred dollars.

(5) Losses to the banks on bad loans are much less today than ever before. This is due to the fact that the bank officers are better trained and more capable men, and to the efficient system of bank inspection that has been established chiefly in the past twenty-five to thirty years. This requires good banking and prevents bad.

(6) The sources of income to the bank have been always about the same—namely, interest on loans. The Johnson county banks have practically always furnished exchange to their customers without charge.

(7) The best characteristic feature of the banks today is their increasing interest and leadership in things for the general good of the community. They have become liberal contributors to and helpers in movements for better farming, good roads, agricultural fairs and meetings, etc. And their work in the great World War going on is very important and increasing monthly.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.—JOHNSON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

(By Mel. P. Moody.)

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT JOURNALISM IN JOHNSON COUNTY—"STANDARD-HERALD," 1865—"STAR JOURNAL", 1865—"HOLDEN ENTERPRISE", 1867—"KNOB NOSTER GEM", 1878—"CHILHOWEE BLADE", 1894—"LEETON TIMES", 1897—"HOLDEN PROGRESS", 1903—"NORMAL STUDENT", 1911—"JOHNSON COUNTY DEMOCRAT", 1913—JOHNSON COUNTY NEWSPAPER FILES—OLD PAPERS.

[Editor's Note: Mel P. Moody, though still distinctly one of the "younger set" of Warrensburg, is one of the oldest newspaper men of Johnson county. He has been connected with the printing business all his life and has a viewpoint that is live and discriminating. In the following article, Mr. Moody has modestly not given the newspapers of the county credit for what they are doing today. For city, town, village and farm—in the material, intellectual and spiritual betterment of our people—generously and in every way they can, these newspapers are, day by day, doing a work that no other agency is doing, or can do.]

The history of the newspaper is largely the history of modern civilization and freedom, as no other factor has filled a more important role in human progress. As soon as the race emerged from savagery, tribe and community sought communication. At first came the rude pictures upon the rocks, finally growing into an alphabet and then came the printing press and knowledge began to run to and fro upon the earth.

The influence of the early American papers was even greater than today, though they were few in number. Their editors were looked up to and weight was given to their opinions, while now the people take them as the ideas only of ordinary men, and indeed some go so far as to doubt the integrity of newspaper men and inquire how much they get for such and such an editorial.

The old-time country paper was but little different from those of today, but their similarity of make-up was because of entirely different reasons. Then news was difficult to get. There were no telegraph lines and it took a long time for information to travel over the country,

consequently the contents of the papers consisted of country gossip, agricultural advice, stories and the profound impressions of the editors usually very forcibly expressed.

Today the country paper is about the same, excepting that the tone of the editor is more polite, having been tempered by libel law. It is now too much news facility that devotes the country paper to local gossip. The great metropolitan dailies are sown broadcast over the land, making the state, national and foreign news of the country weekly, "old stuff."

The first attempt at a paper in Johnson county was the "Warrensburg Clipper," edited by William Stephenson, known as "Uncle Billy." It was written by hand, five or six copies, and posted in the show windows of the prominent stores. Uncle Billy depended upon advertising to pay him for his labor and in that day the unregenerate ancestors of modern non-advertisers flourished. So Uncle Billy, like the poor editor of today, had some difficulty in making ends meet. One firm, Pinkston & Calhoun, druggists, were so particularly averse to inserting a 25-cent weekly ad., that Uncle Billy in disgust decided to give them a free advertisement. He drew a picture of their store with the sign, Pinkston & Calhoun, Druggists, very prominent. In front of the store stood a man bended doubled with his hands upon his stomach, unloading all that he had eaten for a month. The legend from his mouth was, "Damn your stuff." We do not know whether this converted the firm or not, but we note that in a paper of 1858 they were liberal advertisers.

The two important papers prior to the Civil War were the "Western Missourian," edited by Marsh Foster, and the "Signal," we do not know by whom edited, but C. A. Middleton, one of our citizens still living, was connected with it—and by the way, he is now the oldest printer in the state. It was in this office that we first got smeared with printer's ink and paid the penalty by being licked at home.

As we have hinted above, the language of ante-bellum editors would hardly be acceptable in a prayer meeting. Here is a mild sample clipped from a paper of 1857. It seems that the editor failed to appreciate the sentiments of a communication signed "Knob Noster," and pays his respects as follow: "We have applied for the author of 'Knob Noster' but it is not forthcoming, but we know him by his ear-marks and we know him not only to be a dirty Black Republican of the Fremont stripe,

at heart, but a black-hearted scoundrel and liar, a traitor to the institutions of the state that gave him birth and a pest to the community that now gives him bread. He lives in Warrensburg." For this frank opinion the editor was a few days later compelled to take a pistol away from "Knob Noster" and throw him down stairs. In those days there were not so many decorous libel suits, but gun-play was one of the popular amusements.

With the breaking out of the war the newspaper business stopped short. If it had been a gun-powder proposition before it was now a dynamite venture. There are now nine papers published in Johnson county, affording every facility for starting a controversy, expressing any variety of political opinion or placing advertising before the public. We have the "Star-Journal," "Standard-Herald," "Holden Progress," "Holden Enterprise," "Knob Noster Gem," "Chilhowee Blade," "Leeton Times," "Normal Student," and the "Johnson County Democrat." In order of their foundation, they are as follow:

**"Standard-Herald," 1865.**—The first paper published after the war was the "Warrensburg Standard," now the "Standard-Herald." The "Warrensburg Standard" was started in 1865 by N. B. Klaine and S. K. Hall. In 1880 Hall sold his interest to Roderick Baldwin and in 1877 Klaine sold to George A. Richards, later Richards sold to Van Matre. After the death of Major Baldwin, his son, Mark Baldwin, succeeded him until he sold his interest to J. M. Shepherd, who bought out Van Matre. Shepherd sold to C. M. Jaqua, the present editor and proprietor. The hyphenated name came from the absorption of the "Daily Herald," published by Will Carr. The paper is the only torch-bearer of the Republican party in Johnson county, and is ably edited.

**"Star-Journal," 1865.**—The "Star-Journal" is the largest paper in the county and has a plant worthy of a metropolis. It is a combination of the "Star" and the "Journal-Democrat," which was a consolidation of two of the oldest papers in the county, the "Journal," established in 1865 by J. D. Eads, father of J. D. Eads, a popular Warrensburg banker, and the "Democrat," founded by Julian & Conklin in 1871. The "Star-Journal" is owned by a stock company, the largest stockholders being Wallace Crossley, now lieutenant governor of Missouri, and W. C. Kapp, a veteran newspaper man who has editorial charge. A daily edition and a semi-weekly edition are issued.

**"Holden Enterprise," 1867.**—The "Holden Enterprise" was established in August, 1867, and since that time has had several changes in its ownership. It is at present conducted and edited by Richard H. Tatlow. It is Democratic in politics and is well supported by the western section of the county. Judge Tatlow was former county judge and has conducted the paper now for a long time.

**"Knob Noster Gem," 1878.**—The "Knob Noster Gem" was established by Harris and McFarland in 1878. Shortly afterward, Will D. Carr and J. P. Johnston took charge, and in 1879 Johnston sold his interest to E. B. Farley, and a few months later Carr became sole proprietor. In February, 1889, Carr sold to E. D. Crawford, and in November of same year Crawford sold back again to Carr and brother. The Carrs afterward sold out to George J. Taylor, who conducted it for sixteen years. It was then sold to a company and conducted by O. A. Palmer, then sold to Houston Harte, and now belongs to E. T. Hodges. It is independent in politics. The press upon which the "Gem" was first printed was the one carried by General Fremont in his famous Rocky Mountain tour.

**"Chilhowee Blade," 1894.**—The "Chilhowee Blade" was established as the "Chilhowee News" by Tol McGrew, twenty-three years ago. Afterward it was conducted by a company of Chilhowee citizens, then sold to Stuart Lewis, and is now owned and conducted by Don H. Wimmer as an independent paper.

**"Leeton Times," 1897.**—The "Leeton Times" is a well-edited, newsy paper published in the growing town of Leeton, in southern Johnson county, and was established in 1897. J. R. Bradley is editor and publisher and he puts his personality into his publication.

**"Holden Progress," 1903.**—The "Holden Progress," published at Holden, Missouri, is true to its name and is a progressive, aggressive journal edited by a live wire. The paper is fourteen years old and has been owned by its present editor, C. L. Hobart, for twelve years, in which time the prestige of the paper has increased and its circulation grown rapidly. The plant has been improved until it is first class in every particular. The paper is independent in politics.

**"Normal Student," 1911.**—The "Normal Student" is a school paper and was started in 1911.

**"Johnson County Democrat," 1913.**—The "Johnson County Democrat" was established in 1913 by Mel. P. Moody, the writer of this sketch.

It is a great paper, but the editor has some difficulty in convincing the people of this fact so apparent to himself.

**Newspaper Files.**—Johnson county newspaper files running back over fifty years may be consulted at Columbia, Missouri. The State Historical Association there has the following:

"Warrensburg Journal," 1865 to 1876; "Johnson County Weekly Democrat," 1871 to 1876, name changed December 18, 1874, to "Warrensburg Democrat" December 25, 1874, to April 14, 1876. "Journal-Democrat," and "Star-Journal," 1876 to present time.

The writer has before him two interesting publications belonging to Mrs. Joseph Dixon.

**Old Papers.**—One is "James K. Duffield's Land Bulletin," published in November, 1867. (Mr. Duffield was Mrs. Dixon's father.) It lists 212 farms and 40 town properties for sale, at prices of \$5 to \$50 an acre for farms and \$150 to \$5,500 for town properties. It gives a short sketch of Missouri and its advantages, tells about Johnson county and its resources and conditions. It emphasizes the fact that peaceful conditions exist, and states that "people are as safe in person and property as they would be in Ohio or Illinois. \* \* \* The Sabbath is duly observed and divine worship is held in every part of the county. \* \* \* Warrensburg is certainly as quiet and orderly as towns in New York or Pennsylvania; and society, with regard to culture and refinement, compares favorably with that of Eastern towns." (Mr. Duffield's solicitude that the seeker for a peaceful and prosperous home in our county should realize its good character as a law-abiding community, is somewhat explained by the fact that in the nine months immediately preceding nine men had been hanged or shot by a vigilance committee in order to bring about this happy and peaceful condition. The last one was hanged two months before the "Bulletin" appeared. The results of these ministrations by the committee to the spiritual needs of the community fully justified Mr. Duffield's statements. At that time the most exemplary lives were being led by those whose previous reputations had been even slightly doubtful.)

The "Bulletin" also contains an advertisement of the "Warrensburg and Clinton State Line," which states that it "connects with stages at Clinton for Osceola, Ft. Scott and other points south and west. Also at Warrensburg the Lexington for other points north," and that "This line has just been refitted with new four-horse coaches. The most

careful drivers and the best horses. Office under Ming's Hotel near the depot. No. 1 Holden street." (This was the first house north of the railroad on the east side.)

Mrs. Dixon also owns a copy of the "Daily Standard" of March 25, 1886. In it appear the following advertisements, all of well-known Warrensburg people of today:

"Spiess and Beardslee, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries."

"Stewart and Cheatham, Groceries and Provisions." (John T. Cheatham and Joseph A. Stewart.)

"Mother Hubbard, Trimmed with Hamburg Insertion and Edging, and Clusters of Fine Tucks. 95 cents. Well worth \$1.25. J. A. Christopher & Co." ("Co." was Charles A. Shepard, who came here with Mr. Christopher in 1875, and is still in business.)

"Crissey and Stevenson, Abstracts of Title."

"Fred F. Miller, Druggist and Apothecary."

"Buckwheat flour and rye flour at Magnolia Mills."

"W. L. Hickman and Co., Groceries."

"Griggs and Cress, Resident Dentists."

"Jacob Heberling. Special Attention Paid to the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes."

## CHAPTER XXXIV.—AGRICULTURE.

CLIMATE—WEATHER—METHODS OF SOIL CULTIVATION DETERMINED BY EARLY CONDITIONS—ADAPTATION TO NEW CONDITIONS—RELATION OF STOCK RAISING TO GRAIN PRODUCTION—CORN—WHEAT—OATS—RYE—HAY—ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER—SORGHUM—TOBACCO—FRUIT—NUTS—IRISH POTATOES, STRAWBERRIES, ONIONS, TOMATOES—LIVE STOCK—CREAMERIES—HORSES AND MULES—HOGS—SHEEP—POULTRY—PREVAILING SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE—DAMS AND TILE DRAINS—AVERAGE SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS—FARM LABOR—GENERAL PROSPERITY—CO-OPERATION—DATA ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN 1910—EXPORTS—HORTICULTURE.

**Climate.**—Johnson county has the typical "continental" climate of the central part of the country, normal moderate temperatures at the different seasons, broken by excessive periods of heat, cold, drouth and rainfall lasting from a day to a whole season. The following are authoritative accounts from the Agricultural Department's Survey of 1914 and by George Collins, in charge of the United States weather station:

"Climate. (Department of Agriculture Survey.) The winters are mild and short, and periods of extremely cold weather usually are of only a few days' duration. The falls are characterized by long periods of warm open weather, which often continues to the middle of December.

"The mean annual rainfall, although less than the rainfall in the eastern part of the state, is sufficient for the successful production of corn and other crops if the soil moisture is properly conserved. The average rainfall within the growing season is about twice as heavy as in the other months of the year. Droughts of four to six weeks' duration sometimes occur in summer.

"Fruit is sometimes injured by late spring frosts. Such frosts are especially injurious to peaches. Frequently there are periods of wet weather in the spring which delay the planting and cultivation of crops, particularly on the soils where drainage is deficient. The climate as a whole, however, is well suited to general farming."

**Weather.** (By George Collins.).

(Note.—Mr. Collins has been for many years in charge of the

United States Weather Station at Warrensburg and has all the records.)

Weather. Johnson county is located in that section of the state classified by the weather bureau as the southwest plain, and has an average elevation of 880 feet above sea level. The first recorded weather records were made in 1868, fifty years ago, and this is one of the oldest established stations in Missouri. There were some breaks in the records however, until 1878, when the station was regularly established and continuous records have been kept from that date to the present time.

This forty year period serves to give a reliable general average of the conditions in the county as to mean temperature, maximum and minimum readings, average monthly rainfall, dates of earliest killing frost in fall and latest in spring, with average dates for both, number of days in each month with .01 or more precipitation with the yearly average.

The driest summer on record was that of 1901, which was also one of the warmest. The highest temperature recorded that year was 110 on July 26. Other years in which there was a marked deficiency of rainfall were 1886-87, 1897 and 1917. The average yearly rainfall covering the entire period of observation is 36.50, while in 1886 but 20.66 inches fell and in 1887 only 26.68. In 1901 there was 24.20, and in 1917, 28.42. On the other hand 1904 was the wettest on record, the annual rainfall being 61.12 inches, while in 1915, 56.43 fell and in 1908, 53.09. The greatest continuous rainfall recorded was on May 26, 1915, when 7 inches fell from 1:00 P. M. to 2 A. M. of the 27th.

The monthly average rainfall for the period of fifty years follows:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1.79	2.03	2.51	3.01	4.75	5.14
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4.23	3.64	3.17	2.47	1.93	1.85

The average number of days in each month having .01 or more precipitation for the same period:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
6	6	7	8	10	8
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
8	7	7	6	6	6

Annual average 8.2.

The annual mean temperature is 54.7 and the highest maximum 110 on July 26, 1901 while the minimum is —26 degrees recorded on February 14, 1889, and again on February 20, 1905. The coldest winters were those of 1899 and 1905. In 1899 the thermometer recorded zero or below for a period of 26 days, and in 1905 for 19 days. The warmest summer was that of 1901 when a maximum of 100 or higher was recorded for 32 days.

The monthly average follows:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
28.0	30.3	42.7	55.9	65.2	73.9
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
78.5	76.6	69.6	57.9	43.9	33.9

The highest temperatures recorded by month are as follow:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
77	76	91	92	92	103
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
110	104	100	94	79	68

While the lowest by months are:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
—20	—26	2	17	28	45
July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
51	43	30	26	9	—14

The coldest summer on record is that of 1915, when low records were made for June, July and August.

The earliest killing frost in the fall was on September 29, 1898, and the latest spring May 4, 1909. The average date of killing frost in fall is October 17, and in spring April 18, giving an average growing season of 182 days.

For many years the agriculture of Johnson County was directly determined by pioneer conditions, even long after these conditions had disappeared. Soil waste and continued cropping without rotation or rest were common. Originally land was the cheapest and easiest thing to get, of all the needs for a crop. Machinery, labor, fences were all relatively scarce and land abundant. And when these conditions ceased to exist and land became dear, the methods of cultivation that had been established when land was cheap, continued, naturally, to prevail for some time.

Since about 1895, however, there has been a general and systematic development and adaptation to new conditions until today, Johnson County is agriculturally one of the distinctly progressive counties.

An authoritative and accurate account of our agriculture is given by the Department of Agriculture in its Soil Survey of 1914. This has been summarized and brought down to date by the editor and is now given.

"The extensive range lands of the county made the raising of live stock profitable from the beginning. In later years the feeding of hogs and cattle for market was undertaken and developed rapidly into a profitable industry. This combination of the live-stock industry and grain production is the prevailing type of agriculture in the county at the present time, differing from the earlier form only in that it includes the production of a greater variety of grain and hay crops and more systematic methods of handling the stock. With the exception of wheat, practically all the crops grown in the county are fed to stock.

Corn is the most important crop. The 1910 census reports a total of 133,995 acres in corn in 1909, with a production of 3,957,990 bushels. In 1912, according to the Missouri Crop Review, published by the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the total area in corn was 136,861 acres, with a total production of 5,200,718 bushels. The acreage in corn has increased in recent years, owing partly to the extensive reclamation of bottom lands along Blackwater River and other streams. Of the white varieties of corn the Boone County White and Johnson County White have been found by the State experiment station to do best in this locality, while of the yellow varieties Reids Yellow Dent and Leaming are preferred. The Boone County White and Leaming are large-growing varieties and seem to be best adapted to the bottom lands.

Next to corn, wheat is the most important crop. In 1909, according to the census, a total of 27,808 acres was sowed to wheat, producing 365,063 bushels. In 1912 the Missouri Crop Review reports 27,245 acres, with a production of 463,165 bushels. In 1913 a total of 508,351 bushels was reported from 29,943 acres. The wheat is of good milling quality.

Oats were grown on 20,397 acres, with a production of 466,699

bushels, in 1909, according to the census. The area in oats in 1912 is reported by the Missouri Crop Review as 15,298 acres, with a production of 566,026 bushels. The profits from this crop vary widely. In some years it is an almost complete failure, largely on account of injury from rust. Smut is also injurious at times. Through the introduction of hardier varieties, better yields are now obtained. The crop is used largely for home feed. It is important as a nurse crop. The Texas Red Rustproof and Kherson varieties do best.

Rye was grown in 1909 on 241 acres, with a production of 2,422 bushels. Kafir and milo were grown on 551 acres, producing 12,206 bushels. Little barley is grown in the county.

The production of hay is an important industry. According to the census, 63,592 tons were produced on 56,657 acres in 1909. Of this quantity 24,018 tons were timothy and 32,214 tons timothy and clover mixed. Timothy is extensively grown on all the soils of the county. It does especially well on the Summit silt loam. According to the census, red clover was grown on 4,652 acres in 1909, with a production of 5,320 tons of hay. In addition there were 28,910 acres of mixed clover and timothy. In the last few years the production of cowpeas has received considerable attention. This crop is grown to a greater or less extent in all parts of the county and produces good yields. Many farmers drill the seed with the corn and use the vines either for ensilage with the corn or for pasturage or hay. On Blackwater bottom cowpeas planted in hills with the corn have been harvested for hay after the corn was cut up and yielded 1 3-4 tons of hay per acre.

The 1910 census reports 352 acres in alfalfa, with a production of 970 tons of hay. The acreage has increased considerably since that time. This crop can be grown successfully on a wide range of soils, provided they are well drained, well supplied with plant food, and in good tilth. Liming is frequently necessary. The alfalfa is grown mainly on the alluvial soils, where it does particularly well.

Increasing attention is being given to the production of sweet clover. This crop supplies a cheap and efficient means of increasing the organic-matter and nitrogen content of the soils. It is also valuable in preventing washing and gullyng on hillsides, as it has a very deep root system, which penetrates the heavy subsoils.

According to the census, sorghum was grown on 802 acres, with

a production of 3,627 tons, in 1909. Tobacco was grown on 10 acres, producing 5,340 pounds.

Little fruit is grown on a commercial scale, although there are some successful commercial orchards. The local demand for fruit is largely supplied within the county. There are good markets for fruit, but the climatic conditions are not particularly favorable to its successful production on a large scale, the frequent occurrence of late spring frosts following warm periods being very damaging, particularly to peaches. Formerly little systematic care was given to the small orchards, and insect pests and fungous diseases are quite prevalent. According to the census, 100,223 bushels of apples and 10,198 bushels of peaches and nectarines were produced in 1909. The value of all fruits and nuts produced in that year is given as \$80,969. In 1917 a number of orchards were systematically sprayed, with highly profitable results.

Irish potatoes were grown on 1,150 acres, producing 109,000 bushels, and sweet potatoes and yams on 35 acres, producing 4,073 bushels, in 1909. Strawberries, onions, tomatoes, and other truck crops are grown in small patches and do well.

The annual value of live stock sold or slaughtered and live-stock products sold is reported in the 1910 census as \$3,418,250. The census reports a total of 21,437 cattle, 5,902 horses and mules, 89,852 hogs, and 12,552 sheep and goats sold or slaughtered. Besides the large number of cattle raised each year, many feeders are shipped in and fattened for market. The quality of the cattle is generally good. There are many herds of purebred beef cattle, Herefords and Shorthorns predominating.

Creameries have been established at Holden and Warrensburg and the marketing of dairy products receives considerable attention. There are some dairy herds in the county in which the Jersey breed predominates, as well as several purebred Jersey herds. The greater part of the milk, however, is produced from grade beef cows. The excellent bluegrass pastures, the abundance of fresh water, the absence of danger from disease, the low cost of providing buildings and feed, and good markets favor the development of the dairy industry. To-day dairying is increasing rapidly. Since 1915, 25 to 30 dairymen have begun to ship "A" grade milk to Kansas City from Warrensburg.

Practically all the farmers have a few horses and mules for sale each year. The mules are of good size and command high prices. The

horses are not so good as the mules, although purebred stallions are being introduced and the grade is being materially improved.

Hog raising is a very important branch of the live-stock industry. Large numbers of hogs are kept in conjunction with beef cattle. Many purebred hogs are kept and the stock as a whole is of good quality. Poland China, Duroc Jersey, and Chester White are the most important breeds. The development of hog raising has been seriously retarded by the prevalence of cholera and much attention is now given to inoculation and other measures for combating this disease.

There are several flocks of sheep in the county and they are increasing rapidly. Recent price increases (1918) have been remarkable. At a public sale March 1, 1918, 25 ewes averaged over \$31.00 each.

Poultry is kept on all the farms and constitutes an important source of income. Large flocks of turkeys and some ducks and geese are kept. There is a good local demand for poultry products, and much attention is given to the improvement of poultry breeds.

According to the census of 1910, only 65 per cent. of the farms in the county are operated by owners. Recent studies by the Department of Farm Management of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in four townships in the western part of the county show that owners of farms grow less grain and devote more land to pasture and hay production than part owner and tenants. The tenant devotes 50 per cent. more land to corn than the owner and nearly twice as much land to wheat and oats. The yield of corn is about 15 per cent. lower on the tenant farms than on farms operated by the owners, with a smaller difference in the wheat yield, and the yield of oats is about one-third lower. In general the farm owner derives one-fourth of his income from the sale of crops and three-fourths from live stock, while the returns to the tenant from the two are about equal. The owners buy back in the form of feed about one-half the quantity of the crops sold, while the tenants buy back about one-sixth. The prevailing system of land tenure is not such as tends to bring about a general improvement in the productiveness of the soils. Rents range from \$3 to \$8 an acre, depending on the location and productiveness of the land. When land is worked on shares the owner usually receives one-third to one-half of the crops.

With the formation of gullies the prevention of erosion becomes more difficult. A method employed with considerable success in this

county consists of building a dam of earth or stone across the gully in the lower part of the field to hold the surface run-off. A pipe passes through the dam and connects with an upright pipe on the upper side to conduct the water away after it reaches the height of the vertical pipe. The sediment is checked by the dam and soon fills the depression. Sometimes several dams are constructed along the course of a single gully. A tile drain is usually so placed as to dispose of the water left standing below the upright pipe.

The average size of the farms is reported by the census of 1910 as 132.6 acres and 87 per cent. of the land in farms is reported as improved. Land values range from \$10 to \$150 an acre, depending mainly on location. Over a large part of the county land sells for \$60 to \$70 an acre.

Farm labor is difficult to obtain. Monthly wages range from \$25 to \$40, with board and lodging. Day laborers receive from \$1.50 to \$2 a day. Labor-saving machinery is in general use.

A condition of general prosperity prevails throughout the county. The organization of rural districts for the purposes of cooperative buying and selling and the promotion of agricultural enterprises, such as cooperative live-stock breeding and the prevention of live-stock diseases, is receiving attention in different parts of the county. One of the first rural high school in the state was established in Johnson county. A county farm adviser is employed to study the agricultural conditions of the county with a view to their improvement. The general tendency is toward a more permanent and scientific system of agriculture."

The United States Government collected a great deal of interesting and valuable data on agricultural conditions in 1910. This information for Johnson county has been compiled in the following tables:

#### Johnson County Agriculture, U. S. Census, 1910.

Population .....	26,297	<b>Number of Farms Classified by</b>	
Population, 1900 .....	27,843	<b>Size.</b>	
Number of all farms .....	3,685	Under 3 acres .....	1
Number of all farms in 1900 .....	3,869	3 to 9 acres .....	90
		10 to 19 acres .....	109
<b>Color and Nativity of Farmers.</b>		20 to 49 acres .....	551
Native white .....	3,470	50 to 99 acres .....	995
Foreign born white .....	128	100 to 174 acres .....	1,093
Negro .....	87	175 to 259 acres .....	473

260 to 499 acres -----	312
500 to 999 acres -----	52
1,000 acres and over -----	9

**Land and Farm Area.**

Acres

Approximate land area -----	531,840
Land in farms -----	488,623
Land in farms in 1900 -----	488,131
Improved land in farms -----	425,151
Improved land in farms in 1900 -----	411,544
Woodland in farms -----	52,899
Other unimproved land in farms -----	10,573
Per cent. of land area in farms -----	91.9
Per cent. of land area im- proved -----	87.0
Average acres per farm -----	132.6
Average improved acres per farm -----	115.4

**Value of Farm Property.**

All farm property -----	\$32,624,413
All farm property in 1910 -----	15,372,688
Per cent. increase 1900-1910	112.2
Land -----	\$22,801,934
Land in 1900 -----	10,431,130
Buildings -----	4,101,345
Buildings in 1900 -----	2,158,150
Implements and ma- chinery -----	757,818
Implements and ma- chinery in 1900 -----	415,610
Domestic animals, poul- try and bees -----	4,963,316

Domestic animals, poul- try and bees in 1900 --	2,367,798
--	-----------

**Per Cent. of Value of All Farm Property.**

Land -----	69.9
Buildings -----	12.6
Implements and machinery --	2.3
Domestic animals, poultry and bees -----	15.2

**Average Values.**

All property per farm -----	\$8,853
Land and buildings per farm --	7,301
Land per acre -----	46.67
Land per acre in 1900 -----	21.37

**Farms Operated by Owners.**

Number of farms -----	2,395
Number of farms in 1900 -----	2,443
Per cent. of all farms -----	65.0
Per cent. of all farms in 1910 --	63.1
Land in farms -----	325,784
Improved land in farms -----	284,031
Value of land and build- ings -----	\$18,265,457

**Degree of Ownership.**

Farms consisting of owned land only -----	1,650
Farms consisting of owned and hired land -----	745

**Color and Nativity of Owners.**

Native white -----	2,247
Foreign born white -----	109
Negro -----	39

**Farms Operated by Tenants.**

Number of farms -----	1,250
Number of farms in 1900 -----	1,409

Per cent. of all farms.....	33.9	Number reporting debt and amount .....	764
Per cent. of all farms in 1900.....	36.4	Value of their land and buildings .....	\$5,271,113
Land in farms .....	152,315	Amount of mortgage debt .....	1,480,641
Improved land in farms .....	132,479	Per cent. of value of land and buildings .....	28.1
Value of land and buildings .....	\$8,049,946	[No mortgage reports for farms operated by tenants and managers.]	

