

Memorabilia of Cooper County, Missouri

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Project Coordinator

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Subsequently, John and fellow historian James F. Thoma, of Kingsport, Tennessee [both natives of Boonville, Missouri] began to work on a digital version of the book to be freely available for historical reference. In February 2020 this digital version was completed by James Thoma via dissection of the volume and high-speed OCR copying of each page, followed by page-by-page editing to correct, where possible, artifacts of the OCR scanning. The original book was then re-assembled and donated to the library of the Cooper County Historical Society in Pilot Grove, Missouri. The new, searchable, PDF version of the book is now known as **Memorabilia of Cooper County, Missouri, 2020 PDF Edition**.

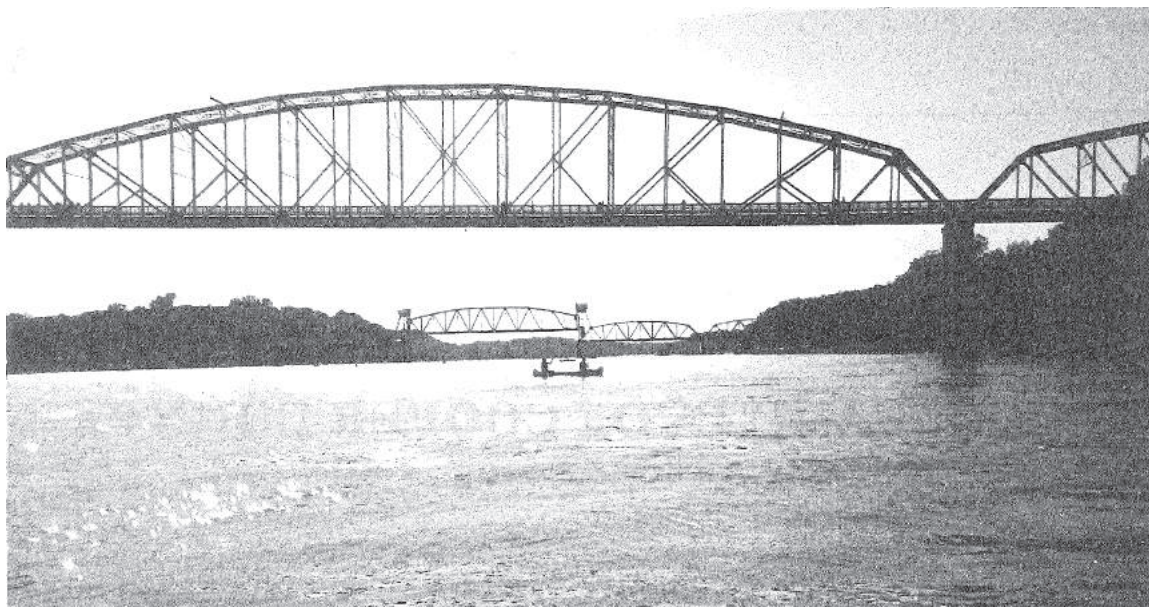
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"WESTWARD THE THREE HIGHWAYS"

From the beginning the Missouri River, or "NiShod-Se" as the Osage Indians referred to this smoky water, has been the lifeline of the Boonslick area. Early French fur traders used it before Lewis and Clark made their expedition in 1804. The first steamboat to navigate the treacherous, muddy river was the "Independence." It docked at Franklin, Missouri, on May 28, 1819. The Missouri River had become the first major highway toward the Far West.

Hannah Cole and her sons, the original settlers of the Boonville area, operated the first ferry across the Missouri River in the second decade of the 19th century. Gilead Rupe took over the ferry from the Coles and for most of the last half of the century the ferry and the riverfront were the domain of Captain John Portes.

In the foreground is the Boonville Highway 40 Bridge. It was the pet project of a number of Boonville businessmen in the early years of the expansion of the state highway system and was seen as a way of attracting new businesses to the community. Built over a two-year period, the bridge opened for traffic July 4, 1924. It opened the main cross-country highway system linking the east coast to the west coast.

In the background is the Boonville MKT (or Katy) Railroad Bridge. The first bridge was erected across the river at this point in 1873. This first "swing-span" bridge was significantly altered in the late 1890's and was finally replaced altogether by the present "lift-span" bridge in 1932. This lift-span section was considered a marvel of modern engineering and was the longest lift-span constructed for railroad service.

The canoeists in the center of the picture are part of the first annual Boonville Missouri River Canoe and Kayak Race and Fun Float, which took place on October 7, 1989. Twenty-nine entries (22 canoes and 7 kayaks) from Boonville and surrounding areas entered the race. The race was sponsored by the Boonville Chamber of Commerce and the Boonville River Development Commission, headed by Bill Rudloff. The race started at the Lamine River boat ramp, proceeded three miles down the Lamine River and then six miles down the Missouri River to the Howard Cooper Port Authority across from Boonville.

The three highways played a big part in the settling of our nation. They are a pathway to our past and a highway to our future.



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COOPER COUNTY

A Brief History

Cooper County lies near the geographical center of the State of Missouri and is situated on the south bank of the Missouri River, which forms its northern boundary. It is bounded on the south by Morgan County, on the west by Pettis County, on the northwest by Saline County, and on the southeast by Moniteau County. The major streams of the county are the Lamine, Petite Saline and the Moniteau all of which empty into the Missouri River. The principal communities are: Boonville (the county seat), Blackwater, Laraine, Overton, Wooldridge, Gooch's Mill, Clark's Fork, Prairie Home, Pisgah, Cotton, Lone Elm, Bunceton, Billingsville, Pilot Grove, Pleasant Green, Clifton City, Clear Creek, New Lebanon, Bellair, Speed, and Otterville. The county has a land area of about 560 square miles, or about 360,000 acres.

Originally part of Howard County (organized by the Territorial Legislature on January 23, 1816), Cooper County became a separate entity on December 17, 1818, and originally comprised all that part of what had previously been Howard County lying south of the Missouri River. It was bounded at that time on the north by the Missouri River,

on the east by the Osage River, and on the west by what was then called Indian Territory. It was named in honor of either Col. Benjamin Cooper, who led the initial group of white settlers into the area in 1818, or his brother, Capt. Sarshall Cooper, who was killed by either French keelboatmen or the Indians in 1814 (during the War of 1812) as he sat by his fireside in Fort Cooper near the present town of Petersburg in Howard County. The original county included the present counties of Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Henry, Johnson, Pettis, Morgan, Moniteau and Cole, along with parts of St. Clair, Benton, Camden and Miller counties. It was reduced to its present limits by 1845 with the formation of Moniteau County.

The county contains twelve full congressional to ships and fourteen fractional ones. These are aggregated into fourteen municipal townships, the dividing lines in many cases being the streams. The

municipal townships are as follows: Lamine, Blackwater, Clear Creek, Otterville, Lebanon, Palestine, Pilot Grove, Boonville, Saline, Clark's Fort, Prairie Home, North and South Moniteau, and Kelly.

The first permanent white settlers in Cooper County were the families of Hannah Cole and her brother-in-law Stephen Cole, who came in a large party of Kentuckians led by Col. Benjamin Cooper in 1810. The Coopers settled on the north side of the Missouri River near the old Boon's Lick Spring while the Coles settled on the south side of the river along the river bluffs on what is now the east edge of Boonville. Boonville, the first real town in the county and the county seat, was platted by Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas in 1817. Following a period of litigation over ownership of the original lots, a board of County Commissioners made an equitable division of the lots among the chief litigants in 1819 and a group of 50 lots were sold to finance establishment of the county seat and erection of the first courthouse, a small brick building, in 1822-23. This first courthouse was replaced with a new and larger brick courthouse in 1840, and eventually by the present courthouse erected in 1912 by the Cochran Construction Company.

61,000 hogs and pigs (down from the all-time high of 87,800 in 1970). Figures for crop production as of 1986 were: corn, 3,759,000 bushels (35,100 acres at 107.1 bushels per acre); soybeans, 2,185,000 bushels (58,400 acres at 37.4 bushels per acre); grain sorghum, 1,302,000 bushels (16,000 acres at 81.4 bushels per acre); wheat, 233,000 bushels, a significant drop from the all-time high of 1,679,000 bushels in 1981 (7,300 acres at 31.9 bushels per acre as compared to the 1981 total of 44,000 acres at 38.2 bushels per acre). What these

figures reveal is a significant increase in soybean and grain sorghum production and a significant decrease in wheat production since 1980.

Cooper County has provided the state with one governor (Lon V. Stephens, elected in 1896), one lieutenant governor (Jacob Gmelich who served under Herbert S. Hadley 1909-1913); he also served as State Treasurer during the Folk administration (1905-1909), several congressmen (John Cosgrove, 1883-85, Dorsey Shackelford, 1899-1901, W.L. Nelson, 1919-1933), and a number of other prominent state politicians and business leaders. At least two United States Senators were associated with Cooper County at one time or another in their professional lives,

including David Barton, Missouri's first Senator, who died and was buried in Boonville in 1837; and George Graham Vest, an early Boonville lawyer, who served in the U.S. Senate from 1879 to 1903, but who is primarily remembered for his famous "Eulogy to a Dog." Cooper County is also the final resting place of Missouri's first lieutenant governor and one of the first promoters of the fur trade on the Missouri River, General William H. Ashley, who is buried atop an Indian mound about a mile from where his home stood, overlooking the Lamine and Missouri Rivers.

compiled by Robert L. Dyer

INTRODUCTION

The Cooper County History Book was initiated in 1987 and completed in 1989 as a project for the 150th Birthday of Boonville. The Sesquicentennial Steering Committee is the sponsoring committee.

Ron Green was appointed by Leah McNay to head the project, and I was appointed liaison by the Steering Committee. I later became coordinator of the project and saw it through to completion.

Thanks to Mrs. Margaret Jackson, Mrs. Jeanne Brunda, Adrienne Corley, Mrs. Rex (Donna) Myer, Mrs. Frances Garrett, and Mrs. Estelle Snow, our Volunteer Committee who worked faithfully and hard to complete the book for all of us. Thanks to Bob Dyer for his guidance; Wayne Lammers for photography and story for the front; Mrs. Hazel Wohit for the name; Paula Wiemholt and Tracy Monteer as typists; and lastly and most importantly, the people from Cooper County for material to comprise this book. May you enjoy reading it as much as we all enjoyed working on it. May God Bless you all!

—**Mary Wiemholt**



GENERAL HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY

BOON'S LICK HERITAGE

T1

More than two and a half centuries ago, two French *coureurs de bois*, or men of the forest, pushed their canoe up the Missouri River to be, perhaps, the first white men to see the Boon's Lick country. Who they were, what they were looking for, has been forgotten and even their voyage is a faint, half-remembered story. Perhaps they were hunters; perhaps they were seeking the fabulous mines of silver and gold which the French and Spanish sought for in vain. More likely they were, as many other explorers of the west, merely restless and eager to see what lay "beyond the horizon."

Others came after them in increasing numbers. Some were simple Creole or half-breed trappers. Others were government officials or soldiers or priests whose maps and journals have been preserved to tell us where they went and what they saw.

Why Did They Come?

In 1819, nearly 125 years after the first white men had explored the region, the first permanent settlers came here to make their home. The Coles, the Coopers, and perhaps other families, pushed westward up the Missouri river more than a hundred miles beyond that uncertain line which marked the limit of government authority and protection.

Why should they have left their temporary homes downstream for a wilderness made dangerous by unfriendly Indians? Why, in particular, Mrs. Hannah Cole, but lately made a widow by the Indian murder of her husband, should have gone deeper into Indian country with her nine children? Who can tell the answer of these things? Here at least they found land for the asking and lacking the problems of a crowded society, needed no government but of their own making, and no church except a tree-shaded clearing or a cabin, wherever Elder Thorp chose to form his congregation.

The problems of depression and inflation did not touch them for they produced only to satisfy their own needs, and traded their natural bounty of salt and furs for their few luxuries.

The labor of clearing the land of the trees; the spectre of swamp-bred fevers which tithed and weakened many families; the terror of sudden Indian attack; — these things made the Boon's Lick country of the first settlers less the Eden that we sometimes choose to believe it.

Our History Begun

This then, was the beginning of our history. From this zero, this naught, this beginning point, our heritage has been formed. True, the settlers brought with them the knowledge of life in other, organized societies and this background influenced the things which they did in Missouri, but at best these traditions were compromised by local conditions and needs. Here our government, our roads, our schools, our manners — all these things have grown as the need for them has developed,

more than 20 years this group of business and professional men — with members from

each evolving in complexity and variety with the years.

And while this intangible pattern by which we live and act was slowly being formed, each generation changed in some way the appearance of the world in which he lived, adding physically to his heritage. The rich bottoms were cleared of their trees; the upland prairie was broken and fenced. "New cut" roads gave ordered formality to wandering animals and Indian trails. Each part of the new world of the settlers came to have its name and its purpose.

Houses Reflected Builders

On the new farms and in the new platted towns, houses were built. Some were of tightly notched and neatly squared logs with a stout roof and a batton door of thick walnut boards; others were as their builders, of slovenly and careless appearance, with hastily constructed walls of poles and a muck and stick chimney.

Where the land was the most fertile and cotton and hemp, together with the breeding of fine horses, made an early prosperity, houses of brick or frame soon replaced the log buildings. "Lilac Hill," the Nicholas B. Burchhart house, the Hickman house, and Scott-Kingsbury house, all in Howard County, and the Thomas Nelson house and the Pulley house in Cooper County (now unfortunately in ruins) are representative. No other part of the state possesses such an outstanding group of houses from this period in the so-called Federal design.

The Road to the West

As "Lilac Hill" and its contemporary houses mark the passing of the frontier and its improvised necessities, so the region changed from man isolated community to one which was on America's greatest highway — the road to the West. The constant traffic of immigrants, many of whom paused to live for a time in the region, the merchants' annual visits to New York or Philadelphia, and the close contacts with St. Louis, gave the region a cultural stimulus supported by a financial stability which encouraged its leading citizens in far-sighted civic enterprises.

Education was, of course, the leading concern of the people. The first school taught by Abiel Leonard, later Missouri Supreme Court judge, in the Howard County bottom using a clearing and a circle of logs as the schoolroom, was soon followed by more formal curricula and buildings, however variable the quality of the teachers may be.

While public education did not come for many years, the numerous academies and "colleges" made a general education possible to nearly everyone. The Boonville Academy, chartered in 1828, was one of the earliest in Missouri and later, Adelphai College was for twenty years a leading girls' school. Howard High School in Fayette, from which Central College evolved, was for a period of years of greater importance than the State University.

Agricultural Advances

At Franklin improved agricultural methods were stimulated by regular fairs sponsored by an agricultural society. The Franklin society may have been the parent of the

somewhat later Cooper County organization. The Boonville fairs became during the middle 1880's the first Missouri State Fair and stimulated versatile James B. Rollins of Columbia in promoting the Missouri University College of Agriculture.

Most significant of all were the horticultural experiments of John Hardemaan, whose collection of fruits, grapes, berries, vegetables and flowers, was brought to the formal garden from great distances. His frontier experiments were the first of their kind in the Mississippi valley.

The breeding of fine horses and cattle dates almost from the period of earliest settlement, and the active interest of such families as the Leonards and Robertsons of Cooper County was shared, in perhaps a lesser degree, by many other early farmers.

Crossroads of Commerce

No less active in economic and communal improvement were the business and professional men in the growing towns. Following the decline of Franklin, Boonville experienced a rapid growth and became one of the half-dozen "big towns" of the state. Its wealth and growth came from the commerce brought by river trade stimulated by its location on the Santa Fe Trail, and at the river crossing of the all-important trans-Missouri highway which led southwest from Palmyra and the Cherokee country (now Oklahoma). Boonville was the port for the region traversed by that road south of the Missouri river. Here long, dusty herds of cattle were driven for river shipment. Herds of swine, grunting and squealing as they were driven along the streets, found their journey's end, salted down in barrels at Mr. Billy Porier's pork packing establishment and in similar packing houses.

It is not surprising, against this background of industry, that Professor Frederick Kemper should have met such an encouraging reception in Boonville, or that one of the earliest Gothic-Revival designed buildings to appear in the state (housing one of the first Episcopal Church organizations) should have been built in Boonville. Nor is it surprising that while Howard County, more agricultural than commercial, should have been known as a "Delphic oracle" in matters political, or that eight of Missouri's first fifteen governors, called Howard County, at one time or another, their home.

Cultural Enterprises

The general feeling of responsibility among the leading citizens for the welfare and improvement of their communities was exhibited in more than in local or individual enterprises. The Franklin Library was probably the second attempted in the state, and it flourished at "the uttermost outpost of civilization" more than a century before Boonville finally succeeded in voting a tax to support such a civic necessity.

Lewis Library in Glasgow, and its distinguished building dating from 1866, was endowed through the generosity of Colonel Benjamin Lewis. The building is the oldest library building in Missouri to have been used continuously for that purpose.

The most remarkable expression of civic betterment, however, was exhibited by the Thespian Society organized before 1839. or

Howard county as well as Cooper — staged plays, encouraged the visits of traveling troupes of actors and lecturers, developed a library and museum, and finally built an imposing theatre to house their activities. While the influence of this cultural center was ended by the Civil War, the achievement remains unmatched in the history of this state. Thespian Hall is central Missouri's most significant historic building.

The Civil War and all that it implies, marks the end of a period of growth in the history of this region. It would be too obvious to say that Boonville and Glasgow business men were ruined by the conflict and that the towns suffered from that calamity. The assertion is not completely true and the problem lies much deeper than that.

In reality the Civil War marks the end of a period in this area, as it does in the nation, because a great many slowly forming changes culminated at that time. The period of westward expansion had largely passed as it affected Missouri river towns. New, back-country highways and the rise of new towns had aided in cutting off former markets, a change accentuated by the coming of the railroads and the subsequent decline of the steamboat traffic.

Howard County pioneered in encouraging, without immediate success, the building of the railroads. Boonville, which should have been even more interested, was indifferent, feeling the "mountain would come to Allah." But the mountain didn't and Boonville lost the main Missouri Pacific line and its only chance as mid-Missouri's railroad center.

Accompanying the decline of Boonville as a port of trade was the industrial rise of the cities. St. Louis tripled her population in a generation and the pressure of war needs made it an industrial center in a decade. Other towns were forging ahead — Kansas City, Sedalia, Columbia and Jefferson City. Each drew a portion of its population, and its men of ability, from the smaller communities where opportunities had withered.

Railroads and Bridge

But as though learning from her first mistake, Boonville business men won, before many years, two railroads and a branch line. The Missouri highway program, begun in the early 1920's, improved in the main the early routes which immigration had so permanently marked and gave Boonville an opportunity which she did not ignore. Directed by a few far-sighted citizens, and supported by an awakened community, the present highway bridge was constructed. Again, Boonville was placed on the transcontinental highway, insuring a revived commercial development which its location made possible.

Howard County, with the exception of Glasgow, saw less of this change than Cooper. Her political and education interests were centered in Fayette; her social and economic interests in her farms. She escaped the readjustments which industrial enterprises brought with them, for her only bid for industry has been the Lewis tobacco-processing plants at Glasgow, and a Fayette bustle factory. Consequently, her traditions and culture have been preserved and continued in an unusual degree.

The Shadow of the Past

These things and many others too might be mentioned as our Boon's Lick heritage. As visible reminders of earlier generations we have a rich legacy of homes, churches, and public buildings, some of them of such historic and architectural value that they will steadily increase in interest through the years. Once destroyed, they can never be replaced.

More, even than in buildings, the past is brought close to us by the names and location of towns; by roads following early-made routes; by farms either carefully tended and improved through care, or rutted and washed — a lost heritage.

Aside from these visible reminders of the past remain the intangible, curious things which make us what we are and give our communities their individual personalities. The way in which we speak and how we pronounce our words; what we eat and how it is prepared; our social gatherings; our political and religious and racial prejudices; what we read and what we expect of our schools.

These things are not of each generation's making along but are rather the long shadow of the past, unconsciously moulding and forming the background of our lives. These things, in short, give the answer, "I'm from Cooper," or, "I'm from Howard," a peculiar and incontrovertible significance.

by Charles Van Ravenswaay



ROAD MAP OF COOPER COUNTY

T2

by Mr. Kempf



Cooper County Map

COOPER COUNTY CENSUS

T3

(1820-1980)

1820, 6,959, white: 6,307, black: 652*
 1830, 6,904#, white: 5,875, black: 1,028*
 1840, 10,484, white: 8,312, black: 2,172*
 1850, 12,950, white: 9,837, black: 3,113*
 1860, 17,356, white: 13,528, black: 3,828*,
 native 15,433, foreign, 1,923
 1870, 20,692, white: 17,340, black: 3,352,
 native 18,597, foreign 2,095
 1890, 22,707, white: 19,161, black: 3,539,
 native 21,232, foreign 1,475
 1900, 22,532, white: 18,999, black: 3,505,
 native 21,445, foreign 1,087
 1910, 20,311, white: 17,432, black: 2,878,
 native 16,719, foreign 713
 1920, 19,308, white: 16,904, black: 2,404
 1930, 19,522, white: 17,448, black: 2,074,
 native 17,160, foreign 288
 1940, 18,075, white: 16,248, black: 1,827,
 native 16,078, foreign 170
 1950, 16,608, white: 15,374, black: 1,234
 1960, 15,448, white: 14,247, black: 1,201,
 native 15,351, foreign 97
 1970, 14,732, white: 13,622, black: 1,110,
 native 14,673, foreign 59
 1980, 14,643, white: 13,652, black: 891
 #After reduction of limits of Cooper
 County when Cole and Saline Counties were
 formed
 *Combination of slaves and free blacks
 (637 slaves and 15 free blacks in 1820; 1,021
 slaves and 7 free blacks in 1830; 2,157 slaves
 and 15 free blacks in 1840; 3,091 slaves and
 22 free blacks in 1850; 3,800 slaves and 28 free
 blacks in 1860)

by Bob Dyer

COOPER COUNTY MAIN STREETS

T4

1928 *Boonville Advertiser* (Article on
 "Cooper County Main Streets")
Bunceton — was laid out in 1868 by Harvey
 Bunce. Next to Boonville it is the largest town
 in the county with a population of about 850
 (Boonville at this time had a population of
 about 6,000). It is on the Boonville and
 Versailles Branch of the Missouri Pacific
 railroad.
Prairie Home — James Boswell was its first
 businessman, opening a store in the early
 1870's. It has a population of about 300. The
 only Agricultural Fair in Cooper County is
 held here every August.
Pilot Grove — laid out in 1873 by Samuel
 Roe and situated on the Katy railroad 12
 miles southwest of Boonville. It has a popula-
 tion of between 600 and 700.
Blackwater — the first permanent settler
 was James Broach who arrived in 1816. This
 makes Blackwater one of the oldest trading
 posts in Cooper County. Lamine River on the
 east and south and Blackwater River on the
 north.
Otterville — once known as "Elkton"
 because of the large numbers of elk and deer

that abounded there. The first settlers in the
 region came there in the 1820's, but the town
 was not laid out until 1854 by W.G. Wear, a
 merchant known as "Long George", who built
 the first warehouse.

Bell Air — the life of this "town" is
 interwoven with the history of the Leonard
 and Ravenswood Farm, as well as with the
 Wyans and others.

New Lebanon — one of the oldest settle-
 ments in the county having been founded c.
 1819-1820 by a band of Kentuckians headed
 by Rev. Finis Ewing. At first life centered
 around the church and school, later came the
 flouring mill, the blacksmith shop and the
 store.

Pleasant Green — not technically a town
 because it was never chartered, but it is a
 distinct community on the Katy railroad
 down from Pilot Grove.

Clifton City — once known as "the Devil's
 Half Acre" because it was a place where
 several notorious characters frequented to
 cause numerous skirmishes. It is on the Katy
 railroad.

Overton — opposite Rocheport and more a
 community than a town

Woodridge — incorporated Feb. 5, 1904,
 with the late A.F. Nixon as mayor. Its rise as
 a town dates from the coming of the River
 Route of the MoPac from Jefferson City to
 Kansas City.

Gooch's Mill — sometimes known as "Big
 Lick" and once a thriving little community
 with its mill on the banks of the Petite Saline,
 a well-stocked general store and several other
 small businesses. The old covered bridge
 across the creek there was still in use in the
 late 20's.

Pisgah — came into existence when the
 Shelton blacksmith shop was built there in
 1818. Later came a church and a mill (at one
 time run by Patrick Mahan). A store there in
 the late 20's was being run by W.C. Morris.

Speed — first called Palestine and one of
 the older settlements in the county. In the
 late 20's it had a population of several
 hundred and is on the Boonville/Versailles
 Branch of the MoPac.

Chouteau Springs — For many years a
 popular local resort and mineral springs 8
 miles west of Boonville. In the late 20's
 Everett Spry operated the park, O. Robbins
 had a store, and Mrs. Day ran the hotel.

Clark's Fork — 10 miles SE of Boonville, the
 store (in the late 20's) was being operated by
 Ed Fricke and Herman Timm.

Billingsville — 6 miles S of Boonville. In late
 20's there was a general store operated by
 Henry Hofflander and a blacksmith shop
 owned and operated by Thos. McDonough.
 Also a church.

Cotton — a country store here in the late
 20's managed by a "hustler" named Wade
 Long. The "town" was once called "Dick's
 Mill"

Lone Elm — 12 miles S of Boonville and 5
 miles NE of Bunceton. The store here was
 established by Ed Fricke in the 1880's.
 Lutheran Church and school here also.

Prairie Lick — the only store here in the late
 20's was operated by George W. Drennen who
 had been there since about the turn of the
 century. Also a grain elevator here and, at one
 time, a blacksmith shop. Located 5 miles SW
 of Boonville on the Katy railroad.

Lamine — located in extreme SE corner of
 Lamine township on Highway 41 on the river

route of the MoPac as well as the Lamine
 River.

by Robert Dyer

COOPER COUNTY - A HISTORICAL REVIEW

T5

Cooper County is on the right bank of the
 Missouri, and its boundaries begin in this
 river at a point where the line between ranges
 fourteen and fifteen would intersect the
 same; thence in a direct line to the southeast
 corner of township forty-six, range sixteen;
 thence south, with the range line between
 ranges fifteen and sixteen, township forty-
 five; thence west to the southwest corner of
 section six, range nineteen, township forty-
 five; thence north with the dividing line
 between ranges nineteen and twenty, to the
 northwest corner of township forty-eight,
 range nineteen; thence in a direct line to a
 point on the southern bank of the Missouri
 River, where the range line between ranges
 eighteen and nineteen terminates; thence
 north to the middle of the main channel of
 said river; thence down the same to the
 beginning.

This populous and well-cultivated county
 comes from the hand of the Great Architect
 happily apportioned into prairie and timber-
 ed land. Here the farmer is exempt from the
 toil of clearing land! and when his fences are
 completed, no obstruction remains between
 his plough and the furrow. If his stock of
 cattle and sheep are not sufficient to crop
 closely the luxuriant herbage of the prairie,
 a late or early burn will leave him a surface,
 generally undulating, sometimes an inclined
 plane, but always smooth; inviting the coul-
 ter, and exempting the ploughman from the
 customary labour of breaking new lands, in
 a timbered country. There is no rhetorical
 arrangement of language that can be made
 sufficiently descriptive of the advantages of
 prairie farming. There are no stumps to
 plough around, or occupy space. The first
 crop of corn on such land usually falls short
 in product with that of old fields and well-
 cultivated grounds. But the wheat-crop,
 when sown upon the newly-broken prairie,
 yields such abundance as to astonish the most
 sanguine, who have not the advantage of
 experience in the interesting and truly en-
 viable pursuits of a prairie farmer. Forty
 bushels to the acre may be the maximum. For
 a long period after the settlement of this part
 of Missouri, the cultivation of prairie lands
 languished, and the axe was freely laid to the
 root of the tree. The value of the prairie-lands
 was not fairly estimated. It was feared that
 the soil on which timber had not taken root
 would yield other products sparingly. That
 although these meadows of the Great Spirit
 were thickly clad with grasses, valuable for
 hay and pasturage, yet it was feared that
 grain-crops might occasionally fail.

A few experiments, however, tested the
 comparative value of the prairie-lands, and
 these are now sought with avidity. In the
 early settlement of the country, the value of
 the prairies was underrated by a knowledge
 of the mischievous power vested in the
 greenheads, or prairie fly. The sting of this
 insect, when swarming around the inexperi-

enced traveller, in the midst of a sea of prairie, has, on more occasions than one, dismounted him; and several sentimental travellers have been constrained to utter a lament, like that of *Sterne*, over a dead horse. But the "horse-guards" within a few years have arisen, to scourge the scourgers of the prairie. There may be observed, in the vicinity of all prairie plantations, a yellow insect, larger than the fly, which seems to make pastime in the sweeping destruction of "greenheads". The process of this insect, in all of its ramifications, is ingeniously interesting.

They may be observed on the surface of hard-trodden soil at the road-side, where the stock of a farm are accustomed to ruminant, digging their miniature dens, as places of deposit for their prey: They penetrate into the earth twelve or eighteen inches, and in these burrows are placed the killed and wounded flies that the horse-guards snatch from the bloody repast which they are found making on the ox or ass, while grazing in nature's common fields, as the steed of the weary and anxious traveller. The instinctive qualities of an animal, experienced in prairie roads, will instantly detect the presence of the horse-guards, when he approaches such points in his route as furnish a surface suitable for their burrows; and in place of the nervous agitation caused by the sting, a patient tranquillity is observable on the arrival of the guards, who are recognized by their colour and cheering tones. Ploughing in prairie-lands, at a period when these auxiliary forces were unknown to the farmer, was pursued with great interruption and much loss of time. The ploughman was forced to cover his animals with netting, or, in the absence of this precaution, it was the practice to plough after nightfall, and while the heavy dews of summer kept down the flies in the morning. These interruptions are now happily brought to an end by the summer campaigns of the horse-guards, to whom the freedom of the public prairie-lands should be presented, with a suitable address from the individual whose silver tones astonished Balaam.

The mill-streams of Cooper are Lamine and Petit Saline. The former is large, and navigable as far as the salt-works of the Messrs. Heaths, about ten miles from the mouth of the river. On Petit Saline there are several saw and grist mills. One of these, built by Mr. Force, is an extraordinary specimen of mechanical ingenuity. There is little necessity for the people of Cooper to employ animal power in grinding their bread-stuffs, and none of them are forced to depend on the primitive mill of *armstrong*.

By the enterprise of Messrs. A.L. and C.D.W. Johnson, Cooper county has the advantage of a steam flouring mill and a saw mill, both situated on the river-bank at Boonville.

The native grasses of the prairies, and the timbered lands throughout the state, as well as in Cooper, invite hither the herdsman and shepherd; or, as we denominate them in this country, stock-raisers. An additional inducement for the establishment of stock farms here is found in the experiments which have been made in the cultivation of clover, herds'-grass, timothy, and blue-grass. The timothy meadows, in almost every description of soil, are excellent, and nowhere on earth surpassed in the amount of product per acre. Clover

and blue-grass cover the ground with a rich carpet, whenever the least encouragement is afforded. The herds'-grass is more productive in wet land.

In Cooper County the timber consists of several kinds of oak, hickory, white and black walnuts, ash, linn, sycamore, etc. The prairie-lands, that seem destitute of fuel, are often based on a substratum of excellent bituminous coal; and in Cooper this advantage is known to exist to an exhaustive extent. One mile from Boonville coal is obtained, with inconsiderable labour in the operation of mining; and within two miles of Palestine there is a bank of coal sixteen feet thick.

The coal is usually discovered in the ravines that have been excavated by the action of water, pouring down the branches and channels of rivulets, with which this county abounds, and, in a particular manner, near the Missouri. Springs are found in the broken country; but these break out of the earth at the base of the ridges, and frequently at inconvenient distances from good building-sites. On the high and gently-undulating prairies the veins of water gush forth at or near those points of timber where the farmhouse is sheltered, and whence, at one view, the most enchanting landscape is taken in. It is known to few of the inhabitants of Cooper that their saline springs and coal-banks are so situated, as to their relative localities, that this fuel may be extensively employed in the manufacture of salt. This county is rich in limestone and sandstone, large quarries of which are found near and along the banks of the Missouri, not far from Boonville.

Boonville, on the right bank of the Missouri, the principal town of Cooper, is situated. The site of this flourishing and rapidly-growing place is beautiful in the estimation of the strangers who visit it, as well as the inhabitant, whose partiality for home might make his candour questionable. Like St. Louis, Boonville is based upon a rock of limestone, so that the rains may descend and the mad waters of Missouri chafe its banks in vain; its foundation seems capable of resisting a New Madrid earthquake. The courts are held here; and the courthouse and clerk's office are creditable public buildings. The Methodist church is likewise a respectable house. "The Boonville Herald," an excellent public journal, is published here.

There are two ropewalks at Boonville, very profitably managed, fifteen stores, with general assortments of merchandise, and mechanics' shops, where various tradesmen supply the wants of the farming population. The name of this town was given by Judge J.B.C. Lucas, in honour of the celebrated pioneer, whose unobtrusive usefulness will be gratefully remembered when wholesale spoilers of the human family are forgotten. Only a few years ago, some of the prairie inhabitants of Cooper observed an aged buffalo pursuing the trace that had long ceased to be trodden by his race, towards one of the salt-springs, his old stamping-grounds, on the bank of Lamine. "He came, he saw," and drank, when the sharp report of a volley of rifles was the last sound that saluted the ears of the last of the buffaloes — in the Cooper range. Cooper County, being one of the large stock-raising districts, furnishes an incalculable amount of animal food for exportation, in addition to the large quantity required for the subsistence of emigrants, who annually

pour into this and the neighbouring new counties. As the quantity of freight prepared for downward cargoes is greater than the means of transportation, cattle and hogs will be, to a great amount, driven to the bank of the Mississippi, and then slaughtered. This is no great hardship; and it has been a custom to feed the operatives of the mineral districts in this manner.

Palestine is a new town, near the centre of the county, about twelve miles south of Boonville, and situated in a beautiful, healthy, farming region of country. This village promises to attain as much importance as any other place at the same distance from the river. In this town there are four stores, with a general assortment of merchandise. Bashan would have been a name quite as appropriate — "a country famous for its flocks and pastures, lying east of Jordan and the sea of Tiberias."

Pilot Grove. This is a beautiful little island of timber, in an arm or a neck of prairie, in which some of the first farms of Cooper are kept in high and profitable culture. The road to Petis and Rives, and to the Osage agency, leads through this arm of the prairie.

The steamboat arrivals, ascending the Missouri, at Boonville, in 1831, were only five. In the year 1836, on the 20th of September, the arrivals at the same port had amounted to more than seventy, and will probably reach one hundred before navigation closes for the winter. There was one arrival and departure in the month of January, 1836.

Mr. Barr, the proprietor of a large stock-farm in Cooper County, near to Boonville, has brought to his place some of the full-blood Durham cattle, the introduction of which into Missouri will place him on the list of public benefactors.

by Alphonso Wetmore

150 YEARS OF COOPER COUNTY AGRICULTURE

T6

The focus of life in Cooper County throughout its history has been on agriculture. Indeed, the economic health of the county has always shown a direct correlation to the economic health of its farmers. Thus, it would seem that an examination of county-wide agricultural trends over the past 150 years might reveal much about who we are as a people, how we got to where we are today, and what the future might hold for us.

The Early Years: 1810-1830

Although the first settlements in what is now Cooper County occurred in the period between 1810 and 1820 (the county itself being organized in 1818), it was not until the 1830's that any widespread farming began to take place. Prior to this time the trade centers of Franklin and Boonville on either side of the Missouri River provided the main focus for the inhabitants of the area. Most of the early settlers avoided both the bottomlands and the prairies. They built their homesteads in the higher timbered portions of the county,

principally on account of the supply of wood for fuel and building purposes, the existence of good springs, and the abundance of game, which was the main food source at the time.

The First Agricultural Boom: 1830-1860

During the 1830's the settlers began to recognize the value of the prairie lands both for growing crops and grazing livestock. By the 1840's definite agricultural patterns began to emerge in the county, patterns that in a very general way have continued down to the present.

Many of the early settlers (who immigrated to Missouri from the Southern States) brought with them a few head of livestock, and it was the raising of livestock that formed the basis of early Cooper County agriculture. But the temperate climate, fertile soils, abundant rainfall and favorable topography of the land also made the county well-adapted to diversified crop farming, and it was not long before this too became a key aspect of county farming emphasis.

The principal crop, almost from the beginning, was corn, though wheat, oats and other grains were also cultivated from a relatively early time. By 1850 county-wide corn production was nearing a million bushels (just a little less than half what it is today), and wheat production was approaching 100,000 bushels.

The 1850's also marked the arrival of a relatively large number of German immigrants in Cooper County. For the most part these Germans were tillers of the soil and many of them were experienced in the cultivation of grapes and fruit orchards, both of which were well adapted to the loess covered Missouri River hills that formed the county's northern border.

Some hemp and tobacco were planted in Cooper County during this period, but the major emphasis on these crops in central Missouri was largely confined to Howard and Boone Counties north of the river.

Livestock was, of course, the principal agricultural product and in 1850 county farmers raised some 37,770 hogs and pigs, 21,360 sheep and lambs, 14,700 cattle, 5,200 milk cows, and about 5,400 horses and ponies.

The main market for Cooper County agricultural products in the period leading up to the Civil War was St. Louis, and the Missouri River was the main avenue of trade. Steamboats had begun plying the treacherous Missouri River waters in relatively large numbers during the 1830's and 40's, and by the mid-1850's it would not have been an unusual sight to see as many as five or six steamboats lying at the Boonville landing at the same time. It was estimated that in 1858 there were about 60 regular packets operating on the lower Missouri River, besides perhaps 30 or 40 transient boats called "tramps".

The Civil War and Its Aftermath: 1860-1889

The Civil War caused a major disruption to the agricultural progress that had been made in Cooper County up to that time, and the after effects of the war lasted well into the 1870's when the expansion of railroads across the state and into Cooper County provided the impetus for recovery.

During the war years agriculture was brought nearly to a standstill. The most

severe effect of the war was the drastic reduction in livestock. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses were stolen or slaughtered in large numbers by not only regular soldiers of both armies, but also by roving bands of marauders and bushwhackers. Other aspects of farming also suffered greatly during the progress of the war. Normal planting and harvesting routines were disrupted, crops were burned and pillaged, farmers were terrorized and sometimes killed, barns and houses were burned and ransacked.

The effects of the war lingered for at least ten years after its end, but by the mid-1870's county farmers were beginning to rebuild their livestock herds and re-orienting themselves to the changed economic and farming conditions of the post-war years. There was a growing emphasis on the breeding of purebred hogs and cattle, more and better farm machinery was becoming available, and there was a definite tendency beginning to manifest toward fewer but larger farms.

When the first extensive history of Howard and Cooper Counties appeared in 1883, it contained a description of the state of agriculture in Cooper County that provides a good summary of both the strengths and weaknesses of farming in the post Civil War years.

By 1880 the population of the county was nearing 22,000, only about 700 people less than the all time high reached in 1890. About 18,000 of the inhabitants were white and the rest were Negro. Most of the Negroes were freed slaves or their descendants who had, for the most part moved from the farms into the towns. Boonville's population was about 4,000 or a little less than one-fifth of the total population of the county.

In the countryside there were some 2,500 farms and about 250,000 acres of improved farm land. The typical farm of the period was probably about 100 acres and the average price for an acre of land was between about \$15 and \$20 — more than double the price in 1850.

Agriculturally the county is described at the time as being best suited for "mixed farming" due to the "versatility and bounty of the soil, wide range production, the competition between the railways and great rivers for the carrying trade, and the nearness of the great markets." The authors of the 1883 *History* go on to say that "the labor bestowed upon 40 acres in Ohio, New York or New England will thoroughly cultivate 100 acres of these richer, cleaner, and more flexible soils." It is noted, however, that despite the potential for agricultural success at this time, there are several disturbing indications.

The availability of good hired help was a problem in the 1880's due to the fact that "the negroes who did most of the farm labor under the old compulsory system have gone almost solidly into the towns." The average white farm hand at the time was considered somewhat "slipshod" in his habits. It is also stated that "four-fifths of the farmers undertake too much, expending in the most superficial way upon 200 or 400 acres the labor which would only well cultivate 100 acres and the result is seen in shallow plowing, hurried seeding, slight cultivation, careless harvesting, loose stacking, wasteful threshing and reckless waste in feeding. The equally reckless exposure of farm machine would bankrupt the entire farm population

of half a dozen New England counties in three seasons." The authors also decry the practice of leaving livestock exposed to the weather without a thought of shelter, the waste of manure and timber, and the fact that there are "too many big farms for either the good of the over-tasked owners or the country." It is the writers' opinion that the sooner these broad, unwieldy estates are broken into small farms the better it will be for all concerned.

Into the 20th Century: 1890-1929

1890 marked a turning point in Cooper County history, for in this year total county population reached an all time high. For the next 90 years the general tendency in county population was downward and the movement of people from farm to town began, though this was not to become particularly noticeable until the 1930's.

By the turn of the century Cooper County farmers were beginning to become more conscious of such things as soil conservation and replenishment, and the careful breeding of purebred hogs and cattle was also being rather widely practiced. This increasing attention to the "scientific" side of agriculture was given impetus by the first (and to date, the only) major soil survey of Cooper County which was conducted in 1909 by members of the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The results of this study, published in 1911, gave a good overall picture of agricultural conditions in the county at the turn of the century, and described what were then considered to be the best farming techniques. The report also cautioned against certain potentially destructive tendencies that were just beginning to be noticed.

The principal crops at this time were wheat, corn, clover, timothy, oats and rye. It is noted that cowpeas were being introduced in many parts of the county and that the growing of alfalfa was beginning to receive some attention. Tobacco cultivation, which was practically abandoned after the Civil War, was once more receiving attention and "gives promise of becoming one of the most important crops." Orchard and garden fruits "of considerable value" were also being produced.

But the real agricultural importance of the county was still based on livestock production. According to the report, Cooper County "is one of the leading counties of the State in the production of purebred Shorthorn cattle, while its horses, mules, sheep and hogs are, as a whole, of high grade." The report goes on to say that "during a large part of the year this stock is kept on the splendid bluegrass found in almost all parts of the county and with the exception of wheat, practically all the farm crops grown within the area are fed to the livestock."

"As a whole," the report says, "farm practices in Cooper County are good. In addition to feeding the larger part of the crops, which always tends to maintain the soil in a higher state of productiveness than where such produce is sold, attention is given to the rotation of crops, the saving and applying of manure, the improvement of seed, introduction of new crops, better methods of cultivation, and the other elements which go to make up successful farming."

The writers are quick to point out, how-

ever, that "much more must be done . . . if the farmers are to continue as prosperous as at present, and if the soils are to retain their present state of productiveness." There is noticeable evidence at this time that many fields are beginning to decline in yields "as a result of the constant planting of one crop, usually corn, and the removal of much of the best soil from the surface by erosion." Deep cultivation, crop rotation, and the addition of stable or of green manuring crops are seen as the most important remedies for this situation. The writers, however, advise against any large scale use of commercial fertilizers:

The advantage in using commercial fertilizers lies in the effect upon the immediate crops and when found profitable the tendency is strong to rely on their use from year to year to the neglect of the rotation of crops and the addition of humus. The soil is stimulated to greater effort, but the stimulant soon becomes necessary, the humus is burned out, the soil bakes when dry, runs together when wet, is difficult to handle and eventually is "worn out." The better farming aims to produce the largest crops and bring the largest returns while at the same time maintaining the fertility of the soil or increasing it.

The picture taken here of agricultural conditions and practices is generally applicable to the state of farming for the next 20 years. Impetus was given to the education of area farmers in the kinds of techniques described in the soil survey report when J.D. Wilson established the first Cooper County Agricultural Extension Office in 1913. Although the office was only in operation for about 3 years (and was not revived again until 1930) much good work was accomplished.

The 1920's were a time of general economic prosperity for area farmers, though much of this was artificially stimulated by the First World War and conditions were beginning to manifest that would lead to the major economic collapse of the 1930's when many overextended farmers would lose their farms. This Depression, followed by the disruption of World War II brought about major changes in Cooper County farming.

The Great Depression and World War II: 1930-1950

During the Depression many farmers were forced into bankruptcy, tenant farming showed a significant increase and soil conditions began to deteriorate rather badly. The value of farm land plummeted from a high of \$100-\$200 an acre in 1920 to a low of about \$30 an acre by 1940. The generally bad economic conditions were made even worse by a period of severe drought in the early 1930's. Corn, wheat and hay production hit an all-time low in 1930, and both cattle and hog production also dropped.

By the end of the 1930's a slow recovery was beginning to take place, and then came the outbreak of World War II. Many potential young farmers went off to war never to return. Those who remained behind to farm the land were given increased government and community support to increase their productivity, and soil conservation work began in earnest with a fairly extensive program of terracing, soil liming, contour planting, and pond construction.

County extension office reports for 1944 indicate that one-third of Cooper County's

farms saved half of their normal soil losses and increased yields at least 10 percent on their farms by contour farming 18,500 acres (Aland). During the same year 82 farmers built 80 acres of terraces to protect 1440 acres of land. It was about this time also that the government instituted its "Balanced Farming" educational programs to area farmers.

With the end of the War a new era in agriculture was begun, and the seeds for both today's agricultural strengths and weakness were sown. Edgar C. Nelson, who published the first "Rural Life Edition" of the old Boonville *Advertiser* in 1925, took a look at the state of Cooper County farming in 1949 for the "25th Annual Rural Life Edition" of the *Advertiser*. Here are some of his observations:

Tractors are fast replacing horses and mules. In Cooper County mules have declined 50 percent since 1946. In that year the county had 3,000 mules. Current figures (1949) show 1,500. Horses have declined from 2,900 to 1,500.

There are now more than three million tractors on American farms, twice as many as there were eight years ago . . . The general use of automotive farm power with its auxiliary equipment marks a distinct epoch in farming. It means more acres farmed by fewer persons. In 1800 three out of four of our working population were in agriculture . . . Now only one in seven U.S. workers is needed to provide the nation's food . . . This means fewer people on the farms and a tendency toward larger farms. Small units may not be able to afford the money outlay for power equipment . . .

In 1924 hybrid seed corn was practically unknown. I recall planting around 1936 the first hybrid ever used by a farmer on a bottom farm along U.S. Highway 40 . . . Today practically everyone grows hybrid corn because its use has greatly increased the corn yield.

Lespedeza has proved a life saver for poor soil . . . and there has been a substantial increase in dairying as well as in the development of small herds of beef-type cattle. Poultry flocks are bigger and better . . .

It seems to me, viewed from all angles, that farmers are peculiarly well fortified for the future. They live in the very heart of the world's greatest farming country. They are between two great cities and within easy distance of major live stock and grain markets, where they can sell the products of a fertile and friendly soil for the high dollar.

Nelson's picture of Cooper County farming is essentially optimistic, but other observers saw tendencies that were not so optimistic. One of these was Dean M.F. Miller of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. In the same "Rural Life Edition" that contained Nelson's article Dean Miller says:

There is no doubt that the average Missouri farm soil is declining in fertility . . . In general it may be said that the average Missouri soil has declined about one-third in fertility during the hundred years it has been in cultivation. This is a serious situation and one which must be corrected . . .

The real truth is that while many farmers have improved their soils, the majority of them have allowed them to slip further downward under the recent demand for crops at high prices.

Here we have the essence of a problem that has continued down to the present day.

Because of a general loss of topsoil and basic soil fertility, farmers have come increasingly to rely on relatively massive applications of commercial fertilizers to maintain high yields. This practice was just beginning at the end of the 1940's, along with a fairly extensive use of chemical insecticides and herbicides. Such practices, though apparently successful in the short-run, can prove to be disastrous in the long run.

The Last Thirty Years: 1950-1980

The last thirty years have seen an intensification of both the advances and the problems of the previous half-century. Such soil conservation measures as terracing and contour farming have become widely accepted throughout the county. Continual improvements have been made in seed stock as well as the introduction of such new crops as soybeans. More efficient cultivation and harvesting techniques have been developed, and the modern farmer has become better educated in scientific farming practices. Farm machinery has become more sophisticated and livestock production has shown a marked increase.

Despite these many advances, the problems faced by farmers have tended to proliferate. Much of this has been due to conditions effecting the economy of our country as a whole. Rising prices for such key agricultural items as fertilizers, chemicals, seeds, fuel, and farm machinery have brought about skyrocketing operational expenses. Depressed and fluctuating markets have led to erratic shifts in emphasis on many farms and a general difficulty in agricultural planning from year to year. Excessive use of fertilizers and chemical treatments have created overstimulated and often exhausted soil conditions and have made the soils especially susceptible to erosion in wet years.

The emphasis on larger and larger farming operations has led to many farmers finding themselves pushed to the limits of their financial and physical capacities. Land prices have risen to an all time high of \$1000 to \$2000 per acre for prime farm land, and equipment costs are soaring.

Many area farmers are troubled by present conditions. Faced with high interest rates, tight money, uncertain weather, and depressed markets many of them wonder if they will be able to hang on much longer. And they are not alone. These same problems are troubling to farmers all across the country. Agriculture in the United States is at a cross-roads and it should be a matter of concern to all of us — farmer and non-farmer alike — to work toward finding a solution to the problem. Perhaps part of the answer lies in the past, but certainly the lessons of the past must be adapted to present conditions, and this is not always easy.

by Robert L. Dyer

TOWN AND VILLAGES

BELL AIR VILLAGE AND COMMUNITY

T7

Bell Air Village, Palestine Township, Cooper County, Missouri is a small village of fine residences and a population of seventeen persons; a church, the Bell Air United Methodist Church, which is inactive at present; and several unoccupied houses. The Bell Air Community is made up of families living in all four directions from the Village, a bond remaining from earlier times when the church and schools were the centers of activities.

The village is located on Highway #5, about ten miles south of I-70, at the intersection with a country road, generally referred to as the "Creek Road", which goes east to west from Speed, three miles east, to the Petite Saline Creek, one and one-half miles east, and on to Pilot Grove, Mo. It is in sections 13 and 24, Township 47, North, Range 18 West. At present, the land south of the Creek Road is owned by Ravenswood Farms and on the northside by W.R. Mitzel and Sons Farms, Inc., except one lot and residence in the village.

There are many references to Bell Air in Civil War times, in the histories of Cooper County by W.F. Johnson; Levens & Drake; E.J. Melton; and the "History of Howard and Cooper Counties, as many skirmishes were fought along the Boonville-Warsaw road, in this vicinity. The only accounts to be formed of the early history of Bell Air are in the Volumes of the Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory at the State Historical Society Library in Columbia, Mo.

The following excerpts are from those accounts:

"1860: Belle Air"

A small post village of Cooper County, Palestine Township, 12 miles from Boonville, the county seat, was first settled by L.P. Bell in 1848. It is situated in the midst of a very fine district of country, thickly populated

with industrious farmers. Syracuse, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, is 12 miles distant. The village contains a Southern Methodist church and a large district school. Population 30.

Alphabetical list of professions, trades, etc. Richardson, R.P., physician and surgeon; Schultar, Jacob G., clothing dealer and tailor; Tucker Harness & Co., steam sawmill; Tucker J.J. postmaster, Walter, B.R., Justice of Peace; Zahringer, blacksmith.

"1876-77:

"Text duplicated; Business directory; Cash, W.; blacksmith; Dade, John, physician; Schultar, J.B. tailor."

"1879-

"Text duplicated except addition of "mail, tri-weekly, business directory: Dade, D.J., physician; Schultar, J.G., tailor

"1883-84:

"A settlement of 38 people, on the Saline Creek in Palestine Township, Cooper County, 12 miles south of Boonville, the county seat; 3 1/2 miles west of New Palestine, its shipping station, the former being the nearest bank location. Ships grain and produce. Land, improved, is worth \$20 to \$25 per acre — unimproved \$15-\$18 per acre. Mail daily. M.E. Schultar, postmaster."

"1885-86 Text duplicated: "Population 40. Miss M.K. Schultar, postmistress; Hart, G.C. physician; Schultar, tailor; Wyan, general store; Zahringer, wagon-maker and blacksmith."

"1889-90" Text duplicated: "Population 50; names duplicated except: Reeley, W.E. hotel keeper; Salomon, T.H., livestock."

"1891-92" Text duplicated. Population 65; Crum, Theodore and son, livestock; Mullied, hotel; Patterson, Lovell, Justice of the Peace; Remson, J.C., barber"; others duplicated.

"1893-94:"

"Bell Air, — a settlement in Palestine Township, Cooper County, 12 miles southwest of Boonville, the County seat, 3 1/2 miles from Speed, a shipping station and 200 miles west of St. Louis. Banks at Pilot Grove and Bunceton, Mo. Population 60, mail daily, W.J. Wyan, Postmaster."

Buchanan, E., carpenter; Carum, Theodore and son, livestock; Muller, Joseph, J.P.; Remsen, I.C., barber; Vuncanar, E., carpenter; Wyan Bros., livestock; Wyan, W.J. and Son, general store, Zahringer, Frank, wagon maker and blacksmith."

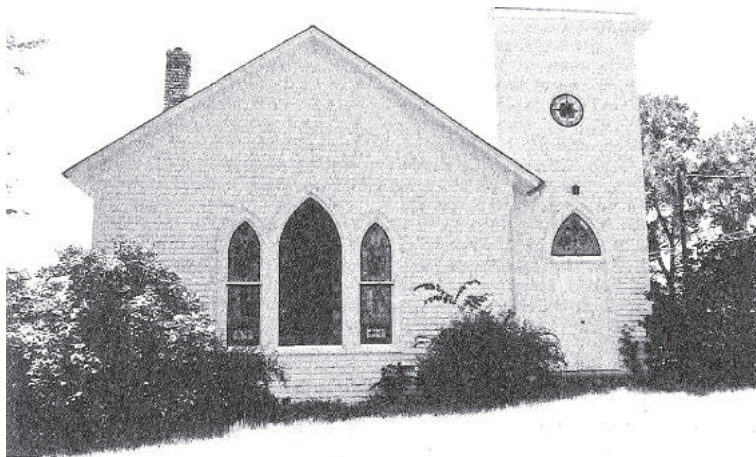
From W.F. Johnson's "History of Cooper County, Missouri":

"Among the early schools of Cooper County outside of Boonville was a subscription school taught by Henry Severns. It met in an old log house which was located across the road from where the home of Mr. R.S. Roe, of the Bell Air neighborhood is now located, (in 1988 the Vohn Young home). This school was maintained during the eighteen forties, and prospered until the public school of Bell Air was established. It is asserted on good authority, that Prof. Severns' salary was sixty-five dollars, but whether this means for the month or for the year, I have found it impossible to ascertain."

"At a meeting of the citizens of Cooper County, held at Bell Air, on Sat. June 30, 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the pro-slavery convention to be held at Lexington, Mo. on the 12th day of July 1855, the following delegates were appointed: . . . Palestine Township; William Bradley, R.L. Bradley, B.C. Clark, R.H. Menefee, James L. Bell, L.C. Stephens, R.A. Ewing . . ."

On the south side of the creek road, at the Village, the land in section 24 was mostly entered from the U.S. government by Nathaniel Leonard, some as early as 1825. Other parcels of land were bought from other early landowners, probably W.H. Ewing and wife, Celeste; A.F. Hackenberry; S.J. Weight; George W. Vaughn; Francis L. Wadley, William C. Ewing and wife, Lucretia (Corum), Henry D. Kennedy, and E. Buchanan and possibly others. In section 13, north of the Creek road, the land was entered from the U.S. Government in 1821 and 1825 and some as late as 1837.

The earliest of these landowners, from 1821 were the following: Thomas Collins and wife, Frances; Elias Partrick and wife, Susannah; Zresley Manion and wife, Sarah Ann (Collins); Amos Ashcraft (single); Hardin Corum and wife, Agnes; Henry Woolery and wife, Nancy; Wm. C. Lowery and wife, Melinda; Henry Corum and wife, Gilla H.; Hiram Corum and wife, Mary B.; Harrison Corum and wife Dulcima; Heli Corum and wife, Sidney; Herod Corum and wife, Lydia; Henry B. Estes and wife, Lucinda; Littleberry Estes and wife Nancy; Thompson B. Corum and wife, Rachel; Jeremiah Taylor and wife, Hixey; John S. Jurey and wife, Sarah F., Lafayette Menefee; James Collins and wife, Margaret T.; Thornton Bell and wife, Betty M.; John G. Collins and wife, Jael; Wm. W. Morris and wife, Maria M.; John J. Tucker and wife, Sarah E.; Jacob Schutler and wife, Anna K., Robert P. Richardson and wife, Medora (Leonard), James Hutchison and wife, Martha V.; Thomas C. Rainey and wife, Margaret, Elijah H. Workman and wife, formerly Gilla M. Comm; Araminta D. Jones nee Corum, (single); Wm. C. Ewing and wife, Lucretia P. Corum and other members of Collins family; Green, Julia, Thomas, Jr., Mary Elizabeth, Sally Ann and Frances; Mary A. Staples (single), Benjamin F. Bedford and wife Mary J.; John A. Houck and wife, Sarah E., Stephen Blue, Giles Taylor and wife, Fannie (Watkins), Emmet Watkins



United Methodist Church, Bellaire

and wife, Mary; John Dade; Jailey McClain; Mary Elizabeth (Bowles) McCarty; Michael Dunn; James M. Collins and wife, Jael; Andrew Collins, (single); Peter Collins (single); William Collins; Lydia Corum (single); Dora Comm; Bennett G. Clark; Wesley J. Wyan and wife, Catherine J. "Kate" (Menefee).

Later landowners, in both sections, from about 1900 — to present time, were: Capt. Charles E. Leonard and wife, Nadine (Nelson); N. Nelson Leonard and wife, Roselia (Willard); Charles W. Leonard and wife, Mary Ellen (Schlotzhaver); Robert W. Comm and wife, Vida (Henderson); Robert F. Wyan and wife, Rosa (Callahan); Charles P. Mitzel and wife, Vira Ann (Grigsby); W.R. Mitzel and wife, Helen (Sly); George H. Schlotzhaver and wife, Ella (Babbitt); Daniel P. Stegner and wife, Kathleen (Sly); Vincel Brooks, Jr. and wife, Lucille; Robert E. Lee and wife, Geneva (Sly); Abiel H. Workman and wife, Emma Alberta (Pointer) (Paxton); Lawrence Muntzel and wife, Ruth (Hein); Richard Gramlich and wife, Patricia (Gerhardt); Gabrilla "Gay" (Paxton) Babbitt; Leslie Williams and wife, Fannie (Watkins); George Gilliam and wife, Vade (Emery); Elwood McClain, Benjamin E. Sly and wife Anna (Schlotzhaver).

My earliest recollections of the village go back to about 1906. There were the church, a one-room school, a large country store and post office, a telephone exchange, a blacksmith shop and seven residences at that time. The church was in the center square, with the school just west of it, and across the "Creek Road". On the north-west corner of the cross-roads, facing the Boonville-Warsaw Road, was the store; with steps going up to a wide front porch. The Postoffice was also located in the store-house. Mr. John M. Stephens was the storekeeper and postmaster; the Stephens family lived in the very attractive residence which had been built by Mr. Wesley J. Wyan. About 1868, Mr. Wyan had established a general merchandise business in Bell Air and resided there until his death in 1898. The telephone exchange was in a small house on the adjoining lot on the north, Mr. and Mrs. Graver ran the "switchboard", for some years and later some of the Stephens daughters took it over. The store-house was destroyed by fire in 1906: There was great concern for the church building, which had just been remodeled the year before. Neighbors gathered from near and far to help — and the church and other buildings were saved. The blacksmith shop was just west of the "store-house"; Mr. Frank Zahringer was the blacksmith and wagon-maker in early days, followed by Mr. Abiel Workman, who carried on that work until his death in 1915. They had lived with their families in a small residence close by. This one residence is still standing and occupied, of those which were here in 1906, in the center of the village.

The other households about the village, were the homes of Mr. Robert F. Wyan, son of Wesley J. Wyan; Mrs. Mary McCarty; Mrs. John Babbitt, Mrs. George Pare on the hillside south of the church and one vacant cottage on the northeast corner on the "Corum place." A quarter of a mile south of the village, on Ravenswood land, was the "tenant" home of Mr. George Maddox and family, this place generally referred to as the "Ewing place".

West of the village, about a quarter mile was Mrs. Jailey McClain's little log house set in a beautiful flower garden. It was a special "treat" for us school girls to be allowed to make a visit to "Grandma" McClain's garden during the noon hour. We usually found her seated beside the fireplace hearth, smoking a little clay pipe. She took us all around the flower garden, naming the plants and giving us some blossoms to take with us. To this day, though the house has been long ago removed and the garden in pasture land, a few of the hardy plants and bulbs come up in the springtime.

Mr. Workman "Smithy" stood right on the roadside and we children delighted in watching him at his forge and anvil, tempering and hammering the red-hot steel for the farmer's plow-shears or the shoes for the horses. Next to this was "Grandma" McCarty's home and "weaving-house" — where we watched from the door as her skilled hands worked the large loom which wove the rag-carpeting and rugs in use, at that time, in so many homes.

The life of the village and entire community centered about the school and the church. From the "Yearbook of the Methodist Churches of the Bunceton Charge for 1934" — by Rev. H.R. Wharton:

"The Bell Air Methodist Church, south was organized in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Bell, Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schutler, William and James Godwin, William N. Halley, and John C. Tucker were among the charter members."

"The land on which the church was built was purchased from H. Corum and his wife in 1868, for a consideration of \$175.00. Deed was written to Wm. Godwin, Jacob Schutler, Wm. N. Halley and John Tucker as trustees.

"The first building was erected in 1870 and dedicated by D.K. McAnally of Saint Louis, Mo. The church has played the leading roll in developing the good citizenship of this community, as it has made Bell Air a meeting place of good fellowship which was the vision of those good citizens who have passed on. So it is, that the church stands out to be the greatest, noblest and most cherished factor in the name and pride of the community which it serves."

"The Bell Air church; its workers, its purpose, have been an important factor in developing some of the best farmers and business and professional men that this country is known for."

The conference year has always ended in September, so the years of time served, together with the names of those men who have enlisted in God's service are as follows: R.H. Scheaffer, 1888-89; Boone Keeton, 1889-90; J.D. Mood, 1890-93; R.G. Flummer, 1893-94; W.B. Cobb, 1894-98; T.D. Payne, 1898-99; J.W. Hill, 1899-1900; J.E. Alexander, 1909-02; F.E. Gordon, 1902-04; J.F. Caskey, 1904-95; W.D. Kelly, 1905-06; S.A. Renes, 1908-09; S.P. Cayton, 1909-11; H.P. Jones, 1911-12; T.A. Huffine 1912-13; S.G. Keys, 1913-14; Robert Hawkins, 1914-15; A.B. Jackson, 1915-16; J.G. Haynes; 1916-18; S.P. Starkey, 1918-20; W.W. Garrett, 1920-22; W.H. Sudduth, 1922-25; G.B. Snapp, 1925-27; J.W. Snow, 1927-28; Wm. Sampson, 1928-29; C.E. Nickerson, 1929-32; H.R. Wharton 1932.

In 1905, the first building was remodeled with the addition of an annex for a Sunday school room for the children — and, at that time, beautiful stained glass windows were

installed with two very large memorial windows in honor of Mr. T.M. Nelson and family, ancestors of Mrs. Nadine (Nelson) Leonard, who were benefactors of the church.

The Bell Air Church was in charges with the Bunceton, Pilot Grove and Bethlehem churches at various times, and from 1913 to 1925 it was a station with a full-time pastor in residence. In 1914, through the faithful and very generous support of the C.E. Leonard family and the leading families of the community, a new home for the pastors, "the parsonage" was built on the south edge of the village, on Ravenswood land. When the Rev. S.G. Keys and family were appointed as pastor of the new station, they stayed around in the homes of some of the members, while the men of the church hurriedly converted the large old one-room school building into a residence, where they lived while the new parsonage was built. The Leonard family paid half of the pastor's salary and the other members and friends paid the remainder. The former members were always very generous in sharing their fruits and vegetables and produce with the minister's family. Quoting from a letter received from Rev. and Mrs. Wharton in 1979:

"How very nice to receive your newsy letter about the Bell Air Community. My! The changes!! You know, we came in the fall of 1932; the depression was at its height. We had two little girls, one 21/2 years, the other 1 year and a third baby due in February, '33. The Bunceton Bank had closed and the bank at Speed was the one we and the church used. We really lived on love — love of one another and the love our church showered on us, in their sharing all they had. How we remember the delightful meals and gifts of food — meat at butchering times; vegetables and fruits in season; dressed chickens and turkeys that come from your mother and the other dear people of the church. We all felt so close in sharing all that we had. That was a wonderful community."

"The Marshall District Conference of the Methodist Church was entertained at Bell Air in 1913. Notable guests of the conference were: Dr. W.R. Palmore; Dean Mumford of Missouri University, Columbia, J. Wesley Smith, Elder, P.A. Rader and Rev. A.H. Barnes of St. Louis, Mo. Those in attendance were delightfully entertained in the homes, counting it a blessing to partake of such gracious hospitality."

"The Bell Air Chapter of the Epworth League was organized in 1912. The membership soon grew to forty-two, and this soon became one of the most active chapters in the district. Regular worship services were held each Sunday evening, monthly business meetings were held in the homes, delegates sent to the Marshall District Conferences, and to the Annual League Conference at Perth Springs, Mo. A great deal of the social life of the young people of 'horse and buggy' age centered in this organization.

In 1911, the Woman's Missionary Society was organized and became a very dedicated group in supporting the work of the church and contributing generously to the work of the Missions of Methodism. It also was a very pleasant and positive influence in the lives of the families of the community — their activities included suppers and socials; and plays and picnics, too.

Though there have been no regular services held at the Bell Air Church since about 1965,

the church is still serving "a mission". In the early 1960's, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard, in their consecration to the legacy of this church, had a spotlight placed high inside the church to illuminate the large memorial window facing the highway. The response to this "beacon of light" has been most rewarding. Many, who pass that way at night have sent messages about the beauty of the windows; some have responded with donations of money, especially Mr. Ralph Myers of Kansas City who passes by regularly enroute to his home at Lake Ozark, sends a generous gift at Christmas "to keep the lights burning." A few of the members of the congregation and friends of the church are maintaining the building and grounds, and hoping that it can remain there as a testament to our ancestors who established it and supported it through the past 138 years and that sometime in the future it can become active again.

From "A Town Called Speed" by Roy B. Gerhardt 1984 and The Pilot Grove Centennial Book - 1973:

"As early as 1891 there were a very few telephones in the area. They were privately owned and installed lines into a "Central" exchange. The Speed Telephone Co. was organized in July 1906 and the Pilot Grove system "in the early 1900's." The Farmers's and Merchants Handbook of Cooper County," published by the Central Missouri Republican" in 1916, makes the following statement: "The telephones of the county are divided into two general systems, the Independent System and the Enterprise System, sometimes called the "Simpson," from its manager, H.H. Simpson of Pilot Grove, Mo. The subscribers of the Enterprise system have free access service on six exchanges: Boonville, Bunceton, Speed, Pleasant Green, Pilot Grove and Clifton City. The Independent changes have free service at Prairie Home, Wooldridge, Syracuse, Tipton, Clarksburg and Otterville." So many homes had two telephones — one on each system — and the homes served also as "exchanges." Many times, a call and request came on one phone to relay a message to someone on the other system. The central office at Bell Air was on the Enterprise system but was discontinued after a few years.

About 1913 the leading citizens of the community, desirous of providing a better education for their children, established the new elementary and high school at Bell Air — They built a large 2-story structure with two class-rooms on the first floor and a large auditorium on the second floor to provide eight years of elementary and four years of high school curriculum. This was built on a 5-acre lot at the southeast corner of the crossroads on land donated by (or bought from) Ravenswood Farms. However, after a few years, it resulted that the high school was unable to meet the requirements for entrance to the State University or other colleges, so the high school classes were discontinued. The elementary classes continued until the system of bussing the children to urban consolidated schools was instituted. But the spacious auditorium served many purposes in the community. Later the building was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Morris who converted it to a private home — a number of families had lived there until just recently it was bought by Nelson and Mary Leonard and completely remodeled into a very attractive residence for them and their three little sons.

Many years had intervened between the time of those early businesses recorded in the Gazetteers and about 1929-30 when the Ravenswood Inn was built. Mr. Nelson Leonard had it built just south of the church on the Highway — it was an attractive, small brick building with living quarters, a lounge with tables and a fireplace, a lunch counter and gasoline pumps to service cars. For many years, it served the community as a source of supplies of groceries, gasoline and limited car repairs, light lunch and an every-day meeting place. It was rented to very fine people, who served their customers well. Unfortunately, an accidental fire in 1939 partly destroyed the building — it was rebuilt later and continued to operate until about 1958. The building still stands, but it is not in use at present.

Another later industry in the community was the Hall & Riley stone quarry, established about 1942 on a bluff 3/4 mile due west of Bell Air, near the Petite Saline Creek, on Ravenswood land. Mr. "Pete" Hall and Mr. Dave Riley, who lived in Bunceton, Mo., at the time, were the owners. The quarry supplied lime for the "soil dressing" on the farms and crushed rock for road building and other uses. They employed between 8 to 10 workmen — both black and white — not including the truck drivers who transported the materials. This gave employment to a number of the residents and operated until about 1952, when they moved to another location. This first location of the quarry was at the NW corner of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 Section 23, Township 47 and Range 18. The new location is near Boonville, and they have expanded to become the Hall and Riley Quarries and Construction Co. and the Hall and Riley Paving Co., Inc. under the management of Mr. James K. Hall, Mr. Jerry R. Riley, and Mr. Jon Riley.

There was never a public cemetery established at Bell Air, but we should mention the Private burial grounds, scattered over the area.

There are two private plots located and recorded on Ravenswood land — the Leonard's own family plot dating back to 1830. It is across the highway from the mansion, in the native woods, where the founder of this large estate, Mr. Nathaniel Leonard and his wife, Margaret Hutchison and other members of the family are buried. In 1968, a tragic car accident took the life of Jamie Leonard, son of Charles W. and Mary Ellen Leonard, the present owners. He was, at the time, a professor of history at Murphreesboro University in Tennessee. It was his previously stated desire to lie there on his "homeland," with his ancestors — so he was buried there. A tall obelisk, visible from the road, marks this spot.

Another plot on Ravenswood is the "Old Ewing Cemetery" near Bell Air. There were only four graves recorded here — of the Ewing and Corum families — as early as 1840 — but there were probably more, unmarked. Another possible plot, in the pasture land across from the mansion could be the Michael Dunn burial place. According to correspondence with his descendants, he was buried there on his homestead, now a part of the estate.

The famous "Briscoe Cemetery", 2 miles south of the village is the resting place of Hannah Cole and many of her family and other early residents of the area. This is listed on the Registry of Historic sites. There are 36

recorded graves and possibly others, unmarked, dating from 1834 to 1916.

The "Old Hutchinson Family Cemetery" was near the residence of J.S. and Sally Hutchison, now the Virgil Doty farm, 1½ miles south of Bell Air. The site had been practically destroyed, so a few years ago a descendant of the family, Mr. William Paxton Hutchison of Minden, La., gathered up the remaining pieces of the markers and buried them around a new memorial marker in the Mt. Nebo Church Cemetery. The beautiful stone bears the names of twelve members of that family and data giving the family relations etc. The exact locations of these graves had long since been lost. These burials dated from 1842 to 1873.

The family burial plot on the old Jurey Place, a half-mile north of Bell Air Village has been lost or destroyed. We can recall when the small plot was there in the orchards, west of the old residence — with an iron fence around the few markers. But the orchards are gone and the land is under cultivation and no one can recall any family names. Those burials dated before the early 1890's, when the Jurey family sold the land.

The old Parish family cemetery has also been lost and no names recorded; there may have been two plots, nearby, in this area. One is verified by a cemetery symbol on the old J.L. Painter land in the 1915 Land Atlas. That location is near the gravel road in the SW corner of the SE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 1, Township 47N and Range 18W. The Parish place was just west of this location — and the plot was said to be in a clump of cedar trees near where the old residence stood, a little distance back from the road. A former resident of the community has told of going with her mother to burials there in the early 1900's. No names from this plot have been recorded.

The "Old Waller Family Cemetery" remains, but is in very poor condition — it is in a pasture where stock can roam over it — so many of the stones have been destroyed. A few years ago, a descendant of the family came and asked to be taken to visit it. We recorded the names and all available data from the stones. Later she sent back a more complete list, with a plat of the original location of all the unmarked graves and also another section called the "Collier section" — probably another family group. Also some neighbor family members were buried here. The dates range from 1860 to 1915, with 21 recorded — some of these were re-interred at the Bunceton Masonic Cemetery.

Another is the old Lowery Family Plot on the Estel Eichelberger Place about 21/2 miles west of Bell Air. Mr. Eichelberger says his father knew about these graves of the family and their slaves; there were about twenty graves with only field-stone markers. William C. Lowery and wife were early settlers in Palestine Township.

The Tuscumbia Cemetery is about a mile due west of the village, adjoining former site of the Tuscumbia Free-Will Baptist Church, which served the Black community of Bell Air for many years. This burial plot is protected and cared for. Mrs. Beatrice (Williams) Lucas had a fence put around it some years ago and her son, J.W. and Mr. Cecil Drew — all descendants of those buried here, assist in the maintenance. There were no permanent markers placed at time of burials,

but recently, Roy and Helen Mitzel have had a granite marker placed here with the names of those known to be buried here. The plot lies on the property of W.R. Mitzel and Sons Farms, Inc., but the one acre lot was originally deeded to the Trustees of the church, and is still the property of their descendants.

The names and data of the burials in the above cemeteries are available in the "Records of the Cooper County Historical Cemeteries Associations" Volumes available to the public at the Cooper County Court house, the Boonslick Public Library and the Archives of the "Friends of Historic Boonville." There are ten volumes in print, with one more volume in preparation, at present.

The black population of the community were clustered around their church, the Tusculumbia Free-will Baptist Church and school, a mile due west of the Village. As late as the 1980's the little church was still standing — but not in use anymore. It was built in the early 1900's — an attractive, small building with a bell tower and steeple — close by was the burial ground, listed in the Cooper County Historical — Cemetery Records as the Tusculumbia Cemetery. There is a road leading to it but not well maintained. In earlier times this road continued to the south and west and connected with other country roads — but now stops there. There was a school for the black children before 1877 — located about a half mile, south of the church. But in 1910, the Bell Air School District bought a half acre plot, adjoining the church grounds from Mr. Emmett Watkins and a school was built here. Mr. Howard Emery was the teacher and also lay preacher there for many years. The school records show other teachers also.

The following are the black residents of the community who can be recalled at present: Emmett Watkins and w. Mary and ch.: Vica, Lula and Fannie; Joe Rector and wife Low and family; Vade, Howard and Gussie; Howard Emery and family, Niel Scott and w. Nancy and family; George Warrick and w. Sallie and family; Ellis Blue; Caleb Williams and family; Dan Hawkins; Jennie Ann Smith; Jess Baylor; Arthur Fry; Emil and Lula Wilson; Leslie Williams and w. Fannie (Watkins) and ch. Leonard, Leslie Jr., Mamie Bell, Beatrice and Roger George Gilliam and w. Vade (Emery) and ch.; Theo Watkins, the Gaston family; Eugene Sims and wife, Ada and Children.

Many of these residents were tenants on and worked at the Ravenswood Farms. Others owned and tended their own small farms along the Petite Saline Creek and other areas; and some found employment on the larger farms of the neighborhood and the rock quarry nearby.

The residents of this large community were linked together through ownership of the land — and by membership in the Bell Air Church and all the activities of school and church. The population branched out in all four directions from the village along the Boonville — Warsaw Road, now state highway #5, north and south — and along the so-called "Creek Road" to the east and west. This list dates back over more than one hundred and fifty years. We regret that there may be some families whose names have not been recalled, — but with the help of family and friends, here is a considerable of residents, past and present. There are some repetitions of names, who appear as

"children" — and who later were married and set up "households" of their own on the same land or nearby.

To the south of the village, most of the land was in the Ravenswood Estates — with the W.C. Ewing, Henry Corum, B. Solomon, Michael Dunn, Samuel Cole and Bennett C. Clark families holding the remainder of the land into the late 1800's. Many of the families were employed by and lived on the Ravenswood Farms. At the old Ewing place, there were a succession of families: George Maddox and wife, America, "Mec" (Rennison) and children: Baney, Irene and Ruby; James Jeffress and wife, Sue (Roach) (Bradshaw) and children: Gail and Joe Bradshaw; Charlie Morgan and wife, Junie; Clifford Shumate and wife, Nannie Clara (Johnson) and ch: Virginia, Wilbur, Warren, Doris, Kenneth and Eunice.

At Ravenswood, Nathaniel Leonard and w. Margaret (Hutchison) (1877) and children: Charles E., W.H., A., and Medora; Dr. R.P. Richardson and w. Medora (Leonard); Capt. Charles E. Leonard and w. Nadine (Nelson) of Boonville; son, Nathaniel Nelson Leonard and w. Roselia (Willard) of Chicago and children: Nathaniel Nelson Jr., Charles Willard and Anna Nadine; Mrs. Stebbens, the children's governess and Mrs. Leonard's companion; Jean (French) Leonard (2nd wife) "Miss Kate" Leonard (3rd wife); Charles W. Leonard and wife, Mary Ellen (Schlotzhaver) of Bell Air, present owners of Ravenswood, and children: Charlie and James Nelson "Jamie"; Mr. Ed Patterson, Manager of Ravenswood; who resided at Bunceon; Hortense and Glenn Smith, Cook and chauffeur-butler; George Holliday, herdsman and laborer and family; Walker Burbridge "Dump" Harris, (single) herdsman and laborer. Michael Dunn owned land in this vicinity — he was a representative to U.S. Congress in election of 1826.

Adjoining Ravenswood land in 1877, Samuel Cole and family and later residents were: R.S. Roe and w. Gilla (Cole) (Solomon, 1st hus) and ch.; Nadine, Cordelia and Edward Solomon, Lena and Lovell Roe, Samuel C., Trueman, Grace, Adda and Joe Roe; Jack Stewart and w. Anna (Langkop) and son, Jack D., Roy Moore and wife, Mary; Vohn Young and w. Charlotte (Moore) (Elgin), present residents and ch: Lee and Lois Elgin, Harold, Betty, Sarah and Robert Young; on adjoining land opposite, Bennett C. Clark and family, 1877, and later, J.R. Hutchison and w. Sallie and family; William "Hoot" Gibson and w. Pearl (Hudson) and ch: Janice, Jerree, Joannie and Jeannette; E.H. Rogers and w. Mary L., (Elliott) and dau. Margarit A.; the Merriott family; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and 10 sons: Bubbert, Pearl, Jack, Wallace, Owen, Less, Lawrence, Rolla, Earl and Marshall; P.G. Walker and family, 1877; William Briscoe and w. Elizabeth (Wallace); Edward Solomon and w. Eula (Stephens) and ch: J.E., Maurice, Merle Roe and Hob C.; Samuel C. Roe and W. Marie (roehrs); Bob Isenwood (single); T.J. Wallace 1877 and family; Fred Roehrs and w. Louise (Sinn) and ch. Alma, Marie, Ida and Lydia; Arthur Brandes and wife, Lydia (Roehrs), John H. Clemens and w. and ch: Hettie and Nettie; William Paxton and w. Mamie (McCarty) and ch.: Vince, Louis, Lucille, Roy and Gladys; Ernest Clark and w. Delmar and Velma; B. Solomon and family 1877; Nick and Palmer Solomon; Mr. "Mose" Cheatham

and w. and dau. Ila Fern (omitted with residents at Ravenswood Farms — was manager for some years).

To the west were: Mrs. Jaily McClain, 1877; G.M. Workman, 1877; Patrick McCarty and w. Mary Elizabeth (Bowles) and ch.: Mamie, Josie, John and Katie; 1890's; August Vieth (single) Earl Schuster and w. Mary (Carpenter) A.L. Kirkpatrick and wife, Nettie (Henderson) 1890's; and sister, Miss Margaret "Meg" Kirkpatrick; Later: John Kirkpatrick and w. Alma (Herndon) and ch. Margaret, Clara Alma and Johnnie Reed; James Doyle and w. Lena (Roe) and children; Vister Tevis 1877; John Dade 1877; W. Lowery and family, 1877; H.C. Solomon 1877; W.M. Chamberlain and w. Anna Belle (Rosell) and ch.: Edgar, Jess, Ada, Ella, George, Charlie and Laura; a second wife, Oregon C. "Lun" (—) (Sly 1st. hus); Miss Sallie Orndorff and nephew, "Bobby"; William Taylor; Sarah (Taylor) Woods and son, Arthur H. "Artie"; Martin G. Phillips and wife, Mattie (Mullett) and ch.: Morris and James. G.A. Gates 1877; S. Blue 1877, W. Trigg 1877, Franklin Eichelberger and wife Ida Belle (Helms) and ch. Lanita, Merle and Estil.

To the north, along the Boonville-Warsaw Road, now, with a few re-locations, State Hiway #5, and roads "branching off" to east and west, were: J.J. Tucker 1877; W.J. Wyan 1877; J.A. Jurey and wife and son, Edie; George H. Schlotzhaver and w. Ella (Babbitt) and ch: Bernice, Hallie, Eugene, Arthur and Mary Ellen, a sister, Miss Maggie Schlotzhaver and a niece and nephew, Kattie Babbitt and Leslie Babbitt; Elon Gander and w. Bernice (Schlotzhaver) and son, George Elon and wife, Mary Jane (Higgins) and ch.: Robert and Linda; W.R. Mitzel and w. Helen (Sly); N. Jurey, 1877; George McClain and w. Josie (Pare) and son, Elwood; Daniel P. Stegner, Jr. and w. Mary Jane (Miller) and ch. Judith Ann and Debra Kay; Floyd Tempfel and w. Karen (Cockran); Harris Searfoss and w. Ruth (Ricker) and son, Kim and w. Rosalee (Comegzs) and ch: Mariah and Megan; W.J. Wyan 1877; T. Collins 1877; Peter Muntzel and w. Tessie (Eichelberger) and ch: Doris, Ona, Lawrence, Anna Mae and Helen Marie; Marion Watkins and son, Anna Mae (Muntzel) and ch.: Mary Ann and Gary; J.F. Spangler and wife and ch.: Anna, William, Lula, Katie and possibly others. W.H. Martin 1877; A.H. Eichelberger and w. Sarah Elizabeth (Tavener) and ch. Clara, Lillian, Marvin; Edna; Hall and Juanita; John Vonderahe and w. Frances (Martin) and ch. John, Margie, Jean, Edward, Chris and Carl; Chris Vonderahe and w. Anita; T. Collins 1877; Julius H. Stegner and w. Esther (Stephens) and ch.: Katherine, Hulda, Wilbur and Nevada; Joseph Henry Bonen and w. Bertha (Schneider) and ch.: Donald, Anna Mae; Norma Jean, Margie and Grade; Orville Miller and w. Frances; Barney Baragay and family, N.R.A. Perera and w. "Dee" and dau.; A. Taylor 1877; A.M. and L.L. Chamberlain 1877; Charles L. Stegner and w. Mamie (Behrens) and ch.: Dickie, Richard, and Randolph and Mrs. Stegner's niece, Anna Becker; Richard Stegner and w. Cora Velma (Brownfield) and ch: Cora Louise and Carol; Lydia Corum 1877; W.J. Wyan 1877; Julia Henderson family; B.R. Waller 1877; W.G. Gilbreath and w. Mary (Waller) and ch.; Martha Lee and Glen; John A. Waller 1877; Randolph Stegner and w. Katherine (Koenig) and ch. Anna and Charles; Earl Carey and w.

Anna Stegner and family; Wilford J. Mouk family; James L. Painter and w. Mary "Mollie" (Babbitt) and ch.: Edna, Leslie and Lloyd; Leslie Painter and w. Cordelia "Cordy" (Solomon) and ch.: Robert, Edgar, Marie and William "Billie"; Robert Painter and w. Valenia (Eichelberger) and ch.: Ryan and Mallory; Fred Nunn 1877; Clarence W. Atkinson and w. Lydia H. (Muntzel) and ch.: Ruth E. and John F. and Clarence W. Jr.; a second wife, Laura (Haley); John F. and w. Caroline (Holmes) and ch.: Robert, Ruth, Mary Jane, Paul and Linda; and at some distance, north and west, were the Verts family, who were members of the Bell Air church: Joseph A. Verts and w. Florence (Higgins) and ch.: Charles, s James Harry, Eula, Roger, Leslie, and Ada. And to the north and east were Hubert Smith and w. Edna Eichelberger and ch. On the first side road to east, now Route F. which goes on to Speed, there were Robert Roe 1877; Adolph Muntzel and wife; Walter Stegner and w. Pearl (Haley) and ch.: Martha Frances and Eloise; Harold Ries and wife, Marie Hilden and 2 sons; J.W. Nunn 1877. I.R. Worts and w. Laura E. (Phillips) and ch: Ida, Willard, Leslie E. and Vernon; Mr. and Mrs. Smith and son Mason; Lon Chamberlain and w. Mabel (Twmer) and ch. Virgil and Albert; the Utlaut family, and Leslie Worts and w. Edna (Painter) and ch.: Russell and Willard.

On a second side road to east were L.D. Pulley 1877. George W. Chamberlain and w. Clara (Eichelberger) and ch.: A.H., Clarabelle and George Hall; J.N. Dills 1877, Vernon Vanderhoof and w. Margaret (Petty) and ch.: Sumner, Harold, Leroy, Alvin and David.

On the side road, going west off of Route #5, are J.C. Stephens 1877, Lucas Braver 1877; W. Warnhoff 1877; Tavernort Roberts 1877 and at present are descendants of James L. and Mollie Painter who were very faithful members of the Bell Air Church: William "Billie" Painter and w. Alice (Haller) and ch. Gene and Robert; John Fortman and w. Marie (Painter) and ch: John L., Nancy, and Herman Lee; Gene Painter and w. Sandy and ch. Jeremy, and Andrew; Dr. John L. Fortman and w. Jeanie (Bell) and ch.: John Thomas, Joseph and Jennifer; Nancy (Fortman) Jenkins and ch. Dannie and Mark; Herman Lee Fortman and w. Pamela (McKenzie) and eh: Susan and Douglas.

To the east of Village, the . community extended only less than a mile with one family - that of Benjamin E. Sly and w. Anna (Schlotzhaver) and ch.: Inez, Kathleen, Rolla, Helen and Geneva. But at some distance, in the Speed area, there were these members of the Bell Air Church: Arthur Holliday, R.M. Watson and w. Dora and ch.: George and Forest Eugene; George Watson and wife, Mae, Elon and Oren Wassman; Mrs. Kelly (Henderson) English and son, Forest.

In the village proper, the population, at present, is smallest of all the years since the 1860's. In 1877 the land was owned by J.J. Tucker and W.J. Wyan on the north side of the "Creek Road" and by W.C. Ewing and Nathaniel Leonard on the south. In 1868 Wesley J. Wyan owned a mercantile business at Bell Air and resided there until his death in 1898 — his family consisted of his wife Catherine J. "Kate J." (Menefee) and ch. Robert., W.F., Wyatt J., Henry L., and Wesley F. Later residents were: Robert F. Wyan and wife Rosa (Callahan) and ch.: Augusta, Florence, Jessica, Pauline and

Jacob F. "Doc", and his nephew, Bobbie Wyan; Charles P. Mitzel and w. Vira (Grigsby) and ch.: Corene, Roy and Harold, James, Mitzel, single; James Schlotzhaver and uncle, James Piatt; Paul Lenger and w. Audrey and ch.: Janice and Carl.

In the residence next to the storehouse were: John M. Stephens and w. Sophronia (Stone) and ch.: Eula, Ether, Inez, James W., Ellen, Willie B., Cora and John H. "Hob". Later: John Maddox and w. Hannah; William Roach and wife and ch.: John Hale and w. Mabel (Burrell) and ch.: Jack, Bob and Ailene. Daniel P. Stegner and w. Kathleen (Sly) and eh: Dannie, Edwin and Anna; Vincel Brooks, Jr. and wife.

In the little telephone exchange house were Mr. and Mrs. Graver and ch.: Mary and Walker. This building was removed in the early 1900's.

In the house beside the blacksmith shop were: the Frank Zahringer family; Abiel H. Workman and w. Emma Alberta (Painter) (Paxton) and ch: "Bud" Paxton; and Flossie Workman, James Brownfield and w. Rosa (Pollard) and dau. Mrs. Nannie (Brownfield) Church and dau. Marie and a grandson, Earl Stegner; Lawrence Muntzel and w. Ruth (Hein) and ch.: David Louis and Joyce; Joseph Gramlick and w. Patricia (Gerhardt) and ch.: Barbara and Christine; the present residents.

The old McCarty house was the birthplace of Wallace Crossley, Lieut. Governor of Missouri - elected in 1916 - d. in 1943. He was the son of Prof. S.W. Crossley and w. Elbertine (Givens). Later residents were Mary McCarty and ch.: John and Miss Kate and grandchildren, Mildred and Olive; This house and lot were added to the C.P. Mitzel farm and the very old house and buildings were removed sometime after 1911. The small house on south side of road was the home of Mrs. Gabrilla "Gay" (Paxton) Babbitt and children, Mabel and Pauline and a brother, Charlie Babbitt. Later residents were Dwight Hazlett and w. Elizabeth (Burns) and ch.: William, Harry, Ted, Minnie Mae, and Tom; Maggie Spangler and son Johnnie; Harold Mitzel and w. Ruby and son, Harold Eugene; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and family.

In the old school house which had been remodeled into a residence there were: John Knipker and w. Florence Burke and ch.: "J.L." and Frankie. Mr. Knipker had established a *new* blacksmith and auto repair shop. Later Mancel Jobe and family lived here. On the hill, south of the church were: George Pare and w. Josie (McClain) and ch.: Oscar, Wilbur, Nellie and Walker; Edward Windsor and Lucille (Paxton) and ch.: David and Eddie; James Mitzel and w. Maude (Roe) and son, Aubrey and niece Myrtle Maude Roe; E.W. Reeves and wife, Gertrude.

At the "Parsonage" there were: Rev. S.G. Keys and wife and son Burson; Rev. Robert Hawkins, (single); Rev. A.B. Jackson and wife and ch.: David King and A.B. Jr. "Bud"; Rev. J.G. Haynes and wife and ch.: Ruth and Robert; Rev. S.P. Starkey and w. and ch.: Eloise, Elberta and Florence; Rev. W.W. Garrett and w. and 2 daus.; Rev. W.H. Suddath and w. and ch.: Jennie and Newland. After this time it was discontinued as the home of the pastors; they lived at Bunceton again — and the property reverted back to the Ravenswood Estates. Later residents here were the "Perk" Miller family; Boon

Barron and w. Sylvia and sons and possibly others. At present it is the home of Mitchell "Mitch" Leonard and the great, great, great, grandson of Nathaniel Leonard.

After the Bell Air Rural School ceased to use the large school building, it was used for a few years for part of the Bunceton school system's classes. But then it was sold and converted to a private residence: The residents there were: Claude Morris and w. Jessie Frances (Daniels) and ch.: Dannie, "Gip" and Linda and several other families: the Chenaults and Cort Jobe and w. Eva (Webb) and ch.: Jannette and Carl. Recently it has been completely remodeled and landscaped and is the home of Nelson and Nancy (Meyers) Leonard and sons: Abiel, Nathaniel and Benjamin. These children are the seventh generation of the Leonard family at Bell Air.

It is fitting, at the conclusion, to pay tribute to the Leonard family who have been related, so closely, to the history of Bell Air since 1825

The following excerpts are from "Historic Ravenswood — Its Founders and Its Cattle" - by John Ashton, "Officer du Merite Agricole, France 1922. and from obituaries in some of the county newspapers: "Nathaniel Leonard, having come from Windsor, in far-off Vermont, selected a large tract of excellent land in 1825 . . . Conditions were favorable for new settlers; land was cheap, labor was scarce; one could choose the best locations. He established the Ravenswood Herd of Shorthorn Cattle" and it became famous. "It will be generally admitted that Ravenswood Farms, Bunceton, Mo. is the most famous shorthorn cattle shrine west of the Mississippi River." 1922. The tributes to Nathaniel and Capt. Charles E. were many, this one from the Bunceton Eagle is typical: "Capt. Leonard was ever in favor of anything that promised for the betterment of his county and state, and no one ever went to him in behalf of a worthy cause but what he received encouragement and support, whether it was financing a national organization or aiding in the support of the home church or the district school."

During the lifetime of Capt. Charles E. and Mrs. Nadine (Nelson), and Mr. W. Nelson Leonard there was much social activity at Ravenswood. It was rare that the house was without guests. Governor Lon F. and wife, Margaret (Nelson) Stephens were often there and attended church with the family at Bell Air.

by Helen A. Mitzel

MEMORIES OF VANISHED BILLINGSVILLE

78

Remarks from the young like, "We're going into Billingsville, don't blink your eyes, you'll miss it!" are bitter pills for residents like Mrs. Evelyn Marie Hilden Bechtold of Boonville.

Mrs. Bechtold formerly of Billingsville, located five miles south west of Boonville on Highway 5. She not only considers this her home, she considers its her heritage.

Well built houses in that area, originally nestled peacefully in Billingsville. The house

is very special because it has been owned by three generations of the Hilden family for over 122 years.

The Hilden house practically speaking is a Billingsville landmark, record back to 1842, not much growth to Billingsville until the Hildens came along.

Adolph Hilden and his wife, Ursula Reifeld came from Germany in 1853 to Missouri and settled in May, 1854, after purchasing land and building the house in Billingsville.

Very small at first, but additions were made and the place took on the look of respectability in the community of Billingsville.

The shelves are all hidden from view, clapped between walls inside and wood frame outside. Mrs. Bechtold speaks of the house with reverence.

Before building a Catholic Church in the area, mass for the community was said in the log built portion of the house. Through the years always the Christmas tree was put up in that section.

One of three sons married Magdalene Esser. The Hildens had 9 children, the oldest three Mrs. Bechtold, Adolph and Bert.

Bert lives at home with his wife Margaret. Their father added a dinner bell on the roof and a weather vane. We thought that dinner bell was the greatest of all things.

Esser heated the house with a wood stove, but now a gas stove fills the heating requirements. The house has no basement, a storm cellar and a summer kitchen adjacent to the house. Inside there is quite a bit of antique furniture, including an old Victrola bought in 1926 and a coal oil lamp that is at least 80 years old.

The Hilden family apparently was successful. Not only did the family own over 500 acres of land in the area, they also owned the general store, the grainery and the two scales at one time. The sister of Mrs. Hilden was the U.S. Postmistress in Billingsville for a number of years.

"Billingsville was some town. There were seven owners of the store through it all. There was a blacksmith shop, a school, a postoffice, church, and a number of residences. Two trains a day came to Billingsville.

"But then they tore the store down. After the store went, it was ruined," Mrs. Bechtold says.

A trip with Mrs. Bechtold to the old town site is a sad occasion, marked only by memories. In a cemetery behind the old school, the weeds are high and the scattered tombstones can barely be read.

But the memories are many for Mrs. Bechtold, now approaching 84, and she hopes to soon write a history of her home town of Billingsville.

"We never had a front porch. Oh, if we could just have had a front porch. A covered bridge was near the school. We used to run through that bridge to play . . . Aunt Susan was a black midwife who brought us all into the world. She was a good old soul . . .

"A tornado went through here, right past the house. It tore the first church to splinters. The only things left standing were the organ and floor."

BLACKSMITH FOUNDED PISGAH 156 YEARS AGO

T9

Old stories relate that Pisgah, a thriving village of Cooper County's earliest history, was given its name by settlers from Kentucky, whose home community as known by that name.

It is a matter of record that one James Shelton, a blacksmith by trade settled at the site of Pisgah in 1815. He set up shop there as the only blacksmith other than in the Boonville area. He was followed in the next several years by a number of others who brought their own businesses or industries. There were at one time three stores, one known as the Five Gallon Shop, in addition to the blacksmith. One early merchant was Richard Bowsefield Industries which included a treadmill for grinding of grain, a tanyard, and even a small cotton gin. A church was organized, and record has it that there was a "small Select College."

The village prospered. A two story brick building was built to house the blacksmith shop. Six forges were kept busy on the lower floor while the upper story housed a wagon building enterprise. Perhaps as a necessary sideline, the same shop constructed walnut coffins. Sometime in the ensuing years a shop for making saddles and other leather goods was opened, the proprietor being Robert H. Taliaferro. He was also a proprietor of the general store.

One of the very early organizations continues today — the Pisgah Baptist Church, second oldest Baptist Church in continuous operation west of the Mississippi. Organized June 18, 1819, the first building was of log construction, located one-half mile east of the present church site. The log church was followed by one of brick at the new location; later a large frame building housed the congregation, and in 1926 the present church, also of frame construction, was built. Instrumental in the organization were the Rev. John B. Longan, William Jennings and Jacob Chism.

In later years there was a Christian Church, a grade school and a high school. Also, the village had the services of a doctor.

Many people received their mail at the Pisgah, Mo., post office until its discontinuance in 1907. Pisgah was on the traveled route from Boonville to the central section of southern Missouri and by 1866 was on the direct route from Boonville to California, Mo.

Of the early homes built in the village only one remains. This house was constructed of brick made on the premises and was built by John L. Jones in 1847. In the late 1860's it was sold to William A. Hunt and has housed members of the Hunt family since that time, the present occupants being Mr. and Mrs. C.P. Hunt (Note — It is to Mr. Hunt we owe thanks for the information in this short history. His memory of incidents related by this grandfather and information from his very early copy of Cooper County History furnished this material.)

The Baptist Church observed its sesqui-centennial June 22, 1969, with special services and a reception following, and on that date made the following dedication. We here

today dedicate the occasion to those who have served so faithfully in years past, those who served with diligence at the present, and to the faith of future generations to carry on in the years ahead.

The Pisgah Community club building provides a voting place for the residents of North Moniteau Township of Cooper County.

Stories of an earlier day always abound, but one story well worth relating concerns a prosperous man of the area, Paul Whitley. Understanding the need for education, he left a substantial fund to be used for the "education of the poor white children." Benefits from this fund continued into modern times as several rural schools received an annual income from it administered by the county court. The story of the Whitley family continues — after the death of Whitley, his wife and a number of servants traveled to Texas to make their home, but for some reason unknown to us, Mrs. Whitley desired to return to her old home. Her route home was by the way of New Orleans and then up the Mississippi River. However, she succumbed to then prevalent cholera and was buried on a sandbar along the river. Her women servants carrying her gold in belts around their waists proceeded alone back to Pisgah and delivered the gold into the hands of David Jones who administered the estate.

But this story, and ones like it, comprise Pisgah's past. Today, the village of Pisgah is no more than a small residential area within the large Boonslick community.

by Benton C. Smith

WHITE PEOPLE, NEGROES FORMERLY WORSHIPPED TOGETHER AT PISGAH

T10

In turning back the pages of time with some of the older members and in searching through old records I have found some interesting things in connection with the history of the Pisgah Baptist Church.

This church is perhaps the oldest one in Cooper County, having been organized June 19, 1819, by William Jennings, John B. Logan and Jack Chism. At the first meeting the position of church clerk was filled by the appointment of David Jones, grandfather of D.L. Jones, present chairman of the Board of Deacons.

The organization agreed on Aug. 3, 1820, to build the first meeting house, which was erected on the east corner of what is now known as the Louis Braun farm. It was a crude log structure with no adornment.

It would be hard to estimate the membership at that time, as there seems to be no existing record of it or of the first ministers. However, we find that Jessie Martin was the first treasurer, serving from 1810 to 1824.

Discipline Was Strict

Church discipline was very strict in those days. Church trials appeared frequently in the records for both white and colored members, as the first congregation seems to have included a few Negroes who were property of slave owners.

In August 1824, "Black Dina" was excluded for misconduct. At nearly every meeting someone was brought up before the church for misbehavior of some sort, such as playing the fiddle on Sunday, horse racing, profane language, or drinking.

Second Building in 1845

In the year 1838 the congregation voted to build a new church, provided funds could be raised, but it was 1845 before work was started. The old church was sold for the sum of \$31 and the brick work on the new building was let to S.D. Revis for \$299.50. The carpenter work was done by B. Thomas George for \$200 and David Jones was authorized to furnish the nails for the new house, which stood in the heart of the village. Its dimensions were 40 feet by 60 feet.

Then in the year 1870 the church voted to erect its third building. This was to be a frame house and located in almost the same spot as the present church. The work was done by Clay Simms, a contractor of that time and a man held in high esteem in the community.

Separate Negro Church

In February, 1871, the church granted a request of colored members to organize a separate church to be known as the First Colored Church at Pisgah. This church was organized by W.H. Maxey, J.B. Box and Henry Clay. From that time on the colored people had their own meeting house and worshipped to themselves.

The first Sunday School in the white people's church was organized in 1888. H.O. Yancey was elected first superintendent.

In those early days Baptists from Prairie Home, Mt. Pleasant and most of the surrounding communities attended services at Pisgah, as both the Prairie Home and Mt. Pleasant churches are daughters of the Pisgah church.

Among the pastors who preached in the third building were S.B. Whiting, Rev. Price, Rev. Longdon Palmer, Carter, Tinton (who stopped in the middle of a sermon to spank his son who was misbehaving), D.H. Howerton, Painter and T.M. McDonnal.

McDonnal was pastor for 11 years and it was under his leadership and influence that the present church building was erected in 1926. Work started August 1 of that year.

The entire community responded to the task and donated money, work with teams, trucks, shovels and plenty of hard labor under the supervision of L.C. Holliday, a Bunceton contractor.

Women Served Dinners

The women helped out in every way possible and on big days when large crews were on the job, they would prepare dinners and serve the workers.

In the following May the new Baptist edifice was dedicated, free of debt. The Rev. D.H. Howerton, former pastor, preached to

a crowd of between 1500 and 2000 persons. A basket dinner served at noon was one of the finest and most generous in Cooper County. More than 100 cakes and 300 pies were included in the menu.

This modern rural church cost in actual cash \$6,250, not including donated labor and lumber salvaged from the old building.

Rev. Craig Now Pastor

The church bell was presented by two faithful, now departed members, Mrs. Mollie Yancey and Mr. Emil Heysel.

The Rev. George A. Craig of Otterville is now pastor, serving half time here and halftime at Otterville. Services are held at Pisgah on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

L.L. Morris has served as clerk for 26 years and his wife had been church pianist for a number of years.

The present Board of Deacons is composed of W.L. Braun, L.L. Morris, W.H. Hunt, R.T. Edwards, B.L. Morris, D.L. Jones, W.T. Morris, C.P. Hunt and Louis Taliaferro.

by Mrs. G.T. Cole

BLACKWATER, MISSOURI

T11

Blackwater is a small town in the northwestern part of Cooper County, with a population of 290, according to the 1980 census. It is in Section 34, Township 49 and Range 19, on State Route K, and two and one-half miles north of Interstate 70. The land upon which the town was built was in the District of Lands owned by the United States of America during the administration of President Martin Van Buren, according to the earliest records. An abstract shows that on January 10, 1840, Nathaniel Bridgewater purchased 80 acres — the northwest quarter of Section 34, township 49 and range 18. Nathaniel Bridgewater died in 1849 without a will. There were twelve or more heirs and the estate was in litigation for a number of years.

On March 6, 1852, the court ordered the land to be sold at the courthouse door. It was purchased by Bridgewater's son-in-law James E. Ancell for the sum of \$866.

Two years later, on April 28, 1855, the land was bought by John A. Trigg. Upon becoming ill, in the early 1860's, Trigg made a will for the disposal of his property at the time of his death. There was discord and hard feeling in the family, due to conflicts of opinions during the Civil War. The unique and interesting document is as follows:

Last Will and Testament

"In the name of God, Amen, I, John A. Trigg of Cooper County, Missouri, being of sound mind and memory, admonished by my failing health, that I am liable at almost any time to die suddenly and at most can live but a few years do therefore make this last will and testament.

And in the first place, I desire the payments of all my just debts.

Secondly, I give my wife, Amanda H. Trigg,

after my debts are paid, one-third of my real and personal estate absolutely.

Third, I give to my son, Abram, \$500.

Fourthly, to my daughter, Mary R. Wallace, I give the sum of \$400, but her husband has been a rebel against the government, desire that this small amount shall be invested and so managed that my said daughter shall alone receive the benefit of during their joint lives, and in no event to be subject to the payment of his debts.

Fifthly, I give to my daughter-in-law, Mary Frances, the wife of my son, William, the sum of \$200, this sum is to be subject to her control and management.

Sixthly, as all the children of my first wife inherited from their grandfather, Wyatt Bingham, a right pretty estate, and which like all other fools, they have done all in their power to destroy by the acts of treason and disloyalty to their government, (the best ever established among men), and for the further reason that my three oldest sons, William, Bingham and John, have been willfully disobedient and unmindful of my best counsel and advice, and have sought and followed the advice and counsel of evil, wicked and traitorously affected persons and they have thereby destroyed more than half on my estate. I do therefore and for these reasons, give to my said sons, William and John, the some of \$1.00 and to Bingham, the sum of 10 cents, which is all I intend them to have of my estate.

Seventhly, I give to my daughter, Dotia Ann and my son Abner, each one third of the remainder of my estate with my blessings and prayers, that they may increase it honestly and use it wisely, and that they may never in their bosoms give shelter to a single thought at war with the union of the States.

Eighthly, I have one request to make to those who may have the disposition of my body after death. I have long observed with pain and regret the pride and pomp displayed on funeral occasions, sometimes almost to the impoverishment of the living, I want none of it, but direct that my body be interred in the cheapest, plainest and quietest way, let a plain block of native marble limestone mark the spot with my name on it and the words, "He loved his whole Country", and lastly, I have hereby constituted my wife, Amanda H. Trigg, executrix of my last will and testament.

In Testamony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my seal this 25th day of September 1865."

John A. Petty(SEAL)
Alex H. Potter

A copy of this will is attached to many of the abstracts of property made during the early years of the town.

During the next 20 years, the land was owned by a number of persons, changing owners frequently. On August 22, 1887, W.C. Morris bought several tracts of land. Since the building of the railroad had begun, Morris envisioned a town, so, on September 21, 1887, he went to St. Louis where he filed a plat for the town. It was designated on the plat that all streets would be 50 feet — 60 feet and 80 feet in width and the alleys to be 20 feet in width. The original plat shows it bounded by Main Street, Cooney Street, Railroad Avenue and Trigg Avenue. The town was called Blackwater from the River by the same name which flows one-half miles on the north side of town. The name is

believed given the river by the Indians native to the area, due to the unusually black soil on the river bank and in the adjoining river bottom lands.

A year after the town was begun, the railroad company (1880) built a new depot, a one-story structure at a cost of \$1,366. For many years the depot was a very busy and a vital point in the community. It was a ticket office for railroad passenger service, a telegraph office, and a large amount of freight was handled there. A small stock yard or cattle pens were built near the railroad tracks. Many farmers and stockmen went to Kansas City, bought cattle, at the large stock yards, and they were shipped by train to Blackwater where they were unloaded and then driven on foot to the farms.

A deep well in the near bottom land furnished water for the trains and coal chutes were built to load the coal which fired the trains.

In 1973, when the depots were no longer in use, it was sold and torn down. In the demolition process, it was learned that in the construction, that square nails of three sizes were used when the building was constructed and that copper nails were used in the roofing.

The land where the town was being built was brushy, with sumac, hazelbrush, blackberry vines and buckbrush very thick. John H. Racy, who made daily entries in a diary which he kept for 70 or more years, wrote that as a young man he worked helping clear the land of the brush.

As the town was growing and many persons prosperous, there was a need for a bank. In 1895, G.A. (Gabe) Cramar, Earhart Fischer and Frank Sauter founded the Farmer's Stock Bank with a capital of \$10,000. The three men served as the first officers - Mr. Cramar as president - Mr. Fischer as vice-president and Mr. Sauter as the first cashier. The bank is still in business at the same location. Rebuilding, expansion and remodeling has been done on several locations. A long-time cashier of the bank was C.E. Steele who was a stable and influential person in establishing a banking policy. Many prominent men in the community have served faithfully as members of the Board of Directors of the bank. A prominent farmer and livestock feeder, John T. Sites, served as a board member for 46 years prior to retiring.

Another bank, The Bank of Blackwater, was founded in 1907. It failed in the 1920's and did not reopen.

During the first 25 years, the new town flourished with many and varied places of business. There were two newspapers, The Blackwater News, and The Blackwater Advance which later became The Blackwater Rustler. A large general merchandise store was owned by Joe Fischer and was in business for a period of more than 25 years. Other businesses included grocery stores, meat market, bakery, drug store, hardware store, millinery shop, a mill, restaurants, three saloons, two pool halls, blacksmith shop, feed grinding store, photograph studio, lumber yard, creamery, several poultry and produce places with buyers of furs and hides, harness and buggy shop, undertaker, jewelry store, ice cream parlor, barber shops, a medical clinic, dentist, doctors, a movie theatre, a coal and ice business and a brick kiln. In the 1920's, the McDowell Rock Quarry was in operation about two miles southeast of town. It was a

large operation and employed a large number of persons. A railroad spur was built to the quarry and much rock was shipped to other places. During that time, the town of Blackwater reached it's peak population of near 600 persons. When the business declined and with the building of Highway 40 and other hard-surfaced roads, more and better cars, the small towns suffered when persons went to the larger towns to shop. So many businesses were forced to close and Blackwater as with others began a decline that still exists at the closing years of the 19th century.

There are many happy memories such as the band which Blackwater had in the earlier years - thirty or more talented persons from the area formed a band which played for many occasions.

Blackwater can be proud of its school system, through the years. The first school, according to the Racy diary, was in an upstairs room about midway of the east side of Main Street. There were 15 pupils and the teacher was Miss Mollie Plummer. The children were fascinated by the trains that passed by on the new shiny tracks. The teacher would allow the pupils to go to the windows and watch the trains as they passed by. Later a subscription school was started and taught by Mrs. Riley Holman. In those schools, parents paid a certain amount for each child attending school, and they also provided room and board for the teacher - each family taking turns.

As the population increased, more and larger buildings were needed for the schools. A new brick building was constructed in 1937 for the black pupils. A new two-story brick building with four large rooms was built in 1911. That building remains as part of the present schoolhouse. A new gymnasium, new kitchen, additional classrooms and space has been added on several occasions. Blackwater maintained a high school for a period of nearly 30 years. The school is now integrated and the enrollment includes the pupils from the Nelson school district of Saline County. The faculty consists of the principal, twenty teachers, school secretary, two cooks and there are three bus drivers.

The Blackwater R-2 has always received a high scholastic rating and many who have attended the school have excelled in many fields of endeavor. Among them have been teachers, college professors, scientists, chemists, doctors, dentists, registered nurses, airline pilots, lawyers, ministers, missionaries, president of the Missouri Cattlemen's Association, officer of the National Cattlemen's Association, managers of large business concerns, prominent and successful farmers and stockmen, and several attained the rank of Colonel in the U.S. Armed Forces. A number of the young men and women served their country in the military service, representing Blackwater through the years. Many suffered wounds and a number of them lost their lives in defense of their country.

Names of prominent men in the Blackwater-Lamine area prior to 1930 is noted in an article from The Boonville Advertiser in March 1930 and written by a prominent Boonville business man, Adolph Victor, who owned a men's clothing store in the early part of the century. The article: -

"Pioneer Merchant Recalls The Passing of County Leaders"

"Adolph Victor, retired Boonville business man who probably knows more Cooper County people by their first names than any other man in the County, except his brother, Felix Victor, in a recent conversation with an Advertiser representative, called attention to the great change he has seen in the list of names of leaders and various parts of Cooper County, during the long period of time he was in business here.

"Only recently I was soliloquizing about the men, outstanding leaders in their respective communities, who used to trade in our store but who are now no more. It's amazing the change that a few short years can make, and as I recall the names of many men I once knew in Cooper County, men of great character and whose lives influenced their respective communities. In the way of progress and good living, I wonder if the present generation is producing men of the same type to take their places. "For instance", Mr. Victor continued, "as I canvass the names of men I once knew so well in the Blackwater and Lamine townships, now dead, I was impressed with the lasting character of so many of the ones now dead and gone. They were great men and left their impress, not only on their communities but in many cases were leaders of thought and action in the county. The same will hold good in other parts of the county".

"Among the list of such men who once lived in the Blackwater, Nelson, Lamine and Arrow Rock communities Mr. Victor named Will Turley, Lee Kincaid, Richard Kincaid, S.Y. Thornton, Judge W.F. Heim, Frank Norris, Judge Turley, Capt. Griffith, Robert Woodroof, Flem Marshall, J.A. Marshall, John Fray, J.T. Caton, Gabe Cramar, Milton Cramar, O.A. Kueckelman, Capt. Eades, Walter Talbot, W.P. McMahan, Tom Gibson, Moritz Schuster, Warner Wing, Nat Townsend, Moss Wing, Rufus Hill, Col. Higgerson, William Sims, Green Fray, and Talton Turley. And no doubt there are many others whose names escape me now", Mr. Victor said, "but the list as given proves what I have said, and they were great men and their places will be hard to fill". - A fitting tribute from one of Boonville's finest and most respected business men to our communities fine men of that time.

Through the years a number of prominent persons have been a part of Blackwater. Many have served the town in the realm of governing the progress of Blackwater, and served well. In their endeavors, the town of Blackwater is provided with all the utilities and conveniences of larger places. Prior to 1925, when electric service began by the Community Power and Light Company, the energy for "lights Only" service was provided by a gas-fired generator, and sufficient energy for lights only when the plant was running. An ordinance to supply natural gas was approved on June 13, 1966, with the starting date of July 21, 1966. A sewer system for the town was built in 1982. The town water system was up-graded in 1987, when a number of new water lines replacing the existing lines with larger pipe and new fire hydrants were installed. A new stand pipe was erected increasing the amount of water available in case of a fire or power outage.

A National Charter was received on

December 7, 1968, for a Blackwater Lion's Club, which began with 45 charter members. One of their first projects was a ball field and community park which was ready for use in 1970. The large park in the northwest part of town is complete with a ball diamond, bleachers and concession stand. The park also has a shelter house.

Blackwater also has an active Volunteer fire department with approximately 200 members. Their present goal is to build a fire station, on lots owned by the fire department.

The Blackwater community has a very active 4-H group with near 30 members of youth from the town and outlying area. The group has many and varied projects and are guided and assisted by a number of energetic and capable leaders. In 1987, the year of the Blackwater Centennial, the 4-H group planted and cared for a community garden of an acre or more in the southeast part of town. Many quality vegetables were available to all senior citizens and those who needed garden produce, and the project proved to be popular and indeed worthwhile.

Blackwater has a very active senior citizens' group. The Blackwater-Lamine senior citizens were organized on March 30, 1980, and still has a membership of near 40 persons.

On June 24, 1981, an old store building was purchased from Mabel Gibson for a center. It was badly in need of repair. Two members, Everett Wagner and Bill LaBoube completely renovated and remodeled the building and all the labor was done without pay. The building was paneled, ceilings lowered, with recessed lighting, two completely new rest rooms, a modern kitchen with a large serving counter, carpeting, levelor blinds, air-conditioning, and there are twelve tables and 50 padded chairs. On one wall is a large hand-crocheted American flag, made for the center as a gift from Garnette LaBoube. A piano was a gift from Archie and Mildred Cornine.

Funding from the project came from two mall grants from the Central Missouri Area Agency on Aging, from donations, from bake sales, fund-raising card parties, sale of crafts, sale of old newspapers and aluminum cans, the center is the result of many dedicated persons and much community support. A group of ladies do custom quilting and their efforts contribute much towards the support of the center.

The senior citizens building is used as a polling place for elections, also by the HDC and Division of Family Services for commodity sign-ups, and for home-heating sign-ups and for diabetes and blood pressure screenings. The senior citizens enjoy card parties, carry-dinners and special dinners at Thanksgiving and Christmas and a special New Year's party providing a social outlet for the senior citizens of the area.

Blackwater's population is approximately one-third senior citizens and they enjoy recalling the events of bygone days — remembering the Halloween's of yester year with all the pranks, of the big party at O'Neal's Hall, the threshing machine on Main Street the next morning, of the tent meetings-revival meeting held in a tent on a vacant lot or in O'Neal's Hall, of the old Chautauqua troupe that came each summer, set up a tent and provided a different show or play each night, of the "Toby" Shows that toured the Midwest and came to Blackwater each summer and provided much merriment for the young and old alike; of the ice skating

parties at Wilson's Lake; of the pie suppers and box suppers at the rural schools; of the ciphering matches and spelling bees; of the concerts by our hometown band; of the Fall Festival's held in the 1930's, and of late, the 1987 Centennial and the High School Alumni banquet.

A loving, caring, sharing, friendly and neighborly atmosphere best describes the happiness and contentment found in our small Mid-America town.

Perhaps the secret is found in the fact that there has always been an element of religious concern for worship in our area — a desire to recognize our Creator and set an example for our next generation.

When the town was quite young and there were no churches — the people met in the hallways of a building adjacent to the old Hotel. There were persons of all faiths worshipping together. They had no pastor, but ministers of churches nearby came and conducted the services.

But many years before, the earliest records show that in 1833, a group of early settlers met at the home of Asa Finley and organized the Salt Fork Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Near the Blackwater River at the mouth of Salt Fork Creek, the group built a "brush arbor" and established a camp meeting ground. Services were held here in warm weather and in the homes during the winter months. The homes of the families of Finley, Weir, Burke and Wallace were the homes where they met frequently. The first pastors included the names of Rev. Buie, L. Burns, J.L. Wear, and Henry Weedon.

In 1842, two and one-half acres of land, located one and one-half miles east of the Saline-Cooper County lines, were deeded to this Christian organization for a church site and burial grounds. The building erected was of hewed logs and was very crude, with a low ceiling and small windows. But it was adequate for the wants and needs of the time. In 1847, the structure was destroyed by a prairie fire.

In those days, when persons lived in isolated areas, and without near neighbors, there was a need for persons to assemble and spend some time together in fellowship and worship. In late summer or early fall, all would gather at the old camp grounds for their annual camp meeting. Work was left behind and livestock left to care for themselves. The trip was made in wagons and families often traveled many miles. Every few days, the men who lived nearby would go home for extra food supplies or to dress a sheep or pig for food.

Both Presbyterians and Methodists were present at the meetings, and with their old time form of religion, they made the hills ring with singing and shouting. The meetings often lasted for weeks until all seemed happy and satisfied; then all would break camp and go home, leaving the old camp grounds until another year.

In 1848, another building was erected, and services were held there for many years. The building was remodeled a number of times. But the towns and modern means of transportation sapped the strength of the old church and finally services were discontinued. In time, vandals destroyed the building and it was torn down.

For many years, a homecoming was held at the old church site, with a large crowd attending, a basket dinner, with country-

cured ham, fried chicken, home-grown vegetables, salads, pies, and cakes, all home-made and home-grown. There was much visiting, reminiscing, and usually a guest speaker.

The beautiful Salt Fork Cemetery is located just west of the old church site, at the edge of a heavily wooded area, a lovely peaceful setting. The oldest recorded date on a gravestone is 1851, but records show that the first graves were in the adjoining pastureland and they still remain there.

In 1841, just south of where the town of Blackwater was to be, a religious movement was evident and a Cooper County Atlas records shows that persons by the names of Fristoe, Gwin, Rucker and Bridgewater organized a group of Baptists in 1841, and they met in the home of Nathaniel Bridgewater.

The Peninsula school had its beginning in 1868. The Peninsula Church was organized in the schoolhouse on August 9, 1873. There are records indicating that a Sunday School had been held in 1865, in the Office of a Dr. John Allison.

Both the school and church were given the name, Peninsula, from the geographical location — a large fingerlike area, bounded on the south by the Laraine River and on the north by the Blackwater River, extending to the east to a point where the Blackwater River empties into the Lamine.

The original land for the location of the Peninsula Church and for a free burying ground was donated by Fleming Marshall.

The original building was erected at a cost of \$445.90. A 20'x36' addition was made in 1971-1972, providing additional classrooms, a nursery, and a kitchen area. The cost was approximately \$9,000 and when dedicated it was debt free.

On August 12, 1973, the Peninsula Church observed its Centennial with special services, marking a century of Christian service in the community. Since there is no Baptist Church in the town of Blackwater, a number of persons from town attend services at Peninsula. The membership is small but active with a full-time pastor and services each Sunday. The Peninsula Cemetery circles the church building on the east and north sides. A new chain link fence was built around the cemetery and church in recent years. All-time care is assured by a Perpetual Care Program under the direction of a Board of directors of interested persons.

To the east of Blackwater, in Laraine township, another group of Baptists were organized in 1842. The group met on June 6, 1842, at the old Prairie Point school on "Aunt Polly Turley's" land. They later moved to the Pleasant Grove school at Old Lamine. The school was used as a place of worship until a building was erected. The deed was dated 1853. The church was forced to discontinue services for the duration of the Civil War. After the war was over, they met and reorganized and was called The Ebenezer Baptist Church.

In 1905, the church moved to the new town of Blackwater and they became the Blackwater Baptist Church. It continued as a Baptist Church until 1950, when the Rev. Omar Wetherell came to Blackwater to serve as pastor and it became The Federated Church. Soon after a new 33 by 60 foot expansion was added to the building for Sunday School classrooms, a kitchen and dining area.

On February 25, 1965, special services were

held to dedicate a new organ and choir robes. The new pastor, Rev. J. Max Krewell was a talented organist and choir director. In early 1986, the church disbanded due to few active members. The building and lot was given to the Blackwater school.

The first Church in Blackwater was the Christian Church which was built in 1890, on land donated by Scott and Cooney. The deed was made to A.F. Collins, a businessman in the town, and H.G. Fray was named as trustee. The church building was built by Bud Livingston at a cost of \$1400. A newspaper article stated that Mrs. Riley Holman and Mrs. H.G. Fray drove many miles with horse and buggy soliciting funds from the community and nearby towns for donations, for the new church. There were many bazaars and ice cream socials held before the church building and furnishings were paid for. The church grew in membership and interest for many years. They celebrated the golden anniversary in 1940. But a number of members moved away and older leaders died, so no services were held after 1949. The church building was razed in a few years. The last pastor was the Rev. H.C. Clark.

The Methodist Church was built in 1891, on land donated by Scott and Cooney. The first pastor was the Rev. T.B. Harris. The first building was struck by lightning in August 1934 and burned. The following year, the present structure was built on the same site. Through the years the Blackwater Church has been a circuit or part of a parish with various other area Methodist churches, the old church at Ridge Prairie, the Arrow Rock church, the Nelson Methodist Church and since 1963, with the Smith Chapel Church.

The Ladies organization of the Blackwater Methodist church is the oldest organization of any kind in the town. It was first called The Ladies Aid, later it was known as The Women's Society of Christian Service, and is now known as The United Methodist Women. There are few active members but worship services are still held twice each month.

The black community was served by two churches in earlier days. An early church was the Christian Church and it later became the Church of Christ. The Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1906 and is still active today with bi-monthly services.

The Blackwater Church of Christ had its beginning in 1927 when the first services were held in the homes. The church was organized on October 3, 1928 under the leadership of Frank Hall, S.A. Lawyer, John Thornton, and Joe Price. At that time, the membership was approximately 50 persons. The group met in the old Bank of Blackwater building until 1949, when a new building was erected on lots belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Widel. In 1984-1985 an expansion and extensive remodeling was done. Following the death of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Widel, their home across the street west of the church, was purchased by Hillard Schupp, who donated the house to the church to be used as a parsonage.

The present average attendance is 100 each Sunday. A bus service is provided by the church for transportation to church for many in the community.

So since the days of the early settlers, there have been worship services held in the area, providing religious training and a Christian environment for the citizens of the total

community.

Many years ago, a bell in the belfry of the Methodist Church rang each Sunday morning calling the faithful and the sinners to the house of worship. The joyful tones of the church bell was sweet music as the breezes carried the sound for many miles into the peaceful Blackwater River Valley.

by Mary C. Davis

OLDEST, FIRSTS, BIGGEST, LARGEST IN COOPER COUNTY

T12

The following information has been taken from an article originating from the office of the Friends of Boonville, later published in the Boonville Daily News, July 21, 1982:

The Largest, Oldest, Biggest, and Firsts in Cooper County

Boonville was the site of Hannah Cole's Fort . . . Hannah Cole and her family of nine children, a brother-in-law, Stephen Cole, with his wife, Phoebe, and their five children were the first white persons to live south of the Mississippi River.

The first land battle of the War Between the States was the First Battle of Boonville. This is significant because the loss by the South kept Missouri in the Union.

Boonville was the site of the first Missouri State Fair, held by the Missouri State Agricultural Society in 1853 and 1854 on the grounds of the now defunct St. Joseph's Hospital.

Boonville is the site of the oldest theater west of the Allegheny Mountains. This building, Thespian Hall, was dedicated July 2, 1857. It is still in use.

The oldest Military School west of the Mississippi river is Kemper Military School & College, established in 1844.

Ravenswood, located south of Boonville, was the site of the first purebred cattle in Missouri. These Shorthorns were the oldest herd west of the Mississippi river.

The first purebred hogs, Duroc Jerseys, were the first west of the Mississippi, and owned by S.Y. Thornton.

The oldest Episcopal church west of the Mississippi is in Boonville. The church building was erected in 1846.

The first paved street west of St. Louis, of cobblestone, was constructed in Boonville.

Boonville was the home of the "Apple King of Missouri," C.C. Bell, developer of the famous "Lady Apple," and organizer of the Central Missouri Horticulture Association (1896), and also organizer of the International Apple Shippers Association (1894).

Boonville was the home of Walter Williams, founder of the world's first School of Journalism, at the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Boonville was the home of the 30th Governor of Missouri, Lon V. Stephens.

Boonville was the location of "Fairfield", home of Walter B. Windsor, world-record early corn grower (1880's — 1920's). The first set of abstract books in Cooper County (1867) were made by John Thomas Piggot and William E. Walter.

Boonville was the home of "Hattie's Cora-

plexion Beautifier", a face and skin preparation by Beautifier Company of Boonville, established in 1893 by Dr. Charles Doerrie, a veterinarian.

The first Nursery in Cooper County, growing cherry and apple trees, was owned by James Chambers, in 1817.

Chris T. Smith, gold-medal winner for corn sample (Cartner corn) at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, lived at "Walnut Dale Farm" in Cooper County.

The first imported sheep of the Cotswold breed to Missouri were owned by Samuel H. Groves, of Cooper County.

L.A. Bestgen, inventor of the Farmer's Barn Door Latch, lived in Cooper County.

Boonville was the home of the "Corn Cob Pipe Factory of the World". This factory, Phoenix American Pipe Works, started in 1893 was the largest in the world at its prime.

Boonville was the site of the Jud Dade Hotel, for which George Caleb Bingham painted his first commercial venture, "Old Daniel Boon in Buckskin and Long Kentucky Rifle."

Rev. W.D. Mahon, of Boonville, published and wrote "Archeological Writings of the Sanhidrin and Talmud of the Jews", from his publishing house, the Archko Book Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson owned "Eminence Stock Farm" south of Boonville, in Cooper County. Mrs. Sarah Nelson was the first woman to make a specialty of producing poultry of the better breeds and of pure strain, Barred Rocks, Poultry.

Harley Park, Boonville, is the site of prehistoric Woodland Indian Mounds.

Horace G. Windsor, of Bennenrie Farm, south of Boonville, was in 1915, the world-record holder for corn production per acre, and in 1916 held the State record for 119 bushels.

Boonville is the home of Hirsch's Brown Salve, "Vico", which heals "anything and everything."

Boonville was the home of David Barton, first United States Senator from Missouri. An elementary school in Boonville is named for him.

Boonville was the home of poet and United States Senator, George Graham Vest, author of "Eulogy to a Dog". Senator Vest is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville.

Note: In a letter to Nicholas A. Brunda, Boonville, under date February 28, 1973, Richard Lloyd Anderson, Professor of History and Religion at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, writes: There is a rather famous fraud representing itself to be letters from Pontius Pilate, Gamaliel, and other New Testament personalities associated with the trial of Jesus. It . . . was originated by Rev. William Dennes Mahon (1824-1906) . . . the man and his book names him as living mainly in Boonville . . . Mahon was found guilty of falsehood and plagiarism before the Lebanon Presbytery in September, 1985."

by Jeanne Brunda

CHARLIE MILLER WRITES OF THE EARLY DAYS IN BOONVILLE

T13

When The Branch Line Locomotive was Unloaded at the River Front — Yankee Robinson's 40-Horse Team — Boonville Scored Against the St. Louis Brown Sox — 50 Cent Whiskey and \$2 Whiskey

In response to your request, I am writing some of my reminiscences of my early days in Boonville.

Probably the earliest event that I can recall is that during the war of 1861-1865 my mother and I were sitting on the steps in front of our home one Sunday evening when a soldier on horse back raced into town yelling, "Get into your houses, the rebels are coming!" Of course we obeyed orders and in a few minutes we could hear the noise of the invading troops. During the night we went over to the home of Major Harley, where we spent the next few days. I distinctly remember playing some kind of card game with Miss Gubbie Beatty. Both of us being young, we were more interested in our game than in the soldiers. The next day Captain Geo. Harper, who lived in the residence now occupied by the Zuzak family, took us down to the City Hotel, where we heard the band, to us, a great event.

Another event of the war that I distinctly remember is: A report came that Anderson's men were playing havoc in Howard County. A squad of soldiers was sent over to capture or disperse them and in a few days I saw them unload eight dead soldiers and lay them in a row in the northwest corner of the Thespian Hall. Later they were taken to the City Cemetery for burial.

Probably one of the greatest event of my young days was when the "Post Boy," a steamer plying the Missouri river, arrived at the wharf a little west of the foot of Main street with the first locomotive for use on the Boonville and Versailles branch railroad. This was several years after the close of the war and the arrival having been anticipated and the boat arriving on time, there was one of the largest crowds in Boonville that was ever seen in the old town.

A track was built out to the boat, the engine hoisted and then started toward the shore amidst the hurrahs of the crowd, accompanied by many whistles and all other noises that could be pressed into service. Boonville was sure that she would begin a growth that would rate the whole of Central Missouri and everybody was happy. Track laying began at Boonville and also on the Tipton end and we were soon connected with the outer world.

Many of us youngsters played "hookey" and that night when we returned home added our yelling to the celebration of the day at the end of leather straps.

Some years ago a gentleman, well known in our community, told me that the grading of the road was completed before the war and that he had a small store at his home between

Boonville and Tipton, built to supply the railroad laborers. In those days whiskey sold at 50 cents a gallon, but some of the men asked him whether he could not get a better article and he told them yes, that he could get the best grade at \$2.00 a gallon and to satisfy them he met their demands in this manner: He had a wooden partition dividing his store into a front and back room. He had a hole sawed through the partition large enough to admit the barrel and one end opened into the front and one into the back room, a faucet in each end of the barrel. When the 50 cent grade was called for it was taken from the front room and when the \$2.00 grade was wanted it was drawn from the rear room.

Another great event which will probably be remembered by a number of our old boys is the day when "Yankee Robinson and his Forty-Horse Team — Count Them," came to town. The big band wagon was drawn by ten rows of horses, four horses to a row, and attracted people from all over Central Missouri, many camping over night on the route to see the great spectacle. Another show later on also was very largely attended, its "Greatest and Only Walapus," the "World's Greatest Wonder," being its big drawing card. This animal was pronounced by many to be a very large horned Texas steer and not an animal from the wilds of Africa. It got the crowds however, whatever it may have been.

Baseball began to be an attraction in the 70's and the St. Louis Brown Sox, having an open week, played one-day engagements in such towns as Jefferson City, Sedalia and Warrensburg. None of the local teams in these towns made a single run, but when the team came to Boonville, having been brought here by W.A. Sombart, the score was: St. Louis Brown Sox, 69; Boonville, 1. Boonville's lone run being made by Frank Hazelton, one of the speediest runners I ever saw, who reached home plate on a hit by Henry Thompson, a brother of Mrs. Speed Stephens. As soon as it became known that Boonville had made a run, several telegrams were received challenging Boonville for a game, all of which were refused in something like the following language: "We have entered the professional class and cannot accept challenges from amateurs."

Many of the younger people and new comers in Boonville will be surprised to learn that there are a number of large cisterns under Main street, built for fire protection. These were sealed when we put in our water works system and paved the street. "In those days we had a hand-worked fire engine named "Daniel Boone," which was of some help on small fires but not much service in large ones. Probably the most spectacular fire ever seen in Boonville was that of the Boonville Seminary. This occupied the east side of Sixth street from Mr. W.M. Johnson's property to Locust street, covering the entire space. Another school was that under Mr. S.W. Marston and X.X. Buckner, in the building yet standing at the northeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets, just north of the present school of Mr. Dunkle's. There was an additional one story frame just east of the present building which was torn down several years ago. This school was for young ladies and little boys, of which I was one. I remember as scholars Misses Sadie Scott, Maggie Chamberlain, Rena Crawford and Nannie Tucker, now Mrs. T.A. Nelson, mother of The Advertiser editor.

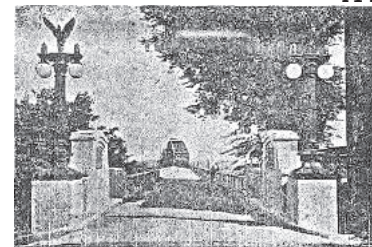
In 1874 one of the largest excursions ever pulled off in Boonville was given by the Baptist Sunday School. We left Boonville with twelve passenger cars and one baggage car filled with good things to eat. Just as we were pulling into Sweet Springs one of our cars turned partly over and every car being filled to its full capacity it was a lucky thing that no one was seriously injured or killed. What saved the situation was the fact that the coupling broke and prevented further damage. Mrs. McHarg (formerly Nellie Marston) and Miss Gussie Williams were the worst injured and had to remain at Sweet Springs for several days. I happened to be in the overturned car and will never forget the experience. In our bunch were Belle and Sue Turner (sisters of Mrs. Alber Myer), Lenora Sombart, Emma Vollrath, Mattie McCoy, Dr. Will Steele, Billie Gibson, and several others not now remembered. We were due to return to Boonville by eight o'clock that evening, but got back after midnight. In the meanwhile false rumors of many injured and killed made some of our people nearly frantic, telegraphic connections being very bad.