#### Form of Tenancy.

Share tenants .....	590
Share cash tenants .....	415
Cash tenants .....	233
Tenure not specified .....	12

#### Color and Nativity of Tenants.

Native white .....	1,190
Foreign born white .....	19
Negro .....	41

#### Farms Operated by Managers.

Number of farms .....	40
Number of farms in 1900 .....	17
Land in farms .....	10,524
Improved land in farms .....	8641
Value of land and buildings .....	\$587,876

#### Mortgage Debt Reports.

For all farms operated by owners.	
Number free from mortgage debt .....	1,178
Number with mortgage debt .....	1,201
Number with no mortgage report .....	16
For farms consisting of owned land only.	

#### Selected Farm Expenses.

Labor:	
Farms reporting .....	1,746
Cash expended .....	\$180,128
Rent and board furnished .....	48,626
Fertilizer:	
Farms reporting .....	23
Amount expended .....	\$643
Feed:	
Farms reporting .....	1,698
Amount expended .....	\$328,320
Receipts from sale of feed-able crops .....	\$367,037

#### Value of All Crops.

Total .....	\$3,376,512
Cereals .....	2,559,778
Other grains and seeds .....	18,882
Hay and forage .....	469,737
Vegetables .....	154,923
Fruit and nuts .....	80,969
All other crops .....	92,223

#### Selected Crops.

Cereals	Acres	Bushels
Totals .....	183,097	4,805,573
Corn .....	133,995	3,957,990

Oats -----	20,397	466,669
Wheat -----	27,808	365,063
Emmer and spelt -----	85	1,023
Barley -----	10	100
Rye -----	241	2,422
Kaffir corn and milo maize -----	551	12,206

**Other Grains and Seeds.**

Dry Peas -----	5	35
Flaxseed -----	223	1,486

**Hay and Forage.**

	Acres	Tons
Total -----	59,367	68,974
All tame or cultivated grasses -----	56,657	63,592
Timothy alone -----	22,022	24,018
Timothy and clover mixed -----	28,910	32,214
Clover alone -----	4,652	5,320
Alfalfa -----	352	970
Millet or Hungarian grass -----	611	933
Other tame or cultivated grasses -----	110	137
Wild, salt or prairie grasses -----	681	1,074
Grains cut green -----	298	374
Coarse forage -----	1,731	3,934

**Special Crops.**

	Acres	Bushels
Potatoes -----	1,150	109,000
Sweet potatoes and yams -----	35	4,073
All other vegetables -----	1,404	
Tobacco -----	10	5,340 lbs.
Cane, sorghum -----	802	3,627 tons
Syrup (made) -----		29,370 gals.

**Fruits and Nuts.**

	Trees	Bushels
Orchard Fruits -----		
Total -----	184,206	112,888
Apples -----	120,603	100,223

Peaches and nectarines -----	44,184	10,198
Pears -----	5,720	1,009
Plums and Prunes -----	7,855	798
Cherries -----	5,542	637
	Vines	Pounds
Grapes -----	25,623	277,298

## Small Fruits.

	Acres	Quarts
Total -----	106	132,096
Strawberries -----	34	51,017
Blackberries and dewberries -----	58	71,854
Nuts -----	118 trees	3,375 pounds

## Domestic Animals.

Farms reporting domestic ani-	Value -----	\$804,043
mals -----3,637	Asses and burros:	
Value of domestic ani-	Number -----	297
mals -----\$4,726,393	Value -----	\$80,443
Cattle:	Swine:	
Total number -----40,629	Total number -----	82,215
Dairy cows -----11,817	Mature hogs -----	48,384
Other cows -----5,382	Spring pigs -----	33,831
Yearling heifers -----4,629	Value -----	\$605,871
Calves -----4,709	Sheep:	
Yearling steers and bulls -- 5,017	Total number -----	29,202
Other steels and bulls ---- 9,075	Ram, ewes and wethers--	17,281
Value -----	Spring lambs -----	11,921
\$1,199,964	Value -----	\$130,260
Horses :	Goats:	
Total number -----17,883	Number -----	889
Mature horses -----15,492	Value -----	\$3,093
Yearling colts -----1,685	Poultry and Bees:	
Spring colts -----706	Number of poultry of all	
Value -----	kinds -----	369,917
\$1,904,120	Value -----	\$226,261
Mules:	Number of colonies of bees	3,994
Total number -----6,506	Value -----	\$ 10,662
Mature mules -----4,625	Number and Value of Do-	
Yearling colts -----1,463	mestic Animals Not on	
Spring colts -----418	Farms:	

Inclosures reporting domestic animals -----	931	Poultry Products:	
Value of domestic animals_	\$166,584	Poultry raised, number_	505,658
Cattle:		Poultry sold, number_	170,412
Total number -----	778	Eggs produced, dozens_	1,606,120
Value -----	\$ 16,053	Eggs sold, dozens_	1,153,700
Number of dairy cows_	578	Value of poultry and eggs produced -----	\$535,783
Horses:		Receipts from sale of poultry and eggs_	\$315,684
Total number -----	1,087	Honey and Wax:	
Value -----	\$111,609	Honey produced, pounds_	21,076
Number of mature horses_	1,040	Wax produced, pounds_	883
Mules, Asses and Burros:		Value of honey and wax_	\$4,133
Total number -----	90	Wool, Mohair and Goat Hair:	
Value -----	\$ 15,410	Wool, fleeces shorn, number -----	14,592
Number of mature mules_	53	Mohair and goat hair, fleeces shorn, number_	214
Swine:		Value of wool and mohair produced -----	\$26,563
Total number -----	881	Domestic Animals Sold or Slaughtered:	
Value -----	\$7,815	Calves sold or slaughtered, number -----	2,777
Sheep and Goats:		Other cattle sold or slaughtered, number_	18,660
Total number -----	6	Horses, mules, asses and burros sold, number_	5,902
Value -----	\$18	Swine sold or slaughtered, number -----	89,852
Dairy Products:		Sheep and goats sold or slaughtered, number_	12,552
Dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products_	10,908	Receipts from sale of animals -----	\$2,459,619
Dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced_		Value of animals slaughtered -----	\$ 216,699
Milk produced, gallons_	2,554,535		
Milk sold, gallons_	22,109		
Cream sold, gallons_	18,837		
Butter fat sold, pounds_	162,849		
Butter produced, pounds_	543,489		
Butter sold, pounds_	188,481		
Cheese produced, pounds_	330		
Value of dairy products including home use of milk and cream_	\$179,586		
Receipts from sale of dairy products -----	\$102,584		

Exports of agricultural products from the county have steadily increased in value. But a much larger proportion of such shipments are in live stock now and much less in grain than formerly. (The live-stock business is such that frequently grain for feed is shipped into the county.) The following are the shipments for the year 1917 through the Warrensburg railway station alone, as compiled by T. J. Bunn, cashier Missouri Pacific Railway Company freight office, in a report to the United States Government:

From January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, 119 cars of cattle, the total weight of which was 2,861,000 pounds, were shipped; 121 cars of horses and mules, weight 2,891,000 pounds; 63 cars of hogs, weight 1,742,000 pounds; 12 cars of sheep, 610,000 pounds; 26 cars of walnut logs, total weight 1,300,000 pounds; 48 cars of junk, weight 2,880,000 pounds; 3 cars of eggs, equaling 1,218 cases or 64,554 pounds; one car of wool, weight 36,000 pounds; 26 cars of hay, aggregating 572,000 pounds; 32 cars of flour, or 1,881,600 pounds; 12 cars of corn, 480,000 pounds, and 3 cars of dressed poultry, 66,000 pounds.

These shipments did not include those in less than carload lots.

**Horticulture.**—(By Prof. C. H. Dutcher.)

One of the earliest agricultural products of this county was the Huntsman's Favorite apple. This is a standard variety of today. The following interesting account of its origin was given by Judge Harvey Harrison to Mr. W. E. Crissey, in 1889:

"About 1831-32 or '33, John Huntsman entered eighty acres of land west of where Fayetteville now is in this county. He and George McMahan and Joseph Hobson went to John Ingram's place about ten miles north of Lexington and bought each of them one hundred seedling apple trees and set them out on their farms. In John Huntsman's, farm or orchard, there was the Huntsman's Favorite. This was the tree at the north end of the orchard near the barn.

"Ingram's nursery was in a pawpaw patch, or thicket, and my theory is that this particular young tree grew on the root of a pawpaw tree and mixed and gave it the choice flavor of the Huntsman's Favorite apple."

Samuel Workman, of Washington township, had an early orchard. As late as 1840, the young trees were destroyed by the deer. Another early orchard was put out by the father of A. H. Gilkeson in 1839. This was located just west of Warrensburg. By 1840 he had a good neigh-

borhood orchard, using only apple sprouts cut from the roots of the trees.

The earliest commercial orchard in the county was that of Mr. Mock, who is shown by the records to have had an orchard here in 1850. This and the Park orchard in Clay county were the earliest two in western Missouri. From them and their successors went wagon loads of young trees to all eastern Kansas and Arkansas.

Mr. Gilkeson, Sr., got young trees from Mock and set them out in 1855, and part of these trees were in good condition as late as 1894.

A. H. Gilkeson set out his first orchard just at the east edge of Warrensburg, in 1873, beginning with ten acres, and increasing to seventy-three acres.

Some of the early varieties of apples were: Maiden Blush, Missouri Pippin, Limber Twig, Willow Twig, June Apple, Geniton, Large Romanite, Rambo, Pekin, Russet, and the Greening. The Ben Davis came in later but since then has always remained a leading variety on account of its looks and keeping qualities. (This apple has had twenty-three different names in different states before the present name was fixed.)

Early orchard yields were uniformly greater. This was due to the absence of orchard enemies. With the increase of all fruits has come an increase in all of its enemies, until now spraying is absolutely necessary.

The chief essentials of successful production today are continuous cultivation, insect fighting, and thinning. Successful marketing has not yet been solved.

The chief obstacle in this county to successful growing is changeable weather. (See chapter on climate.—Editor.)

The fruits best adapted to this county are apples and cherries. The best paying varieties are the Ben Davis, Gano, York, Imperial, and Jonathan apples, and Richmond cherry. There is no strictly commercial orchard in the county. There are many good home orchards, and the product of these is increasing. Spraying and insect control has come into the county generally only in the last year through the efforts of County Agent Gougler. The results are most apparent and from now on yields will be much better.

## CHAPTER XXXV.—LIVE STOCK.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVE STOCK INTERESTS—REGISTERED LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—NUMBER OF BREEDERS AND POULTRYMEN—MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION—SHORTHORNS—HEREFORDS—POLAND CHINAS—BREEDING IN JOHNSON COUNTY—MULES—JACKS.

The live stock interests of the county have become very large and also every year more varied. Their condition is best shown by the Live Stock Breeders' Association and an account of this follows. The largest interests in importance and distinction are Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Poland China hogs and mules and jacks and special short articles on these follow. Horses are numerous and valuable and include some fine saddle and draft animals, but they are not specially distinctive, as compared to other communities and periods.

### Registered Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Was organized in August, 1916, by F. A. Gougler, county agent, with 86 charter members. The first meeting was at the county agent's office and the first officers were: President, George L. Russell; vice-president, Erskine McClean; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Gougler.

The chief objects are the extension of good live stock breeding and the marketing to best advantage of the stock of the members. Each member's stock for sale is listed with the secretary and car lots are thus readily made up. Five carloads of cattle have so far been shipped through the work of the association. A complete directory and also large posters with names and addresses of all breeders are distributed throughout the community and result in many local sales. The association directory lists the following number of breeders of stock and poultry:

	<b>Cattle.</b>	Angus -----	5
Shorthorn -----	31	Dairy (all Jersey) -----	6
Hereford -----	22	Red Polled -----	1

	<b>Hogs.</b>	White Plymouth Rocks -----	1
Poland China -----	17	S. C. White Leghorns -----	3
Duroc -----	5	R. C. White Leghorns -----	1
Hampshire -----	2	S. C. Brown Leghorns -----	2
O. I. C. -----	2	S. C. Rhode Island Reds -----	3
Berkshire -----	2	R. C. Rhode Island Reds -----	1
	<b>Jacks.</b>	Buff Orpingtons -----	4
Jacks -----	2	White Orpingtons -----	2
	<b>Sheep.</b>	White Wyandottes -----	2
Shropshire -----	2	Golden Wyandottes -----	1
Hampshire -----	1	Silver Laced Wyandottes -----	1
Cotswold -----	1	Black Langshans -----	2
	<b>Horses.</b>	<b>Turkeys.</b>	
Percheron -----	2	Bronze -----	3
Denmark -----	1	White Holland -----	1
Saddle and combination -----	1	Bourled Red -----	1
Light -----	1		
	<b>Chickens.</b>	<b>Ducks.</b>	
Barred Plymouth Rocks -----	8	Pekin -----	1
Buff Plymouth Rocks -----	1	<b>Geese.</b>	
		White Chinese -----	1

The present membership of the association is 82. The present officers (for 1918) are: President, F. A. McWethy, Holden; vice-president, Erskine R. McClean, Warrensburg; secretary, F. A. Gougler, Warrensburg; treasurer, A. Lee Smizer, Warrensburg.

#### Directors.

	<b>Herefords.</b>		<b>Dairy Cattle.</b>
W. B. Wallace -----	Holden	William Sisk -----	Kingsville
D. E. Powell -----	Windsor	M. L. Golladay -----	Holden
	<b>Aberdeen Angus.</b>		<b>Duroc Jersey Hogs.</b>
C. T. Burris -----	Centerview	George Russell -----	Chilhowee
J. B. Wampler -----	Knob Noster	N. J. Bush -----	Warrensburg
	<b>Shorthorns.</b>		<b>Poland China Hogs.</b>
T. E. Rice -----	Pittsville	G. M. Curnutt -----	Montserrat
Elmer Atkins -----	Warrensburg	J. H. Fitzgerel -----	Kingsville

	<b>Sheep.</b>		Theo. Funk -----Warrensburg
Chris. Funk -----	Holden		
Ernest Lee -----	Columbus		
	<b>Light Horses.</b>		<b>Poultry.</b>
W. C. Shepherd -----	Chilhowee	J. N. Hutchinson -----	Kingsville
A. Lee Smeiser ----	Warrensburg	Mrs. John Triminger ----	Holden
	<b>Draft Horses.</b>		<b>Jacks.</b>
James Shoemaker ----	Chilhowee	Dr. T. L. Bradley ---	Warrensburg
		J. C. Wilkinson -----	Bates City

### Shorthorn Cattle.

The largest number of cattle in Johnson county of any one kind are Shorthorns. The registered breeders listed for 1918 in the Breeders' Association's directory number thirty-one. Three of these keep the Polled Durhams. Several owners keep fifty head or more of registered animals. The oldest herd is probably the McClean herd.

In 1868 William McClean, father of Erskine McClean, brought to Johnson county "Cherokee," a red bull, registered, number 6336, and "Highland Belle," a pure-bred red cow and became one of the first successful breeders in the county. From 1868 until his death in 1902, he also bought other animals. He sold all his stock at private sale, and though in the early seventies prices were very low, he kept up his herd. To-day his son, Erskine McClean, and son-in-law, J. B. Elliott, have succeeded him.

L. L. Gregg and F. A. McWethy each have considerable herds. Mr. Gregg in 1888 began and has continued ever since with Scotch Cruikshank bulls. He first kept reds and now has roans. He has had as many as ninety head, and now has forty to fifty.

F. A. McWethy, of Holden, advertises fifty head in his herd with representatives of "Orange Blossom" and other good families and headed by a son of "Choice of All." Others may have even larger herds, but these illustrate the condition and development of the Shorthorn cattle in the county to-day. Sale prices average about \$75 to \$300 and have kept steady for many years.

The Shorthorn breeders are satisfied they have the best all-around beef and milk animals adapted to more farms and farmers than any other breed.

### Herefords.

(By W. B. Wallace, Holden, Missouri.)

The Herefords here in Johnson county are raised and bred by cattle men—men who have been in the cattle business from their youth to the present time and who have therefore had time to satisfy themselves as to what in their judgment was the best beef cattle to breed.

The number of registered Herefords in Johnson county is about 1,500 head. Among the more extensive breeders are W. B. Wallace, Millard Hobbs, R. L. Whitsett, and J. E. Terrell, of Holden, Missouri., Levi McMurphy of Warrensburg, and the Lee Brothers, of Columbus.

Originally developed to meet the demand for a medium for converting the luxuriant grasses and abundance of forage of the west of England into high class beef, the Hereford is recognized today, as it was a century ago as the premier grazing animal, attaining a higher finish and producing a better quality of beef, on grass alone, than any other beef animal.

Seventy-five per cent. of the top sales made at the market centers the past year have been cattle showing a preponderance of Hereford blood. This applies to drylot baby beeves, grainfed medium and heavy beeves and grass beeves.

The demand for bulls from the great cattle-growing sections of the Northwest, West and Southwest, where registered Hereford bulls are used on most of the herds affords a ready market for the surplus of the Hereford breeding herds in this community. The demand for breeding females is in excess of the supply.

Several car loads of registered Herefords have been shipped from Johnson county to Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, and Texas and several smaller shipments to other states. Some cars averaged as high as \$400.00 per head, while some individual animals have been sold for much higher prices.

### Poland China Hogs; Origin in Johnson County.

(By J. A. Slifer.)

I think I brought the first to the county in September, 1867, from Champaign county, Ohio. They were known as the "Magee" hog, the "Polands," the "Big China" and other names and they were white and black spotted, white predominating with occasionally one of a sandy

complexion. Later when the "Ohio," the first Poland China record, was founded they adopted the name "Poland China" and color black with white points as preferable. A part of those I brought were for John Rowland, of Chilhowee township. We sold some of the offspring for breeders but raised them principally for the market as many of the old settlers declared they would not give fifteen dollars for any pig they ever saw and this when our currency was inflated.

### Breeding in Johnson County.

(By R. S. Fisher.)

Mr. Fisher is one of the largest and most successful breeders of these hogs in the county, and one of the best known in the state.

Henry Russell, one of Johnson county's pioneers, commenced breeding the Poland China northwest of Warrensburg. At that time there were but few farmers in the country that knew anything about pure-breds. As soon as people ascertained the great improvement the pure-breds made over the scrubs, they secured from Henry a few of his pigs and new herds started throughout the county. The most prominent were those of W. P. Gibson and W. W. Wallace, Kingsville; D. T. Boisseau, of Elm; C. T. Meyers, of Centerview; and R. S. Fisher, of Holden. The only survivor of the group that is still breeding the Poland China is R. S. Fisher, now of Denton, Missouri.

The Poland China has become so popular that today nearly every school district in Johnson county has a breeder of pure-breds. This hog is the most economical machine for converting the products of the farm into the highest quality of human food. While the highest possible development of the Poland China may not have been, and probably has not been reached, whatever further improvement is made must be made with a view to increasing its efficiency as the great general purpose utility hog.

In 1915, 1916 and 1917, an inquiry sent out to over a hundred breeders showed that the total average on one hundred Poland China sows was nine and three-quarters farrows to the litter.

While Johnson county can only boast of a very few \$1,000 hogs, yet they do exist in our county at the present time.

Johnson county is especially adapted to the raising of the Poland China, on account of it being a great clover county and hogs thrive as well on red clover, or better, than any other kind of grass.

### Mules and Jacks.

The jack and mule business in Johnson county is one of its best known specialties in agriculture or live stock. For many years back, the county has had some good jacks, and the production of mules has been steadily increasing. About twenty to twenty-five years ago, special attention began to be paid to these two lines.

**Mules.**—John T. Cheatham, Alex. McElvaine, John W. Stone and A. J. Redford were the chief mule buyers at this time. They shipped chiefly to the South, with some to the East. Prices were forty dollars to seventy-five dollars for small cotton mules, and from seventy-five dollars to one hundred thirty-five dollars for sugar mules. An extra good span sold by Mr. McElvaine brought three hundred dollars. There were very few jacks in the county then and averaged fifteen to thirty miles apart.

The great impetus to the mule business was the Boer War. Mule men say that the demand for mules in this war at least doubled the price in this county. From that time on prices kept up or slowly increased until the present world war, when they increased since 1914 from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars a head. Cotton mules now sell for one hundred dollars to three hundred dollars. They have so much improved in quality that they now are in the same class with sugar mules, and the top ones bring the same prices.

Aside from the production of mules in Johnson county, it has developed remarkably as a mule market. Our buyers now buy in and ship from as far as southeast Kansas and northeast Oklahoma and over six to eight counties in Missouri. It is said that over ten times as many mules are handled here as were twenty years ago. Seven firms make it their main business and buy all the time.

In prize mules, Johnson county has an unusual record. At the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904, Ed Kendrick, of Knob Noster, with two mules took a number of prizes, while Larkin H. Blackburn and Walter L. Jones showed fifteen mules and took forty-five prizes, including twelve first and fourteen second prizes, amounting to \$3,230 cash, and took as many prizes on mules as all the other contestants put together. (They showed fifteen mules, including two in every class.)

The highest known price paid for a span of mules was \$900 for a pair of Blackburn & Jones show mules. The highest price paid for

a span of regular work mules was \$775 for a pair of cotton mules bought March 21, 1918, by W. L. Jones and shipped to Atlanta, Georgia.

**Jacks.**—From the time of the first settlers in Johnson county, there have always been jacks in the county. Until comparatively recently, however, the number was very small, and averaged, it is said, fifteen to thirty miles apart.

About 1900, with the development of the mule business came the beginning of what is now one of Johnson county's best businesses. There are to-day good jacks all over the county, and one firm, Bradley Brothers, have a state and national reputation, keep on hand an average of forty jacks and fifty jennets and advertise that "we have more big black registered jacks and jennets than any firm in the United States we know of."

The markets for the jacks that are shipped from here are chiefly in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, and about one hundred are shipped out yearly. The prices are high for the good ones. Bradley Brothers' sale of March 4, 1918 disposed of twenty-four jacks for an average of \$651 a head. The highest priced jack ever sold in the county was at this sale for \$1,660, and the highest price for a yearling was \$1,250 at the same sale.

The demand is increasing for size with quality. A good jack fourteen and one-half hands high will bring \$400, fifteen hands \$800, and fifteen and one-half hands \$1,000 to \$1,200, if all of the same quality.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.—SOILS.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY—CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS—AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS—SUMMIT SILT LOAM—SUMMIT SILTY CLAY LOAM—PETTIS SERIES—PETTIS SILT LOAM—CRAWFORD SERIES—CRAWFORD SILT LOAM—CRAWFORD STONY LOAM—BOONE SERIES—BOONE SILT LOAM—BOONE FINE SANDY LOAM—BOONE GRAVELLY LOAM—BATES SERIES—BATES SILT LOAM—OSWEGO SILT LOAM—CHEROKEE SILT LOAM—OSAGE SERIES—OSAGE SILT LOAM—OSAGE SILTY CLAY LOAM—OSAGE CLAY—CHARITON SILT LOAM—ROBERTSVILLE SILT LOAM.

**General Geography.**—Johnson county is situated in the residual prairie section of the Great Plains region. The county is roughly rectangular in outline and has a length from east to west of 33 miles and a width from north to south of 25 miles. Its area is 831 square miles, or 531,840 acres.

Johnson county comprises two physiographic divisions—the upland and the lowland. The upland comprises about nine-tenths of the area of the county. Topographically, it is rolling rather than level or undulating, although areas of considerable extent are comparatively level.

A central belt and the southeastern and southwestern parts of the county are somewhat smoother than the remainder. The central belt includes the immediate valley of Blackwater river and a lowland belt adjacent to it, especially the country lying northeast of Warrensburg. The lowland belt is developed on a bed of soft shales lying beneath a series of more resistant limestones which form the adjoining higher country to the south, the limestone outcropping along the southern border of the lowland at the top of a low but well-defined escarpment. The southwestern smooth area is likewise developed on a bed of soft shales, which is higher than that forming the central belt. It lies in front of an escarpment which barely enters the western part of the county, and which constitutes the eastern boundary of a high plateau in Jackson and Cass counties. The smooth area in the southeastern part of the county extends over a series of limestone beds. It is a low plateau, over somewhat resistant limestone, which has not yet been dissected.

The soils of Johnson county are classed in two general groups, upland soils and lowland soils.

The upland soils are of residual origin and are derived from the immediately underlying rocks, which belong to the Pennsylvania division of the Carboniferous and consist of alternating strata of limestone, shale, and sandstone. Geologically the county is made up of the Cherokee shales and sandstones, the Henrietta limestones and shales, the Pleasanton shales, the Bethany Falls limestone, and the Warrensburg sandstone.

The Cherokee shale lies in the extreme southeastern part of the county and in the Blackwater lowland belt and consists chiefly of shale and sandstone. The shale of this formation gives rise to the Oswego and Cherokee soils.

The Henrietta limestone occurs in the southeastern part of the county west of the area of Cherokee shale. It forms conspicuous ledges in that vicinity. The limestone gives rise to the Crawford soils.

The Pleasanton shale is the surface formation in the western part of the county. The formation consists of about 175 feet of shale and sandstone, with one or two thin beds of limestone. The shale gives rise to the Summit soils. The Pettis silt loam is derived partly from the interbedded limestone and shale of this formation.

The Bethany Falls limestone occurs in the northwestern part of the county, forming a distinct but ragged escarpment along the streams. It gives rise to the Crawford and Pettis soils, the former being derived exclusively from limestone, while the latter contains considerable material derived from shale.