NOTE: — When not looking after the city's business or spreading the gospel of Pythianism, C.G. Miller, city clerk of Boonville, is busy telling the world what a good town he lives in. Aside from being the best city clerk in Missouri, Mr. Miller has a store of information concerning Boonville for the past hundred years — maybe not that long, but a way back any way. He writes interestingly of some high lights in his memory. — Editor.

by C.G. Miller

ON THE FIRST MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE

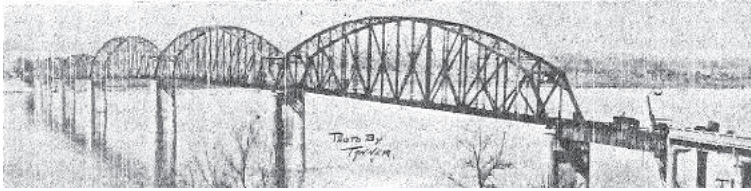
T14



Entrance to the Missouri River Bridge from Main Street

The Missouri River Bridge, dedicated July 4, 1924, was made possible by the Old Trails Bridge Company, organized by men blessed with vision, energy, and a great desire to see progress for their community. Directors of the Old Trails Bridge Company were T.A. Johnston, John Cosgrove, W.W. Kingsbury, A.H. Myer, M.E. Schmidt, E.S. Harte, B.M. Lester, A.A. Wallace, H.T. Zuzak, H.A. Creagan, G.A. Brownfield, W.B. Nowell, W.H. Buschmeyer, J. Van Dyke, S. Sellers, and H.C. Neef.

In 1896 Captain Samuel W. Ravenel,



resident engineer of Boonville, through his vision, energy and public spirit, aroused and organized interest in a highway bridge project to the extent that a corporation was chartered to construct it. An engineer was secured who made plans and estimates of the cost, and actual operations were carried on to the extent that a complete set of soundings for foundations were made on the site of the present structure, which soundings were available and used when the bridge was finally built.

This project however failed through inability to finance it. Eventually, through continued vigorous efforts of Boonville visionaries, a bond issue by Cooper County of \$125,000, a bond issued by Franklin Township of Howard County of \$25,000, and donations of the Old Trails Bridge Company, a total of \$275,000 was raised to see the project to completion. By 1924, the Missouri River Bridge was in existence, and dedicated July 4, 1924.

by Jeanne Brunda

"THE BRIDGE - BOONVILLE'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT"

T15

**He Knows, too, for He Has Been
Here Over Sixty Years, Fighting
For Progress — Elected to
Congress in 1882, He's a
Statewide figure at 85**

In December, 1870, more than a half century ago, the State of Missouri granted to the Missouri Bridge Company a charter to build a bridge for public travel and railways. In 1871 a charter was secured from Congress. Work was commenced in 1872 or '73. The bridge, when completed, was provided with an oak floor so as to care for wagon travel, but no approaches were constructed by the counties of Cooper and Howard." The speaker was Col. John Cosgrove, at one time representative in Congress and who since shortly after the Civil War has been a prominent member of the Boonville bar.

The general manager of the railway at the time the bridge was built was R.S. Stevens, who like Col. Cosgrove was a New Yorker and who later served with him in Congress. "Why don't they build approaches to the bridge?" asked Stevens. But they didn't, and two years later the plank floor was removed.

"The matter," said Col. Cosgrove, "slept

until about 1904 or '05, when mandamus proceedings were instituted in the supreme court to compel the M.K. and T. Railway Company to which the bridge had been leased to open it to public travel. The case was fought out in the courts. Appearing for the mandamus were, Attorney General E.C. Crow; Sam B. Jeffries, his assistant, J.W. Jamison, W.M. Williams and W. Hall Trigg, George P.B. Jackson represented the bridge company. The writ was denied, the supreme court holding that through non-usage or failure to take advantage of the facilities provided when the bridge was built, the public had forfeited its right.

"The bridge was built by the American Bridge Company. Gold bonds to the amount of one million dollars were issued. A New York city man, who was treasurer, had hypothecated these bonds in some market transaction and lost considerably. The bridge company employed me together with a firm of Chicago lawyers, to enforce a lien to compel the payment of about \$300,000 due the American Bridge Company. Suit was instituted in the United States Court at Jefferson City. Gov. Willard P. Hall, of St. Joseph, was the attorney on the other side. We won our suit, the money was paid, and our clients satisfied.

"In 1896 some of us secured at our own expense an estimate as to the cost of building a wagon bridge at Boonville, conditions at that time being favorable as regarded prices for material. It was found that a lowlife or turn drawbridge could be built for \$250,000. I had the nerve to suggest to two wealthy citizens of Boonville that together they could well afford to put up the amount, as they were amply able, their children well provided for, and that furthermore the bridge would be a great monument to them. My suggestion was not taken seriously. What I had in mind was the formation of a corporation which would purchase lots and other available tracts of unoccupied land, such as would rapidly increase in value, the profits eventually going far toward meeting the original bridge cost. In order to show that I was not without faith, I offered to do all legal work without compensation until such time as the returns approached the initial sum invested by the company. But there was nothing doing.

"In 1897 W.H. Tullock, of Leavenworth, Kansas, became interested in the possibility of a bridge at Boonville and went so far as to get Congress to authorize such a structure. Tullock's plan was to raise \$150,000 to \$200,000 by subscription and to bond the bridge for the balance. Tullock was in poor health, so the whole thing fell through. Of course, this was not to be a free bridge.

"The history of the new free bridge has, I feel sure, been so completely covered by Col. T.A. Johnston," continued Col. Cosgrove, "that I shall not dwell upon it. But I do want to mention one or two things. The Tullock

attempt was not entirely without results, for soundings made at that time by Capt. Samuel W. Havenel were carefully preserved in the Commercial Bank vault and proved of great value in the building the present bridge.

"I want to stress that great meeting held in Boonville in 1921, when, at an enthusiastic meeting, \$100,000 in bridge stock was subscribed. Not less deserving of praise was the work of individuals and communities which later joined in making possible the bridge.

"In some instances, obstacles, some unknown to the general public, had to be overcome. Take for instance, the original bond issue of \$25,000 as authorized by Franklin township, Howard County. Owing to a peculiar wording of the law, it was held that, under the circumstances, the township could not legally vote the bonds. The Missouri State Legislature was in session, but was soon to adjourn. I made a hasty trip to Jefferson City, saw that a bill amending the law was introduced, and secured the promise that it would be pushed. On the last night the legislature was in session I received a telephone call from Jefferson City. When advised that the bill had passed both houses, I immediately called up Col. Johnston, late as it was, and apprised him of the good news. Franklin township again voted the bonds and by approximately the same substantial majority."

"Just here," continued Col. Cosgrove, with emphasis, "I want to say that had it not been for Col. Johnston, who had the vision, nerve and considerable means, the bridge would not have been built. To him, more than to any other man, is due the credit for what is in reality a remarkable achievement."

The Advertiser does not feel that Col. Cosgrove has told all that should be told concerning the building of the bridge. Nor has Col. Johnston. The public will be interested in knowing that these two men, together with Horace Kingsbury of Howard County, personally guaranteed \$25,000 which it was necessary to advance at the time the Franklin bond issue was tied up and that they, with others, have labored without remuneration of any kind. With the exception of the secretary-treasurer, no member or official of the Bridge Committee has received one cent for his services, and so heavy has been the work of the one paid employee, that the place has been filled by three different men, in turn.

Concluding what he had to say of the building of the bridge, Col. Cosgrove remarked that ever since locating in Boonville in November, 1865, he has been a believer in the town and that today his faith is stronger than ever before. "I have stood for progress," said he, "doing so sometimes when the standing wasn't very good. Many desirable things have to be fought for. In building the bridge I feel that we have more than made material progress. To a considerable extent at least, we have, I hope, learned how to work together. This is the way cities are built. Boonville has the location, water and transportation and will grow."

So much for the bridge, but a little more concerning this man who helped make it possible.

Some three years ago, in a special article, the writer told of how John Cosgrove, then an adventuresome youth, left his home in New York, journeyed West, and when in poor health endured hardships which came near

causing his death. Mr. Cosgrove first saw Boonville in 1859, at which time he *was* on his way to Pike's Peak. He was then 21 years old. In 1865 he came back and located permanently. We say "permanently," and it might be added that in the strenuous days immediately following the close of the Civil War, the matter of permanency of location for a Northern Democrat of the Cosgrove temperature was not a minor matter. One might have to defend himself in pistol plays and fist fights. In some such the young attorney, unafraid, took part, but he stuck. So did a bullet that to this day remains imbedded in his body.

The subject of politics was a dangerous but much-discussed one. I had been secretary of the Democratic Central Committee in Jefferson County, New York, but had made up my mind not to take much part when I came to Missouri," said Col. Cosgrove, "but Gen. Francis P. Blair was instrumental in again getting me interested."

"I was elected to Congress in 1882, defeating Capt. W.C. Aldrich, of California, Moniteau County, who was a Greenbacker but who had the Republican endorsement," continued the speaker. "The district at that time was composed of Benton, Boone, Camden, Hickory, Howard, Moniteau, Morgan, Pettis and Saline. After the campaign was well under way, my opponent challenged me in debate. Although my speaking dates had been arranged, I agreed to accept the challenge with the understanding that we would go through the entire circuit together. There were a few meetings, but I was soon left with the platform to myself. Later, I learned that Capt. Aldrich was to speak at 'Jinatown,' Moniteau County. My friends assured me that if I would go they would get out a big crowd. I went and the crowd was there. In the election which followed I was given a majority of more than 5,000 votes.

"In the congressional campaign," continued Col. Cosgrove, "I was derisively referred to as 'colonel,' it being falsely represented that I had been colonel over a body of Negro soldiers during the war.

"But I had been called 'colonel' before I ran for Congress. It happened at Versailles. Circuit court was in session. In the courthouse yard I foolishly became involved in a heated political argument, probably staged in order to get me to say something which might serve as an excuse for an attack upon me. I was expressing myself pretty freely when Judge Miller overheard. Fearing serious trouble, he stepped to the window and speaking in a loud voice, said 'Colonel Kroxgro' — this being the way he always pronounced my name — 'if you don't come into court and look after the important case you have it will be dismissed?'

"The Judge's idea was to get me out of the danger by leaving the impression that I had been a commander in the Union army. I went in and Judge Miller said, 'You — fool, don't you know that those fellows will kill you if you keep on?'

"Truly, I have seen many changes in Boonville. In 1883 the building now occupied by the Colonia Hotel, of which Frank Fraffen is the proprietor, on High street and opposite the Commercial Hotel, was a private residence owned by B.F. Wilson. Previously, this had been the location of the Peter Pierce Hotel. Upon one occasion, while returning to my congressional duties in Washington, I

traveled from St. Louis with Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas.

"The Kansas Senator told of a visit he and a companion, both then from Ohio, had made to Boonville in 1859. 'I can't remember the name of the hotel where we stopped,' said Plumb, 'but I recall that the proprietor carried a bunch of keys that seemed as big as a peck measure.' With this information, I immediately answered, 'Peter Pierce,' 'Right,' answered Plumb.

"I was then told of how the two Ohioans had come to Boonville with a view to locating and promoting a colony boom calculated to attract many settlers, as was later done in Kansas. 'Boonville seemed a bit slow, and what was more important to us we didn't feel at ease. Never before had we been so far south and we were scared. Especially did we distrust our landlord with the big bunch of keys. We feared that he might hear some of the things we said or read our thoughts and lock us in a dungeon. Apparently he noticed our uneasiness, for one day he commanded us to follow him. Using one of the keys of the immense load, he unlocked a door and told us to walk in. No soon had we done so until with another key he unlocked a second door. We felt that we were going to the death chamber. Imagine my relief, though, when Peter Pierce, opened a heavy cupboard door and took out a big bottle filled with whiskey. Holding the keys in one hand and the bottle in the other, he said, in apparent seriousness, 'Here's life in one hand and death in the other. Choose which you will have.' " 'What did you do?' I asked. 'Do,' he replied. 'Why I took the biggest drink I ever took in my life.' "

"When I came to Boonville in 1869 there wasn't a foot of modern type sidewalk, not a paved street, no sewer system, and no street lamps on Main street except coal oil lamps. Hogs and cattle ran at large on the streets. South of Victor's and north of the Citizens' Trust Company, as now located, was a market house. There was a brick sidewalk on the west side of Main street up as far as the Presbyterian church and on the east side of Main street to Chestnut.

"What is the biggest change I have seen in Boonville?" That's easy — the bridge. It overshadows every other progressive step. It will prove of far more material advantage to the town and community than anything else that has ever happened here. In saying this, I do not forget past progress — streets, waterworks, sewer system, lights, factories, and all."

Col. Cosgrove in this interview has generously said that without Col. Johnston the bridge could not have been built. Truth is that with — Col. Johnston or Col. Cosgrove — either out of the fight, which lasted for years, the bridge would not now be a reality.

Built by the Old Trails Bridge Company, Cooper County, Howard County, the City of Boonville, Franklin township and federal aid appropriated by Missouri State Highway Commission.

Designed and supervised by Harrington, Howard & Ash, construction engineers, Kansas City.

Contractors: Mt. Vernon Bridge Company, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Leavenworth, Kansas, for the bridge proper, and W.J. Cochran & Sons, contractors for the Cooper County approach.

The bridge rests on seven concrete piers,

all put down to bedrock with the exception of the one on the Howard County side, which rests on piling. The total length of the bridge is 2,100 feet, with a concrete approach on the Cooper County side of 584 feet, and a 500-foot earth and macadam approach on the Howard County side. The bridge is a continuation of Main Street, the approach and the street meeting at the intersection of Main and High Streets.

There are six spans in the bridge and the total weight of the structural steel is 1936 tons. Three spans of 420 feet and three spans of 280 feet each compose the main bridge structure. Eighty-three thousand rivets hold the steel in place. The roadway of the bridge is 19 feet in the clear. The roadway is 73 feet above low water. The deepest pier goes to a depth of 60 feet below low water and extends 50 feet below gravel and sand, resting on solid rock.

U. Lytia, was superintendent for the Mt. Vernon Bridge Co., with W.H. Smith as erection foreman. Ben. J. Fredmeyer, Boonville, was timekeeper and paymaster for the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company.

Contract for the erection of the bridge were let in February, 1922, and the first girder was swung into place August 2, 1923, and the steelbeams connecting Cooper and Howard Counties were placed February 12, 1924.

The total cost of the bridge is \$550,000.

RANKIN'S MILL HISTORY

T16



Rankin's Mill family home built in 1850 by William Rankin. Currently occupied (1989) by Rich and Berta Smith.

The names "Woodville" or "Woodville Mills" were originally used to identify the Rankin's Mill property and home five miles south of Boonville, Mo. This was the name of the Rankin home in Winchester (Shenandoah Valley) Virginia.

William Rankin was born in Winchester, Va., on October 20, 1806, the son of Matthew and Nancy Smith Rankin. Both came to America early in life from Ireland and were married in Hagerstown, Pa., in 1802. William and a brother came by horseback from Virginia and settled in St. Louis, Mo. Matthew, wife and sons thence came to Cooper

William Rankin		In Ac. Dr. A. R. Keethum		
1848	Jan 1	To Bal. due to this date	22 25	
	Apr 21	" vish. & med. Mrs. McFarland	1 00	
	"	" 1 Bot. Fever pills	50	
	"	" 2 Oz. Camp. Mintum	40	
	"	" 1 Strong hump plaster	40 1 30	
	"	" 12 Oz. Marsh. 10. 10g Liniment	20	
	May 5	" 1 Bot. Fever pills	50	
	" 5	" vish. Culling by	1 00	
	June 10	" " v. med. Son in Town (night)	1 30	
	1849	Apr 5	" " " " " "	1 00
	Sept 17	" 12 Gal. Sassa oil & pills	50	
	Dec 4	" 3 Gal. Sperm "	3 00	
	1844	" 2 vish. & Attendance Ludy	10 00	
	Jan 14	" 1 Bot. Fever pills 10. 1 doz. Coric.	20	
	"	" 1 Opodeldoc 10. 1 Moxon powder 25	55	
	"	" 1 1/2 Gal. oil	1 20	
	July 10	" 2 Gal. "	1 20	
	Mar 28	" 1 " "	1 20	
	Apr 25	" 3 rd Family	20	
	"	" 1 Gal. oil	1 20	
	May 24	" 2 " Sassa "	1 20	
	Sept 6	" 2 " " "	2 40	
	Oct 25	" 2 " " "	2 40	
	1851	Jan 1	" " " " " "	
	July 24	" 12 Gal. M. S. Sperm oil @ 2.00	24 00	
	"	" Ludy	10	
	June 7	" Blister plaster Ludy	10	
	July 18	" vish. & med. Son	3 50	
	Sept 25	" " Family, Med for all	4 55	
	30	" Medicines	30	
	Oct 20	" 12 Gal. Sperm oil 1.25	15 00	
	27	" 7 pinders 25 = 8 doz. Minum 40 (Silas)	15 00	
	Nov 15	" 1 Oz. Lab. Semen for Son	25	
	1852	July 15	" " Cologne	25
	"	" 1 Hair Tonic	25	
	"	" 1 Comb	35	
	July 10	" 1 Bot. Blue pills Ludy	25	
	1853	Jan 1	" By gr. A. R. Rendue	3 00
	"	" Bal. due	76 5 49	

William Rankin accounting records.

County, Missouri, in 1830 (according to The History of Howard and Cooper Counties, published in 1883).

In 1838 William bought the old Boyd Mill on the Petite Saline Creek. This being a water mill, he added to this mill and operated it in partnership with his father, Matthew. It was operated by water and steam until 1883.

The original Boyd Mill being a water mill had but a capacity of two bushels of wheat per hour (it was only fifteen feet square). William built a new mill on the site of the old one, completing it in 1840, and it was then one of the largest and best mills in central Missouri at that time. It had a capacity of over 800 bushels of grain per day and by 1854 was run by steam, accounting for the increase in productivity (again, according to The History of Howard and Cooper Counties, 1883).

On April 4, 1844 William Rankin married Elizabeth Ann McFarland, also of Cooper County. To this union two sons were born: Silas born January 9, 1845, and Robert Smith Rankin born December 13, 1849. Both sons married and remained at the mill in business with their father, William, rearing their families in the two houses built on the property. Robert married Maria Louisa Duncan and to this union were born four daughters: Maude, Myrtle, Mabel and Robna. Silas married Olive Helen Humphreville and also had daughters, Helen and Willie (named for her grandfather, William).

The Silas and Olive Rankin daughters, Helen and Willie, married Clark Thornton and Speer F. Brandes, respectively. The Robert and Maria Rankin daughters married as follows: Myrtle to Gip Hurt, Maude to Hal Jewett, Mabel to Walter Reed, and Robna to Edwin K. Smith, all of the surrounding area of Boonville and environs.

In 1912 Robna Rankin, youngest daughter of Robert, married Edwin Smith, son of Capt. Thomas Leslie Smith and Fannie Pope Thompson of Boonville. Capt. Smith joined the Confederate Army at the beginning of the Civil War and served 'til its close. He came to Boonville soon after and engaged in the livery business. Capt. Smith was appointed sheriff of Cooper County in 1878 to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to the same office in 1884.

Edwin and Robna bought half interest in the mill with her father, Robert, and ran it until 1918 before closing it down. Thereafter, they engaged in farming, raising corn, wheat, hogs, and in later years, beef cattle.

To this union were born the following children and respective marriages: Elizabeth (Carlos Allen); Richard (Alberta Kempf); Eugene (Betty Morgan); Hal (Juanita Alpers); Frances (Paul Vinelli); Doris (Jack Haley); and Elma (Sid Walters).

Richard and "Berta" remained on the farm in partnership with his parents and continue to this date in ownership of the homestead in the farming business in conjunction with their two sons, Danny and wife Donna, and Dale. Berta is one of seven children of the late Albert A. and Mary A. Kempf, also of Boonville.

Danny and Donna's son, Brandon (age 2 on July 4, 1989) makes the seventh generation of direct lineage to reside uninterrupted at the original property since 1838. The Richard Smiths live in the original home built by William Rankin in 1850. Danny and family live in the home built for son Robert by

1850	Apr 2	105 lbs = super flour per 300	e 225	236
	- 31	6 1/2 Bus Bran	e 7	15
	Dec 11	1 Bbl = flour		4.50
	-	5 Bus + 5 lbs shorts	e 20	8.02
1851	Jan 9/3	1 Bbl = flour		4.75
	-	4 Bus Bran	e 7	28
	April 8	630 ft sheeting plank	e 150	9.45
	-	85 lbs = flour	e 200	1.70
	Dec 30	17 Bus Bran		1.35
	-	Super flour		1.15
1852	Jan 8	1 1/2 Bus Meal	e 40	60
	-	100 lbs = flour + 100 lbs per		3.80
	-	2 1/2 Bus Bran	e 10	2.45
	Feb 14	60 lbs corn		1.10
	March 2	1 1/2 Bus Corn		.75
				<hr/>
				34.80
1850	Nov 28	To amt paid you order to Penns Myr		4.50
1855	Sept 4	To 1 sh flour of R M Broom at parkin of		38.30
				<hr/>
				356
				<hr/>
				4180
				<hr/>
1850	Apr 2	By Printing House		11.00
				<hr/>
				100

(with the exception of Nancy's) are still visible.

by Edwin K. and Robna Rankin Smitl

Also of interest, but difficult to read since they date to the 1850's and are somewhat faded and fragile, are "accounting" sheets of William Rankin used in the conduct of the milling business.

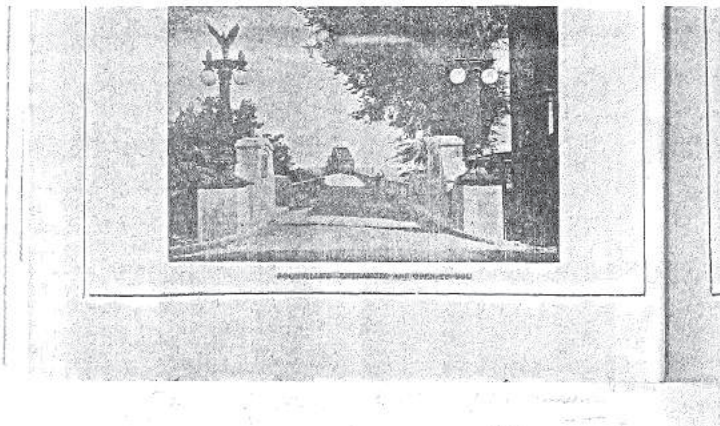
William Rankin in 1873.

Robna Rankin Smith died in November 1986, (age 98) at the farm home where she was born in 1888, never having resided at any other home. Edwin preceded her in death in 1976 at age 86. Both are buried in Walnut

late Grove Cemetery, as are many of their forebearers.

Matthew and Nancy Rankin are buried with other family members on the neighboring Larry Lymer farm, where the gravestones

Matthew and Nancy Rankin are buried with other family members on the neighboring Larry Lymer farm, where the gravestones



To the Honorable County Court

Gentlemen: - With your permission, -in presenting my petition, I would offer a few remarks for your consideration, and, First, would state, that in the spring of 1838, there was no Bridge on the County Road at the Mill that could be crossed on when the dam was half full of water, I built a Bridge that summer entirely at my own expense, and from that time to the present, I have kept it up, with the exception of about nine months, and all the recompenses that I have ever received from any source, is one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (from the county), About that time the Crawford and Hurt Bridges were built, at an expense of some 1500\$ each and since that time each of these two Bridges have been past crossing on, as long as the Bridge at the Mill. The Hurt Bridge has been rebuilt at an expense to the county of some 1500\$ more, while the Crawford bridge is now being rebuilt at a probable expense of 2500\$ more.

Now it does appear to me that the county has been getting something for nothing, When those other Bridges cost, -one of them some 3000\$ and the other about 4000\$ within the last 15 years, that I have been rather poorly paid for building and keeping up a third Bridge across the same creek the same length of time for the sum of \$112.50.

The present Bridge that I have built cost me some \$00\$ owing in part, to its being built at a season when the creek is subject to frequent out rises, I had it nearly ready for crossing on, when there came a flood and carried it all away (a total loss)., The Crawford bridge could not be crossed on, neither could the creek be forded there when the dam was full, and the south part of the county was labouring under a considerable inconvenience, So I raised all the water gates, and let the water pass away as soon as possible, so as to commence a new Bridge and make the creek fordable at the Crawford Bridge, but before I could get the bridge completed, there was several other rises in the creek when I had to raise the water gates as before, and let the water pass away as soon as possible, without getting the full benefit of it for milling purposes, by which I was looser to a considerable amount. The Bridge was ready for crossing on about the 10th of June and has been a convenience to many persons since that time

Gentlemen, - with all respect I submit these few remarks to your consideration

(signed) Wm Rankin

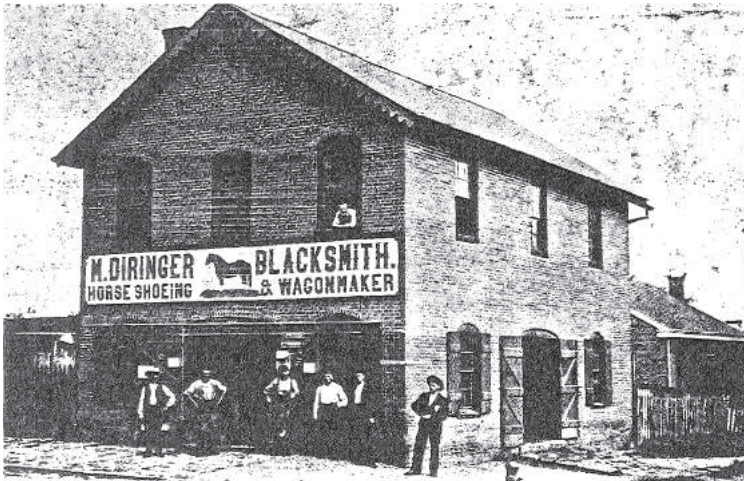
Reverse side Legend- Petition in favor of Wm Rankin (For Bridge)

Filed Sept 1852

(Signed) B. E. Perry Clk

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BOONVILLE

Although Boonville's history as a town incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri dates from 1839, which is why we are celebrating our 150th birthday this year,



The site of a blacksmith shop that made wagons in 1900 now supports an apartment house. The location is the northeast corner of 6th and Vine.

the town is actually at least 20 years older if we consider the date of the first legal sale of lots in 1819, and another 10 years older if we go back to the time of the first permanent white settlement on the site of the town in 1810.

Early Settlement Period (1810-1820)

Hannah Cole, a hardy Kentucky widow with nine children, was the first actual settler on the town site of Boonville. She built a log cabin (fortified during the War of 1812) on the hill where the old St. Joseph's hospital now stands. About a mile farther east was the homestead of her brother-in-law, Stephen Cole, and his family. Several other settlers built cabins in the area over the next two years, and across the river to the west was the settlement of Benjamin Cooper who had led the original group into the area.

These first settlers clung tenaciously to their homes during the Indian raids brought on by the War of 1812, and after the war ended in 1815 a second and even larger wave of immigrants from the southern states came to the Boon's Lick country. It was during this period that land speculation and town building schemes became almost epidemic and the rival towns of Franklin and Boonville were established.

Franklin was platted on the north bank of the river in 1816 soon after Howard County was established as the mother county of the Boon's Lick region. Over the next ten years it became a frontier boom town with a peak population a few years prior to its demise in the late 1820's of 1500 to 2000 people.

In 1817, Asa Morgan, and his St. Louis lawyer partner, Charles Lucas, began to unfold a scheme to plat a rival town called Boonville on the more secure high ground south of the river across from Franklin. By 1819 the town had become a reality and the designated county seat of Cooper County (formed out of the southern half of Howard County in December 1818) despite the death of Lucas in a duel with Thomas Hart Benton in 1817 and Morgan's difficulties in obtaining sole legal right to the land on which the town was platted.

In the process of all the complicated legal maneuvering, Hannah Cole sold her original settler pre-emption right to the town site and moved to a farm about 15 miles south of Boonville. Many of the other original settlers also drifted away during this time and a new breed of merchants, artisans, farmers and professional people took their place.

Town Building (1821-1839)

With the admission of Missouri to the Union as the 24th state in 1821, Boonville settled into a slow period of growth marked by the erection of the first county court house and jail in 1823. Merchants like Jacob Wyan, professional men like the lawyer Peyton R. Hayden, and artisans like the Williams brothers (Marcus and Justinian) laid the groundwork for the future growth and prosperity of the town.

Franklin, across the river, continued to be the focal point of the economy of the region, especially after the commencement of the lucrative Santa Fe trade in 181-22 by two adventurous Franklins, William Becknell and Ezekiel Williams. But a series of floods

beginning in 1826 led to the gradual abandonment of the town, and by 1830 Boonville was emerging as the new 'Queen City' of the Boon's Lick country.

Over the next ten years her population grew from a few hundred to over a thousand. A young George Caleb Bingham, soon to become one of the state's most noted artists, apprenticed himself to Boonville cabinet maker and carpenter, Justinian Williams about this time, and in 1836 married Sarah Elizabeth Hutchison, daughter of Boonville druggist, Nathaniel Hutchison. James H. Middleton established the town's first newspaper, the *Boonville Herald*, in 1834 (taken over by Robert Brent in 1838 and renamed the *Western Emigrant*). And the first few German, Swiss and Prussian immigrants, like Dr. Augustus Kueckelhan, George Hain, and Charles and Julius Sombart, began to arrive in town, establishing a trend that would increase dramatically over the next twenty years.

Finally, on February 8, 1839, Boonville was granted a city charter by the Missouri State Legislature, and in May the citizens (then numbering about 1500, including probably 300 slaves) elected Marcus Williams the first mayor. 1839 was also the year that statement traffic on the Missouri River began to increase. Peter Pierce built the imposing City Hotel on Morgan Street (the town's premier hostelry for the next fifty years), and William T. Yeomans established Boonville's second newspaper, the *Missouri Register*.

Southerners and Germans (1840-1860)

During the twenty years leading up to the Civil War, Boonville experienced what could probably be called its 'Golden Age.' A new county court house was built at the beginning of the period; a highly competent group of merchants, lawyers, artisans, property developers, and small manufacturers spearheaded economic growth; a large influx of German immigrants brought new blood, new ideas and much needed skills to the community; religious and educational institutions were established; the first State Agricultural Society fairs were held in Boonville from 1853 to 1856; public and private cemeteries were established; and a rich blend of Southern and German cultural traditions emerged to give the town its distinctive character.

In 1844 the town witnessed a record flood on the Missouri River and hosted a major Whig political convention. By the end of the decade a steadily increasing stream of immigrants moved past the town on their way west in response to the opening of the Oregon Territory and the California Gold Rush.

The Southern tradition of private school education was firmly established during the period with the opening of several male and female academies. The most enduring of these schools was Frederick T. Kemper's 'Family School' opened in 1844. It would continue after his death in 1881 under the wise management of Col. T.A. Johnston, who converted it into a military school, and it has survived down to the present time as one of the oldest military schools west of the Mississippi.

Other elements of Southern tradition were the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches; the Thespian Society which, in 1857, erected one of the most

imposing structures in town, the Thespian Hall; and, of course, the institution of slavery, which would tear not only the community, but also the state and nation apart in the bloody Civil War that erupted in 1861.

German cultural traditions were embodied in the German Methodist, Evangelical, Lutheran and Catholic churches; in the singing and gymnastic societies known as 'Turn and Gesange Vereins,' whose members were known as 'Turners' for short; and in the numerous vineyards planted on the edges of the town as well as the beer and wine making tradition associated with Boonville both before and after the Civil War resulting in the town's reputation as the 'Vine Clad City.'

German merchants, shoemakers, coopers, brick and stone masons, tobacconists, blacksmiths, carriage makers, potters, and millers contributed greatly to the town's economic health; and German farmers established themselves firmly in the agricultural community surrounding Boonville.

Civil War Years (1861-1864)

The Civil War was a time of confusion, violence, split allegations, economic stagnation, and general social disruption, the effect of which lingered throughout the difficult reconstruction period following the war and formed a watershed in the history of the town.

One of the first land battles in the war was fought a few miles east of Boonville on June 17, 1861, between the hastily mustered and poorly armed state militia troops of Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and the well-trained, well-armed Union troops of General Nathaniel Lyon. The battle (which should perhaps more accurately be termed a skirmish) lasted only a short time before Jackson's men were routed and the Union army occupied the town.

During Lyon's stay in Boonville he organized the loyal Union Germans of the town into a 'Home Guard' under the command of Major Joseph Eppstein, and these Home Guards fortified themselves on the old state fair grounds just east of town where Hannah Cole's fort once stood. In September 1861 a Confederate force under the command of Colonel William Brown and Captain J.A. Poindexter attacked these fortifications in what came to be known as the Second Battle of Boonville. The Confederates were routed after Colonel Brown and his brother were mortally wounded. The only Home Guard casualty was John Hayn, a young tobacco merchant in Boonville.

No other major battles were fought in the immediate vicinity of Boonville during the war, but the whole area was plagued with the activities of bushwhackers, foraging armies property destruction, and the working out of personal vendettas.

German Joseph Shelby and his men briefly occupied the town during their raid through the state in October 1863; and in October 1864 the town was again occupied briefly by General Price and his army on their last tragic raid through the state.

Although most of the schools had to close periodically or altogether during the war, F.T. Kemper (who had returned to Boonville in 1861 from a five year stint as a teacher of the classics at Westminster College in Fulton) was able to keep his school open, and a new school — Cooper Institute — was opened

by the Rev. X.X. Buckner, a Baptist minister, in 1863.

Reconstruction and Railroads (1865-1875)

The decade following the Civil War was difficult for Boonville and the surrounding countryside. Farms and businesses had been plundered repeatedly and river trade was much reduced from the boom times that preceded the war.

The shift in political power from Southern Democrats to German Republicans led to the emergence of a number of prominent German leaders in the community like Jacob Gmelich, the Sombarts, C.C. Bell and others, though several "Old Guard" leaders like Dr. Trigg, Joseph L. Stephens, Major Harley and James M. Nelson continued to wield considerable influence.

The town had three main newspapers during the decade: Caldwell and Stahl's *Central Missouri Advertiser*, Milo Blair's *Boonville Weekly Eagle*, and the newly established German language newspaper *Wachter Am Missouri*.

The decade was also marked by the beginning of the free public school education. Boonville's first public school classes met in 1867 in a building on the site of the present Central Elementary School on 6th Street. Black children also got their first opportunity to obtain a free public education when Boonville's first black school was opened on the northwest corner of 4th and Spruce Streets. Several of the private schools continued to function in Boonville throughout the period (the most resilient of which was F.T. Kemper's school), but the advent of public school education marked the beginning of the end for private schools.

Perhaps the most significant development of the era was the phenomenal growth of the railroads. Due to the shortsightedness of Boonville's leaders in the decade before the Civil War the town failed to obtain direct access to one of the two main east-west railroads being built across the state at the time. In the years after the war, Joseph L. Stephens managed to complete a branch line to Boonville in 1868 from the main line running through Tipton.

Then, in 1873, again through the efforts of Stephens and others, the Katy railroad brought their Tebo and Neosho line from Sedalia through Cooper County and into Boonville. The key to luring the Katy into Boonville was the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville to connect with a line running through Franklin and Fayette to Moberly and Hannibal. The bridge was completed in January 1874 and initiated a new period of cautious growth in the town.

The Gilded Age (1876-1900)

Both the black and white population of Boonville continued to grow throughout the last quarter of the 19th century, but the rate of growth was about half that of the previous quarter century, and business was sluggish. By 1900 there were nearly 4,400 people living in Boonville, about 1,100 of which were blacks. About a third of the white population was of German origin.

Politically, the quarter century between 1875 and 1900 continued to be dominated on

the local level by German Republicans who presided over a number of important civic improvements including street and sidewalk repair (Main Street was first paved with bricks in 1898), better street lighting (electricity replaced gas during the period), a better water supply system (the first municipal water works was completed in 1883), a telephone system (also established in 1883), and the opening of a new city park (on land obtained from Major William Harley in 1887).

It was also during the period that the Missouri State Legislature approved an act providing for the location of a State Reform School for Boys at Boonville. This institution opened in 1889 and continued in operation until 1982 when it was converted for use as a medium security prison for adult offenders.

Boonville journalism flowered in the last quarter of the 19th century with several highly literate writers and editors vying with one another for the attention of the reading public. The *Boonville Advertiser* continued to operate throughout the period under such talented editors as Lon V. Stephens (later Governor of Missouri), S.M. Ravenel, and Walter Williams (who later went on to found the world famous Journalism School at the University of Missouri in Columbia).

The German language newspaper, *Wachter Am Missouri*, was bought out in 1874 by F.M. Ludwig (and later, E.J. Haller) who changed the name to the *Central Missourier*. It continued in operation down to 1907.

George Ferrel, a talented poet and journalist with a fatal weakness for alcohol, established a newspaper called the *Boonville Topic* in 1878, but soon turned the editorship over to his old friend and fellow poet, Horace A. Hutchison. This paper survived into the 20th century as the *Missouri Democrat*, edited for part of the time by Col. William Switzler.

Many of the town's surviving Victorian mansions were built during the latter half of this period, most notably, perhaps, the Wilbur Johnson mansion known as Roslyn Heights on the northwest corner of Main and Walnut Streets built in 1894 and now the State Headquarters of the DAR.

Booster, Boom and Bust (1900-1929)

The automobile had a revolutionary effect on American society, and Boonville's introduction to automobile mania came during the summer of 1901 when local sporting goods merchant, Fern Am, brought the first "devil buggy" (as they were then called) to town. By 1915 the automobile was beginning to affect the lives of nearly all Americans and a new era of road building and general expansiveness in the economy was initiated, becoming especially apparent in the years after the close of World War I.

A spirit of town "boosterism" swept through communities throughout the Midwest spawning the formation of commercial and service clubs, and this spirit seems to have had something to do with the increase in commercial construction that took place in Boonville between 1900 and 1925. The Stephens family converted the aging Thespian Hall into an opera house in 1901. The Sombart family put up the Frederick Hotel in 1905. The Citizens Trust Building was constructed at the corner of Main and Court

Streets in 1910. The Phoenix-American Cob Pipe Company moved into a new factory building on Second and Vine Streets in 1911. A new Cooper County Court House was put up by the Cochran Construction Company in 1912. And the St. Louis based Hamilton Brown Shoe Company moved to Boonville in 1925 to occupy a new building erected for them by a group of local subscribers.

All this construction was climaxed in 1924 by the new highway bridge across the Missouri River. With the completion of this bridge, Missouri's main east-west highway was routed down Boonville's Main Street, triggering a period of growth in the town's population and business revenues.

To meet the growing educational needs of the community, a new high school building was erected in 1915 at the corner of Main and Locust Streets; and Kemper Military School began a period of expansion, which included the erection of D Barracks and the Johnson Field House as well as the addition of a junior college program and an ROTC program.

In 1916 the local utility company operated by W.A. Sombart was sold to a Chicago based power company, thus initiating a new era in light and power service to the community. Expanding utility demands led to the erection of a major coal-fired, steam-generating electric plant in 1925.

Health care needs were also increasing during this period of time, and in 1918, largely through the efforts of Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, St. Joseph's Hospital was erected on the historic hill east of town where Hannah Cole had originally settled.

A concern for health — both physical and moral — also led in Boonville (as it did across the nation) to a spirit of social reform focused on the problem of alcohol. In 1919 this resulted in the passage of the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcohol. Soon thereafter Boonville's half dozen or so saloons closed until the amendment was repealed in 1934.

Boonville's population grew from 4,377 in 1900 to 6,453 in 1930, but most of this growth came in the decade between 1920 and 1930 when the Highway 40 bridge was built across the Missouri River, and the growth was largely confined to the white population. Boonville's black population during this same period showed a steady decline from 1,111 in 1900 to 815 in 1920. There was a slight rise in black population to 933 by the census of 1930, but the decline continued over the next thirty years.

Boonville politics continued to be dominated by Republicans from 1900 to 1930, while Cooper County continued its tradition of Democratic political dominance. These alignments were reflected in the local newspapers of the time, with the venerable *Boonville Advertiser* as the main Democratic organ, and the *Central Missouri Republican* as the main Republican organ. But by the end of the period the two papers had essentially merged under one owner and had become the paper we know today as the *Boonville Daily News*.

By the late 1920's there were increasing indications throughout the country that the nation's economy was becoming dangerously unstable, and in 1929 a disastrous depression swept away much of the prosperity that towns like Boonville had enjoyed for more than a decade.

Depression, War and the Nervous 50s (1930-1959)

The effect of the Great Depression lingered throughout the 1930's, though bottom seems to have been struck in 1932. Unfortunately it took America's entry into World War II to actually make a full-scale recovery, but by the end of that war the economy was booming.

Between 1930 and 1940, Boonville's population dropped from 6,435 to 6,089 and Cooper County's population also showed a decline. By 1950 Boonville's population had risen once again to 6,686, but the county's population continued to fall. The black population of both town and county continued the downward trend that began at the turn of the century. By 1960 there were only 412 blacks living in the county outside of Boonville, and Boonville's black population had fallen to 789.

The late 1920's and early 1930's were years marked by a rising crime rate that many people attributed to the effects of Prohibition. Numerous raids on illegal stills and arrests for liquor violations took place in Boonville and Cooper County during this time, and the State Reform School for Boys at Boonville was generally operating at and above capacity.

Col. T.A. Johnston, long-time head of Kemper Military School, died in 1934 and leadership of the school passed to his son-in-law, Col. A.M. Hitch, who retired in 1948 turning control of the school over to T.A. Johnston. But in 1956 a significant change was made in the school when the decision was made to reorganize it as a not-for-profit corporation headed by a Board of Trustees responsible for choosing the school's president.

The old Central School building on 6th Street burned in 1937 and was replaced by the present Central School building; and in 1939 the Laura Speed Elliott High School was expanded and a new Sumner School for blacks was erected in East Boonville. In the late 1950's this black school was phased out as a result of the nationwide desegregation of the schools.

Railroad business fell on hard times in the mid-1930's leading to the closing of Boonville's original old Tipton-Versailles Branch Line, and the Katy continued to cut back service despite the optimism that had led to the complete replacement of the old swing-open railroad bridge across the Missouri River with a new lift-span bridge in 1932.

Thespian Hall (then known as the Lyric Theater) was seriously threatened with demolition or drastic alteration by the Kansas City based Fox-Midwest theatre chain in 1936, but was finally saved by a valiant effort on the part of local citizens led by Charles van Ravenswaay in 1937. A concern with the town's history also prompted the publication of a new Cooper County history in 1937 by Boonville newspaper publisher and author, E.J. Melton; and in 1939 the town held the first of a series of "Daniel Boone Days" to celebrate the town's history.

The decade of the 1940's was largely dominated by World War II and its aftermath. Some 2000 Boonville and Cooper County boys marched off to fight during this war, and 58 made the ultimate sacrifice. With the end of the war Americans went on a twenty year spending spree and this new era of prosperity was marked in Boonville by a

general expansion of business and a period of good feelings. The Boonville Rod and Gun Club, formed just before the war, became a popular source of recreation for many in the community as well as a focal point for a new county and state-wide concern with wild life conservation. The Boonville National Bank was formed in 1946 by Garth Clinkscales and a group of local businessmen; and in the same year W.G. Holt expanded his popular cafe and bus station on the northwest corner of Main and Morgan. Another popular gathering place, especially for young people, during the 1940's and 50's was William J. "Boss" Hirlingers bakery, soda fountain and ice cream shop at 322 Main Street.

The early 1950's saw the opening of two major new businesses in Boonville — the McGraw-Edison appliance plant and Boonville's first commercial radio station, KWRT, established by Bill and Audrey Tedrick — but it also saw the destruction by fire of Viertel's Garage, a Boonville landmark on the northeast corner of Main and Vine.

Perhaps the most serious crisis faced by the town in the years following the Korean War came when the State Highway Commission announced in March 1955 that they were planning to construct a new cross-state highway that would by-pass Boonville. Concerned citizens petitioned for a modification of the plans, but to no avail, and in 1960 the new Interstate 70 highway opened and a number of established Boonville businesses were forced to close.

Looking Forward, Looking Backward (1960 - Present)

Boonville's history over the last 29 years has been dominated by attempts on the part of civic leaders and other concerned citizens to achieve two basic goals; economic revitalization and historic preservation.

At the beginning of the period the town lost several major businesses because of the opening of I-70. Among these were Pete's Cafe, Holt's Cafe, the Frederick Hotel and Commercial Hotel, the Boonville Mercantile Company, and Gambles Hardware Store. Business closings continued to plague the town in the 1970's and 80's though there are some indications over the last year or two that this trend may be on the verge of turning around under the stimulus of industrial development and the Main Street revitalization efforts.

Industrial development, especially, has been quite active throughout the period. Huebert Fiberboard, opened on the east side of town in 1961, Fuqua Homes began operation in 1970, a new Interstate Marine Terminal was opened on the Missouri River just across from Boonville in 1971. The Bimet Corporation, manufacturers of thermostats, opened a new plant in Boonville in 1973. And in 1974, a uniform sewing business known as Nextex was established (renamed Artex in 1976 under new management). A local Industrial Development Authority was formed in 1978 and was responsible for luring Intertherm, Inc., to locate their new baseboard heating unit manufacturing plant in Boonville.

The town's growing educational needs have been met by the construction of new buildings and the reorganization of the school system. David Barton Elementary School was constructed on Locust Street hill in 1958; and in 1968 a new high school building was

built on the western edge of the city. In 1974 another building was constructed near the new high school to house the vocational educational school.

In 1968 a new fire station was constructed and the city was finally able to obtain (through the generosity of William T. Kemper of the Kemper State Bank) the old post office building for use as a city hall. In 1970 a major new innovation in city government was instituted with the hiring of Robert Campbell as the first City Administrator, and in the early 1990's a new Cooper County Memorial Hospital was erected on the southern edge of town to replace the old St. Joseph's Hospital.

The early 1970's also saw a resurgence of interest in preservation of the town's history with the formation of the Friends of Historic Boonville. Their first major preservation project was the old Cooper County Jail Barn, and they then turned their attention to Thespian Hall, which was once more being threatened with destruction. By 1975 the Friends had been fortunate enough to attract the interest of Crosby Kemper, Jr., President of the United Missouri Bank, and he agreed (through one of his foundations) to purchase the building and present it to the Friends, along with funding for restoration.

The success of this project led to the organization of a major Festival of Arts to be held in the restored Thespian Hall each year, to the purchase and restoration of the 1836 Hain House on 4th Street; and to the purchase and restoration of the old Cooper County Jail (closed in 1978 after 130 years of continuous service as a county jail). The Friends of Historic Boonville also initiated a successful historic survey of both Boonville and Cooper County and provided the stimulus for the development of a community arts program.

The twin concerns of historic preservation and economic revitalization have led, most recently, to the development of a Main Street revitalization plan that has already begun the work of transforming both the look and feel of downtown Boonville; and perhaps as we celebrate the town's 150th birthday we will also be celebrating a true renaissance of the economy, history and spirit of this wonderful old river town.

Editors Note: This brief history of Boonville was prepared by Robert L. Dyer and represents a condensation of material that appears in his Boonville: An Illustrated History (Pekitanou Publications, 1987)

Boonville's Founder: Hannah Cole

Ironically, in 1810 Hannah and her nine children built the first permanent white settlement in Boonville, 29 years before the date that the town was incorporated with the state, the date used for the town's celebrations. Hannah exemplifies the typical female of the era when Missouri was a territory and the only career open to a woman was motherhood.

Hannah's story actually begins in 1808 when William Clark (of Lewis and Clark fame) negotiated a settlement with the Osage Indians. This fierce tribe used the Boonville area as part of their summer hunting grounds even though they were not in the region the entire year since their permanent headquarters was in southwestern Missouri in Vernon

County, near present day Nevada, Missouri. That year Missouri Territorial Governor, Merriwether Lewis (also of Lewis and Clark fame), ordered all the white settlers to remain below (east of) the Osage River until the Indian claims could be settled. A group of Kentuckians led by Benjamin Cooper had already come to the Boonslick. They were forced to return east of the Osage River to Loutre Island. In early 1810, Indians stole several horses from the group at Loutre Island and in the following pursuit, William Temple Cole, husband of Hannah, was killed. He left Hannah with nine children to rear. In February 1810, the Cooper group, including Hannah and her children, once again arrived in the Boonslick. Hannah's sister, Phoebe, was married to Stephen Cole, brother of the late William Temple Cole, so Hannah and her children were not alone. This type of intermarriage (two sisters marrying two brothers) was extremely common in frontier society where social contacts were limited.

The Cole family decided to settle upon the south bluff of the Missouri River while the rest of the settlers remained on the north bank in the flood plain area. Hannah and her children built a fort for protection in what is now eastern Boonville at the vacant River Heights Retirement Center, across from the Boonville Correctional Center.

Known as Hannah Cole's Fort, it served as a place of refuge during the War of 1812 when Indian uprisings fueled by the British occurred in the Boonslick. It is often forgotten that the War of 1812 reached this far west. The British hoped the Indians would cause havoc and draw military resources from the East coast of the United States into the interior.

The fort was built at the edge of the bluff for defense. Not only was the bluff so steep that attack was impossible from the side, the family had a long log running out over the edge of the bluff and a windlass and rope attached to it, so that water was always available from the Missouri River, even during an Indian attack. The first county seat of government for Howard County, which at that time included Cooper County as well as 28 other present day counties, was held in Hannah Cole's Fort. In 1813, the first school in the Boonslick was also taught in the neighborhood of the fort with 15 males enrolled in the first class.

Females spent their time caring for material needs, rather than formal education. Supplies were scarce and both men and women were forced to wear clothing made out of knettles woven by the local women, including Hannah. Knettles grew approximately three feet high in the low flats along the various rivers. The knettles were allowed to remain standing through the winter until the frost caused them to fall over and decay. They were then gathered and broken with the long fibrous material inside being spun into cloth from which garments were made. Both men and women wore simple, long shirts which reached to their heels since the process of making the garment was so difficult. The most famous person Hannah entertained in the fort was Daniel Boone who visited them the first winter on his return from a trapping expedition to the mouth of the Lamine River. Boone was a cousin of Hannah's late husband.

By 1824, Hannah Cole had moved approxi-

mately 15 miles south of Boonville to live with her son, Samuel. She died in 1843 and was buried in the Briscoe Cemetery. Her grave is now marked with a large stone monument and she is honored with an adjacent roadside park named for her. The local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter is also named in honor of this resourceful woman.

by Robert L. Dyer

WHITLOW'S HISTORY OF BOONVILLE AND ENVIRONS

T18

Local Historian Recounts Four-Score Years of Varied Experiences — "Tobacco Saved My Life" — Pine-Knot Whiskey \$5 a Pint — Saw Jeff Davis Following Capture

"You will find the deed in which Morgan Lucas donated the land of the original plat, City of Boonville, June 1, 1817, recorded in Book A, last page in Fayette." The speaker was Reuben Wyatt Whitlow — of course it was, for who else could so quote figures dealing with land locations?

Mr. Whitlow will be eighty-one years old September 9, he having been born in 1842. He was born about three or four miles southwest of Boonville, near McCarty's branch.

"My father was living on a rented farm," said Mr. Whitlow. "This farm was a part of a large tract of land formerly owned by Richard Thompson, of Virginia, father of 'Old Dickie' Thompson, one time Boonville undertaker. By the way, a little while ago I came across, in the recorder's office, a copy of the marriage certificate of my father, A.K. Whitlow, and mother, Susan Harvey. They were married by Kemp Scott, a justice of the peace in Saline Township. Scott was the father of Rev. Buford Scott, an old-time Baptist preacher, who once preached at Mt. Pleasant Church, in South Moniteau Township.

"I lived for ten years with my grandparents. My mother died when I was three years old and my grandmother when I was thirteen. Father rented a farm on which stood an old stone house, ivy covered, and which was the ancient home of Jacob Newman, father of Judge Newman, once of the Cooper County court. This house was about three miles west of Boonville, the location being near the M.K.&T. Railway crossing, where the terrible accident occurred a few months ago. Father lived there in the fall of 1854 and until the spring of 1856. In the meantime, he had accumulated enough gold money, as a result of selling cord wood in Boonville, to enter more than 200 acres of land in Henry County."

Just here conversation drifted to some of the old houses in Boonville, "Ben Stammerjohn", said Mr. Whitlow, "now owns one of the old places. This was formerly owned by Robert P. Clark, first circuit clerk of Cooper County and father of Bennett C. Clark, who held various county offices, including those of circuit clerk and probate judge and whose

records as circuit clerk are the best in the courthouse. This house was probably built in 1829 or '30.

"I remember that Warner Whitlow, father of Miss Addle Whitlow, now of Columbia, helped us move to Henry County, he being a teamster at that time. Father opened up the farm and we fenced it with rails which were cut and split on government land in summer and then hauled ten miles with two yoke of oxen. Things were very different in those days. Rattlesnakes were plentiful and I often saw in the dust where they had crossed the road, I helped 'stake and rider' the farm myself, staying there until December, 1861.

"About the date I mention, things were beginning to get 'a little hot' in Henry County, so I left between two days, riding a horse to Sedalia.

Joseph Stephens, Pioneer

Occasionally, looking back through the mazes of memory, Mr. Whitlow would digress. "Even in Henry County," said he, "We found former Cooper County folks. Cole's store was named for one of these, James Cole. This reminds me of Joseph Stephens, who landed in Boonville in 1819 with a New Madrid certificate in his pocket, he having purchased this of Robert Wash, of St. Louis. Wash, I might say, was of the family for whom Wash Street, in St. Louis, was named. Mr. Stephens located on about 400 acres of land, on a part of which the town of Bunceton, named for Harvey Bunce, is now located. He was the father of twenty-two children.

Mrs. Cole No Pacifist

"I was speaking of Cole's Store. Just before I decided that it was a good time to leave Henry Co., the wife of a brother of Cole, the proprietor, and who was in the Southern army, said to me, "Why ain't you in the army? If I had a boy as big as you and he wasn't in the army, I'd cut his head off." I got out. After getting to Sedalia, I walked to my grandfather's, about five miles from Clarksburg, and from there I 'hoofed it' on to Boonville. Here I enlisted. I took the oath in the basement of the old Central National Bank building and was sworn in by Adjutant Wolf. This was March 20, 1862, and I served until June 9, 1866.

Boonville Thespians

"The first night after my enlistment was spent in the old Thespian Hall. This hall, by the way, represented a fine community movement. The Thespians, as the name implies, were ambitious in the production of home plays. Henry C. Levens was a Thespian. Walter Achle was a leading comedian. He was the father of Otto Achle. The plays were put on by local talent and were largely attended. The old house, which later became an opera house and is now the Lyric Theatre, was probably built in the late '50s, being financed by a stock company.

Orders, Military and Otherwise

"I shall never forget the first night I spent on the floor in that old building. I must have rolled over fifty times, so hard seemed my bed. Later, though, such slight hardships would have amounted to nothing.

"The month of March was very cold and rainy. Our meals were cooked on the lot back of the building. I shall never forget one little happening. David Andrews lived across the street, in the building now owned by Chas. J. Harris, President of the Harris Lumber Company. He had a cistern from which water was drawn by means of a well sweep, a long pole on one end of which was 'the old oaken bucket'. I was ordered to go out and get water. I did so, instead of following the walk, cut across the lawn. As there had been a hard rain. I left my tracks deep in the lawn. Mr. Andrews reprimanded me severely and wanted to know what I meant by walking across his yard.

"Later we went to the old fair grounds in east Boonville. Joe B. Reavis was made Captain of our company, Company "F", Henry B. Brown, of Clarksburg, first lieutenant, and Albert Muntzel second lieutenant. Muntzel, who now has a son in the Trust Company in Boonville, was as fine a looking officer as I ever say. He knew how to ride a good horse and 'show off.' But what is more, he took care of men. When marching or on scout duty, he always found a place for them to sleep, made sure that there was plenty to eat, and showed the boys how to care for their horses.

"After leaving the fair grounds, we camped at Tipton and also in the Mt. Pleasant church neighborhood. We then went to Waynesville, Pulaski County, crossing the Osage River at Tuscumbia. There was fine grazing in the bottoms, but as it was my first time in the hills, they looked awfully high to me. At Waynesville, William Hayn, brother of Geo. J. Hayn, of Boonville, and Henry C. Hayn, who is now in the paint business in St. Louis, was regimental and commissary sergeant. By this time, we had organized into a regiment, becoming the Fifth Missouri State Militia. The colonel was Albert Sigel, of St. Louis, brother of General Sigel.

"Just here I might say that Joseph A. Eppstein, brother of Velt Eppstein, who a number of years ago was killed by a train in Boonville, was lieutenant colonel and later first commander of John A. Hayn Post No. 240 G.A.R. of Boonville. It is interesting to note that my lieutenant colonel was the same man from whom I, as a boy, had bought a top in Boonville. I can see that top right now. I thought it the finest thing I ever had with the possible exception of a barlow knife purchased about the same time. Colonel Eppstein was an uncle of V.C. Eppstein, traveling salesman of Boonville, and was for two terms postmaster at Boonville.

"During the first summer at Waynesville we built a fort and I can never forget how hot it was, with drilling, building and doing work of every kind. Our business was to guard commissary trains on the way from Rolla to Springfield.

"Finally, on February 14, 1864, we went to Rolla. William W. Mills, who later became postmaster of Versailles, had authority to recruit for the U.S. Army, so, I, with some twenty-five others, reenlisted. Well do I remember the day, St. Valentine's.

"I had one requisite of a good soldier. I was never homesick for I really had no home ties. During all the time that I was in the service, I never wrote a letter home and don't know that I ever received one.

"The nearest I ever came to 'kicking in' or

'going west', as they now say, was when I had the smallpox at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis, 1864. After the doctor found out what was the matter with me, two strong and strong-smelling negroes came to the hospital in an ambulance and took me to a boat bound for Bloody Island in the Mississippi, so called because of the Benton-Lucas duel.

The hospital, which seemed mainly a pest house, was away back among the willows. As every ward except one reserved for Southern prisoners, was full, I was quartered in a ward in which there was but one Rebel prisoner. In those days, smallpox patients were not allowed to drink water, nor wash. In my half delirium, I imagined I could see a little stream of clear cold water trickling down a mountain side. I tell you it was tantalizing.

After convalescing, I came back to camp. We went by steamboat to Memphis and camped southwest of the city. We spent some time in the South, being part time under the command of General Edward Hatch, of the regular army.

"Tobacco Saved My Life"

"By the way it was while we were on the Tallahatchia River tobacco once saved my life, also came pretty near getting me into a peck of trouble. Four of us broke camp without leave. Our object was to secure several caddies of tobacco and sell it in order to get money, which was scarce as hen's teeth. We got the tobacco all right and tied it on to our McClelland saddles. To our consternation, when we got back, we found that our comrades had moved on. Finally, we caught up and tried to slip in without being seen, but were discovered and made to walk twenty-five miles to Lagrange, Tenn., under a scorching summer sun. Our forces had been ordered to join General Thomas, but owing to illness, probably aggravated by my scouting experience, I was sent to a hospital in Memphis instead of Nashville. So I say tobacco may have saved my life. I mean the tobacco we foraged and sold to General A.J. Smith's men.

"I stayed in the hospital in Memphis until February, 1865, and got fat on a ration of chocolate coffee, poached eggs and barley, with some wine to add to my strength.

"I rejoined the army and we went by boat to Paducah, Kentucky. I remember one night we found among the passengers a commercial gentleman, who owned a satchel, the contents of which we suspected. So we appropriated the satchel and hid it under bags of oats, intending to get it next morning. But what do you think? That night some thief took the satchel and we didn't get it.

"Next I went to Eastport, Miss., where our regiment cut trees and built log huts. As I was just out of the hospital, I was wearing a white collar, which the boys tore off in double quick time. Our company had charge of pontoon trains, our business being to lay pontoon bridges across the river and also to destroy the railways and supplies in order to render the Confederates impotent.

"We crossed the Alabama River at Selma, having had several skirmishes on the way, under the command of Howell Cobb, of Macon, and later secretary of the treasury under Pres. Buchanan. At Columbus, Georgia, we found ourselves with scant supplies of clothing, so a lot of the boys, taking advantage of a big clothing factory, fitted them selves out in 'butternut' suits, gray uniforms.

Well do I remember a little incident which took place about this time. Wiley Petree, now living at Fortuna, and who belonged to the same company, went partners with me in the purchase of a pint of whiskey made from pine knots. It cost us \$5.00.

"We later moved on to Macon, Georgia, camping two months near that city where it was 'hot as Sam Hill!' It was there that we first heard of the assassination of Lincoln and of the surrender of Lee.

Saw Jeff Davis Following Capture

"I am one who saw Jeff Davis after his capture. We had got word that he was trying to make his way south to the sea and were ordered to be on the lookout for him. As you know, he was finally captured, and it was passed along the line that at about two o'clock on a certain day and on a designed road, he, his wife, and daughter and John H. Reagan, the latter postmaster general in the Davis Cabinet and later an able United States Senator from Texas, would appear.

"After a while, an ambulance, together with a wagon which was reputed to contain a lot of gold but which in fact was filled with cooking utensils and other junk, hove in sight. Our men were lined up on both sides of the road and in the middle, too. A squad of cavalry was ordered to clear the way. I was as close as I am to that door (six or eight feet) to the President of the Confederacy that was and I could see him as plain as I can see you. He was an able man; there is no discount about that. While I don't agree with his viewpoint, I am ready to give him credit. There were many splendid, brave men in the Southern army. There were cowards too. We had both kinds and both kinds are in every military organization.

First Engine on Union Pacific

"The war over, we went to St. Louis and took passage by steamboat to Omaha. We passed Boonville without stopping, our destination being Omaha. As showing the progress that has been made since that time, I might digress by saying that I saw the first engine put on the Union Pacific tracks. The rails had been placed and the engine, a very small affair as compared with the powerful locomotives of today, had been taken to Omaha.

"Among my comrades in Omaha, was Jack Dowell, of Morgan County. I can see him now, walking down the streets of Omaha, a big cigar in his mouth, and can hear him say, 'I am glad I like to smoke.'

Indians, "Civies" Corns and Cash

"We then went to the military barracks opposite Sioux City. Horses were grazed on prairie grass, which was high as a man's head. Flies and mosquitoes were terrible. We had to keep a smoke in the barracks in order to sleep at all. I could wake up and gather a handful of mosquitoes against the windows, most any time. Later, we went on to the Pawnee agency. Our business was to keep open the roads of travel and to protect the Overland mail route from Indiana. Well do I recall that on the way to Ft. Kearney there was but one safe crossing on the large creek. An Indian guide had to take us around the quicksand. As it was, there were narrow

escapes. We wintered at Ft. Kearney. Some of us stayed there until June 9, 1866, others joining Gen. Conner in his Powder River expedition. These had to eat mule and horse meat before getting home. We were ordered to Fort Leavenworth and on Jan. 9, 1846, were mustered out by one W.D. Hubbard. We were paid off in cash. It was a very windy day. I remember because I had a lot of trouble holding my money, and I might add that I had a lot of trouble holding on to it after that. I played a game of billiards and also bought a pair of boots that gave me corns.

"After coming out of the war, I went to school at the Worthington and Warner Business College, which had a branch at Jefferson City. I also went up to Madison, Wisconsin, where Worthington lived and spent some time and a part of \$800. I wish I could show you two letters that I have, as written by Professor Worthington. They are wonderful specimens of penmanship, just like copper plate.

Deputy Clerk \$30 a Month

"It was along about this time, November, 1866, that W.W. Taliaferro, whose marriage took place in Boonville only a short time ago and who was one of my comrades, was elected circuit clerk of Cooper County. He had defeated William E. Walton, who in January, 1867, was making a set of abstract books for William H. Trigg & Co. These books, I, with W.G. Pendleton, later purchased. Taliaferro wrote me at Jefferson City asking me to become his deputy at the princely pay of \$30 a month and the privilege of boarding myself. I accepted and landed in Boonville January 1, 1867. I boarded with Major John B. Kaiser, who built the old Central National Bank building, which contract almost broke him, and who ran a saloon in connection with his boarding house. This was west and across the alley from Ruskin's.

"At the end of the first year, my salary as deputy was increased to \$35 a month. A year went by and Ed Taliaferro, now police judge of Boonville, was graduated from school and went in as a deputy under his brother.

Into the Abstract Business

"In 1869, I commenced making abstracts. At that time, the people didn't know what an abstract was, but we built up a set of books, which we tried to keep absolutely correct for more than half a century, and which, in February, 1920, were sold to the Cooper County Abstract Company, now my neighbors across the hall. Not wishing to be idle, I continued in the fire insurance business which had been looked upon as a natural adjunct of the abstract business. Now I am taking the world easy. For one thing, I like to trim my son, that young fellow over there, in a game of chess, just as I was doing when you came in.

Assessor and Mayor

"What public offices have I held? Well, I was appointed years ago to fill a vacancy as county assessor. I served the unexpired term and was afterwards elected. I sought reelection. In the meantime, enfranchisement had followed and I was defeated. Later, I was a candidate for circuit clerk. My successful

opponent was Horace A. Hutchison, familiarly known as 'Shad.' I then subsided politically. No, I don't mean that I failed to take an interest in affairs. I was president of the council under Boonville's old special charter, succeeding Ed Redman, well known Boonville editor. I also served as Mayor after the old charter was surrendered and reorganization made under the state law.

"I have seen many changes in Boonville. Many will recall the old three-story brick wholesale warehouse on the east side of the Main Street, from High to Court, for Boonville was a great distributing point until the building of the Missouri Pacific Railway. These buildings were afterwards purchased by the county court and torn down and the ground incorporated into the present courthouse yard. I can see Boonville before it had paved streets and when horses were tied on Main street, when boats with heavy cargoes landed under where is now the approach to our magnificent new bridge.

David Barton Buried in Boonville

"Boonville has had many eminent citizens from the days of Lucas until now. Among these was David Barton, first United States Senator from Missouri, and who is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. Barton had come from New Madrid County, as had others, following the earthquake. He and William Gibson, who conducted an inn or tavern about a quarter of a mile east of the present Walnut Grove Cemetery and on the lower Rocheport road, lived together. The farm is now owned by the Missouri Training School. It was at this place that Senator Barton, who had lost his mind, spent his last days.

"But I must tell you a little more about old Boonville. Walter Benedict kept a grocery store just across the alley from where Wagner's ice cream parlor now is. I remember, as a boy, of going in there with my grandfather, who bought a side of salt bacon. It was hanging up in the loft.