Sixteen soil types, representing 10 series, are mapped in Johnson county. The residual or upland soils comprise about 85 per cent. of the total area of the county and include the Summit, Pettis, Crawford, Boone, Bates, Oswego, and Cherokee series. The soil material in some places has a depth of 30 feet or more, the greatest thickness occurring where the softer shales underlie the surface. The Summit, Oswego, and Cherokee soils are residual largely from shale, which is calcareous in case of much of the Summit; the Crawford and Pettis soils are residual from limestone, with some shale material in the case of the Pettis; the Boone soils are residual from sandstone and shale, and the Bates soils from shale and interbedded sandstone and limestone.

The lowland or alluvial soils are grouped into three series, the

Osage (first-bottom) soils and the Chariton and Robertsville (second-bottom or terrace) soils. In subsequent chapters the different soil types are described in detail.

The following table gives the names and the actual and relative extent of the various soil types mapped in Johnson county:

#### Areas of Different Soils.

Soils.	Acres.	Per cent.
Summit silt loam -----	146,240	27.5
Boone silt loam -----	142,848	26.9
Osage silt loam -----	65,088	12.2
Bates silt loam -----	58,816	11.1
Oswego silt loam -----	35,328	6.6
Pettis silt loam -----	29,312	5.5
Crawford silt loam -----	23,680	4.4
Boone fine sandy loam-----	9,408	1.8
Chariton silt loam -----	5,312	1.0
Osage silty clay loam-----	4,672	0.9
Summit silty clay loam-----	3,648	.7
Cherokee silt loam-----	1,920	.4
Osage clay -----	1,792	.3
Robertsville silt loam-----	1,728	.3
Boone gravelly loam-----	1,152	.2
Crawford stony loam-----	896	.2
Total -----	531,840	---

Following are brief descriptions of Summit series:

These soils are residual in origin and are derived from shales and limestones. The drainage is good and the topography smooth to undulating. In Johnson county two types of this series are recognized, the silt loam and the silty clay loam.

**Summit Silt Loam.**—The surface soil of the Summit silt loam, where typically developed, consists of a black silt loam to a depth of 15 inches, below which it grades into a silty clay loam of a somewhat lighter color. The subsoil, beginning at a depth of 24 to 26 inches, is a heavy clay of dark-drab color. The line of demarcation between the surface and subsurface soil is rather indistinct, but the gradation into the clay subsoil is usually sharp.

To the south of Holden a heavy to impervious subsoil is encountered in this type below about 25 inches.

Small eroded areas of the Summit silt loam occur in a few places in the northwestern part of the county. They are locally spoken of as "deer licks," and support little or no vegetation.

This is the most important and most extensively developed soil type in the county, covering an area of 228.5 square miles. It occurs mainly in the vicinity of Kingsville and in the northern half of the county.

In general the Summit silt loam occupies the smoother areas of the county. It occurs on the tops of ridges and on lower level stretches surrounded by escarpments of limestone outcrop. It is generally sufficiently rolling to have good surface drainage, although the character of the subsoil does not permit a maximum absorption of water. It is locally referred to as "black limestone land," probably because of the frequent outcrops of thin limestone beds along streams.

Practically all the type is under cultivation. It was originally prairie and was very rich in organic matter when first cultivated, owing to the heavy growth of prairie grasses that had covered it.

Owing to the plastic character of the subsoil, this type is rather cold and wet in the spring, and on this account the seeding of crops is frequently delayed. While most of the type is in fair physical condition, continuous cropping without adequate provision for the maintenance of the organic matter has brought about a condition of poor tilth and a decrease in crop yields on many farms.

**Summit Silty Clay Loam.**—In its typical development the surface soil of the Summit silty clay loam is a dark-gray to blackish silty clay loam, black when wet. This grades at about 15 to 18 inches into a drab to grayish-brown clay. In many places the type occurs in narrow strips at the foot of elevations, sometimes extending considerable distances up the slopes. Usually such areas are poorly drained, and the soil approaches a clay loam in texture, frequently being referred to as "gumbo" land.

**Pettis Series.**—The soils of the Pettis series are brown to dark brown in color. These soils are residual from shales and the topography is smooth to undulating. One type, the Pettis silt loam, is recognized in Johnson county.

**Pettis Silt Loam.**—The Pettis silt loam typically is a very dark brown to black, mellow silt loam to a depth of about 18 inches, below which it grades into a slightly heavier silt loam of dark reddish brown color. At 25 inches the subsoil is a brown silt loam to silty clay loam, which continues to a depth of 36 inches, becoming slightly heavier in the lower part of the three-foot section. It occupies the level tops of ridges, the topography being more rolling than that of the Summit silt loam. This type differs from the Summit silt loam in having a much more friable subsoil and a lighter color. The type is spoken of locally as "mulatto land." It is considered one of the most productive soils in the county. Its deep, porous nature makes it especially drought resistant, and it is easily maintained in a condition of good tilth.

**Crawford Series.**—The Crawford series comprises residual limestone soils of the prairie regions. They are derived from limestones, often with more or less material from shales. In this county only two members of the series are recognized, the Crawford silt loam and stony loam.

**Crawford Silt Loam.**—The Crawford silt loam consists of a red or reddish-brown to brown silt loam, underlain at depths of 12 to 18 inches by a reddish-brown silty clay loam. At a depth of about 27 inches the subsoil grades into a red, crumbly clay, which extends to a depth of 36 inches or more. In places along slopes bedrock is encountered within the three-foot section.

This soil is found in practically all parts of the county, but there are no extensive single areas. It occurs on the tops of ridges underlain by limestones.

**Crawford Stony Loam.**—The surface soil of the Crawford stony loam is a dark reddish brown loam, usually extending to a depth of about six inches. The subsoil is a reddish-brown to red clay extending to a depth of 36 inches or more or to the underlying limestone.

The Crawford stony loam occurs along steep slopes and along the outcrop of the Bethany Falls limestone in the western part of the county and that of the Henrietta limestone through the eastern part of the county.

Most of the type is unfit for cultivation, but much of it supports a good growth of bluegrass and makes good pasture land.

**Boone Series.**—The soils of this series are of residual origin, being derived from sandstones and shales, principally of Carboniferous age.

The topography is rolling to steeply sloping. The Boone soils are closely associated with the Bates, but differ from them in containing less organic matter and in being consequently lighter in color. In this county three types of this series are mapped—the Boone silt loam, fine sandy loam, and gravelly loam.

**Boone Silt Loam.**—The Boone silt loam consists of a grayish-brown silt loam, underlain at a depth of 5 or 6 inches by a layer of gray silt loam. At 15 to 18 inches a yellow-gray to grayish-brown silty clay loam is encountered, and this grades at about 25 inches into a friable clay. This soil is quite variable in texture, especially where it grades into the fine sandy loam.

The Boone silt loam has a wide distribution, occurring along all the streams of the county. It is extensively developed from the vicinity of Warrensburg to Knob Noster and Henrietta. The topography is rolling to hilly along some of the streams, notably along Clear creek.

All of this type was originally covered with a forest growth. It is estimated that about 85 per cent. of the type is in cultivation, the remainder being in forest and pasture.

While the type is of lower agricultural value than the soils of the Summit, Pettis, and Crawford series, it can easily be improved. It is naturally low in organic matter and is greatly benefited by the plowing under of stable manure or leguminous crops, such as clover, soy beans, and cowpeas, and by applications of ground limestone.

**Boone Fine Sandy Loam.**—Typically the Boone fine sandy loam is a yellowish-gray to yellowish-brown fine sandy loam, underlain at about 18 inches by a loam stratum, below which the soil usually is a yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, becoming slightly heavier with depth and having a reddish shade in places.

This soil has its most extensive development in a belt about three miles wide extending from Fayetteville to Post Oak. It occurs along the slopes of streams running through the Warrensburg sandstone area.

Most of this soil is in cultivation. It is deficient in organic matter, and less productive than the heavier soils. It is warm and porous, however, and with liberal applications of manure, or with crop rotations including leguminous crops, produces good yields of small fruits and fair yields of corn and wheat.

**Boone Gravelly Loam.**—The surface soil of the Boone gravelly loam is a yellowish-gray silt loam to silty clay loam, carrying about 10

to 20 per cent. of gravel derived from shales. It is underlaid by a clay loam to clay, generally of a grayish to mottled yellow and gray color.

This type occurs principally in the section to the south of Montserrat, occupying steep slopes along the creeks and ravines. It supports a good growth of grass. Little of the type can be cultivated, on account of its rough topography. It is of practically no agricultural importance.

**Bates Series.**—The soils of the Bates series are dark gray. The series is of residual origin, and is derived from sandstone and shale with interbedded limestones. The soils of this series are distinguished from those of the associated Oswego series by their pervious subsoils and from the Boone series by the darker color of the surface soils. In Johnson county the series is represented by a single type, the Bates silt loam.

**Bates Silt Loam.**—The Bates silt loam is typically a dark grayish brown to black silt loam, grading at about 15 inches into a brown to grayish-brown silty clay loam mottled with yellow. The subsoil below about 25 inches is a brown to yellow-brown silty clay loam or clay loam, with yellow and red spots in the lower part of the 3-foot section.

The type has its most extensive distribution in the vicinity of Leeton and Chilhowee. Its topography, except along the slopes of creeks, is smooth to rolling. It is one of the most productive in the county when properly managed. The subsoil is such that the type is especially drought resistant, and the material is sufficiently porous to permit an extensive root development. Excepting the Pettis and Crawford silt loams, this type has the best physical structure of any residual soil in the county. Its organic-matter content on many farms is rather low, however, owing to the continuous production of grain crops without adequate provision for the supplying of manure to the land.

**Oswego Silt Loam.**—The soil of the Oswego silt loam is a dark-gray to grayish-brown silt loam, which becomes somewhat lighter in color at a depth of about 10 inches. At about 15 inches a chocolate-brown to drab-colored, heavy silty clay loam is encountered, and at 18 to 27 inches the subsoil is a brownish to drab, impervious, heavy clay which becomes mottled yellow, gray, and brown in color. When dry the surface soil is light gray. The soil is very deficient in organic matter and of low moisture-holding capacity.

The Oswego silt loam has an extensive distribution in the extreme southeastern part of the county. The topography varies from flat to gently undulating. Subdrainage is generally deficient, owing to the impervious character of the subsoil, which in places approaches the structure of hardpan, and crops suffer from drought. Much of the type is locally called "hardpan land."

**Cherokee Silt Loam.**—The Cherokee silt loam is light brown to brown in color with gray subsurface material. The subsoil, beginning abruptly at 12 to 20 inches, is a heavy, plastic clay. Below 24 to 30 inches the material is often lighter in both color and texture and more friable in structure.

The Cherokee silt loam is inextensive, occurring in the southeastern part of the county along Muddy creek and other small streams southeast of Knob Noster. The topography is smooth. The soil is poorly drained, owing to its subsoil structure and its topographic position. Most of it is in pasture. Its agricultural value is rather low.

**Osage Series.**—The Osage series consist of dark-gray to almost black soils composed of alluvial wash from the sandstone and shale soils of the prairie regions. Three types, the Osage silt loam, silty clay loam, and clay, are recognized in Johnson county.

**Osage Silt Loam.**—The Osage silt loam is variable in color and texture. Predominantly, it is a dark-gray to brownish-black, mellow silt loam to a depth of about 16 inches, below which the color is lighter gray to grayish drab. At about 20 inches the material is a silty clay loam, which grades below into a drab clay.

Along many small streams of the county this type has a surface layer of colluvial material from the Boone silt loam.

Along Blackwater creek, particularly north of Warrensburg, the soil below 12 inches is much heavier than usual, being a heavy silt loam. The subsoil of such areas usually is a drab-colored, tenacious clay to clay loam in the lower part of the three-foot section.

The material of the Osage silt loam consists of alluvium derived from the residual soils of the uplands. In areas of the Crawford and Boone soils the border of the bottom is usually marked by a sharp escarpment, whereas in areas of the Summit soils the rise from the valley to the upland is usually gradual.

The Osage silt loam occupies stream bottoms varying in width from a few rods to a mile or more. The topography is smooth.

This soil is much more easily maintained in a productive condition than the upland types because of the deposition of material rich in plant food by the occasional overflows. The porous nature of the soil and subsoil favors good drainage and the soil is ready for cultivation soon after overflows. It is a better drained soil than either the Osage silty clay loam or clay.

The agricultural value of this type, as well as that of the other first-bottom soils, has been greatly enhanced in recent years by the construction of an extensive system of drainage ditches.

**Osage Silty Clay Loam.**—The surface soil of the Osage silty clay loam is a dark-gray to almost black silty clay loam, underlain at 18 to 20 inches by a drab to black clay loam, which changes into a drab, heavy, plastic clay in the lower part of the three-foot section. Brown and gray mottlings sometimes appear in the lower subsoil.

The type occurs in close association with the Osage silt loam. It is a first-bottom soil derived from the upland soils of the Summit, Bates, Oswego, Crawford, Pettis, and Boone series. It has its most extensive distribution along Big creek in the southwestern part of the county, although other important areas are found along Blackwater creek and other streams.

The type is generally best developed near the outer margin of the bottoms. Although its position is lower than that of the silt loam, the difference in elevation is not marked by terraces; the slope to the silt loam is almost imperceptible.

The type is subject to overflow from the streams along which it occurs. It is not so well drained as the silt loam, and on account of its heavier texture is not so easily worked. It is greatly benefited by fall plowing and the incorporation of large quantities of organic matter.

**Osage Clay.**—The Osage clay consists of a black, heavy, plastic clay or clay loam, grading at about 12 inches into a bluish-black to drab-colored plastic clay, which continues throughout the three-foot section. It has been formed by deposition from overflows and backwater, the currents of which carry only the clay and finer silt particles.

This type is inextensive and occupies depressed areas in the bottoms of Big creek and Blackwater creek, which usually occur away from the channels of the streams at the foot of the upland.

**Chariton Silt Loam.**—Typically, the Chariton silt loam is a dark-gray to black silt loam, underlain at about 12 inches by a grayish-brown

silt loam to silty clay loam, which grades at a depth of about 18 inches into a dark-grayish or brownish-drab mottled with brown, compact silty clay loam or clay.

The Chariton silt loam is a terrace or second-bottom soil occurring along the various creeks of the county, and occupying former flood plains of the streams. The largest area of the type occurs along Blackwater creek, in the extreme northeastern part of the county. Many smaller areas occur in other sections. The topography is flat. The type has an elevation generally of 15 to 20 feet above the level of the first bottom, and only a small part of it is subject to overflow. In some places, however, the difference in elevation is not over 5 or 6 feet as shown at the margin of the terrace.

This soil is very productive, and more drought resistant than the upland types. With proper management, including the frequent working of the surface soil in order to conserve the moisture, this type is easily maintained in a high state of productiveness.

**Robertsville Silt Loam.**—The soil of the Robertsville silt loam is an ashy-gray silt loam, grading at a depth of about 15 inches into a grayish-brown, compact silty clay loam. At about 25 inches a brownish, heavy, plastic clay, containing mottlings of gray and yellow, is encountered.

This is a terrace or second-bottom soil occurring along the creeks of the county. It usually occupies a lower level than the Chariton soils. Parts of it are subject to occasional overflow. It is derived from wash from the upland soils and, like the associated Chariton series, represents abandoned flood plains.

The topography is flat, except where there are slight undulations that represent old stream or overflow channels. Most of the type is poorly drained, and the establishment of artificial drainage is difficult.

The Summit and Pettis soils, derived from shale and limestone, represent the black prairie soils. They include the best land in the county, are very productive, and are suited to all the staple crops, of which corn, wheat, and grass are the most important.

The Crawford soils comprise the red limestone land, and are characterized by their reddish color and mellow structure. They are naturally productive, and well adapted to wheat, clover, and fruit.

Shale and sandstone give rise to the Boone and Bates series. These

soils are used for the production of staple crops, but require careful farming in order to produce large yields.

The Oswego and Cherokee soils, derived from shale, are characterized by light-colored surface soils and compact subsoils. They are somewhat inferior agriculturally to the black prairie soils.

The lowland or alluvial soils are composed of alluvium from the uplands. They are grouped in three series, the Osage (first-bottom) soils and the Chariton and Robertsville (second-bottom) soils. The first-bottom soils are generally subject to overflow, but comprise some of the most productive land in the county. They are used largely for corn and grass. The second-bottom soils of the Chariton series are characteristically black as distinguished from the gray second-bottom soils included in the Robertsville series. The black soils are above ordinary high water and are highly productive. The gray soils are mostly above overflow. It requires more careful methods of management to maintain them in a productive state.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.—CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN—BAPTIST—METHODIST EPISCOPAL—BRETHREN—THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—PRESBYTERIAN—METHODIST EPISCOPAL, SOUTH—CATHOLIC—MISCELLANEOUS—GERMAN LUTHERAN—NEGRO.

### CHRISTIAN.

There are twelve churches in Johnson county, with about 2,122 members. There are thirteen Sunday Schools, with 1,230 members.

**Mount Zion Christian church** was organized May 31, 1840. The charter members were: Charles Thornton, George Thornton, Grandison Thornton, Mary Thornton, M. G. Thornton, Theodocia Thornton, Nancy L. Thornton, James W. Jones, Margaret Jones, Larkin Hocker, Eliza Jane Hocker, A. W. Huff, Lucy B. Fuqua, Ann Eastham, Sarah Eastham, Nancy Vigus, Elizabeth Tebbs, and two colored men—Charles Thornton's Andrew and James W. Jones' Joseph. In 1845, there were upward of one hundred communicants. About 1850, the church building became unsuitable for use and this congregation and the Baptist worshipped in a house, partly log and partly frame, until 1858, when the Mount Zion church building was erected. Some of the early ministers were: Thomas Mulkey, Thomas McBride, Duke Young, Elder Price, Allen Wright, Thomas Hancock, James Randall, C. A. Hedrick, B. C. Stephens, and Samuel McDaniel. Since 1881 the ministers are as follow: J. B. Wright, J. C. Reynolds, Adam Wright, J. H. Crutcher, Phil Stark, "Old Brother Stark," C. W. West, W. M. Thomas, W. S. Trader, L. B. Coggins, Rev. Heins, J. W. Fewel, R. M. Shelton, A. E. Hervey, and R. E. Alexander. The present membership is 155. There has been a Sunday School in connection with the church since 1881, the attendance averaging sixty members.

**The Christian church at Fayetteville** was organized about 1842. A frame building was erected in 1846. The following is a list of the pastors: Hiram Bledsoe, James Randall, D. M. Grandfield, G. W. Longan, William Jarrett, G. R. Hand, William Roe, C. A. Hedrick, and Samuel McDaniel. The church was reorganized probably in 1876 with

the following charter members: William Trapp, John Trapp, Jesse Trapp, M. Trapp, Thomas Collins, Elijah Young, John Seigfield, Hiram Kelso, William Jones, William Lemmon, Samuel Guinslead, Noah Dyer. The present membership is fifty. The superintendent of the Sunday School is Elmer Pollock. There are thirty members.

**Warrensburg Christian church.** (By Mrs. Virginia Gilkeson Hedges). The organization of the Christian church in Warrensburg was effected in 1855. This congregation built a large brick church structure in 1859. During the Civil War the members were scattered. A. H. Gilkeson and J. P. Henshaw were among the few remaining together, who, with others, who moved here after the war, met at the home of A. H. Gilkeson, January 11, 1866, and reorganized. A. H. Gilkeson bought and donated a lot on the south side of Gay street. It was during the pastorate of J. A. Lord, that the building now owned and occupied was built. It was dedicated January 12, 1890. W. L. Hedges was chairman of the official board and of the soliciting committee and he, A. C. Griggs and A. H. Gilkeson led in the work of raising funds for the new building. The following pastors have served this church: David Nation, George W. Longan, John R. Reavis, J. M. Lennison, J. W. Monser, Joseph H. Foy, J. H. Hughes, John A. Brooks, J. A. Lord, S. M. McDaniel, A. W. Davis, J. J. Morgan, H. A. Denton, W. N. Briney, J. T. McGarvey, George B. Stewart, S. B. Moore, Charles A. Jackson. George E. Prewitt, the present pastor, has been serving since February 24, 1918. The present membership is nearly 700. The Bible School's enrollment is 400. Professor E. B. Brown is superintendent.

**Holden Christian church.** (By Mrs. Walter Wallace.) The First Christian church of Holden was organized February 9, 1869. The church building was erected in 1870 with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Hulse, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mize, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hulett, Mrs. Pruitt, Robert Pruitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilkerson, Mrs. W. F. Flynn, Mrs. L. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hulse, and Misses Mattie and Sallie Hulse. The ministers have been: G. W. Longan, Elder Smart, James Randall, J. A. Lord, A. F. Smith, F. E. Meigs, Elder Mitchell, S. G. Clay, D. C. Peters, J. W. Boulton, H. F. Burns, S. H. Givelor, R. H. Murphy, George E. Dew, F. H. DeVol, Dean W. H. Llamon, H. L. Davenport, G. S. Birkhead. B. D. Gillispie began his work with this church in January,

1917. There are 280 members of the church.

**Knob Noster Christian church.** (By W. C. Knaus.) The Christian church was organized at Knob Noster in 1866 by Elder James A. Randall. The first church building was erected in 1870, in spite of embarrassing difficulties. The charter members were: Dr. J. H. Warren, Sarah Warren, George Courtney, Sarah Courtney, Polly A. Carpenter, Colonel R. Wells, Lucinda McAdoo, Sarah Wells, Margaret Oglesby, Mrs. M. Southey, Margaret Carpenter, Sophia Knaus, W. C. Knaus, W. D. Carpenter, and Adam Carpenter. The ministers have been: J. H. Randall, O. Spencer, C. A. Hedrick, Robert Dorsey, Charles Laycock, J. H. Vance, John Claypool, A. Stirling. The present pastor, in 1918, is J. M. Harris. Sunday School was organized in 1881 with Mr. Schultz as superintendent. A. M. Craig is now superintendent and the enrollment is 160. The church membership is 307. The church at Knob Noster experienced many bitter and trying trials in the early days and it was with much difficulty a church building was at last obtained. A brick structure, erected at a cost of \$15,000, has supplanted the old frame house and the church is now in a most prosperous condition.

**Prairie View Christian church** was organized in 1872 and a church building was built very soon afterward and the original building is still occupied by this congregation. The chief organizers were: Marion Todd, Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Reavis, Mr. and Mrs. William Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Dr. Ward, and his son, James. The first minister was Reverend Marion Todd and the first services were held at Reavis school house. After Reverend Todd, the ministers were: George W. Longan, Ben Stephens, Blaylock, Burnett, Birge, Meigs, Reid, Creager, Garrett, Faight, Smith, Ford, Trundle, Coffee, Gilbert Park, G. W. Phillips, A. Stirling, J. W. Fewel, Allen Bridges, A. Stirling, C. W. West, R. Wilson, R. M. McCormick, Coggins, C. W. West, Kinney, R. M. McCormick,—the last named being the present pastor, in 1918. The first Sunday School was held in 1884 and 1885. The present enrollment is forty-two and the church membership is fifty-eight.

**Cedar Grove Christian church.** (By N. T. Collins.) The Christian church at Cedar Grove was organized in 1874. The organizers were: Reverend N. M. Hendrickson, Noah T. Collins, and H. T. Anderson. The charter members were: Noah T. Collins, H. T. Anderson, Mrs. Martha Dalhouse, Mrs. Rebecca Buchanan, Warren Ander-

son, Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews, and Mrs. Nancy Myers. The ministers have been: Reverend Meigs, Reverend Dawson, Reverend Jarrett, E. Wilkes, J. E. DeJarnett, W. W. Blaylock, Robert Howell, Alonzo Stirling, Ollie Davis, J. I. Orrison, Ed. Wilkes, L. B. Coggins, J. E. DeJarnett, L. B. Coggins, Charley West, and Egan Herndon, the last named having been pastor from 1912 until the present time, in 1918, and is still serving this congregation. The present church structure was erected in 1883 and dedicated in June, 1884. There are now 107 members of this church.

**Valley City (formerly Mount Hermon) Christian church** was organized in 1878 by C. A. Hedrick. Some of the first members were: George Marshall and family, W. S. Foster and family, Mr. and Mrs. Isham, F. Tammer, A. J. Bozarth and family, and William Foster (the last named a colored man). The ministers since 1901 have been: C. W. West, Alva Blaylock, A. Stirling, J. H. Shelton. The present pastor is C. W. West and the church membership is now 150. Some of the Sunday School superintendents have been: G. W. Shanton, Robert Willes, Mr. Wriston, and Martin Houston. The present Sunday school superintendent is Everett Davis and the enrollment at the time of this writing is seventy-five.

**Quick City Christian church.** (By M. Quick.) The Christian church at Quick City was organized about 1887 at Pleasant Ridge by Reverend Morrison. The chief organizers were: Reverend Morrison, P. G. Sanders, J. C. Solomon, M. Quick, F. N. Anderson, John Graves, and J. W. Fort. The charter members were: J. C. Solomon, Mrs. J. C. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Graves, Mrs. Susan Ham and daughter, Sallie Ham, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hodges, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Underwood. The first meeting was held at Pleasant Ridge school house. A church building was built in 1891 on land donated by Mr. Quick and the Railroad Town Lot Company. The ministers since the erection of the church building have been: W. S. Trader, Elder Webb, A. C. Layman, Stacy Phillips, W. C. West, Alonzo Stirling, Elder Hood, Elder Pfost, T. Crutcher, I. J. Kinney, and the present pastor, E. W. Gillum. Sunday School was organized at Pleasant Ridge school house and in recent years has been held at the Baptist church. Since January 1, 1918, church services are held twice monthly.

**Leeton Christian church** was organized in April, 1907. Elder J.

H. Allen was chosen pastor. There were twenty-three charter members: J. H. Walters, Mrs. J. H. Walters, A. S. Lowry, Mrs. Cassie Lowry, Mrs. Viola M. Jones, Estill R. Jones, Mrs. Maggie Mohler, Miss Florence Lowry, James Christian, Mrs. Emily Christian, J. M. Lowry, Mrs. Rebecca Lowry, Miss Myrtle Wyatt, Mrs. Margaret Wyatt, Mrs. Will Harris, Mrs. Annie Taylor, Mrs. Addie Epperson, Mrs. Marie Stacy, Mrs. Etta Stacy, Mrs. Annie Boone, Mrs. Lillie Cox, Mrs. Lula Wash, and Mrs. Ella Todd. The church building was built in 1910 and dedicated in the fall of 1913. The present church membership is eighty-five. The Christian Endeavor Society has a total membership of thirty and the Bible School has sixty members.

**Oak Hill Christian church** was organized November 21, 1910. The following were charter members: Mrs. Serena Brown, Mrs. Anna Brown, Roy and Oscar Brant, Frank Coleman, Chas. Crowley, Mrs. Emma Clear, Mrs. Myrtle Clear, C. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Hunter, Wm. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Judd and daughter, Mrs. A. L. Hosman Mrs. Martha McCurdy and son, Budd, Mrs. Nettie Rogers, Mrs. Mary Shumate, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Skidmore, Alice and Eliza Thompson, Miles Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Zumbun and daughter, Elva. The site of the church structure was donated by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dawson. The following ministers have served this congregation: Elders C. W. West, A. L. Hosman, I. J. Kinney, and R. E. Alexander. Elder Donald is now officiating. A building was erected at a cost of \$2,000 and dedicated in June, 1911. The church membership is fifty.