Wine and Beer Industry

"In the old days, grapes were extensively grown in what is now West Boonville. The ruins of the big wine cellar and brewery, a short distance west of the water pumping station, are still to be seen, although in a dilapidated condition. The Boonville Wine Company had thirty-two acres in a vineyard, this being part of a tract of 112 acres. Major William Harley, William Haas, Dr. Ernest Roeschel and others were owners of the wine company. The company ceased to operate during the war and the buildings were damaged by fire. William Haas purchased from the company a small tract of land on which he erected a stone building and used it as a brewery until his death. "Plug Hats" Were Worn Here

"The old-time men were much more particular as to their dress than are the men of today. 'Biled bosom' shirts were in order. Stocks were also worn, and a few insisted upon having collars as high as they could see over. I recall 'plug hats' were worn by various prominent citizens of Boonville, back in 1867. Among those who thus adorned themselves were Ed B. McPherson and Robert D. Perry. Perry was a member of the firm of Perry &

Coffey, who ran a dry goods store where Victor's now is. McPherson & Perry were from Maryland. Hermon — note the spelling — B. Benedict, who was a great friend of mine, wore a plug hat. John L. White, son of Jesue White, who married the youngest daughter of said Hermon B. Benedict, was another plug hat man. The White farm was near Bunceton. Still others who took to plug hats, or 'stove pipes,' as they were sometimes called, were Harvey Bunce, Captain Joseph L. Stephens and William A. Baird."

Recorded in Howard County

Once more reverting to his life work, that of an abstractor, Mr. Whitlow referred to the fact that there are in Boonville today a few pieces of property the deeds for which are not on record in Boonville. They are recorded in Fayette, county seat of Howard, and which originally included Cooper and other counties.

Among all the men with whom we have talked, we have found none of more remarkable memory than Mr. Whitlow. Careful and accurate to an eminent degree, he is able to describe practically every tract of land in Cooper County, to name past owners and in many instances to tell exactly where the deeds are recorded.

Perhaps no man now living is more familiar with the history of the county or able to recall dates and to quote figures as can R.W. Whitlow.

A friend familiar with the circumstances relates one happening in the life of Mr. Whitlow and which, unknown to the principal, the Advertiser is glad to mention. Mr. Whitlow, years ago, as bond agent sold bonds of a certain issue and to the amount of perhaps \$50,000 to Boonville customers, believing that they were absolutely good. They proved to be otherwise. Without legal obligations to do so, he made good the losses to every Boonville purchaser, although years were required, and but for the abstract business, which was saved only through a

loan, and which later proved profitable, reimbursement could not have been made.

by W.L. Nelson



CITY GOVERNMENT OF BOONVILLE

T19

1988

Edward A. Rainey, Mayor, 1986; Bernard Kempf, Councilman, 1974; Pete Soener, Councilman, 1988; Danny Bright, Jr., Councilman, 1982; Mary Wiemholt, Councilwoman, 1983; Bill Diem, Councilman, 1988; John Klenklen, Councilman, 1987; William Abele, Councilman, 1988, not shown; Sarah Hall, Councilwoman, 1986, not shown; Hannes Zacharias, City Administrator, 1988, (Came to Boonville from Lawrence, KS); Paul Wooldridge, City Counselor, 1988; Peggy Geiger, City Clerk, 1974



City Government — 1988. John Klenklen, Paul Wooldridge, Bill Diem, Bernard Kempf, Pete Soener, of Boonville, Mo., Danny Bright, Mary Wiemholt, Hannes Zacharias, Administrator; Ed. Rainey, mayor; Peggy Geiger, CC

BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

T20



Cooper County Courthouse

Located in the beautiful rolling hill country of mid-America, Boonville is abounded on the north by the Missouri River, on the south by coast-to-coast Interstate Highway 70. Descendants of the great men who carved this community out of the banks of the river inherited a desire for a quality of life that would provide stability and endurance with steady growth and progress. Boonville's setting is rural, its flavor cosmopolitan . . . with a hint of old world charm. Although moderate in character, it offers hospitality that welcomes people and ideas. The uniqueness of the individual can find expression here. The depth of family needs is recognized and Boonville provide the kind of atmosphere in which families can pursue their interests . . . and thrive. Many small lakes and beautiful wooded areas offer good fishing and hunting. Nearby urban areas offer additional cultural, educational, and entertainment facilities. Yes, you will enjoy Boonville . . . a community in the heart of America . . . a peaceful, yet stimulating community that offers a quality of life that can turn dreams into reality.

Whether through organized recreation programs or individual hobby interests, there is a place . . . and the time . . . to have fun in Boonville. In addition, it is located only 60 minutes from the water fun and resort area of the Lake of the Ozarks and just a few minutes more to Truman Dam and Kaysinger Lake. Even closer for the boating enthusiast is the nearby Lamine River. A 2 hour drive can satisfy almost any entertainment interest in either St. Louis or Kansas City and, for theatre goers, Columbia offers fall-winter theatre while the Arrow Rock Lyceum stages performances during the summer months, and the local Thespian Hall provides for local talent.

Boonville is an agricultural and industrial community that trace its history back to 1810. As the eastern terminal of the Santa Fe Trail, its economic and social stability began with the hearty stock of settlers who built this area as a launching point to the west.

Its trade area includes a population approximating 20,000 and evidence of a healthy business climate can be found in the variety and selection in the downtown stores and stores in the shopping center located south of town. Eleven housing subdivisions have been developed. Surrounded by some of the most productive farm land found anywhere, agriculture and cattle raising play a big part in the area economy. An economic plus, Boonville provides a home for eight

major industries as well as a number of small industries. A current labor survey, industrial packet, and a community profile are provided by the Chamber of Commerce. Transportation services, in addition to 1-70, include a new and excellent municipal airport, scheduled and non-scheduled air service at Columbia Regional Airport, 4 paved state highways, coast-to-coast bus service with a downtown terminal, 2 railroads, 3 barge lines, and 4 truck lines. Boonville is making an effort to become a major port through development of the Missouri River and a Foreign Trade Zone.

The home of 5 service clubs and many other civic-minded organizations and auxiliaries, Boonville also offers excellent restaurant and motel-facilities. A regional library contains volumes in excess of 47,000. Two banks and two building and loan associations have assets totaling more than \$60,000,000. Commercial services include a radio station, a daily and a weekly newspaper, and cable television.

Laid out as a town in 1817 by Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas, Boonville was established as the county seat due to a 50-acre land donation from these men to Cooper County. Seven years earlier, however, Hannah Cole and a party of pioneers settled here on the fertile land that was located near the intersection of ancient Indian trails that are now modern highways. Names such as Kit Carson, Daniel Boone, and George Caleb Bingham are an integral part of Boonville's unique heritage. Stories of these and other of its residents of early prominence are preserved in the history books, along with accounts of Civil War battles fought in the area.

MID-CENTURY BOONVILLE REMEMBERED

T21

Editor's note: Willard Dorflinger of Colonial Gardens Health Care Center also has many memories of the area, which he dedicated to activity director Tekla Johnmeyer recently.

Willard Dorflinger became the county secretary for the Missouri Farmer's Association in 1933. In 1941 Mr. Dorflinger became the Cooper County surveyor and highway engineer. He remembers a Mr. Wilson as county extension agent back in 1914. Mr. Wilson continued to work with the people until the program ended in the 1930's. The Extension program began again in the early 1940's, and Bill Keegan became the county. The next Extension program was sponsored by the Missouri Farmer's Association. Mr. Dorflinger remembers the beginning of the farm wheat program in 1933, when the government was trying to control the amount of wheat the farmers planted.

He recalls that Boonville in the 1920's and 1930's was a lively town with at least 20 businesses on Main Street. There were several family-owned grocery stores, plus Boonville Mercantile (hardware store), two jewelry stores, as well as Victor's, Brownsberger's and Glover's clothing stores. These were the times when clerks waited on the customers and there was no fancy packaging. The

grocery stores and/or meat markets employed butchers and the customers waited for their meat order to be cut and filled.

He remembers Holt's Cafe as a bus stop and a gathering place for coffee and the local news. He met singer Rudy Vallee in Pete's Cafe and obtained his autograph, something he still treasures.

The streets at this time were still dirt and there were more horses and buggies than cars. The city employed a man with a broom and push cart to clean the debris off the streets. Mr. Dorflinger remembers him to be quite a whistler. The streets were then 'sprinkled' by a horse-drawn water wagon to help control the blowing dirt and dust.

There were 'posts' at either end of Main Street to allow U turns with the horse and buggies. As more automobiles started appearing angle parking was allowed on the streets.

Mr. Dorflinger remembers a prominent family, the Managers, and said that some of the original family members are now buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. He remembers also the Sombart family owning and operating the mill.

Reflections also include the ice man delivering ice door-to-door. He would saw 300-pound blocks of ice from the Missouri River during the winter and store the ice for later use in a cellar insulated with sawdust. Mr. Dorflinger said it was not uncommon for families to have their own private ice cellars.

In the early 1940's changes began to happen. Family-owned businesses were being replaced by large chain stores owned by corporations. Some of these included Kroger, Temple Stephens and A&P. Clerks and personal service were on the way out and the self-service mart began.

According to Mr. Dorflinger, in the old times people helped people. He said people would go to their butcher together and have barn-raising parties, as well as hay and threshing parties. The "host" family would always cook the main meal. He recalls if someone were down on their luck, everyone would help to get them back on their feet again.

The utensils and appliances used in earlier years were also quite different. Refrigerators were ice boxes — literally wood boxes lined with tin. A block of ice went in the top and perishables in the bottom.

Some other tools used earlier were the "cradle," which was used to harvest wheat. Later came the reaper, which was pulled by horses.

Butter made at home with churns. The milk had to be allowed to set so the cream would rise to the top. The cream was then carefully taken off and used for butter. First, there was the dasher churn, tall and slender, with a stick (dasher) going through the middle, with an up-and-down movement. Then came the daisy churn which was a tin bucket with wooden paddles inside and these were turned with a handle.

Another of Mr. Dorflinger's memories of the past is the burning of Viertel's garage in the 1950's. The garage was located where the Lionell's BBQ is today. People said they could see the fire as far away as Sedalia, he said.

Mr. Dorflinger remembers the advent of running water for homes and the running of

early electric utility lines.

Many more changes were soon to come with the building of the Boonville Bridge and changing of Highway 40 so it ran right down Main Street. Later, Interstate 70 would be built and the highway traffic was taken out of town.

by William Dorflinger

A TRIBUTE TO HOME TOWN MUSIC - AND ITS MAKERS

T22

In the days before "instant" music became available at the flick of a television or a tape player switch, and when radio was still in its infancy, there existed in Boonville a wealth of "home town" talent which enhanced many phases of community life and gave much pleasure to those who provided it. It was the period of the 1920's and 1930's, when entertainment in a small town was literally a do-it-yourself project long before the term was invented.

Documenting the musical activities of these decades is a virtually impossible research task, but there are several individuals and families who flourished in those days and whose influence is still being felt. Primary among this group are the late Mr. and Mrs. Laurence White and members of their family.

Mr. White was born in Tipton, Missouri, and came to Boonville as a young man to establish a grocery business. He immediately became involved in the musical life of the community because of his high tenor voice and his versatility as a player of the violin and cello. It was a common interest in music which drew his attention to Emma Pfaffenberger, a Boonville native from an exceptionally gifted musical family headed by the Rev. E.W. and Sophia Otten Pfaffenberger. Emma's siblings included sisters Alice P. Gordon, a pianist; and Martha P. Hoberecht, a soprano soloist, organist, and pianist; and brothers, Charlie and Will, who also possessed fine voices but who moved from Boonville in young manhood.

The marriage of Laurence White and Emma Pfaffenberger was a propitious musical event. They both were involved in providing music for "silent" movies at Stephens Opera House/Lyric Theatre (now Thespian Hall), she as pianist and he as violinist. In recalling those days Mrs. White often mentioned the fact that directors of such musical groups were chosen principally because of the size of their musical libraries. Playing for the silent movies was a challenging task and required great flexibility and sight-reading ability on the part of the performers, as well as a large stock of "mood music."

Mr. White was in great demand as a tenor soloist and as a member of musical groups. One of the latter was the popular Grocers' Quartet, which included, also, Gus F. Boller, J. Aubrey Tackett, and Vic Colin, originally. Membership changed through the years as circumstance required, leaving Mr. White the last remaining member of the group.

Mrs. White (who also had an excellent contralto voice) was a highly skilled accompanist and served not only her husband but many other Boonville performers and

groups in this capacity. Largely self-taught, she was proficient in all phases of piano repertoire, from Scott Joplin's "ragtime" to Handel's "Messiah." For many years she served as pianist, organist, and choir director at the Methodist Church and later performed the same services at the Christian Church, when she joined her husband in membership there. Her successor at the Methodist Church was her sister, Martha Hoberecht.

The decades of the 1920's and 1930's included the Depression years, but life in Boonville was not altogether without its bright side. Music education in the public schools was on an unpredictable basis, and the existence of both instrumental and vocal musical groups was dependent upon the availability of teachers with the necessary skills to direct such programs. The Whites fitted naturally into this gap, and often came as a family group to provide musical programs and inspiration for the student bodies.

There was in Boonville during this period a number of fine teachers of both vocal and instrumental music. At Kemper Military school Miss Bertha Jaeger taught both piano and voice and her students often performed at a wide variety of functions in Boonville and surrounding communities. Other teachers of piano with large followings included Emma Mae Reed Hoberecht and Miss Minnie Huber, the latter currently a resident of Ashley Manor in Boonville.

Band directors at Kemper and nearby colleges often provided instruction for local residents, and the music programs at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic School provided some exceptionally fine musicians who have made a significant contribution to the life of the community.

Both Mr. and Mrs. White, as well as their musical contemporaries, were active in the MacDowell Music Club, an active organization which provided entertainment of high caliber for their own meetings and for many public functions. There was a MacDowell musical group, an orchestra, and, in later years, a young women's ensemble which was directed by Leota Moser Hoberecht, herself a popular vocal soloist and dedicated member of the Baptist Church choir.

A common thread linking musical activities of the period was the church choir, which provided an excellent opportunity for the development of musical talent and the occasion upon which to share it. Laurence White was, for many years, director of the choir at the Christian Church — inspiring, cajoling, and generally insisting upon a standard of performance which exceeded the talents of his charges. Both he and Mrs. White were especially supportive of young people and often shared with them their expertise and enthusiasm, along with selections from their extensive musical library.

To have provided a strong musical impact on Boonville of the 1920's and 1930's would be enough to secure Laurence and Emma White a preferred position in any local history, but their influence extended much further. For many years they operated White's Grocery Store, which carried not only high quality meat and grocery items, but gourmet foods, as well. Mrs. White won a number of prizes for participation in contests relating to special products featured in the store. As an occasional bonus, store customers were treated to a rendition of one of Mr.

White's Harry Lauder Scotch-dialect songs. "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" was a favorite.

Mr. White was the perennial chairman of the board at his church, and his humorous, but sure, tough kept such responsibilities in perspective. He truly had the "soft answer which turned away wrath" when the occasion required.

In later years he turned to additional types of community involvement. He served as an especially progressive mayor of Boonville from 1954-58 and it was during his term of office that the Planning and Zoning Commission was established. He also became a devoted member of the Masonic Lodge and directed much of his time and considerable talent to that organization. He also became an avid golfer — and a proficient one.

Mr. White's death on the golf course on December 12, 1967, was, his friends agreed, as he would have wanted it — enjoying the company of pleasant companions in a hobby which he loved. He was 82 years young!

by Gladys (Mrs. Paul H.) Darby

SLAVES IN BOONVILLE

T23

One Hundred Years Ago Buying and Selling Slaves Was A Major Industry in Boonville

Old City Market and north entrance of court house were scenes of many slave auctions in the 1850s. Slave valued reached peak of \$1500 for negro man.

(Editor's Note: Judge Williams is a trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri. He has done extensive research work on the history of the Boone's Lick community and is considered an authority on the subject. In this article he presents an interesting picture of slave days.)

Christmas week and New Year's day are now holidays for most of us but there was an industry back in pre-Civil War times, and one of Booneville's important industries, which was at its business peak during the holiday season which opened and closed the year. That industry was the buying and selling of slaves.

The old city market where the slaves were auctioned off was a one-story covered brick building which stood in the center of Spring street just west of Main. Lining it on both sides were meat shops, groceries, and delicatessens.

Farmers with produce to sell would drive their wagons to the market each morning at dawn, as required by a city ordinance of the year 1859. At 10 o'clock each morning a bell would ring, the keeper employed by the city would announce, "now you may go anywhere and sell," and farmers who had failed to dispose of their merchandise at the market could go elsewhere in the town in an effort to make sales.

Boonville was noted for many things in the 1850's. Kansas City was not on the map. The great shipping point from the Missouri River, to the southwest was at Boonville. And one of the articles of commerce was the Negro slave.

Brought Slaves Here

Many Boonville settlers were from Virginia and Kentucky. They brought their slaves with them. Buyers would come up from the south during Christmas weeks to make purchases for cotton plantation owners. And the principal point of exchange for slaves as for all other commodities was the city market.

A box would be placed in front of it, on the Main street side, for the slaves to stand on, and the auctioneer would dispose of his human wares sometimes by sale, more often by hiring for a year.

There was one other place at which slaves were frequently marketed, the north entrance of the old court house. Slaves were often used as collateral on loans. And when the doctor failed to pay, the law would foreclose on the Negro. State sales necessitated by this action would take place at the court house. The great abolitionist riot in St. Louis was staged in protest against public auctions of this nature. Protest in Boonville at no time assumed the aspect of violence.

Owned 70 Slaves

A federal census report of 1850 shows that John H. Ragland with 70 slaves was the largest slaveholder in Cooper County. Harry E. Moore was next with 32 Negroes. There were 636 slaveowners in the County, 173 of whom had only one Negro each. One hundred two had but two Negroes each, and the average for the whole county was 4.67 to the master.

In 1860, ten counties lying along the Missouri river, including Cooper and Howard had a slave population of 45,530. Howard County had almost six thousand of these.

Slave values reached their peak in the 1850s. Some slaves sold as high as 1500, but generally the best male slaves brought about \$1300 each, and the best females about \$1000 each. In 1860 William Swinney of Howard County was assessed \$44,800 on 86 slaves, or about \$520 each without regard to sex, age or condition.

Slaves were sold to dispose of those who were vicious, to add to the income of those in need of cash, or to move out the natural surplus. Most trading was local although buyers came through at certain seasons, as at Christmas time, to get slaves for the southern cotton fields.

In an April, 1840, issue of the Observer, which was an early form of the Boonville Advertiser, there appeared an advertisement of a Negro woman for sale described as "a young woman about 22 years old, a good cook and washerwoman."

Another issue carried a notice, "For sale cheap, two likely Negro women, three good horses, three yoke of oxen, 40 head of hogs, and 150 acres of good land lying near Vermont, Cooper County." An 1851 issue of the Observer notified the public that a firm would "pay highest prices in cash at all times for all Negroes from ages 12 to 30 years."

Considerate of Slaves

Slaves in Missouri were generally well treated. They were usually given Saturday afternoons to themselves and at times they were allowed to hold dances or attend a circus. Punishment of small infractions was

left mostly to the owner, though a law provided a code for the punishment of Negro crimes. To protect the Negroes, the legislature of the state was required, by the constitution of 1820, to pass laws obliging the owners of slaves "to treat them with humanity and to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb."

Usually there was a strong bond between master and slave. Many families taught religion to their slaves and gave them elementary schooling through a law provided that any one operating a school for Negroes or mulattoes or teaching reading and writing to any Negro or mulatto in Missouri was liable to a "fine of \$500 or more, or not more than six months imprisonment, or both."

The slave was personal property of his owner and could be willed as such or seized in execution of a lien under certain conditions. Property taxes were paid on slaves. Free Negroes could own slaves the same as white persons.

Strict laws were passed against slave stealing or assisting fugitives to escape from their owners. Any slave found 20 miles from home without a pass was considered a runaway. He would be placed in the nearest county jail, and advertised for a year and then sold if not claimed. If claimed, his punishment was left to his master.

In 1840 Isaac Masten, Lamine, Cooper County, offered a reward of \$100 for two runaway slaves. He advertised in the Register — Boonville Advertiser — as follows: "Runaway from subscriber on Tuesday night 19 May, a Negro man named Washington. He is about 25 years of age, a mulatto, and about five feet, eight inches high. He had on when he left a seal skin cap, green blanket coat, light corded pantaloons, and checked shirt. He took with him two saddle blankets, one white and one green. It is thought he will probably endeavor to get down the river as he has been a good deal on board of steamboats and is acquainted with the river."

Also at the same time a Negro girl named Harriet, about 18 or 19 years of age, dark complexioned, of ordinary size, very straight and likely. She wore away a blue calico dress and Tuscan bonnet. They are probably together as the boy doubtless persuaded her off. I will give the above reward (\$100) or \$50 for either if taken out of the county and confined in any jail so that I get them again, or \$25 for each if taken within the county."

Many anecdotes of slave days in Boonville are still remembered by the older generations. Col. C. C. Bell used to tell of having seen a handsome colored man sold at the court house. He had been widely advertised by posters and newspaper advertisements — as all of them were — and he was a well-proportioned jet-black Negro. By his side was a fiddle in a green bag — his own property.

Many slave darkies, it seems, were excellent violinists and all carried their violins in green bags. In the process of exhibiting the slave it developed that he had but one defect, he had lost one of his fingers. Old man Isaac Lionberger was bidding on him against a number of buyers from the cotton fields of the south. The price went higher and higher, and finally he was knocked down to Mr. Lionberger for about \$1500.

"As soon as the sale was announced," Col. Bell would relate, "that darky became the happiest man you ever say. He took his fiddle out of its case and played and played. He was

going to have a good master, and he didn't want to go south. He could stay with his wife and children."

Another story concerns old Dr. W. H. Trigg who once operated a dry goods store on Morgan street. Dr. Trigg, the story goes, was passing the market as a slave girl was being sold. Upon seeing him the girl cried out, "Oh, Dr. Trigg, buy me! Buy me!"

Dr. Trigg did not buy slaves and told his entreater so, but she was so insistent that he finally consented. He took her home, built a cottage for her in his back yard, and there she remained during and after slave days. The doctor had a reputation for doing kind deeds and this one was probably not among the least.

Slave days are gone forever. We live in a more enlightened age. But it is interesting to reflect that less than 100 years ago here in America, in Boonville, people bought and sold — human beings!

Administrator's Sale of a Slave

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Cooper County, issued at the April term of said court, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Boonville, Cooper County, Mo., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, a negro woman, belonging to the estate of John Babbitt, deceased. Said woman is about 26 years old, a good cook, washer, ironer, and good house servant.

Terms of Sale: A credit of six months, with bond and approved security, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Boonville, April 23, 1856.

A. A. Avery, Admr.

This is a copy of an original sale notice owned by Miss Helen Zuzak.

Administrator's Sale of Blacks

By order of the Probate Court of the July term the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Swearingen, deceased, on the third day of the September term of the Cooper County Circuit Court, will proceed to sell, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M., the following named slaves: Nina, a woman aged 38 years; Sophia, an infant six months old; Ann, 20 years of age; Aggy, 7 years of age; Lydia, 5 years of age; Mary, 2 years of age; Martha, 2 years of age — at six months — bond with approved security.

Boonville, July 18th, 1854

Saml B. Mahan, Admr.

The original of this notice came into the possession of the late Herman Zuzak. It is now being preserved along with other antiques by Miss Helen Zuzak.

by Judge Roy D. Williams

BOONVILLE, OUR TOWN, WHAT OF ITS FUTURE?

T24

Working Together Will Win in
the Years to Come Or the
Secret
of How to Make a Good Town
Grow Bigger and Better in
Every
Way

Every ten years we take the official government census. Since 1860 this official census has given the population of Boonville as four thousand to forty-five hundred. The census of 1920 says officially 4665. An ambitious Chamber of Commerce, fully confident of growth and progress, recently had another census taken, and the tabulated results showed a population of 5600, a growth in four years of nearly a thousand persons, or an average of two hundred and fifty a year.

A slogan contest under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce provided a slogan, submitted by Arthur Michels, "10,000 by 1930." This was selected by a committee because it was indicative of growth and ambition, the spirit of Boonville.

It requires no great prophetic vision to outline the Boonville of the future. Everything points to rapid growth and continued improvement. About a hundred new homes were erected in 1923, thirty or more have already been completed in 1924, many others have been started, and it is only reasonable to expect the record of 1923 to be equaled or surpassed. There are no vacant homes in Boonville. As soon as a house is open for rental, it is eagerly sought; many families are rooming and living in temporary quarters, simply waiting for better quarters.

The state is set, and the future looks very bright and rosy. Boonville is primarily a home town, a sociable town. People like to live here, to visit here, and those who have lived here and have been called to other communities, carry fond remembrance, and eagerly return when opportunity permits. They are always ready to speak a good word for Boonville, and so its good name has gone abroad as a good town to live in, a good home for good industries. Boonville has enthused and cooperated to bring enterprises here, has raised the necessary funds when called upon, and undoubtedly stands ready to do so again when opportunity presents. Boonville is proud of the high business integrity of its industries and welcomes only industries of that character.

What of the future? What will the Boonville of 1930 or 1940 be? Just exactly what the Boonville citizens of 1924 decree that it shall be. That decision must be made now. There can be no procrastination — do delay. No community stands still, either it moves forward or it will move backward. If the progressive citizens, the forward-looking citizens, of a community receive the support and encouragement of all the citizens, then that community progresses and goes forward. If there is friction and lack of harmony, growth is imperiled and progress delayed. "United we stand; divided we fall." Yes, we are on the threshold. Then what of the future?

Most important is a progressive community are schools and churches — Boonville is well supplied with both. Our churches have substantial buildings, large memberships, progressive pastors, and will grow with our community as occasion demands. Our schools have an excellent reputation abroad, our high school is fully accredited with the Missouri

State University. Our school buildings are new and substantial. The near future, will see a building erected in the western part of town, so the children west of the railroad tracks will be able to attend school without the hazard of crossing these tracks. This school must be large enough to care for the present and future growth of Boonville westward.

These two important factors being so well cared for the next is probably building sites for new homes. If Boonville is to grow it is important that there should be good lots to build new houses on. This means that new additions must continue to be laid out. The natural growth of Boonville is west and south. If a viaduct is built over the M.K.&T. and Missouri Pacific tracks, as it surely will be, to accommodate the great travel that will come over the new free highway bridge across the Missouri River at Boonville, and the great tourist travel that will come over routes 2 and 5 of the permanent highway system of the State of Missouri, travel and traffic to the west will not be delayed or impeded, and the probable growth of Boonville will be westward. On the other hand, if the viaduct be not built soon, the trend will be toward the south and southwest, where wonderful, desirable sites for the additions are available. The extension of the waterworks system and the building of a new water tower has made this section very desirable. The new bridge also makes it possible to reside in New Franklin and work in Boonville, or vice versa, and no doubt many will take advantage of the close proximity and the short time to traverse the distance between the two communities. As far as building sites are concerned, there is no need to worry. Boonville can extend its boundaries and grow as large as conditions and its citizenship permit.

Growth is the result of continuous effort. It comes step by step. Each added industry adds just a bit, and cooperation is the keynote.

One of the first steps to be considered is the establishment of a bus line between Boonville and New Franklin operating upon a regular and stated schedule, and making the trip for a low fare, something like the line of the Peoples Bus in St. Louis, with seats inside and also on top, and a fare of ten cents. Street cars on tracks can no longer be profitably operated in small cities and a street transportation system of that kind is not to be considered. A motor bus could operate around the outskirts of Boonville, a sort of belt line, and there is no doubt that it would be a profitable investment. Next we might beautify our city by paving and developing Water street into a Riverside Drive entering Harley Park. It will soon be necessary to provide a parking place for automobiles, other than Main street, for already the congestion is so great that at times traffic is almost stopped and lives of citizens crossing the street endangered. The continued addition of gasoline pump stations on the sidewalks will probably result sooner or later in their complete and entire removal.

The Frederick Hotel will soon have an addition of thirty-six rooms, making it not only one of the best, but one of the largest in Central Missouri. A community is indeed fortunate to have a good hotel; it is the standard of comparison by which tourists judge. We have needed a community assembly place. Kemper has magnificently provided that in the wonderful new gymnasium, the largest in the state, only recently completed,

and has generously offered it for public use. A move has been inaugurated for the citizens of Boonville to provide the seating for this magnificent auditorium. It has a seating capacity of 3500, and will enable Boonville to accommodate conventions of large size. This convention hall and the added capacity of the Frederick Hotel should enable us to bring many conventions to Boonville, that we formerly could have obtained but were unable to accommodate.

A new public library, little more than a year old, is developing rapidly, and has already proven the need for a permanent home with adequate room and facilities and a complete library of books. It is a need that all Boonville recognizes and will be met soon, we hope.

Another need is a Y.M.C.A. or similar organization for our boys. The local Boy Scout organization is doing wonderful work, but we must provide a morale resort for boys to give them the proper angle on life and start them right. "As is bent the little twig, so will the tree be when grown big." An ideal location of a Y.M.C.A. would be the present swimming pool. The building could be erected over the pool, and it could be a feature of the Y. If a well were bored to a depth of about 775 feet, the same artesian formation of sulphur saline water, found when drilling the oil well in Howard County, could be located, and this would be ideal for the pool. This is the same health giving water that is found in celebrated resorts, and its development would do as much as any one thing to increase Boonville's prestige abroad.

The M.K.&T. has recently moved its division offices to Boonville and is now occupying temporary quarters. No doubt at some early date it will be necessary to erect on the company's property, east of the M.K.&T. Station here, a four or five story office building. The Knights of Pythias lodge is at present occupying a four story Castle Home, without a peer in any city of ten thousand. The Masonic order has completed arrangements and will shortly erect a lodge home second to none in Missouri.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so our community development demanded that honest recreation be provided. We have the best baseball diamond in Central Missouri, and our golf club and country club are developing rapidly. In a short time it will have two hundred members, and the Country Club will be the scene of many fashionable festivities. The Chamber of Commerce, which has already done so much to develop Boonville, should have five hundred members. With that many real boosters, no telling what may happen. New industries will locate here — overall factories, short and apron factories, possibly an automobile factory or one allied to the industry. We will have a creamery operating here soon, and this will without question prove to be one of our greatest industries. The Missouri State Reformatory will sooner or late have an addition on the hill east of the present location, known as an intermediate penitentiary, where the more hardened and older boys with vicious criminal nature will be kept. The Toennes farm will ultimately be acquired and a larger and much needed rock crusher installed, able to supply the growing needs at a low price, and saving of freight.

Kemper School will continue its remarkable growth and prosperity, adding new buildings and will eventually rank first of all

of the ten United States Government designated honor schools. We may see the development of a school for girls along the lines of the old Mequier Seminary, as honored institution that should never have been permitted to cease.

Boonville has good water, a good sewerage system, electric light, gas, telephone — why shouldn't it continue to grow? If the Howard County bottoms should some day develop into an oil field, which is decidedly within the range of possibilities, Boonville with all its other industries and resources, might yet become the metropolis of Missouri.

If we all "boost and boast Boonville," if we invest our money in home enterprises, if we work together, and pull for the community, we are sure to get all the good things that a fast growing prosperous Boonville will need.

When Jules Verne wrote "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," and "Tour of the World in Eighty Days," he was considered the champion dreamer of the age. Every day, now, something more wonderful than either happens. We turn impossibilities into realities. Ambition is a wonderful thing, and Boonville is an ambitious town. But we cannot be impatient. "It's a lifetime job we are tackling. Let's plan for the years to come. Keep thinking success, keep boosting, cooperating, working together, pushing. Nothing matters in the long run if we win and we win if we work. Bigger Boonville. Why certainly — "10,000 by 1930." By 1940, why who knows how many?

by Herman T. Zuzak

BUNCETON

T25

Bunceton's early growth can be attributed to the location, the rich soil surrounding the town, and the intelligent, educated, progressive, and well to do farmers who chose to settle in the community.

The town, which lies in Kelly Township, was laid out in 1869 by Harvey Bunce on land owned by him. In 1869 Thomas Parrish added 10 acres from Palestine Township. This made 20 acres in the town site. Fortunately, the town lay near the geographical center of the county, amidst fertile soil, and a good climate with beautiful forests and rivers nearby. It lies in sections 4 and 5, townships 46 and 47, and range 17 of Cooper County.

Lots in the town sold rapidly. In 1869 the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company built a depot in the town. In November of that year the first train went through Bunceton. The town soon became the chief shipping point for livestock, at one time being rated second west of the Mississippi River. Cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, and poultry were shipped by the hundreds of cars to markets east, west, north, and south. Bunceton shipped more poultry than any town of its size in Missouri. A.P. Franze Co. shipped weekly about 10,000 lbs. of dressed poultry. In December 1894, it shipped 25,000 lbs. of dressed poultry, 1 car load of live poultry, and a large shipment of eggs. The following shipments in 1916 will show the importance of the railroad to Bunceton and the surrounding country: Cattle 150 cars; Hogs 149 cars; Horses and Mules 40 cars; Sheep 2 cars; — Mixed Cars

— Cattle 34 head; Hogs 523 head; Sheep 104 head; Horses and mules 54 head; Cord wood

3 cars; wool 13,627 lbs.; Live poultry 98,315 lbs.; Dressed poultry 21,149 lbs.; Eggs 3,000 cases; Feathers 1,405 lbs.; Wheat 40 cars; Corn 21 cars; Oats 2 cars; Hay 2 cars; Timothy seed 4,800 lbs.; Clover seed 630 lbs.; Broom corn 1,250 lbs.; Coal 55 cars; Hides and pelts 10,390 lbs.; Tallow 318 lbs.; Bees wax 80 lbs.; Junk 5 cars; Apples 5,242 lbs.; Butter 2,516 lbs.

The railroad made Bunceton. When it folded in 1937 the town started down-hill.

A series of bad fires in 1878, 1915, and 1924, with several small ones in between, destroyed much of the business district which consisted almost entirely of brick buildings. Some were rebuilt. In 1924 when an entire block on Main Street was destroyed, none were built back.

By 1899 the town had 2 drug stores, 3 general stores, 4 grocery stores, 4 barber shops, 2 physicians, 2 lumber yards, livery station, 1 carpet shop, a good public school, 1 flour mill, 4 churches, a Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star with a population of 250. By 1919 the population had grown to 1000. In 1874 a flour mill had been built. This added to the use of the railroad. 200 barrels of flour were produced every 24 hours. The mill burned in 1899.

The Bunceton Fair (1869-1920) ranked as the best and largest county fair in the state, was held on 37 acres lying 1/2 miles west of the city limits. A Negro Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, started in 1910, was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church for several years.

As a result of W.W. I and the ensuing hard times that came in the late 20's and early 30's, Bunceton, like many small towns started to decline. Many farm families had left farms to move to cities where jobs were plentiful during and after the war. That and the loss of the railroad condemned the town to a slow but steady decline. The 1924 fire was a terrible blow.

One event in 1924 put Bunceton back on the map and caused a temporary growth of the town. Dr. Arthur Nelson ran for governor of Missouri. A barbecue, held at Eastwood, the Nelson farm, was referred to as "The Battle of Bunceton". The crowd was estimated to be 100,000, John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, was the chief speaker. Bad weather, mud, lack of food, etc. made that day and the 2 weeks that followed a disaster. Both Nelson and Davis lost their races. Gloom settled over the community. The depression, 1928-1935 almost finished the town. People moved away to find jobs. Business houses closed. In 1937 the public school, built in 1903, burned. Luckily, a new building constructed soon afterward was ready when consolidation came.

The Bunceton Cemetery, until recently under the management of the Masonic Lodge and now under perpetual care remains well kept and is considered one of the most beautiful in the county.

The city park is an asset to the town, well equipped and well kept.

At one time Bunceton had 6 churches. Today only 3 remain. In 1937 Methodists, Christians, and Presbyterians joined to form the Federated church. Others are the 2 Baptist churches.

At the present time Bunceton has a population of approximately 45 people, with 3

churches, 2 filling stations, 1 elevator, 1 bank, a good public school, a postoffice, 1 grocery store, a swimming pool, 1 restaurant, 1 variety store, 1 antique shop, an insurance office, 2 beauty shops, a city hall, a funeral parlor, a fire station, county road district headquarters, 1 physician, a Masonic Lodge, a Woman's extension club, a garden club, American Legion, Lions Club, and Senior Citizen Club.

The continued life of Bunceton, and other small towns in Missouri, will depend on future world, national, state, and county conditions in years to come.

by Estelle Snow

TOWN OF BUNCETON FOUNDED IN 1869 FROM TEN ACRES KNOWN AS KELLY TOWNSHIP

T26

**Is A Booming Town In Few
Years With Railroad, Stores,
Schools and Churches. Fair At
Bunceton Each Year Is One Of
the Outstanding Events Recalled
By Old-Timers**

(Author's Note: In the following sketch the writer wishes to give an interesting word picture of a little town which dates back to the year of 1868 when Harvey Bunce, Esquire, laid out ten acres of land in Kelly township and the first building was erected by E.B. Bunce. Thus, the town acquired the name of Bunceton.

"Backward, turn backward oh time in your flight and let me live over the years while I write. Bring back the picture as it was yesterday and let me share it with those of today.")

In 1869 Mr. Thomas J. Parrish added ten acres from Palestine township making twenty acres in the town site. The township was named in honor of John Kelly, one of its old and most respected pioneers.

Lots sold rapidly, and soon after the depot of the Missouri Pacific railroad was located here with E.B. Bunce as agent. In 1871 the County Court set all the town in Kelly township. The first business house was erected by Mr. J.E. Stephens. Sheriff L.T. Rogers and Mr. J.B. Stephens soon built several stores and in 1869 a handsome and commodious depot was erected by the railroad company.

The Bunceton Flouring Mill was built in 1877 at a cost of \$15,000 and during its successful operation had a capacity of almost two hundred barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. At that time the population of the township was about 250 persons. The little town, being surrounded by excellent farming lands and favored with a class of people noted for their wealth and intelligence, grew rapidly. Soon two drug stores, two general stores, four groceries, one milling store, two blacksmith shops, a lumber yard, livery stable, carpenter shop and a public school

were added to the little town. There were two physicians, two churches and the Wallace Lodge and Eastern Star. Among the officers were the late R.F. Wyan and C.P. Tutt, and W.B. Kerns, who continues to live in Bunceton with his daughters, Misses Frances and Louise, who during their father's declining years have charge of the Kern drug store. The store was one of the first in Bunceton and has grown from a small establishment to a finely equipped drug store.

The first postmaster was Henry Withers and later G.L. Stephens. A. pioneer editor, E.N. Pizer, published the Bunceton Gazette. Mr. Pizer, with his son, are at the present time editors of the Tipton Times, Tipton, Mo. In later years, the Nelson brothers, writers with much ability, were editors of the Bunceton Eagle, a publication which is cherished in the memory of many.

The pages of time have been turning and during the years two more churches have been built. More stores, homes and a brick school building located in the center of the town. Good teachers, with the help and co-operation of the school board and patrons, made the school a successful institution.

Bunceton Fair Is Well Remembered

An event that is remembered by many was the Bunceton Fair, which was a homecoming for those who were away and a gathering place for neighbors and friends to visit and enjoy each other's company as well as the art exhibits, stock shows and races. There were not many cars then and folks traveled many miles in buggies, carriages and on horseback to spend the day at the fair.

In 1907 the New Presbyterian church was erected. It was a beautiful brick building, which was the joy and pride of many in the town and community. At the dedication of this church a large crowd came to worship in the new sanctuary.

Several years later the Princess Theater was erected, and this building has been and still is the scene of many happy occasions.

Last Run For Train

In 1937 the last Missouri Pacific train, the old 2657 made its last run through Bunceton. Many gathered at the depot on the evening of that day to bid farewell to the train and its crew.

Good roads and different means of transportation had caused the train, which seemed like an old friend, to leave our midst. Its cheerful whistle and long loud blast had been heard for almost 70 years and many of the older people were sad because of its departure.

A short time later the high and grade school building was destroyed by fire. This was a great loss and it was necessary to continue the school work in several different buildings until the new school, a large brick structure was erected in east Bunceton in 1938-39. The town and community are indeed proud of this lovely, spacious building where our youth of today are acquiring their education, fitting them to travel life's highway with enlightened minds and hearts centered on some worthy goal.

Cemetery Is God's Acre

I must add to my word picture our Masonic Cemetery in North Bunceton, a quiet spot for God's Acre, made beautiful by blooming peonies, tulips and roses. Here are buried many who have contributed much to the progress of Bunceton. Their courageous spirit lives in the hearts of those who carry on today.

Thus, through depression and wars, Bunceton still retains her courage and though many of our youth are away the faithful few who remain are striving to keep the hometown a place worthy of their return.

We have a Sunday school and church were members of the three different churches meet in unity and harmony with a sincere desire to share in Christian service.

We are indeed fortunate to have the Rev. E.F. Abele, pastor of the Boonville Evangelical church, preach for us at an evening service twice a month. The Baptist church has a fine Sunday school and church attendance with the Rev. J.T. Wilcoxon of Fayette, minister. We also have the Grace Lutheran church with service each Sunday afternoon with the Rev. Retler of Clark's Fork as speaker.

Bunceton has always gone over her quota in War Bond and Red Cross drives.

To you, who are readers of this little sketch, I wish to say, "Bunceton is my home and after a day's journey I have never seen a prettier picture than the view which greets me when I return over the hill to our little town. Its friendly lights seem to welcome me and there is a quietness and peace of mind not realized elsewhere.

"There are memories too which have lingered through the years. Memories of those who once walked the streets of our little town, a friendly word, a deed of kindness never to be forgotten.

"These then, the words we speak, the deeds we do, along with our life work today, are what will make interesting history and cherished memories of our little town for those of tomorrow."

by Mrs. W.A. Eichelberger

BUNCETON'S THRILLING PAST INSPIRES IT TO ASSURE PROGRESSIVE FUTURE

T27

The last century has been characterized by many and great changes. Time, the wonder worker, has written change everywhere. In many instances a rough log hut or a small village constituted the nucleus around which gathered those forces which today constitute the nerve center of the business world.

In the grand old common-wealth of Missouri and in the center of far-famed Cooper County there was such a nucleus, and from it has grown the thriving city of Bunceton.

Bunceton, was laid out by Harvey Bunce on May 11, 1868 and forty years ago was

recognized as the best city of one thousand inhabitants in the state.

A Shipping Center

As a business center it was unsurpassed for a town of its size. More grain and livestock was annually shipped from Bunceton than from any other town of like population in Missouri.

The Bunceton mill (flouring) was built in 1874, by Miller, Rogers and company at a cost of \$15,000. This mill was in successful operation for a great number of years, having a capacity of about 200 barrels every twenty-four hours.

One of the popular hotels of forty years ago was the "Travelers Home" conducted by Mrs. Eva E. Coe. The "Home" was the only \$2 per day house in the city and as the accommodations were the best the price was very popular with commercial travelers. This hotel is located on Elm street and is now owned by Mrs. Hulda Coleman.

Early Leaders

The Bank of Bunceton was organized Dec. 10, 1888 and was the first bank ever to be opened in Bunceton. The organization elected the following officers: J.H. Goodwin, president; Edward Cramer, vice-president; and E.W. Moore, cashier. The Cooper County Bank was organized in 1893 with the following officers: Judge J.A. Walker, president; G.L. Stephens, vice-president, and W.J. Boschert, cashier. These men have all passed away with the exception of E.W. Moore, who now resides in Kansas City, Mo.

Wallace lodge No. 456, A.F. and A.M. was organized in Oct. 1872 with the following charter members: Wesley J. Wyan, W.M.; William V. Van Ostern, S.W.; J.W. Rankin, J.W.; Joshua E. Stephens, secretary, and Thomas J. Wallace, treasurer.

The first postmaster in Bunceton was Henry Withers, the present postmaster is Raymond Elliott.

The first station agent at this place was Cap. F.A. Rogers. The first two physicians here were Dr. W.S. Harwood and Dr. Wade Howard.

Sixty-eight years ago last November the first train passed through Bunceton. Milt Stall of Tipton, was the first regular engineer on this train and his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Gentry, who is now in business in Bunceton, rode on the train when it made its last run a year ago.

The first house built in Bunceton is now the Mrs. C.W. Cully residence. This house was built by Beverly Bunce in 1868.

Lon Force has lived in Bunceton longer than any white local citizen. He came to Bunceton in 1869 having lived here 67 years. When he first came to Bunceton the only business places here were the depot, a blacksmith shop, owned by Mr. Patterson, a brother of the late Thompson Patterson, a general store owned by Edward Cramer and a saloon owned by Frank White. Wid and Ab. Newman (colored) have lived where Bunceton now is for about seventy-five years.

Business Pioneers

W.B. Kerns, a beloved gentleman and a druggist of state-wide note, has been a resident of this county since 1871 and a

business man of Bunceton since 1881. Fifty-six years Mr. Kerns has served the people of Bunceton and is by far the oldest man from a business standpoint in business in Bunceton.

In the early nineties Bunceton supported a pay school known as the Rogers Academy and located near where Mrs. Gray Amick now lives. Prof. Stern Rogers taught this school for a number of years. He also edited a paper later selling it to Mr. Gold who in turn sold it to L.O. and W.L. Nelson and it became known as the Bunceton Weekly Eagle.

The first public school in Bunceton was known as the Parish Institute, and was taught by Prof. D.R. Cully. Bunceton now has a four-year, fully approved high school and our splendid educational facilities are the pride of our people.

We have a fourth class postoffice which makes it a presidential appointive office. We have four churches and each supports part-time pastors.

Bunceton was made famous twelve years when the Nelson rally was held on the late Dr. Nelson farm five miles southwest of Bunceton when thousands of people attended and it has since been referred to as the "Battle of Bunceton."

About this time Bunceton was visited by a very destructive fire burning a whole block of nice business houses which have never been rebuilt.

Several prominent men were born and received their education at Bunceton. Among them is our own congressman, W.L. Nelson, who was born east of Bunceton and taught in the public school here and was also editor of the Bunceton Weekly Eagle.

Despite many discouraging things Bunceton is still a good town with beautiful homes and lawns and has an up-to-date hotel, a bank, theatre, two good doctors, a dentist, a veterinarian, and a number of good business places.

Willing To Aid

The secret of much of our success lies in the fact that our citizens are progressive. Nowhere can a class of business men be found who are more willing to aid in any enterprise which has for its object the general welfare of their town. Such men are the props and stays — the pillars of progress — upon which our future depends.

Among the progressive Bunceton business men who extend greetings and a welcome to friends and patrons everywhere (see opposite page) are W.B. Lane, president of the Bunceton State Bank; W.B. Kerns and Miss Florence Kerns of Kern's Drug Store; F.E. Filler, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.; H.L. Shirley, secretary of the Cooper County Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.; W.J. Eichelberger, manager of the C.J. Harris Lumber Co.; and C.F. Gerhardt & Son, who recently moved there from Speed with the McCormick-Deering and International Harvester Truck Line. They welcome you.

by Mrs. Ethelyn Nelson

"BATTLE OF BUNCETON"

T28

Survey Notes from the Friends of Historic Boonville

Many of the older residents of Cooper County can still vividly remember the mammoth political rally and barbecue held at Dr. Arthur Wesley Nelson's "Eastwood" estate six miles southwest of Bunceton on Monday, September 15, 1924, to kick off the Missouri Democratic party's campaign for that year. The featured speakers for the occasion were Dr. Nelson, Democratic candidate for governor, and John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential nominee. Other distinguished guests were Mrs. Kate Morrow, nominee for Secretary of State and the first woman to be nominated for a State Office in Missouri; the aging former Missouri governor, A.M. Dockery; 8th District Congressman, W.L. Nelson (a relative of Dr. Nelson); and John Cosgrove of Boonville who had just turned 86 and was the oldest Democrat to attend the rally.

Dr. Nelson and the Democratic Central Committee went to Syracuse, Mo., about mid-morning to greet presidential candidate Davis who arrived by special railroad coach from Kansas City, and the two nominees, along with a large press corps, proceeded to "Eastwood" where they were greeted by a band playing "Dixie" and an enthusiastic demonstration.

Arrangements had been made by general chairman, Dr. R.G. Kelly and co-chairman, Lt. Col. Rae Johnson, for about 40,000 people, but considerably more people showed up than had been anticipated. Estimates of the crowd ranged from 50,000 to as high as 100,000. Masters of Barbecue were George A. Weyland and Walt Windsor. They supervised the preparation of 16,000 pounds of beef and 3,000 pounds of mutton, but this was consumed only an hour or two after the dinner gong was sounded at 11:30 a.m. Some 1400 watermelons (donated by Paul Moore of Charleston, Mo.) were also rapidly consumed along with at least 800 gallons of coffee, stacks of country ham sandwiches, deviled eggs and huge pans of fried chicken. Despite this gargantuan outlay of food many people went hungry.

By noon the crowd was already approaching the original estimate of 40,000 people, and cars were backed up for 30 miles in every direction on the narrow dirt roads, leading to "Eastwood" (this was before the paving of the county roads). Some people never arrived at the rally due to the traffic jams. Nelson Leonard, supervisor of grounds, and Roy D. Williams, supervisor of traffic and transportation, did their best to provide some order for the overflow crowd, but everyone concerned soon realized the task was hopeless.

At 2:00 in the afternoon the program began in a huge tent set up directly in front of the "Eastwood" mansion. Congressman W.L. Nelson introduced his kinsman, Dr. Arthur Nelson, whose speech was followed by one from presidential nominee, Davis. The weather, which had been threatening all day, finally broke during Davis's speech. As rain began to fall, the crowd scattered and cars started leaving in large numbers. Many cars became mired in the muddy roads, backing up traffic for miles. At least one traffic jam

resulted from a car that stopped to fix a flat tire on the old covered bridge that used to cross the Petite Saline at Billingsville. By nightfall there were still hundreds of cars stranded on the roads and many people either spent the night in their cars or took refuge in nearby schools, churches and farmhouses. One of the unsung heroes of the "battle" was Jacob Deck, Jr. who walked from Boonville to Bell Air with a lantern helping to clear the road of stalled and stuck cars. In Boonville the courthouse was thrown open and restaurants remained open all night to feed the hungry.

In the ensuing election Davis lost to Calvin Coolidge and Dr. Nelson, although he carried Cooper County, was defeated in a close race with Republican Sam Baker. Some people have speculated that the events of the day were an omen of the defeat both men suffered, but none of those who attended would ever forget that wild and chaotic day when what came to be known as the "Battle of Bunceton" was fought on the muddy roads of Cooper County.

by Robert Dyer

WHY I CAME TO MISSOURI

T29

No historical edition of a Cooper County newspaper would be complete without an article from the pen of Prof. D.R. Cully, who is without doubt the most widely known and best beloved of all the early educators who had so much to do in molding the thought of the country's young people and pointing the way to better things. Hundreds of Eagle readers now grown old and with children and grandchildren of their own, were his pupils in the days of long ago. He taught them much that was not found between the covers of the textbooks. He inspired them to live a life worthwhile. He has become to them and the generation that followed more than an individual — he is a county institution. Gentle in manner, highly educated, a fine conversationalist, a delightful companion and true friend, he is going down the shady slope of life, loved and honored by all who know him.

The good he has done cannot be calculated. His good works shall live after him and his beneficent influence shall travel in ever-widening circles.

Prof. Cully was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 17, 1836, and following his graduation from Jefferson College in 1858 he came to Cooper County and began his life work. He taught very successfully for many years in this county and later served as superintendent of the Sedalia schools and at Paris, Texas.

In the following article Prof. Cully writes on the theme "Why I came to Missouri"

In accordance with the custom prevailing before the Civil war, many of the graduates of our older colleges engaged in teaching. There were no public schools in existence then as now. Academies supplied the places of those schools. There were no normal schools sending out yearly numbers of teachers, so our people naturally looked to other sources for those who were to instruct the young. A number of my former fellow-stu-

dents both at the Academy and College which I attended, had come to Missouri and through them I finally was induced to come to Missouri. The spoke in such high terms of the people and the resources of the country and of the great opportunities there afforded the young man to succeed in any line of work. The writer was in a class of eighty-three who upon their graduation scattered to all parts of the country. Our College-Jefferson, now Washington and Jefferson, was largely patronized by the South. The Academies of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania supplied most of the students who took the places of those who left upon their graduation. There were few Colleges or Universities at that time west of the Alleghenies, so that a few came from the states carved out of the northwestern territory.

During the 50's the great political question before the country was that of the extension of slave territory. In 1854 Stephens A. Douglas had secured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and this added fuel to the flame. Whether Kansas should be admitted as a free or a slave state naturally centered the attention of the country upon the two states of Missouri and Kansas. At that time there were no transcontinental railroads; there were no north and south roads as now and as a result, there was no communication of the people of the north and south as now. Ignorance of the conditions in the south prevailed among the north and vice-versa. The south did not understand the north. This ultimately led to the Civil War. The people of Missouri were denominated by the Eastern press as "Border Ruffians" and those of Kansas "Jay Hawkers" by the opposite party.

When starting for Missouri I met a Presbyterian minister who inquired about my destination and upon my informing him that I was going to Missouri he exclaimed, "What, Going to Missouri? Why they will hang you to the first tree you come to!" "No," I replied, "my friends who have been here for many years give great praise to the people residing there and they are not such as you imagine them to be."

Boonville was my destination. Upon arriving at St. Louis, I took the Missouri Pacific train to Jefferson City, from there by boat to Boonville. The Missouri Pacific road had been completed as far west as Tipton so that passengers for Boonville, Glasgow, Lexington, etc. went by boat to those towns from Jefferson City. Here for the first time, I met a number of older merchants of Boonville as well as some from the towns above. Landing at Boonville, I remained there for a short time and had a good opportunity to find out for myself the true conditions of affairs. There were many from Virginia and Kentucky. There were others from Eastern states. All seemed to have prospered here. Boonville then was the center of trade for a large section of country to the southwest. Merchandise for Ft. Scott and intervening points was handled by ox teams, mule teams, etc. and I made it a point to converse with those in charge of such conveyances and to learn as much as possible about the country and people to the south and southwest. My friends who had preceded me here had not exaggerated in the least the charms of Missouri. The people whom I met were of the very best. They were the very opposite of what they had been pictured to be by much of the eastern press

and through whose influence many impressions had been made upon the minds of their readers.

There were but few schools in the country then; no public school system as now. The farmers, with means sent their daughters and sons to boarding schools. Being late on the ground, I decided to undertake the work of teaching in the southern part of Cooper County. A log church building had been used for both church and school purposes. It was located in a beautiful grove of walnut, oak, ash and hickory trees, two miles east of the present site of Vermont. There was no enclosure. Why undertake to conduct school in such a building? I recollected that the college from which I had just graduated had its beginning in a one-room log house where for ten years two noted divines carried on a most successful school and I can now add by way of parenthesis that no president or faulty in buildings have accomplished what was done by those two pioneers.

There was no course of study to be pursued. Whatever was needed was taught. Primary, grammar grades, the high school course and even more were taken up. After a ten months term expired and at the close, an oral examination was had, an address was delivered and at noon a fine dinner was served by the good ladies of the neighborhood. The following year a good school building was erected by the voluntary contributions of students who came here from adjoining countries, but the Civil War came on in the meantime. Families were broken up, some were compelled to leave. This compelled a discontinuance of the school. In 1864, going to Boonville, I took charge as principal of Missouri Female College. At that time there were three female boarding schools, all well patronized and two private schools for boys. Of the teachers of Boonville at that time were two graduates of the University of Virginia, three from Jefferson College, two from the University of Missouri, one from Dartmouth, one from Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts. Boys were taught entirely separate by men even down from the grammar grades up.

Time has brought some changes which I cannot refrain from mentioning. Little Howard Sutherland, the son of John W. and Mrs. Julia (Reavis) Sutherland is now the United States Senator from West Virginia. The little Walter Williams, just beginning to walk, is now the honored Dean of Journalism at our State University. His older brother, William, then a school boy, rose to the head of the legal profession before his death a few years ago. John M. Kennedy, who conducted a boys' school and who married Miss Elizabeth Miller, the daughter of Judge George W. Miller, for many years our district Judge, went to Pittsburgh, entered a prominent law firm and became noted as a jurist. Professor Weaver, of Dartmouth, went to New York, became a partner of the law firm of Conklings and was renowned in his day. He married Miss Nannie Cope, of Boonville.

In 1866 I returned to take charge of a private school three miles north east of Bunceton where there was then a demand for an Academy or High School. This school was known as Cully and Simpson's Institute. Of these schools mentioned, it is my great desire to write of the students who attended them, but it is impossible to do this in a brief article at this time.

& Co. was formed with the late Fred Sauter, A.H. Sauter and John Weber as partners and their store was opened in Boonville. The venture was successful from the start and the business grew through the years, succeeding generations of the same families trading with Sauter & Co. because of their confirmed confidence and satisfactory experience with the firm.

In 1905 the business was incorporated as the Sauter Mercantile Company with Fred Sauter as president and A.H. Sauter, secretary and treasurer, and the business continued upon a more extensive scale in the large building with three floors, owned by the company, at the north east corner of Main and Spring Street.

Following the death of Fred Sauter, September 21, 1918, the remaining officers and stockholders of the company resolved to close out their stock, retaining ownership of their fine building, which was done March 21, 1919.

Prof. A.H. Sauter, a musician of marked natural ability and superior training and skill, conducted during his entire business experience a separate department for the sale of pianos, organs and other musical instruments and accessories which he still continues, in a part of the Sauter Building.

A.H. Sauter was born, November 17, 1847, in South Germany, came with his parents to Missouri in 1859, settling on a farm in Moniteau County, later removing to Cooper County and afterwards to Boonville where he has lived since 1870, occupying a leading position in the business, financial and civic life of the city and community and holding the esteem, confidence and respect of all.

by Estelle Snow

BUFFALO PRAIRIE CORN SHOW

T30

Report of Corn Show Held at Buffalo Prairie School House on Last Saturday, Nov. 35th.

The corn show, which was held at the Buffalo Prairie school house last Saturday, was attended by a large crowd from the district and surrounding country and was a decided success.

The committee on arrangements was kept busy placing the exhibits in their respective places, as they were being brought in by the people of the district. The display, when completed, passed the most sanguine expectation of all present, and would have been a credit to any county fair.

While the men were engaged in arranging their exhibits, the ladies of the community were busily employed in spreading dinner, such as only they know how to prepare and serve, and which was certainly enjoyed by all present.

Prof. Emberson of the University, was present and acted as judge. Supt. Rothgeb was also present and of the schools of the county, and the particular needs of the Buffalo District. He was followed by Prof. Emberson, who complimented the people of the Buffalo District very highly for the great

interest they had taken in getting up such a grand display of farm products, which he declared to be the best of its kind that he had ever seen, and urged them to continue in this good work. After the speaking, premiums were awarded to the following.

Best 10 ears Reid's Yellow Dent, \$3.00, Joseph Thompson, Jr.
Second, \$2.00, William Thompson.
Third, 1.00, Albert Racy.
Best 10 ears Boone Co. White, \$3.00
Second, \$2.00, Frank Miller.
Third, 1.00, Syl Miller.
Best 10 ears any variety, \$5.00 Dewy Smith.
Second, \$3.00, John McCutchen, Sr.
Third, \$2.00, Jos. Twenter.
Best Single ear, \$2.00, C.F. Smith.
Best 10 ears red corn, \$1.00, Syl Miller.
Best 10 ears pop corn, \$1.00, C.F. Smith.
Best 10 ears cob pipe corn, \$1.00, Dewy Smith.

Boys Under 16

Best 10 ears any variety, \$5.00, Al Stone.
Second, \$3.00, Barney Meyer.
Third, \$1.00, P.L. Dix.
Best Irish potatoes, \$1.00, Dewy Smith.
Peck sweet potatoes, \$1.00, Barney Martin.
Peck red wheat, \$1.00, Jno. Schler.
Largest sweet potato, 504, Tern Platt.
Largest Pumpkin, \$1.00, Albert Rac
Best made calico dress by girl under 16, \$3.00, Geneva Martin.
Second, \$2.00, Anna Hoff.
Prettiest calico quilt, \$1.00, Mar Gherke.
Prettiest silk quilt, \$1.00 Mrs. Chas Polard.
Neatest job of patching, \$1.00, Mr. C.F. Smith.
Best map of Missouri, \$1.00, Viol Thorne.
Best map, Buffalo District, \$1.00 John Hayes.
Best loaf of light bread, \$2.00, Mr. Jos. Twenter.
Best quart pear preserves, \$1.00 Mrs. Jno. McCutchen.
Best half gallon canned pears, \$1.00 Mrs. C.F. Smith.
Best quart strawberry preserves \$1.00 Mrs. Dee Smith.
Best cake, 1 lb. candy, Mrs. Dee Smith.
Best plate of apples, \$1.00, Mrs. L.N. Hoff — Contributed.

by Mrs. Homer Twenter

CLIFTON CITY

T31

It Evolved From a Mill To a Thriving Town, to a Farming Center

Founded by Kentuckian in 1832, Clifton City is more country than town. George Cramner, born in Delaware in 1801, came from Parish, Ken., and settled in Clifton in 1832. He was a millright and a skillful mechanic.

He and James H. Glasgow built what was known as Cramner Mill. The mill was located exactly where the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad now crosses the Laraine River. Cramner named the place Clifton. Others were associated with this mill, as it supplied the entire community with flour,

meal and sawed the first lumber, replacing the hand-hewn pieces. There was also a wool carding machine.

After selling the mill to Corum, he bought the John Caton place and built a log house.

In 1841, Joseph H. Bridges, a Virginian born in 1825 came with his family and purchased 153 acres from Cramner, one quarter of a mile from Clifton City. This farm is owned now by Oliver Bridges, a great-grandson.

There are numerous stories of the early days when the first trading posts and liquor stills (names of owners not known) were operated. There were many fist fights and battles but no real crimes.

One story that still holds good is the Matthews Bluff one. A hunter named Matthew Con told of an encounter he had with a bear at the top of the bluff. They both tumbled the 500 feet down the bluff, he said, Matthew being the winner.

Another story was of a brave hero named Mike Chism, who lived near the Bidstrup Place. He had a wife and two small children. There were rumors the Osage Indians were coming to attack the community, and he and his family prepared to evacuate. When he heard foot steps he fell down and crawled into weeds, leaving the wife and children behind.

Now comes the story of Clifton City. After the city was surveyed in 1811 and construction was underway from St. Louis to Boonville, a man named Peter N. LaDue came from St. Louis, on Sept. 28, 1873. He bought and surveyed a plot situated in the northeast quarter of section 18 and in the northwest quarter of section 17, both township 46, range 19.

The Katy had laid out a plot on the Lamine River for the town, where the old mill stood and called it Adam, but it was never used and today it is owned by Mrs. Hattie Farris.

In December, 1875 the first lot was sold to J.E. Potter for the first store and postoffice in Clifton City. He operated it until 1919, when he vacated it and moved to a newer building. The post office has changed several times; at that time it was operated quite differently from today. When the depot agent delivered the mail to the store, it was opened and the post master called the name on each article and if there they received it, if not it was pigeonholed until next mail where it was called again. The process was repeated until it was finally delivered to its owner.

This has always been a fruitful community with the rich farm land, plentiful streams and the Laraine River. It produced an abundance of corn, wheat, oats and wonderful hay, making stock raising of all kinds a remunerative business.

At one time the town supported the Clifton City Bank, two doctors, two drug stores, three general stores, a hardware store, lumber yard, telephone exchange, two blacksmith shops, and of course the Katy depot. The original burned in 1907 and was replaced by a new, slate-roofed one. It was moved away in 1925 and now only a tool house remains.

The first church was organized by Methodist in 1872. They met in log school houses, located at the old crossroads and was called "Cold Neck." They purchased five lots from LaDue and erected the building which still stands in its original form.

It has always been open and services held. At present there is a sign on the corner of

Highway 135 that reads, "Welcome to Clifton City Methodist Church."

About 10 years later the St. Joseph's Catholic Church was built. The plot was given by Pat Creagan, who with John Devine and other members solicited and supervised the work under the direction of the bishop. The name of the bishop is unknown as the church records burned during a fire in Sedalia's St. Patrick's Church. This church was a mission church of the Sedalia one at that time.

On January 29, 1961 the original church burned and was rebuilt and dedicated Nov. 18, 1962 by the Rev. Msgr. Joseph Vogelweid. The structure is brick veneer, situated on the original plot, but not on same foundation.

The Pentecostal Church was organized in March, 1945. The congregation purchased a building and remodeled it in March, 1946.

In April, 1951, they were having services and a storm came up. Most of the members had left for home when lightning struck the church and it burned. At once, donations from other churches began to come in and at the beginning of fall all the material for a cement block building was on the grounds. It was finished in 1952, the work done by the members. In August, 1953 it was dedicated by the Rev. Irvin Kelly.

There are a few places still owned by the original families — Oliver Bridges owns the old Cramner place, bought by his grandfather. The old log house was torn down and replaced.

Jake Harlow owns the farm purchased by his father, Willie Harlow, after coming from Kentucky in 1855. The original house that his father built still stands and Jake was born in this house.

Jake H. Potter owns and lives in the first house built in 1879 in Clifton City. It was built by his father J.E. Potter, and Jake was born there.

The old Streit farm, 1 and one half miles east of Clifton City, still remains in the Streit family. It was purchased by John A. Streit from John Neal. It comprises 600 acres on the Lamine River. The old log house still stands, and part of the one room originally built has been added to. It is owned by Mrs. Maurice (Streit) Bluhn and the other Streit heirs, however the house is vacant.

William H. Blythe came from Kentucky in 1855, bought 192 acres and built a substantial and good looking home, still standing as built. This is a log house, at present owned by Thomas L. Fairfax of Independence.

The Charley McCarty farm bought in 1846 has 911/2 acres west of town. He built a four-room house with a long porch on the east of two of the rooms. It stands as was built, and was the first house to have water running in, pumped by a windmill. It has changed hands many times, and is now owned by Joe Arnold, just recently purchased from Walter P. Sparts.

The original homes still standing in Clifton City are the Mary Neal place owned by Mrs. Frank Young; the Milton McCarty house, by Lester Stone; the Elias Stone home, by Lee Cozad; and the Doctor Culp house, by Mrs. Daisy Hegdon or Mrs. W.B. Hurt.

Now the bank is gone, with two grocery stores and a filling station remaining. The school is with Otterville Consolidated.

In 1965, Clifton City, proudly for a village of less than 100 supports three churches; the

Catholic Church has quite a few families supporting it.

by Robert L. Dyer

LIFELONG RESIDENT TAKES NOSTALGIC LOOK AT CLIFTON CITY PAST

T32

(Editor's note: Mrs. Essie Holmes, a young and spirited 85 years old, has lived almost all her life in Clifton City. She saw the town when it was a booming market place and has seen that image wither away with time. In the following narrative Mrs. Holmes takes a nostalgic look at her hometown.)

Clifton City — As I think back of the time that has passed since I first moved to Clifton City I see a great change in the town and surrounding communities of Beaman, Lovelace, Lookout, Longwood, and Lamine.

At one time all those communities had their own schools and postoffices. Not that has all been replaced by consolidated school districts and rural mail delivery.

Seventy-five years ago my father, James E. Potter, had the only general store in the trading area. When I say trading, I mean it consisted of my father's store, a man named Devine and three others who also bought cattle, hogs and other livestock.

Each Monday morning the farmers drove in what stock they had for the market and placed them in stock pens. By about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the stock had all been weighed, graded, paid for and loaded into stock cars.

Produce and poultry were handled in a different manner. About four times each year the chickens, geese, ducks and guineas were brought into town in covered wagons. They were then bought and shipped to St. Louis by rail.

At one time a family north of Clifton City had a large flock of chickens. Every day one of the family's girls was at the back door of our house with a large basket of eggs to sell.

My father bought the eggs from her for 5 to 10 cents a dozen — at that time a splendid price. My father didn't pay her, but gave her a due bill. About the time school was to start she came into our store and purchased winter shoes for all six children in her family, underwear, and boys' blue work shirts and this served as the pay for all those eggs.

The eggs my father purchased would be crated and sent on the 6 p.m. express train to St. Louis.

During the first 25 years of this century the town was in what you might call the beginning of its "heydays." McCarty Bridges and Earl Nicewarner built new cement buildings and began operating general stores. Hooper and Todd built blacksmith shops. Harris had a lumber yard. Rogers owned a hardware store. Deyo and Wheeler operated drug stores, and there was a pay telephone office.

The main conversation of the day was about the rural mail and how the country roads could be graded and improved. After 1925 Clifton City experienced another boom. The school was remodeled into two rooms

and two teachers were employed.

Later came the bank, two medical doctors, about 12 new houses and a telephone office for local service. But soon changes put an end to the boom.

Many of the early farmers around Clifton City sold their land or gave it to the younger children, who later moved away. The great depression of 1919 hurt the town like it hurt the nation.

After we came out of the grip of the depression, one of the greatest improvements in the eyes of the rural folks was made. Farm to market roads were established and this lifted the farmers "out of the mud."

The farm to market road which connects U.S. Highway 50 to Route E was built in 1934 and 1935.

This was before the early days of the automobile. How well I remember these first days of the auto. People would get dressed up for a certain occasion, hop in their car and attempt to forge through mud roads. The car would slip off the road into a ditch and would have to be pulled out with a team of mules.

This wrecked all the car-owner's anticipated pleasure and they would come home muddy, tired and disgusted.

Rural children were soon bussed to other schools and enjoyed the privileges of the larger schools.

The farmers whom I had come to know so well during those early years are mostly all gone now. At present only a few farms remain in the hands of ancestors of the original owners — The Streits, the Bridges, the Bidstrups and the Harlans.

The stores, drug stores, bank, lumber yard, telephone office and school are now all gone. The only business in town is a combination grocery-garage operated by Don and Lyle Aggler.

Yet through all the economic and social changes that have beset Clifton City, it still maintains the first church built in 1872 — the Clifton City Methodist. The St. Joseph Catholic Church built in 1882 is still here, too. The Pentecostal Church built in 1945 is the newest church in town.

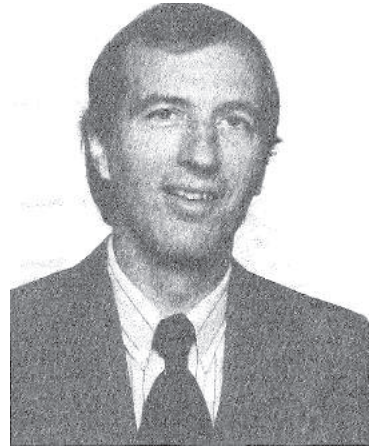
However, the original structures of the Catholic and Pentecostal churches were

destroyed by fire and lightning and then replaced by new buildings.

by Robert L. Dyer

CLIFTON CITY THEN AND NOW

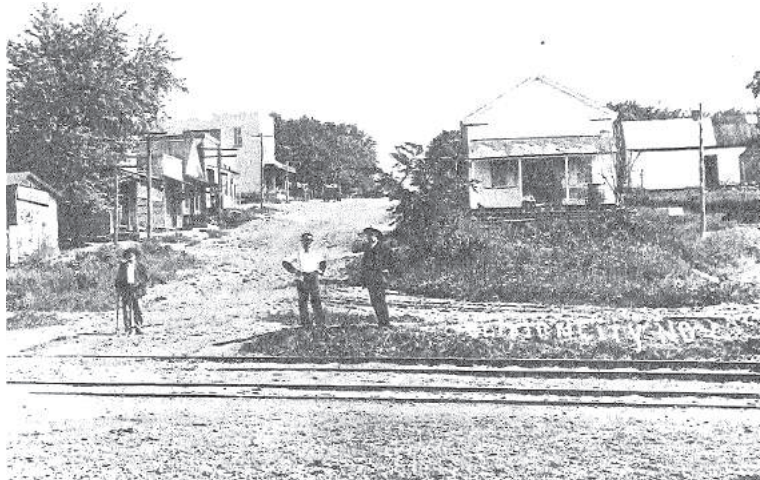
T33



Al Neyhart

Al Neyhart, James E. Potter's great-grandson, is a fourth generation Cooper Countian. Al is a Missouri Real Estate Broker. The building supporting the American Flag is his grandfather's, Jabe H. Potter's, third and 'new' family store. It was built in 1904 by Nicewarner. It is now operated by Al as a Flea Market and Tattoo-Studio — Photography Shop.

The "dirt-mud-road-trail" is Highway BB. It was paved in approximately 1958.



Jake Potter's General Store



Clifton City 1909

The third store (going up the hill) is the *only* business still in existence. It was Al's grandfather, Jabe H. Potter's, general merchandise store till his retirement. Al's mother, Imogene Potter, taught school in Clifton City approximately 1938-1941. Imogene and husband, Al Neyhart, Sr., ran the store til 1976. The Clifton City view is to the North (Pilot Grove). James E. Potter's original store is in the foreground. It burned in 1921. M.K.T. RR Agent is in foreground. The tracks were ripped off and sold as scrap June 2, 1987.

Clifton City 1909 — View to East from Highway BB. Bank, Business and C.G. Todd Horseshoeing. (From collection of Al Neyhart).

by Al Neyhart

ONCE A BUSY COUNTRY TOWN, COTTON FACES EXTINCTION

T34

Cotton — Where Route T ends in southern Cooper County out the road becomes rocks and brown dust covers the leaves of roadside plants and trees, there is the newer incorporated area known as Caton, founded about "city limits" are marked by a dilapidated old gas pump with the glass bowl broken out of its top and a paintless two-story building that was once someone's home but now houses someone else's harvested feed and scurrying field mice.

Maybe another quarter mile down the road on the right stands John Hall's old grist mill. The mill, which once drew its power from nearby Moniteau Creek, stands and waits for the land to reclaim it as ivy covers nearly all exterior and trees grow up from the inside. John had to sell out in 1945 when he couldn't get new parts because World War II was raging in a world far-removed from this quiet countryside.

Once, there had even been a sawmill near John's place that Val Harris ran. It had a big 45-horsepower gasoline engine that he put in in 1926. It's gone, too.

Another quarter mile or so down the road an old plant bridge crosses the Moniteau. A couple of houses on the left and another a little way up the road — and that's Clifton.

That can't be all. Back across the bridge. Up past the old mill. Porter Long's sitting with his wife on his back porch after a long, hot day tending 362 acres. It's five o'clock and rest is welcome and much deserved.

"My farm equipment's in the old Cotton store," Porter said. "Course, I've changed things a little bit. I put metal siding on it and fixed the roof, but it's the same building.

"This little building next to it was the original store. It's still got the slot where we used to drop letters after store hours."

Twice a week the mailman came from Tipton on horseback or in a one-horse buggy. The store had a pool hall, too. And a dance hall in back. And there were sand croquet courts.

"It didn't cost anything to have a good time then," Porter said. "It was a good thing, too."

Porter's Uncle Wade Long ran the store and the pool hall and the dance hall until 1950. He'd bought it from Lloyd Hodges who'd bought it from Victor Piedmeier who may have touched off his own house for the insurance. Who knows, though? Anyway, Uncle Wade died and so did the store and the pool hall and the dance hall. And the croquet courts washed away.

J.A. Dick had a machine shop up the road from the Longs. And Delbert York was the blacksmith. Had his shop under that big oak tree on the east side of the road. Tree's still there. Shop's been gone since 1946 or so: That's when Delbert died, you know.

Of course he wasn't the first blacksmith Cotton had. Charlie Fields and his brother opened the first one back in the '30s. That's 1830.

And they had a school there, too. Cotton folks built the first one in 1881 and used it till 1908 when it got too small. New one was better equipped, too. But it's gone now. Just like the kids.

They all went to the cities. Better money there. More things going on. That's what happened to Cotton. Their parents and grandparents died off leaving their little farms untended. The few folks who like it where it's quiet bought up all those little farms and made big ones. Well, bigger anyway. Porter Long's farm's made up of six of them, for example.

It's still quiet in Cotton. But it's a different kind of quiet. You can't hear the squish of cider presses and butter churns. Or the drip . . . drip . . . drip of sap slapping the buckets hung on the maple trees. Spades don't chunk the ground for fruit cellars. Fires don't crackle under Mother's lye kettle anymore.

The sound of a tractor engine has replaced the neighborly voices that gathered in the Cotton store on Saturday mornings to discuss the quality of the latest shipment of calico bolts or barbed wire.

Where Route T ends in southern Cooper County and the road becomes rocks and brown dust covers the roadside plants and trees, there lies the never-incorporated area known as Cotton.

Cotton — Located in the northeast section of the village of Cotton is the A.J. Dick home, former residence of the John McDonald family, who moved here from Morgan County, built a home and reared a large family. The original home consisted of a large log room, with second story, and a lean-to. Mrs. McDonald's death occurred in 1896, after which the family left and the property passed into the hands of A.J. Dick.

Soon after the Dicks moved to the home, around 1902, the house burned. With the help of neighbors, friends and relatives, Dick set to work on rebuilding. Logs were cut from native lumber furnished and hauled by neighbors from surrounding timberland. The logs were taken to the Adolph Dick saw mill and converted into lumber for the new home, a five room structure with porch in front.

A family of six sons and daughters were reared here. After Mr. Dick's death, just as preparations were being made to remodel the house, Mrs. Dick remained only until her health failed.

The abandoned home is located at the terminal of state road T from Route J out of Bunceton.

by Lottie Hunt

NEW LEBANON

T35



New Lebanon Church

Alert Little Village Of New Lebanon Believes He Builds Well Who Builds The Man

Residents of town and countryside participate in a variety of community activities.

Nine miles from any town, on Farm-to-Market road C. is a little village called New Lebanon.

Located here is a Presbyterian church which was organized 125 years ago. The Rev. Duncan R. Crockett of Boonville is pastor.

At the district school, with Mrs. W.W. Wolfe, teacher, the pupils not only learn readin', writin' and 'rithmetic but also art, good morals and respect for others. A general merchandise store is owned and operated by A. Rothgeb, now past 80 years of age, and the beautiful country cemetery has a board of trustees who see to its upkeep.

Four mail routes, Bunceton, Otterville, Pilot Grove and Pleasant Green, bring the mail daily to the Lebanon community, R.E.A. brings light and power to many homes. Since all are farmers and farmerettes, you may think life is dull in and around New Lebanon — but not so — for the community folks enjoy a "variety of activities."

Here, is the county's largest 4-H club with a membership of 27 boys and girls. The girls are taking I and II year cooking as their project, the boys are raising better corn and better live-stock as their project. All their community meetings, to which every one is invited, are held at the school house. Clarence Bergman is president, of this club.

Then, there's the Parent-Teachers Association which furnishes recreation for all. These meetings are held one evening each month. After the business session a social hour is enjoyed and refreshments are served. Mrs. Clarence Hutchison is present of P.T.A.

Oh yes, there's that Home Improvement Extension club with its 24 members. It is an active organization and rain or shine every members goes to club. Do they ever have a night out? you ask. Of course they do, for they not only sponsor the 4-Hers but also sponsor four community "Good Times" each year, such s shower for newly-weds, ice cream socials, Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas parties, and often it's in the wee, small hours of the morning when these parties break up. Mrs. L.F. Schupp is president of this club. Pleasures are also derived from the basket dinners, the sunrise breakfasts and especially the company dinners.

In looking back, there are many sad memories as well as pleasant ones, but New Lebanon folks are "looking ahead," not just to the building of better and finer houses, or more R.E.A. service and modern conveniences, but also to the time when their young folks will be heads of these homes, perhaps some of them heads of this government, and in looking ahead they realize that — nothing is worth the building, unless it builds the man.

by Mrs. Clarence Hutchison

"MEMORIES OF NEW LEBANON"

T36

I was born on July 3, 1908, to Eugene and Mamie (Lewis) Tomlinson at New Lebanon, MO. I had two older sisters, Mamie Belle and Elizabeth. Although Dr. Alfred E. Monroe had left New Lebanon and gone to Otterville, he had brought my sisters into the world and he brought me also. Years later, when we needed Birth Certificates, he filled out a form indicating he had been the physician in attendance, for back then they never had Birth Certificates. Dr. Fogel was also a doctor at New Lebanon and later went to Otterville, where he practiced for many years. Dr. Monroe came to Sedalia and continued to be our family doctor for as long as he practiced. Mother's brother, Thomas G. Lewis, was the druggist at New Lebanon before he and June (Fairfax) Lewis moved to Kansas city. Quite unlike "Princess Beatrice of York", who went a few days without a name. I was just called "Baby" until just before Thanksgiving, when I was at least given the name of "Grace", although I have never felt worthy of it.

As a girl, Mother attended Otterville College, riding her horse to and from school in good weather, side-saddle as was befitting a young lady at that time. When she would get to the McNeal hill, Charlie McNeal would sometimes ride along to school with her. Later when he was a doctor here in Sedalia, and he would see the folks, he would kid Mother about the mare she rode to school.

Our mail was delivered by our much loved "Daddy Morris" as he was called, from Bunceton. In summer he would drive at two wheel cart and Elizabeth and I would sometimes get to ride with him as far as Honey Creek, before he went on up the hill to Brumback's and Thomases. Once in a while I wouldn't want to get out, but he would give me a hug and kiss and a nickel so I would go on home with Elizabeth.

Uncle Will Coffman (Mother's brother-in-law) had the blacksmith shop. We girls liked to watch him work, but he made us keep at a safe distance from any stray sparks or horses. I still have a horseshoe nail he gave me to pick out hickory nuts which we gathered from the hickory nut trees that are still standing in front of New Lebanon Cemetery. They are good to pick out walnuts, too . . . better than a nut pick, he said.

Nina Funkhouser was the owner of the first automobile around New Lebanon. When she came to town, it was really something to talk about for days on end and was great for a kid like me to see. I would cross the road, climb up the stile to the platform and watch until her car would disappear in a cloud of dust out past the cemetery.

When I reached the age of 5 and Miss Mattie (Palmer) Cole was the teacher, I wanted to go so bad with Mamie Belle and Elizabeth to school, so she told Mother and Dad to just let me go, as she only had Bernard Thomas in the first grade. She said if I went a few days I would tire of it and want to stay home. I loved it and went to 2nd grade with Bernard also.

Most of all, I liked going to Church on "Preachin' Sunday", as it was called. Dad would go to Pleasant Green in the buggy and meet the Preacher and tend to any business

he had. Often times he would stay at our house overnight. There were two stiles that led up to the big platform (about like a picnic table) where you could mount your horse if you wanted to, just past the monument, and also posts with looped heavy chains, where people could hitch their horses or teams. The men went in one door of the church and the women the other, but I sometimes wished I could go sit with Dad. At Christmas, gifts were taken to the Church and the night of the program, Santa Claus would come and pass out the gifts. One time when Mr. Sol Rothgeb was Santa, he came down the aisle pulling Mrs. Santa (Maggie Rothgeb) in a red tin wagon, with her whipping him with a switch. Imagine my delight when that red wagon was given to Elizabeth.

Once in a while we got to go visit Nancy Mae (Virginia wasn't around yet), then we would all go on over to Mr. Dick and Mrs. Jessie Rothgeb's to see Mabel. I wasn't interested in boys then so merely tolerated her brothers.

Dad had a General Merchandise Store — groceries, piece goods, lace, ribbons, thread, shoes, candy, hardware — you name it, we had it. Mother had a Millinery Store upstairs in our house. You came in at the side entrance and went up the back stairs. Mother went to St. Louis to learn the millinery business and stayed with her Aunt while taking the course. There were the prettiest leghorn hats with plumes, ribbons and flowers, sailor hats with wings and feathers, little black pill type hats for grannies, all of which was very exciting to me. There were all kinds of pretty hat pins with sets, cameos or plain.

New Lebanon was famous for their good baseball teams and players had regular baseball uniforms. They also had a croquet team to be reckoned with. Dad didn't play baseball, but he was on the croquet team. Each member had their own heavy ball and short handled mallet. When my Grandson was here from Colorado in August, he took Dad's ball and mallet home with him, along with the croquet set we bought when I was a teenager. Dad would always "beat the socks off you" playing croquet.

It was great fun to go to the Mill to get some flour or cormmeal. If they weren't too busy, Mr. Jabe Potter would give you a ride on the mill two-wheeler they used in loading flour. The town well was real deep and never went dry. The pump had a rod that went up and down as you pumped and there was always a tin cup or can on the rod, so any weary traveler could always get a cold drink.

In the fall we would make several trips up the lane to Grandma Elizabeth (Carr) Rothgeb's and Aunt Sue Carr's to get apples to store in the cellar for winter. In summer we would get "Maiden Blush", but my favorite for fall was "Missouri Pippins". Mother liked old "Ben Davis", and they were so dry.

On July 3, 1914, a store building burned at New Lebanon, and my folks went to try and help, or look. I was left with my Grandpa Harvey Lewis, who lived with us then. It was my birthday, and Grandpa had given me a silver dollar, which I kept as a keepsake and have in my lock box. When my folks returned, I ran to the door to tell Mother Grandpa wouldn't talk to me, and she said, well, he had probably just "dozed off". However, he had passed away sitting in his chair, listening to my endless chatter.

My folks sold our house to Mr. and Mrs.

Lee Wolfe and right after that, we moved to Sedalia, as Mamie Bell was ready for high school and wanted to go to college to be a teacher. Our two families visited back and forth for many years. I still count Clara Bell Schlotzhauer and Katie Lee Kable among my most cherished friends. The Wolfe twins, Alma and Agnes, were born after we came to Sedalia, as well as Jerome.

A mobile home is not located where our house used to be. Across the road and pasture was where my parent's good friends, Jim and Ethel Mayfield lived. Dad always looked forward to going to New Lebanon on Decoration Day, and visiting with Laura, Anna Belle and Ruth Mayfield. Before Dad was married he attended Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, and he said the negro people used to sit in the balcony of the church. Also Dad said he went to Boonville when they had a "hanging". I was never at Boonville until after I was grown.

It is good to have the opportunity to travel, "Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight, make me a child again just for tonight", back to New Lebanon for the "Homecoming" and the old-fashioned basket dinner. This year it will be held on September 25th — "Preachin' Sunday", like in my childhood, at "The Church in the Valley by the Wildwood", which is also one of my favorite songs. In memory, I can still see Mrs. Dan (Grace) Rothgeb playing it on the piano, keeping time to the music by moving her head back and forth. I always thought it would be funny if her hat would come off, but of course it was held securely with a long hat pin. I would sing lustily (as only a child can do) parts of the songs I knew, or *thought* I knew, like "Bringing in the Cheese", which I learned years later was sheaves, about which I knew nothing. Being a store-keeper's daughter, of course cheese was something of which I was familiar.

by Grace Schwarz

HARRISTON

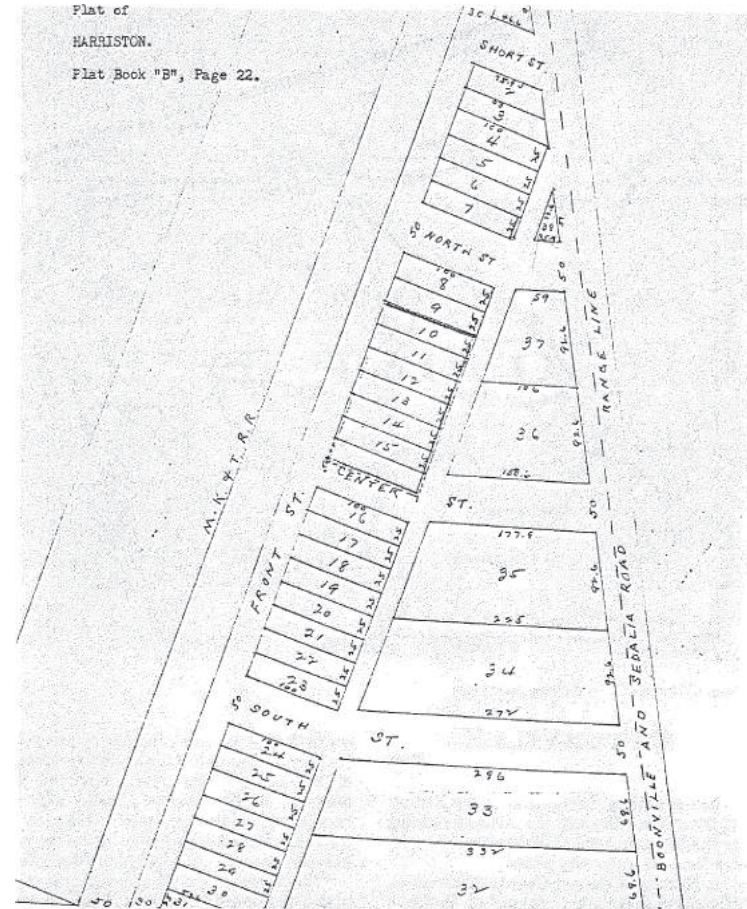
T37

Harriston, a hamlet of 20 residents, was located in the southwestern part of Cooper County 15 miles from Boonville and 3 miles from Pilot Grove. It was established in 1873 and grew to be an important shipping point for grain and livestock, with a railroad depot, a post office, two general stores, a blacksmith shop, and various other services.

When the MK&T railroad was projected, Dr. N.W. Harris cooperated warmly and gave the right-of-way through this farm. A depot was located there and officially named Harriston.

Henry W. Harris, son of Dr. Harris, who later became president of Third National Bank in Sedalia, was appointed the first postmaster. H. Brooks was the first depot agent. His duties were relaying train orders, handling express, Western Union messages and selling tickets to train passengers. Dr. Harris was the physician and owned the general store. E. Gates made wagons, N.L. Wilson sold sewing machines, and Peter Bitsch was a boot and shoemaker.

In 1877 the Sly family from Kentucky, located in Harriston. William Sly became the blacksmith and his brother, Jim Sly, a



Plat of Harriston

wagonmaker. Gradually the population grew to 50 residents.

About 1879 Dr. Harris took over the duties of postmaster. C.M. Neal became the new depot agent. Peter Bitsch moved his shoe shop to Pilot Grove. In 1883 W. Jacobs and Co. had a general store. A.E. Niggason was the depot agent and Mr. Price was the section foreman for the railroad. The Woolery family owned a store and the Straub family came to Harriston.

In 1891 William Sly became postmaster and owner of the general store. J.H. Schlotzhauer gave the land for a school which was organized and named Harriston, about 1896. Clay Daniels, a stone mason, carved stones for many of the houses built in the vicinity.

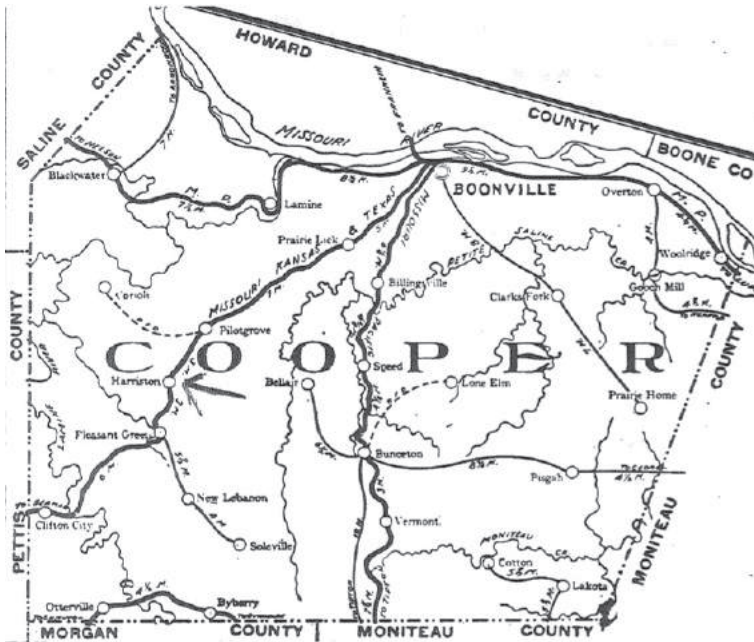
About 1906 William Sly sold his store to Joe Schupp, who became postmaster. Later in 1908, the post office was combined with Pleasant Green. The Schupp family moved to Sedalia. Mrs. Schupp's parents, Mary and Clay Daniels and son continued to live in Harriston. The depot closed and Harriston was a flag stop for passengers for a few years. Roy Daniels was the last resident.

Many years later Katie Stoecklein Case owned the land and restored the last house. She made her country home there for a few years. Then she sold to new people. The last

of the descendants of the families of Harriston are gone.

by Mary K. Sly





OTTERVILLE

T38

Before writing this account of the History of Otterville, Missouri, the material relating to the beginning and early times was compiled from the following books —

A History of Cooper County Missouri — Henry C. Levens and Nathaniel M. Drake — 1876 — out of print, but a few copies are privately owned.

A History of Howard and Cooper Counties — 1883 — by the O.K. Williams and Company — entered according to Act of Congress 1883, Library of Congress at Washington. Reprinted in 1973.

The author for material relating to Otterville was Thomas Jefferson Starke 1823-1903. He was admitted to the bar and was legal advisor and Notary Public for this part of the state. His historical sketches have appeared in three Cooper County Histories — 1876-1883-1919. He is buried in Otterville I.O.O.F. Cemetery. All reprints from Mr. Starke have been enclosed within quotation marks.

"The town of Otterville was first called Elkton. It was laid out by Gideon R. Thompson in the year 1837. The first house built stood where Judge Butler's house now stands." It was where the house of Ronald Hirst and family now reside.

"The town of Otterville was regularly laid out by W.G. Wear in 1854 though several houses had been built previously to that time within its present limits.

"There was no Post Office in Otterville until about 1848. The mail for this neighborhood was supplied from Arator Post Office" - some ten miles west and in Pettis County. "The mail route from Arator was a special one and was carried on horseback by a small boy riding a grey pony called "Tom." The mail carrier - then the small boy, James H. Wear, son of W.G. Wear, made the ride twice a week. He later became one of the leading merchants of St. Louis." The development of the Missouri Pacific railway allowed mail be brought to town by train. Today it is delivered by

motorized vehicles to the new and very modern Post Office in Otterville.

"The Missouri Pacific railroad was completed to Otterville from St. Louis in 1860 and this place for a short time became the terminus. Whilst the road remained here, and in fact for a long time previous, Otterville commanded quite a brisk trade, presented a very active and business like appearance, and indeed for a time, it flourished like a "green bay tree." But it was not destined to enjoy this prosperity long. The railroad company soon pulled up stakes and transferred the terminus to the then insignificant village of Sedalia — in its infancy, had scarcely been christened, but, though young — has become the county seat of the richest counties in the State and a great railroad centre, while truth compels me to say that Otterville has sunk back to its original obscurity." The fact is well known that the railroad needed to build repair and maintenance shops for its own usage and for this purpose Sedalia offered to give the acreage required and Otterville wanted to sell the land needed; hence Sedalia overcame Otterville.

"The town of Otterville was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Missouri on the sixteenth day of February, 1857." Some 90 years it was believed necessary to add to the city a water and sewage system. To secure government help it was necessary to change the structure of our local government. On February 22, 1947 a city election was held and Otterville was raised from status of village to that of Fourth Class City. Administrative officers are Mayor, 4 Council Persons, City Clerk and City Marshall. A red brick City

Hall (formerly the Jesse Straten Electric Light Plant) is owned and operated for administrative offices.

The Electric Light Plant, owned by Mr. Straten, provided electricity for churches, businesses and dwellings at night and during the day on Tuesday and Fridays to enable the housewives to do the ironing. In the mid 1920's the company was sold to the Missouri Utilities Company.

The Otterville-Smithton Telephone Company was also a locally owned business. The officers were L.M. Cordry, President; W.B. Myers, Vice President; Lloyd S. Arni, Secretary-Treasurer/Manager. The Company was sold to the United Telephone System in 1927.

Otterville's Centennial was celebrated on Saturday, October 19, 1957. A centennial parade was held in the morning followed by a basket dinner and an afternoon program. A religious program was held on Friday night and a memorial service was held on Sunday at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery.

"During the Civil War, General Nathaniel Lyon organized and mustered into service a group of 135 men known as the German Home Guard. In August of 1861, along with Col. Brown's 7th Missouri Regiment, were ordered to Otterville which they immediately occupied. A large number of southern men living in the vicinity had organized a company under the command of Capt. Alexander were camped nearby. These two commands, for some reason, having no wish to attack each other, made an agreement that the Federal Troops would withdraw from Otterville and Capt. Alexander would disband his forces. Col. Brown's troops were ordered back to Jefferson City.

In October of 1863, Gen. Joseph Shelby of the Confederate Army made a raid into Cooper County. On the ninth of August he passed through Otterville and burned the Missouri Pacific Railroad bridge over the Lamine River."

On June 22, 1885, the Otterville College was founded and flourished until the advent of the high school era when it was closed November 21, 1908. This was a private school governed by an incorporated Board of Regents. For a term of ten months students were charged tuition ranging from \$35 for freshmen to \$40 for music, typewriting and shorthand. Drawing and painting classes cost an additional fee of \$10 for a 3 month period. \$100 per year was charged for room and board with an additional charge of \$7.50 to \$10.00 for washing and ironing. The college had no dormitories so the students were placed in private homes. Heads of family keeping student boarders were required to co-operate with the faculty in enforcing obedience to all requirements of the school and report all irregularities in behavior.

Four courses of study were offered: Classical, Scientific, State Normal and Commercial. A student could secure a second grade county certificate in one year, a first grade in two years and a life certificate from the State of Missouri in three years.

The old college building still stands today across the street from the Otterville Public School. The blackboards were painted on the walls and remain usable today. A large opening in the 2nd floor was used to transport the piano from the first floor to the second by attaching a rope around the piano and hoisting it to the second floor by a pulley attached to the ceiling. The original remains

in position today. All materials relating to the college have been given to the Missouri Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri.

The first public school building was built in 1869 at a cost of \$6,000. This building now houses the Masonic Lodge, called Pleasant Grove Lodge No. 142, A.F. and A.M. After the Otterville College was closed, the course of study included a two-year high school which in two years was lengthened to a four year high school. The first class to be graduated from the four year course was in 1916.

The property to the north of the Baptist Church and the present American Legion housed the elementary classes.

In 1926 a modern two-story brick building was built and all the grades were moved to this building. The district was consolidated with four rural districts: County Line, Brick, Cline and Mt. Etna and 1931 was the first year of free tuition in the district.

In 1949 the district was re-organized taking in more rural districts. In October of 1949 this building was destroyed by fire and was replaced by a new building with all rooms at ground level. Over the years additions and improvements have been made. It now has a "AA" rating.

At the present time Otterville has a school, one bank, a propane gas company, one doctor, two service stations, a drilling and quarrying business, an elevator, two taverns, one grocery, two restaurants, three beauty shops, Post Office, a blacksmith shop, funeral chapel, water department, fire department (both city and rural), 3 churches, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian. The Taylor Chapel Methodist Church which was organized and maintained by the black congregation was closed March 18, 1981 because of lack of membership.

Otterville has several civic organizations: The Senior Center, Garden Club, Chamber of Commerce, two extension clubs, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, the Masonic Lodge and the I.O.O.F. Lodge.

In conclusion, let us quote again from the earliest history regarding Otterville "Let us rejoice and be merry for we have abundant reason for our manifestations of joy."

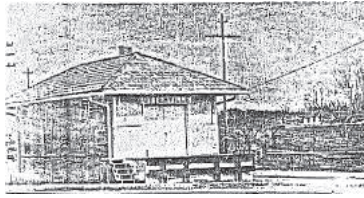
by Edna Ruth Arni Deuschle, Jo Ellis Bishop and Jennie Lee Starke Castle

W.G. WEAR'S ELKTOWN POSTOFFICE GREW TO PRESENT OTTERVILLE

T39

Otterville — The town now known as Otterville was first called Elktown. It was started along the Santa Fe trail in 1836 by W.G. Wear and sold to Gideon R. Thompson in 1837. The oldest house still standing in Otterville now is owned by Mr. and Mrs. William McKnight. Mr. McKnight is a retired U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel. The brick for this house was carried from Jefferson City by oxen.

W.G. Wear was also the first postmaster of Otterville, in 1848, with the mail carried on



Otterville Post Office

horseback. The first business district of Otterville was located in the vicinity of the present school house. The stores included Jack Wharton's drug store, a general store owned by John Wear and Robert Holman, John Strains jewelry store, and Boatright's store.

Some of the early settlers of Otterville included the families of Boatright, Neale, Small, Yancy, Zollinger, Starke, Golladay, George W. Smith, Henry Wagenknecht a wagon maker, and Frank Arni a blacksmith. Otterville also had a doctor, Dr. Howlett, and a local minister, the Rev. Mr. Logan.

The Butterfield mail stages traveled through Otterville on to San Francisco, beginning in 1858. The railroad was built as far as Otterville in 1860. The town then moved down the hill toward the tracks, where it is today.

Forty thousand troops were stationed near the Laraine River Bridge in 1861, about one fourth of a mile east of Otterville. During their stay around Otterville both southern and northern troops stole from the farmers and the people of the town. Remnants of the battle that was never fought may still be seen. Coins have recently been found dated 1861.

The first school building was built in 1869. The first professor was Alex Gibbs. It was used until 1927, when the new high school was built. Later the old school building was sold to the Masons and is still in use as the Masonic Hall. In 1880 the Otterville College was started. It was really a girls school, owned by Mrs. A.M. Brennan. It was located across from the present school house. The school enrollment was 50 to 60 pupils a year. Its head was Professor Kurlin.

In 1876, a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railroad was robbed about one mile east of eight men. These men included Frank James, Jesse James, Cole Younger, John Younger, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller, Charles Pitts and Hobbs Kerry. The night preceding the robbery, they forced their way into the Jonathan Brownfield farm and demanded food for themselves and for their horses. The Brownfield Roadside Park is now located near the scene of the robbery.

By this time Otterville, had 14 stores and six churches. In 1894, a bank was started in a brick building located on the northern corner of Grover and Vine streets, the present location of the bank. A.L. Zollinger was the first president. The bank has been robbed three times.

J.H. Gunn, a former president of the bank, was a former state senator and a member of the Constitutional Convention during 1922-23, at which time the Constitution of Missouri was revised. His retirement in 1961 was shortly followed by a fatal stroke.

In 1903, Otterville had its first telephone service installed, when the Otterville-Smithton Telephone Co. was organized. About

1913, J.A. Shrader owned and operated a planning mill. The lumber that was used to build the G.W. Harlan house was made in the mill, which burned in 1920. The lighting services of Otterville were supplied by Jesse Stratten in 1918. The plant was a brick building on Cherry Street. Not more than 100 people used the service. The building is now used as the city hall.

The school is a large brick one-story building with a large gymnasium and about 12 classrooms. The school was finished in 1951. An enrollment of 222 was taken and under the supervision of six grade school teachers, seven high school teachers, and superintendent Vincel Harrison school opened.

Bixler Gas Co. first came to Otterville in 1952. In February of 1953, fire destroyed several buildings along Highway 50. Bixler then bought that land and constructed a building which has since been modernized and is now a large thriving business.

In 1954 the citizens of Otterville purchased a fire truck and 13 fire plugs were installed over the town.

Over a period of time, many new homes have been built in Otterville. Some of these include Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Huckman, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Allee.

Almost 110 years ago, Otterville was incorporated, and in October, 1957, Otterville celebrated its centennial.

In 1964 street signs were erected. Plans for a new grain elevator across the railroad tracks in Otterville have been made by Jack Veuleman. He will also handle seeds and feeds.

Otterville now has nearly 30 businesses and the town recently has been switched to a dial telephone system. The town's civic and fraternal organizations include the Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and Theta Rho. The Masonic Hall is being remodeled, and the new dining hall will hold about 200 persons, when finished. The Masonic lodge of Otterville celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1955.

The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist and Taylor Chapel are Otterville's churches.

by Suzette Burnett

OTTERVILLE TRAIN ROBBERY

T40

It is not possible to write about the history of Otterville without including the Otterville train robbery. This took place at a site near the Brownfield Roadside Park on Highway A about a mile east of Otterville. From the 1883 History of Cooper County I have copied the following information.

"On the night of July 13, 1876, a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was robbed by eight men. Their names were: Frank and Jesse James, Cole and John Younger, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller, Charley Pitts and Hobbs Kerry.

"After opening the safe of the United States Express Company and the safe of the Adams Express Company, the robbers proceeded the same night to a point on Flat Creek, where they divided the treasure which consisted of about \$22,000 in cash and other valuables such as jewelry, bonds and coupons

which were being carried east by the express Companies. They however, took nothing with them but the money. Hobbs Kerry separated from his companions. After hiding his saddle and bridle in the woods and turning his horse loose on the prairie he walked to Windsor, Missouri, where he took the MKT train to his home in Granby, Mo., where some weeks later he was arrested. He confessed to the crime and led the officers of the law to the place where the robbers had divided the money. The remainder of the valuables were recovered."

"At the November 1876 term of the Cooper County Circuit Court, Hobbs Kerry was indicted, and at the April term of 1877, Kerry was tried, convicted and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary."

"Immediately after the robbery at Otterville, the remainder of the group was joined by one of the Younger brothers and proceeded to Northfield, Minnesota, where on the morning of September 7, 1876, in an attempt to rob the Northfield bank, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller and Charley Pitts were killed and the three Younger brothers were wounded and captured. They were sentenced to serve time in the Minnesota penitentiary. The James brothers made their escape. Jesse James was killed by the Ford brothers on April 3, 1882. In September in 1882, Frank James walked into the office of Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, announced who he was, unbuckled his belt and handing his gun and ammunition to the governor, surrendered."

Charles Phillips Johnson, one of Missouri's great criminal lawyers of that era, made a plea at Frank James' trial that the courtroom spectators applauded loud and long and the jury acquitted him. "After Cole Younger was pardoned in 1903, he and Frank James teamed up for wild west shows and exhibitions."

The preceding paragraph was copied from Lew Larkins "Missouri Heritage" Volume II.

by Edna IL Deuschle

OTTERVILLE TRAIN ROBBERY

T41

All About the Regent Railroad Robbery at Otterville

First accounts fully confirmed — a bold, devilish affair — attempts to capture the robbers. Governor Hardin's proclamation.

In addition to what appeared in Saturday's *Daily Advertiser* the following particulars of the robbery of the passenger train on the Missouri Pacific road are added:

The Messenger

J.B. Bushnell, tells about it as follows:

It happened one mile east of the water tank near Otterville, called the Laraine Tank. The first intimation I had of the matter, I was standing in the car doorway, when the train stopped suddenly and some fellow on the bank halloed. "Shot the sun of a gun," and blazed away at me, the bullet lodging in the side of the door. Then two or three shots were

fired and I jumped back. The brakeman was standing in the door of the smoking car. He says, "I have got a revolver, do you want one?" I told him I did, and he gave me the revolver. I took out the safe-key and gave it to him, and told him to go to the rear of the train, as I didn't want to give up the safe key unless forced to do so. I started to go back in the baggage-car, and had just got on the platform when they commenced shooting again and said, "Get off, you s— of a —," and I stepped inside the door of the smoking car.

Five men jumped into the baggage car and told the baggage man to give up the key, thinking he was the express messenger. He told them he was not the messenger, but they, not placing any confidence in his statement, went through him — of course, without finding the key. Then they wanted to know where the messenger was, and told the baggage man "If he didn't tell d—d quick they's teach him a lesson he wouldn't soon forget." He told them I was back in the rear end of the train, upon which they told him "he must find me or they'd kill him."

They then took hold of him, and marched him back to the rear end of the train where I was standing. One of them spoke to me and said, "You're the man I want; come forward now and unlock that safe without any nonsense. I told him I hadn't the key. He said, "You want to find it d—d quick, or I will kill you." Three of them then marched me through the coach into the sleeper, where the brakeman was, and made him give up the key. Next they marched me in to the baggage car, and, pointing their pistols at my head, demanded that I should unlock the safe which, under the pressure, I did. Then they took the money out of the United States safe and put it in a sack."

Then they wanted me to go through the other safe. One man went into the engine cab, procured a coal pick, and came back with it. They first pounded away at the hinges, but finding they would not give way, broke open one of the panels — a single thickness of iron.

Having procured the keys, the villains at once opened the United States Express Company's safe, and emptied the entire contents, save way bills, into a long wheat sack. They evidently expected no greater difficulty with the other safe, and were considerably surprised and excited when they found that no one of the keys surrendered would fit the lock. They cursed — indeed the whole affair was redolent of profanity — and were extremely unwilling to believe that the key was not to be had, until the brakeman explained that the Adams Company had no route over the Missouri Pacific, but only a contract with the United States Company for the transportation of a sealed safe from Sedalia to St. Louis. At this a small, wiry man, who seemed to be the presiding and inspiring genius of the crew, skipped ahead to the coal hammer, used it on the door of the safe, giving several blows with the pointed end of it, under threat of shooting. One passenger who was anxious to see what was going on opened a window in the sleeper and looked out, when a bandit yelled out, "Pull your head, you s— of a b—!" which request was immediately acceded to on the part of the passenger, who, much scared, once made for the rear door, which he opened, and was about to step out on the platform, when another robber presented a revolver with the words, "Go back, you s— of a b—, which the passenger quickly

did jumping into his berth and keeping quiet during the remainder of the affair.

The express messenger, Bushnell, when he became aware of the presence of the robbers, had gone back into the sleeper and there borrowed a revolver, with which I fired one shot at a desperado on the bluff stepping inside the car as he fired, just in time to avoid the return shot from the bank which took effect in the upper step of the rear platform of the car.

Only one other shot was sent from the cars, and that was fired by a plucky little newsboy, who discharged a diminutive pistol at a robber on the bank, to the great amusement of the band, one of whom remarked, scornfully, "Hear that little s— of a b— bark!"

The Scene in the Cars

No sooner had the messenger, Bushnell rushed through the car and informed the passengers that the train was in the possession of robbers, than the greatest consternation prevailed. The first impulse was to hide ones valuables. One man put his purse with all his money outside of the ventilator on the roof of the sleeper. Another rushed up to the sleeping car conductor and implored him to take care of his money for him, which the conductor promptly refused to do, alleging that it was as much as he could do to take care of his own property. One gentleman, who wore a diamond ring, hid the same under the carpet, while others put such wealth as they had, into the best hiding places that occurred to them at the time. Having disposed of their property, many of the passengers crept under the seats, from which they certainly did not emerge, and from which they hardly dared to look out until the train was cleared of its boarders. The women, of course, were exceedingly frightened. One lady began to cry, when a male passenger spoke up: "Madam, I'll protect you at the risk of my life," whereupon another passenger remarked: "Why, then, don't you go and fight those fellows in front!" to which no reply was vouchsafed.

Then a minister, and his name was the Rev. J.S. Holmes, of Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., started a little pious singing and followed it with a prayer that all might be protected from the robbers, and those that were not so kept safe might be made to see the error of their ways and take to a heavenly home.

One girl from Texas was armed with a four-shooter, and declared that she was afraid of nobody, and that whoever molested her would certainly receive the contents of her pistol.

Gov. Hardin's Proclamation

Jefferson City, Mo., July 8. — Gov. Hardin this afternoon issued his proclamation offering a reward of \$300 each for the arrest of the robbers who attacked the train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad last night, near Otterville, and robbed the express. This reward is to be paid upon conviction of the crime charged. It is reported that two of the robbers have been captured.

The expense of the chase and capture will be borne by the express companies and Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is understood that the United States Express Company will pay a suitable reward for capture of any or all of the criminals.

It is rumored outside of railroad circles that the James and Younger boys must have had a hand in the game, as the affair took place near their old stamping ground, but nothing has been learned so far to justify the supposition, except the remark of the leader at leaving the train with reference to Allan Pinkerton.

Boonville *Weekly Advertiser* July 14, 1876

by Bob Dyer

POSTMASTERS OF OTTERVILLE SINCE 1832

T42

William G. Weare, 24 March 1848; Thomas J. Starke, 15 August 1857; William R. Butler, 11 July 1861; James M. Cline (not sure of spelling), 30 April 1862; George M. Patterson, 20 December 1864; John D. Strain, 25 January 1865; Isaac Hupp, 3 October 1887; William R. Spencer, 5 June 1889; Mahlon L. White, 27 March 1893; Lycurgus M. Cordry, 22 April 1897; John H. Hupp, 30 July 1914; Edgar M. Ross, 27 August 1920; Thomas O. Spillers, 8 March 1930; Jesse H. Parsons, August 1935; Joseph A. Wallenburn, 20 July 1956; Maude E. Brodersen, 20 March 1971; Mary K. Goode, 4 June 1977 - present

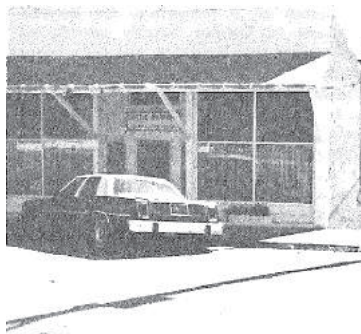
Information taken from National Archives Library. Please allow for discrepancies due to translation from microfilm.

by Mary Goode

LOTTIE BURFORD SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER OF OTTERVILLE

T43

In October 1975, twenty-two interested senior citizens gathered at the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of organizing a senior citizens group in Otterville. Attending from out of town were: Doris Richardson, Eunice Volrath, Mary Holtzclaw and Meg York,



Lottie Burford Senior Center of Otterville

Community Development Specialist.

The following officers were elected: President, Lottie Burford; Vice President, Mildred Routon; Secretary, Tillie Kuykendall; Treasurer, Emogene Gochenour.

The Odd Fellows Lodge graciously offered the use of their recreation room, which continued to be the meeting site until June of 1979. The second Tuesday of each month was selected as the business meeting date, with a pot luck dinner at noon preceding every meeting. Initial attendance was excellent and each month brought an increase in seniors eager to participate.

Many essential items were needed, so the group sought and received money under the Title III government program. Funds were used to purchase kitchen equipment and the first pool table. All are still in use, and another pool table was added several years later.

With the Otterville community and organizations being very interested in the success of this venture, they provided special entertainment at various times. For many years at the annual Christmas party, appearances of singing groups from State Fair Community College and Otterville High School highlighted the day.

Continuing encouragement is given to all seniors who make a variety of crafts and offer them for sale at the center. This has proved to be most successful. Also, many comforters have been tacked and quilts quilted for individuals, which has been a good source of income.

As members of the Cooper County Group on Aging, out-of-town meetings throughout the county are attended. Otterville hosts this group every October.

In February 1978, upon advisement that money would be available under Title V, it was decided to purchase a building solely for the group's use. The Golliday General Merchandise Store, located at the corner of Grover and Cherry streets and owned by Mr. and Mrs. David Meyer, was offered for sale and purchased April 23, 1979. Early estimates on acquiring this building and putting it into workable condition were about eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. To be eligible under Title V, the local group had to raise one fourth of the total cost, or four thousand six hundred twenty five dollars. To start the fund raising the city of Otterville made a generous contribution of two thousand dollars. The group then held numerous money-making projects to raise the additional amount. Individual donations, a huge auction sale and other events resulted in not only earning the necessary funds, but an additional thirteen hundred seventy five dollars. This brought the total raised by the city of Otterville land interested citizens to six thousand.

Upon acquiring the building, the following committee was appointed: John Stahl, Lottie Burford, Nellie Jenkins, Cecil Hite and Glenn Fisher. The renovation was soon under way and upon completion, the doors were opened on June 25, 1979. A special dedication ceremony was held on August 5, 1979. Shortly thereafter folding tables and chairs were purchased, along with other necessary items. An advisory board, made up of representatives selected from churches, clubs, business, etc. was organized. They selected the first Monday night of each month for the regular meeting date. One of the first duties of this

group was the drafting of by-laws.

The Bicentennial Committee presented funds left over from that event to the center for the purpose of building a large display case for the storage of historical memorabilia.

Annually, one or two money-making projects are undertaken, usually an ice cream social and a soup and chili supper.

The Senior Center was very proud to receive a Red Cross quilt, donated by Mrs. Mildred Goddard of Sedalia. The "Big Quilt," as it was called, was made by the Otterville Red Cross ladies to be sold at one of the many Liberty bond sales held during World War I. It is set together with a total of one hundred ninety two blocks — ninety six with a red cross design on a white block. Eighty nine blocks have names of local residents worked in red on a white background with four names to a block, making a total of three hundred fifty six names. The oldest person represented was ninety years old and the youngest eighteen months. To have one's name on the quilt cost twenty five cents, but at that time with patriotism high, everyone was willing to make a sacrifice for the "Cause." Many gave a dollar and several gave as much as twenty five to, "Honor our soldier boys." The remaining seven blocks are names of organizations active at that time.

On April 12, 1918, the quilt was auctioned by W.D. Ross and sold to Mr. John Bente, father of Mrs. Goddard, for one hundred dollars. He gave it back to be resold, then bought it for one hundred dollars. It was resold a third time and once again Mr. Bente was the highest bidder at one hundred dollars. The quilt, measuring sixty eight by eighty inches is in excellent condition and is presently displayed in a walnut-frame glass case which was made by one of the seniors, Bill Bottom. This is a lasting memento of Otterville history.

Fortunately, with the aid of volunteers and two Green Thumb Directors, Vi Miller and Lena Kuykendall, the doors have remained open to all citizens fifty five years of age and over.

Serving as presidents up to the present time are : Lottie Burford, John Stahl, Cecil Hite and Melva Fowler.

by Nellie Jenkins

PILOT GROVE HISTORY DATES TO 1820

T44

Pilot Grove — Pilot Grove township was settled about 1820, although the exact time is not known. Among the early settlers were John McCutcheon, John Houx, Jacob Houx, L.A. Summers, James McElroy, Samuel Roe, Sr., Samuel Wooldridge, Enoch Mass, Absalom Meredith, Azariah Bone, who was a Methodist Minister, John Rice, a blacksmith, a Mr. Magee, Samuel Gilbert, and William and James Taylor Jr.

Among the earliest school teachers in Pilot Grove township was Thomas P. Cropper, who taught in 1828-1829, and who was considered genius.

The first mill in the township was erected on one of the branches of the Petite Saline

by a man named Hughes. A horse was used for power at the mill. The town of Pilot Grove was laid out by Sand Roe, and is situated on the Missouri-Kansas Texas Railroad, 12 miles, southwest of Boonville. As early as February 22, 1833, a post office was established by the government. John McCutcheon was appointed postmaster and continued to hold the office in his home for many years. He was succeeded by Samuel Roe April 28, 1852. Roe held the office until after the Civil War.

Salesmen, stopping at the Goode Hotel who came in on the train, rented a horse and buggy to take them to nearby towns, such as Cotton, Speed and inland stores.

Owners of livery stables in the early days of horse and buggy were extraordinary men in more ways than one. No merchant in town was more elegant in his bearing and attire than Mr. Jourdon.

Usually the owner would arrive for work in white shirt, with collar and cuffs starched to perfection. His business suit was neatly pressed, his shoes shined, and his face cleanly shaven.

Jourdon's helpers kept the horses clean and groomed them when they were returned by a driver. Not a horse left his stable without his complete inspection and none returned without his visual satisfaction.

Every horse and every rig were washed and cleaned and put in their correct places. Sometimes other people kept their horses at his barn, but Jourdon treated them as his own. It was a man's work to keep the equipment in good repair. The buggies and carriages were shining and each sported a dusted labrobe. The harness had to be oiled, and the trimmings of brass and sometimes a spot of silver often needed polished.

Black hearses and several black carriages were washed and cleaned carefully for a funeral. These hearses were artistic in shape and richly upholstered. Their horses were brought up from the barn harnessed in heavy coach harness and hitched to the hearse. The drivers in their Sunday best took their places on the drivers seat and started to form the procession.

The town had a good public school and a Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute, which was founded in 1878 and chartered in 1881.

There were also two secret orders, two churches and a printing office from which The Pilot Grove Bee, a weekly paper was published. The printing office was established in September 1882 by James Barton. The Bee, published by Mr. Barton, was a seven-column paper and was politically Democratic.

The upstairs building where the Bee office was has been completely remodeled and is the meeting place of the Pilot Grove Lions Club and the Boy Scouts.

There was an Odd Fellows Lodge No. 334 organized in 1875. W.B. Jernijan, Preston Phillips, Joseph Murphy, T.D. Smith and J.W. Nixon were charter members.

H.H. Simpson organized the Enterprise Telephone Company. At the same time the Lazy Bend neighborhood wanted an Independent Telephone Company. Pete Dix, Fred Dix, Clemens Lammers, George Smith, John Davis Sr., John Meyers and S.J. Coleman organized one. They cut their own telephone posts and made their own single line circuit. Persons from the New Lebanon Community soon began to want telephones. The group

built more circuits. Then a switchboard was needed. S.J. Coleman made the first switchboard using some of their solid silver spoons which plugged in place when the phone rang. One long ring, Mrs. Coleman answered and plugged in to the switchboard. Of course eight or ten neighbors could be listening in.

The switch board remained in the home until the first telephone office building was erected near the Goode Hotel. The first telephone lines were installed in about 1906.

The oldest building in town probably is a two-story frame building. It was purchased by the American Legion Post 266 and has been completely renovated and redecorated.

While Mr. Roe was acting as Postmaster at his farm home, all the neighbors gathered in the afternoon in the spring of 1864 to wait for the arrival of the mail.

Suddenly, the dreaded Bill Anderson and his guerrillas appeared. They made the people line up and then took their personal valuables.

William Mayo refused to give up his elegant gold watch and started to run. As he ran past the house, Thomas Brownfield, joined him. The guerrillas ran after Mayo, who had soon become separated from Brownfield and they shot him.

As early as February 22, 1833 a Post Office was located in Buffalo Prairie neighborhood and called Corioli. The only known Postmasters were Albert Racy and Homer Drennan. The office was closed in 1905 and records moved to the Pilot Grove Post Office.

The first business house in Pilot Grove was moved from the Dr. W.P. Harriman's mill, about 1860. It became the property of a merchant — Thornton Ellis.

The first dwelling house was erected by a Mr. Hayner, who made saddles and harnesses. Dr. J.W. Ross was the first Doctor to settle here. Peter Beach was the first shoemaker or cobbler.

In the last part of the eighties, the town had four general stores, a drug store, a hardware store, two tin shops, a furniture store, a harness shop, two restaurants, two millinery stores, a lumber yard, three blacksmith and wagon shops, two hotels, a barber shop, a shoe shop, and two livery stables.

One livery stable, located back of the home of Kenneth Bader, was owned by Bruce Davis. He and his wife lived in a home in front of the stable, which has long been torn down. Mr. and Mrs. Davis later bought a home in Pilot Grove.

Jack Jourden had a large livery stable with room for 20 horses. Harness and buggy rentals and funeral equipment could also be found there. It was located on the property now owned by Walker Warnhoff.

by Mrs. J.H. Coleman

PLEASANT GREEN - THE WALKER PLANTATION

T45

At one time 4 beautiful homes dotted the land West of Bunceton and South of Pilot Grove where the Walker families once lived and prospered. They themselves are no longer remembered in the Pleasant Green

area; the town of Pleasant Green has practically disappeared, but their wealth in land and stock is still proverbial. Three of their large homes remain as witness to the past. The plantation house, "Pleasant Green", is the only one still home to Walker descendants. They once held sway over uninterrupted miles of land stretching from the Petite Saline on the East to the Lamine on the West. They were Presley Green, William Winston, James Henry and Anthony Addison Walker.

The Walkers grew from two branches from Virginia who migrated to Kentucky. In 1881 Winston Walker and wife Nancy Rubey settled their first land later proved by government patent. They came with sons Samuel, Anthony Smith, and Henry Rubey and five slaves from the Cumberland area. They built their home with bricks from clay found in a slope to the West. It was a large room with a windowed loft connected later to a two-story Federal style structure typical of the period.

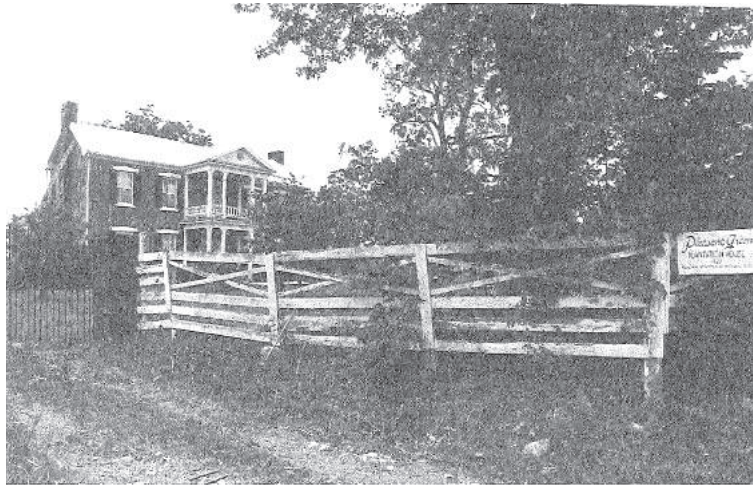
Being Methodists, they and the few neighbors met at the house for services in 1820s. Later 1 1/2 acres were set aside for a log church and cemetery — now called Pleasant Green Methodist. And it was needed for John Wesley Walker, buried there in 1834.

Son Samuel married Nancy Cockrell and built on land to the Southeast. His son, James William married Bessie Rissler and, when they died childless, the property was sold and the old home taken down in the 1970s. His brother, Presley Green Walker purchased "Prairie View" to the Northeast, raised livestock and was a faithful supporter of the historic Mt. Nebo Baptist Church. The home and lands have been restored by distant relatives of his wife, Lavinia Boulware, — Robert and Ann Betteridge who call the home "Crestmead".

Henry Rubey married Sarah Foster Read and built a brick home to the West of "Pleasant Green" using clay from the same clay deposit. His son, James Henry married Nina Young and, in the late 1800s tore down the old soft brick structure, replacing it with a new large frame home in the Victorian style on the site of the original house. It was called "Burwood" — a name for the peculiar pine trees growing in the area. Their daughter, Nina, married a lawyer, James Butler Bushyhead (grandson of the Baptist preacher, Jesse Bushyhead who led the Cherokees on their "Trail of Tears") The home still stands and is being restored by Diana Barber Rodgers.

The youngest son, Anthony Smith Walker remained at Pleasant Green, becoming postmaster for the growing area using the original brick room as a postoffice. He became prominent in Cooper County serving as county judge and legislator. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Read was the daughter of Judge Anthony Read and niece of Rev. Finis Ewing who founded the first seminary west of the Mississippi at New Lebanon where the Cumberland Presbyterian Church remains.

In July 1851 Gen. Lyons had arrived by river from St. Louis to take over Jefferson City and Boonville for the North. He assembled an army of 2400 and marched South to engage the Mo. Militia and Gen. Sterling Price's forces near Springfield. The route of march crossed the orchard at Pleasant Green, An Iowa infantryman reported that the family stayed out of sight while the troops refreshed themselves. Two small boys behind the stone wall of the orchard enjoyed pelting



Pleasant Green Plantation House

the soldiers with apples which the troops pocketed for future use.

Mary Elizabeth, with the Ewing red hair, required all her energies to manage the plantation after her husband's death in 1863. Their two daughters were away; Mary Ellen had married John L. Hickman and moved to Columbia, Sarah Florence was sent East to attend Smith College for Women. Son Anthony Smith graduated from Kemper and joined the Union forces in St. Louis as a Major. James Henry was married and living at Burwood; John Read Samuel was at Yale studying to be the lawyer he later became in Booneville.

With her aging mother-in-law, Polly, Mary Elizabeth buried the silver (only the forks were found later) but could not hide everything which tempted Bushwhackers. Pleasant Green was raided one day and, as the ruffians loaded the wagons with hams from the curing shed, Mrs. Walker climbed aboard announcing that she needed those hams to feed "her people" and proceeded to throw off the sacks as fast as they were being loaded. Her valor won the day and the few hams were saved at great loss to the chicken coop and dairy. Her remark, "I was looking for the Rebels when the Debbills came along" has been handed down for generations.

After the war Sarah Florence married Dr. Allen Howard Conkright (1868) who had

been a physician with Kelly's Regiment of the

Southern forces. He had trained at Vanderbilt and opened a practice in Pettis County of law and medicine. Their children, Marian Florence and Sidney were both born at Pleasant Green and attended Prof. Haynes School for Ladies and Kemper, respectively.

The MKT Railroad came through the property in the 1870s and land was set aside for the new town called Pleasant Green to the Northeast. Times were prosperous. The flat part of the road to the West (#135) was used for horse races and fox hunting was a popular sport. Addison imported red foxes from Virginia to make the hunt more interesting.

In 1872 Mary Elizabeth and her husband's mother both died and the contents of the old home were divided by the heirs. Addison stayed at "Pleasant Green." He had married Margaret Tutt of Bunceton in 1868 and they refurbished the house in Victorian taste - adding a 2-story front porch with doorway on the second floor, refinishing the woodwork with "faux bois" brushwork, adding a new dining room and inside kitchen. By 1910 times had changed. Addison and Margaret Walker moved to smaller quarters in Sedalia, and James Schlotzhauer took over the house and the 500 acres remaining. He added a portico and windows to the East wall. He removed the quadrangle of slave cabins and

In 1968 Florence Cox (daughter of Marian Florence Conkright) and husband Stanley Andrews repurchased the old abandoned homestead and began restoration. Mr. Andrews had retired after years in Washington as a Director of Foreign Aid in the Truman Administration. Walker descendants have donated original furniture and china which were removed in 1872; notably an artists' proof of Bingham's "Order No. 11" from Mrs. Thurman Arnold and a 4-poster bed brought from Kentucky in 1828 from John Mary Hickman.

Upon the death of Mrs. Andrews in 1985, her daughter Florence Walker (Andrews) Chesnutt inherited the property and moved from Covington, Louisiana to continue the tradition. She and husband Car. C. Friedrichs are returning the appearance of the house according to the 1877 sketch. At this writing a few outbuildings remain; an unusual hexagonal barn, the curing house, and one slave cabin, now used as a studio for painting. It is also still a home to Stanley Andrews and 7th generation children, John Christy, Stanley Andrews, Alan Howard, and Sarah Florence Walker Chesnutt.

the black families moved elsewhere, to return en masse for the funeral of Addison in 1918 at Pleasant Green Church Cemetery.

by Florence Chesnutt Friedrichs

CENTENNIAL ON TUTTLE FARM NEAR PRAIRIE HOME FEATURES TOUR, "OPEN HOUSE," PROGRAM

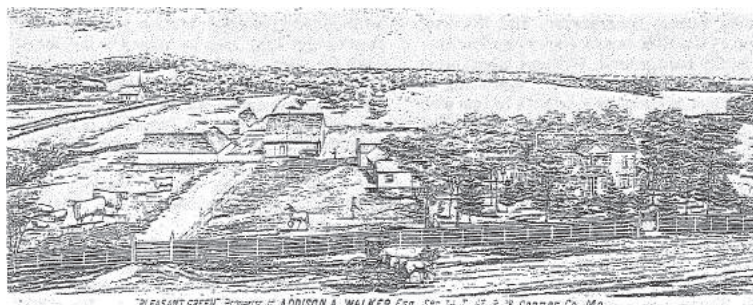
T46



Standing at left is Grandfather, W.H. Ellis, known as "Will Hen," his daughter, Mrs. Rylie Ellis Tuttle, her husband, Morton Tuttle, their son, Bill, and on the horse, another son, Roy.

On June 6, 1944, the 100th anniversary of Woodland in the Ellis family, ancestors of Mrs. Morton Tuttle, is celebrated - our portraits vividly the value of soil building practices which Mr. Tuttle has employed for many years.

Cooper countians were proud to celebrate this spring with the Morton Tuttle and W.H. Ellis families at Woodland farm near Prairie Home an anniversary marking the 100th year the farm has been in the Tuttle and Ellis families. Five hundred or more neighbors,



Sketch Pleasant Green property of Addison A. Walker

relatives and notables gathered for the "open house" celebration on June 6 which included a program, farm tour and refreshments.

Established originally by William H. Ellis, a Virginian, in 1844, it still houses three generations of the Ellis family. Morton Tuttle, the present owner, is the son-in-law of the third William H. Ellis to live on the farm. All of the eight children of W.H. Ellis were home from three states for the centennial.

"What has been accomplished here," Mr. Tuttle told the gathering in a short welcome, "is not due to any one man or all the men who have been connected with it. Women, neighbors and friends have had an important part," he said.

And, accomplishments there have certainly been on the Woodland farm as was widely evident to the group that toured the acreage as part of the afternoon's program. The home place contains 440 acres and the adjoining rented farm of Edgewood, 800 acres, making a total farming operation of a full section. While no records are available as to the production of the farm in the early days, agronomists believe its history was similar to that of other century-old farming enterprises, a gradual descent in the production curve because of lost soil fertility.

Today the Tuttle farm is considered by authorities at the Missouri College of Agriculture as one of the most productive in the state and Tuttle gives full credit to a program of liming and terracing. Corollary factors are the use of a legume in the rotation, the handling of livestock to consume the farm's crop output and the building of ponds for stock water. Tuttle estimates that since he started the conservation program the farm has just about doubled its crop and livestock production and productivity of the soil is still increasing.

All Tilled Land Improved

All the tillable acres on the farm have been terraced and limed, more than 400 acres being under terrace and more than 1,400 tons of lime having been spread in the last fourteen years. Small grains and corn are grown, but corn is planted in the rotation only one year, washing too badly the second year.

The rotation consists of plowing under second year sweet clover for corn and sorgo, which are followed the second year by sweet clover and timothy in small grains. Soybeans are grown for hay and the first year clover is topped in the fall for hay. Mr. Tuttle grows no alfalfa. He says the chore of putting it up comes right at the peak of labor demand, "and I get along wintering cattle pretty well on the sorgo by feeding the legume hay and some protein concentrate."

Mr. Tuttle farmed in partnership with Mr. Ellis until 1931, when he purchased the farm. He started a terracing and pond building program about that time and the farm now has eleven ponds, the water from the largest, of about one acre, being piped 800 feet to the farmstead.

The county agent helped in laying out the first terraces but now Mr. Tuttle has a level and makes his own. He plans to rearrange the entire system so that the outlets will be on grass waterways and will be fed from terraces spilling out on an adjoining pasture.

The pasture, twelve years ago a cultivated field, contains sixty-five acres of heavy

bluegrass sod and white clover. Thirty acres formerly in cultivation on the rented farm also have been returned to pasture.

Corn Yields High

The Tuttle farm usually has 100 acres in corn. Last year the crop made 65 bushels to the acre and in former years has made as much as 75. Before his land improvement system was put into practice, yields usually amounted to 35 or 40 bushels, Tuttle says.

Sweet clover is used for pasture by the cattle and sheep. The farm operator is not bothered with bloat, and gives credit to the presence of phosphate in the soil for eliminating this hazard with clover pasture.

The permanent animal population of the farm consists of thirty Shorthorn cows and a flock of forty Hampshire ewes. All the cattle except the purebred bull were raised on the place. The steers are given some grain through the winter silage and concentrate, and are sold at around 1,000 pounds. Twenty-five head were sold from the herd last year.