### BAPTIST.

There are twenty-three Baptist churches in Johnson county, with a membership of 2,729 and eighteen Sunday Schools, with a membership of 1,072.

**High Point Baptist church.** (By Mrs. Lorena Cooper.) The Baptist church was organized at High Point in 1832 by Elders Simpson and John T. Ricketts. The original members were: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. John Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Owsley, Ann White, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ricketts. The early ministers were: Elders Simpson, John T. Ricketts, W. P. C. Caldwell, B. F. Goodwin, A. Horn, A. M. Cockrell, and T. J. Nevelle. The following is a list of pastors from 1881 until 1918:

Reverend R. H. Harris, J. S. Denton, A. D. Cooper, "Tommy" Smith, C. F. Whitlock, J. S. Denton, G. W. Duncan, S. M. Petty, George Barton, D. W. Williams, Walter Davenport, A. K. Lewis, and T. G. Hendricks. T. G. Hendricks has been pastor of High Point Baptist church since February, 1918. As far back as 1881, there was a Sunday school organized, with Hon. Wm. P. Greenlee, superintendent. The following is a partial list of superintendents of the Sunday School: W. F. Cooper, R. P. Perry, O. Hall, Robert Douglass, Chas. Miller, P. J. Bollinger, W. L. Perry, and S. L. Miller. Mr. Miller is the present superintendent. The church membership is 233. The members of the Sunday School are active in mission and benevolent works.

**Liberty Baptist church.** (By Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gott.) The Baptist church at Liberty was organized May, 1836, with ten members, as follow: Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton, Joshua Adams and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Tarleton Oglesby, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Walker, Richard Huntsman and wife, Susan Collins and Ann Blevins. The pastors of this church have been: Joseph White, A. Horn, David Johnson, William Kelly, Henry Farmer, Reverend Gentry, P. C. Caldwell, Jonathan Gott (father of W. L. Gott), Amos Horn, Edward Roth, R. H. Harris, A. Barton, each of whom served this congregation during the years following organization until 1878. The following is a list of pastors from 1878 until January, 1918: J. A. Carmichael, A. M. Cockrell, A. Barton, J. M. Jones, J. T. Osborne, James Carmichael, William Tipton, C. F. Whitlock, R. P. Harris, J. T. Osborne, Edward James, John Odom, T. M. Estes, S. C. Williamson, T. C. Brammer, J. K. Harris. The old church building was a "double-loghouse." During the Civil War, this fell down and in March, 1865, the members of the church again met to discuss business matters. In 1878, the present church structure was erected. The church membership is now 101. The first Sunday School was organized in 1872. Cleo Pollock is the present superintendent. W. L. Gott has been and is now instructor of the Bible Class and with the exception of five years, during which time W. A. Griffin was the teacher, has taught the class since 1872.

**Vitae Springs Baptist church** was organized in 1836 and is one of the oldest churches in the county. Most of the original members have either died or moved away but the church organization still includes twenty-one members.

**Providence Baptist church.** (By J. J. Davis.) This church was organized in April, 1846, by Elder Wm. P. C. Caldwell. The charter members were: Samuel and Anna Evans, Benjamin and Malinda Childres, Wm. B. and Sina Compton, Lewis and Sarah McComb, and Andrew J. Bell. The pastors, who have served this congregation are: Brothers Tompkins, J. Osborne, Tate, Chas. Miller, Elemer, G. L. Newkirk. The first Sunday School was held in 1877 and the present enrollment is sixty-five members. The church membership is 150 and Rev. G. L. Newkirk is pastor.

**Knob Noster First Baptist church** was organized in Old Town in 1856. The following were charter members: W. A. Wortham, J. C. Corum, Ellen B. Corum, Jas. R. Johnson, E. M. Johnson, John A. Pigg, Sr., Ellen Z. Littlefield, G. C. Reese, Mary V. Reese, and Sarah A. Wyatt. The church was reorganized in 1867. The following have served as pastor since 1886: S. M. Victor, F. M. Wadley, Wm. Tipton, B. L. Mitchell, Edward James, J. S. Denton, J. W. Beville, C. F. D. Arnold, H. C. Barton, W. G. Patterson, Thomas Potter, S. M. Victor, T. P. Stafford, Raymond H. Palmer. Reverend Palmer became pastor in April, 1916, and is officiating at the time of this writing in 1918. During the last twenty-nine years, there have been four Sunday school superintendents: C. Cobb, J. C. Winkler, L. E. Meador and S. W. Wenger. The average attendance at Sunday School is forty-four and the church membership is ninety-eight.

**Bear Creek Baptist church** was organized June, 1857, by Reverend Wm. Owsley, Sally Owsley, and Anthony Owsley. A small organization still flourishes, consisting of fourteen members. They have a Sunday School, with an average attendance of twenty-eight. Reverend H. C. Rice is pastor at the time of this writing in 1918.

**Kingsville Baptist church** was organized in 1860 with the following original members: George Minton, Gross Gesterton, F. G. George, Andrew and Sarah Worth, Rufus Wise, John, Marinda, and Lucretia Wooton, Rosanna M. Johnson, J. Hunt, Martha Hunt, and Mary Byersly. The members were scattered during the Civil War, but in August, 1866, the church was reorganized. Reverend George Minton was the first pastor. Other early ministers were: M. Brown, Jas. Gabriel, Reverend Longfellow, J. G. Marr, J. W. Williams, I. N. Newman, and J. L. Carmichael. The present pastor is Reverend J. A. Bryson. The

church membership is 177. The superintendent of the Sunday School is W. W. Messick and the average attendance is thirty.

**Elm Springs Baptist church.** (By Mollie E. Pitts Shafer.) This church was organized in July, 1860, by Elders Adams and George Minton, with fifteen members, namely: David and Lydia Hunter, Isabelle Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin, Jane Martin, James Martin, John and Jane Winfrey, Wm. F. Snow and wife, George and Eunice Colbert, Nicholas Williams, and Mary Cox. The first church building was erected in the spring of 1869. The present structure on the same site was built in 1896. The pastors who have served this church are: George Minton, Henry Farmer, Isaac Crow, J. W. Williams, Isaac Newman, J. B. Jackson, Frank West, J. B. Jackson, J. T. Osborne, F. P. Davidson, L. E. Marvin, W. F. Wisdom, Walter Davenport, and J. A. Bryson. Reverend Bryson is the present pastor. The church membership is 150.

**Honey Creek Baptist church** was organized during the Civil War by Brothers Ross, D. B. Wilson, John Kelly and G. A. Estes, who were among the charter members. At the close of the war, they disbanded and moved to Columbus. The church was reorganized in 1878, with the following and the original charter members: W. M. Utt, J. B. Jackson, David Sanders, B. S. West, and H. Adams. These members built the present Honey Creek church building in 1881. The pastor now is Roy Porter and the church membership is twelve.

**The First Baptist church of Warrensburg** was organized August 17, 1867. Among the charter members were: W. B. Moody, James D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Emerson, J. H. Denton, Juliette Denton, Millard Hyatt, Mordecai M. Gladdish, Samuel Y. Harris, and Malinda Harris, W. H. Yarborough, John M. Claunch, Mary H. Heath, Clara M. Crutchfield, Marie H. Wilkerson, Mary O'Dair, and Mrs. Mary S. Claunch. The pastors since organization have been: Reverends Jerry Farmer, W. P. C. Caldwell, George Minton, J. H. Denton, A. P. Williams, Pool, Callop, Manion, Dean, Cole, J. E. Welch, S. D. Fulton, M. L. Bibb, L. M. Berry, W. R. Painter, H. A. Slaughter, B. G. Maynard, F. Y. Campbell, George Hale, J. O. Staples, C. C. Cunningham, and Rev. Hampton, the present pastor. The officers of the First Baptist church are at the time of this writing: Dr. Rev. Hampton, pastor; Jesse Culp, superintendent of the Sunday School; Tom Cheatham, treasurer; and Miss Bessie Chaney, secretary. The church membership is 707 and the Sunday School has an average attendance of 224.

**Enon Baptist church of Pittsville.** (By Mrs. T. E. Rice.) This church was organized July 25, 1868. There were then twenty-two members, nearly all Warfords and Crows. For a few months, services were held in Miller school house, but in March, 1869, the members of Enon Baptist church moved to a new church building located in Pittsville. The present church structure was erected in 1894 on the site of the old one. The following ministers have been pastors of this church: Abram Weaver, G. W. Smith, I. N. Newman, J. B. Jackson, Alex Barton, P. M. Best, J. M. Jones, A. T. Jones, Wm. Portwood, M. T. Johnson, J. L. Carmichael, J. S. Denton, W. T. Russell, F. P. Davidson, A. M. Cockrell, J. W. Cunningham, A. W. Urquhart, and Thomas Powell, the present pastor. The Sunday School was organized about 1870. T. E. Rice is now superintendent. The church membership is at the time of this writing 100.

**Pleasant Point Baptist church.** (By Mr. and Mrs. John Dillingham.) The Baptist church was organized at this place on August 31, 1869. The charter members were: Robert Ellis, Emma Ellis, Thomas McDaniel, Sallie McDaniel, Susan McDaniel, Elizabeth Harding, and E. H. Burchfield. The pastors, since 1894, are as follow: L. Hayworth, T. R. White, L. White, W. F. Wisdom, R. A. Brown, J. M. Tate, W. R. Yokely, A. M. Cockrell, John Odom, V. H. Harrell, and George Dillingham, the present pastor. The church has now seventy-seven members and the Sunday School enrollment is forty.

**First Baptist church of Holden.** (By Reverend F. L. Alexander.) The Baptist church was organized at Holden on March 23, 1878. The charter members were as follow: C. N. Webster, R. B. Johnson, Mary S. Johnson, Mamie Johnson, T. H. Miller, Elizabeth E. Miller, T. J. Allison, Mecca Miller, Willis Teft, Sarah Teft, Jacob Parkhurst, Millard Parkhurst, Seth Cook, Mary Garnett, and Rebecca Lane. In 1879, the church members erected their first building, on the site of the present church building. The early structure was burned early in the year 1898, and the present edifice erected. The pastors, who have served this church, are: C. N. Wester, I. N. Inman, C. N. Wester, B. G. Maynard, W. H. Williams, F. M. Wadley, B. G. Maynard, Edward James, Samuel E. Ewing, Vinton C. Northup, W. T. Russell, J. W. Beville, T. L. Powell, R. T. Nevins, J. L. Harris, J. M. Daniel, C. W. Furgeson, George Borham and Ferd L. Alexander. Reverend Alexander is the present pastor. The church membership is 325. A. B. Coy is treasurer, G. W.

Estes is clerk, and C. L. Strange, T. H. Miller and W. W. Dishman are trustees.

**Harmony Baptist church** was organized in July, 1881, by Reverend A. M. Cockrell and a frame building was built in the same year. The first pastor was Reverend Cockrell. The charter members were: T. J. Caldwell, Martha Caldwell, L. Caldwell, Wm. A. Caldwell, Ida Caldwell, B. A. Holmes, Mary J. Wall, B. F. Holmes, Nannie R. Holmes, B. F. Wall, Eliza Wall, Cora F. Wall, James Greer, Martha Greer, Silas P. Greer, Jas. T. Greer, M. Greer, L. B. Dudley, Clarinda Dudley, Samuel Hibbs, Louisa Hibbs, Bettie Hibbs, Hannah Hibbs, J. T. Williams, Lizzie Williams, Ella Williams, Sciotha Wallace, Robert Wall, Adelia Holmes, B. F. Dudley and wife, and James Hering and wife. The pastors, who have served this congregation are: A. M. Cockrell, J. T. Neville, J. S. Denton, A. M. Cockrell, R. H. Harris, J. S. Denton, J. T. Cowan, H. D. Hughes, W. H. Scott, J. T. Cowan, J. B. Dotson, S. M. Mohler, S. M. Victor, J. S. Price, J. T. Osborne, G. N. Neafus, W. C. Ferguson James Shacklette, C. J. Miller, H. C. Eleena, Leb Thomas, and J. A. Dewitt, the present pastor. The church membership in 1918 is eighty. The first Sunday School was held in 1882 and the present enrollment is fifty. Harvey Swearingen is superintendent. In 1891 Harmony church was moved from the original location to the present site one and a half miles southwest of it.

**New Bethel Baptist church.** (By Roy W. Porter.) On September 25, 1883, this church was organized by Reverend A. M. Cockrell, Wm. Gowin, Rebecca Gowin, Lewis Hosman, Mary J. Hosman, Winnie Hazelwood, Elisha Smith Reverend John Adams, and Mary Lydel. The charter deacons were: Wm. Gowin and Lewis Hosman. The present Sunday School was organized in August, 1917, with Melvin Simons, superintendent. The pastors who have served are: Reverends A. M. Cockrell, R. A. Brown, J. W. Mohler, W. H. Scott, A. L. Manis, L. Hayworth, R. P. Harris, S. Mohler, R. P. Harris, R. A. Brown, Wisdom, R. P. Harris, J. T. Osborne, J. M. Tate, W. R. Yokley, D. B. Wilcox, Lee Lamb, R. H. Parker, L. R. Lamb, G. C. Brennaman, A. T. Wilkinson, and Roy W. Porter, the present pastor in 1918. There have been about 320 members in the New Bethel church since the organization.

**Rose Hill Baptist church.** (By Paul Hammontree.) The Baptist church was organized at Rose Hill in 1889. The church house was built in Rose Hill, then a country village. Reverend M. D. Eubank

was the first pastor of the church, succeeded by Reverends J. S. Price, M. L. Ingram, Pierce Ingram, and L. E. Marvin. The ministers who have served since 1910, are: W. J. Matherly, O. W. Stanbraugh, U. T. Cheek, and F. L. Alexander, the present pastor. In September, 1917, Brother Alexander held a meeting which resulted in nineteen additions to the church and the Sunday School was reorganized. Paul D. Hammontree has been superintendent of the Sunday School for a number of years. The church membership is now sixty-six.

**Mount Zion Baptist church.** (By Mrs. J. R. Wheeldon.) This church was organized August 3, 1887, by Brothers Thomas L. Powell and Osborne. The charter members were: Wm. Graves, Ned Corder, and Polly Coffman. The following is a partial list of pastors who have served this congregation: Reverends Harris, T. L. Powell, W. J. Scott, W. F. Wisdom, A. L. Manis, H. D. Hader, J. M. Tate, John Odom, W. R. Yokley, C. C. Brennaman, H. V. Harrell, and R. W. Porter, the last named being the present pastor. The church membership is thirty-six.

**Quick City Baptist church** was organized October 10, 1892, by Reverend T. L. Powell with the following charter members: H. A. Smith, Nannie Smith, J. W. Stout, Addie Stout, Mary Stout, Annie Chitwood, W. A. Carter, C. A. Carter, F. P. Hargis, Annie Hargis, C. A. Brown, Mary Tannahill, C. L. Farnsworth, J. D. Brown, Sarah Satterwhite, Sallie Satterwhite, Nannie Stout, Ellen George, W. N. George, Lillie George, Henry Carter, Virginia Carter, Sister Chitwood, Fannie Brooks, Laura Brooks, Birdie Smith, S. A. Farnsworth, Curni Duck, Oliver Tannahill, and John Chambers. The old school house was for a long time used as a place of worship. In the fall of 1895, negotiations were begun for the purchase of the building at Old Index, which was purchased and moved to Quick City. The following is a list of pastors who have served this church: Reverends Dean, McGraw, Jenkins, B. B. Russell, Walter Davenport, McCoy, U. T. Cheek, the present pastor, in 1918. The enrollment of the church members is 193 and of the Sunday School forty-one. M. F. Ball is superintendent of the Sunday School.

**Montserrat Baptist church** was organized in 1895. The charter members were: J. F. Lawson, S. A. Lawson, J. W. Manis, E. Manis, James Evans, N. E. Comins, Annie McCart, and Belle Lewis. A Sunday school was organized in 1896 and the present enrollment is thirty.

Some of the pastors have been: J. R. White, A. S. Manis, Ernest Hosman, Reverend Burchfield, Harry Hader, A. M. Cockrell, John Odom, Reverend Hodges, and the present pastor, R. W. Porter. The present membership is twenty-two.

**Pleasant Valley Baptist church.** (By Mrs. Katie Carder.) On October 24, 1896, the church at Pleasant Valley was organized at Hazel Mound school house by Reverends Thomas Brown, Wm. Faverty, W. T. Bowen, T. Morris, and J. Cox. There were eleven charter members, as follow: R. A. Brown M. Brown, Robbie Brown, Z. T. Kitterman, Mack Birnel, George Kitterman, Diltha Brown, Belle Kitterman, Alice Birnel, Nellie Kitterman, and Joseph Moore. Reverend R. A. Brown was the first minister and J. C. Moon, T. Bayless, and Z. T. Kitterman were the first ordained deacons. A church building was erected on ground donated by A. E. Boland. A Sunday School was organized, the present membership of which is seventy-five. Brother Fielden M. Carder is superintendent in 1918. The list of ministers of this congregation follows: R. A. Brown, W. F. Wisdom, J. M. Tate, A. M. Cockrell, John Odom, J. M. Ramsey, J. T. Cowan, John Clark, and J. S. Price. The church membership is at present eighty-three.

**Magnolia Baptist church.** (By J. H. Baker.) The Baptist church was organized at Magnolia on February 5, 1898. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Raker, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carmichael, Mrs. Chas. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Logan, Oliver C. Logan, Wylie Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Raker, Mrs. Sarah Raker, and Miss Mary Raker. Reverend S. C. Ewing was first moderator. During the past twenty years, the following ministers have served this church: Reverends Lowe, A. D. Cooper, Edward James, I. M. Victor, Earl Riney, Fields, Roy McGraw, Miller, O. W. Stanbraugh, Neafus, Briggs, Zeb Thomas, G. L. Newkirk, A. K. Lewis, the present pastor. The church officers in 1918 are as follow: A. K. Lewis, moderator; J. H. Raker, clerk; G. V. Raker, treasurer; T. D. Barbee, J. F. Raker, J. F. Mansfield, S. L. Wilson, T. F. Dunn, G. V. Raker, and J. H. Raker, deacons. The church membership is at present seventy-nine.

**The Baptist church of Chilhowee.** (By Mrs. W. L. Hunt.) The Baptist church was organized at Chilhowee November 28, 1898. The charter members were: Thomas Bayless, Lydia Bayless, F. K. Chipley, Mary S. Chipley, Samuel Greever, Nannie Greever, John Bayless, Or-

ville Bayless, Wm. Hancock, and Lizzie Hancock. A. M. Cockrell was the first minister. Other pastors have been: M. L. Ingram, G. N. Neafus, Reverend Bond, C. S. Tunnell, J. H. Clark, and J. K. Harris is the present minister in 1918. The church has a membership of seventy-eight. The first Sunday School was organized August 20, 1904, with A. L. Hosman as superintendent. The present enrollment is seventy and Brother Journey is superintendent. The first church building owned by the Baptists was moved from Blairstown and dedicated in 1907. This structure was remodeled and rededicated in 1913.

**The First Baptist church of Leeton** was organized in May, 1905. The chief organizers were: Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hobson, Mr. and Major M. E. Hocker, Mrs. H. E. Fewel, Dr. L. W. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wall and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Douglass. The first Sunday School was held in June, 1906, with Wm. Stewart, superintendent. The present enrollment is fifty-two and William Cox is superintendent. The church membership is 121 and Reverend R. H. Palmer is pastor. The ministers of this congregation have been: G. W. Duncan, J. M. Measus, J. D. Chapelle, Reverend Tunnell, Reverend Stigers, Herbert Satterfield, and G. L. Newkirk. A new church building was completed in 1905.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

There are eleven churches of this denomination in Johnson county, with a church membership of 1,003. There are ten Sunday Schools, with an enrollment of 1,029.

**Houts' Chapel Methodist Episcopal church** was organized at the home of George Wilson Houts. Mr. Houts came here in 1839 and was an active Methodist and after the division of the church into the Northern and Southern branches in 1844, he was one of the few in Johnson county to ally himself with the Northern branch. After the division, he formed a class at his home and a church organization was effected which has existed to this day. He was class leader, steward, and in other ways active in church work. The present stewards are: Wm. Campbell, George Orme, Robert Huffey, and O. J. Bush, the last named also superintendent of the Sunday school. The church has sixty-five members and the Sunday School has ninety. A new church building will be dedicated June 16, 1918, by Bishop Quayle, of Kansas City.

**Warrensburg Methodist Episcopal church.** (By Wm. E. Crissey.

Recording Steward from 1870 to present time, 1918.) On August 3, 1865, the church known as the Market Street Methodist Episcopal church, because of its location, was organized. Reverend T. H. Haggerty and J. Wesley Johnson were in charge and the latter preached his first sermon July 7, 1865, the organization being completed on the above given date. Thomas Kirkpatrick, G. W. Houts, G. N. Elliott, C. E. Moorman, S. M. Fitch were stewards, and James Gillilan, C. E. Moorman, G. N. Elliott, M. U. Foster, Robert A. Foster, G. Wilson Houts, Thomas W. Williams, and Wm. Hollandsworth were trustees. The Sunday School was organized the same day with Lewis Schmidlapp, superintendent. The following preachers have been in charge: J. W. Johnson, J. W. Newcomb, Henry Minard, F. S. Beggs, G. W. Durment, J. N. Pierce, W. K. Marshall, H. R. Miller, O. M. Stewart, S. R. Reese, P. McNutt, B. R. Wilburn, D. T. Mattison, L. A. Markham, W. T. Lewis, W. V. Hamil, B. F. Crissman, W. C. Coleman, G. F. Hunt, Perry E. Pierce, C. C. James, and the present pastor, J. C. Gilbreath.

**Knob Noster Methodist Episcopal church** was organized by Reverend C. E. Carpenter in 1865. A partial list of the charter members follows: Samuel Workman, Sarah Workman, Geo. W. Lutz, and Christina Lutz. Some of the ministers' names are given, namely: George McKee, W. W. Powell, J. R. Sasseen, Sanford Ing, T. S. Benefield, John H. Lea, Wm. DeMott, C. J. W. Jones, and Jas. S. Porter. The church building was built in 1870. The ministers since 1906 are: Reverends Boyd, Wagner, Still, Wright, Hull, Osment, Mason, Dail, and O. W. Freeman, the present pastor. In 1881, there were eighty-eight members of the Sunday School, of which John A. Collins was superintendent. The present Sunday School enrollment is 102 and J. J. Hughes is superintendent. The church membership is 107.

**New Hope Methodist Episcopal church.** (By Miss S. E. Adams.) A community organization, organized as a Methodist Episcopal church in June, 1866, existed here since 1852, and was known as "Bear Creek Meetin' House." The chief organizers were: Reverends W. K. Glass and G. H. Reed. The charter members were: Amos McDaniel, Diana McDaniel, Sarah and Frances McDaniel, John J. and Elizabeth Corbut, T. R. Adams, and John Bell. The first ministers were: W. K. Glass, G. H. Reed, N. H. Mitchell, J. K. Gardiner, Geo. W. Houts, H. Trelfall, J. C. Berry, Wm. McCready, J. W. Grant, Isaac Entwistle, A. Anderson, B. F. January, and J. H. Gillispie. The first Sunday School was held May, 1866, with Daniel Adams, as superintendent. The present

average attendance at Sunday School is thirty-five, and Z. L. Barnes is superintendent and John T. Dofflemyer, assistant superintendent. J. B. Wayman was a faithful superintendent of the Sunday School for probably eight years. In 1884, a church building was erected and named "New Hope" by Daniel Adams. Some of the pastors since the erection of the church structure are: J. H. Gillispie James Pine, W. T. Pyles, Wm. Bennett, J. S. Porter, A. Finley, J. C. Brigham, A. M. Lehr, J. H. Hurly, Harmel, A. C. Boyd, Julius Wagener, J. C. Stille, Wright, C. C. Hull, J. M. Mason, and O. W. Freeman .

**Methodist Episcopal Church of Holden.** (By A. M. Dixon.) The Methodist church was organized at Holden in 1867 by Reverend George H. Reed, who formed a class of fifteen members. The charter members were namely: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Shultz, Wm. Cass, Mr. Harrison, A. Pettis, Wm. Coventry, Moses Franklin, Miss Mary Terrell, Miss Sallie Hank, Miss Frances Givens, J. P. Orr, Mrs. E. L. Beebe, and R. M. Burris. A Sunday School was organized by Mrs. Gardner. The church building was completed on July 31, 1869. The list of pastors, who have served this congregation, follows: George H. Reed, Mitchell, Gardner, A. N. Fields, N. Jewett, J. H. Lea, R. R. Pierce, J. K. Tuttle, W. M. Stephens, S. H. Martland, Patch, C. J. W. Jones, S. R. Reese, Job Ingram, E. J. Hunt, S. Warner, I. J. R. Linnbeck, H. M. Hockney, Albert Jump, Chas. McCord, J. J. Martin, J. W. Coontz, George A. Glenn, T. H. Cockrell, R. B. Templeton, W. L. Gray, W. S. Smith, J. C. Kirk, R. C. Luckie, and the present pastor, A. M. Dixon. The church membership is 240 and the Sunday School enrollment is 226.

**The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chilhowee** was organized in the old town of Chilhowee in 1869 with two members, Enoch Barnum and his wife, Hannah Barnum, by Reverend Henry Threlfall. Among the early pastors of this church were: Reverends G. W. Houts, J. Jones, J. H. Gillispie, J. S. Porter, A. Anderson, and B. F. January. The present pastor is Reverend Philip Schneider. The board of stewards is, namely: S. Y. Kern, J. Osborne, Mrs. John Holt, and Mr. Kern is trustee. The old Union church was erected in 1877 by John Latimer and Hathaway Johnson, carpenters, and in the process of erection was twice blown down. It has been supplanted by a remodeled structure dedicated by Finis King.

**Wesley Chapel of Kingsville township** was organized in 1870, with twenty-five charter members. In 1880 a frame building was erected. In 1881 Miss Long was superintendent of the Sunday School. Some of the ministers who have served this church, are: Reverends Harwood, Moore, Case, Stephens, Molesworth, Anderson, and Woolrey. The Sunday School superintendent is Basil West and the enrollment is from fifty to sixty. The church membership is thirty.

**Kingsville Methodist Episcopal church** was organized in 1890. The charter members who are now living are: Mrs. Dobratz and Mrs. Belle Garrison. Reverend Molesworth was the first pastor. This church has thirty-eight members. The last minister was the late Reverend T. J. Benson.

**Centerview Methodist Episcopal church** was organized in 1871 by Reverend S. F. Beggs. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William Dunnivant, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Denger, David Bowdel, Mrs. Hall, and George Griffith. Some of the ministers have been: Reverends Grant, Enthwhistle, G. W. Houts, Anderson, and Pogue. The present pastor is Reverend Beard. The Sunday School superintendent is Mr. Zoucha and the enrollment is seventy-five. The church membership is seventy-one.