In addition, Mr. Tuttle laid in 500 60-pound, medium or cull lambs, last summer which were sheared and wormed and were run in cornfields and first year sweet clover in August and September, when they went on barley pasture. They were fed sorgo silage, ground corn and soybean meal in the dry lot through December, January and February and then sold at a profit.

Last year Mr. Tuttle fed 183 head of hogs. He is breeding twelve sows to farrow this fall instead of the usual eighteen.

The feeding operations have been carried on with home produced feed with the exception of a carload of government wheat and the protein concentrates. Pasture, through the use of small grains and sweet clover to supplement the bluegrass, is nearly a year around affair. There is also lespedeza on the Edgewood place.

Mr. Tuttle has a seed home for the grading and sacking of the certified see corn, and a feed house which he says is a big labor saver. On an REA line, the Tuttles believe in getting full benefit from electric power. With the tractor and plenty of electricity, the old sun-up-to-sundown routine on the farm has changed to an around-the-clock program, he says.

Tribute To Family

Preceding the farm tour Dean M.F. Miller and J.W. Burch of the College of Agriculture gave talks, the address of the former appearing in another section in this magazine. W.L. Nelson of Columbia, a native of Cooper County, former congressman and life long friend of the Ellis family gave some interesting family background. Without mentioning a name, Mr. Nelson asked the gathering to stand for a moment as a tribute to one who was not there and would not be there. The crowd knew it was paying silent tribute to the Tuttle's son, Ensign Joe Tuttle, U.S.N.R., a naval aviator, who lost his life in the Aleutians. A rousing cheer was given in honor of Mr. Ellis, who was 94 years old on June 21. An invocation and the benediction were given by the Rev. Mr. Brown of Prairie Home, who also led singing.

Mr. Tuttle was assisted in conducting the farm tour by Alva Mix, then county extension agent, and the tour was followed by refresh

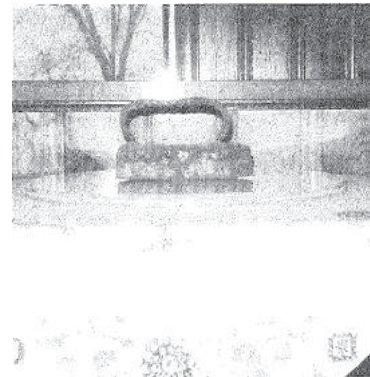
ments served by the Ellis Home Economics club. Guests were given favors commemorating the occasion.

The Tuttle family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, the two sons, William Ellis Tuttle, 20, and Robert Roy Tuttle's father, W.H. Ellison, and Mrs. Tuttle's brother, Gray Ellis.

William Ellis, the great grandfather of Mrs. Tuttle, purchased the land making up Woodland in 1844 from Levi Woods and Dr. Elias Buckner. The family still has the patent on one piece signed by President John Tyler April 1, 1843. Being a Virginian, the original Ellis brought slaves with him and the old slave kitchen still is on the farm. The original plantation house, however, was replaced many years ago. The second William H. Ellis came into possession of the farm in 1850 and the present William H Ellis in 1885.

ROUND HILL

T47



Iron purchased at Round Hill Store

In the early 1850's the Pacific Railroad Company started building a railroad westward out of St. Louis. Seely was hoping that the line would come near his settlement at Round Hill, Cooper County, but learned from the surveyors it would not. Instead, it was going to cross a 160 acre tract which he owned three miles south of Round Hill. In 1857 he executed a document with the Pacific Railroad Company telling them he would give them a strip of land 100 feet wide across his land for the road bed and that he would give a maximum of four acres for the location of a freight and passenger station, reservoir and fuel storage area. Also he agreed to lay out a plan for town lots west of the station and would let the railroad engineer approve the plan. The document states that because of the advantages that he expected it derive from the railroad that he would also give one-fourth of the 160 acres to aid in the construction and equipping of the station. The document, executed on Dec. 21, 1857, was the beginning of Tipton.

The scant records left by Mr. Seely do not indicate he ever moved his residence into Tipton, the town which he founded. However, he did stay actively involved in Tipton's growth and prospered because of it. He did build a warehouse in Tipton for storing merchandise.

William Tipton Seely died in December 1863 and was buried in the Howard Cemetery. His business was thrown into a state of turmoil because no heirs could be located. The probate court appointed Mr. H. Bunce administrator of his estate and three men were chosen to appraise the goods in his store at Round Hill, his livestock and slaves.

B.F. Reavis had been a clerk in the Round Hill Store for many years. His brother A.J. Reavis and B.F. bought the merchandise and moved it into Tipton in 1866 where they started a store.

About 1856 Round Hill consisted of a Blacksmith shop owned by Wm. Martin. Negro School, Doctor Cooper, Billy Martin's Hotel, Withers Store, Seely's Store Dr. Wm. Rash Embry, John Veuleman's Mill, a little South Excelsior School, southwest a cemetery. The Boonville and Tipton Road ran south and north and old state road 12 East and West. A Postoffice was established in 1835 — Hezekiah Hogue Postmaster.

The following names appeared on Wm. Martin's ledger: Baxter, Renshaw, Stinson, McCurdy, Alexander, Martin, Smiley, Stephens, Arnold, Howard, Fry, Sillman, Breeden, Pulley, Morris, White, Nelson, Hill, Hood, Bull, Droning, Veulemans, Rimsey, Mobily, Woods, Chapman, Brown, Davis, Petty, Meely, Seely, Tooly, Brookin, Cooke, Fisher, Hirst, Hess, Kimsey, Embry, Robertson, Tailor, Grover, Clark, Cole, Tivis, Larrymore, Cobb, McClay, Smith, Snodgrass, Cavinau, Parker, Stage, Ross, Chapman.

This information was taken from Diary of Miss Anna Martin about 1860.

by Iola Potts

WOOLDRIDGE FOUNDED IN 1902 — YEAR AFTER MISSOURI-PACIFIC RAILROAD IS CONSTRUCTED

T48

The town of Wooldridge was incorporated in the year 1902. The people of this community prior to that time had transacted most of their business at Gooch's Mill.

It was decided to build a town on the railroad which had been built through this part of the country in 1901, as it would be more convenient. Most of the goods obtained at Gooch's Mill had to be hauled there from Boonville. Also this location was about half way between Lupus and old Overton which had no stores at that time.

The town was named Wooldridge after H.H. Wooldridge, father of H.H. Wooldridge, Sr., of Boonville. Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon of Wooldridge and the late W.J. Wooldridge, Sr., surveyor, laid out the plat on land owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wooldridge. The first town board consisted of A.F. Nixon, mayor; W.E. Hooper, clerk; Ben Heying, George Vaughan, Gus Smith and Tom Potter, marshal.

Restaurant Opens First

The first place of business, a restaurant, was opened by W.E. Hooper of Clarksburg, Mo., on Nov. 24, 1901. That same day steel was laid through town for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The engine that pulled the construction train was No. 226. Mr. Hooper has the distinction of being the only man in business here now that was here in business when the town started.

About three weeks later Ben F. Heying of Huntsdale, Mo., opened a general store and Frank Meredith opened a drug store on the corner of Main street and Railroad avenue. The drug store was later moved to its present site.

The lumber yard was owned by W.J. Wooldridge, Sr. The frames of all buildings in the new town were made of native lumber.

In 1905 a furniture and harness shop was opened by Charles Lamm. Mr. Lamm sold quite a lot of furniture and harness during the twenty years he was in business. Mrs. Lamm had a millinery shop.

The first hardware store was run by Enro and Smith. The first barber was Babe Bass.

Before the trains ran on schedule, goods for the stores were brought in by boats which landed at Giles Landing. The late H.D. (uncle Daug) Giles had charge. When the whistle blew everyone went to the landing.

Postoffice in 1902

The first postoffice was opened March 10, 1902, when W.E. Hooper received his commission as postmaster. The postoffice was opened in a corner of his restaurant with home-made mailboxes in which to place the mail. As the trains were not running regular, permission was granted for mail to be carried from Huntsdale until such time as it could be received by train. Hagen Windsor made a trip across the river each day taking mail out and bringing the incoming mail back. This was paid for by public subscription. Soon after this some equipment for the new postoffice was bought from the Boonville postoffice. On March 16, 1909, the postoffice was moved to its present site. The rural free delivery service out of Wooldridge was started on Jan. 1, 1904 with John Wilcox as the carrier. Prairie Home mail was handled through this office and delivered to that office by rural carrier until several years ago when the route was changed. Money orders were placed on sale at the time R.F.D. was started, the first one being sent by W.E. Hooper to Frank Warnhoff of Boonville, Mo. The first one paid was sent by Nina George of Prairie Home on June 21, 1904, to W.J. Wooldridge, Sr. Mr. Hooper is the only postmaster Wooldridge has ever had, having served continuously since the postoffice was established in 1902, making forty-one years of service as postmaster.

School was held for the first time in what is now known as the McFall store building. The teacher was James N. Renfrow now of Bunceton, Mo. Before this time the Wooldridge vicinity had been a part of Lowland school district. In 1905-06-07 school was held in the Starke store building now owned by W.E. Hooper. The present school building was built in 1908. The first teacher to teach in the new building was B.F. Anderson. He was the father of Mrs. W.E. Hooper and Leslie Anderson, both of Wooldridge.

Wooldridge has had two bands. The first

one was organized in 1903 with W.E. Hooper as leader and instructor. The second band was organized in 1908 with W.E. Hooper as leader and Prof. Hoag as instructor.

The Bank of Wooldridge was organized in 1902 with Gus Smith as cashier and George Vaughan I as president. Among the first directors were W.J. Wooldridge, Sr., J.K. Bruce and Boone Moore, all deceased. The bank closed in 1926 or '27.

W.O.W. Lodge in 1904

The W.O.W. lodge was started here in 1904 by Tommie Tucker, W.E. Hooper was secretary. He was also secretary of the Woodmand Circle which was organized nine years later. He served the two lodges continuously with the exception of two years.

There is one church in the town of Wooldridge. It is a Baptist church. In 1900 a group of people who had been worshipping at the Bruce school house under the name of the Concord church decided to organize a Baptist Church. A church clerk was appointed and deacons were elected and effort was made to decide on a building site. But as the railroad was being built about that time they decided to wait until a site was selected for the town. After the site was selected and the town named they decided to call their church the Wooldridge Baptist church. The present church building was built in 1905 on land given by H.H. Wooldridge, Sr., now deceased. The church was dedicated in 1906. The first pastor was the late W.A. Bruce, father of Clarence and Mrs. Harry Selck, both living in this vicinity. Rev. Billy Miller of Kansas City, Kans., was the last pastor. The present board of deacons consists of Harry Selck, Hogan Bruce, Albert Bruce, Roger Adair, Gordon Adair, Hugh Bruce and Ira T. Adair, Jr.

Depot a Box Car

The first Missouri Pacific depot at Wooldridge was a box car located on a side track near where the present depot now stands. The present depot was built in the winter of 1901-02. At that time, the weather was very cold and there was plenty of snow. The first agent was David Cromer and the first section foreman was William Simpson. The present agent is J.D. Richardson and the section foreman is Henry McGee.

The elevator was built in the fall of 1902 by A.F. Nixon of Pilot Grove. It was later sold to the Dulle Milling Co., of Jefferson City.

A lime kiln was built in 1907 by Helfer and De Brook. Quite a lot of lime was shipped to other places.

A tomato factory was built in 1908. Tomatoes to be canned were grown in and around Wooldridge. They sold under the name of "Red Beauty." On the label on the can was the picture of an Indian maiden. W.E. Hooper was secretary and Austin Ferguson was manager.

Among the first residents of Wooldridge were, Ben Heying and family, Austin Ferguson and family, Dave Cromer, Frank Meredith and family. Dr. Meredith, A.F. Nixon, W.E. Hooper, Chas. E. Lamm, Mr. Combs and family, Gus Smith and family, Mason Smith and family, Joe Pursley, Chas. Campbell, Lace McClanahan and family, Babe Bass and family.

The present places of business are

Wooldridge Bros. grocery and hardware; G.F. Bruce's grocery store, McKinneys grocery store, blacksmith shop owned and run by C.O. Scheibner; the mill owned and operated by Wooldridge Bros.; Dune's Elevator, operated by J.W. Bruce; and the barber shop run by Raymond Coffman.

The present town board is, E.L.Kingsbury, mayor; Leslie Anderson, C.O. Scheibner, Omar Stover, G.H. Rector.

by Mrs. Lon Vaughan

LAKOTA

T49

The place had been known as Pigeon Roost from the days of the great passenger pigeon flocks that gathered there. About 1900, Rolla Pealer built a general store here at the crossroads on the North east corner of section 35 and one mile north of Mt. Pleasant Church.

It became a U.S. Post Office in 1902 and Mr. Pealer gave the name Lakota to the site. Later when rural routes were started the postoffice was discontinued in 1906. Mr. Pealer ran the store for several years then moved to Boonville where he was employed at the State Reformatory for a few years later becoming county clerk, an office he held for many years.

The store was then operated by a Mr. Jones. He lived on a farm now owned by J.T. Arnold. Next, Byra Hamlin operated the store and boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Aubra Toler who lived on the farm where the store was located. George Rex's father, George M. Rex, and his daughter Ellen were the next to operate the store. They also lived on the second floor.

During World War I the building was used as a Red Cross sewing center. Miss Adella Stewart was supervisor of the sewing in the beginning, then she being a school teacher, when her school started in the fall, Mrs. Alice Douglas took over as supervisor. There were stacks of materials which the ladies of the community sewed into garments for the Red Cross. At that time ice cream socials were held as a means of making money for projects. So an ice cream social was held. A very large crowd attended and the proceeds went for Red Cross use.

The next to use the building for a store was Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Hunt who bought the farm and moved there from the Cotton community in December of 1918. They operated a general store there for six years. Mr. Hunt got employment at the State Reformatory in Boonville, and Mrs. Hunt was assisted with the farm work and the running of the store by her brother-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Albert. On leaving the farm, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt went to Boonville, then later came back to the Mt. Pleasant area where Mr. Hunt set up a small blacksmith shop and retired.

Mr. and Mrs. S.C. Martin of Clarksburg bought the farm and as the old store was no longer needed it was torn down in about 1931. On the north side of the road just across from the store building was a blacksmith shop that operated for a short time. This was on the Charlie Copas farm and was run by a Mr. Potter and Bert Bryan. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Copas were brothers-in-law, both having married Howard girls. Mr. Potter married

Mr. Bryan's sister and they lived in a house on the George Rex farm. The Bryans lived on the second floor of the store building. The only other person to operate the blacksmith shop was George M. Rex when he and his daughter were running the store. When Mr. and Mrs. Luther Moore owned the farm the building was used as a machine shed.

With the disappearance of the old buildings the community so long known as Lakota gradually became known as the Mt. Pleasant community.

by James L. Martin



SCHOOLS

COOPER COUNTY SCHOOLS

T50

Information on Cooper County schools before the disbanding of "country" or "county" schools has been difficult to find, for various reasons. However, the following information has been gleaned from records of the Boonville Advertiser Rural Life Editions, Friends of Historic Boonville, Boonslick Regional Library, and personal records of Nicholas and Jeanne Brunda. In the name of history, as much information as possible should be preserved for posterity. School records are invaluable for genealogical, heritage organizations, and governmental proof records. It is with this purpose in mind that the following information on Cooper County Schools (many now extinct building-wise as well as record-wise) has been written for this Cooper County History book. Insofar as possible, dates and names are accurate. The first school within present Cooper County limits was taught by John Savage in a "building" near Hannah Cole's Fort, in 1813. Fifteen boys were enrolled. The classes were held mostly outside, the pupils sitting on logs. Tuition was \$1.00 per month, per pupil. The schoolmaster "boarded around," with patrons of the school.

There was no tax-supported education in Missouri until 1867. April 9, 1867, Boonville voted 29-1 to establish a free white school. In 1878 a "large and commodious public school building, a good black school, and 2 male and 2 female schools" were in Boonville. By 1961 there were 16 rural school districts. Counting the high school, and Woodridge, a village district, Cooper County had 23 districts, with 1938 elementary pupils, and 778 high school pupils, not including 92 kindergarteners in Boonville. There were 5 parochial schools with a total of 525 pupils at Lone Elm Lutheran, Catholic (Ss. Peter and Paul) in Boonville, Catholic in Pilot Grove, Martinsville, and Clear Creek. 100 pupils were transported to Tipton, Clarksburg, Nelson, and Smithton. In 1961 Boonville had a high school, offering 64 units of credit, and in Cooper County there were 4 A-rated high schools: Pilot Grove, with 46 units; Otterville, 33 1/2 units; Bunceon, 28 1/2 ; and Prairie Home with 28 units of high school credit offered. John J. Pershing School, an important part of Missouri Training School for Boys, had AA rating, offering 28 units of high school credit, accepted throughout the United States by any school entered by a graduate of this school.

Megquier Seminary, located at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, was established in 1892 by Joseph and Julia Megquier. It was considered a very select school for young ladies, and offered an exceptionally fine course in music. Mrs. Megquier died in 1902 and her successor, Mrs. Roller, tried to continue the high standards of excellence the seminary had become known for. However, because of lack of interest generally manifest in private schools at that particular time, the doors of Megquier Seminary closed sometime in 1905.

Cooper Institute, located on Sixth and Locust streets, was established as an institute of higher learning by Prof. Anthony Haynes. A graduating class picture of May 28, 1891 shows the following young persons: Etta

Rogers, Julia Debo, Will Sappington, Rhoda Gibson, Nora Rankin, John Bushnell, Elizabeth Chambers, Mary Wheatley. It is said to have had the last commencement exercises on May 25, 1893.

Boonville (Female) Seminary aka Pleasant Retreat Female Seminary, and as Missouri Female College. This school, founded by Rev. William G. Bell, a Presbyterian minister of Boonville, was located south of the corner of Sixth and Locust streets. It existed from around 1840 to 1876. Miss Susan Taylor, of Hoosick Falls, New York, supervised this seminary. She later married Frederick T. Kemper, who operated the Male Collegiate Institute, later known as Kemper's Family School.

Boonville Academy, located at the northeast corner of Sixth and Vine streets in Boonville. The school operated approximately from 1880-1895. Some information insists the school was in operation in the 1870's.

Kemper Military School and College. Originally known as Male Collegiate Institute and Kemper's Family School, this institution was founded by Frederick T. Kemper in June, 1844. There were five students, one, a Boonville boy, D.C. Mach. The first location was in a frame building on the corner of Spring and Main streets; the next location was in the old Mahan Hotel building on Court street, at the rear of the present Cooper County Courthouse. In 1845 the school was moved to its present location in the west side of Third Street, in the 700 block. It has been in continuous existence through the War Between the States (being temporarily co-educational at that time), and World War I, and World War II. Kemper Military School and College is the only one of Boonville's original seminaries and colleges that is still in existence. It ranks high among military schools throughout the United States. The present president is Colonel Roger D. Harms.

Adelphai College, aka Female Collegiate Institute. Located at Fourth and Vine streets, on the southwest corner, this institution "proposed to instruct young ladies in all the solid and ornamental branches of a finished education." It was begun in 1841 and incorporated in 1851 as the Boonville Female Institute, the name later being changed to the Greek word for sister, Adelphai. The school continued until the War Between the States, when the dormitory was used as a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers following the Second Battle of Boonville. After the war, Mrs. Jesse Main tried unsuccessfully to revive the school, closing very shortly.

Washington School. The 1937 rolls show the teacher to be Mrs. U.J. Logan, the pupils to be: Leola King, Earl King, Mary Elizabeth Crawford, Harold Schmalfeldt, Garnett Schmalfeldt, Harold Kaune, Forest HeM, Frances Klein, Bunny Kirchner, Dorothy Kirchner, Betsy Tackett, Margaret Tackett, Sonny Alpers, Juanita Alpers, Rosie May Harris, Bobby Hoerl, Gilbert Muntzel, Lettie Rodgers.

Bluffton School was established about 1866, on the Adams farm. George Adams and Witt Tucker were early teachers, as were Miss Allie Swanstone, Mrs. Henry Holt, Miss Mildred Douglas, Miss Bessie Rush, Miss Minnie Rentschler, Miss Annie Laurie Glazier, Miss Martha Cunningham, Miss Vance Viertel. In 1937 the teacher was Mrs. John Turley, and the pupils were Ann Oerly,

Suzanne Bornhauser, Alvin Lee Bornhauser, Jim Bornhauser, Winn Bornhauser, Lois Groom, Betty Ann Wilson, Ollie Vincent Gramlich, Cecelia Gramlich, Estil Gramlich, Vernon Wood, Gertrude Mae Cook, Lewis Verner Cook, Raymond Carl Watts, Robert Charles Bledsoe, Boyd Piatt, Paul Gross, Harry Leroy Brickner, Edna Fisher, Margaret Ginter, Bernice Ginter, Frances Eager, Billy Walje.

Vollmer School was located four miles west of Pilot Grove. In 1904-05, pupils were Emma Duermeyer (Schneck), Lena Duermeyer, Ida Duermeyer (Schler), Harry Duermeyer, Mamie Dillard (Crawford), Lola Dillard, Nettie Dillard, Earl Dillard, Lottie Friess (Meisenheimer), Emma Selbach (Mueller), Hilda Selbach (Schupp), Thakla Selback, Adolph Selbach, Rose Wessing, Ida Wessing (Shay), Katie Klenken (Muessig), Lottie Stephens, Arthur Deuschle, George Deuschle, C.H. Schupp, Harry Sowers, Walter Lindsay, Mabel Knedgen (Hart), Edward Knedgen, Rosa Larm (Twenter), Fred Larm, Lizzie Larm (Twenter), Mary Larm (Felten), Katie Nold (Gramlich), Anna Furgeson, Sophia Neckerman (Young), Arthur Hayes, Edd Jeffries, Jessie Powers (Rooney), Jackie Richard, Joe Beck, Gene Beck, Will Mueller, Ferdinand Grotzinger. The teachers were Frank Diel and Jessie Powers. In 1937 Vollmer school teacher was Miss Helene Cullen. There were only 6 pupils.

Crab Orchard. This school was instituted before the War Between the States, but little or no school was held during that conflict. At the time of the Battle of Boonville, the school building was used as a storing place for powder used by the Confederates. By 1867 the school was back in service and considered one of the best district schools of the time. The teacher at that time was Mr. Joe Williams, elder brother of Walter Williams of Missouri University School of Journalism fame. Pupils from the following families attended from 1867 to 1874: Baldwin, Barnhart, Bales, Berry, Barlow, Chalpins, Caster, Campbell, Craffen, Davis, Edwards, Fray, Hoerl, Hurt, Humpreville, Jewett, Keiser, Renken, Rankin, Russel, Runkle, Reid, Resling, Mills, Muntzel, McCullogh, McFarland, McDowell, Shannon, Smith, Sourvine, Shirley, Steigleder, Seamish, Schmidt, Windsor. In 1937 the teacher was Miss Margrethe Streit. Her pupils were Betty Allman, G.S. Allman, Lloyd Hummel, Lon Hummel, Jr., Doris Edwards, Robert Edwards, Anna Edwards, Cornelia Windsor, Mary Martha Windsor, Elma Smith, Doris Smith, Frances Smith, Marilyn Hoefler, John Edwards, Audrey Kirchner, Letha Sedgwick, S.R. Brandes, J.D. Piles, Jr. Pupils in 1938-39 were Marilyn Mills Hoefler, Doris Virginia Smith, Elma Ann Smith, Mary Martha Windsor, Cornelia Belle Windsor, Berneice Gensler, Frances Louise Windsor, Eula Marie Windsor, and Wilburta Anne Schrader.

Hickory Grove. As of April, 1937, this school had thirteen pupils. The teacher was Miss Willella Williams. Pupils were Alvin Brickner, Palmer Brickner, George Branch, Bennie Branch, Betty Branch, Rosemary Ross, Billy Ross, Marie Frederick, Margaret Frederick, Louise Brueckner, Thelma Brueckner, Hadley Wolfrum, Anna Louise Stone.

The Lebanon School. In 1916 pupils were Earl Hite, Cecil Hite, Wilbur Avery, Opal Avery, Ethel Avery, Walter Avery, George

Moon, Clarence Moon, Zara Moon, Clara Moon, Tommy Rothgeb, Mabel Rothgeb, Nancy Mae Rothgeb, Will Rothgeb, Clarence Brumback, Bernard Thomas, Ferrell Thomas, Juanita Thomas, Clara Bell Wolfe, Mildred Edison, Thurman Hurst, Betty Warden. The teacher was D.L. Rothgeb.

Prairie Home. In 1914 the teacher was Miss Mary E. Bryan. Her students were Lesle Verts, Harry Verts, Ernest Verts, Ada Verts (Windsor), Roy Verts, John L. Haller, Margaret Haller (Thoma), Bertha Haller (Gross), Sylvester Haller, Henry Jeffers, Mabel Jeffers (Stine), Mildred Jeffers, Viola Brummel (Eichelberger), Rosie Wesselman (Orscheln), Flora Wesselman (McKinzie), Lillie Wesselman (Smidt), Leona Wesselman, Bennie Wesselman, Gertrude Hoff (Haller), Howard Moore, Bertrun Felten, Margretta Felten, Paul Wiemholt, Alvena Wiemholt, Leonard Schuster, Bernadine Schuster (Vollmer).

Davis School, south of Buncheon, was taught in 1937 by Elmer Klein. His pupils were Wilma Arnold, Irene Arnold, J.S. Arnold, Junior Salzman, William Salzman, Raymond Salzman, Buddy Harris, Tunny Harris, Van Edward Harris, Robert Brandes, Kenneth Harris, Eula Mae Edwards.

West Oakland school was in the Clear Creek neighborhood.

Pleasant Green, near Pilot Grove, was taught in 1937 by A.G. Wolfe.

Peninsula-Laraine. Located three miles north of Clifton City, this school was established in the 1840's. It served both Cooper and Pettis counties. During its service there were three buildings erected, the third being built on the county line in 1987 at a cost of \$220,000. Known then as County Line school, it later was renamed Lamine. The original school was known as Culp School. In 1909 the teacher was Miss Delphia Richards, who later married Henry Palmer. Students in 1909 were Lowel Ellis, Ora Ellis, Ray Ellis, Van Ellis, John Ellis, Helen Ellis, George Ellis, Hazel Ellis, Daisy Gibson, Jim Gibson, Hannah Gibson, Ruth Potter, Helen Ball, Laura Dietmaring, Elizabeth Dietmaring, Clara Dietmaring, Henrietta Dietmaring, Sarah Peters, Louis Beaman, Ada Beaman, Emmitt Burke, Bessie Burke, Isabelle Burke, Frank McMullin, Elsie McMullin, Etha McMullin, Frank Hayes, Celistine Hayes (teacher), Leona Schibi, ? Schibi, Rosie Schibi, Clementine Schibi, Bernice Baker, Winifred Baker, Tillie Gehringer, Dewey Gehringer, Jim Gehringer, Lawrence Wessing, Katherine Wessing. There were other students, but names are unknown.

Gill, District #82 was in the extreme southeastern part of Cooper County, near Clarksburg.

Keener, District #74, was near the south county line, northwest of Clarksburg, close to the Oakland Baptist Church. In 1937 the teacher was Miss Elsie Nell Williams. Pupils were Wanda Lee Bledsoe, Raymond Parker, Henry Parker, Victor Williams, Paul Williams, Howard Fry, George Hewitt.

Glendale. This school was started about 1860 in a log house located 220 yards north of the railroad station, Hirst, (Ashcraft Place). The furniture was split logs on pegs of wood for both seats and desks, called puncheon benches. It was a private school, supported by subscription, paid by the pupils' parents. There were two terms of school — 4 months beginning in September, and 2 months beginning in April. McGuffey

Readers were used, the Primers and 6th Reader, and Ray's Arithmetic, Grammar, and Composition. The Nelsons, Hirsts, Woodses, McCullochs, McCurdys, and Browns were patrons in 1860. Teachers through the years were Joseph Smith, L.O. Nelson, W.L. Nelson, F.C. Betteridge, Miss Minnie Barrin, T.B. Anderson, Edgar Stone, W.H. Reynolds, Miss Cammie Lewis, George Leach, B.P. Homan, J.H. Parsons, Lelia Wilson, Edna Martinson, Anna Laura Glaizer, Lucille Lewis, Miss Pauline Groves, John Barrett, John Givens, Jesse Ramsey, Miss Ellen Reidy, George Sutton, Miss Ella Sterns, Mr. Anderson, John Arnold, Mr. Fry, Miss Sally Baxter, Miss Brookie Arnold, Miss Nell Barron (Mrs. Will Monk), Miss Florence Alexander, Miss Bessie Carver, Miss Alma Worley, Marvin Thomas.

Oak Grove was two and one half miles east of Clarks Fork Store site. The first building was on the (now) Sam Holiday farm. It was called Oak Ridge school because it was on a ridge. In 1858 there was a school there, taught by A.K. Mills. The second building built in Shipley Woods was in use in 1865 and called Oak Grove. It was later consolidated with Prairie Home School.

Splice Creek had Miss Bertha Albright as its teacher in 1906-07.

Woodland, east of Boonville, was taught in 1889 by Charlie Shepherd. In 1914 Miss Allie Swanstone was the teacher. In April, 1937, Edna Stock (Mrs. John Derendinger) was teacher. Pupils were Junior Mersey, Mary Jane Farris, Patty Ann Farris, S.W. Farris, Earl Ray Farris, Helen Fyrn Stevens, Ralph Junior Givens, Walter Givens, Melvin Robert Reynolds, J.E. Oerly.

Concord School. In April, 1937 the teacher was E.B. Moore. Concord was located seven miles south of Boonville. It was founded shortly after the War Between the States. The first teacher was Mr. Robinson. Pupils in 1937 were Herman Frieling, Edna Frieling, Loretta Frieling, Edgar Frieling, Harold Grissum, James Grissum, Betty Grissum, Melbourne Martin, Charles Martin, Edward Martin, Marilyn Case, Helen Whitehurse, Dorothy Louise Moore, Herman Knabe, W.O. Knabe, Davene Blackwell, Nellie Sapp, Mary Edwards.

Jefferson School was located east of Buncheon. This school was taught by Miss Mae Raymond in 1937. Pupils then were Robert Earl Mersey, Marcella Fricke, Bobby Kahle, Leon Kahle, Lee Roy Kahle, Lucille Kahle, Maxine Kahle, Marjorie Frances Taliaferro, J.H. Dilse, Emma Marie Dilse, Norma Fahrenbrink, Joyce Fahrenbrink, Bonita Fahrenbrink, Howard Fahrenbrink.

St. John's Catholic School, Clear Creek was located approximately four miles from Pilot Grove. Records are conflicting, but it is generally acknowledged that a school was in service as early as 1856. In 1943, 1944, and 1945, students enrolled were Leo Twenter, Betty C. Twenter, Arthur Twenter, Jr., Robert Zeller, Curtis Kammerich, Robert Kraus, Harold Kraus, Rita Kraus, Charles Grotzinger, Bonnie Knedge, Patricia Felten, Geraldine Kempf, Lawrence Kempf, Irene Kempf, Alice Wessing, Evan Chappae.

Prairie Home Institute. The year is not known, but the following pupils attended Prairie Home Institute when Professor Ed Carey was the teacher: Tom and ? Crosswhite, Charles Bornhauser, Jim McClanahan, Roy Ellis, William Ellis, Fannie Don

Carlos, Charley Eldridge, Archie Adair, Perry Simmons, Porter Simmons, Clarence Simmons, Mira Smith, ? Whitaker, ? Green, ? Meredith, Tyrie Simmons, and Flora Simmons.

Pisgah. In September, 1916, pupils included Lee Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Wilbur Odil, Paul Hurt, Emil Hurt, Velma Hurt Cole, Helen Hurt, Hallene Hurt, Mabel Hurt Allee, Louis Hurt, Raymond Turner, Ophelia Turner Burns, Sadie Turner Oxley, Ada Turner Hanson, Marie Oakman, Clarence Oakman, Lois Hoback, Myrtle Moore Long, Lucille Lewis, Mildred Lewis Floyd, Martin Kirkpatrick, Squire Smith, Woodson Smith, Paul Crosswhite, Vincil Baker, ? Scarbrough.

Fairview School was located six miles north of Boonville, in Howard County, but served by Cooper County.

Locust Grove, District 6 was near Lamine. Miss Numan was the teacher in 1937.

Oak Hill. In 1937 the teacher was W.F. Hein, who had the distinction of teaching 33 terms of school in Cooper County.

Mt. Nebo, located in the west central part of Cooper County was taught in 1937 by Miss Read. 8th grade graduates of 1937 were Jean Cole, A.J. Reed, Jack Todd, and Bertrand Lee Eichelberger. Other pupils in the school were Polly Jan Cole, Billy Todd, and Billy Mullett.

Cotton aka Dick's Mill #73. The first school building was built in 1881 on land given by J.B. Hunt, Sr. The second building was erected in 1908. Early teachers were Miss Gertrude Stephens, Miss Rebecca Kelly, John Smith, Miss Madie Martin, Miss Fannie Hickerson, and W.E. Harris. The following students attended "The School of Cotton on the Monteau" in 1917: Willis Mercer, Wilbur Mercer, Edgar (Dick) Long, Wilbur Long, Addie Long, Glen Long, Porter Long, Burl Long, Raymond Potts, Aubrey Potts, Melvin Potts, Ruth Potts, Minnie Potts, Elbert Potts, Lloyd Hodges, Wilma Hodges, Sam Hodges, Jewell Hodges, John Hodges, Arthur Albin, Elmer Albin, Velma Albin, Louis Doerner, Opal Martin, Erma Gray Martin, Mary Lee Martin, Virginia Harris, Helen Harris, Pete Harris, Velma Powell, Norma Powell, Lorene Powell, Helen Powell, Merl Hunt, Lawrence Dick, Dora Dick, Joe Allison, Alpha Allison, May Hall, Neta Hall, Mildred Pulley, Raymond Pulley, Sylvia Pedego. The teacher was Kathleen Born.

In January, 1947, the district voted in favor of consolidating with Buncheon. April 25, 1947, the last term closed. Two eighth grade pupils received diplomas, Henry Lee Long and Donald Ray Dick.

In 1892, a Cooper County Teacher's Institute was held at Buncheon. Insofar as possible, the following teachers have been identified as attending this institute: Cliff Moore, Will Nixon, Gip Moore, Dr. Glen Bradford, George Sturges, Harvey Moore, Lee Coleman, Horace L. Stites, Bob Harriman, John Arnold, Alan Woolery, Dick Embry, Miss Hattie Paxton, Miss Annie Parris, Miss Alice Parrish, Mrs. McKissick, Sophia Manger, W.D. Adams, Prof. D.F. Blell, Miss Cora Palmberg, Miss Docia Moore, Miss Mattie Stites, Miss Lena Wilkerson, Miss Anna Thompson, Miss Bettie Reid, Miss Minnie Barron, Miss Sallie Baxter, Miss Cora Stephens, Miss Connie Thompson, Chas. Roe, Miss Lavinia Burns, Miss Celeste Allison, Miss Marie Griffin, Miss Eunice McFarland, Mamie Malott, Miss Kate Dwyer, Miss Dora

Bruce, Ike Huff, Clarence Ziegle, John Imraele, Will Jenner, Flora Hedgepeth.

The following is the roster of teachers and staff in Boonville and Pilot Grove Public Schools in 1964-65:

Boonville High School: W.F. Swain, Superintendent, Mrs. Mildred J. Crain and Mrs. Flossie Smith, secretaries. E.C. Oerly, Principal, Miss Georgia Taylor, secretary. Teachers: Miss Sandra Bailey, Phillip Baylor, Fred Biesemeyer, Mrs. Edilyn Catlett, Harrison Cochran, Mrs. Sue McCollum, Caroly McCully, Uncas McGuire, Mrs. Wilma Meredith, Mrs. Barbara Nielsen, Donald Oerly, Earl Owen, Harold Rowland, Mrs. LaVerne Sanford, Jack Shallenburger, Mrs. Jewell Sleight, Mrs. Grace Watts, Charles Whitten, Mrs. Dorothy Whitten, Donna Sue Dale, Doris Fisher.

David Barton School: Marvin V. Thomas, principal, Martha Price, secretary. Teachers: Sara Patrick, Callie Ruddell, Mrs. Charles Knorp, Izola Jones, Margaret McMillin, Lillian Clevenger, Florence Gaddis, Edward Cundiff, Edmee Davis, Nora Renfrow, Pauline Banning, Norene Gann, W.D. Vinyard, Joe Mustion, Helen Wright, Dorothy Harlan, Carolyn Koerner, Janice Bradshaw.

Central Elementary School: Dan Earhart, Principal, Doris Schrader, secretary. Teachers: Irene Amick, Corine Grathwohl, Jessie Stock, Elizabeth Boehm, Frances Canole, Margaret Repp, Vivian Glover, Patricia Ann Wells, Mrs. John Yeager, Frances Jaeger, Frances Garrett, Ruth Gibson, Barbara Eidman, Dorothy Lauer, ClayBelle Morris, Mary Fulks, Marian Mittler, Josephine Cundiff, Phrona Thomas.

Staff in County Schools:

Pilot Grove High School: Eugene T. Jewell, Superintendent, Lucile Scott, secretary. Teachers: Ann Betteridge, Lida Harris (also Prin.), Floyd Giles, Glenda Chiles, Garry Robb, Paul Montemurro, Mellard Secora, Charlene Secora, Dorothy Lindstrum, Nancy Dittrich, Bertha Weamer, Judy Wilson.

Pilot Grove Elementary School: Joseph Twenter, Principal and 7th and 8th grade, Velma Jewell, Oleda Cooper, Margaret Chamberlain, Martha Townsend, Marla Weston, John Cocker 11, Marie Wetherell.

by Jeanne Brunda

COTTON PATCH SCHOOL HISTORY

T51

Article from 99th Anniversary Rural Life Edition shows trends in education. Records and names bring to mind long procession of pupils, from jean-clad youths with cornpone lunches to modern group of children.

(Note — The author is indebted for much of the material used in this article to the Historical Scrapbook compiled by Miss Mary Belle Becker and pupils which won first place in the rural school division of the contest sponsored last term by the Historical Society of Cooper and Howard Counties.)

Cotton Patch is one of Cooper County's best rural schools, one of the oldest and richest in historical records.

It is said that the first school ever conducted in Blackwater township was taught by Miss Elizabeth Allison in 1839 in the south-

eastern part of the township, which now is Peninsula district. The present districts of Cotton Patch, Franklin, Peninsula and Shackelford had access to that original school.

Tradition has it that Cotton Patch, the next recorded school, began as a subscription school, as did many others, in the late 1840's.

This first school was located in a wooded spot one-half mile north of present Highway 40, in the northeast corner of the same eighty acres on which the present building stands. To this school came children from Cotton Patch, Franklin, Peninsula and Shackelford districts, many walking as far as four miles.

School was held a few months in the fall, a few in the spring, and some of the pupils were grown men and women. Such was education in the early days.

Soon school taxes were levied and collected by township clerks. The late C.I. Shouse, who later became deputy school commissioner, held the office of clerk in Blackwater township.

As people became more zealous for the education of their children and it became evident that small children and those less sturdy could not reach this central school, other districts were formed. Peninsula was the next to organize.

Subscription school and family school had been functioning, but on Oct. 28, 1886, N.F. Allison decided to the Board of Education one acre for school purposes. This ground was just south of Highway 40 and a trifle west of Grandview filling station.

Other groups wanted to furnish "equal rights" to posterity, so Franklin District was organized Sept. 22, 1875, and Shackelford Aug. 15, 1878.

In the meantime the road running east of Cotton Patch schoolhouse was changed to where Highway 40 is now located, and due to the organization of the districts to the east, it was decided to move the site nearer the center of the district. Thus it was that in 1884 a new frame building was built on the present site. This building was replaced in 1903 by the present commodious structure.

Records show that Sept. 8, 1886, Thomas Orr and wife deeded to E.A. Case, Thomas Lakin and Thomas Caton, one acre of ground for school purposes, thus completing the organization of the present Cotton Patch district. E.A. Case still resides a quarter-mile south of the schoolhouse.

Origin of Name

In 1886 David Smelser settled about a mile below the mouth of Heath's Creek and took the first steps toward modernizing agriculture in Blackwater township, with two or three acres broken and fenced, and planted to cotton. The yield was judged "Fine in quality, large in quantity, and the community became known as Cotton Patch Prairie.

Probably most of the early school districts underwent name changes about the time frame buildings were built. The writer recalls that, across the Pettis County line, Buncome became "Olive Branch," and Rag Ridge became "Lookout." At the west edge of Cooper, Rawhide became "Lamine." Cotton Patch, however, survived with its original name despite the fact that for a short time after the site was changed and the first frame building constructed, it was called "Washington," in honor of George Wash-

ington Lyne, first teacher in the new building. The original name held and bears testimony of those early settlers and their cotton crops.

Cotton Patch Teachers

Although the names of the very first teachers at Cotton Patch have been lost, it is known that C.A. Clark, W.S. Douglas, John Woods, Jim Clark, Joe Davis, Tom Horn, Pearly Gheen, Henry Rucker, Will Trigg, Williams, Sam McCorkle, Miss Mattie Spurbek and Miss Mollie Parks taught in the log building.

Teachers in the first frame building included Lyne, Edmunds, W.S. Shouse, Jim Conway, W.T. Asbury, Miss Mollie Crews, Miss Lucille Higgerson, Miss Dora Bruce and Miss Eva Thornton.

Since 1903 teachers have been Lester Harryman, W.T. Asbury, A.W. Brubaker, Gip Moore, Wallace Mayfield, Harry Hay, Miss Madge Asbury, T.R. Kemp, Miss Gladys Asbury, L.N. Turner, Roy Hurd, Craig Stanfield, Miss Geneva Hartman, Miss Martha Rucker, J.T. Taylor, Miss Bessie Rush, Miss Vesta Harvey, Miss Alice French, H.L. Turner, Miss Elizabeth Nunn, Miss Georgia Nunn, Miss Martha Sue Townsend and Miss Mary Belle Becker, the present teacher.

Probably not many schools in this county or elsewhere have had a third generation teacher. Such is Miss Becker, the granddaughter of W.T. Asbury and daughter of Mrs. Madge Asbury Becker, former teachers.

The fact that Miss Becker has been re-employed to teacher her fifth consecutive term and that she is a home girl bears record of her faithfulness. Truly she is a teacher, untiring in her efforts to advance wisdom, build character and promote the general welfare. The closing thought in her remarks on the last day of school this year was to invoke "God's blessing" on all.

Cotton Patch Pupils

One's imagination, dwelling upon the long profession of pupils to Cotton Patch school, can discover some amusing comparisons. Imagine, for instance, those early-day, Jean-clad lads — actually grown men — carrying their corn pone lunches to the present little Miss with her bobbed hair, knee-length dress and modern lunch complete with thermos bottle.

Early family names common among that long procession of pupils include Sutherland, Allison, Trigg, Rucker, Riddle, Staples, Marshall, Clark, Shouse, Dix, Bridgewater, Griffith, Lakin, Cook, Daugherty, Ferguson, Helms.

Mrs. Harriet Allison Potter, the oldest living pupil, now past 90 years of age, attended prior to the Civil War.

A recent history of Cotton Patch school prepared by teacher and pupils was dedicated to Mrs. Potter. She gladly recalled much information used. One interesting event typical of pioneer days is the story of Indians peering in at the window one afternoon while school was in session, causing much fear and consternation until they passed on without making further disturbance.

The following family names are from later records: Griffith, Caton, Case, Dorflinger, Langlotz, Powers, Hamilton, Racy, French, Biggs, Dix, Taylor, McGuire, Sutherland,

Crabtree, Branstetter, Heim, Cramer, Bruce, Corrine, Brummel, Younger, Jeffress, Wain-scott, Turner, Charles, Mollet, O'Rourke, McMullin, Solomon, DeWitt, Landon, Lawyer, Peterson and Holden.

Curriculum and Books

The very earliest schooling included more than the "three R's" because grammar, with its complicated diagramming and analyzing, and geography were taught. Mental and higher arithmetic were given and included long and difficult rules. Spelling was thoroughly taught by syllable and the old Spencerian system of writing was a real study, also.

The early text books, so precious then, with small, compact, fine print and dull of color, were vastly different from today's books of large clear type with many colored pictures.

The earliest books included McGuffey's Reader, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, known as the "old blueback speller" because of its binding.

Cottonpatch, more progressive now, has state-approved textbooks and a good library carrying much reading material, many reference books and supplementary work.

School Amusements

The earliest amusement organization of the district was Cotton Patch Debaters, active during the late 1880's. People attended the debates for pleasure and instruction. Some debaters who took an active part were J.D. McCutcheon and Walter Jones, Pilot Grove; Kirkpatrick, Bunceton; Lester Jenkins, Elk Lick. Home community participants included John Bruce, W.T. Asbury, J.A. Conway, the Rev. Clinton Cox and others.

From the beginning the spelling match furnished entertainment and instruction, and spelling contests are still stressed. Just last year the school won honors in spelling at the Nelson fall festival.

Soon after 1900 the pie supper with program was introduced, supplying social activity and school funds. Pies often sold for as much as five dollars apiece.

4-H Club work was first established in 1923 when Miss Vesta Harvey organized a sewing club. Next a grain judging club was formed under H.L. Turner; then a health club under Miss Elizabeth Nunn, and music, manual training and sewing clubs under Miss Mary Belle Becker.

Club work displays and other school exhibits have won many premiums at neighboring fall festivals, achievement day contests and state conventions.

During the past term the school won first prize in a float parade at the Boonville Rural School Day.

Cotton Patch also won the rural school trophy in their Historical Scrapbook in a contest sponsored during the last term by the Historical Scrapbook in a contest sponsored during the last term by the Historical Society of Cooper and Howard Counties. The scrapbook is now deposited in a fire-proof vault at Columbia, Mo.

In the summer of 1935 patrons of the district arranged a homecoming which provided a day long to be remembered by all former pupils and teachers fortunate enough to be present. They came from various

corners of the United States.

A note in regard to discipline must be a part of any school history. The "Hickory Stick" rule of "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Child" was in evidence at Cotton Patch as elsewhere in the past. The enrollment in the early days reached as high as 120.

by Mrs. C.C. Alley

HIGHLAND SCHOOL

T52

The following is a history of Highland School, District #31, Saline Township, Cooper County, Missouri. Located southwest of Overton, Missouri, just off Highway 179.

In the early 1800's a man named John M. Stilman started a conscription school in a building that stood just east of the present building, but still on the present old school property.

Then in the year of 1863 one half acre of ground was purchased, this from James H. Farris. The school was at that time Dist. #3. This was some distance east of the present location. Some of the foundation of that building was still visible a few years ago.

On October 2, 1905, the district began the construction of the building that stands today.

This was a one room building with two cloak rooms and a raised stage.

During the succeeding years there were sometimes as few as ten students and sometimes as many as sixty or more, all taught by one teacher.

In 1918 the average daily attendance was sixteen students, in 1937 there were forty students.

In 1942 the teacher was Mrs. Houston Schilb with the following students: Martha

and Joann Mallotte, Hattie Piles, Imojene Sieckmann, Bobbie Mae Kosfeld, Patty Ann Sieckmann, Raymond Chrisman, Ross Friedrich, Carl Mallotte, Dottie Kosfeld, Jim Piles, James Brady, Phillip Brengarth, Jamie Odom, Robert Sieckmann Jr., Cecil Windsor Jr., Frank Brengarth, Jack Piles, Milford Friedrich, Garth Ashpaugh, Lester Chrisman, Dorothy Wolfe, Mary Ann Kosfeld, George Henry Friedrich, Gladys Wolfe, Celeste Brengarth, Hazel Oerly, Samuel Kosfeld, Scharlotte Kosfeld, and Orpha Ann Ashpaugh.

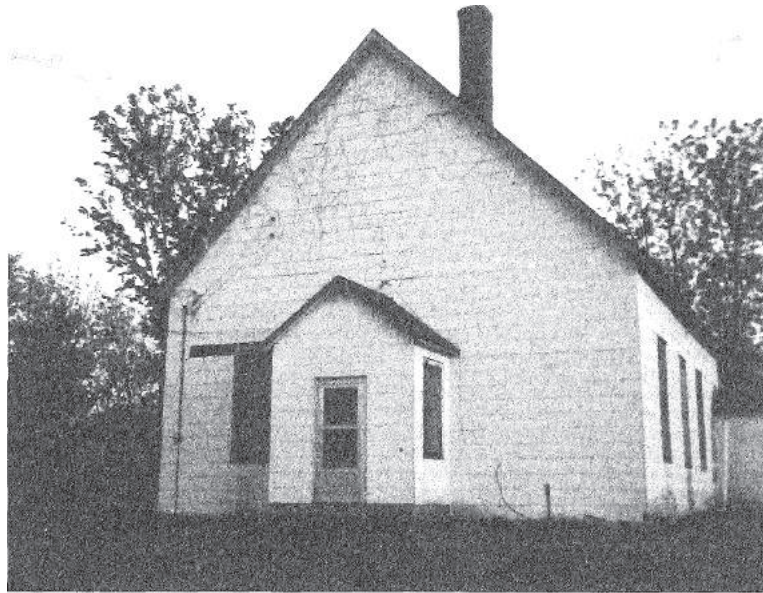
In the very early years pupils missed a lot of school. This was a farming community and when they were needed at home to work school came second. Not too many progressed beyond the third or fourth grade.

In 1918 the teacher was paid \$67.00 per month; the tax levy was 57 cents per \$100.00 valuation.

In the year 1818 the boys of the school decided to "turn the teacher out," to force him to give them a Christmas vacation and a treat. This was accomplished by taking him to the creek and dunking him. They got the vacation and treat. This began a Highland tradition of locking the teacher out each year before Christmas until he or she promised to treat the students at Christmas. That tradition endured right up to the last school years.

In the 1930's and 1940's the room was heated by a huge coal-burning stove. This was replaced by a gas furnace in the later years. On real cold days the students would gather around the old coal furnace to keep warm as the rest of the building got pretty cold.

At sometime during the 1930's the Overton school was consolidated with Highland, because of floods in the Overton bottom people moved to higher ground and this diminished the student population in the



Highland School, built 1905.

Overton school.

When the Highland School was consolidated with the Boonville schools, an auction was held and the school supplies, fixtures, books, etc. were sold. The buildings and grounds were purchased by the Highland Community Club. The building is still in excellent condition and has had a kitchen and bathroom added.

Most of the records from the school have been lost or misplaced and no one seems to know which.

On June 14, 1987 there was a reunion at the old school. Over a hundred former students and teachers attended the reunion. One teacher, who was also a former student, attended the reunion as the oldest person present. She was Mrs. Dorsey Viertel. In those days teachers did not go to high school and college, they finished grade school and went on to teacher's college.

The reunion was organized by the writer of this paper. I purchased the school's last flag at the sale and since it was Flag Day 1987 when the reunion was held, I took it with me and flew it in the front yard on that special day.

by **Seharlotte L. Kosfeld Klein, a
1942 grad**

PRAIRIE HOME INSTITUTE

T53

Prairie Home Institute was located about 14 miles south of Boonville, virtually equidistant from Boonville, Rocheport, Providence, Sandy Hook, California, and Bunceton.

Opened in 1865 by Rev. A.H. Misseldine, it was successfully operated for several years until Dr. W.H. Trigg purchased the institution in 1869, almost immediately selling it to W.A. Johnston. Johnston in turn sold it to the Public School district in the fall of 1869. The school was continued under various administrators: Professor and Mrs. Edgar Dunnaway, and Miss Margaret McPhatridge (later Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Jr.).

In convention in May, 1871, the school district empowered Mr. G.G. Wilson to dispose of the building to a teacher who would conduct a boarding school for the education of both sexes. The institute was sold to A. Slaughter, the president of the Texas Prairie High School in Lafayette County, Missouri. After a thorough repair in the summer of 1871, the school was formally opened September 11, 1871. Three teachers were in charge: Miss Laura A. Slaughter, Miss Mary Jane Lauderdale, and Mr. Joel H. Abbott. In October, 1874 fire destroyed the Institute entirely. The building stood on the present Prairie Home fairgrounds. There is nothing left to mark its location excepting the indentation of the old well.

The community rallied around the principal, encouraging support of a fine new edifice, and in 1884 a contract was let for rebuilding. By April 1, 1875, the new building was completed, and opened for study on the 26th of April. The sixth annual session of Prairie Home Institute opened on September 4, 1876, with increased patronage. 75 pupils were boarded. Both sexes were boarded and taught. Although no specific religious denom-

ination was "in charge," regularly ordained ministers of all faiths were invited to preach in the "chapel." Interestingly enough, this statement appears in one of the advertisements: "The location of the school renders the pupils free from all the temptations which they have to encounter in the large cities and towns, which is at once apparent to the thoughtful mind."

From 1876 to June, 1880, Professor Slaughter was in charge. In 1881 there was no school, however Professor W.H. Rea was principal in 1882 and 1883. Professor Kuykendall and Estil Carey ran the school in the 1890's. Around 1900 the school was sold and turned into a dwelling. Henry Fricke bought the building, tore it down and built a house on the property. Later the property was sold to William F. Wood. Probably the best known and loved school man to head the Prairie Home Institute was E.E. Carey, member of a prominent family which settled in Moniteau County long before the War Between the States. Professor Carey entered the teaching profession as a young man. He later became president of the Hooper Institute at Clarksburg, and then head of Clarksburg College. He served as superintendent of schools at Jamestown and Lupus, as well as being superintendent at Chamois, Linn, Centertown, and Pilot Grove.

(From files of Nicholas A. Brunda)

by **Jeanne Brunda**

SUMNER SCHOOL

T54

Sumner School for colored children was established in 1868 and continuously operated until integration in 1956. The school originally was at the corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets and later relocated at Jackson and Rural Streets in 1939.

The Sumner High School was established in 1884, with the first pupil graduating in 1886. This pupil then attended Oberlin College, in Ohio, and became a prominent teacher. Records indicate that fifty percent of the graduates have taken further studies in pharmacy, teaching, theology, engineering, and business courses. Many have been very successful in their chosen fields.

by **Jeanne Brunda**

BAXTER SCHOOL

T55

In the 1876 *Cooper County Patron of Atlas*, one can see the farm of Hugh Baxter, originally from Kentucky, in Townships 45 and 46, Range 17 West, 5th P.M., Sections 27 and 26. Baxter School was built on part of this farm around 1878.

The school was at the top of a rocky, wooded hill and faced the east toward the gravel road that ran north of the town of Round Hill toward the town of Boonville. On the north side of the school was another gravel road that makes a T intersection with the Boonville Road. This road on the north runs west for a couple of miles and then turns south towards Tipton and comes out at the intersection of B and AA Highways. Across

the road and north of Baxter School was Hopewell Baptist Church. Directly west of the school on the south side of the road is Hopewell cemetery and it is still maintained. The school and church were torn down sometime before 1970. Directly east of Baxter School and Hopewell Church is the present day farm of Gentry Taylor (1908-1987). At one time this owned by Gentry Taylor's grandfather, T.B. Anderson (1858-1936) who lived there around 1914.

Gentry Taylor and his brother, Ralph (1911-1978), were only a few of the youngsters who received their elementary education at Baxter. Gentry went to school there about 1914-1921. Ralph and Gentry lived with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edward "Ed" Taylor, on a farm about two miles south of Baxter School on the road toward Round Hill. This farm is presently owned by the Ralph Taylor Family.

Round Hill is gone now but used to be a very busy trading center before the Civil War and the railroad came through Tipton. Round Hill was located on the crossroads that are presently a mile east of Route B and Highway AA intersection north of Tipton and near the extreme southern border of Cooper County.

Baxter School closed many decades ago.

by **Robert Taylor**

HOOPER INSTITUTE

T56

Hooper Institute was founded in 1876 at Clarksburg by Joseph Norris Hooper. The first session lasted only three months, beginning with ten students, and under the name of "Clarksburg Select School."

Prof. Hooper conceived the purpose of the school to be that of giving to ambitious students the opportunity to advance beyond the grade work offered them by the district school, and to fit them to enter college or prepare to teach. His ideas were in advance of the development of the public school system in Missouri.

The second term of the Institute lasted only four months, and was held in the upper story of an old warehouse. The second session failed financially but a 38 pupil enrollment encouraged the opening of another four month term, with a ten month session planned to begin the following September.

Bitter political differences arose between the Clarksburg Academy and Hooper Institute, and became so severe that both schools became defunct early in the 1900's. However, in spite of the rivalry between the two Clarksburg institutions, Hooper Institute prospered with faculty additions, better facilities, and great popularity.

By 1891 enrollment at Hooper Institute had increased to 160, and was well known throughout the nation. The University of Missouri approved the Institution and its graduates were admitted without the customary examination for entry. The school became well known for its teacher training program. Many teachers for Missouri and surrounding states were educated here. Hooper Institute held its last session in 1908. Clarksburg Academy gave up its struggle for existence in 1910.

The statue of the Goddess of Liberty,

which once stood on the grounds of the Institute was a memorial by the student body of 1892. It now stands on the lawn of the home of W.E. Hooper, son of the founder of Hooper Institute, a symbol of the proud spirit that still lives in the hearts of its graduates.

by Jeanne Brunda

ZION LUTHERAN SCHOOL, LONE ELM

T57

Zion Lutheran School was established in 1896. The building, originally a church, was moved approximately four miles to its present location. The land it is situated on was donated by William Twillman and Dr. Kelly of Lone Elm. Mr. Charles Dusenburg, a musician from St. Louis, was the first teacher. Eight grades were taught in one room, with as many as 65 students enrolled at one time! It remained a one-room school until 1969 when another room, restrooms, hall, and basement were added. Another teacher was hired at that time to teach grades one through four in the new room. The curriculum covers all subjects taught in the public schools plus religion. Confirmation is taught to seventh and eighth graders by the pastor of Zion Lutheran Church in the always present Confirmation Room. Enrollment averages 25-35 students each year. Students compete with other area schools in basketball. An outdoor court was put down in 1980.

A 22 passenger bus is operated by the school. It runs daily and covers probably close to 100 miles daily picking up children in Bunceton, Prairie Home, Boonville, and surrounding country gravel roads.

A Board of Education consisting of three members, two teachers, and the pastor helps keep the school's education up to date. The school is supported by members of Zion Lutheran Church and tuition-paying families

of other denominations wishing to give their children a Christian education.

At the present time my family has six students attending that are all first cousins and also fifth generation family members attending the same school. We are very proud of our small school and the education of our children receive is top notch.

by Alice (Toellner) Simmons

NEW LEBANON SCHOOL

T58

The New Lebanon School was a one room schoolhouse, built in 1889.

Recorded in the minutes in March, 1889, the School District borrowed \$800.00 at 8% interest from John W. Mann for their "Building Fund." A new schoolhouse was erected at this time. The loan was paid off in eight installments, final payment being made March, 1893. Witnesses to final payment were Arthur Cook, J.H. Helms, T.M. Cash, I.M. Hite and D.R. Brubaker. This new school could seat 54 pupils, is the building which still stands today.

At the annual meeting (for which records are available from New Lebanon for the years beginning with 1890) the resident patrons of the School District met, organized themselves by electing a chairman and secretary of the meeting and decided by vote upon various items of business, such as the election of one director for a term of three years (each district had three directors), the establishment of the amount of excess tax levy per \$100.00 valuation required for school purposes, the letting of the contract for wood for fuel for the school or any other pertinent subjects.

An annual enumeration was taken usually after the close of the previous school term to determine the number of potential scholars.

Every child from 5 to 19 years was enumerated; this did not mean that all so counted did in fact attend the next term. Often the older children did not, although with the passage of various compulsory attendance laws, this was necessary.

A list of all teachers and salary per month are listed in the records. Many teachers and pupils went through the doors of New Lebanon School.

Edgar W. Brubaker was the first teacher in this new building 1889-90 with a salary of \$40.00 per month. Mrs. Marie Jenkins Wolfe was the last teacher in 1946-47; her salary was \$140.00.

When the New Lebanon School closed in 1947, the district was consolidated into the Pilot Grove School District.

Eighth grade graduates this last year were Earlene Schupp, Bonnie Brumback and Wayne Spence.

A group of people of the New Lebanon Community met at the school building September 11, 1948 and organized into an association. The school building was purchased for \$350.00 from the Pilot Grove consolidated school district, with donations contributed by those interested. The name New Lebanon Community Center was suggested.

The following board members were elected: Clarence Brumback, Richard Rothgeb, Speed Boulware, Woodrow Wolfe, Mrs. Nina Jenkins and Mrs. Clarence Brumback.

In October 1948 the association bought for \$15.00 the stove from the Mt. Nebo Schoolhouse, also consolidated into Pilot Grove School District and installed it at New Lebanon. In 1967 a propane gas heater was installed.

The Community Center is used as a meeting place by various groups, Home Improvement Club, Jolly Workers 4-H Club and others. The center is used for a polling place during elections.

Donations have been given for the needed expenses and for the upkeep of the building.

Board members in 1988 are Jeanette Rothgeb Heaton, president; Marvin Thomas, Orville Rothgeb, Robert Werner, Jerry Ann Mayfield and Lucille Brumback, secretary and treasurer, who has served since its organization in 1948.

by Lucille Brumback

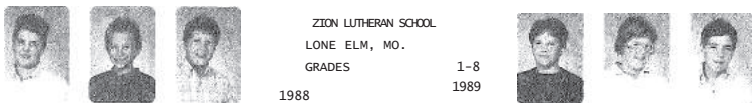
FELDER SCHOOL

T59

1900 1901

In 1865, Peter J. Felder built a house on land he homesteaded. He built the house at night and hid out during the day. This was because there were Bushwhackers in the area, who would not harm women, but often would kill men. Mr. Felder gave an acre of land to build a schoolhouse; it was called the Felder School. All of the Kobel children attended there, as well as some of their children. The school was approximately a mile walk each way. The schoolhouse is still standing and is now owned by Emma Knipker Kendrick.

The following photograph was taken around 1900. It includes four of the Kobel



Lone Elm School picture, 1988-89.



Felder School in 1900-1901 included: Front row (left to right): Roy Lawson, Otto Keil, Martin Dick, Hugh Odneal, Martin Odneal, Mayme Harris, Amelia Keil Burger, John Kobel, Mary Strickfaden, Andy Strickfaden, Selma Ernst Kobel, Augusta Ernst, Lula Roedel Kirshman, Lula Odneal Smith; middle row: Edward Rau, Frank Dick, Tom Odneal, Eliza Kobel Schnur, Christena Strickfaden, Bertha Kobel Lachner, Laura Odneal, Otto Ernst, Clarence Harris, Anna Klein, Katherine Scheidt Baker, Frank Keil; back row: Will Rau, Edd Swietzer, Flora Odneal Schaaf, Lula Schaaf, Serepta Evans, Jennie Odneal Harris, Christena Scheidt, Mary Kobel Borghardt, John Lawson, Joseph Klein, Fred Keil, John Dick. The teacher was Mr. Anderson.

children and two who married into the family.

by Shirley Frieling

A TRIBUTE TO COOPER COUNTY SCHOOLS

T60

Miss Willie Viola Harris, born in Bunceton, Missouri, May 18, 1897, pays tribute to Cooper County Schools. She stresses basics from the viewpoints of both a former pupil and a former teacher. Cooper County provided the means for rural children to be promoted and keep pace with urban pupils. Compared to 1988 equipment was limited, but dedicated teachers provided ability and patience to compensate. Miss Harris enrolled in the first grade in Old Keener School in 1903. Memories exist of those attractive little pencil boxes and games, such as drop the handkerchief, town ball, and those exciting ciphering matches every Friday. A thorough county-wide course of study was provided. Printed quarterly and final examinations were required for seventh and eighth grades. Final papers were graded at the county seat office. In 1913 Miss Harris received that prized eighth grade diploma issued by the County Superintendent of Schools, Dan Rothgeb. Commencement exercises were held in Boonville. An important event was a spelling contest — a basic that has grown popular nationally.

Bunceton High School continued strict observance to basics — English, mathematics, history, science and Latin as an elective. Soon other electives were offered. In the early teens all Cooper County high schools gained first class rating making graduates eligible for entrance into higher institutions of learning. Sam F. Mauck and George H. Merideth of Bunceton, along with other administrators of the county, were enthusiastic leaders.

Miss Harris began her teaching career in

New Lebanon in 1918-1921. The community was known for educators, including the Rothgeb, Downings and Thomases. Pupils, now senior citizens, testify to the value of early basic training. Some have continued in higher education or in business; others have become intelligent citizens in their various chosen fields. The Old Historical Presbyterian Church stands as an inspiring monument for both old and young. In 1926 and later in 1930-1938 Miss Harris served her home town high school at Bunceton teaching English, Latin, speech and Missouri history. Administrators and teachers county-wide met frequently and exchanged ideas. They sponsored contests in sports, music, speech and at times creative writing. By 1988 former pupils have become recognized as instructors, authors and scientists. A great number have been trained scientifically, or in actual practice, in agriculture for a county abundantly rich in land and resources.

The writer has attempted to recognize the rich contribution of Cooper County in the field of education. To achieve desired goals one must pay the price in effort as well as in money. Miss Harris has found it an enjoyable effort. She has two undergraduate degrees from Central Missouri State University, a Master of Arts in English and Latin from the University of Missouri, a Master of Arts in speech pathology from the University of Denver and graduate credit at the School of Speech at Northwestern and Gallaudet College for the Deaf. She is listed in Who's Who in American Education and Who's Who in International Poetry, 5th Edition. She has taught a total of fifty-eight years in Missouri, Illinois, California and Ohio. She retired December 31, 1982, in Quincy, Illinois.

by Miss Willie Viola Harris

HISTORY OF BONVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

T61

Education for the children of early settlers began in 1813 when John Savage established the first school in Cooper County. It was located on Lilly's Branch (Morgan Street hollow area) with an enrollment of 15 "scholars." There was no schoolhouse and the scholars sat on one log, in the open air, and the teacher on another log facing his pupils. The price of tuition was one dollar per month, payable in anything the settlers had that was worth one dollar. The school continued for only one month, "as it was caused to cease through fears of an attack by the Indians."

In 1817 Hannah Cole's cabin at Cole's Fort served as the first schoolhouse in the Boonville area and was among the first polling places used in the general election of 1819. The town of Boonville was laid out in 1817, but the first lots were not sold until 1819 after Cooper County was organized.

Prior to the Civil War there were few public schools. Children in Cooper County received their education in private schools, institutes, or academies, "some 20 of which were started in Boonville at one time or another." Many people here (in Boonville) sympathized with the South and others with the North. The Southerners particularly wanted their children in private schools as "they could keep better check on what the professors were teaching." This no doubt had a great influence on the low average daily attendance when the public schools were established in Boonville in 1867.

The Missouri Legislature passed an act authorizing cities, towns, and villages to organize for school purposes during its session on March 12, 1867. On March 29, 1867 the following notice was issued in the city of Boonville:

"The undersigned resident free holders of the city of Boonville request an election of the qualified votes of said city at the mayor's office on Tuesday, April 9, 1867, to determine whether they will accept the provisions of an act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes, with special privileges, approved March 16, 1867; and organize said city in accordance therewith. — C.W. Sombart, H.L. Wallace, John Bernard, Thos. Plant, J.L. Stephens, Nicholas Walz, Stephen Weber, J.P. Neef, Jacob Zimmer, E. Roeschel, J.F. Gm elich, John Fetzer.

The election was held April 9, 1867 and 30 votes were cast, 29 for and 1 against organization for school purposes. On April 23 six citizens were elected to the first Board of Education: Joseph L. Stephens, Joseph A. Eppstein, C.W. Sombart, John Bernard, H.A. Hutchison, Franklin Swap.

A two-story building 22 feet x 60 feet located on Sixth Street at the present site of Central School (1986), was purchased from C.H. Allison for \$5,250. Professor Allison had operated a private school at this location for some time before it was purchased by the Board of Education. School opened September 23, 1867 for a term of 38 weeks with Joseph C. Mason, principal and Mrs. Clara

Atkinson, Mrs. Mary E. Schaefer and Miss M.E. McKee assistants in the school for white children; and S.G. Bundy and wife, Mrs. C.M. Bundy teachers for the colored school. Sumner School, for "colored" children, was located at the corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets, now the site of the Daniel Boone Apartments (1986).

Enrollment for the first year ending June 19, 1868 was: enumeration, 1302; white 377, male 239, female 138; colored 199, male 104, female 95; average attendance, white 207, colored 77; total average attendance 284, equals 50 % of enrollment.

The second year ending June 3, 1869, the enumeration for the town was 951 white and 361 colored for a total of 1312 with an average attendance of 350 white and 150 colored. Six grades were "opened" this year.

Two wings were added to the original building at a cost of \$22,800 and bonds were issued by the Board of Education. Each wing contained four classrooms. The south wing was completed in 1869 and the north wing was completed in 1870. "The eight rooms thus added are well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with improved desks."

On November 9, 1874, a Board Committee on getting a larger bell reported a list of prices. After discussion of Board of Education, "Committee was instructed to procure bell that they may deem best."

On January 16, 1875 the matter of purchasing a bell was discussed and the committee "were instructed to order a 40 inch Blymer bell at the price purposed by the agent of \$153.00 on condition that the bell be accepted and paid for if it prove perfectly satisfactory after one months trial."

On February 23, 1875 "plans and estimates for mounting bell was taken up when after some discussion it was decided to mount the bell on the north wing and to accept the proposition of B.F. Jones to do the work at \$50.00."

Central School was destroyed by fire in December 1937, and the bell was salvaged from the fire. On September 26, 1939, the Board of Education decided that "the bell be mounted on Central School Grounds and a suitable inscription placed thereon." The bell is presently displayed (mounted on a concrete slab) on the east side of the Central School playground and children play around and on it most every day.

Overcrowding at Sumner, the colored school on Spruce and Fourth Streets, seemed to be a problem for several years. References to overcrowding and resulting bond issues and tax levy increases were found in the Board of Education minutes from 1874 to 1895.

On November 9, 1874 the Board of Education Committee on "procuring an additional room for the colored school" reported they had rented a room for the purpose under the Thespian Hall at \$8.00 per month.

On December 29, 1876 the Board rented the A.M.E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Church (which is presently on Spruce Street next door to the then colored school) for school rooms for two months at \$6.00 per month.

On October 18, 1879, the president of the board made reference to the "overcrowded condition of the colored school" and an investigation was to be made and a full report given about the condition of the school.

April 15, 1881 voters approved a levy of 15

cents "for the purpose of enlarging and otherwise improving the colored schoolhouse on the corner of Spruce and Fourth Streets. The vote was 290 for and 79 against. On July 16, 1881, a contract was awarded to L. Roberts for \$870 less the tin work, and the tin work contract was awarded to J. Lieber for \$265.

On November 21, 1884, the Board of Education rented the Old Church on Sixth Street for the colored school (in addition to the school on Fourth and Spruce) at \$4.00 per month.

On May 21, 1892 a petition was presented "to build an addition to the Colored School Building (Sumner) on Fourth Street." The matter was referred to an architect for plans and specifications on May 24, 1892. A special election was held June 28, 1892, to increase the levy 20 cents to build an addition to the Colored School at a cost of \$2,385. The vote was 240 against and 131 for. The levy increase was defeated.

On September 30, 1892, the crowded conditions at the colored school were presented to the Board, and they were to look into the advisability of renting the Old Baptist Church on Vine Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets for the use of colored children.

On February 23, 1893 "the matter of the petition heretofore filed being presented to the Board of Education for the purpose of erecting an addition to the schoolhouse for colored children" was reconsidered. The Board of Education decided to submit a levy increase in the amount of 20 cents at the regular election April 4, 1893. The vote was 431 for and 225 against. There were 668 votes cast. "The secretary was ordered to certify the vote to the county clerk as required by law." The minutes do not say whether the levy passed or failed and no motion was found in later minutes of the Board of Education that a contract was awarded for an addition to be built at the colored school. (This was a levy increase, not a bond issue.)

A petition was submitted to the Board of Education on March 2, 1895, from colored citizens and taxpayers. The petition asked the Board of Education to submit to voters in April, "a proposition to improve the present schoolhouse for colored children on Fourth and Spruce Streets or erect a new building containing five rooms." On April 2, 1895, a proposition to issue bonds in the amount of \$6,000 for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse for colored children was on the ballot. "The building was to be of stone and brick, two stories high, and containing 8 rooms, each 24 x 28 feet." The vote was 479 for the loan and 185 against the loan. The loan was defeated since there were 726 votes cast in the election. 484 votes were required for the proposition to carry, so it was defeated by 5 votes.

On July 29, 1895 contracts in the amount of \$1,600 were allowed to add two rooms and make other improvements to the colored schoolhouse to help relieve the overcrowding. The opening and closing dates of the colored school were to be extended to allow the work to be completed.

On October 3, 1896 the Secretary of the Board of Education called to the attention of the Board the necessity of building additional rooms to the white school on Sixth Street. "The public should be educated up to the matter, so that when at the next spring city

election, an issue of school bonds is asked, there will be no danger of a refusal by the citizens of Boonville."

On February 27, 1897, the Board of Education adopted a resolution that a proposition (bond issue) be submitted to voters of the school district in the amount of \$12,000 for the purpose of "remedying the evils of the original building and displacing the old part of the schoolhouse between the wings, by erecting a modern structure that will give ample room and proper sanitary arrangements."

The \$12,000 bond issue was voted April 6, 1897. The vote was 544 for the loan and 98 against the loan. With 707 total votes cast, 472 were necessary to carry the loan. The loan carried.

On April 30, 1897, a contract was awarded to Lewis and Kitchen of Kansas City in the amount of \$2,100 for a Smead heating and ventilating system for the proposed new building and for placing "dry closets" in the basement of the new building.

On June 4, 1897, B.F. Jones, contractor of Boonville was awarded the contract for the new building for \$9,200.

The new center section of Central School was completed and school opened on October 12, 1897 with teachers awarded contracts for an eight months school year.

The high school developed rapidly and soon outgrew the cramped quarters at Central School. A special election was held March 2, 1914 in the amount of \$65,000 "for the purpose of securing sites, building two new schoolhouses and equipping the same." The vote was 587 for and 219 against with 6 votes rejected for a total vote of 812.

The new high school building was completed September 1, 1915 and is presently known as Laura Speed Elliott Middle School. The colored school, Sumner School at Fourth and Spruce, was completed in 1916.

When the new high school was completed Central School became an elementary school, but the high school continued to play basketball in the gymnasium as there was no gym at the new high school.

On February 20, 1920 an election was held to vote bonds in the amount of \$40,000 "to install a new heating plant, construct a new roof over the entire building (possibly this was when the cupola was removed), and make necessary changes in the interior of the building" at Central Elementary School. The vote was 438 for and 15 against the proposition.

Two local contractors obtained the contracts: W.J. Cochran Construction Company for the sum of \$31,164 and Davis Plumbing and Heating for \$7,448.

On December 27, 1937, Central School, Boonville's first public school was destroyed by fire during the Christmas vacation. The 485 pupils completed the 1937-38 school year and the next school year 1938-39 in temporary classrooms. The fourth, fifth and sixth grades had classes on the first floor of the high school. As a result the vocational agriculture and home economics departments were moved to the Boonville National Bank (now Western Auto). Rooms were remodeled at the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches so the other classes could be located there. Classes were also held in the K.C. Hall and the science room on the second floor of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic School.

Because of the fire, the Board of Education

adopted a resolution on February 25, 1938 urging the allocation of P.W.A. funds that had been requested two years before. Copies of the attached resolution were sent to Congressmen Bennett C. Clark, Harry S. Truman, and William L. Nelson.

On March 28, 1938 the Board of Education decided to have the architect proceed "on the basis of a project to be known hereafter as the three point program.

1. Construction of a sixteen room elementary school building on the present elementary school site together with the property before mentioned south of the building and extending to Elm Street.

2. The construction of a combination auditorium-gymnasium just south of the high school building on the property known as the Schler property which was purchased on March 25, 1938. This in conjunction with some remodeling of the present high school plant.

3. Expansion of the present Sumner School Building by the addition of a wing to the north end which will include a room for domestic science and manual training as well as a combination auditorium and gym."

On April 16, 1938, Board members T.C. Beckett and T.F. Waltz visited Senator Harry S. Truman regarding the P.W.A. funds requested by the Boonville School District.

On April 22, 1938 the Board of Education began proceedings to condemn the property south of the burned Central School site. The property was acquired and two houses were removed from the property "known as the Schubert Property." The school janitor's residence on the school property next to the alley on Walnut Street was also removed at this time.

A bond issue in the amount of \$175,000 was voted on May 17, 1938 "for the purpose of purchasing schoolhouse sites, erecting schoolhouses and furnishing same, and building additions to or repairing old buildings." There were 1704 for and 124 against with "23 spoiled and rejected ballots."

On May 31, 1938 the Board of Education adopted a resolution "to file an application to the United States of America through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for a grant to aid in financing the construction of an elementary school building, a high school auditorium, a high school gymnasium, a colored school building, purchasing of sites, furnishing and equipping same."

On August 10, 1938, a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works grant of 45% of the cost of the three-point plan, not to exceed \$170,181, was made by the United States of America to the Boonville School District.

The wage scale for the building program was adopted on August 30, 1938.

On October 4, 1938 contracts were awarded totaling \$118,235 to the following companies to build Central School: John Epple Construction Company, \$94,400; Economy Plumbing and Heating, \$16,975; Sam D. Ellis Electrical Company, \$6,860.

On December 1, 1938, "a delegation of colored people" met with the Board of Education concerning "buying a new site and building a new school for negro children." The Board decided "to proceed with the plans for an addition to Sumner School, according to the original plans and specifications at an estimated cost of \$25,000."

On January 19, 1939 a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of Boonville requested a joint meeting with the Board of Education. They presented a very detailed and lengthy proposal asking that a new site be purchased and a new building be built for the "colored children."

The Chamber of Commerce Committee proposed that "if the present Sumner School (corner of Fourth and Spruce) can be sold for \$9,000, \$48,000 or more would be available for site, building and equipment of an entirely new plant for a school for colored children, made up as follows: Present allocation for same, \$26,440.10; Present property, \$9,000.00; Saving on high school auditorium, \$10,000.00; Item in present financial plan for interest on bonds during course of construction, which will be provided for and paid out of present tax levy, \$3,487.50; Total, \$48,927.60."

In order to change the three-point plan from an addition to Sumner School to a new building on a new site, an amended application for a supplementary grant was made on March 6, 1939 through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works "for the amount of \$9,818 which represents 45 % of a total of \$21,818. The \$12,000 necessary to match this grant are available to the Boonville School District." The amended application being for "the construction of an elementary school building, a high school auditorium, a high school gymnasium, a colored school, purchasing of sites, furnishing, and equipping same."

On Tuesday, April 4, 1939 the Board of Education submitted to voters an increase in the levy for the amount of 80 cents in addition to the annual levy of 20 cents for the year 1939-40. There were 832 votes for the increase and 515 against the increase.

On May 17, 1939 a property site was selected for the new Sumner School in the East Boonville Addition. The new building was to be a "brick building consisting of seven well-lighted adequately sized classrooms, all on ground level and a combination auditorium-gymnasium." The school was to be completed by December 20, 1939.

The old Sumner School (Fourth and Spruce) was advertised for sale. The sale was held at the south front door of the building on June 1, 1939. "The school consists of four rooms with two very small basement rooms." No bids were received and Sumner School was sold for \$9,000, a private bid that had been submitted earlier.

Contracts for the new Sumner School were awarded on July 14, 1939 to: Busboom and Rauh-Salina, Kansas, \$33,400; Economy Plumbing and Heating, Odessa, MO for plumbing, \$1,900; Wood Plumbing and Heating, Kansas City, MO for heating, \$3,850; C.T. McDonald for electrical, Kansas City, MO, \$1,347; Total, \$40,497.

The new Central School building was completed for the opening of school in the fall of 1939.

On April 4, 1940 there was discussion about having a Formal Dedication and Open House at the high school and elementary school. The Superintendent was appointed to make the necessary plans for each school.

On March 17, 1953 the Board of Education decided to submit a bond issue at a special election on April 7, 1953 in the amount of \$75,000 for the purpose of building an addition west of the auditorium at Central

School to house kitchen and dining facilities for a hot lunch program in the district and repairing the Laura Speed Elliott High School and furnishing same and repairing Sumner School and furnishing same. The total vote was 1,054 with 893 for and 151 against with 10 spoiled and rejected ballots.

On August 7, 1953 a contract was awarded to J.E. Hathman Construction Company for \$70,150 including plumbing, heating, and electrical work for the "annex" at Central School for the hot lunch facilities.

On May 18, 1954 a contract was awarded to transport food from Central School to various schools in the district for a sum of \$175 per month. Lunches were to be delivered "from Central School to the high school, Sumner School, and the Catholic School, if they desire." The hot lunch program began operation with the opening of the 1954-55 school year.

On May 18, 1954 the Board of Education gave Mr. F. Hickerson a contract for \$90 to replace one pair of outside doors at Central School. These were the doors that are now at the north entrance of Central School (1989). The doors at the south entrance are the original doors.

A beginning to end segregation in the Boonville School District was initiated on August 17, 1954. Even though Sumner School was to continue in operation, negro high school students were being accepted from other districts and "any resident negro high school student requesting admittance to Boonville High School would be permitted to enroll." On December 21, 1954 the Board of Education decided to end segregation in the high school effective September 1, 1955.

On July 19, 1955 the Board of Education purchased a tract of land containing approximately 13 acres, that lies between Gmelich and Walnut Streets and east of Seventh Street Terrace, for \$15,000 plus a half portion of the 1955 taxes. The Board of Education playground committee was instructed to proceed with plans for the necessary grading, fertilizing and seeding of the tract.

At a board meeting May 15, 1956 the decision was made to end segregation in the first grade beginning with the 1956-57 school year. The Board made the decision April 3, 1958 to full integrate during the 1958-59 school year when David Barton School was completed.

On October 24, 1956 the Board of Education took options on land to be used as a site for an intermediate school in the amounts of \$32,000 and \$8,000 making a total of \$40,000. On November 20, 1956 the properties were purchased.

Overcrowding at Central School presented a need for additional room and a bond issue in the amount of \$625,000 was submitted to the voters on February 8, 1957 "for the purpose of purchasing schoolhouse sites, erecting schoolhouses and furnishing same." There were 1529 votes for and 358 against with 3 void ballots - total votes cast were 1890.

On September 26, 1957 Schroeder Construction Company of St. Joseph, Missouri was awarded a contract for \$517,301. The wage scale was certified September 5, 1957 for the building of the intermediate school.

On July 22, 1958 the Board of Education accepted a bid from Schroeder Construction Company for the amount of \$10,500 to erect a canopy on the new intermediate building.

Prior to the opening of the 1958-59 school year, the Board of Education considered proposed names for the new building. The Board decided on August 19, 1958 to name the building The David Barton School "in memory of David Barton, the first United States Senator from Missouri and the first Circuit Judge of Missouri who held court in the Boonslick area at Hannah Cole Fort and who was President of the Constitutional Convention when Missouri was admitted to the Union. His law office at that time was on Morgan Street, back of the present Holt's Cafe (Boonville Cash and Carry, 1986). He died in Boonville September 28, 1837 and is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. "No man was more loved in Missouri in 1820 than David Barton."

On August 19, 1958 the Board of Education met with representatives of Schroeder Construction Company pertaining to complaints received by the Board of Education on unpaid invoices covering material used in the intermediate building. A satisfactory explanation was received.

On October 29, 1958 the delays in completing the intermediate school and unpaid invoices were discussed at length and the approximate completion dates given by Mr. Schroeder were satisfactory.

On December 16, 1958 communications had been made with the Central Surety Company and Schroeder Construction Company.

On January 28, 1959 Judge Williams was empowered by the Board of Education "to provide the necessary papers and legal documents for their consideration to declare Schroeder Construction Company in default."

On February 4, 1959 the Schroeder Construction Company was declared in default. The Central Supply and Insurance Corporation "elected to take possession of the work in progress and to complete performance of the contract as required in the contract performance bond."

After delays because of litigation in Cooper County Circuit Court, David Barton School was officially accepted March 19, 1960.

On September 15, 1959 the Board of Education decided to sell Summer School to Guy's Potato Chip Company for \$15,000.

At a special election on May 16, 1964 the Boonville School District and 16 other school districts (Wooldridge, Lone Elm, Clear Springs, Westwood, Hickory Grove, Billingsville, Mount Sinai, Stony Point, Concord, Bluffton, Hail Ridge, Crab Orchard, Fairview, Pleasant Valley, Woodland, and Highland) voted to form a reorganized district to be known as "Cooper County School District R-I." The vote was 458 for and 35 against. The elementary students as well as the high school students were transported to schools in Boonville. The name Boonville School District R-I has evolved since the formation of the reorganized district.

On September 15, 1964 six recommendations were presented to the Board of Education by the four administrators in the Boonville Schools. The first recommendation was to "provide four additional classrooms at Central and David Barton. (Emphasis on Central School first.)" The second recommendation was to "hire one more teacher per grade through sixth grade."

On November 17, 1964 the Board of Education started making plans to increase

the number of classrooms at Central School because of the crowded classrooms.

On March 9, 1965 an architect was hired for the proposed annex at Central School. Plans were presented on July 30, 1965 for the four room annex that was to be built on the south end of the Central School.

On August 17, 1965 the Board of Education decided to advertise for bids for the addition to Central School. Smith Electric received the bid for the electrical work on September 21, 1965, but no action was taken on the general contractors and mechanical contractors bids. On October 19, 1965 all bids were rejected as being too high.

On December 9, 1965 a letter from the Boonville Teachers' Association to the Board of Education stated their support for a bond issue and a building on a separate site to alleviate crowded conditions in grades K-8.

At a special meeting December 13, 1965, discussion by the Board of Education was held on the need of additional classrooms. The possibilities discussed were adding four, six, or eight classrooms to David Barton, or obtaining a new site and building a new six classroom building which could be enlarged in the future.

On December 21, 1965 the Board of Education went on record "as favoring a new school site and began searching for a new location."

Due to overcrowding in the elementary school, the kindergarten classes were held in the new annex of the Boonville Christian Church during the 1966-67 school year.

On December 19, 1966 the Board of Education purchased 56.11 acres for \$47,333 for the site for a new building.

Since the bonding capacity was limited, a bond issue for \$635,000 was substituted on March 7, 1967 to build a building to be used for grades 3-5, which was later to become a part of the present Boonville High School. The vote was 1591 for and 418 against, with 6 disqualified votes for a total of 2015.

On May 16, 1967 the Board of Education decided to request annexation of the new school site into the city limits of Boonville.

On August 24, 1967 a contract for the new building was awarded to Borchers & Heimsoth for \$562,924.

On September 24, 1968 the building with thirteen classrooms was named The Southwest Elementary School.

Southwest School opened for grades 3-5 on September 3, 1968. At this time Central School contained K-2, Southwest 3-5 and David Barton 6-8. Southwest Elementary School became Boonville High School in the fall of 1978 and at that time the elementary school was comprised of Central School K-3 and David Barton 4-6.

From 1968 until this year (1989) the elementary school has had several divisions of grades K-6 among the three/four buildings: Central, Southwest, and David Barton. At present: Central K-2, David Barton, 3-5, Middle School 6-8 and High School 9-12.

During the 1988-89 school year there were 1317 students in grades K-12. There were six administrators: Greg L. Gettings, Superintendent; W.D. Vinyard, Director of Special Services; Ernest C. Oerly, High School Principal; Dwight Jones, Director of Vocational-Technical School; Donald Schupp, Middle School Principal; Joann Rhoades, Director of Elementary Education. There were 101 teachers for grades K-12.

Members of the Board of Education were Fred W. Korte, Jr., President; Rex D. Myers, Vice President; Louise Fredrich, Secretary; Frank B. Thatcher, Treasurer; Robert Hall; Donna Haun; Oscar Hansen.

The school district had a AAA rating from the Missouri State Department of Education and was accredited K-12 by the North Central Association.

The evaluation of the school district was \$38,192,558 with a tax levy of \$2.72.

Margaret Hopkins is a first grade teacher at Central Elementary School.

by Margaret A. Hopkins



ROBINSON SCHOOL T62

Robinson School was one of the elementary rural schools in Cooper County, located one and three-quarter miles northeast of Prairie Home, Missouri on Highway EE. When you leave the highway, go east one-fourth mile on a gravel road and there was a one-room white frame building known as the Robinson School.

The school was named for a "Robinson" family that lived in this community. As each member of the family passed away, they were buried in a private cemetery on the farm where Kenneth Kirschman and family live.

Some of the first teachers were Miss Julia Korsen, Leonard Windsor, Kathleen Born Monks, Lueticia Byler Morris, and George Morris.

In later years 1924-1929, Prairie Home, Robinson, New Salem, Providence and Hazel Dell schools were consolidated and known as the Prairie Home Consolidated School District. Each school had a director. The director for the Robinson School was Mr. Ottomar Kirschman who lived near. He would visit the school often and enquire if in need of books or any kind of supplies.

The grades taught were first through eighth provided there was a pupil for the grade. The subjects taught were reading, language, spelling, history, geography, art, health and writing.

It was a nine month school. The teacher's salary for the years 32-33, 33-34 was \$65.00; for 34-35 the salary was \$70.00.

After Robinson was consolidated some of the teachers were Hattie Kirschman Smith, Anna Pearl Howard, Virginia Carey Blankenbaker, Nellie Alexander Langkop and Gregory La Fever.

After the school was discontinued in the year 1939-40, the pupils were transported by bus to the Prairie Home School. The building was then razed by Warren Schilb and the

lumber was sold to Charles Schilb in Iowa. The land was returned to the Kirschman Brothers who had originally owned the land.

by Virginia Carey Blankenbaker

BLUFFTON EARLY LOG SCHOOL

T63

From 1937 Rural Edition:
Bluffton Pupils Win Large List of Prizes This Year. Early Log School House, Established in 1866, Was On Adams Farm; Is Now on First Class List.

Bluffton school was established about 1866 on the bluffs overlooking the Missouri River. The original site of the log schoolhouse was a part of the Adams farm. Two of the early teachers were George Adams and Witt Tucker.

Sometime during the 70's a new schoolhouse was built on the Edson farm (the present location). Several years afterwards this building was blown from its foundation during a summer cyclone. It lodged in a big elm tree, the trunk of which still stands on the school premises. Mr. Jones, a Boonville carpenter, rebuilt it. This building, with many improvements added, is the one in use today.

Bluffton is one of the first class schools of the county. It maintains a high standard of scholarship. Some of Cooper County's outstanding teachers have presided over it. Among them are: Miss Allie Swanstone, Mrs. Henry Holt, Miss Mildred Douglas, Miss Bessie Rush, Miss Minnie Rentschler, Miss Annie Laurie Glazier, Miss Martha Cunningham, and Miss Vance Viertel.

Bluffton has an enrollment of twenty-seven pupils, fifteen of whom have not missed a day during the term. That we are health conscious is attested by the fact that eight

pupils qualified for 9-point pins and four for 6-point pins this year. Lewis Verner and Gertrude Mae Cook, Alvin Lee and Suzanne Bornhauser received bronze medals for having maintained a perfect health standard for 5 consecutive years.

Some of the extra-curricular activities of our school are: a Sons and Daughters of the U.S.A. club, Health Crusaders club, 49th State Safety Legion, the Junior Red Cross, a rhythm band and State Reading Circle.

Mrs. John Turley was recently re-employed to teach her seventh consecutive term at Bluffton. During her tenure we have won many awards in both local and national competition. We were awarded a bronze medal by the D.A.R. for our historical scrapbook. Warren George was awarded a blue ribbon by the D.A.R. for outstanding work in American history. In a county-wide essay contest on "Why I Like to Visit Boonville" Margaret Eager won first, Alice Bornhauser third, and James Bornhauser, Paul Gross, Frances Eager and Lewis Verner Cook won honorable mention. Margaret Eager won first prize for her art appreciation notebook in a county contest. In a coloring contest Deane Bornhauser, Frances Eager, Winn Bornhauser and Gertrude Cook were winners. James Bornhauser and Harry Brickner won first prize (\$5 and a knife apiece) in the contest recently conducted by the Gerhardt Implement Company. In a national contest conducted by Household Magazine, Cecelia Gramlich won a pen and pencil set for her essay "What I Like Best About My School." Our school also received \$5 in this contest, ranking sixth among thousands of entries. Several others here have also won prizes.

The interest and cooperation of our school board: Lewis C. Cook, president; Henry Rapp, clerk; and J.W. Hickam have caused the following improvements to be made this year: a new flue, coal house, cistern top, set of World Books, globe, painted interior, and fenced playground. A progressive school board is the first step toward a first class school.

by Edna Fisher and Lewis Verner
Cook

CRAB ORCHARD SCHOOL

T64

Taught by Miss Margarethe Streit, Crab Orchard School, south of Boonville, is one of Cooper's banner schools. This interior view shows the pupils of Crab Orchard at their desks and Miss Streit in the background. On the walls are displayed art work, maps, paintings, etc. The picture taken with The Advertiser flashlight camera, finds the following pupils at their desks: Betty Alleman, Lloyd Hummel, Doris Edwards, Lon Hummel, Jr., Carnelia Windsor, Elma Smith, Robert Edwards, G.A. Alleman, Anna Edwards, Marilyn Hoefler, Doris Smith, John Edwards, Audrey Kirchner, Mary Martha Windsor, Letha Sedgwick, S.R. Brandes, J.D. Piles, Jr., and Frances Smith.

Crab Orchard school, six miles southeast of Boonville, taught by Miss Margarethe Streit is one of the newest and most modern schools



Year 1932-33, Back Row, L to R: Ewing Knorp, Winona Hamlin, Margaret Blank (deceased), Verma Schilb; 2nd Row: Laverne Burrus, Dorsey Knorp, Uel Blank, Warren Schilb, Norma Kirschman; 1st Row: Wilbur Schilb, Kathryn Rose Burrus, Hilton Kirschman. Later years not pictured: Ruth Knierim, James Knierim, Loran Wilke; Ralph Martin.

in Cooper County.

The building is composed of three complete floors. The basement which is decorated in white and orchid is completely equipped for hot lunch and manual training.

It Is Well Equipped

The main floor has hardwood floors, ivory woodwork with orchid decorations, white walls, movable seats, wall charts, maps, piano, victrola, radio, and built-in bookcases.

The third floor is completely finished and used for storing costumes, magazines, and additional school material.

The school ground is spacious and has a nice rolling surface. It is landscaped with fifteen nice shade trees, and fifty or more perennial flowers which include roses, lilies, iris, tulips, and shrubs. Seesaws and swings comprise the playground equipment.

The building is heated with a furnace and lighted with gas.

Progressive Board

The board members are: J. Terrell Mills, A.A. Alleman, and Jewett Windsor. The school is situated in one of the most fertile agriculture district of the county. "The Windsor Place" owned by Wilbur C. Windsor, Tyler, Tex., former Crab Orchard pupil, is stocked with registered Hereford cattle, and the best of saddle horses which serve as the best of type-study for pupils of this school.

Taken from 97th Rural Life Edition.

LONE ELM SCHOOL

T65

The Lone Elm Public School (District #45) was located about 1 1/2 miles west on Route F (known as the "Speed Road") from the

intersection of F and Route B. The school was built in 1916 by Lon V. Wendleton on land joining the Wendleton farm. (At that time, a land owner would deed an acre of land for a school. If the school closed, ownership would return to the family — or be absorbed by the district that annexed it when reorganization took place.)

Built of red brick, Lone Elm was truly a "little red schoolhouse"! The school was modern for its time; there was a full basement, library room, coat and lunch room, two outhouses (one for boys, one for girls), a water pump over a well, plus a furnace — the average school had a wood or coal stove in the center of the room.

A maximum of 35 children in grades 1 through 8 attended Lone Elm. Some years, if attendance was low, the teacher would alternate grades 5 and 6 or grades 7 and 8 — thus giving the teacher more time per class. Main subjects were reading, writing, and arithmetic; and geography, history, and health (sometimes there were checkups of clean fingernails, combed hair, etc!). There was no need for physical education; kids walked or rode horses, as far as three miles! Friday afternoons were special; teacher read to the school from a favorite book, or she had spelling bees and sometimes gave pretty pencils for prizes.

According to Alice Wendleton, who started school in 1926, discipline was never a big problem. No one talked out loud in class; you raised a hand for permission, no gum chewing or note passing. Earl Wendleton remembers parents who cut their own sticks and sent them to school in case their child needed spanking! Usually punishment was writing a sentence over and over and over on the blackboard. Elaine Derendinger remembers that teachers and kids alike were on their very best behavior when the County Superintendent, Gordon Renfrow, dropped in once or twice a year! (A later superintendent was Charles Repp.)

School teachers lived with families in the

community — usually the Wendleton family, as they lived close to school. During the depression, teachers earned \$50 or \$60 a month. (Earl earned \$5 a month as janitor, shoveling coal in the furnace — the very early teachers did their own "janitoring.") Sometimes a hobo was found sleeping in the warm basement!

Teachers we remember were Mary Shackleford, Mary Robien, Les Carey, Anna Boone, Margaret Harlan, Nancy Wolfe, Bessie Loensing, Faye Brandes, Rosa Forbes.

The school was governed by three directors chosen from the school district. (These were men.) There was also a "clerk" or secretary and this could be a woman. If a child was mature for his age, he or she was permitted to start 1st grade at age 5. If a child loved school and wanted to repeat 8th grade, this was also permitted.

Children had lots of fun at noon and recess. Games like Ante Over, Pump-Pump Pull Away, and Red Rover were played. Sometimes baseball, using a stick for a bat as few kids owned a real bat. (Sometimes the teacher even played; but usually she watched and settled arguments.) There were swings, and sleds in winter. Deep snow was good for forts and snowball fights. Even mud was made into neat slides on the bank of the school yard.

During the 50's a hot lunch program was instituted by the government, using surplus foods, if the school met certain requirements. Lone Elm had the program; and kids did not need to bring their lunches. Ruby Jackson prepared the food and she also transported the kids to school. (In the early days, in winter, parents contributed food and kids also had a hot lunch.)

The rural school (there were 87 in Cooper County at one time!) was the social center of the community. At Lone Elm, there were spelling bees and ciphering matches at night, for adults and students both. There were box (or pie) suppers to raise money for playground equipment, etc. (A box supper was when all the ladies took decorated boxes of food and ate with whoever bid the most for her box!) There were "country dances" attended by folks for miles around. Musicians often playing were The Carey Family; or Raymond Bishop, John Martin, and Mrs. Roth. (If you went in the basement during a dance, you could actually see the floor boards going up and down in rhythm!) In summer "moonlight dances" were sometimes held outside on a rented floor.

When 4-H came to the area, meetings were held at the school. There was a 4-H health club and various 4-H projects, supervised by the teacher. Wm. Stuesse, conservation agent, would stop by; and extension agents would give programs at the school.

There was a big Christmas program each year, with all the kids doing plays, speeches, and songs. (Santa always came!) On the last day of school, there was a basket dinner and another big program.

Lone Elm School closed in 1963, when schools were consolidated. The contents of the school were auctioned off; the building sold to highest bidder by sealed bids, and proceeds went to Boonville Reorganized District #4. The entire community missed the rural school and all the good things that



Lone Elm Public School, 1938-39. 1st Row, 1 to r: Dorothy Wendleton, Dorothy Moore, Elaine Rasmussen, Garland Rieves, Wayne Roach, Harold Bechtel, Charles Rieves. 2nd Row, 1 to r: Martha Roberts, Howard Bechtel, Maxine Roach, Gilbert Gerhardt, Roy Schirlls.

went with it Folks who attended will always remember the school with affection.

by Alice Wendleton and Elaine Derendinger

COOPER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

T66

The five Cooper County School Districts mostly in other counties were as follows: District No. 11 Nelson High School, Saline County. District No. 80, Martin; District No. 83, Cross Lane; District No. 84, Excelsior; and District No. 85, Lone Elm, all of Cooper County, lies mostly in Moniteau County. Some early County Superintendents were 1916, Sam F. Mauck; 1922, W.B. Downing, 1935, Gordon R. Renfrow; 1942, Charles A. Repp.

In 1940, Cooper County had one private high school, Ss. Peter and Paul Catholic School, a four year high school at Boonville; five private grade schools — St. John, Pilot Grove; St. Martin, Boonville; St. Joseph, Pilot Grove; Zion Lutheran, Bunceton; Pleasant Grove Lutheran, Prairie Home.

Statistics: 71 one-room schools; 5 one-room rural schools transporting; one two or more room schools not having a high school; 162 public school teachers; 71 teachers in one-room schools. The average monthly salary, one-room white rural teacher, \$81.00. The average monthly salary, one-room black school teacher, \$68.00. Cooper County had 7 four-year public high schools: Blackwater, Boonville, Bunceton, Otterville, Pilot Grove, Prairie Home and Wooldridge.

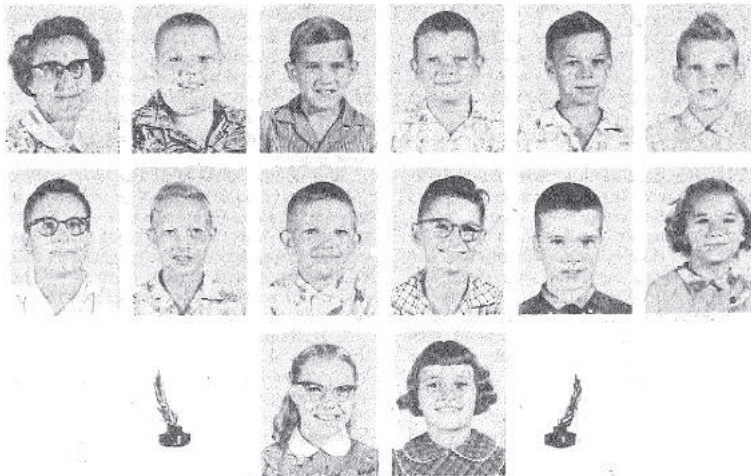
by Gloria Fancier Doty

LONE ELM SCHOOL

T67

Lone Elm School is now physically gone but its memories will linger in the minds of former students, teachers, and neighbors as long as they live. The school was centered on an acre tract two miles east of Speed on F Highway about eight miles south of Boonville. This land used to be a part of the Lon V. Wendleton farm.

The front of the brick schoolhouse faced south towards F Highway. There was a swing set on the west side of the school playground and a slide in front of the school. There was no running water in the school. A boy's outhouse was northwest of the school and a girl's outhouse on the western side of the tract. There was a cistern next to the steps on the east side entrance. The school had a large classroom, lunchroom, and kitchen and there was a basement with a coal furnace and coal bin to heat the schoolhouse in winter. Students from all eight grades would sit in the same room when I went to school there from 1955 to 1962. Sometimes there would only be nine students in the entire school during the school year. We had hot lunches every day that were prepared by Mrs. Clifford Jackson who also was our school bus driver. Our "school bus" was a '54 Chevy as best I can remember. We had a lot of fun and



Lone Elm School, Grades 1-8, 1957-58. Top Row, left to right: Teacher: Mrs. Lloyd (Fae) Brandes, Jackie Deuschle, Malcomb (Bo) Shelton, Richard Anderson, Robert Taylor in grade 3, and Jimmy Shelton. Middle Row, left to right: Glenn Ray Freiling, Stanley (Bo) Earl Wendleton, Ronald Anderson, Bill Hein, Kenny Wayne Freiling, and Peggy Ann Taylor in grade 2. Bottom Row, left to right: Carmen Wendleton and Donna Sue Freiling.

the families in the area became a close knit group. Most of the parents were farmers or they worked in Boonville. Lots of the good times revolved around the monthly Parent-Teacher-Association meetings that had entertainment, refreshments, and fellowships and around the annual Christmas programs which the entire community enjoyed. I think all the children received an excellent education and turned out to be successful from this "one-room classroom" type school. Lone Elm closed in 1962.

by Robert Taylor

DOROTHY S. CLINE STATE SCHOOL

T68

By an act of the 69th General Assembly of the state of Missouri in 1957, legislation was enacted which concerned services to the mentally and physically handicapped. This was the result of the work of a subcommittee of the Committee on Legislative Research of 1955 and 1956. One piece of the legislation dealt with pupils known as trainable mentally retarded. These were individuals who could not adequately be educated in regular classes or in classes provided for the educable mentally retarded. During the school year 1957-1958 no funds were provided for such a program. By the following year sufficient funds were allocated to begin the program as a pilot project, and during that year (1958-1959) ten schools were opened in the state of Missouri. Missouri was a national leader in this type of educational advantage it offered for the trainable mentally retarded on a public day school basis. For a number of years the program ranked second in the nation in its public day school program for trainable retarded children. These schools were known as Training Centers.

By the end of the first decade of these state

facilities, there were 65 schools serving 1,739 children, and by this time the facilities were known as State Schools and designated by number. It was within this period of time that the Boonville facility was opened.

In the fall of 1964 State School 53 was opened in Boonville. Classes were held in a frame structure on Highway 87, formerly known as the Hail Ridge School, and owned by the Boonville Public Schools. They rented the building to the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education for the use of this public day school program. The initial class was composed of eight boys from Cooper and Howard Counties. Charlene Kleeman of Columbia was the Teacher-in-charge for the first three years. Initial transportation for pupils was provided by private vehicles. The original curriculum emphasized personal health, self care, and economic usefulness.

Although the scope of the curriculum has enlarged progressively through the years, these original basic ideas still remain. By the fall of 1967 a bus was provided for transportation of these pupils. Enrollment at the school has varied from 8 to 16 through the years. Administration and supervision of the program has always been provided by the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Classroom teachers and teachers-in-charge have at a variety of times and support from traveling staff or itinerant teachers or specialists who helped in carrying out effective programs for each child. Each child is instructed throughout each day of the school year by his own Individualized Education Program (IEP). This is the child's agenda for the entire year. Evaluation and re-evaluation are done on a regular basis in order to allow each child to progress to the extent of his ability.

The teacher-in-charge from 1967 to 1985 was Dorothy S. Cline of Boonville, and it was to honor her that the name of the school was officially changed, after her retirement, to Dorothy S. Cline State School. The third teacher-in-charge who followed in the fall of

1985 was Barbara Blank of Russellville. It was also in the fall of 1985 that the location of the school was changed from the first location in the former Hail Ridge School to a new facility at 1680 Radio Hill Road.

Public relations programs of the school have helped the children become better acquainted with Boonville and adjoining communities, and it also helps Boonville and the other communities served by this school to know what a state school for the severely handicapped children offers to its pupils on a public day school basis. There is no tuition fee. The program allows its pupils to live at home and have all the educational advantages which might also be available in residential facilities, but this program is available to families who prefer to keep their children at home to grow up among family and friends.

by Dorothy S. Cline

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF COOPER COUNTY

T69

Boonville R-1 — Reorganized School District; Bunceton R-IV — Reorganized School District; Blackwater R-II — Reorganized School District; Otterville R-VI — Reorganized School District; Pilot Grove C-IV — Consolidated School District; Prairie Home R-V — Reorganized School District

Part Districts

Arrow Rock 118 S — mostly located in Saline County; California R-1 — mostly located in Moniteau County; Clarksburg C-2 — located in Moniteau County; Nelson R-16 — mostly located in Saline County; Smithton R-VI — mostly located in Pettis County; Tipton R-VI — mostly located in Moniteau County

Roster of Teachers 1964-1965

Boonville High School: W.F. Swain, Boonville, Superintendent, M.S.-Life Cert., 190 hrs.; Mrs. Myldred J. Cram, Boonville, Secretary; Mrs. Flossie Smith, Boonville, Secretary; E.C. Oerly, Boonville, Principal, M.S.-Life Cert., 170 hrs.; Miss Georgia Taylor, Boonville, Secretary; Miss Sandra Bailey, Boonville, English, B.S.-Life Cert., 124 hrs.; Philip Baylor, Fayette, Math-Physics, M.S.-Life Cert., 180 hrs.; Fred Biesemeyer, Boonville, Coach-Drivers Tr., M.E.-Life Cert., 167 hrs.; Mrs. Edilyn Catlett, Boonville, Art, A.B.-Life Cert., 140 hrs.; Harrison Cochran, Boonville, Soc. Studies, A.B.-Life Cert., 145 hrs.; Edward Dugan, Fayette, Voc. Ag.-Gen. Scie., M.E.-Life Cert., 158 hrs.; Robert Fisher, Boonville, P.E.-Gen. Scie., B.S.-Life Cert., 136 hrs.; Mrs. Dorothy Maupin, Glasgow, Spec. Educ., B.S.-Life Cert., 137 hrs.; Gerald McCollum, Boonville, Band, M.E.-Life Cert., 175 hrs.; Mrs. Sue McCollum, Boonville, Library, B.S.-Life Cert., 150 hrs.; Carolyn McCully, Boonville, Voc. H. Econ., B.S.-Life Cert., 132 hrs.; Uncas McGuire, Nelson, Gen. Scie.-Bio., M.E.-Life Cert., 235 hrs.; Mrs. Wilma Meredith, Boonville, Commerce, M.E.-Life Cert., 168 hrs.; Mrs. Barbara Nielsen, Fayette, Chemistry,

M.E.-Life Cert., 168 hrs.; Donald Oerly, Boonville, Comm. D.E., M.E.-Life, 208 hrs.; Earl Owen, Franklin, American Hist., M.E.-Life Cert., 155 hrs.; Harold Rowland, Boonville, Indus. Arts, B.S.-Life, 184 hrs.; Mrs. LaVerne Sanford, Boonville, English, A.B.-Life Cert., 158 hrs.; Jack Shallenburger, Boonville, P.E., B.S.-Life Cert, 131 hrs.; Mrs. Jewell Sleight, Boonville, English, B.S.-Life, 145 hrs.; Mrs. Grace Watts, Columbia, French-Eng.-Span., B.S.-Life, 148 hrs.; Charles Whitten, New Franklin, Guidance, M.A.-Life, 178 hrs.; Dorothy Whitten, New Franklin, Soc. Studies, B.S.-Life Cert., 132 hrs.; Sharon Ziebelbein, Boonville, Math, B.S.-Life Cert., 126 hrs.; Donna Sue Dale, Boonville, Girls P.E., B.S.-Life Cert., 127 hrs.; Mrs. Doris Fisher, Boonville, Comm. & S.H., B.S.-Life Cert., 130 hrs.

David Barton School: Marvin V. Thomas, Boonville, Principal, M.A.-Life, 160 hrs.; Mrs. Martha Price, Boonville, Secretary; Mrs. Sara Patrick, Boonville, Fifth Grade, B.S.-Life, 122 hrs.; Mrs. Callie Ruddell, Boonville, Fifth Grade, B.S.-Life, 149 hrs.; Mrs. Charles Knorp, Prairie Home, Fifth Grade, B.S.-Life, 122 hrs.; Mrs. Izola Jones, Boonville, Sixth Grade, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Mrs. Margaret McMillin, Boonville, Sixth Grade, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Mrs. Lillian Clevenger, Fayette, Sixth Grade, B.S.-Life, 136 hrs.; Mrs. Florence Gaddis, Fayette, S.S.-Lang. Arts, B.S.-Life, 136 hrs.; Edward Cundiff, Boonville, S.S.-Lang. Arts, M.A.-Life, 162 hrs.; Edmee Davis, Boonville, S.S.-Lang. Arts, B.S.-Life, 155 hrs.; Mrs. Nora Renfrow, Boonville, Spec. Educ., B.S.-Life, 144 hrs.; Mrs. Pauline Banning, Columbia, Crafts-Home L., B.S.-Life, 150 hrs.; Norene Gann, Boonville, Girls P.E., B.S.-Life, 128 hrs.; W.D. Vinyard, Boonville, Phy. Educ., B.S.-Life, 150 hrs.; Joe Mustion, Boonville, Mathematics, M.E.-Life, 204 hrs.; Mrs. Helen Wright, Fayette, Science, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Mrs. Dorothy Harlan, Boonville, English, B.S.-Life, 158 hrs.; Mrs. Carolyn Koerner, Boonville, Spanish, B.S.-Life, 133 hrs.; Mrs. Janice Bradshaw, Boonville, Music, B.S.-Life, 131 hrs.

Central Elementary School: Dan Earhart, Boonville, Principal, M.A.-Life, 178 hrs.; Mrs. Doris Schrader, Boonville, Secretary; Mrs. Irene Amick, Boonville, Kindergarten, B.S.-Life, 126 hrs.; Mrs. Jessie Stock, Boonville, Kindergarten, Country, 140 hrs.; Miss Elizabeth Boehm, Boonville, First Grade, M.E.-Life, 181 hrs.; Mrs. Frances Canole, N. Franklin, First Grade, B.S.-Life, 153 hrs.; Mrs. Margaret Repp, Boonville, First Grade, B.S.-Life, 136 hrs.; Miss Corine Grathwohl, Boonville, Second Grade, M.E.-Life, 171 hrs.; Mrs. Vivian Glover, Boonville, Second Grade, B.S.-Life, 143 hrs.; Patricia Ann Wells, Boonville, Third Grade, B.S.-Life, 125 hrs.; Mrs. John Yeager, Boonville, Second Grade, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Mrs. Frances Jaeger, Boonville, Third Grade, 2 Yr. Ele., 120 hrs.; Mrs. Frances Garrett, Boonville, Third Grade, B.S.-Life, 139 hrs.; Mrs. Ruth Gibson, Boonville, Third Grade, B.S.-Life, 156 hrs.; Mrs. Barbara Eidman, Boonville, Fourth Grade, B.S.-Life, 150 hrs.; Mrs. Dorothy Lauer, Boonville, Fourth Grade, B.S.-Life, 135 hrs.; Mrs. Clay Belle Morris, Boonville, Fourth Grade, B.S.-Life, 148 hrs.; Mrs. Mary Fulks, Blackwater, Spec. Educ., B.S.-Life, 134 hrs.; Marrian Mittler, Boonville, Phy. Educ., B.S.-Life, 135 hrs.; Mrs. Josephine Cundiff, Boonville, Music, B.S.-Life, 163 hrs.;

Mrs. Phrona Thomas, Boonville, Reading Rm. Ins., B.S.-Life, 138 hrs.

Pilot Grove High School: Eugene T. Jewell, Pilot Grove, Superintendent, M.A.-Life, 170 hrs.; Lucille Scott, Pilot Grove, Secretary; Ann Betteridge, Pilot Grove, Kindergarten, 90 hrs.; Lida Harris, Pilot Grove, Princ. S.S., M.E.-Life, 159 hrs.; Floyd A. Giles, Pilot Grove, Voc. Ag., B.S.-Life, 169 hrs.; Mrs. Glenda Chiles, Pilot Grove, Voc. H.E., B.S.-Life, 131 hrs.; Garry Robb, Pilot Grove, P.E.-Dr. T., B.S.-Life, 153 hrs.; Paul A. Montemurro, Pilot Grove, Vocal-Inst. Music, M.S.-Life, 176 hrs.; Mellard Secora, Pilot Grove, Science, B.S.-Life, 145 hrs.; Charlene Secora, Pilot Grove, L. Arts B.S.-Life, 142 hrs.; Dorothy Lindstrum, Pilot Grove, Fr.-Speech-LA III, B.S.-Life, 132 hrs.; Nancy Ditttrich, Pilot Grove, Commercial Sub., M.S.-Life, 162 hrs.; Bertha Weamer, Pilot Grove, Math-S.S., B.S.-Life, 134 hrs.; Judy Wilson, Pilot Grove, E. Music-Library, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.

Elementary School: Joseph Twenter, Pilot Grove, Prin.-7 & 8 Grs., M.E.-Life, 165 hrs.; Velma E. Jewell, Pilot Grove, First Grade, 2 Yr. Ele., 126 hrs.; Oleda Cooper, Pilot Grove, Substitute; Margaret Chamberlin, Pilot Grove, Second Grade, B.S.-Life, 140 hrs.; Martha Townsend, Blackwater, Third Grade, B.S.-Life, 126 hrs.; Marla Weston, Blackwater, Fourth Grade, B.S.-Life, 126 hrs.; John H. Cockrell, Pilot Grove, 5th & 6th Grade, B.S.-Life, 147 hrs.; Marie Wetherell, Blackwater, Spec. Educ., B.S.-life, 153 hrs.

Blackwater Elementary School: Donald Wilson, Blackwater, Prin.-5 & 6 Grs., B.S.-Life, 133 hrs.; Dorothy V. Wick, Blackwater, Grades 1 & 2, B.S.-Life, 138 hrs.; Edith Conway, Boonville, Grades 3 & 4, Country, 83 hrs.; Mary V. Cornine, Blackwater, Grades 5 & 6, B.S.-Life, 131 hrs.; Nancy C. Johnson, Blackwater, Grades 7 & 8, Country, 109 hrs.

Bunceton High School: Gentry Lowe, Bunceton, Superintendent, M.A.-Life, 164 hrs.; Mary Alice Nelson, Bunceton, Secretary; Mrs. Marguerite Ellis, Bunceton, C.S.-H.E., B.S.-Life, 153 hrs.; Duane Broderson, Bunceton, E-H-P.E., M.E.-Life, 162 hrs.; Selby Siegel, Bunceton, I.A.-Ag., B.S.-Life, 120 hrs.; Albert Ellis, Columbia, Music, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Mrs. Marty Leonard, Bunceton, Sc. Eng., B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Jean Hartley, Bunceton, S.S., B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.

Elementary: Mrs. Faye Brandes, Bunceton, Grade 1, B.S.-Life, 125 hrs.; Mrs. Bessie Loesing, Boonville, Grades 3 & 4, B.S.-Life, 125 hrs.; Mrs. Cora Stegner, Bunceton, Grades 5 & 6, Country, 102 hrs.; Mrs. Pearl Arnold, Boonville, Spec. Educ., B.S.-Life, 125 hrs.; Mrs. Eula Nelson, Boonville, Grades 5-8, B.S.-Life, 149 hrs.; Virginia Stemons, Bunceton, Grades 1-4, B.S.-Life, 132 hrs.

Otterville High School: C.M. White, Otterville, Superintendent, M.A.-Life, 200 hrs.; Mrs. J.E. Deuschle, Otterville, Secretary; Duane Miller, Otterville, Prin. S.S., B.S.-Life, 126 hrs.; Willard Kalthoff, Otterville, English, B.S.-Life, 140 hrs.; Katherine Edwards, Otterville, CS, B.S.-Life, 132 hrs.; Lea Roy Roabe, Otterville, IA-PE, B.S.-Life, 125 hrs.; Ralph Dowles, Otterville, SM, B.S.-Life, 192 hrs.; Vera Davis, Otterville, M-M, B.S.-Life, 162 hrs.; Mary Burford, Otterville, Jr. High, B.S.-Life, 120 hrs.; Frances Morgan, Otterville, A-H. Ec., B.S.-Life, 142 hrs.; Evalene Paul, Otterville, Sixth Grade, B.S.-Life, 125 hrs.; Woodrow Hilderbrand, Otterville, Fifth Grade, M.E.-Life, 176 hrs.; Alice

**CERTIFIED STAFF OF
BOONVILLE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS FOR THE
SCHOOL YEAR 1989--
1990**

T70

Ash, Otterville, Fourth Grade, B.S.-Life, 120 hrs.; Elaine Griffith, Otterville, Third Grade, B.S.-Life, 120 hrs.; Melba Woodford, Otterville, Second Grade, B.S.-Life, 121 hrs.; Georgia Kuhn, Otterville, First Grade, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.; Carolyn Miller, Otterville, Second Grade, M.S.-Life, 123 hrs.; Ruth Zumsteg, Otterville, Spec. Educ., B.S.-Life, 122 hrs.

Prairie Home High School: Benn Bradley, Prairie Home, Superintendent, M.A.-Life, 174 hrs.; Mrs. Iola Williamson, Prairie Home, Secretary; John Patton,

Prairie Home, Sc., M.S.-Life, 172 hrs.; Mrs. Carl Sauer, Prairie Home, CS-M, B.S.-Life, 154 hrs.; Mrs. Nellie Singal, Prairie Home, CS-M, B.S.-Life, 154 hrs.; Mrs. Nellie Singal, Prairie Home, CS-M, B.S.-Life, 154 hrs.; Mrs. Nellie Singal, Prairie Home, CS-M, B.S.-Life, 154 hrs.

Prairie Home, H.E. Art, M.S.-Life, 165 hrs.; Mrs. Judith Jellison, Prairie Home, Music, M.S.-Life, 165 hrs.; Mrs. Dorsey Clay, Prairie Home, SS, B.S.-Life, 133 hrs.; Mrs. R.W. Lacy, Jr., Prairie Home, E-SS, B.S.-Life, 133 hrs.; Donald Scott, Prairie Home, P.E. Soc., B.S.-Life, 124 hrs.; Mrs. Benn Bradley, Prairie Home, Comm., B.S.-Life, 144 hrs.; Miss Charlene Knapp, Prairie Home, Grade 1, B.S.-Life, 120 hrs.; Mrs. Robt. Kirkpatrick, Prairie Home, Grade 2, B.S.-Life, 121 hrs.; Mrs. Estelle Snow, Prairie Home, Grades 3 & 4, B.S.-Life, 132 hrs.; Mrs. Shirley Bishop, Prairie Home, Grades 5 & 6, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.

John J. Pershing School, Teachers at M.T.S.: Nicholas A. Brunda, Math & Science, M.A. Life, 178 hrs., Director of Education; Eleanor Schmidt, Fourth Grade, B.S. Life, 120 hrs.; Jerry Hix, Fifth Grade, B.S. Life, 130 hrs.; Joseph McKague, Sixth Grade, B.S. Life, 130 hrs.; Oscar Gochenour, Seventh Grade, B.S. Life, 160 hrs.; Robert Kohen, Eighth Grade, 2 Yr. St., 114 hrs.; Floyd Coleman, English, B.S. Life, 159 hrs.; James Wyrick, Spec. Ed., B.S. Life, 138 hrs.; Thomas Simonds, Soc. Studies, B.S. Life, 160 hrs.; Jerry Fowler, P.E., B.S. Life, 135 hrs. Below are S.H. Hours: Harold Albers, Auto Mech., T. & I., 360 hrs.; Frank Burkhead, Print Shop, T. & I., 303 hrs.; Roland Pagliai, Electronics, T. & I., 180 hrs.; Robert Bellamy, Metal Shop, T. & I., 304 hrs.; Early Woods, Wood Shop, T. & I., 180 hrs.; Cameron Eugene Ward, Craft Shop, T. & I., 178 hrs.

Cooper County has five private schools: St. Peter & Paul Catholic High, Boonville; St. Martin Elementary, Boonville; St. John Elementary, Pilot Grove; St. Joseph Elementary, Pilot Grove; Zion Lutheran Elementary, Bunceton.

Missouri State Teachers Association Officers: President: James A. Hazlett, Kansas City; Executive Sec: Everett Keith, Columbia; Dir. of Field Serv: Gordon R. Renfrow, Columbia; Dir. of Research: Marvin Shamberger, Columbia; Offical Editor: Inks Franklin, Columbia (School and Community)

State School Center No. 47: Teacher, Charlene Kleeman, Boonville, Missouri

by Jeanne Brunda

Central Office: Greg Gettings, Superintendent of Schools, and Beverly Lewis, Director of Special Services.

Boonville High School: Dwight Jones, Principal, and Nancy Baker, Phil Baylor, Gary Blumore, Sue Brimer, Roberta Carson, Olinda Cash, Terry Davis, Danny Draffen, Jacky Draffen, Terry Ehlers, Nicki Fricke, Bill Fuemmeler, Doug Hedrick, Jeff Hill, John Lamar, Steve Litwiller, Eric Nesbit, Mona Nichols, Gene Reagan, Alan Rohrbough, Jim Schenck, Jack Schuster, Jack Shallenberger, Beth Stanfield, Ann Starkey, Jo Summers, Janice Tate, Charles Whitten.

Boonville Area Vocational Technical School: Rodger Brewen, Director, and Bob Allain, Mrs. Campbell, Cindy Comegys, Sharon Cowen, Lois Crowley, Sandy Farris, Janie Higgins, Jim Robt. Kirkpatrick, Prairie Home, Grade 2, B.S.-Life, 121 hrs.; Mrs. Estelle Snow, Prairie Home, Grades 3 & 4, B.S.-Life, 132 hrs.; Mrs. Shirley Bishop, Prairie Home, Grades 5 & 6, B.S.-Life, 130 hrs.

Boonville Area Vocational Technical School: Rodger Brewen, Director, and Bob Allain, Burns, Norene Gann, Harold Hohenfeldt, Marilyn Jones, Nola Kramer, Rhonda Kreutzer Lane, Jack McCush, Ono Monachino, Eric Oakes, Kathy Oerly, David Patton, Linda Potter, Lucinda Rohrs, Gary Sharp, Nancy Singer, Mary Ann Snapp, Charlotte Spence.

David Barton: Dolores Stegner, Principal, and Gale Boller, Linda Burnett, Luanna Carpenter, Janice Casanova, Mark Danner, Paul Dow, Lisa Hackman, Betty Kanaan, Misty Langston, Erma Mattson, Mildred Mayginnes, Margaret Murray, Sancy Painter, Donna Reagan, Joan Schupp, Annamaria Smith, Bernice Sombart, Paula Stuck, Sue Thompson, Mary Vamer, Barbara Wooldridge.

Central School: Joann Rhoades, Principal, and Ila Canon, Nancy Casanova, Jean Fischer, Ann Flanagan, Sarah Freidrich, Margaret Hopkins, Debra Huff, Mary Melkersman, Jill Prewitt, Charlene Reichel, Jill Ross, Lenora Scott, Margaret Scott, Betty Sieckmann, Linda Wells, Karen West, Marilyn Williams, Nancy Voss.

Certified Staff of St. Peter and Paul Catholic School, Boonville, 1989-1990: Father Gerald Kaimann, Pastor, Father John Henderson, Associate Pastor, Sister Mary Hubert McQuinn, Religious Education Coordinator, Joseph A. Gulino, Principal, and Marcia Yontz, Karen Gerke, Lisa Engle, Melissa Spence, Carmen Kennedy, Celeste Bowman, Tracy Wiemholt Monteer, Rita Rapp, Gina Biesemeyer, Patricia Thorn, Sister Nancy Meade, Denise Cotton, Barbara Garrett.

by Jeanne Brunda

CHURCHES

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

T71

The Presbyterian Church was actually organized in Franklin, in 1821. Franklin was booming with river trade and served as an outfitting post for pioneers pushing westward. A number of Boonville citizens crossed the river to attend services. The first services were held April 28, 1821, by the Rev. Edward Hollister. Charter members numbered twenty three.

Until 1830 the church was known as the Franklin Church. After it was washed away from its site at Franklin during a Missouri River flood, the church was moved south across the river to Boonville. A building was erected in 1841 at a cost of \$4500.00, on the site of the present church at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Vine Streets. Because the large congregation could not be accommodated in the 1841 building, a new structure was erected in 1871-72, valued at \$12,000.00. Outgrowing the facilities again, the congregation erected another building in 1904, costing \$40,000.00. This building is still in use. Among early pastors were the Rev. Pomeroy, W.P. Cochran and Hiram Chamberlain.

NELSON MEMORIAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

T72



Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church 407 East Spring, Boonville, MO.

Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church at 407 Spring Street in Boonville has the distinction of being the oldest Methodist congregation in the Missouri West Conference of the United Methodist church. In 1817 the first Methodist services were conducted by Reverend John Scripps in a private home. The demand for these services was so great that in September 1818 a class was formed under the leadership of Reverend Justinian Williams, brother of the first Mayor of Boonville. Williams was a cabinetmaker by trade and a preacher by avocation. He became the teacher of the internationally renowned artist, George Caleb Bingham, who was an apprentice in Boonville and struggled

whether to pursue art or become a minister due to the influence of Williams. Art fortunately won.

By the late 1820's the church was well enough established for agitation for a building. Accordingly, Justinian Williams purchased Lot 233 of the Original Town of Boonville in February, 1829, for the sum of \$50.25. The present church is on this lot as were the two churches preceding this building. In 1832 the first sanctuary was erected upon the site. It was the first church built in Boonville. Showing Federal stylistic influences, the building had a typical double front entry, a second story gallery and a square cupola on the front. In 1844, the Methodist Church split over the issue of slavery. Each congregation voted whether to support slavery or abolition. The Boonville congregation voted to support slavery and became a Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This split remained on a national level until 1939 when both branches merged to form one Methodist church once again. The War Between the States caused great hardship in the Boonslick, and the Methodist Church suffered as well. Because so many Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ministers were killed by Federal troops because they officially espoused slavery, the Boonville church was not sent a minister in 1862. During this time three sisters, Mrs. James M. Nelson (Margaret Jane Wyan), Mrs. Thomas Nelson (Mary Gay Wyan) and Mrs. George Nelson (Pauline Wyan) donated a Bible to the congregation which is the oldest item now in possession of the church. These sisters had married two brothers and a cousin showing how extended family ties were during this period.

By 1880 the War Between the States was in the past and the country was booming. The congregation decided to construct a new church reflecting the new times. The Victorian structure had only one central entrance door and no gallery reflecting the changing social patterns with men and women sitting together during services and the abolition of slaves who had sat in the gallery. The new building measured 36 by 28 feet and contained a 57 foot tower on the west side for the church bell. Over \$6,000 was spent to build the structure and the building was totally paid for by the time of completion.

By 1915 agitation was occurring for a larger building. This third church which is still in use was named in honor of Margaret Jane Wyan Russell Nelson of Boonville and her husband, James M. Nelson. At the time of construction in 1916, she was in her late nineties and was the oldest Methodist alive anywhere in the world and had been a Methodist longer than anybody alive, joining the Boonville church at the age of 8. Margaret was one of the sisters who gave the Bible during the War Between the States. The Daughter of Jacob and Nancy Shanks Wyan, she grew up in a family noted for its devotion to the Methodist Church. Her parents gave the church bell to the congregation and also started Sunset Hills Cemetery in Boonville which was originally to be under the control of the Methodist Church. Two of Margaret's three children, Louis Nelson and Nadine Nelson Leonard of Ravenswood, donated \$10,000 each toward the erection of the building. A third child, Margaret Nelson Stephens, a former First Lady of Missouri, gave \$5,000 when the building was erected

and then \$5,000 for the church organ in 1924 in memory of her late husband, Governor Lon Vest Stephens and his parents, Joseph Lafayette and Mary Gibson Stephens. No expense was spared on the building and when dedicated the total cost was revealed at \$39,000. For 1917 that was a great deal of money. Since Margaret's children had donated \$25,000 and the local congregation had raised only \$6,000 on the day of dedication there was a debt of \$8,000. At the conclusion of the Dedication Address, Bishop Eugene Hendrix announced that nobody was leaving for dinner until the debt was cleared! He ordered the doors locked! The necessary money was pledged within an hour and the building was debt free.

By 1965 even this church had been outgrown and an education wing was added to the rear at a cost of \$160,000. During the construction project, the partitioned Sunday School rooms in the original building were added to the sanctuary thus doubling it in size.

A parsonage was constructed to the left of the sanctuary building in 1960 and is still in use. The former parsonage was demolished and the area made into a lawn west of the church.

On January 24, 1983 Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church was listed in the prestigious National Register of Historic Places as part of a historic district in Boonville. The congregation has a building fund for the upkeep of this historic structure. Today, the congregation seeks to serve the spiritual needs of the community and region just as it has for the past 170 years.

by Dr. & Mrs. Wiley McVicker

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

T73



Westminster Presbyterian Church

The Westminster Presbyterian Church began with a group of approximately one hundred Christian Presbyterian people in 1981. The first organizational meeting of the group occurred on September 22, 1981 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Long. Two additional planning meetings were held, with the first worship service being held October 11, 1981, in Thespian Hall. Regular worship services were held after that date at the American Legion Building at 314 Chestnut Street until November 6, 1981 when the congregation purchased a church home at

209-211 West Spring Street, Boonville, Missouri. The church was formerly the Santa Fe Trail Baptist Church. The constitution and the bylaws were adopted on January 24, 1982. The Reverend Franklin Knowles was called to act as intern pastor and was formally called to serve as the first pastor on February 2, 1982. On that date also the following persons were ordained and installed as Elders: Stan Barr, Clifford Solter, Robert Hastings, Donald Hoopes, Eugene Mersey and Connie Wilkerson. Serving as Deacons were: Joseph Brasfield, Donald Harris, Dr. E.T. Humphreys, Harold Lang, Victor Newman and Harold Schrader. Trustees elected were: Mrs. E.T. Humphreys, Clifford Solter and Carol Sue Hasenbach. The Reverend Knowles served until May 31, 1988. The Reverend Paul Vasson was called as the second pastor of the church and began his duties on September 3, 1988. The Westminster Presbyterian Church is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in America.

by Judy Shields

STS. PETER AND PAUL CATHOLIC CHURCH

T74

Early records of Ss. Peter & Paul Catholic Church indicate that as early as 1830, Jesuit priests came up the **Missouri** river from St. Louis to celebrate Mass for Catholics in the small settlement of Boonville. In writings of Fr. Helias, Apostle of Central Missouri, we find that he listed the homes of Anthony Fox and John Foy, in Boonville, as well as the Hilden home, in which he celebrated Mass.

Earliest parishioners were German immigrants, evidenced by names, Weber, Stretz, Klein, Young, Esser, Bechtold, Oswald, Miller, Schuster, Sombart, Gross, Hilden, Hoff, Vollmer, Lauer, Klenklen, and Whitehurse. Descendants with these names are still on the parish roll.