**Methodist Episcopal church in Leeton.** (By Mr. and Mrs. James Boone. ) This church was built in 1897. The charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. George Brannon, A. C. Yeck, Mrs. J. J. Lee, Mrs. J. T. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Tanyer and daughter, and others, of whom there is no record. The first pastor was Reverend Beatty. Other ministers, who have been pastors of this church, are: Reverends Finlay, Peter House, Laban, Anderson, G. B. Vanbuskirk, Mack Still, Caleb Kirk, McLean, Rector, Foster, Williams, Jas. Murdock, J. C. Dail, and Zed Wright, the present minister. The church membership is sixty.

**First Methodist Episcopal church of Magnolia.** (By J. C. Blocher, recording secretary.) The Methodist church was organized at Magnolia on January 24, 1908. The charter members were: James Morrison, Mrs. Madie Morrison, Mrs. Alice Slifer, Mrs. Hattie Parrott, Frank Parrott, Mrs. Zeralda F. Adcock, Miss Laura Pittser, Mrs. M. F. Kissinger, Miss Pansy Morrison, Miss Etta Sharp, and J. A. Adcock. Pastors have served this congregation, as follow: W. H. Leaf, Rowland Hill, Warren Fourpaw, M. F. Murphy, R. O. Williams, J. C. Kirk,

Thomas Martin, J. C. Lee, H. M. Shirk, Roy Nolte, Philip Schneider, who is the present pastor in 1918. The present membership of the church is fifty-three. The Sunday School superintendent for the past three years has been Clarence Yoder and the enrollment is fifty-six.

### BRETHREN.

There are five congregations in Johnson county, having a membership of 372, and five Sunday Schools, having an enrollment of 356.

**Mineral Creek Church of the Brethren.** (By J. M. Mohler.) The Mineral Creek church (Dunkard) was organized January 25, 1869, by a body of ten members, namely: S. S. Mohler and wife, John Harshey and wife, Daniel Mohler and wife, Samuel Fulkerson and wife, and Ephraim Mohler and wife. John Harshey was chosen Elder in Charge, with S. S. Mohler, as assistant in the ministry. In 1871, arrangements were made for the building of a church building and the first meeting was held in the new house on December 24, 1871. The membership of this congregation has been between 150 and 200 for forty-one years. In 1911, a new church structure was erected. This church has now had six presiding elders: John Harshey, S. S. Mohler, Fred Culp, John M. Mohler, Jas. M. Mohler, D. L. Mohler. Jas. M. Mohler is elder in charge at the present time. Elder John M. Mohler has held membership in the church for forty-seven years and served in the ministry forty-four years. Daniel Neher, aged ninety-one years, has held membership and served the church as deacon continuously for nearly forty-nine years. The present church membership is 217. As early as the second year of the organization, a Sunday School was maintained and the total enrollment in all departments is 205.

**Clearfork Congregation Church of the Brethren.** (By D. L. Mohler.) This locality had been a mission for nearly thirty years before an independent congregation was organized. Regular preaching services were held at Mound school house by Elder S. S. and John M. Mohler, about 1880. Elder S. S. Mohler came about 1885. There have been no local ministers in the congregation. The ministry has been supplied from the church at Leeton. This congregation organized in June, 1906, and the meeting house was built at the same time. There were twenty charter members, as follow: Eliza Laughman, Thomas J. Williams, Emma J. Williams, John Sproat, Linnie Sproat, Leroy Slusher.

Mrs. Leroy Slusher, Wm. Phillips, Lucy Phillips, Susan Long, Mack Asberry, Mrs. Mack Asberry, Robert Cox, Mrs. Robert Cox, Mrs. Flora Howe, Mrs. Zetta Howe, Mary Laughman, Isaac Reynolds, and Daisy Reynolds. The church membership is at present thirty-three and the Sunday School enrollment is sixty-six.

**Centerview Congregation Church of the Brethren.** (By Chas. W. Repp.) This congregation was organized about 1870 by A. Creager, A. Stoner, and E. B. Repp. Other charter members were: Peter Kinzer, Thomas Allen, A. Hutchinson, J. Strawsburg, with their wives and the daughters of Joseph Royer. The present elder in charge is James Holloway. There are twenty-five members of the congregation and about the same number in the Sunday School. Aaron Rupert, P. Burgard, and C. W. Repp are the present trustees in 1918.

**Warrensburg Congregation Church of the Brethren, South** was organized August 3, 1880, by Elders A. Hutchinson and S. S. Mohler, with the following charter members: John Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adams, Wm. Mohler, J. E. Lightner, Dr. and Mrs. Reese, Lucinda Bowman, Salina Lewis, Barbara Leary, Lizzie Newcomb, Mrs. S. L. Baile, Mrs. N. J. Roop, Anna Bowman, and Elizabeth D. Mohler. The first elder in charge was A. W. Reese, and others who have served this congregation, are: Abram Weaver, D. M. Mohler, John Leatherman, S. S. Mohler, J. W. Brooks, Levi Mohler, John E. Mohler, H. H. Mohler, Jesse D. Mohler. The first Sunday School was held in March, 1888, with John Brooks, superintendent. There are forty-nine members enrolled in the Sunday School and the church membership is forty-seven.

**Clark Avenue Congregation Church of the Brethren** was organized in 1914 with thirty-seven members, who at once began the building of a brick church house on Clark avenue. E. A. Markey was chosen pastor and the charter members were as follow: Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Markey, Mr. and Mrs. Katherman, Mr. and Mrs. David Mohler, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Laughman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. James Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Maness, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cantrell, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Miller, Zura Maxwell, Anna Miller, Lizzie Culp, Mary Anna Culp, Mary Hyder, Effie House, Anna Knaus, Mary Cox, Minnie Sheridan, John Plager, and John Holloway. The church has fifty members and a Sunday School attendance of forty-five.

### THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Johnson county was for a number of years in the Independence Stake of this denomination. The increase of membership made it necessary to form a new Stake, known as the Holden Stake, with Holden as headquarters. The present officers of the Stake are: David J. Krahl, Holden, president; Frederick A. McWethy, Holden, counselor to president; a High Council composed of the following: Dr. Emery Thompson (present mayor of Holden), C. F. Scarcliff, Barnard P. Thompson, J. E. Johnson, E. E. Fender, and H. E. Mohler, of Holden; Wm. Hartnell, of Post Oak; Frederick A. Cool, of Warrensburg; Robert E. Burgess and Washington S. Macrae, of Knob Noster; Chas. A. Gaither, of Lexington; and a Bishopric composed of Chas. J. Hunt, of Independence and J. W. A. Bailey and Isaac M. Ross, of Holden.

**Holden Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints** was established through the efforts of Henry Scarcliff and family. In the early seventies, there were six charter members: Elder Frank P. Scarcliff being the first pastor. Prominent among the pioneer members were the families of Henry Scarcliff and John Johnson. C. F. Scarcliff was pastor for eight years and he is still superintendent of the Sunday School and has been for many years. The present church building was erected in 1905. The following have served as pastors of this branch of the Church of Jesus Christ: Henry Resch, C. F. Scarcliff, A. L. Gurwell, A. H. Parsons, C. E. Hand, James Mohler, J. W. Layton. At the present time, in 1918, the local church work is in charge of the Stake Presidency, David J. Krahl and F. A. McWethy. For the accommodation of the aged members of the church, the church authorized the State Presidency and Bishopric to purchase the St. Cecelia Academy for a Home for the Aged. The building was at once repaired and fitted out to be used as a Home for the Aged Saints. There are eighty rooms in the building, which is strictly modern. A Sunday School was organized about 1890 with twenty-six members. The present enrollment is 210. The church membership is 482.

**Warrensburg Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.** (By Elder F. A. Cool, Warrensburg, Missouri.) An organization known as the Pleasant View Branch was effected at the home of Elijah and Sarah

Baggs seven miles northwest of Warrensburg by Bishop Roderick May and Elder W. T. Bozarth on February 21, 1893, with Martin Cain as president and Charles H. Overton, secretary. The following were among the charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cain, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. B. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Baggs, and Chas. H. Overton. On December 8, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Abrahams associated themselves with the organization, and on July 5, 1896, Elder Abrahams was chosen presiding elder of the branch, which office he held until its consolidatoin with the Warrensburg Branch. The organization of a branch was made May 30, 1909, by Apostle I. N. White, President G. E. Harrington, and Bishop Roderick May. Elder Bailey was selected as presiding elder, Bessie Cargyle, clerk. At a meeting held in June of the same year a committee of five was selected to locate and purchase a site for the erection of a church building, which was dedicated May 7, 1916. Those who have served as presidents of the branch since its organization are: J. W. A. Bailey, J. T. Hackett, S. C. Andes, G. W. Hancock, and the present presiding officer, Elder Frederick A. Cool. Membership of the local organization is 158.

**Knob Noster Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.** (By Elder W. S. Macrae.) The Knob Noster Branch was organized May 26, 1889. The first officers of the branch were Elder J. H. Wells, president, John Kaler, Gomer Wells, A. E. Weidman, Perry O. Wells acted as clerk. The charter members were John H. Wells, Jane Wells, Gomer R. Wells, Logan R. Wells, Perry O. Wells, Mary L. Wells, John Kaler, Aaron E. Weidman, Chas. Babbit, Minnie Babbit, Minnie Grier, Abijah C. Spake, William McMillian. A building was erected in 1890. The presidents of the branch since its organization are: J. H. Wells, A. E. Weidman, W. S. Macrae, J. E. Bozarth, J. F. Grimes, R. E. Burgess. W. S. Macrae is president at the present time, being under General Conference appointment. The membership of the branch at the present time is 259.

**Post Oak Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.** (By President James Duffey.) The Post Oak Branch of the church was organized November 1, 1901, by George H. Hulmes and W. H. Garrett, of the Independence Stake Presidency, and Elder S. J. Madden. In 1913 they erected a very neat church. The present membership is 128. The present officers are: John Miller, president; W. T. Beckett, Francis Smith,

James Duffey, and Elva Raveill, secretary. The following have occupied as presidents: S. J. Madden, Henry Houts, T. W. Raveill, Wm. Hartnell, James Duffey and John A. Miller.

### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

There are fifteen churches in Johnson county of this denomination, with 723 members and ten Sunday Schools, with 569 members. There are three Union Sunday Schools, with 316 members.

**Columbus Cumberland Presbyterian church** was organized in 1830 by Reverend R. D. Morrow. The charter members were: Nicholas Houx, Rachel Houx, James B. Harris, A. Harris, and Isabelle Foster. The first service was held at the residence of Nicholas Houx, about 1829. The first Sunday School was held at Columbus in 1834. There are now twenty-six members of the church. Ministers who have served this church are: R. D. Morrow, James Houx, John Prather, Finis King, C. L. Coleman, A. VanAusdol, A. A. Moore.

**Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian church** was organized in 1834 by Reverend R. D. King. The ruling elders were John Foster and James B. Harris. One charter member is still living, Mrs. Adams. The church building was erected in 1836 and some of the ministers of this congregation have been: Reverends Compton, Thomas, Smith, Whitsett, Ridley, S. Finis King, Z. T. Orr, Matthews, W. Whitsett, J. H. Houx, G. W. Petty, and T. A. Bozarth. The present church membership is thirty-five and there are seventy-five Union Sunday School members. The present superintendent is Silas Shannon.

**Rock Spring Cumberland Presbyterian church.** (By Miss May Windsor, of Holden, Missouri.) This church was organized May 1, 1837, with the following charter members: Lazarus Masterson Elizabeth Masterson, Deborah Masterson, Samuel E. Rowden, Nancy Rowden, Wm. Bigham (Sr.), Lydia Bigham, Jane Bigham, James Givens, Martin Forgeson, Mary Ann Forgeson, Robert M. White, Jane White, Jane Brooks, Elizabeth Bigham, Samuel K. White. In 1843, the name of "New Hope Congregation" was changed to "Rock Spring." In August, 1848, the church members obtained the present tract of land and a stone church building was erected. It was destroyed in 1861, although the walls remained standing and on September 14, 1869, the structure was rebuilt and in 1870 was dedicated. This church building was torn down in 1891 and the present frame structure erected and dedicated in

May, 1892. The following is the list of pastors since the year 1869: Reverends A. VanAusdol, J. Cal. Littrell, S. G. Givens, Frank Russell, S. D. Givens, C. P. Duval, C. C. McConnell, G. W. Mathis, P. McCluney, Wm. Gillum, T. B. Rice, H. C. Sharp, S. D. Givens, J. H. Houx, T. B. Rice, F. E. Duncan, Z. T. Orr, S. H. McElvaine, F. P. Baxter, S. H. McElvaine, N. J. Salyer, L. B. Crawford, W. H. Peek.

**Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview.** (By R. M. King.)

This church was organized and built in 1840 as a union church the first one in Centerview township, and was named Smyrna. It was organized at the residence of Philip S. Houx by Rev. J. B. Morrow. It was reorganized June 2, 1866, by Rev. J. B. Morrow at the residence of Samuel C. Graham. The first elders were Samuel C. Graham, Robert B. Graham and Joseph Peak. The charter members were Samuel C. Graham and wife, Robert B. Graham and wife, Joseph Peak and wife, Jas. Graham and wife, Jas. Sluder, Margaret Houx, Robert W. Houx, Miss Margaret Whitsett. The present church house was built in 1872. In 1873 the name of the church was changed to the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview. The ministers who have served this church as pastors: Rev. Addison, Van Ausdol, Rev. S. Finis King, Rev. W. F. Gordon, Rev. J. W. Means, Rev. Walter Schenck, Rev. S. H. McElvaine, Rev. Frank Russell, Rev. G. W. Mathis, Rev. I. G. Thompson, Rev. A. B. Johnson, Rev. J. W. Sullivan, Rev. M. R. Daugherty, H. Clay Yates, D. D., Rev. T. A. DeVore, Rev. C. D. Cartner and Rev. F. P. Baxter.

**Bethel church.** (By J. E. Foster.) Organized and built in 1883, by Rev. G. W. Mathis, pastor, with sixty members. This congregation has been served by ministers as follow: Rev. G. W. Mathis, Rev. Y. W. Whitsett, Rev. William Stackinger, Rev. W. T. Gillum, Rev. J. Cal. Littrell, Rev. J. A. Pateet, Rev. Frank Russell, Rev. A. R. McClelland, Rev. J. G. West, Rev. S. R. Shull, Reverend Black, Rev. R. M. Hudson, Rev. S. H. McElvaine, Rev. Levi Henshaw, Rev. G. W. Petty, and Rev. L. B. Crawford, the present pastor. The Sunday School has fifty members. E. E. Reynolds is the superintendent. The church has twenty members.

**Pleasant Grove church** was organized in 1853-54 by John B. Morrow. The building was erected in 1861. Some of the original members were: William Geery and wife, Daniel Adams, Susan Adams, Isaiah Kimzey and wife, and C. P. Phillips. Pastors who served the church

in early times were W. Gillum, W. Compton, J. B. Morrow, J. Whitsett, and J. T. A. Henderson. The membership is about sixty, with about thirty in the Sunday School.

**Oak Grove church** was organized March 30, 1855, by Rev. J. B. Morrow with the following members: George Hoffman, Mary Hoffman, Louisa Hoffman, Bedford Brown, Polly A. Brown, Rebecca Walker, Sarah Roberts, John Roberts, James G. Suddath, Elizabeth Suddath, Elizabeth Roach, Virginia Hargrave, B. F. Suddath, Caroline Tharington, Margaret Hanley, Nancy Whitsett, Elizabeth Hornbuckle, James S. Brown, John W. Brown, Sarah J. Brown. The following pastors have served: Revs. J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, Albert A. Moore, J. A. Prather, and W. T. Gillum. This building is owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Southern Methodists. The church membership is about fifteen. A union Sunday School was organized in 1876. The present membership is about seventy.

**Montserrat church** was organized in 1859, by Rev. J. B. Morrow. The charter members were James Mayes, John Robinson, John T. Gillum, J. B. Mayes, John E. Robinson, John M. Houx, Nancy M. Houx, Mary C. Mayes, Louise H. Robinson, Julia A. Robinson, Martha A. Mayes, Margaret A. Gillum, Elizabeth Box, and Richard Box. The ruling elders appointed at the meeting were: John Robinson, John B. Mayes and John T. Gillum. The church was built one and a quarter miles northwest of town by John Mayes, John B. Mayes, Jehu Robinson, John T. Gillum and others. The ministers were as follow: J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, W. S. Reed, J. Cal. Littrell, D. M. K. Barnett, S. H. McElvaine, G. D. Givens, Levi Henshaw, David Hogan, J. R. Whitsett, Y. W. Whitsett, Elbert Hefner, Ben Thomas, S. B. Zaricor, R. M. Hudson. The church building was moved to Montserrat about 1876. The church has forty members. The Sunday School was organized by J. B. Mayes and is a union one, with a membership of ninety-five.

**Mount Moriah Cumberland Presbyterian church.** (By Mrs. W. B. Parsons.) Organized February 2, 1861. The charter members were: William Stockton, Sarah Stockton, William McMahan, Rachel C. McMahan, Mary E. Stockton, Andrew J. Stockton, Mary A. Stockton, Jane Whitted, William G. Stockton, Nancy F. Poague, Sena Brandon, Elizabeth N. Martin, Harvey Harrison, Zilphia Harrison, Caroline Shackelford, Isaac M. Stockton, Frank W. Stockton, Luvena Redford, Martha Riddle. A frame building was built soon after the war and

is still in use. The following ministers have served: Reverends G. V. Ridley, S. D. Givens, H. R. Smith, W. T. Gorden, John A. Prather, Levi Henshaw, J. Cal Littrell, A. M. Buchanan, G. W. Mathis, Frank Russell, J. H. Houx, A. R. McClellan, James A. West, A. N. McCammon, Rev. Elbert Hefner, S. B. Zorecor, J. E. Cortner, Fred C. Hughes, L. C. Sharp and H. C. Sharp. The membership is forty. The Sunday School was organized at the beginning of the church. William McMahan was the first superintendent. The present pastor is Rev. H. C. Sharp.

**Pisgah Cumberland Presbyterian church.** (By Mrs. S. A. Catlin.) Organized and the old church house was built in 1860. There were about twenty-five charter members including the Littrells, Peaks, Taylors, Oglesbys, Morrows, Farrs, Hogans and Guthries. Rev. J. B. Morrow was the first pastor. Others were: S. Finis King, J. H. Houx, L. T. Clemmons, S. H. McElvaine, David Hogan, T. M. Gillum, W. B. Farr, R. M. Hudson, J. A. Bozarth, L. C. Sharp, and N. J. Salyer. T. E. Thompson is superintendent of the Sunday School. A new church was built in 1897. There are thirty members.

**Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Warrensburg** was organized in 1866. The charter members were: Robert McFarland, Elizabeth McFarland, A. W. Ridings, Mary J. Ridings, L. Murphy, William P. Granger, F. M. Granger, Miss U. Granger, Eliza Granger, I. A. Knight, Rachel Brownlee, Joseph Brownlee, W. S. and J. H. Warnick, Jane Berry, E. M. Cockrell, B. E. Morrow, Henry Neill, Sarah A. Neill, L. A. Ward, Emily Edwards, Miss S. M. Lewis, Mary J. Morrow, A. C. McFarland, Margaret Knight, Susan Bradley, James and S. P. Warnick, Sina E. and Margaret Warnick. The ministers have been: Reverends J. B. Morrow, J. H. Houx, J. E. Sharp, A. L. Barr, S. Finis King, M. B. Irvin, W. C. Denson, Dan D. Bushnell, Samuel Garvin, H. C. Yates, T. A. Devon, I. S. Sproul, A. C. Biddle.

**Salem Cumberland Presbyterian church.** (By T. E. Williams.) Organized in September, 1870 with the following charter members: John H. Smith, Charles E. Miller, John N. Allworth, Andrew Mathews, Mrs. Anna Allworth, Miss Jane Buchanan, L. W. Clark, Henry W. Clark, Aaron H. Campbell, Miss Mattie Coleman, Miss Sallie Dixon, John J. Farner, Mrs. Louisa Farner, Miss Nancy J. Fitzgerald, Miss Hanna Frost, Isaac Green, Mrs. Fannie Green, Miss Josephine Hager, Miss Alice A. Hager, Miss Mary Kelley, Miss Susan Kelley, Elijah Miller, George A. Miller, Miss Mary Miller, George W. Miller, Mrs.

Lydia Rubison, Mrs. Lavinia Redford, Miss Ellen Redford, Mrs. Martha A. Riley, Mrs. Ella Smith, Eli B. Stewart, Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, Mrs. Margaret Smith, Miss Martha Smith, and Mrs. Julia A. Taylor. In 1883, John H. Smith donated one acre of ground for a building site where the church now stands. A Sunday School was organized in 1872. The ministers who have been here are: William F. Gorden, A. A. Moore, J. A. Prather, B. F. Thomas, William T. Gillum, Y. W. Whitsett, G. W. Matthews, T. B. Rice, H. C. Sharp, A. B. McClellan, W. A. McCammen, James West, Elbert Hefner, Reverend Gross, G. B. Zari-cor, J. E. Courtner, F. C. Hughes, the present pastor. There are eighty members.

**Mt. Zion Cumberland Presbyterian church.** (By J. E. Eberts.) This church is six miles south of Warrensburg. On August 6, 1871, the present organization was effected by Rev. W. Benton Farr, D. D., and named Mt. Zion. The charter members were: Robert N. Warnick, James H. Warnick, Pat H. Alexander, Alex. C. Scott, David Marr, J. W. Marr, J. T. Marr, David A. Marr, George P. Greer, John P. Warnick, Rev. Len F. Clemens, Garrett J. Littrell, Robert Littrell, Charles F. Littrell, John Silvey, Sanford F. Warnick, Valentine Ewing, Stephen Williams, George C. Prigmore, Ben. G. Woodford, John F. Woodford, Thornton T. Woodford, James Warnick, Asa Woodford, Hugh R. Warnick, John M. Warnick, Geo. W. Warnick, Wm. S. Warnick, Mary E. Alexander, Mary Greer, Catherine Marr, Jane Berry, Amanda M. Littrell, Mary M. Littrell, Matilda Littrell, Mary J. Clemens, Mary E. Townsley, Sarah E. Scott, Mary E. Marshall, Sallie A. Warnick, Mary B. Woodford, Julia E. Woodford, Susan M. Littrell, Nancy C. Marr, Louisa J. Wallace, S. C. Wheatley, Mary E. Marshall, Margaret Woodford, Susan F. Woodford, Arthusa A. Woodford, Amanda J. Warnick, Sina E. Warnick, Nancy J. Warnick, Sina P. Warnick. The present house of worship was built in 1871. The ministers have been: Revs. M. F. Gorden, F. P. Witherspoon, S. Finis King, J. H. Houx, W. T. Gillum, G. W. Petty, W. S. Winkler, F. P. Baxter, L. F. Clemens, Miss Birdie Lee Palette, present pastor. John Fickas and L. E. Musser are the present deacons. The first clerk of the board of elders was Robert Littrell. Robert N. Warnick was clerk for about fifteen years. The present clerk is J. E. Eberts. The present membership is about eighty. This church has had a Sunday School since 1875. The first superintendent was Robert N. Warnick. There are about sixty members of this school.

**Cumberland Presbyterian church of Holden.** (By Mrs. Geo. W. Redford.) In March 1883, Rev. W. B. Farr, S. F. King and A. L. Barr visited Holden, and with resident members organized this congregation. A lot was purchased on the corner of Seventh and Main streets, and by 1884 the house was completed. The following pastors have served this church: J. W. Duvall, W. E. Snider, Frank Russel, A. H. Kelso, W. T. Gillum, R. B. Ward, E. B. Johnson, Frank Russell, J. F. Goodwin, and A. L. Odell. On September 9, 1905, the congregation met and a majority declared in favor of union with the Presbyterian church. March 15, 1918, there are only seven loyal members of the Cumberland Presbyterians of Holden, Missouri.

**Chilhowee Cumberland Presbyterian church** was organized June 22, 1884, with sixty-five charter members. The ruling elders were Alex. McLin, G. T. Stark, Frank Sharp. The ministers have been: Revs. G. Whitsett, C. C. McConnell, P. McCluney, J. H. Houx, Newman, Geo. Petty, E. R. Duggins, McElvaine, Winkler, C. D. Gartner, and R. M. Hudson. The present officers are John C. Culley, S. I. Dobson, Sam Pemberton, R. F. Graham, C. C. Ridley, clerk. Present membership is about thirty-five. In 1915 a federation was arranged with the Christian and Protestant Methodist congregations. In 1917 the Christians withdrew. The union Sunday school has a membership of 151.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

There are eight Presbyterian churches in the county with 1,277 members and seven Sunday Schools with 836 members.

**Warrensburg First Presbyterian church.** (By Lizzie F. Grover.) One of the early pioneers of the Presbyterian church was Rev. Mr. Bradshaw sent out by a board of home missions who held meetings attended by a few Presbyterians in Warrensburg in 1851. The First Presbyterian church was organized May 30, 1852, by Rev. A. V. C. Schenk and Elder L. Green. The members received by certificate at that time were Elias Ogden, Mrs. Maria Louise Ogden, Miss Mary Ogden, Mrs. Deborah Silliman, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, Belia P. Evans, Miss Lucy H. Evans, Mr. John Cummins, Jesse Brown, Mrs. Kitty Brown, Dr. William Calhoun, Love S. Cornwall, Mrs. Martha S. Cornwall, and Mrs. Agnes Woods. The elders elected were Mr. Elias Ogden, Mr. P. P. Evans, and Dr. William Calhoun. The first regular pastor was Mr. James S. Lapsley, who supplied Warrensburg and Knob Noster churches

alternately in 1857-58. This church was the only church in the Presbytery that remained loyal to the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., during the Civil War. The regular ministers of the church since organization have been: James S. Lapsley, Revs. Mr. Coulter, R. S. Symington, Robert Reese, Eben Muse, J. H. Clark, William H. Hillis, Farel Hart, Charles Fueller, George M. Caldwell, Dwight K. Steele, Frederick W. Hinit, Edward W. Clippenger, J. M. Ross, Dr. R. Neale, Edward H. Gelvin, Samuel Garvin, Benjamin E. Wallace, Edward H. Gelvin. Elbert Hefner is the present pastor. The union of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and the First Presbyterian church was effected July 11, 1906. The women of the church have three organizations for service, the Missionary Society, Mrs. W. A. Stephens, president; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. C. T. Oglesby, president; Young Women's Church Improvement Society, Mrs. Ross McVey, president. The Men's Brotherhood of the congregation is organized for Bible study, fellowship, and social service, Charles Goodnight, president. The president of the Young Peoples Christian Endeavor Society is Helen Smith. The present membership of the church is 425.

**Latour Presbyterian church** was organized before the war as the Rose Hill Cumberland Presbyterian church. Some of the old members were: Leonard Renick, John Newton, George Gilliland, Dennis Dunham, Mrs. Melissa, Gilliland, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker. They have had a Sunday School since 1872. After the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches, the church was moved from Rose Hill to Latour. The last minister was Rev. E. L. Trepp. He was preceded by Dr. A. D. Wolf. The membership is 130.

**Presbyterian church of Knob Noster.** (By Ed. S. Harte.) There were Presbyterians in this vicinity "before the war" and a church organization existed; the earliest record showing that a session meeting was held on Sabbath, July 29, 1860. Services were held over a store during the winter of 1867-68. The organization was effected May 21, 1867, by Rev. J. H. Byers and a building erected. It was dedicated March 22, 1868. The annual report of 1869 gives forty-two members and a Sabbath School of fifty; 1870 reports, fifty-seven members and sixty in Sabbath School. The names of Cunningham, Blackstalk, Sevier, Thornton, Utley, VanAusdol, McCormack, Latin, Workman, Butterfield, Hardey, Talpey, Crutchfield, Thompson, Shafer, Ward,

Hogan, Stringfield and Beatty appeared as officers or members prior to 1875. In 1885, a new chapel was built on the corner of the lot where the manse now stands and in 1895 an addition was built. The union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches was effected in 1906 and a new edifice was erected in 1911. Two of the charter members of the Presbyterian church are still living: Mr. Thomas Mahin, who resides in Lodi, California; and Mrs. Mary Young, who has for fifty years been a faithful member of the church. Seventeen pastors have served this congregation, Rev. N. M. White serving at the present time, with 103 members enrolled, an active Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, missionary and Ladies' Aid Societies.

**First Presbyterian church of Holden** was organized in November, 1866, by Rev. S. C. Clark, with the following charter members: Jonas Houghton, Mary Jane Houghton, Mrs. William Powell, Mrs. Anna C. Powell, Miss Janett E. Powell, J. R. Peet, Mrs. Nancy W. Peet. A frame church building was erected in 1867, which was replaced by a brick building. In August of 1916, the Cumberland church of Holden united with the Presbyterian. The membership is 225. The following have been ministers: Revs. C. S. Clark, H. H. Hill, W. J. Lea, J. R. Henderson, L. J. Drake, W. T. Wardel, O. G. Morton, R. Cooper Bailey, J. T. Boyer, J. O. Hough, C. W. Sample, A. B. Appleby, A. F. Gordon Mackay, G. P. Keeling and E. W. Akers, the present pastor. Sunday school superintendents have been: Chris. Mertz, Rev. W. J. Lea, Dr. M. V. Johnson, W. H. Craig, T. J. Halsey, H. R. McCutcheon, O. F. Welch, Dr. E. Andruss, H. J. Scheer. The Sunday School membership is 128.

**Presbyterian church of Centerview.** (By H. S. Coudit.) Organized February 8, 1874, by Rev. J. W. Allen. The following were charter members: Thomas W. McConnell, Catherine McConnell, Oliver T. McConnell, Hattie McConnell, Mary E. Foote, Ross C. Hull, Hugh Larimer, Hugh E. Larimer, Isaac Larimer, Robert Dyer, Amelia Dyer, Frank Dyer, Elsa Dyer, Robert Kiddoo, Jennie Kiddoo, Mary Withrow, Isabella Huggins, Jane Trimble, Alice Trimble. The ministers have been Revs. W. H. Hillis, J. S. Poage, L. Railsback, D. R. Crockett, Joseph May, William Coleman, A. E. Vanorden, R. Cooper Bailey, H. C. White, G. J. Donnell, and E. W. Haymaker. January 20, 1907, the Presbyterian church of Centerview and the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Centerview were united. Since the union the church

has been served by the following ministers: Revs. M. Brooks, N. N. Tatum, J. R. Burchfield, and H. S. Condit, the latter being the present pastor. D. F. Halcomb is superintendent of the Sunday School. There are 189 members with a Sabbath School of 175.

**New Liberty church** was organized September 13, 1885, by Ben Thomas, G. T. Hughes, Cary Elliott, G. W. Elliott, A. M. Carter, W. T. Roberts, G. N. Atkins, R. W. R. Wall, George Hindman, Hubert Elliott, W. H. McLin. There were in all, forty charter members. The church was dedicated December 25, 1885, by Rev. J. H. Houx. The ministers have been Revs. Ben Thomas, C. C. McConnell, Sam Givans, B. McCluney, J. C. Worley, Lee T. Orr, L. F. Goodwin, S. E. McCluney, Joseph Warnick, J. G. West, George Talbott, Howard Talbott, H. B. White, who is now in charge. There are ninety members. The Sunday School was organized in 1885. J. T. Hughes served as superintendent for ten years. The present superintendent is Miss Bernice Atkins. There are sixty members.

**Columbus church** was organized in 1906 at the time of the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches. The minister for the last two years has been Rev. Dein. There is a union Sunday School with the Christian Sunday School. The superintendent is Jesse Ramsey. There are about thirty members.

**Jacoby Chapel church.** (By Isaiah Jacoby.) On July 4, 1872, Elias Jacoby donated one and one-fourth acres of land to be used for a cemetery and church site to the first denomination of either Methodist, Presbyterian, United Brethren, German Reform or Lutheran churches that availed itself of the offer. No attempt was made to build a church on this site until the spring of 1906, when Isaiah Jacoby, a son of Elias Jacoby, circulated a subscription. He and George A. Middleton raised almost two thousand dollars. The church was built and the congregation was organized that year. The following ministers have been pastors: Revs. P. A. Groves, Shepherd, Cordray, J. H. Woodard, A. K. Price, C. W. Smith, W. L. Logan, E. Moneymaker, L. H. Eakes, B. F. Rostock, W. M. White. The present officers are: Elders, W. L. Bethel, Isaiah Jacoby, Logan Davis, Tompkins Rice, and Joseph Simmerman; deacons, Irwin K. Ramsey, Glen Buthe, Wilber T. Parsons and Loy Stump; trustees, John E. Parsons, Lyle C. Jacoby, and Kenneth Middleton. Church treasurer is George A. Middleton. There are eighty-five members. A Sunday School was organized in December,

1906, with J. A. Webb, superintendent. There are seventy-five members, and W. L. Bethel is superintendent.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

There are ten churches in the county, and 925 members. There are ten Sunday Schools and 687 members.

**Blackwater M. E. church, South.** (By Rev. Thomas P. Cobb, of Lexington.) This is the oldest religious organization in the county. During the Christmas holidays of 1829, a series of meetings were held and Rev. Edward T. Peery organized a class with the following charter members: Rev. G. Fine, Mrs. F. Fine, Narcissa Fine, Thomas Winsor, Rebecca Winsor, Sr., Rebecca Winsor, Jr., Julia Winsor, Frances Winsor, Levi Simpson, Susan Simpson, I. Riser, Richard Bradley, Abadiah Bradley, James Bradley, Lacy Bradley, Tompkins Bradley, Mary Bradley, Clena Bradley, Z. T. Darris, E. E. Darris, W. Cox. Rev. W. Redman was the first Presbyterian elder. The first regular preacher was Benjamin Franklin Johnson, who joined the conference in 1830. Other early pastors were: Thomas Wallace, Thomas G. Ashley, G. W. Bewley, Daniel A. Leeper, Jesse Green, D. S. Capell, E. E. Degge, Silas Williams, J. Chase, T. C. James, W. M. Pitts, James A. Cumming, R. A. Foster, H. W. Webster, R. Minshall, H. N. Watts, M. Buren, W. J. Brown, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, E. W. Woodard, John D. Wood, and J. D. H. Wooldridge. The first church was a log building, built in 1834. Camp meetings were held regularly every August for about twenty-five years. A frame house was built in the forties. This house was burned by Federal soldiers during the war. After the war, a big revival meeting was held in Miller school house, after which, in 1868 or 1869, the present building was erected. Of that charter membership of the old church, Tompkins Bradley was the chorister. There were no instruments in those days, but his trumpet-like voice was sufficient for pioneer worship. The ministers since 1881 have been: N. M. Dowdy, W. F. Wagoner, C. W. Wright, T. C. Pucket, S. P. Greening, W. T. Eastwood, T. D. Payne, L. L. Pinnell, T. P. Cobb, C. Bruner, the latter being the present pastor. J. W. Craig is superintendent of the Sunday School.

**Basin Knob M. E. church, South.** (By Alma Wilkinson, Mrs. Harvey Phillips, Rev. L. M. Starkey.) In an old log school house on the Reuben Fulkerson farm, the Basin Knob church began its career in

1837. Billy Hayes, Jackson Longacre, Johnnie Longacre, Phoebe Longacre, Peter Hall, Maria Hall, Sammy Lundy, Jimmy Sanders and family, Moses Mullins, Mrs. Reuben Fulkerson, and Betsy Crisp were among the charter members. Thomas Ashby and Daniel Leeper were probably the earliest ministers. Sunday School was also conducted. Jackson Longacre was the first superintendent. A few years previous to the Civil War a church was built. In 1867, Barnaby reorganized the church from the chaos inflicted during the war. On June 23, 1869, the church was burned. In the spring of 1870 they began work on the present church, which was dedicated in 1884. The first one to preach in this church was Peter Cobb. Former pastors were: H. W. Danner, W. M. Pitts, T. P. Cobb, J. C. Daily, R. A. Allen, T. P. Cobb, W. S. Woodward, J. M. Johnson, H. F. Harris, W. F. Briggs, I. N. Watts, H. C. Meredith, H. S. Mobley, A. C. Briggs, L. H. Davis, N. A. Auld, W. T. Gill, W. M. Crutsinger, J. J. Keller, S. G. Keyes, C. C. Berry, W. H. Neslar, I. P. Cobb, J. B. Swinney, I. E. Wood, W. H. Smith, McMurry, E. W. Bartley, W. W. Garrett, W. E. Tull, L. M. Starkey. The oldest members are Mrs. Moses Ferguson, and Mrs. Felicia Wall, who is over 90. In 1908, the church was remodeled as it appears today. The membership of the church is about ninety, and sixty-five in Sunday school.

**Warrensburg M. E. church, South.**—Preaching commenced in about 1838. The first society was probably organized by Rev. James Porter, and services were held in the old log court house. Some of the earliest members were Elizabeth Granger, Isaac Granger, Z. T. Davis, Elizabeth E. Davis, Sarah Colburn, Nancy Dyer, Mary Davis, Adkins Power, W. H. Anderson and Col. James McCowan. The first building was erected in 1853 east of the old cemetery in Old Town. This was burned in 1864. Then another one was built in 1867. In 1884 a new site was secured and a building erected. In 1903, fire again destroyed the parsonage and damaged the church until it was thought best to abandon the property. The present site was secured and work began in September, 1906. The building was completed and dedicated August 9, 1908. The ministers have been: Revs. David McAnally, Geo. W. Love, J. L. Porter, S. S. Colbern, Thos. B. Ruble, R. A. Foster, W. R. Babcock, Daniel A. Leeper, John C. Shackelford, C. C. Wood, John S. Scurlock, B. A. Holloway, S. S. Bryant, J. C. Daily, Dr. W. M. Prottzman, Joab Spencer, W. A. Matthews, E. A. Keith, Pugsley, B. V. Alton, E. K. Wolf, W. M. Rader, O. E. Vivian, J. H. Cleaves, W. H. Comer, J. R. Strong, C. L. Stauffer,

and R. M. Hawkins, the present pastor. The present membership is 265. Prof. W. W. Parker is superintendent. Enrollment is 135.

**Montserrat M. E. church, South,** (formerly Lea's Chapel) was organized at the residence of Dr. J. L. Lea, about 1840. The original members were Dr. J. L. Lea, Mrs. Harriet Lea, Robert H. and Jane D. Lea, Mary Hargraves, W. H. DeAman, Margaret Robinson, Josiah Harper and Welcome McCart. The first church was built near the residence of Doctor Lea, in 1861. This building was later sold and the funds used in the present building in Montserrat, which was finished in 1833. The present membership is thirty-eight; there are thirty-two in the Sunday school. Ernest Norman is the present superintendent.

**Oak Grove M. E. church, South.** (By W. H. Driver.) This church was organized about 1852. The charter members were: Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick, Sarah Simpson, Catherine Neff, Dr. T. P. McCluney, Mrs. Mary W. Youngs, Rev. and Mrs. John McCluney, Mrs. S. Brown, John Atherton, William McCluney, Mrs. Bradley, Charity Atherton, Jacob L. Neff, Margaret Dobson, Clara McCluney, Mr. and Mrs. John Neff. The circuit riders were: Robert A. Blakely, L. P. Siceloff, L. Phillips, W. M. Pitts, J. P. Gibson, L. H. Vandiber, Josiah McCary, W. S. Woodard, L. W. Pearce, John Bond, E. W. Woodward. The ministers have been Revs. Bedsworth, Peter Cobb, W. J. Snow, Mr. Bruner, J. R. Hedges, Mr. Suddath, Mr. Swanson, Mr. Larkin, Mr. Rainey, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Barrett, G. R. Wright, F. Pryer and J. A. Jared. There is a union Sunday School.

**Chilhowee M. E. church, South** was organized in 1836. The older members were: George Douglass Wright, John A. Wright, John Wilson, with their families, Mrs. Abner Steward, Mrs. James Steward, and Mrs. Joseph Steward. During the Civil War the organization was broken up. In 1868, some of the members organized a class in the school house in old Chilhowee. The charter members were: George D. Wright and wife, Elizabeth; Mrs. Eliza Wright, Dr. T. J. Wright and wife, Annie; Miss Almanza Cull, Miss Polly Cull, James I. Culley. The pastors have been: J. P. Barnaby, J. B. H. Wooldridge, John C. Murphy, B. Margerson, Wilbur King. The Methodist Episcopal church, South, C. P. N. E. church, and Protestant Methodist, built a union church in 1878. Other pastors were: T. P. Cobb, W. S. Woodard, J. Y. Busby, A. L. Houston, J. J. Hill, V. M. Crutsinger, Lewis, N. M. Dowdy, A. G. Moore, J. P. Caldwell, T. B. Harris, and G. H. Green. The new church

was completed in 1897. J. W. Patison came as pastor in October, 1898; next, J. J. Keller, Dewitt Beery, E. T. Raney, W. W. Alexander, G. L. Coffman, A. S. Swanson, A. Snowden, W. H. Hesler, R. W. Shemwell, H. G. Gatlin, J. R. Scott, and G. B. Snapp. The membership is 115, and 114 in Sunday School. In 1907, the old parsonage which had been moved from Old Town was sold, and a new one built. Rev. Snapp is the present pastor.

**Cornelia M. E. church, South.** (By C. M. Taylor.) It was organized about 1853 by Rev. Warren Pitts. Some of the charter members were: Daniel Cecil, Charity Cecil, James Hackler, Elizabeth Hackler, Melvina Hackler, Lucy Taylor, Doctor Love, Cornelia Love, Mark Shumate, Charlotte Shumate. There are now about thirty-five members. The Sunday School was organized at the same time and has thirty members. Mark Shumate was active in building up the church, and afterward became a minister. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Cox. The Sunday School superintendent is C. M. Taylor.

**Wood's Chapel M. E. church, South** was organized July 13, 1884. The following constituted the first officary: C. C. Woods, presiding elder; L. W. Pearce, (who built the chapel), pastor; John W. Wagoner, steward; James Flenniken, class leader; Chas. C. Smith, Sunday School superintendent; J. W. Wagoner, C. C. Smith, Isaac McNeel, trustees. Charter members: C. C. Smith and wife, J. W. Wagoner and wife, R. A. Hampton and wife, J. A. Flenniken and wife, Mrs. S. F. Maxwell, W. A. Merrill and Isaac McNeel, eleven in all. The pastors were as follow: L. W. Pearce, deceased; T. D. Payne, Blue Springs, Missouri; W. T. Eastwood, Florida; L. M. Phillips, deceased; N. M. Dowdy, Green Ridge, Missouri; J. R. Hedges, Miami, Missouri; V. M. Crutsinger, Victoria, Texas; J. H. Denny; G. R. Wright; E. T. Rainey, Harrisonville; T. P. Cobb, deceased; (Crutsinger, Dowdy and Hedges served the congregation a second time); H. R. Rutledge, Oak Grove, Missouri; J. A. Greening, Lexington, Tennessee; and C. Bruner, in charge now. Dr. C. C. Woods, editor of the Christian Advocate, dedicated the church in 1884 and it was named in his honor. There are 113 members and the Sunday School has seventy.

**Mount Zion M. E. church, South.** (By Mrs. Ed. Phillips.) It is located in the northwest corner of Johnson county, and was built in 1888, on a lot donated by Uncle Jimmy Wilkinson. The charter members were: Uncle Jimmy Wilkinson, Alex. Wilkinson and wife, John W. Wilkinson, Dr. Henry Dean, Hewlett Tucker and wife, James John-

son and wife, A. N. Spainhowe and wife, H. C. Nolette and wife, S. C. McGlathery and wife, M. Fitzgerald, wife and family, and Will Fitzgerald and wife. Revs. A. F. Briggs, Gill, and Auld were some of the first ministers. The present minister is Rev. L. M. Starkey. The membership is about fifty. The Sunday School superintendent is J. W. Watson, and the membership is fifty-five.

**Medford M. E. church, South.** (By R. A. Wooldridge.) Organized under the pastorate of Rev. G. L. Coffman. The charter members were: F. M. Wooldridge, Ella Wooldridge, his wife and his son, Taylor Wooldridge; R. A. Wooldridge, wife, Mary F. Wooldridge; and Miss Lena Wooldridge, the daughter of R. A. Wooldridge, and Miss Alice Smith. F. M. Wooldridge headed the list for the church building with \$500. The church was built in 1906. The ministers have been: Revs. Swanson, Alexander, Snowden, Hessler, Hargis, Jackson, Huffin, and E. L. Hunt, the present pastor. The church membership is about seventy.

### CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

There are in Johnson county four parishes and about 377 members.

**Sacred Heart Parish, Warrensburg.** (By Father F. S. McCardle.) Father Hammil was probably the first priest to offer Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in Johnson county. This pioneer priest, about 1859 or 1860, rode over from Lexington, Missouri, on horseback and said the first mass at Ambrose Daly's residence in Old Town. In 1863, Father Calmar located here and held his first mass at the home of John Kline. In 1864 or 1865, the foundation of an adobe church was laid. The first mass in the new church was in 1866. Fathers Murray, Mackin, Dunn, Swift and Eberhardt, O. S. B., served in succession. Then Father James Phelan and Father Archeri served. During this time the first church was condemned and mass was held in a hall over the Gilkeson store. Father William Sherry came in 1885. The fall of 1886, the present brick edifice, Sacred Heart church, was completed. The following priests have served here: Very Rev. A. G. Clohessy, Father John Hogan, Father James I. Walsh, Father George B. Curry, Father Thomas Pendergast, Father Kilkinny, Father O. Driscoll, Father Lyons and Father F. S. McCardle, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. He is the present incumbent. There are 150 members.

**Knob Noster Catholic church** was organized in Old Knob Noster shortly after the war. The original members were: Peter and John

Guihen, Pat Connor, Pat Quinn, John McGrath, and Mike Donnelly. The first priest was Father Murray, and services were held in Peter Sullivan's hall until the church was built. The priest at present is Father McCardle. The membership numbers seventy-two. Mrs. Page is superintendent of the Catechism.

**St. Patrick's church, Holden.** (By Father Ryan.) During the closing days of the Civil War, St. Patrick's parish came into existence. At first Father Kennedy, of Independence, Father Murray and Father Swift attended to the spiritual wants, but in 1869 Father Mackin was sent to organize a parish and build a church. A loan of \$1,500 was secured on the newly acquired ground at Seventh and Olive streets and a church, St. Patrick's, built thereon. Father Mackin left in 1873 and was succeeded by Father Phelan. During this time and for many years to come the priest at Holden attended Pleasant Hill, Harrisonville and Warrensburg. While Father Phelan was pastor, a new parochial residence was built and a cemetery was dedicated by Mr. King, of Kingsville. Father Archeri succeeded Father Phelan in 1882 and remained until 1895. He was responsible for the coming of the sisters to Holden, having built an academy for them, which building is now used as a part of the high school in Holden. Mt. Calvary cemetery, east of town, was bought. In 1895 Father Ryan succeeded Father Archeri. He left in 1904 and the parish was attended for a short time by the Franciscans, of Kansas City. St. Cecilia Academy did not continue prosperous, so in 1908 the academy was abandoned and the sisters moved away. The priest at present is Father Ryan.

**St. John's church, Blackwater.** (By Father Ryan.) The early Catholic settlers of the northwest part of the county attended divine service either at Holden or Warrensburg. But with their increasing families and better prospects they decided to have a church closer home, and so, receiving a grant of land from S. W. Rankin and being ably seconded by their own Catholic neighbors, they erected a modest frame structure that has served the purpose since. The ground was given in October, 1889, and the church was erected during a vacation and visit of Father Archeri to his native land. The people have since been attended by the pastor of St. Patrick's church, Holden. People more intelligent, industrious or hospitable are hard to find, nor will it be easy to find a place where neighborly co-operation is practiced to such a degree, irrespective of race, creed or color.

## MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES.

There are in Johnson county six denominations, which have only one or two congregations each in the county. There are seven such congregations with about 400 members and six Sunday Schools, with about 160 members.

**Episcopal church of Warrensburg.**—Fifty-two years ago the first Episcopal church services were held in Warrensburg by the Reverend George K. Dunlap. In May, 1868 the parish was admitted into the Diocese of Missouri. The first vestry was composed of Dr. C. W. Robinson, Senior Warden; John Q. DeGarmo, Junior Warden; S. H. Moore, B. C. Holmes. The first church building, a neat frame, was erected in the spring of 1871 and occupied until 1893. The stone church building was completed in 1900. The Reverend Mr. H. E. Martin has charge in connection with Sedalia. The following ministers have served: Rev. D'Estaing Jennings, Rev. J. H. Eichbaum; Rev. Abiel Leonard, Rev. A. T. Sharpe, Rev. C. A. Foster, Rev. B. H. Latrobe, Rev. E. DeWolf, Rev. D. C. Gaynor, Rev. J. K. Dunn, Rev. W. A. Pearman, Rev. E. H. Eckel, Jr. Sunday School has been continuous all during this period. There are now twenty members. At present Charles A. Shepard is superintendent.

**The Christian Science Society** was organized at Warrensburg in 1912. The first readers were Mrs. E. W. Cassingham, Mrs. Lucy Berke and Miss Julia Carpenter. The present readers are Chester Cassingham and Miss Julia Carpenter. The trustees are Mrs. Cassingham, Stover, Hoffman, Osborne and Stockton. There are thirty members. Sunday School and two church services are held each Sunday.

**Sardis Bethlehem church, Primitive Baptists.** (By Mrs. A. B. Harris.) Sardis church was organized in 1839. An old log school house on Tebo Creek was the first place of worship. In the fall of 1915 a new house was built, but at Leeton. The first meeting was held in the new house in January, 1916. The church has at present thirty-seven members. Among the original members of this church was Elder Henry Avery, one of the first preachers in Henry county. Walter Cash is the present pastor. Sardis church and Bethlehem church were united and in 1856 a house was built in what is now North Tebo township in Henry county.

**Crab Orchard church.**—This church seems to be in a class by

itself and is one of the most distinctive known to the editor. It is not a denominational church, because no denominations founded, own or control it. It is not a union church of denominations, because there are no congregations or denominations organized and using it. All that can be said is that it is a church, a representative of the church that Christ established for all who want to worship Him in it or follow Him out of it, regardless of any belief, doctrine, creed or conduct except that they believe in Him and want to follow Him.

This church was organized in 1915. The deed to the land on which it stands was signed by Charles R. and Ada E. Johnson, his wife, recorded in Book 187, page 120, and is to the trustees named therein for a church "to be a union and undenominational church, open to every denomination that will stay on the Bible lines." The management is left entirely "to said trustees and their successors," who are named by themselves.

The chief organizers were Leonard Clear, Ivy Weir, George McCannon and Charles Gillock. The whole neighborhood contributed, also people in Warrensburg, Leeton and Knob Noster.

Preaching is by ministers of different denominations, who are invited there by members who prefer them. Services are usually twice a month, and the church is filled. The denominations represented by the preachers have been Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Latter Day Saints, Brethren, Methodist, and Holiness, or Church of God.

Sunday School superintendent is William Hythecker.

**Fair Oak church.** (By Judge R. H. Wood.) Built in the fall of 1887. The money for the building was largely given by persons of no denomination and was to be a union church. The first class was organized by M. E. church, South. The church has continued as a union church ever since. To-day the Methodists and Christians and others join in services and securing ministers. In 1917 a Methodist minister held services, and in 1918 a Christian minister, Rev. E. H. Williamson, of Sedalia, is holding services.

**The Federated or Community church of Chilhowee** was organized July 1, 1915. These organizations formed the federation: Cumberland Presbyterian, the Protestant Methodist and the Christian churches. The charter members included fifteen Christians, twenty Cumberland Presbyterians, four Protestant Methodists and eight members of the church in general. These churches had always occupied the same

building and for these two years, until the Christians withdrew in October, 1917, they all had the same preacher, Rev. H. M. Burr. The first board consisted of P. H. Marshall, S. S. Shoemaker, chairman; William Carr, William English, John Culley, C. C. Ridley, secretary; Lewis Day and Dr. Stevens. The preacher is Rev. Harold F. Branch. The Christians continue to hold services each fourth Sunday in the union church. Rev. Mr. Alexander is preacher. S. S. Shoemaker has always been superintendent of the union Sunday School.

**The Evangelical church of Warrensburg** was organized in 1870. The charter members were the following families: Burkarth, Kemmerly, Smith, Scheidenberger, Vollmer. The following is a complete list of ministers that have served here: M. Alsbach, William Folgate, F. Harder, C. Ehrhart, H. Koepsel, F. Shafer, C. W. Snyder, C. Brant, D. R. Zellner, S. Luchring, H. W. Hartman, C. Meeder, H. E. Bower, J. W. Keiser, S. Breithaupt, F. F. Linden, B. H. Hobbs, E. J. Feitz, C. H. Hartman, S. A. Burgert, J. M. Fricker, J. R. Naminga. There are about sixty members in the church and about sixty in the Sunday School.

#### GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

There are two German Lutheran churches in the county, with a voting membership of about fifty-five and an attendance of about 200.

**Knob Noster Immanuel church** was organized about 1905 with about eight to ten charter voting members. The first minister was Mr. Kuntzman. There are about twenty-five voting members, and the actual attendance is about 150. There is also a parochial school conducted by the church at the church building.

**Dunksburg church** was organized about 1907, with about eight to ten charter voting members. It has had the same ministers as the Knob Noster church and has the same kind of parochial school.

**Seventh Day Adventists church (Jackson township).** In 1873 a church of thirty-six members was organized by Elders J. D. Roberts and J. Cook. Some of the men who have preached to this congregation are: R. S. Donald, Brother Chaffey, R. S. Porter and E. J. Farnsworth. The deacons at present are Jacob Hobbs, Ham C. Jones, and L. S. Leech. Joseph Dock is the Sabbath School superintendent.

#### NEGRO CHURCHES.

There are twelve negro churches in the county with 437 members

and ten Sunday Schools with 217 members. These are as follow:

#### Methodist.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Warrensburg -----	1870	30
Centerview -----	1871	15
Holden -----	1874	20
Knob Noster -----	1875	40
Mt. Olive -----	1875	28

#### Methodist Episcopal.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Warrensburg -----	1866	78

#### African Methodist.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Warrensburg -----	1886	15

#### Baptist.

Name	Date Organized	Members
Holden -----	1874	15
Warrensburg -----	1880	79
Knob Noster -----	1890	30
Montserrat -----	1890-95	47
Centerview Mt. Zion -----	1895	40

## CHAPTER XXXVIII—LODGES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONS—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—THE ROYAL NEIGHBORS—ODD FELLOWS—REBEKAHS—THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—OTHER FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—CIVIL WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

### MASONS.

There are in the county, one commandery, with fifty members; two chapters, with one hundred fifty members; and six lodges, with six hundred twenty members.

**Mary Commandery, Knights Templar No. 19** was organized October 8, 1872. The officers were: George R. Hunt, eminent commander; Curtis Field, generalissimo; C. Clay King, captain general. The present officers are: C. L. Johnson, commander; Theo. S. Shock, generalissimo; Chet. A. Danner, captain general. Membership is fifty.

**The De Molay Chapter No. 26, Royal Arch Masons** was chartered October 10, 1867. The officers were: George R. Hunt, high priest; John A. McSpadden, king; John Davis, scribe. The present officers are: L. J. Schofield, high priest; C. L. Johnson, king; Theo. Hyatt, scribe. Membership is one hundred.

**Haggai Chapter, Holden**, was organized in Kingsville, June 13, 1870. The first officers were: A. A. Hulett, high priest; N. G. Cooley, king; W. D. Pinkston, scribe; W. P. Hunt, secretary. The present officers are: M. L. Golladay, high priest; W. B. Wallace, king; H. S. Little, scribe.

**Warrensburg Lodge No. 135** was chartered in 1867. The first officers were: Louis Schmidlapp, worshipful master; B. E. Morrow, senior warden; Ingram Starkey, junior warden. It surrendered its charter and the members united with Corinthian Lodge, March 4, 1889.

**Corinthian Lodge No. 265, A. F. & A. M.**, was chartered October 5, 1868. The first officers were: George R. Hunt, worshipful master; J. A. McSpadden, senior warden; A. J. V. Wadell, junior warden. The present officers are: M. D. Aber, worshipful master; G. F. Wilson,

senior warden; O. W. Greer, junior warden. The present membership is about 250.

**Knob Noster Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M.**—Before the Civil War, a lodge of Masons was organized and met on petition of eleven Master Masons, but the members went into the army and the lodge was disbanded. A charter was granted March 29, 1865, to Lodge No. 245, A. F. & A. M. Its first officers were: J. B. Harris, worshipful master; J. H. Warren, senior warden; Lewis T. Huff, junior warden. Its present officers are: Frank Jenks, worshipful master; C. L. Saults, senior warden; Walter Sibert, junior warden.

**Holden Lodge No. 262, A. F. & A. M.**, was instituted December 18, 1867, and received its charter on October 15, 1868. The charter members were: Ingram Starkey, William Miller, S. H. Moseley, David Nation, F. J. Tygard, J. S. Peer, Jacob Jewel, George N. Moore, Charles Gloyd, R. W. Farley. The first officers were: Charles Gloyd, worshipful master; Ingram Starkey, senior warden; S. H. Moseley, junior warden; David Nation, treasurer; J. S. Peer, senior deacon; Jacob Jewel, junior deacon, and G. N. Moore, Tyler. The principal officers for 1918 are: L. H. Rose, worshipful master; E. L. Golladay, senior warden. There are eighty-six members.

**Cold Spring Lodge No. 274, Leeton, Missouri**, was organized October 16, 1879. The charter members were: T. J. Caldwell, J. F. Robertson, George Allen, Mr. Irvin and Mr. Polter. The worshipful masters of the lodge were: S. O. Wallace, L. D. Ewing, A. A. Douglass, J. M. Caldwell, T. L. Kimzey, W. T. Wilson, J. R. Grinstead, S. H. Elliott, R. L. Wall, C. F. Gilchrist, W. H. Walker, J. C. Burk, R. E. Hobson, L. W. Harris. The present officers are: L. W. Harris, master; C. P. Helphrey, secretary. Membership is about fifty.

**Pittsville Lodge No. 428** was organized October 19, 1898, with fifteen charter members. Following is the list of masters: J. P. Burks, W. G. Shafer, J. N. Hutchinson, F. E. Rice, J. S. Fortney, C. S. Smith, A. C. Crank, O. C. Morrow, R. S. Rice, J. L. Patterson, W. G. Shafer, Walter S. Raker.

**Chilhowee Lodge No. 487, A. F. & A. M.**, was organized June 24, 1906. The following officers were appointed: William P. Hunt, worshipful master; R. E. Sweeney, senior warden; H. L. Reed, junior warden. Chilhowee Lodge has a membership of 108. The officers are: W. L. Martin, worshipful master; Glenn W. Scott, senior warden.

**The Lodge of Peace No. 280**, was organized in 1868, in Chillhowee township. It was one of the best known lodges in the county and its hall is still a land-mark.

### ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.

There are six chapters in Johnson county, with 536 members. It is auxiliary to the Masons and is social and benevolent in purpose.

**Holden Chapter.**—The first chapter of the Order of Eastern Star in Johnson county was instituted in Holden about 1873. Some of the early members now living are: Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Rogers, of Holden; Mrs. I. Starkey, of Holden; Mrs. Mattie Bowers Young, of Holden; Mrs. Mattie Jacquith Cass, of Holden; and Mr. Evans and daughter. The present Holden Chapter No. 171 was instituted October 18, 1901. There were twenty-one charter members. The number of members is now sixty-three.

**Warrensburg Chapter.** (By Miss Bertha Loebenstein, district deputy grand matron.) On December 27, 1900, the first meeting of Warrensburg Chapter was held. At this meeting, forty-four petitions were received. The first candidates to receive the degrees were Mrs. E. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Mary Duncan and Miss Mary Hillhouse. Warrensburg Chapter No. 3 has 175 members. The present officers are: Mrs. Ella Kapp, worthy matron; Dr. C. C. James, worthy patron; Mrs. Ora McMeekin, secretary.

**Knob Knoster Chapter.** (By Lillie Overby.) Organized March 24, 1899. There were twenty-three charter members. The first chief officers were: Belle Kelly, worthy matron; Ed. S. Harte, worthy patron; and A. M. Craig, secretary. The present officers are: Carrie Jenks, worthy matron; Earnest Adams, worthy patron; Lillie Overbey, secretary. The present membership is forty-eight.

**Leeton Chapter No. 200** was organized October 1, 1901. There were twenty-four charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. Anna Mohler, worthy matron; S. N. Mohler, worthy patron. The present chief officers are: Mrs. Ruth Shoemaker, worthy matron; Elmer Hobson, worthy patron; Mrs. Eva Gunser, secretary. The number of membership is now sixty-nine.

**Chillhowee Chapter No. 121** was instituted at Chillhowee, June 23, 1902. There were twenty-one charter members. The first chief officers were: Mrs. Ida V. Tankee, worthy matron; Mr. David H. Tankee,

secretary. The present matron is Mrs. Dora Sharp; present patron, Mr. C. C. Ridley. Membership, 132.

**Kingsville Chapter** was instituted February 24, 1914. There were twenty-five charter members. The present officers are: worthy matron, Fannie Jones; worthy patron, Elmer L. Angell; secretary, Georgie Johnson. It has forty-nine members.

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

There are three lodges in the county with 243 members.

**Alma Lodge No. 26, Holden**, was instituted August 14, 1872, with ten charter members. Re-organized January 31, 1877, by Charles D. Lucas. John D. Shaw, W. C.; Charles L. Carter, V. C.; T. Dudley, recording secretary, were the first officers. It has at present seventy-five members and the present officers are: A. Musser, C. C.; M. R. Snow, V. C.; George Estes, K. of R. and S.

**Harmony Lodge No. 215, Warrensburg**, was instituted September 1, 1891. The charter was granted October 21, 1891. There were forty-two charter members. The officers were: George Peak, C. C.; E. H. Faulkner, V. C.; R. E. Walbridge, K. of R. and S. There are at present about 100 members.

**Twin Mound Lodge No. 273, Knob Noster**, was instituted May 16, 1893. Charter was granted October 18, 1893. There were thirty-five charter members. The present officers are: Dr. D. E. Shy, C. C.; C. W. Weidman, V. C.; A. M. Craig, K. of R. and S. The number of members is sixty-eight.

### MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

There are sixteen camps in the county. The objects of the order are: "The receiving to membership of persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five years of age, who apply for and are granted fraternal life insurance for the benefit of members of the family or dependent persons."

**Warrensburg Camp No. 2087.** (By S. H. Coleman.) The camp was organized at Warrensburg October 6, 1893, with twenty-eight charter members. The first officers were: J. A. Hancock, consul; J. R. Ramsay, clerk; M. B. Merly, banker. The present membership is 248. The officers are: John A. Reed, consul; S. H. Coleman, clerk; John F. Vollmer, banker. This is the largest camp in Johnson county.

**Knob Noster Camp No. 2172.** Charter was issued March 1, 1894. There were eleven charter members. The first officers were: Consul, C. A. Davis; clerk, W. M. Elliott; banker, P. D. Hanna. The present officers are: Consul, E. A. Sappington; clerk, A. S. Adcock; banker, A. M. Craig.

**Pittsville Camp No. 3475.** The date of charter is January 8, 1896. There were sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, O. E. Wallace; clerk, Ernest G. Rush; physician, Dr. O. E. Wallace. The present officers are: Consul, J. L. Hill, clerk, C. M. Gillner; banker, J. H. Dean.

**Columbus Camp No. 4779** was chartered May 25, 1897; organized May 31, 1897. There were thirteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, H. C. King; banker, Henry Violett; clerk, W. D. Rush. The present officers are: Consul, J. E. Brockman; clerk, Fred Speaker; banker, J. C. Wilhoff.

**Holden Camp No. 5834** was chartered November 8, 1898, and organized November 12, 1898. There were twenty-five charter members. The first officers were: Consul, L. W. Mosher; clerk, G. W. Harris; The present officers are: Consul, H. W. Long; clerk, A. E. Mahew; banker, E. Andruss.

**Hoffman Camp No. 5906** was chartered December 5, 1898, and organized December 8, 1898, by L. Pierce. There were sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, J. B. Shackelford; clerk, W. J. Dyer; banker, J. C. Turley. The present officers are: Consul, J. M. Downing; clerk, A. J. Dyer; banker, C. M. Dyer.

**Leeton Camp No. 6223** was chartered March 6, 1899 and organized March 18, 1899. There were thirty-four charter members. The first officers were: Consul, S. N. Mohler; banker, Charles Lee; clerk, J. F. Nelson. The present officers are: Consul, J. W. Brooks; clerk, L. M. Plummer; banker, W. D. DesCombes.

**Centerview Camp No. 6532** was chartered May 10, 1899, and organized May 17, 1899. There were twenty-three charter members. The first meeting was May 17, 1899 at Centerview. The first officers were: Consul, W. H. Baird; banker, H. Poage; clerk, W. Shipp. The present officers are: Consul, C. G. Huggins; clerk, J. F. Zaucho; banker, J. N. Whitsett.

**Dunksburg Camp No. 6697** was chartered June 15, 1899 and organ-

ized June 17, 1899. There were sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, R. C. Park; banker, Henry Park; clerk, C. C. Curnutt. The present officers are: Consul, O. C. Forsyth; clerk, Lee Ernest; banker, J. W. Winston.

**Kingsville Camp No. 3916** was chartered August 7, 1899 and organized August 10, 1899. There were twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: Consul, W. H. Ragsdale; banker, C. J. Reaves; clerk, S. J. Smith; physician, G. N. Bennett. The present officers are: Consul, J. F. Luton; clerk, C. M. Horsley; banker, J. W. Howard.

**Fayetteville Camp No. 7148.** Chartered October 27, 1899 and organized October 30, 1899. There were fifteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, T. H. Doolin; banker, W. H. Seigfreid; clerk, C. F. Adams; physician, Dr. E. H. Suhl. The present officers are: Consul, E. L. Shackelford; clerk, E. M. Stockton; banker, C. S. Cobb.

**Owsley Camp.** (By C. H. Allen.) It was organized November 21, 1899. There were fifteen charter members. The first officers were: V. C., Thomas Roberts; banker, T. L. Cooper; clerk, Dr. T. J. Draper. The present officers are: V. C., Oliver Egbert; banker, G. R. Allen; clerk, C. H. Allen. The camp had at one time sixty-six members.

**Chilhowee Camp No. 3586** was organized December 12, 1899. There were twenty-one charter members. The present officers are: Claud Scott, consul; William English, banker; O. H. Cook, clerk. There are 127 members.

**Sutherland Camp No. 8181** was organized June 20, 1900 with the following officers: H. H. Hudson, consul; G. L. Booth, banker; Frank Hudson, clerk. The membership has since grown to fifty-six.

**Cornelia Camp No. 9691** was chartered May 23, 1901 and organized May 25, 1901. There were twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: Consul, J. V. Lykins; banker, R. J. Gladden; clerk, J. clerk, J. V. Lykins. The present officers are: Consul, C. H. Underwood; clerk, T. A. McCormack; banker, H. H. Howard.

**Post Oak Camp No. 11202** was chartered April 22, 1903 and organized April 25, 1903. There were thirteen charter members. The first officers were: Consul, J. V. Lykins; banker, R. J. Gladden; clerk, J. L. Thomas. The present officers are: Consul, J. E. Caldwell; clerk, J. F. Maise; banker, George Tracy.

### THE ROYAL NEIGHBORS.

There are nine camps in the county with 402 members. It is auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen and is a fraternal, beneficial society. It is said to be the largest fraternal insurance organization in the world governed entirely by women.

**Opal Maurine Camp No. 3097, Holden,** was organized in March, 1906. There were nineteen charter members. The Holden camp is the oldest in Johnson county. Ossie Hagemeyer was first Oracle. At last state camp held at Chillicothe, Missouri, Nellie Nawgel was elected State Vice Oracle. F. May Andruss has been appointed deputy of Johnson county. There are seventy-one members.

**Content Camp No. 4711, Columbus,** was organized February 13, 1907. There were twenty-three charter members. The first chief officers were: Oracle, Lillie Rice; Vice Oracle, Juliet McMahan; Past Oracle, Clara Halley; Chancellor, Mahala Phillips. The present officers are: Oracle, Roberta Simmerman; Vice Oracle, Annie G. Hale; Past Oracle, Edna Welhoff; Chancellor, Edna Welhoff. There are nineteen members.

**Royal Neighbors of Knob Noster** was organized May 4, 1907. There were thirty-two charter members. The first officers were: Eva Shy, Oracle; Mary Dow, Vice Oracle; Anna Hogan, Chancellor; Jennie Macrae, Secretary. The present officers are: Eliza Sappington, Oracle; Frances Dow, Vice Oracle; Anna Dudley, Past Oracle; Anna Hogan, Chancellor.

**Calista Camp No. 6060, Pittsville,** was organized November 4, 1909. There were twenty-five charter members. There are now thirty-three members. Nellie Robey, the present Oracle, is serving her fifth year. Hattie E. Giltner was elected first Recorder and has served in that office ever since.

**Cornelia Camp No. 6175** was organized January 31, 1910, with a charter membership of thirty-one. The first chief officers elected were: Mary B. Greer, Oracle; Mattie Gardner, Vice Oracle; Nora E. McCormack, Past Oracle; Rebecca Woodyard, Chancellor. On July 30, 1910, Sunset Camp No. 4150, of Post Oak, Missouri, was consolidated with Cornelia Camp. Chief officers for 1918 are: Ida V. Scott, Oracle; Ida B. West, Vice Oracle; Una L. Smith, Past Oracle; Mary J. Speechly, Chancellor. There are thirty-eight members.

**Chilhowee Camp No. 6211** was organized March 31, 1910. There

were fifteen charter members. The first officers were: Oracle, Miss Mary Kern; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Mabel Bishop; Past Oracle, Mrs. Susan Cowden; Chancellor, Mrs. Mary Dunn. The present officers are: Oracle, Mrs. Laura Quillen; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Belle Doak; Past Oracle, Mrs. Mary Wright; Chancellor, Mrs. Susan Robinson. There are now thirty members.

**Leeton Camp No. 6201** was organized February 10, 1910. There were twenty-one charter members. The first officers were: Oracle, Florence Burke; Vice Oracle, Maggie Mohler; Chancellor, Eva Sturgis, Past Oracle, Nora Muick; Recorder, Lillian M. Cox. The present officers are: Oracle, Mabel King; Vice Oracle, Mattie Weiss; Chancellor, Mattie Wisdom; Past Oracle, Maggie Mohler. The number of members is fifteen.

**Easter Lily Camp No. 6932** was organized in April, 1911. There were twenty-six charter members. First officers were: Oracle, Mrs. Minnie E. Smith; Past Oracle, Mrs. Lura Killion; Chancellor, Mrs. Naomi Meiley; Recorder, Mrs. Nannie Taylor. There are ninety-four beneficial and ten social members. The officers for 1918 are: Oracle, Mrs. Lucy J. Shirley; Vice Oracle, Mrs. Ora Shryack; Past Oracle, Mrs. Etta Lyons; Chancellor, Mrs. Evelyn Swain.

**Rosebud Camp No. 7829.** (By Fannie W. Carter.) Organized November 17, 1915, with twenty-two members. First chief officers were: Oracle, Stella Forsyth; Vice Oracle, Maude Bradshaw; Past Oracle, Cora Carter. The chief officers at present are : Oracle, Bertha Winston; Vice Oracle, Maud Bradshaw. There are thirty-nine members.

### ODD FELLOWS.

There are four lodges in the county with about 395 members.

**The Eureka Lodge No. 88** was instituted at Warrensburg on the 21st day of May, 1856. The remnant of Odd Fellowship that had survived the war made its appearance as an independent order. The present officers are: Noble Grand, C. H. Thornton; Vice Grand, Robert A. Brown; Recording Secretary, R. L. Howard; Financial Secretary, Forest Hunter. There are 172 members.

**Paola Lodge No. 147, Knob Noster, Missouri,** was organized and charter granted on May 22, 1861. John Doniphan was Grand Master; Charles C. Archer, Grand Sovereign. The charter members were: C.

J. Page, D. M. Greenlee, A. Kirkpatrick, T. I. Miserey, J. L. Lee. There are sixty-nine members. The present chief officers are as follow: John Olvis, Noble Grand; Thomas Redd, Vice Grand; F. E. Thurston, Secretary.

**Holden Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F.** (By W. H. Craig.) It was organized in 1868. B. A. Crum was probably the first Noble Grand. The officers are: Lon Hauk, Noble Grand; John Zehr, Vice Grand; R. C. Six, Recording Secretary; F. G. Halsey, Financial Secretary. There are 124 members.

**Pittsville Lodge No. 595** was organized May 3, 1873. The first officers were: S. M. Logan, Noble Grand; M. Rice, Vice Grand; J. H. Dean, Secretary. There are now thirty members. Jesse Beamer is Noble Grand; Dr. W. B. Turnbow, Vice Grand; H. J. Hughes, Secretary.

### REBEKAHS.

There are two lodges in the county and about 220 members. This lodge is auxiliary to the I. O. O. F.

**Orphan Home Rebekah Lodge No. 135** was organized on June 18, 1894. There were twenty-seven charter members. The lodge later disbanded but on April 2, 1900 re-organized. The officers were: Mrs. Caroline E. Winters, Noble Grand; Mrs. Ida Malone, Vice Grand; Mrs. Lizzie Ozias, Secretary. The membership is 152.

**Rebekahs of Holden.** Organized in October, 1905 with fifteen charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. J. W. Merrell, Noble Grand; Miss Sallie Hauk, Vice Grand; Mrs. Edward Andruss, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. Lucy Pemberton, Noble Grand; Mrs. Edgar Golladay, Vice Grand; Mrs. Anna Woolf, Secretary.

### THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

(By Rudolph Loebenstein.)

**Warrensburg Lodge No. 673** was instituted on April 11, 1901. The first set of officers were: Exalted Ruler, Dr. James I. Anderson; Esteemed Leading Knight, G. A. Landes; Esteemed Loyal Knight, W. A. Porter; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, C. A. Shepard; Secretary, H. A. Cress; Treasurer, E. N. Johnson; Esquire, Mose Cohn; Tyler, Moses Wiley; Inner Guard, Land Markward; Chaplain, P. C. Van Matre; Trustees, I. W. Rogers, J. V. Murray, W. R. DeLaney. The following are the present officers: Exalted Ruler, Harry R. Garrison;

Esteemed Leading Knight, N. E. Greim; Esteemed Loyal Knight, E. L. Thurber; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Gael Carmack; Secretary, Henry Blood Smyth; Treasurer, F. L. Mayes; Esquire, Mr. W. C. Morris; Tyler, Mose Wiley; Inner Guard, Lee Katherman; Chaplain, C. W. Fulkerson; Trustees, E. N. Johnson, Ben T. Sams and I. W. Rogers..

### OTHER FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are in the county ten lodges of the following orders, with 951 members:

Order.	Date of Organization.	Mem- bers.
Maccabees, Holden -----	1885	29
Maccabees, Warrensburg -----	1893	111
Woodmen of the World, Holden -----	1892	99
Knights and Ladies of Security, Warrensburg -----	1893	125
Degree of Honor, Warrensburg -----	1894	43
Mystic Workers of the World, Knob Noster -----	1896	101
Elks, Warrensburg -----	1901	275
Modern Brotherhood of America, Hazel Hill Township	1909	15
Yeomen, Warrensburg -----	1910	125
Yeomen, Holden -----	1910	28

### WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

There are seven Unions in the county with about 223 members.

**Warrensburg W. C. T. U.** was organized November 12, 1878 and reorganized in 1884. The first president was Mrs. Hedges. The present membership is about 100 and the officers are: Mrs. Townsend, President; Mrs. Rice, Secretary.

**The Holden W. C. T. U.** was organized about 1880. For many years Mrs. M. L. Golladay was the active leader of its work and its president until her death. Mrs. King is President. The membership is thirteen.

**Kingsville W. C. T. U.** was organized September 12, 1884. There were eighteen charter members and they now have thirty-one.

**The Centerview W. C. T. U.** was organized in 1914 with thirteen members. The officers were Miss Katherine Eastham, President; Mrs. James Goffameyer, Treasurer and Secretary. The present officers are:

Mrs. Ed Spence, President; Mrs. James Zoucha, Treasurer and Secretary.

**The Duncan W. C. T. U.** was organized September 4, 1915. There were eight charter members. The first officers were Mrs. Mary F. Clifford, President; Martha Duncan, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin, President; Martha Duncan, Secretary.

**Hazel Hill W. C. T. U.** was organized June 30, 1916. There were eleven charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. J. M. Gilkeson, President; Miss Pearl Miller, Secretary. Mrs. J. M. Gilkeson is President and Miss Helen Redford, Secretary. There are thirty-five members.

**Pleasant Valley W. C. T. U.** was organized in June, 1915. There were sixteen charter members and the first officers were: Mrs. Nora Johnson, President; Mrs. Montie Best, Secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. Iva Shore, President; Miss Ota Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. There are sixteen members.

### CIVIL WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two G. A. R. Posts in the county with fifty-six members, two women's auxiliaries with fifty members, one camp of United Confederate Veterans with twenty-one members and two chapters of the U. D. C. with ninety members. The total number of members in all these organizations is 217. The objects of these organizations are historical, social and benevolent.

**Colonel Grover Post Grand Army of the Republic** was organized May 24, 1883 at Warrensburg. There are sixty-one charter members. The first Post Commander was George N. Richards. C. J. Matthews is the present Post Commander. During its existence there were 315 members enrolled. The membership is now sixteen.

**Johnson County Post No. 594, G. A. R.** was organized October 8, 1914 at Warrensburg, Missouri. The charter members were about thirty-five. The first officers: Commander, David Aber; Senior Vice-Commander, Nathan Shaneyfelt; Junior Vice-Commander, James Eyer; and the present officers are the same. There are forty members.

**Colonel Grover Relief Corps No. 20**, auxiliary to the Colonel Grover Post, was organized in 1885 with forty-seven charter members and the following officers elected: Mrs. E. A. Baldwin, President; Mrs. Jennie Snow, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Anna D. Houts, Secretary. The

officers are: Mrs. Marie Osborne, President; Mrs. Ida Lazenby, Treasurer; Mrs. Elmer Julian, Secretary. The present membership is twenty-seven.

**Johnson County Circle, Ladies of G. A. R.** was organized January 21, 1915, with twenty-two charter members. Mrs. C. E. Winters was the first President. There are twenty-three members and the officers are: President, Emma McKee; Secretary, Eva Ireland.

**M. M. Parsons Camp No. 735, United Confederate Veterans.** (By D. P. Woodruff.) The camp was organized September 14, 1895. There were twenty charter members. The first chief officers were: W. P. Gibson, Commander; J. E. Robinson, Lieutenant Commander; D. P. Woodruff, Adjutant. The present Commander is J. W. McFarland. There are twenty-one members.

**United Daughters of the Confederacy, F. M. Cockrell Chapter, Warrensburg.** The first meeting was held September 9, 1897. The first officers were: President, Mrs. John B. Clark; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Houston; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Parker. There were fifty-three charter members. On July 1, 1901 the D. O. C. were merged into the U. D. C. and the name of the Warrensburg Chapter was changed from "Johnson County D. O. C." to the "Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter U. D. C." There are now seventy-two members. The present officers are: Miss Woodruff, President; Miss Eunice Yankee, Recording Secretary; Miss Frances McFarland, Corresponding Secretary. This lodge has contributed to innumerable Confederate monuments and memorials as well as to charity.

**William Sweeney Chapter, Chilhowee.** It was organized March 2, 1917. The first meeting was held April 23, 1917. The first officers were: Mrs. Ida B. Howard, President; Mrs. Ora Moore, Vice-President; Bessie Dillard McElwee, Secretary. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Ida B. Howard; Treasurer, C. C. Ridley; Recording Secretary, Bessie Dillard McElwee. There are eighteen members.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

THE HOME MAKERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS—JOHNSON COUNTY  
FARM BUREAU—COMMUNITY WORK CLUBS.

### THE HOME MAKERS' CLUBS.

These clubs are organized to make good homes, and they do it. Their objects in detail are best expressed as follow:

"Through the medium of these clubs, the Extension Department of the University of Missouri could use the money appropriated by the Smith-Lever bill for the betterment of the farm woman to greater advantage. Our aim has been to improve our homemaking qualities and foster community social life."—Mrs. Will Redford.

"We work in cooperation with the College of Agriculture at Columbia. They help us in our studies and outline our programs for our meetings."—Mrs. L. L. Burris.

There are fifteen of these clubs in the county with a total membership of about 335.

**Duncan Home Makers' Club** was organized July 11, 1917. Mrs. H. J. Benjamin is president and Mrs. Robert Davis, secretary.

**Oak Grove Home Makers' Club**, Montserrat township, was organized July 10, 1917. Miss Leta Dawes is president and Mrs. William Goodnight, secretary and treasurer.

**Clover Heights Home Makers' Club**, Centerview township, was organized July 5, 1917. Mrs. Joe Hunt is president and Mrs. Clair Shrader, secretary and treasurer.

**Glendale Home Makers' Club**, Centerview township, was organized June 6, 1917. Mrs. George Haun is president and Mrs. Benton Adair is secretary and treasurer.

**Hepsidam Home Makers' Club**, Grover township was organized June 12, 1917. Mrs. J. B. Wampler is president and Mrs. C. D. Huise is secretary and treasurer.

**Locust Grove Home Makers' Club**, Chillhowee township was organized May 17, 1917. Mrs. Henry Godde is president and Mrs. Frank Easterwood is secretary and treasurer.

**Gowans Home Makers' Club**, Centerview township was organized February 16, 1917. Mrs. Ed Spence is president and Miss Jessie Allgood is secretary and treasurer.

**Sunnyside Home Makers' Club**, Warrensburg township was organized February 9, 1917. Mrs. W. C. Burns is president and Mrs. E. J. McCormack is secretary and treasurer.

**McCoy Home Makers' Club**, Columbus township was organized July 5, 1916. Mrs. L. L. Burris is president and Mrs. J. T. Dalton is secretary and treasurer.

**Prairie View Home Makers' Club**, Warrensburg township was organized June 2, 1916. Mrs. J. L. Elliott is president and Miss Frieda Tempel is secretary and treasurer.

**Willing Workers Home Makers' Club**, Centerview township was organized June 3, 1916. Mrs. E. J. Ozias was the first president and Miss Maud Repp was the secretary and treasurer.

**Hickory Grove Home Makers' Club**, Post Oak township was organized in October, 1915. Mrs. Martin Abrahams is the president and Mrs. J. D. Cecil is secretary and treasurer.

**Salem Home Makers' Club**, Hazel Hill township was organized July 13, 1915. Mrs. Will Redford is president and Mrs. Bert Bracken is secretary and treasurer.

**Fayetteville Home Makers' Club**, Hazel Hill township was organized December 4, 1914. This was the first Home Makers' Club to be organized in Johnson county. The first president was Mrs. C. S. Cobb and Alpha Cleveland was secretary.

**Good Neighbors Home Makers' Club**, Warrensburg township, was organized July 7, 1915. Mrs. George Lunn is president and Mrs. Ada Armstrong is secretary and treasurer.

#### FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

**Farmers' Organizations.**—There are five farmers' clubs in the county, with about 976 members, besides the Blackwater drainage district land-owners, as follow:

Club.	Date Organized.	Members.
Blackwater Drainage District, Blackwater Creek	1908	---
Farm Bureau, whole county	1913	600
Equity Society, Warrensburg	1914	164
Co-operative Elevator Company, Lecton	1917	75

Farmers' Club, Grover Township-----	1917	37
Farmers' Community Club, Hazel Hill Township--	1917	100

## JOHNSON COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

(By J. C. Christopher.)

[Editor's Note: Mr. Christopher has lived in this county over forty years, been active in its affairs, and has been secretary of the Farm Bureau practically from its beginning.]

The bureau was first organized as the Johnson County Bureau of Agriculture about February, 1913, in the Commercial Club rooms at Warrensburg. Charles H. Houx and W. C. Knapp were elected temporary president and secretary. A constitution drafted by A. M. Craig, of Knob Noster, T. J. Halsey, of Holden, and James B. Miller, of Warrensburg, was adopted at once. Under it the following advisory council was elected, composed of two members from each township:

Centerview: E. J. Ozias, Wm. A. Porter. Chilhowee: D. L. Albin, Ben Howerton. Columbus: A. C. Fitch, E. W. Henry. Grover: John F. House, W. E. Knaus. Hazel Hill: Wm. L. Robbins, F. N. Ames. Jackson: J. M. Rice, Jas. L. Ferguson. Jefferson: Wm. F. Cooper, Jas. O. Sutherland. Kingsville: F. G. Baker, C. L. Duncan. Madison: R. L. Whitsett, F. A. McWethy. Montserrat: G. M. Curnutt, F. E. Mayes. Post Oak: J. M. Ward, J. M. Mohler. Rose Hill: J. A. Haller, C. C. Atkins. Simpson: C. A. Kanoy, J. Cliff Long. Warrensburg: Jesse Mohler, W. H. Clark. Washington: J. B. Wampler, H. Wimer.

This council then elected the following permanent officers: President, Chas. H. Houx; 1st vice-president, W. B. Wallace; 2nd vice-president, B. F. Summers; secretary, E. W. Cassingham; treasurer, Ben. T. Sams. Executive committee: Jessè Mohler, J. B. Wampler, F. A. McWethy.

On April 29, 1913, Mr. Cassingham resigned as secretary, and J. C. Christopher was elected in his place.

The chief work of the bureau was to secure and keep in the county a county farm agent, for the benefit of agriculture in all its forms. At that time, these agents were just being established in the county. Private citizens, supposed to be the owners of Sears, Roebuck & Company, in Chicago, offered \$1,000 cash to each county that would first employ such an agent. The United States Department of Agriculture

and the Missouri State University also contributed, and all each county had to do was to raise a part of the money to pay the agent and the expenses of the work. The outside funds for this purpose were about exhausted, and to get the benefit of them for this county, action had to be taken before a farmers' organization could be perfected. This was done by a number of private citizens signing a personal guarantee to insure our county's part. These guarantors were: Charles H. Houx, Ben T. Sams, J. H. Scarborough, E. W. Cassingham, T. E. Cheatham, C. A. Shepard, T. J. Halsey, W. A. Porter, W. L. Hedges, Christopher L. Johnson, Dr. James I. Anderson, Jas. B. Miller, Walter L. Jones & Brother, J. H. Lampkin and Robert Sorency.

After the organization, money was raised to maintain the county agent for three years, and C. M. Long was selected. He resigned in March, 1916, and F. A. Gougler was selected in his place, and is now serving. The work is now carried out wholly by the county court, representing the county as a whole, the Missouri State University and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Much opposition was encountered in having a farm agent at all. This came chiefly from some farmers, and the Farm Bureau carried on for a long time the educational work of showing the good and the need of the county agent. Today, his position seems to be assured and to meet the approval of practically everybody.

In 1918, through the efforts of the women of the county and the Commercial Club at Warrensburg, a home demonstration agent was secured for the county. Miss Mary Moreland was selected. Her work, just now beginning, is to help any women in the county in any branch of home economics. It will be carried on personally and by community work.

**Organization of Executive Committee.**—A meeting was held at the court house Thursday, February 28, for the purpose of electing an executive committee to the Johnson County Farm Bureau. Both the county agent work and the home demonstration agent work come under the executive committee of this bureau. The joint membership in March, 1918, of both men and women in Johnson county now numbers about 600, there being about 350 women and 250 men. At the meeting a County Farm Bureau executive committee was organized, electing Mr. F. A. McWethy, a prominent farmer and Shorthorn breeder

of Holden, as president of the bureau. Mr. C. H. Houx, former president, retired from the service. The following is the full committee: President, F. A. McWethy, Holden; vice-president, N. J. Bush, Warrensburg; treasurer, W. O. Redford, Fayetteville; secretary, R. L. Whitsett, Holden; horticulture, Lyle Jacoby, Centerview; dairying, Jesse Mohler, Warrensburg; soil demonstration, Ivan Phillips; wheat demonstration, Ernest Douglas; poultry, C. H. Funk, Holden; corn demonstration, Elmer Ozias; beef and pork production, Cliff Baile; legume crops, J. B. Wampler; boys and girls, R. H. Boston; women's organizations, Mrs. W. O. Redford, Fayetteville; food conservation, Mrs. W. R. Cockefair; household conveniences, Mrs. C. Cobb; clothing, Mrs. L. C. Pember-ton, Holden; recreation, Mrs. T. E. Cheatham.

In March, 1918, the "Johnson County Farm Bureau News" was established and is being issued monthly for the benefit of the members of the bureau. The editorial committee is: R. L. Whitsett, Mary Moreland, R. H. Boston and F. A. Gougler.

**Blackwater Drainage District Number 1** was organized under the laws of Missouri by decree of the Johnson Circuit Court, May 21, 1908. The first meeting of the land owners was held June 6, 1908, at the Pfeffer bridge on Blackwater to elect a board of five supervisors. Harvey Russell was elected chairman and R. J. Grover, secretary of the meeting. The supervisors elected were J. M. Fitch, T. A. Sollars, J. H. Christopher, J. Henry Kuhlman, and Ewing Cockrell, who had been chiefly interested in organizing the district. Mr. Fitch was elected chairman; Mr. Sollars, secretary; R. J. Grover, assistant secretary; and J. W. Sud-dath, appointed attorney. The amount of land in the district is 23,053 acres, of which 16,714.29 acres is bottom land, and the balance upland contiguous to it, and in the same legal subdivisions.

Contract was let March 21, 1910, to G. A. and R. H. McWilliams to construct dredged ditches, and August 20, 1910, to C. Frank Roberts for the lateral ditches. Settlement was made with the contractor April 25, 1914, though most of the ditches had been built the first two to three years after contract. The main ditch is twenty-seven miles, and the laterals twenty-two miles long.

The work was done through the proceeds of bonds which were issued February 21, 1910, for \$190,000 at 6 per cent., maturing annually after five years, the last maturity being 1928. W. R. Compton Bond and

Mortgage Company, of St. Louis, were the purchasers. \$27,000 of the bonds have been paid, and there is a surplus on hand of about \$20,000, which will be used in the purchase of bonds before maturity.

The same officers have been re-elected and served continuously ever since except that in 1915, J. H. Christopher moved away and resigned, and was succeeded by J. H. Borgstadt, and in 1917, Mr. Kuhlman died. Mr. Suddath remained attorney till his death in 1917.

The ditches constitute a complete drainage system, and have practically eliminated any material damage from the customary former overflows. The fall averages three feet to the mile in the main ditch. It has nearly doubled in size since first built and is increasing rapidly every year, slightly in depth and much in width. It is many times shorter and correspondingly swifter than the old Blackwater creek, which it practically replaces, and all rainfalls are carried off very rapidly.

### COMMUNITY WORK CLUBS.

There are eleven clubs in the county whose aim either solely or largely is community work of various kinds. Their total membership is 524. The clubs are as follow:

Warrensburg.			Holden.		
Name.	Date or- ganized.	Mem- bers.	Name.	Date or- ganized.	Mem- bers.
Relief Society -----	1881	24	Benevolent Society_	1897	12
Commercial Club---	1894	100	Shakespeare Club--	1905	20
Arts, Book, Crafts Club -----	1907	60	Civic Society -----	1906	46
Political Equality Club -----	1911	80	<b>Centerview.</b> Village Improve- ment Club -----	1906	25
P. E. O. Chapter---	1914	20	<b>Hazel Hill Township.</b> Busy Bee Club-----	1915	25
Automobile Club---	1917	112			

## CHAPTER XL.—THE WORLD WAR.

EFFECTIVE WORK DONE IN JOHNSON COUNTY—REGISTRATION BOARD—COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE—THIRD LIBERTY LOAN ORGANIZATION—SPEAKERS' ORGANIZATIONS—THE HOME GUARDS—AMERICAN RED CROSS—JUNIOR RED CROSS—WORK OF THE RED CROSS IN JOHNSON COUNTY.

The World War, into which the United States entered April 6, 1917, has been gradually dominating more and more of the life of Johnson county. When it began, comparatively few of us realized how vitally it concerned us. Many of us questioned the necessity of propriety of our entry into it, and were at least lukewarm in our support.

But every day we have learned things about the war that we did not even dream of before. By Christmas, when the Red Cross organization of the county was perfected, the number of its members became thousands, where earlier it would have been hundreds. In the spring of 1918, when the Third Liberty Loan campaign was carried out, it was backed by practically the whole county, with their works, their works, and their money, and with unexpectedly great results.

A great deal of effective war work has been done up to this time by patriotic people throughout the county from the very beginning of the war. It is impossible to give all this individual or loosely organized work in this book, despite its large amount, simply because there is no way to get at it, and all that can be given is the work of complete permanent organizations. These are the County Council of Defense, the Registration Board, the Home Guards, the Red Cross, and Speakers' Organization, including Four Minute Men, and the Third Liberty Loan Organization. The Y. M. C. A. campaign, the First Liberty Loan campaigns, and the War Savings Stamps campaign were carried on by practically the same men and women as managed the Red Cross and Third Liberty Loan.

**The Registration Board.**—The registration board has been the representatives and officers of the Government in the registration, examination, classification and calling of men for the army. The members

were: John F. Norman, sheriff, chairman; W. A. Porter, secretary; and Dr. James I. Anderson.

The following has been the chief work of the board:

It registered all men in the county between ages of 21 and 31. The number was 1,839. It made out lists and cards of these, and then called for physical examination 590 men, who were examined by Drs. James I. Anderson, J. R. Bozarth, H. P. Gilkeson, and Wm. E. Johnson.

Johnson county's first quota in the draft was 208, which was reduced by enlistments to 177, and this number was sent in from this county on the first draft.

The board sent, as its next work, questionnaires to 1,713 men, completed these and by volunteers from without the board (especially Messrs. S. H. Coleman, A. J. Hutchinson, Judge W. A. Stephens and G. P. Schooling), made out occupation cards, as required.

The total men who would serve under the draft from the first group to be called are 424. The recorded enlistments in addition to these are 82, and there are probably 18 more unrecorded enlistments.

The Medical Advisory Board, which examined all non-residents, is composed of L. J. Scofield, chairman; W. R. Patterson, secretary; J. A. B. Adcock, W. G. Thompson, D. E. Shy, and J. D. Peak.

The Legal Advisory Board, which with 60 associate members, helped fill out questionnaires, is composed of N. M. Bradley, chairman; W. E. Suddath and A. Musser.

**The County Council of Defense** was appointed by the Missouri Council of Defense and organized July 2, 1917. The members are: F. A. Gougler, county farm agent, chairman; W. O. Redford, James J. Haller and Charles H. Houx, farmers; O. G. Boisseau, real estate and insurance agent; Wallace Crossley, lieutenant governor; Ed. S. Harte, miller; and Ewing Cockrell, circuit judge. Charles W. Fulker-son, court stenographer, has been secretary.

The following has been the chief work of the council: (1) Organized work to have cultivated in town and country, especially in 1917, all available ground; (2) campaign to increase wheat seeding in 1917, and provide seed therefor; (3) organization of three home guard companies in the county; and (4) miscellaneous work, especially that not provided for by other organizations, including entertainments and meetings for boys who left for the army, food conservation displays, and help in securing woman county demonstrator in the spring of 1918.

**The Third Liberty Loan Organization.**—This organization was started in February, 1918, to prepare for the Liberty Bond campaign to begin April 6, 1918. It is one of the most complete and thorough war organizations that has been made.

Definite work was assigned to each director and his division, and this work was organized in detail before a move was made to sell a bond. The township committee listed every man in their township who was potentially a bond buyer, and ascertained his financial ability to buy, and other information for the bond salesmen. The speakers' Organization, composed of the Four Minute Men, the Women's Bureau of Speakers of the County Council of Defense, then sent men and women speakers, and volunteer musicians, to numerous school houses and church meetings, before the campaign in each township started. The salesmen then made personal house-to-house visits to every possible buyer. The results were larger than anything that ever before had been accomplished in the same kind of work.

**Speakers' Organizations.**—The official speakers' bodies in the county are the Four Minute Men and the Women Speakers' Bureau of the County Council of Defense. The Four Minute Men act under authority from the National Four Minute Men Organization at Washington, and are the official and authorized spokesmen for the Government for such messages as the Government transmits to them to deliver.

The County Council of Defense women speakers act under their director whenever their services are desired.

In March, 1918, these organizations united in their work, and also provided a permanent war singers' force, automobile company, and newspaper publicity department.

The Four Minute Men began work February 10, 1918, and since then have delivered about 25 speeches weekly in Warrensburg city, in eight Sunday schools, ten churches, seven public schools, the State Normal School, moving picture theatre, and at all public gatherings. They reach weekly audiences of about 2,200 different people in Warrensburg.

The United Speakers Organization began work April 6, 1918, in the Third Liberty Loan campaign, and in the first week covered 25 meetings of all kinds, over the county, with twenty-two speakers and about twenty singers and musicians.

The following are the officers of this organization: chair-

man of Four Minute Men and director of speakers, Ewing Cockrell; director of women speakers, Council of Defense, and director of singers; Mrs. E. L. Hendricks, with Misses Josephine Dixon and Mildred Morrow, assistants; director of newspaper publicity, W. W. Parker; director of automobiles, Christopher L. Johnson; chairman of appointments, W. R. Hardy.

**The Home Guards.**—The Home Guards of Missouri were organized by a call of the governor through the County Councils of Defense. The Johnson county committee were organized by the Home Guards committee of the county council, composed of Ewing Cockrell, Chairman; O. G. Boisseau and Ed. S. Harte.

Two companies were organized in Warrensburg and one in Holden in August and September, 1917. They drilled steadily twice a week, all fall, found out the men who would stick, and then asked to be mustered in. The Warrensburg companies are, one of town men and the other of the Normal School students and faculty. The Holden company is composed of town men and the older high school students. Both Warrensburg companies were mustered November 27, 1917, and the Holden company December 6, 1917.

On March 23, 1918, the three Johnson county companies and the company at Jefferson City, were organized by order of the governor, through Adjutant General H. C. Clark, into the second separate battalion. On the same date, a battalian officers' school was also provided. The officers have given special attention to their work, and all the companies have drilled faithfully and are unusually efficient, for the amount of training they have had. The officers are as follow: Major George P. Player, signal corps, Jefferson City, Missouri, temporary battalion commander; Ewing Cockrell, adjutant. Company A (Warrensburg town): Captain, Thos. B. Lanham; 1st lieutenant, H. Newkirk; 2nd lieutenant, Curtis Doolin. Company B (Normal School): Captain, C. H. McClure; 1st lieutenant, Hardie Wray; 2nd lieutenant, F. C. Allen. Company D (Holden): Captain, Lucien C. Snyder; 1st lieutenant, E. E. Weeks; 2nd lieutenant, J. E. Murray.

**American Red Cross.** (By Charles A. Shepard and J. H. Scarborough.) [Editor's Note: The Red Cross was organized and the first campaign conducted by Lieutenant Governor Wallace Crossley, personally. Since Lieutenant Governor Crossley has been serving as state fuel administrator away from the county, Mr. Shepard, as chairman

of the executive committee, has been in charge of the whole work. Professor Scarborough was one of the organizers of the chapter and secretary from the beginning.]

When Johnson county was called upon to raise money for the Red Cross, Messrs. Charles A. Shepard, J. R. Scarborough and T. E. Cheatham called eighteen men together at the Commercial Club rooms in Warrensburg one Saturday night. They appointed a committee of about forty men; elected Wallace Crossley chairman and J. H. Scarborough secretary; divided the town into districts; designated men to each territory and provided for an intensive campaign.

The following Sunday, all arrangements were completed and on the next day, Monday, the Warrensburg territory was canvassed and the quota assigned for the town was exceeded by nearly 100 per cent.

After that, similar organizations worked in Hazel Hill, Knob Noster, Centerview, Kingsville, Jackson township, Holden, and Medford.

This organization was made the permanent Red Cross organization and is such today, and covers the whole county. Previous to its organization societies of women under the French Surgical Dressings Society had been working throughout the county for many months.

Upon the organization of the American Red Cross, these societies gradually went into it. The Red Cross organization in this county now consists of the Warrensburg Chapter and sixteen branches, each branch doing the same work as the chapter.

There are eighteen organizations in the county, including Warrensburg, and the Junior Red Cross. The membership, exclusive of the Junior Red Cross, is 5,089.

**Junior Red Cross.**—The Junior Red Cross organization was made early in 1918. The officers are the following executive committee: Chairman, Walter L. Chaney; treasurer, H. F. Berkley; Miss Cora Rice; Miss Gladys Anderson; Edward Beatty; R. H. Boston; James Robeson.

The object of this organization is to enroll all the schools of the county as auxiliaries to the regular chapter. Each school must contribute 25 cents per capita to become enrolled. This money is then used to do any work that seems most advantageous. They have already rendered some material service in the sales of thrift stamps in the schools. Up to March 1, 1918, the total amount of money collected by the whole county organization, with all the branches amounted to about \$20,000. The total number of members in the county at that

date was 5,089. The number of members is increasing all the time.

**Centerview Branch.**—The surgical dressings work of Centerview was started by the Village Improvement Club, the officers of the club becoming also officers of the surgical dressings committee. They raised \$400 in money, outside of donations, shipped 4,500 surgical dressings and 210 rest pillows to national headquarters, and received the compliment of "beautiful work." Centerview became a branch of the Red Cross March 1, 1918. In the organization of the Red Cross, the following officers were chosen: Mrs. Jno. Delaney, chairman; Mrs. J. R. Bozarth, vice-chairman; Mrs. Ed. Spence, secretary; Mr. E. B. Repp, treasurer. There are 350 members.

**Chilhowee Branch.** (By Mrs. Leslie McElwee.) Organized December 19, 1918, with the following officers: Mrs. Leslie McElwee, chairman; Mrs. W. L. Marten, vice-chairman; Mrs. Wm. P. Hunt, treasurer; Miss Grace Turner, secretary. Later, Mrs. L. R. Crumbaugh was elected secretary. They have shipped eight large boxes of rest pillows and French surgical dressings to New York. There are 450 members.

**Denton Branch** was organized January 30. The officers are: Mrs. S. R. Hindman, chairman; Mrs. Frank Behm, vice-president; Miss Pearl Witteman, treasurer; Miss Lorene Hughes, secretary. The surgical dressings organized sometime in August. They sent out nearly 1,000 pieces of bandages, and took in about \$100. Since being recognized as a branch of the American Red Cross, they have completed about 100 pieces of surgical dressings and taken in about twenty-five dollars.

**Hazel Hill Branch.** (By Mrs. W. E. Allworth.) Organized August 18, 1917. The officers are: Mr. W. E. Allworth, chairman; Mr. W. L. Gott, vice-chairman; Mr. Lee Wyre, treasurer; Mrs. W. O. Redford, secretary. There are sixty-eight members.

Salem and Fayetteville Homemakers' Clubs have made trench pillows, pillow cases, cup covers, gave old linen and rags to the surgical dressings committee of Warrensburg, also furnished a number of knitted garments at own expense.

**Hoffman Branch** was organized December 5, 1917. The chief organizers were Mrs. W. W. Parker and Mrs. Merritt Poague. There were eleven charter members. The officers are: Mrs. B. F. Bell, chairman; Mrs. Merritt Poague, vice-chairman; Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, treasurer, and Mrs. Clarence Fitzpatrick, secretary. They have furnished 565 bandages and 79 knitted garments.

**Holden Branch.** (By Rev. Ben. D. Gillispie.) Organized December 16, 1917, with fifteen charter members. The officers are: T. J. Halsey, chairman; Mrs. Etta Ball, vice-chairman; Mrs. Kate Huber, treasurer; Ben D. Gillispie, secretary; D. N. Danielson, additional member executive committee. 5,000 pieces were completed and sent to surgical dressings' headquarters, before organization of the branch. Since then 5,440 pieces have been sent. Knitting is also an important part of the work of this branch. Present membership in branch, 666.

**Kingsville Branch** was organized November 22, 1917. Chairman, J. A. Bryson; vice-chairman, Mrs. F. A. Milliard; secretary, Mrs. Reavis. Executive committee: Mrs. Creel, Mrs. M. L. Fishback, Mrs. D. D. Jones, Mrs. R. A. Berry, Mrs. D. M. Connell, Mrs. F. A. Milliard. There are 349 members.

**Quick City Branch** was organized January 4, 1918. January 10, 1918, the following officers were elected: Chairman, C. W. Yoder; vice-chairman, Mrs. A. Salmon; secretary, Lena Farnsworth; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Ball. Inside of a month they made 170 pieces of surgical dressings and a number of pillows. They work in the Red Cross rooms Mondays and Thursdays making surgical dressings and hospital garments. Membership, 100.

**Knob Noster Branch**, organized January 3, 1918. There are 26 charter members. The officers are: Dr. D. E. Shy, chairman; Mrs. J. M. Kendrick, vice-chairman; Mrs. Ed. S. Harte, secretary; J. M. Kendrick, treasurer. They have had a surgical dressing organization since June, 1917, and have sent 6,500 surgical dressings and 150 knitted articles.

**Latour Branch.** (By Anna Coleman.) Organized January 15, 1918. There were 179 charter members. The first officers were: Henry Shaw, chairman; J. E. Stitt, vice-chairman; Miss Anna Coleman, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are: Henry Shaw, chairman; Mrs. John Truninger, vice-chairman; Miss Anna Coleman, secretary; D. W. Hampton, treasurer; J. A. Hallar, the fifth member.

**Leeton Branch** was organized July 14, 1917. There were 61 charter members. The present officers are: Chairman, Mrs. Mary Bassett Hamacher; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Flora Stacy; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Mildred Perdue; third vice-chairman, Miss Myrtle Glazebrook; secretary, Mrs. Eva Gunser; treasurer, Mrs. W. F. Reynolds. Mrs. Mary Townsley is supervisor of knitting department and has sent to headquarters 137 garments. The number of garments is 225.

**Magnolia Branch** was organized July 19, 1917. There were 21 members. The first officers were: Mrs. R. L. Bills, president; Mrs. Rex Powers, treasurer; Miss Morrison, secretary. The present officers are: Mrs. R. L. Bills, president; Mrs. Arthur Elliott, vice-president; Mrs. Rex Powers, treasurer; Miss Alice Parrott, secretary. They have sent several shipments to headquarters, consisting of all necessary dressings pertaining to Red Cross work. There are 110 members.

**Medford Branch** was organized December 20, 1917, with 140 charter members. The present officers are: Chairman, R. S. Howeth; vice-chairman, Mrs. J. S. Raber; treasurer, Mrs. A. M. Cason; chairman of finance, A. M. Cason; secretary, Miss Clarice Wittenberg. The surgical dressings committee was organized June, 1917.

**Montserrat Branch** was organized December 4, 1917. Mrs. M. A. Cope was elected president; Mrs. Geo. Murley, vice-president; Mrs. Leonard Drinkwater, secretary, and Mrs. Geo. Hanna, treasurer. There were nineteen charter members. There are now 87. They have made about 290 bandages. Mrs. G. M. Curnutt is president, and Mrs. Garrett is treasurer.

**Sutherland Branch** was organized July 6, 1917 with twelve charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. T. L. Cooper, chairman; Mrs. Lee Miller, vice-chairman; Mrs. Vest Cooper, secretary; Mrs. P. B. Murray, treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. T. L. Cooper, chairman; Mrs. Lee Miller, vice-chairman; Mrs. Vest Cooper, secretary; Mrs. George Myers, assistant secretary; Mrs. W. W. Draper, treasurer.

**Pittsville Branch** was organized in December, 1917. There were nineteen charter members. The first meeting was at the Pittsville lodge room. The officers elected were: Mrs. Elsa Henderson, President; Mrs. Jim Hutchinson, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy Miller, Secretary; Mr. Tom Rice, Treasurer.