The parish has been in the St. Louis Diocese, the Kansas City Diocese, and now is in the Diocese of Jefferson City. Priests who have served the parish include Fr. Ferdinand Helias, Fr. Murphy, Fr. George Tuerk, Fr. Joseph Meister, Fr. B. Hillner, Fr. Henry Meurs, Fr. John Hoffman, Fr. L.M. Porta, Fr. C. Kemme, Fr. Theo Kussmann, Fr. F.X. Jennings, Fr. P. Downey, Fr. L.J. Herzog, Fr. F. Hagedorn, Fr. F. McCardle, Fr. P. Donovan, Fr. F. Kennedy, Fr. P. Donahue, Fr. F. Biter, Msgr. William Roels, Fr. John Baskett, Fr. W. Conrad, Fr. V.A. Schroeger, Fr. Henry Schilling, Fr. E.J. Hayes, Fr. J. Hans, Fr. J. Nolan, Fr. S. O'Connell, R. Francis Whalen, Fr. Donald Paa, Fr. Clem Ilmberger, Fr. Leonard Misesy, Fr. Fred Barnett, Msgr. Harold Beeler, Fr. Lawrence McNamara (later, Bishop), Fr. William Savage, Fr. Sean Smyth, Msgr. John Dreisoerner, Fr. Jim Fueemler, Fr. Kevin Gormley, Fr. Don Lammers, Fr. Edwin Schmidt, Fr. Domingo Gonzalez, Fr. Kenneth Brockel, Fr. Mel Lahr, Fr. John Condit, Fr. Don Antweiler, Fr. Tom McGrath, Fr. Rob Fields, Fr. Gerald Howard, Fr. Richard Cronin, Fr. Flanagan, Fr. Tom Waikmann, Fr. Eric Schlachter. Present pastors are Fr. Jerry Kaimann and Fr. John

Henderson.

The first baptism recorded for the parish was that of John Wessing, in 1850. The first marriage recorded in English was that of Vite Eppstein and Fanny Fuchs, Nov. 20, 1851. Earlier marriages were recorded in German. No records of marriages occur during the War Between the States. The first wedding after the War Between the States was in 1867, uniting Maria Nagel and Gregory Klenklen.

The original church edifice was at the rear of the present convent. Built in 1834, it was shared by both Protestant and Catholic families, for some years. A new church was built in 1851, and after a fire in 1890, a new nave and a new part with tower and side turrets was erected and connected with the original transept, sanctuary, and sacristies. The present church was erected in 1973 under the administration of Msgr. John Dreisoerner.

In 1875 a two-story brick rectory was built under the direction of Fr. Henry Meurs. A new rectory was built in 1954 while Msgr. Harold Beeler was pastor. A parish school was established in 1910, being administered by the Sisters of St. Francis of Milwaukee. Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia, Kansas, assumed direction of the school in 1925. At that time a new school was built on the site of the old Gantner home, on Seventh Street and an extension of Vine Street. The high school opened in 1925; four years later six young people composed the first graduating class from Boonville Catholic High School. Since 1954, lay teachers have taught with Sisters at the school. The first five lay teachers were Coach Harry Stretz, Mary Louise Schwartz, Jeanne Brunda, Mary McShane Gilson, and Dorothy Brownsberger. In 1969, the high school was disbanded, and since 1972, only eight grades and kindergarten have been taught. Presently two Sisters also serve the parish and school.

The parish presently serves around 600 families, having absorbed neighboring parishes of St. Martin's, Chouteau Springs, and Sacred Heart, New Franklin, through the years.

Parish organizations include a Parish Council, Board of Education, PTA, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Columbus Auxiliary, Daughters of Isabella, and other church related Commissions. Vocations from this parish include Fr. Paul Hartley, Sr. Neria Gross, Sister Ann Brummel of Sisters of St. Joseph, Concordia, Kansas. Father Gary Young, C.R., is a graduate of Ss. Peter & Paul Catholic high school. The two Permanent Deacons of the parish are Mr. John Tebbe and Mr. Paul Herman.

by Jeanne Brunda

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF BOONVILLE

T75

Our First Baptist Church has a rich historical heritage. It was one of the earliest churches in Boonville. A group of interested citizens established our congregation on

December 30, 1843. The first church building was erected in 1847 at 518 Vine Street. Following the erection of our present sanctuary in 1889 the Vine Street building was acquired by the Turners, a local German athletic singing society and was known as Turner Hall.

Our church was the mother church of the Morgan Street Baptist Church when in November of 1865, fifty-two of the black members established their own church.

In 1943 we celebrated our centennial and compiled a history of the first 100 years. In 1962 we held a tent meeting and a Bible School in West Boonville which led to holding weekly services at Mrs. Annie White's River-view Roller Rink at the east end of Harley Park. By 1963 we had built a church building on West Spring Street and on December 29, 1963 our first mission was constituted as the Santa Fe Trail Baptist Church.

To our present building on Main Street, a basement, including a kitchen, was added at the rear in 1917. Five years later the educational annex was added and the new educational building was completed in 1952.

by Bob Long

BOONVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

T76



Present Church

December 25, 1987, marked the observance of the one hundredth birthday of the First Christian Church of Boonville. The anniversary was marked by a series of celebrations over a period of approximately seven months honoring former living ministers who returned to the church for a portion of the celebration. Members and friends of the congregation were afforded an opportunity to worship, work, and celebrate together.

The Boonville Christian Church had its beginning December 25, 1887, when twenty-three dedicated individuals met in the basement of a building on the northeast corner of Sixth and Vine Streets for the express purpose of establishing a Disciples of Christ congregation. The group was led by C.O. Shouse, and W.R. Baker served as clerk. U.I. Quigley, C.O. Shouse, and W.R. Baker were the elders. Other charter members of the newly formed congregation were: Mrs. Frank Swap, Mrs. W.R. Baker, Mrs. Albert Elliott, Miss Lizzie Bacon, Mrs. L.P. Starke, Mrs. Eveline Crews, and Miss Lottie Crews. The twenty-three charter members on that Christmas afternoon formulated a charter,

planned immediately goals and objectives, and formulated some long range goals which allowed them to proceed purposefully.

The collection at the first meeting totaled twenty-three cents. Elder Quigley promised to take the money and build a church. He sold his farm, spent two years traveling over the state largely at his own expense, securing subscriptions for a fund to build a church. On January 14, 1888, Mr. Quigley announced that the money had been procured and a suitable lot had been bought and paid for. This original purchase of land is the same location on which the present church now stands — the southwest corner of Fourth and Morgan Streets. Between the original meeting of the congregation and the completion of the church structure, the congregation met in the basement of the German Methodist Church. There were weekly prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings, usually conducted by one of the elders. The need for a pastor was met by supply services of ministers from churches in other localities and by "circuit riders."

In July, 1890, the new church was ready for occupancy. The total cost was \$9,000. All but \$1,000 of this amount had been met before the service of dedication, and on that date the very large crowd attending the service raised the remaining \$1,000, so that the church began debt free. Following the dedication, O.P. Davis of Prairie Home was asked to fill the pulpit until a resident minister could be procured.

As the congregation grew, a series of structural additions met the need for additional space. These included the addition of a wing, then another wing comprised of classrooms below and a balcony above, several classrooms to the rear of the sanctuary, and excavation of the basement for classrooms, dining room, kitchen, and restrooms. The accommodations provided by the structure in this state were adequate for this busy congregation. Redecorating of the interior was done to keep the physical structure a church to which the members could point with pride. A pipe organ was installed in 1931. Just when the physical facility seemed quite complete and desirable, tragedy befell the congregation. Early Sunday morning March 5, 1933, fire completely destroyed the church except for a portion of the rear wall, which was preserved for use in building a new church. The response of the congregation to this tragedy was overwhelming, and an entirely new structure was ready for occupancy and was dedicated on Sunday, February 18, 1934. The final structural addition came at the time of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the church — the education building adjoining the church on the west side. This is an account of the history of the physical structure of the church as it progressed. A history of the members and friends of the church could be guessed by that account. The members were dedicated, hard working, and conscientious, and their efforts were not selfish or concerned only with their needs. An early account from a local newspaper told of outreach services extended to the state reformatory for boys. Teaching, prayer meetings, revivals, special musical programs, support for missionaries, and church dinners were all a part of the busy calendar of the church.

The church is proud of having had special services of ordination for the following young

men who were entering the Christian ministry:

Jack H.C. Clark June 8, 1958; Patrick Overton June 26, 1976; Earl Evans Johnson March 20, 1977; David Nelson Todd October 30, 1983.

The first complete list of members of the congregation other than the names of charter members, appeared in *History and Directory of the Christian Church* by the Rev. J.P. Weldon, circa 1912.

At the time of the centennial activities of the church entitled *A Monument of Courage* was written for the celebration by Dorothy Stammerjohn Cline. The following staff of the church was listed as of that date:

Members Of The Staff. First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) Boonville, Missouri. The Reverend William David Puntney Minister; Katherine Kenney Secretary; Tom and Mildred Nichols Custodians; Gladys Darby Organist; Kathy Murdock Director, Chancel Choir; Rita Sanders Co-director, Children's Choirs; Norma Puntney Co-director, Children's Choirs.

The membership list which appeared in the centennial publication follows:

First Christian Church membership Roster September, 1987.

Abele, Andrew; Abele, Bill; Abele, Bruce; Abele, Douglas; Abele, Joyce; Aggans, James; Aggans, Minnie; Amick, David; Arnold, Pearl; Askren, Ken; Askren, Linda. Baragary, Barney; Baragary, Janice; Bassel, Irene; Bellamy, David; Bodamer, Donna. Callison, Hazel; Cawley, Alice; Chamberlain, Virgil; Cline, Dorothy; Conner, Bill; Conner, Gladys; Couick, Leah. Darby, Gladys; Darby, Paul; Derendinger, Debi; Derendinger, Emily; Derendinger, Rachel; Deuel, Barbara; Donley, Susan; Donley, Van; Dudenhoeffer, K.W. Earls, Earl; Earls, Jason; Earls, Kay; Early, Wilburta; Eichenberger, Bob; Eichenberger, Coletta. Forbis, Rosa Fae; Forbis, William. Garrett, Frances; Garrett, J.B.; Geiger, Betty May; Geiger, Chellie; Geiger, Holly; Geiger, Julie; Geiger, Lloyd E., Sr.; Geiger, Lloyd, Jr.; Geiger, Peggy; Griffy, Betty; Griffy, David D. Haerle, James; Haerle, Kimberly; Haerle, Marcella; Harold, Mary; Harris, Harvey; Harris, Ruby; Harris, Wilma; Haun, Albert; Haun, David; Haun, Gwenth; Hays, Ethel; Hem, Dana; Hem, Doris; Hern, Kim; Hem, Mike; Hem, Robin; Higbie, Tia; Hill, Delma; Hill, T.C.; Holloway, Robert; Huff, Ann; Huff, Bob; Huff, Jill; Huff, Louise; Huff, Mike; Huffstutter, Betty; Huffstutter, Ralph; Hull, Jack. Isom, Patsy. Jewett, Gertrude; Jewett, Gill; Jewett, Louise; Jewett, Martha; Jones, Izola. Kammerich Danny; Kammerich, Sharlene; Karrick, Romie; Kelley, Tim; Kester, Jeff; Kester, Tudy; Kester, Neal; Korte, Lisa. Lacer, Bertha; Lawson, Karen; Leonberger, Bennie; Leonberger, Jay; Linhart, Gina; Lindsey, Zada. McMahan, Alberta; McMahan, J.T.; Martin, Karen; Mayginnes, Mildred; Mayginnes, Paul; Melkersman, Charles; Melkersman, Evelyn; Melkersman, James; Meyer, Leonard; Meyer, Robert; Mills, Helen; Mills, Robert; Murdock, Charles; Murdock, Kathy; Murdock, Kevin. Nelson, Lloyd; Nicholas, Krista; Nicholas, David; Nicholas, Michael; Nichols, Herbert (Tom); Nichols, Mildred. Overstreet, • Viola; Owen, Allie. Penny, Norma; Ponzar, Audrey; Purvis, Gertrude; Purvis, Gregory; Pulliam, Jerry; Puntney, David; Puntney, Norma. Quint, Morris.

Rastorfer, Nancy; Reesman, Dale; Reesman, Phyllis; Rinehart, Mary; Robinson, William; Rohlfing, Brandy; Rohlfing, Carol; Rohlfing, Heath. Sanders, Larry; Sanders, Rita; Scheibly, Alice; Scheibly, Wayne; Schnuck, Ruth; Scott, Larry; Scott, Lenora; Sears, Ann; Sears, Cecil; Shelton, Helen; Shipp, Azile; Shipp, Roy; Shull, Donna; Shull, Teresa; Shull, Tommy; Sims, Thelma; Sites, Charles T.; Sites, Dianne; Sites, Steve; Sly, Mary K.; Swearingen, Betty; Swearingen, T.T. Taylor Ida; Thoma, Lawrence; Turner, Jane; Turner, Wayne. Vaughn, Myrtle; Viertel, Bruce; Viertel, Don; Viertel, Doris; Viertel, John; Viertel, Susan; Viertel, Tim. Waterfield, Dan; Waterfield, Debbie; Waterfield, Sharon; Wendleton, Alice; Wendleton, Barbara; Wendleton, Earl; Wendleton, Stanley; Wilkerson, Edna; Willers, John C.; Willers, Martha; Willers, Robin; Willers, Stacia; Wing, Marjorie; Wing, Yardley; Wood Ruth; Wood, William; Wooldridge, Mandy; Wooldridge, Shara; Wooldridge, Sharon; Wooldridge, Tate; Wooldridge, Wendy.

The church also maintains a list of its nonresident members. At the same time as the publication of the list above, the nonresident members were:

Nonresident Members: Abele, Chris; Acuff, Bill; Acuff, Wesley; Arrington, Virgie (Amick). Baker, Ruth Ann (Goodwin); Bellamy, Mike; Blackwell, Teresa (Karrick); Burroughs, Mary; Burroughs, Mary Grace; Burroughs, David. Carlson, Linda (Swanstone); Cline, Jean; Cromer, Helen (Swanstone); Crosby, Patricia (Sears). Dudenhoeffer, Kirk; Dudenhoeffer, Amy. Earls, Earl, Kay and Jason; Eller, Phil. Forbis, William Dale; Fuser, Hubert B. and Bertha; Fuser, Bill. Glover, Jeff; Green, Betsy (Bozarth); Griffy, Dave; Griffy, Jack. Harris, Larry and Brenda; Hawkins, Ronald. Infield, Frank; Infield, Jewell; Infield, Sterling Franklin. James, Nancy (Willers); Jewett, Jean; Jewett, Vicki; Johnson, Earl and Ruth. Karrick, Bobby; Karrick, Ronnie; King, Lula; Kinsley, Sarah; Korte, Linda. Lake, Joyce; Layton, Velma; Leonberger, Jay. Maddex, Aletha; Mayginnes, Kyle; Mayginnes, Ray; Mayginnes, Jim; Mayginnes, Kevin; Mattingley, Paula (Mayginnes) Morris, Sam and Charleyne; Morris, Chuck. Peck, Beth; Pitlock, Carolyn (Wilson); Reesman, Ellen; Reesman, Sarah; Rowe, Tom; Rowe, Carolyn Sue. Shaw, Judy (Burroughs); Sites, Mindy; Stansberry, Rae Anna (Acuff). Wallen, Debbie (Wilson); Weyland, Goldie; Williams, Shelly; Williams, Doug. Zieba, Debbie (Glover).

The Boonville Christian Church meets launching into a second century as a challenge to continue working together in harmony in support of the church.

by Dorothy S. Cline



HISTORY OF THE EVANGELICAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

T77

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth . . . And I, behold, I establish my covenant with you and with your seed after you."

What the soul is to man, the Church is to the world. Except that in Boonville, Missouri, there was no "German Church" where first and second generation immigrants could worship in custom familiar to the then fewer than forty families who had migrated Westward during the early 1800s.

In 1849 two German circuit riders, the Reverends Rauschenbach and Kroenkle,

basis. Then, in 1850, the Rev. Hoffmeister, an Evangelical minister serving Moniteau County, agreed to conduct services twice a month at Boonville. His ministry at Boonville was brought about as a result of the amount of \$250 annually provided by the Presbyterian Church Mission Board's decision to support a church for their German friends.

In 1853 Boonville's population was 2,800 and growing, each year gaining about 139 new residents. There existed a strong sense of need — a church where a German congregation could worship at a time when their "New World" seemed on the verge of collapse. Troubles of earlier years, including 1820, when a Grand Jury indicted eight men for swearing in public, seemed trivial compared to growing unrest — the threat of civil war — that seemed certain would follow the Indian and Mormon wars.

Perhaps remembering Hans Andersen's words, "God permits nothing to happen which is not good for us," and a German

pail," the German Evangelicals with gratitude to the Presbyterians, decided to provide the pail.

In August, 1853, the German Evangelical Congregation was organized. The Rev. Johann Wettle regularly led services on alternate Sundays, at a building at Seventh and Spring Streets. The structure was used for Roman Catholic services on other Sundays.

On January 1, 1855 the German Congregation adopted its first constitution and elected a Church Council that consisted of four men. The Rev. Wettle resigned in 1856, the same year that the Presbyterian Church withdrew their financial support after laying much groundwork for Christian growth.

During October, 1856, the German Congregation called the Rev. C.L. Greiner, former missionary to India for 23 years. He was described as a kind man, a stern pastor and teacher. There was at that point in time, no public school or coeducation. Schools were strict. The following regulations were typical in a boys' school: "No student shall get drunk or be permitted to play at cards or other games of hazard. No student shall use profane irreverent or obscene language or be guilty of conduct tending thereunto . . ." The Rev. Mr. Greiner died January 14, 1877, and was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. At the time of his death, the German Congregation numbered some forty families.

It was soon after the Rev. N. Lange began his pastorate (1877-1878) that the first Sunday School classes were conducted; to be followed a year later with the formation of the first choir.

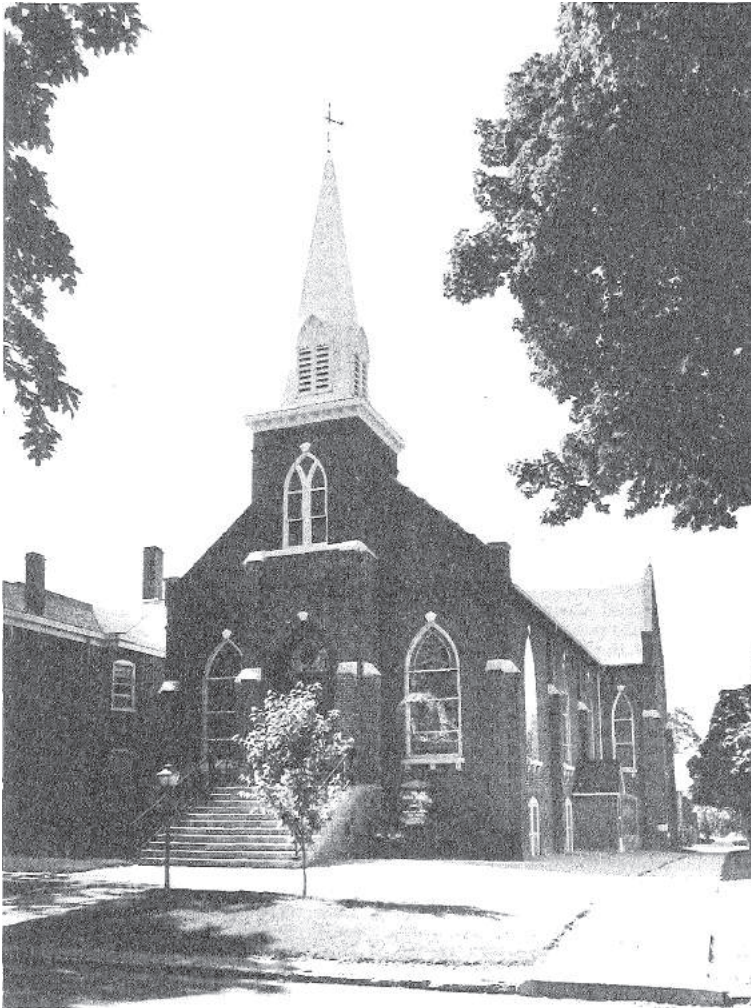
On March 30, 1887, the cornerstone was laid on the same site where the first church was razed. The building, next door to the then 10-year-old church parsonage, was completed in less than 18 months and was consecrated January 8, 1888.

Until that time, the congregation had been served, in addition to those mentioned, by the following clergymen: H.E. Schneider (1880-1882); L. Kohlmann (1883-1886); X. Pistor (1886-1890).

It also was during those years that the Evangelical Congregation began to expand the church into areas of service in addition to providing the setting for formal worship. In 1880, twenty-nine women formed the first Church-orientated service group. They called themselves the "Frauenverein". During 1887, still another ladies organization was formed, known simply as the "Younger Frauenverein". The latter group apparently became of age during the ten years that followed, for they disbanded in 1897. (The original Frauenverein continued until 1922).

From April 13, 1890, until October 3, 1896, the church was pastored still on a part-time basis, by the Rev. B.H. Leesman. It was during his tenure, in 1892 that the Church's constitution was revised. The Church also became incorporated under the official title, "The German Evangelical Congregation". A short time later the title was amended to, "The Evangelical Church of Boonville, Missouri". It was also during his tenure in 1890, that another choir was formed.

Later, in 1896, the Evangelical Church called as its pastor the Rev. H. Hamphausen. His pastorate was to mark the first time the Church had a full-time Clergyman who could devote maximum time to needs of his flock. He served less than a year when, in 1897, the first Evangelical District Conference was



Evangelical United Church of Christ 1941

were in Boonville on a regular but infrequent

proverb: "God gives the milk, but not the

held. Evangelicals from what then were great distances gathered at Boonville for the business meeting.

It was during 1898 that the Boonville Evangelical Church became a member of the "Evangelical Synod". The following year, 1899, there occurred a change in worship that later was to change even more. That was the year that the congregation voted to have one worship service each month conducted in the English language; to be held on a Sunday evening. The Rev. Kamphausen's pastorate ended July 1, 1900.

He was succeeded by the Rev. E.L. Mueller. Like earlier pastors, the Rev. Mr. Mueller was encouraged to spend as much time as possible ministering to the needs of other Evangelicals in nearby churches. Rev. Mueller was the first to institute a class in Confirmation. He also was the first to conduct all Sunday evening services, as well as meetings of the youth organization, in English. It was also during his ministry that the church parsonage was rebuilt.

The new parsonage was dedicated on November 15, 1903 — the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Evangelical Church at Boonville. During the first 50 years benevolent giving had amounted to about \$2,000 an amount that was to increase nearly thirty-fold during the second fifty years.

On January 6, 1907, a call was extended to the Rev. R.M. Hinze. During his first six months in Boonville, the Evangelical Church was renovated and rededicated on July 5, 1908. Meantime, the tempo of life was picking up.

Steel rails had drawn a bandage about the nation's Civil War wounds. With the railroads came a new tranquility, prosperity and the peace that for decades had been woefully lacking. As the Gay Nineties gave way to the Twentieth Century, Boonville had few paved streets and no electricity. Jobs such as bookkeepers, stenographers and typists were held by men whose salaries averaged \$6 to \$8 a week. Potatoes were selling at about 35 cents a bushel, corn about 30 cents, wheat about 70 cents a bushel. Eggs could be purchased at about 12 cents a dozen and a Texas steer was worth about 4 cents a pound at the market place. A dinner at a restaurant was about 20 cents, a man's suit \$13, and gingham was 5 cents a yard.

In 1915, the Evangelical Church of Boonville voted to continue to set the pace of worship by expanding the Church south from the original building. The new cornerstone was laid October 17 of that year with work on the annex completed January 6, 1916.

In the new addition was a new pipe organ, and for the Church there was a new organization, "The Dorcas Society", formed on May 11th. That group absorbed the membership of all previous womens' organizations.

Since the earliest days, there had been instrumental music performed in the Sanctuary, first on a reed organ. The original instrument was replaced in 1890 with another reed organ — a gift of Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Gmelich. It was replaced in 1894 with a one-manual pipe organ. Then in 1916, it was replaced with the present instrument, a 14-rank vacuum-electric pipe organ — also a gift of the Gmelich family, in memory of the late Lt. Governor of Missouri.

During 1920, the congregation voted to increase its council from seven to ten members, with the council naming committees to assist the pastor in promoting Christianity

—a tradition that has continued. The Rev. Mr. Hinze served the congregation until 1921 including a brief interruption in 1919, following his resignation and later was recalled.

On November 20, 1921, a call was extended to the Rev. Frederick Stoerker. The World War that was to end wars had been fought and by the Grace of God and brave souls, a nation had been preserved. During Rev. Stoerker's administration all services conducted in the German language were discontinued. A new Church constitution was approved in 1924 that placed great emphasis on providing the community with a "Living Church". During the late 1920's it became evident that there would not be a "chicken in every pot", that the Great Depression, if not already here, was just around the corner. With the collapse of Wall Street and all the hardships associated with it, the congregation remained faithful to the needs of the Church, for it was in 1929 that plans were made to expand the Church's educational facilities.

Between the years 1853 and 1935 the Church had witnessed 1,630 baptisms, 641 confirmations, 571 weddings and 688 funerals.

On April 17, 1935, the Rev. E.F. Abele accepted a call to serve the Church's growing congregation that one year earlier had become The Evangelical and Reformed Church following denominational merges.

With the lingering effects of depression and the realization that another world war was imminent, the congregation, in 1941, voted to again renovate the Sanctuary; to provide a formal chancel area; and to rebuild and relocate the pipe organ. Included with the organ were chimes, a gift from the late Dr. Alex van Ravenswaay. Cost of the project: \$17,000. Then in 1947, complete in the knowledge that although World War II was history, but also recognizing the fact that conflict throughout the world was to continue, the congregation instructed that a committee be named to plan for additional educational space to be completed and dedicated in 1953 — in observance of the First Hundred Years. The new facilities consisted of the church basement being renovated to provide space for Sunday School rooms, and a stage at the north end of the auditorium.

During the first century of service benevolent giving totaled about \$60,000. Between 1935 and 1953 the membership had increased from 360 to 637. During the same period there had been 445 baptisms, 143 confirmations, 301 weddings, and 541 funerals. In 1953 the Senior Choir consisted of 24 voices. The Girls' Chorus included some 33 members. Other Church organizations included the Youth Fellowship, the Women's Guild, the successor to the Dorcas Society; the Sunshine Society; successor to the Sunshine Mission Society of the Evangelical Church organized in 1910 and the Evening Guild organized in 1951.

One of our outstanding accomplishments during our first century was the remodeled Sanctuary in 1941 at a cost of \$17,000 which was met by bequests started in 1929. The last time it was renovated was in 1908 with the organ in the center of the Sanctuary and the large organ pipes surrounded it. The choirs sat on both sides and in front of it. The pulpit and lectern along with the organ was on the upper level and the alter with tall backed red

velvet upholstered chairs on each side on the lower level. A rail holding a brown velvet curtain completed the upper level. The renovated sanctuary has a stained glass window in the center with altar below and organ placed on the east side and the organ pipes concealed in the upper area. The pulpit is on the left of the Sanctuary and the Lectern, stands on the right side. Three steps lead to the altar with panels of walnut on each side in front of the choir.

The stained glass windows have enhanced our Sanctuary for a number of years replacing the red glass windows similar to those still in the local Episcopal Church.

Our stained glass windows are unusual and very meaningful to our congregation as four of them depict highlights in the life of Christ. The window on the West wall shows Jesus and Peter. Jesus is walking on the water and Peter is sinking after trying to walk on the water to Jesus and became fearful of the waves. Jesus is reaching out his hand to save him and says, "O man of little faith, why do you doubt me?" The story is taken from Matthew 14:22-32. This window was given by Mrs. J.F. Gmelich in memory of her husband about 1910. Her granddaughter is Mrs. Charles P. Malone of Boonville. The window in the back on the North, depicts the story of "The Woman at the Well" at which time Jesus asks the Samaritan woman for a drink of water and he tells her she must drink of the "living water, to satisfy her thirst". The story is found in John 4:7-30. This window was dedicated to the memory of Lenard and Margaret Klein by their son, George Klein. The other window in the rear of the church shows Jesus praying in the Garden of Gethseme. It was dedicated to the memory of C.W. Sombart by his sons and based on the famous Hoffman painting. The story is found in Matthew 26:36-46 and Luke 22:39-46. On the East side of the church the window is based on the painting of Bernard Plockhorst of Christ taking leave of his mother, which was his last embrace the evening before the Last Supper.

The windows show dependence on Christ and keeping our faith in him; our needs of "living water" and our reliance upon God through prayer as well as our human need in times of sorrow. It also gives the message that we are all dependant not only upon the Deity but upon each other. The windows are surely a work of art which illuminate our faith and hopefully each Sunday as we worship, our eyes may again be opened and we may see something not seen before.

In the Fall of 1953 started a building fund to construct an educational building south of the Sanctuary. The educational unit was dedicated Sunday, April 24, 1965. Total cost of the project was \$95,673. That same year, the congregation voted an amendment to its constitution. For the first time in its history, the Church required that a woman be elected to serve on the 12 member council.

On June 1, 1965, the Rev. Kenneth Kuenning succeeded the Rev. Mr. Abele who earlier had announced his intention to retire and to remain a Boonville resident. When the Rev. Abele left the pulpit for the last time, the Church that he had served for so long had a new name, "The United Church of Christ", acquired in 1957 after another denominational merger.

It was during the Rev. Kuenning's tenure

that the congregation voted to acquire property immediately west of the Educational Building to be used as an off-street parking lot.

The Rev. Charles Schwantes, on October 24, 1969, succeeded the Rev. Mr. Kuenning. The following January, in his report to the congregation, the Rev. Schwantes said in part, "It is my hope that everyone in the congregation will consider himself a minister, and those chosen for special responsibility will attend to those responsibilities conscientiously. May we have enthusiasm and joy in our work and witness. A year later, January 20, 1971, the pastor whose ill health had been diagnosed as terminal cancer, wrote to the congregation who had gathered for their annual business meeting, these words, " . . . It is with much disappointment that I cannot be with you as your pastor this evening, but there are some things over which we have no control. I am in such a position this evening . . ."

On June 1, 1971, the Rev. Melvin Lichte accepted a call to become pastor of a church that only months before, when all seemed right, found itself caught in the throes of death.

It was with Rev. Lichte's leadership that the congregation approved paving the parking lot at a cost of \$4,200, and in the Spring of 1972, voted to replace an antiquated heating system in the Sanctuary. There also would be summer cooling. Cost figure was \$6,710.04 plus incidental work. During the removal of the old system, slight vibration cause a 250 pound radiator in the church basement to fall from the ceiling, landing where there usually would have been at least one infant in a baby's crib on most Sunday mornings while parents were worshipping in the Sanctuary. Following that could have been a tragedy, it was quickly decided to rebuild the entire area into one large room, what is now known as the Lay Center, to be used for special gatherings. Materials for the project cost \$4,000 with members of the congregation donating labor.

Due to a large amount of memorabilia collected by members of the congregation through the years, it was suggested and agreed to make a History Corner in the Lay Center. It became a reality with the efforts of Gene Branch and Mr. & Mrs. Arthur W. Putnam. It contains the altar and pulpit chairs, and the pulpit that served us around 1910 or before along with the altar scarf and communion set. Charles Jaeger made and donated a beautiful hand carved cross in walnut which hangs behind the altar. We also have some walnut pews. Folding screens of glass framed in wood frames hold a large supply of news articles, pictures and other memorabilia. A large glass paneled cabinet hold two mite boxes, and souvenirs of our 100th celebration, pins and certificates given as awards, pulpit bibles, one being presented to the church by Mrs. Greiner, widow of our first pastor, prayer books and hymnals in English and German as well as other bibles and the most prized is the first record book of the church holding a copy of the Constitution if German with the original signatures of the first Council of our Church and the records of the first marriages, births, deaths and confirmation along with minutes and treasurer reports of our first years. This book has been laminated to preserve it. The cabinet is the top of an old desk that had been

in the church for many years. An antique marble top table holds a loose-leafed notebook holding old programs, reports and organization books dating from 1903. Hanging on the wall behind the table is an oil painting of the church painted by Arthur W. Putnam and donated by Mr. & Mrs. Putnam in memory of her parents, Mr. & Mrs. L.O. Schaumburg. The History Corner was dedicated April 23, 1978.

On November 11, 1973, the congregation was again in business session. Constitutional changes included establishing the post of Director of Christian Education, a part-time position as an annual stipend of \$3,000, or about 38 percent of the pastor's salary. Also approved was a proposal that increased the council to 14 members, two to be under age 21. Also voted was an expenditure of \$14,000 to rebuild the pipe organ that was beginning to show its age by occasionally sounding off, unassisted, with a sour note that occurred often as not in the middle of a prayer or other inopportune time. The Rev. William Smart became Director of Christian Education on June 1, 1974. His duties included overseeing Church School and youth activities. Both he and the Rev. Mr. Lichte submitted resignations May 31, 1975.

The Rev. Clifton W. Kerr, on October 1, 1975, accepted a challenge to shepherd the congregation around pitfalls during difficult times. He and his family moved into a parsonage that earlier that year had been remodeled and redecorated at a cost of nearly \$15,000. At the Fall congregational meeting of 1976, the membership voted approval of a completely revised constitution. Contained in that document is the framework intended to pave the way for a people who believe in God, the Church and in themselves. At that meeting, the congregation also voted to invest about \$6,000 to upgrade efficiency to the wintertime heating of the Educational Building. More recent additions to worship include a service for young people preceding Church School, the formation of a Junior Chancel Choir, a Male Quartett and a Womens' Chorus.

Between 1953 and 1978, benevolent giving totaled about \$180,000. Of that amount nearly \$30,000 was contributed, first in the late 1960's and again in the mid 1970's to provide transportation and living expenses, first to D. Kanakaraj, later to include his wife and their two children, while he studied at the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri at Columbia. During his first visit, Raj, as he came to be known, received a bachelor's degree in agriculture. During his second visit Raj earned a Doctorate in Agricultural Education. During the less than ten years between visits, Raj had successfully increased agricultural production in his home community ten fold.

On May 14, 1978, the church celebrated their 125th year, counting their many blessings and on this day of Pentecost, a tribute was paid to God for His undying love.

In the Fall of 1982 Rev. Kerr resigned to accept a position as assistant to the Administrator of Admissions at the Eden Seminary which he had graduated.

Rev. Vernon Quint became our Interim Minister in the Fall of 1982 and on October 16, 1983, the church celebrated 130 years of Faith. Rev. Quint died in the Fall of that year with his funeral services held in the church despite his being a minister of the Four

Square Gospel Church for many years.

Rev. Ed. Wulfkuehler, a Chaplain at the Pentagon and a UCC minister in Bakersfield, California, for many years, accepted the call to shepherd the church for five years during which time the church grew in many avenues of love and christian fellowship and understanding of the Bible's many lessons. Rev. Ed organized a Bible Study Class which met weekly. A young adult group was also organized and which remains very active part of the church activities. There was deep sadness when Rev. Wulfkuehler accounted at the semiannual meeting in November, 1988 that he was resigning and would become an Interim Minister at the UCC Church in Kansas City.

The congregation feels very fortunate that Rev. Herbert Wintermeyer of St. Louis accepted the call to be out Interim Minister after leaving his church of 35 years pastorate in St. Louis.

We now look forward to the following message written by Mrs. Hazel Wohlt, a faithful member for many years:

Another year of service, of witness for They love,

Another year of training for holier works above,

Another year is dawning; Dear Father, let it be

On earth — or else in heaven — another year for Thee.

The Missouri River flowed before the settlers came and flows still. The great river of church history flowing long before us will continue to flow in yet uncharted courses, of one source but dividing and ever flowing again together.

by Mary Frances Putnam

CHRIST CHURCH EPISCOPAL

T78

In 1835 a dozen or more devout Episcopalian families had established homes in Boonville. They had no building of their own in which to worship, but they kept the fires of their faith burning.



Christ Church Episcopal

It must have been good news for them when they learned that the Rev. Jackson Kemper of Connecticut had been chosen to serve as a Missionary Bishop for the church in the West and that Boonville was in the vast territory over which he was given jurisdiction. In due time he became established in St. Louis. Soon after his arrival there he wrote in a letter, 'You wish to be furnished with a statement showing the number of churches in my charge. The only one in Missouri is Christ Church in St. Louis of which I am rector.'

When he considered his field of work before him, he decided upon Boonville as the center for the interior. He visited the town on April 16, 1836. Of the town he reported, 'It is a pretty looking town with many of its houses built of brick and about 900 inhabitants.'

Shepherding the families of the faith he found Rev. F.F. Peake who was principal of a girl's school. Since 1835 he had been holding services at the Jefferson House on the corner of 6th and High streets.

There were six Episcopal parishes in the state when the Diocese of Missouri was organized in 1840. Boonville, one of them, was farthest west. At that time Rev. James D. Meade came and he too held services at the Jefferson House. Nothing is known of his work or that of anyone who preceded him as there are no records extant for the years prior to 1863.

For such information as we have relative to those early years, we are deeply indebted to Miss Jane Gregg. In preparing a history of Christ Church of Boonville upon the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary in 1935 she spent long hours of research in libraries.

She staked out claims on all of the early newspapers in existence which had been published in Boonville, the earliest in 1840. In them there was pay dirt from which she panned many a gold nugget of information pertaining to the first 28 years of the church's existence. For that matter she found many which implement the records since 1863 when have been preserved.

A lot was bought for the church in May 1841 and the deed of record reads as follows: 'Grant, bargain and sell and convey unto Jackson Kemper, James G. Martin and Chester B. Powell, Trustees for Christ Church, Boonville, Missouri, and to their successors in office forever Lot No. 7, Hendrick's Addition to Boonville, fronting 70 feet on Fourth street and running back 180 feet of even width.'

A church building was not begun until 1844 after Rev. Almon D. Corbyn became rector. When he arrived the meeting place had been changed to the northwest corner of Main and High Streets but a short time later they were using a long frame building on the southeast corner of Main and Spring streets. It was in this building, on Christmas morning of 1844 that the first pipe organ music in Boonville was heard. Someone in Jefferson City had loaned Rev. Corbyn a pipe organ and he had sent Mr. C.F. Aehle who could and did play it, to bring it back. It is said that as many people heard the service from the outside as from within on this memorable occasion.

One of the parishioners Mr. Chester B. Powell, a trustee, fired with enthusiasm about building the new church made a trip to several eastern cities where he solicited help to make the project possible. He collec-

ted \$2000.00 but unfortunately on the way home lost it. (There is nothing to show how.)

This was a great blow to the congregation, a disheartening one. But they rose above it and through further efforts gathered together enough money to start on the building. No one knows who chose the architectural plan with its square center tower. It has many Gothic characteristics but Miss Gregg says: 'It is no ordinary type and may be patterned after some rural church in England.'

Of the building one of the newspapers said: 'It was erected and completed during the past and present years under the auspices of the Rector A.D. Corbyn, and presents one of the most beautiful specimens of church architecture to be found in the west — being sufficiently commodious for the largest congregations in this section of the country. It is constructed of brick — eight large windows — the glass is tastily painted, which supercedes the necessity of blinds, gives a soft light and quite a handsome effect to the whole room.'

The service of consecration was held September 24, 1846.

Under the rectorship of Mr. Corbyn the church held a highly respected position in the community. He married a Boonville girl, Miss Virginia Teackle Buckner, and their descendants for many years were members of Christ Church. He remained rector until 1852, and in appreciation of his work here the congregation erected to the left of the sanctuary a tablet to his memory which reads:

This tablet is placed here by his former Parishioners. In memory of the Rev. Almon D. Corbyn the faithful Pastor, the learned Divine, the zealous Christian under whose ministry this church edifice was erected. He "fell asleep in Jesus" at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 18, A.D. 1855 aged 45 years, 6 months. "He being dead yet speaketh."

Bishop Jackson Kemper was succeeded in 1844 by the Right Reverend Cicero Stephen Hawks who was the first Bishop of Missouri. He is of particular local interest because he married Miss Ada Leonard of Fayette. The increasing prestige of the church in the state is shown by the fact that in 1847 the University of Missouri conferred upon Bishop Hawks the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Corbyn was succeeded by the Rev. D. Gordon Estes who remained but a few months, and Mr. Harrison preached his farewell sermon in 1854, when the Rev. R.E. Terry became rector. The following account in the *Observer* is an indication of his popularity. "We need not speak here of the merits of Mr. Terry as a lecturer; he is well known to all our citizens and has won golden opinions by his course as Pastor of Christ Church."

Mr. Terry had been principal of a Female Seminary in Kentucky, so it was not surprising that toward the end of 1855 he bought Adelphia College which was across the street from the rectory on Vine Street. The school was in a very bad financial condition when he took it over, and he was unable to save it from failure.

In 1856 the Rev. George P. Giddings succeeded Mr. Terry until 1859 when the Rev. Samuel L. Southard came to serve Christ Church. During the time Mr. Southard was in Boonville, several improvements were made in the building and a marble font was added.

The early 1860's were difficult at Christ Church. Rectors remained only a few months, and one Rev. F.R. Holeman was banished to Canada during the war for refusing to "take the oath." However, in February 1867 the Rev. Mr. Holeman again accepted the vestry's call. The report of Bishop Charles F. Robertson in 1868 said that Mr. Holeman was carrying on a very excellent parish school with about fifty scholars, and that the average attendance at Sunday School was one hundred and twenty-five. Until 1870, Christ Church flourished under Mr. Holeman's lead. It was during his service that the windows were replaced with stained glass.

The Rev. George H. Ward was called to the parish in 1870 and united the church and regained its standing in the community. The *Weekly Eagle* of October 24, 1873, printed: "The Episcopal Church is noted for its brotherly love one for the other, and its kind regard and attention to the stranger within its gates. Aside for a few 'peculiar' views we believe its tenets are in harmony with the true faith laid down in the Sacred Records, and its standard of morals, through high, is not so far beyond the nature of man, as to be utterly unattainable by him. Taken altogether, this branch of the 'vine' is a power for good, and numbers in its membership many of the most devout worshippers of Him who 'doeth all things well.'" Because of ill health, Mr. Ward resigned in 1874 after which the Rev. Abiel Leonard, who later became Bishop of Nevada and Utah, came to Christ Church for a year.

Serving for only four months, the Rev. George Moore was replaced by Dr. Judson W. Curtis, who was described in the *Boonville Advertiser* as "an earnest and energetic worker in the cause of religion . . . We commend him to the city of Boonville as a man worthy of their highest esteem and confidence." Dr. Curtis lead Christ Church to great activity with sociables in the homes of such well known people as Mr. Edward Lee, Captain James Thomson and Judge Washington Adams as well as at the City Hotel and at Stephens Hall. With the proceeds the rectory was enlarged so that Dr. Curtis' family could occupy it in Jan. 1877.

After Dr. Curtis resigned in 1881, the congregation was led by various visiting clergy such as Dr. Foster of Sedalia and the Rev. J.L. Gay of St. Mary's, Fayette. From 1882 until 1886 Mr. J.J. Wilkins, a lay reader licensed by the Bishop Robertson and later ordained to the priesthood, served Christ Church. Bazaars and entertainments were among the activities of the congregation. A fire at the rectory was extinguished with little or no damage in 1885. Changes were made in the building when a recessed chancel and new vestry room added.

Until 1888, Dr. Henry Truro Bray imposed his theological views, which were not favorably accepted by the congregation. However, before he departed, he married Miss Mary Wormald, a member of the Boonville parish. Several years later he asked the bishop to depose him because his views were no longer in accordance with the teachings of the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. J.M. Fulton became rector for a year after which Captain S.W. Ravelen was appointed lay reader and read services each week. In 1889 the Diocese of West Missouri was formed; Boonville was in the western district.

From 1890 until 1900 the Rev. Henry

MacKay reunited the congregation and encouraged the musical talent by forming a choir, presenting organ concerts, and giving an operatic presentation, *Esther*, at the opera house. The following account shows to what extent he had endeared himself to Boonville: "The *Advertiser* sincerely regrets to hear that the Rev. Henry Mackay has tendered his resignation and will leave Boonville July 1st. He will have been the rector of Christ Church for ten years. He says that those ten years have been a delight to him and have been spent with a delightful people, whom he has the satisfaction of leaving perfectly united."

Mr. E.A. Sharrod, a candidate for Holy Orders, very ably led the congregation for two years. Parties, musical entertainments and dinners were given by the Women's Guild. With the help of Mrs. Sherrod, a boys' choir was organized. Mrs. Golwell gave five hundred dollars toward the purchase of a new organ, and when it was installed several changes were made in the building. A choir room was added on the north side, the organ was placed on the south side with the chancel and altar between. The interior of the building was painted and the floor carpeted.

After two years prosperity under the rectorship of the Rev. Henry I. Fick, the church was again vacant but not closed. Lay readers M.E. Schmidt, G.T. Irvine, and S.W. Ravenel carried on services and the guild and vestry met regularly.

The next few years the congregation was financially prosperous, but in certain other respects it was an unfortunate period. The rector from 1905 until 1908 was the Rev. C.R. Stearns. He was followed by the Rev. Silas Cooke Walton, who died in the rectory on May 25, 1910. For the next three years there was another vacancy in the parish. Finally, in June, 1913, the Rev. George Churchill Rafter became rector for one year, resigning because of ill health.

During the tenure of the Rev. A. Corbett from January 1915, until December, 1918, many gifts were presented to the church. These included linen eucharistic vestments, a pair of altar candlesticks given by C.P. Gott, a silver bread box given by the vestry, and a pair of cruets given by Mr. and Mrs. M.E. Schmidt. Also, a pair of offertory basins made from a black walnut log taken from thirty-four feet below the river bed and estimated to be one thousand years old were presented by Captain George T. Boyce.

Again the rectorship was vacant until May, 1923, when the Rev. George E. Wharton accepted the call of the vestry. During his stay, the Diocesan Convention in West Missouri met at Christ Church, and a beautiful processional cross was presented to the parish in memory of Tompkins Bradley. Mr. Wharton resigned in June, 1926.

In March, 1927, the vestry invited the Rev. J.R. Gregg to hold a service. On September 1st he became the rector. In 1929 a new parish room was added to the church which facilitated and broadened the work of the parish. Several memorials were added during Mr. Gregg's thirty years of service. The candelabra were given in memory of Carl Olon Reincke by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. C.H. Reincke. An altar service book was presented by Mrs. J.R. Gregg in memory of her mother, Mrs. Anna Peet Bartlett. A beautiful alms bason was given by Mrs. M.E. Schmidt in memory of Mr. M.E. Schmidt, to whom the people of Christ Church cannot pay a high enough tribute

for his loyal support and service for many years as vestryman and lay reader. At the convention of the diocese in 1934 it was decided that it would be very fitting for the council to meet at Christ Church, Boonville, in 1935 in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of this, its mother parish. Under Mr. Gregg's leadership the choir ably supported by an excellent organist attained a reputation of unusual quality for so small an organization. Mr. Gregg retired from active service in 1957, a man beloved by the whole congregation.

The Rev. Jim Viggers served as vicar of Christ Church, then a mission church in the diocese, from 1957 until 1959. He sponsored placement of a cross on the tower. Mr. Viggers worked closely with the youth of the town and sponsored a center for them in the downtown area, called The Blue Room. He continued to encourage music in the church.

Lay readers Albin Schmidt, C.P. Malone and John Bell filled the vacancy well by leading worship each Sunday, holding regular vestry meetings, and helping the guild with projects.

In November of 1960 Major W. DeFay Jackson, USAF, a postulant for Holy Orders, began coming to Christ Church from his home in Belton, Missouri, each Sunday to read Morning Prayer. After ordination to the priesthood, Mr. Jackson was appointed Vicar of Christ Church by Bishop E.R. Welles. The vicarage was completely redecorated before the Jackson family moved in. During the six years they were in residence, the interior of the church was redecorated, and storm windows were fitted to the outside of the stained glass windows. Prior to the re-decoration of the church, walnut paneling given in memory of George G. Rotan by Kate Rotan Bell, matching reredos given in memory of Anna M. Bell by John J. Bell, and choir pews and railing given in honor of Mary King Estill by her son (Gentry) were in place. Also added as re-decoration progressed were memorial lanterns in memory of: Mr. and Mrs. Albin Schmidt by friends; Marion Bates by Merilew Miller; Arthur Bradley by Mollie Bradley; Mary Mills Hoefer by Marilyn Selck and George Hoefer; Mr. and Mrs. M.E. Schmidt by Albin J. Schmidt; William Clinkscales by Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Clinkscales. A Flower Board was placed near the narthex in memory of Irene Gross Meredith. A ministry to the Kemper cadets who were Episcopalian on Sunday nights, bazaars, antique shows, ice cream socials kept the guild busy. Mr. Jackson died in March, 1966, suddenly at age 49.

Later that same year, S. Allen Watson was called by the vestry and was appointed Vicar of Christ Church. His wife, Martha Watson, was a talented musician. Her organ playing enhanced the worship for the three years Mr. Watson remained at Christ Church.

For three years the stalwart lay readers faithfully read services each week. Charles P. Malone and John Bell alternated, and for at least one Sunday a month the Rev. E. Clarendon Hyde came from Columbia to celebrate Holy Eucharist. Mr. Hyde endeared himself to the congregation with his patient, soft-spoken manner.

Finally, in 1972 the Rev. Larry B. Lewis accepted the call and became the rector of the church. Strides forward in spirituality were made with Larry Lewis. Here again is a priest with musical talent. During his stay the organ

was rebuilt, a public recital by the re-builders was held, and a glorious George Herbert celebration was sponsored by the church. It was before Mr. Lewis' stay that Christ Church became again an independent parish, making Mr. Lewis the rector. By the time Mr. Lewis left Boonville in 1979, another lay reader, Rick Smith, had been trained.

Again, the lay readers, Charles P. Malone, John Bell, and Rick Smith carried on the business of the church services with the vestry's support until the Rev. Richard Elberfeld came to be the Rector of Christ Church. Mrs. Elberfeld's personality attracted many families to the church. However, in spite of the enlargement of the congregation, Christ Church was returned to mission status by the Diocesan Council. Church School flourished in the former rectory, in which the pastor had his study and to which improvements were made. Mr. Elberfeld's adult classes were excellent and informative about church history and dogma. Late in 1985 the Elberfeld family accepted a call to Richmond, Kentucky.

Early in 1986 the Rev. Steven A. Miller was asked by the vestries to serve as Vicar of Christ Church and St. Mary's, Fayette, at Bishop Arthur Vogel's suggestion. His youth was a breath of fresh air. The parish hall has been refurbished, the pastor's study moved there, the worn rectory razed, the sacristy enclosed. More improvements are planned. Church School is meeting in the parish hall under a new schedule; adult class meets with Deacon Bill Bellais, a welcome addition to the clergy priestly staff. Lay readers include Ann Stout, Maggie Elliott, Norman Land, Marsha Higginson, Dennis Donahue.

It is very difficult to give the vital statistics of the parish for these one hundred fifty-four years because there are no records of this kind before 1867. With these limitations the number of baptisms may be said to be between nine hundred and nine hundred fifty and confirmations close to three hundred fifty or four hundred.

In conclusion it might be said that this narrative records the sacrifices and fidelities of men and women zealous in upholding the faith of their fathers, even down to the present day.

Thanks to Jane Gregg, Historiographer, and Lilburn A. Kingsbury, Margaret Jackson, Editor and supplement writer.

by Margaret Jackson

BAPTIST ONE OF 10 CHURCHES LOCATED IN PILOT GROVE

T79

There are ten churches in our community of different faiths: Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, Pilot Grove Methodist, Wesley Chapel Methodist, St. Joseph's Catholic, all of Pilot Grove, and St. John's Catholic and St. Paul's Evangelical of Clear Creek, St. Martin's Catholic Church and Mt. Olive Free Baptist for the Negroes.

On July 23, 1879, after previous notice had been given, the Baptist brethren and sisters living in the vicinity of Chouteau school house, situated about four miles north of

Pilot Grove, met to organize a Baptist church.

A presbytery was formed, consisting of Elders T.V. Greer, N.T. Allison, and Deacon John R. Jeffress. The organization when effected consisted of 23 members and was known as the Chouteau Baptist church. Regular monthly services were held there under the ministry of the Rev. T.V. Greer, until June 22, 1873, when he was succeeded by the Rev. N.T. Allison, who served as pastor until the church dissolution in January 1874, at which time the membership was 40.

Owing to the dissolution of Chouteau church and the inconvenient location of Pleasant Hill church to most of its members, the Pilot Grove Baptist church was organized July 29, 1876 at a meeting of Baptist brothers and sisters at the M.E. Church with ten members listed.

Meeting Day Set

The third Sunday and Saturday preceding, of each month were appointed as the regular days of meeting. Regular services were held by different brethren but it was not until the following September that a pastor was chosen, the Rev. N.T. Allison.

The church continued to worship in the M.E. church building until the third Sunday in December, 1877, when it convened in its newly built house in the eastern part of the town. The building was a neat frame structure with a seating capacity of 250, and cost \$1000. After the dedicatory sermon by the Rev. William Ferguson, \$212, in cash and pledges, was contributed to liquidate the indebtedness.

Until April 1880 there was no pastor. The Rev. I.B. Dodson then accepted the call and continued at intervals to preach to the church until the close of 1884.

Dr. H.M. Richardson accepted the care of the church in April 1885, and continued as pastor until February 1886. He was succeeded by the Rev. J.W. Neff in June 1886, who served until November 1887. Dr. **E.D.** Isbel was called to the pastorate immediately after the resignation of Mr. Neff, but he only served three months when he too resigned.

The Rev. A. Machette accepted the call August 1888 and was succeeded in January 1890 by the Rev. P.R. Ridgely, and he served the church until February 1893. The Rev. T.W. Tate was called April 1893 and served until December 1895.

Other Ministers Listed

Other ministers and their years of serving the church were:

A.M. Cockrell, January 1896-1897; **O.O.** Green, February 1897 to September 1898; J.Z. Taylor, 1899 for a few months; J.A. Brownfield, July 1899 — August 1900; B.G. Tutt, November 1900 — December 1904; Joseph Stirmberger, April 1905 — October 1906; S.M. Victor March 1907 — December 1907; W.A. Bruce February 1908 — June 1910; E.J. Sanderson September 1910 — November 1912; C.A. Stephens July 1913 — March 1915; W.H. Lilburn August 1915 — September 1916; W.M. Tipton April 1917 — September 1921.

No regular minister was called until January 1924. C.P. Walters served from then until the following November.

Next came C.C. Hatcher August 1925 — January 1926. It seems as if no records were kept for some time and then we find that April

1928 H.J. Brumley became pastor serving until June 1929. M.M. Hatcher took over the pastorate in April 1931 until a permanent pastor would be called. He served until June 1932 when he became ill. A.L. Jones served the church from September 1933 until March 1942. From August 1943 until July 1945 Herbert Matlock was pastor, and in October 1945, W.E. Martin was called and served until January 1948. The Rev. Sterling Kerr accepted the pastorate April 1948 and resigned March 1952.

Prayer Meetings Discontinued

When the church was first organized services were held once a month but for a good many years services have been held twice a month, usually the second and fourth Sundays, and at first regular weekly prayer meetings were held, but they have been discontinued.

A Sunday school has been sustained regularly since the church's organization, and there is also a Women's Missionary Society, which meets once a month.

by Mrs. A.J. Hayes

MT. VERNON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 119 YEARS OLD

T80

One of the oldest churches in Pilot Grove is the Mt. Vernon Presbyterian church, which was organized in April, 1833, and was the first church to serve the entire community.

The church was first located one mile south of where Pilot Grove now is, near the site of the old Mt. Vernon cemetery on the top of a hill. At that time there was no town nor any assurance that there ever would be any, and the congregation of worshippers who attended this lonely church didn't dream of a town growing up so near.

The church was organized by the Cumberland Presbyterians, who had participated in founding that denomination, and who had come to Missouri in the faith. Chief among these was the Rev. Finis Ewing Kentucky who was ordained a minister in 1803. Other early ministers who served this church were Samuel O. Davidson, Archibald McCorkle and William Kavanaugh.

Charter Members Named

Charter members were William Houx, John Miller, James Deckard, Sr., Fred Houx, Gideon B. Miller, Barnett Miller, Benjamin Weedin, Daniel Weedin, Jacob Houx, William Miller, Charlotte Houx, Ann McCutcheon, Harriet L. McCutcheon, Christena Deckard, Ellen B. Crowfud, Regena Houx, Mary Miller, Sr., Mary Miller, Jr., Catherine Weedin, Mary Weedin, Elizabeth Weedin, Rachel Weedin, Ann Rennison, Eliza H.C. Berry, and Margaret Houx.

Later they were joined by members of the Harriman, Simmons, Stites, Brownfield, and Harris families.

One of the strong supporters of old Mt.

Vernon was E.H. Harris, Sr., whose home was very near the church. Mr. Harris had the first ice house of the entire community, and as the story goes handed down through the generations, from its cooling depths each Sunday morning, during the hot Summer, he took a red cedar water bucket of crystal ice to church to quench the thirst of the country folk who came for Sunday school and preaching services. This was a most welcome treat, especially to the children, and they always wanted to be on time for services because they knew Mr. Harris would be waiting for them with the cedar ice-bucket and the glass-bowled dipper with the silver handle, and their thirst was always great, whether it was real or imaginary.

by Mrs. A.J. Hayes

PLEASANT HILL CHURCH A MEMORY

T81

Pleasant Hill church is only a memory to most persons now, so much a memory that it appears impossible to find any definite records of the origin of the church. Most who remember it agree it was organized early in the 1800s.

The earliest record available is that of a meeting in December, 1878, for the purpose of reorganizing the church. At that time the original building still stood on the plot of ground situated about four and one-half miles northeast of Pilot Grove and eight miles south of Boonville. A cemetery adjoined the church yard.

The Rev. John Jeffress and his wife, Elizabeth, were leaders of the reorganization, and the Rev. Mr. Jeffress served as pastor.

Others who were members then or joined shortly afterward were Mrs. Mary Barnhart, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie E. Jeffress, Mrs. Rhoda Jeffress, Mrs. Sallie Sharp, Richard Turner, Lucinda Turner, and William Warnhoff.

Pastors after Mr. Jeffress were W.N. Phillips, B.F. Reid, L.E. Hedrick, E.J. Sanderson, and D.W. Williams.

The records of an early church meeting gave Sunday school attendance as 47. Preaching services were held only one Sunday a month with a business meeting on the preceding Saturday night.

The original building was replaced in 1912 and the old building was sold at auction. Services were held regularly until about 1920, then as membership and attendance dwindled the services were held irregularly and usually on Sunday afternoon preceded by a basket dinner.

In 1934 the church building was sold to the Lotspeich brothers, so now all that remains of a once thriving rural church is the church yard overgrown and forsaken, and the cemetery plot which has recently been renewed and improved by a newly reorganized cemetery club.

by Miss Genevieve Jeffress

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH CLEAR CREEK, MO.

T82



St. John's Church Built 1906.



Sanctuary.



Grotto — tribute to Mary.

As early as 1840, a small band of German Catholic families wended their way westward and settled in the fertile valley of the Lamine river in the western part of Cooper County, Missouri. The Stephen Young and Lawrence Sommers families were the first to take up government land to settle. Between 1840 and 1850, the following men and their families came to build their future homes: Adam Aulbach, Jacob Beck, Theodore Berster, John Diel, Jacob Diel, Bertram Felten, Frank Grotzinger, Gregory Klenklen, Henry Jansen, Melchior Kraus, Andrew Neckerman, Anton Schibi, Michael Schoen, F.M. Larm, Frank Stolzenberger, Bernard H. Twenter, John B. Twenter, Anthony Youngkamp, John G. Walz, Anton Wessing and George A. Zoeller. The greatest hardship of these first settlers was that they had not the consolation of their religion. Father Helias, the "apostle of Central Missouri", visited them once or twice a year. In 1850, Father George Tuerk of Boonville came occasionally on a weekday to administer to their religious wants. He celebrated Mass in the homes of Peter Peak

and Christ Wittman and others. He was succeeded by Father John Meister and Father Hildner. In 1855, the number of families had grown to such an extent that it was decided to build a church, for which purpose Lawrence Sommers donated an acre of ground. The church, benches and altars were of logs from the surrounding woods at practically no cost. The church was dedicated in 1856 to St. John the Baptist and Father Hildner came from Boonville every fourth Sunday to conduct services. His successor, Father John Meurs, encouraged the people to build a log house of one room with an attic, which he used as his living quarters and office when he came to hold Divine services. It was used as late as 1917 for a classroom. Father Henry Hoffman succeeded Fr. Meurs.

In 1877, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis deemed that the parish was sufficiently strong to support its own pastors. St. Martin's, Mission of Boonville was given to St. John's.

The little log house was not a fit dwelling for a resident pastor, so another residence consisting of 4 rooms was built at a cost of \$600.00. Fr. Nick Reding followed Fr. Boden on January 8, 1880.

When the St. Louis archdiocese was divided, St. Johns passed to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Kansas City. In 1881, Bishop Hogan gave the Benedictine Fathers of Conception, Mo. charge of this parish and the Rev. John Conrad was appointed by his Abbot to be pastor of Clear Creek.

By 1884 the old log church was too small and a new church became a necessity. Believing in strict economy, the farmers quarried the rock for the foundation and the bricks were made on the W.D. Young farm about a mile from the church. The cornerstone was laid in the summer of 1884, and the church was dedicated the following spring. Father John was succeeded by his brother, Fr. Pius Conrad, O.S.B., who in a very short time started a new parish in Pilot Grove. Fathers Ambrose Bucher, O.S.B., Fintan Geser, O.S.B., Boniface Zimmer, O.S.B. all served St. Johns from 1895 to 1905. Fr. Ildephonse Kuhn, O.S.B. next took charge. The church built in 1884 was poorly constructed and it became dangerous to hold services there. When Father Ildephonse proposed that another and more beautiful temple, worthy of the Eucharistic King, be built, the people were enthusiastic and for the third time gave freely of their means and labor. The cornerstone of the new brick church was laid on Aug. 20, 1906. On this occasion, Father Kueper of Tipton preached the English sermon and Abbot Conrad O.S.B. of Conception abbey preached in German. On Sept. 8, 1908, the Most Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, then Bishop of Leavenworth, dedicated the church.

Then, having studied the art of painting in Europe, Father Ildephonse proceeded to use his talents to beautify God's house. Therein he painted the 15 Mysteries of the Holy Rosary that adorned the ceiling, the large group picture of the Sermon on the Mount above the sanctuary and a picture of St. John the Baptist baptizing Our Lord. This had been pronounced by many art critics to be a masterpiece.

A Member of the congregation donated a set of stations of the cross imported from Germany, and the paintings of these are being used Other donations were: a large

two-manual pipe organ, a gold tabernacle, a canopied pulpit and a set of three bells, the smallest of these still in use. An iron fence and entrance for the cemetery were donated after a cemetery Association was formed in 1923. A new rectory of brick to conform with the church was built in 1910. This church and rectory were damaged by a tornado on May 28, 1955, and both were razed to the ground. Also razed at this time was the grotto built before 1917, and stood as a tribute to Mary, the Mother of God.

A new church of simple design and a new rectory and convent were erected. The church was dedicated in the parish's centennial year, May 10, 1956. At this time, St. Joseph's parish of Clifton City became a mission of Clear Creek.

In June of 1916, the Benedictine Fathers gave up the parish, and the Rev. Francis J. Kalvelage, appointed by the Bishop, took charge of St. John's July 1 of that year. He was succeeded by Father Leo J. Herzog, who served from 1926 until July 1, 1937, when the Benedictine monks returned as pastors. Father Willibrord Beck was pastor until Oct. 30, 1937, followed by the Rev. Hilary Hill, O.S.B.; in 1940 Father Martin Stolberg; in 1942 Father Leo Gales; in 1952 Rev. Kevin McGonigle; and in 1962 by Father Ignatius Potts. On Sept. 1, 1963 St. John's was given to the newly formed diocese of Jefferson City. Diocesan priests took over the pastorate; Father Ferdinand Bonn from 1964 to 1968, and then Father Ralph Siebert until March 1970, when St. John's merged with St. Joseph's parish of Pilot Grove.

Mass is celebrated at St. John's each Sunday and Holy day.

Vocations from this parish are: Father Karl Bauer, Rev. Charles Bauer, C.P.P.S., Rev. Mr. Ralph Reuter, deacon; and Sisters Catherine Reuter and Maura Horst, Benedictines of Clyde, Mo.; Sisters Meinrada Bonen, Pancratia Bonen, and Andrew Bonen, Bernice Kraus, and Irma Twenter, Benedictines of Fort Smith, Ark.; Sisters Gregory Bonen, and Anthony Bonen, Sisters of Mercy in Kansas City; Sister Angeline Young, Sister of St. Francis of the Poor in Columbus, Ohio; Sister Adelaide Walz, Benedictine Sister of Our Lady of Peace Convent, Columbia, Mo. Sodalties were founded during a Mission in March 1882.

The Clear Creek Council No. 2261 of the Knights of Columbus was instituted on April 24, 1921.

Realizing the need of Catholic education, the people had a school from the early days. Bertram Felten, in the 1840s, had ridden horseback to the homes to teach the children and had, with his wife, conducted classes in religion and elementary subjects in their own home for those who could come several days a week. In the pastor's absence, classes were held in the first log cabin built to serve Father Meurs as a rectory. Jacob Karm also taught school for a short time.

While Father Boden was pastor, he asked two Franciscan Sisters of Nevada, Mo. to teach for one year. They boarded with a parishioner.

In the pastorate of Father John Conrad, 1881-1895, a school large enough to seat 35 pupils was built and John Pachelhofer had been the master of learning. About 1900, the Benedictine Sisters of Clyde, Mo., had charge of the school until 1906, as the school was closed during the building of the new church.

Benedictine Sisters from Pilot Grove, Mo. took over the school in 1908. They moved from the one-room log rectory into the four-room structure once the new brick rectory was built in 1910.

In 1909, the school was enlarged and repaired, and, on April 4, 1917, it burned to the ground. Forming a bucket brigade, the people saved the church, rectory, and sisters' residence, which caught fire from flying embers. As the public school, a quarter of a mile away, had already closed for vacation, the use of the building was granted for the remainder of the school term, and one of the sisters was hired to teach in the public school for the coming term. The four higher grades were taught there, while the lower grades were taught in the first log cabin.

In the spring of 1918, five acres of land were purchased north of the church and ground was broken for a new school, to be built of brick in keeping with the church and rectory. It was completed and furnished by Sept. 22, 1918, on which day it was blessed by Bishop Thomas F. Lillis.

The sisters stayed with the new school, moved into the new convent in 1952, and remained with St. John's until changing times and needs brought about the school's closing in 1969. The following year religion classes were taught by members of the parish.

Kitchen facilities had been added in July 1951 for school lunches and is now being used for parish and community affairs. This school stands to remind us of days gone by.

by **Levina Reuter**

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH

T83

Clear Creek Church Started In 1850

The St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed church of this community is an old landmark of Cooper County and was started by the German immigrants who settled here about 100 years ago.

The beginning of this church dates about 1850 when the Rev. C. Hoffmeister of California, Mo., conducted services for the Evangelical people here.

In 1854 the Rev. Jacob Wettle of Boonville served this group and the Rev. G.L. Greiner was pastor from 1857 until 1865 and worked among this group from his field in Boonville. Services were held in the home of a Mr. Schupp.

In 1865 the Rev. F. Pfeiffer became the first resident pastor and on April 6, 1866, the church was organized when 25 charter members adopted the first constitution. The first church building was of logs. Christian Schupp donated one acre of land for the site and the church was erected where the old cemetery is. This building served until 1870 when it proved inadequate and was replaced by a frame structure which was erected upon the site of the present church.

Mr. Pfeiffer served until 1875 and since then the congregation has had the following

ministers: George Guebner 1876-81; F. Frankenfeld 1881-87; C. Kautz 1887-90; G. Kitterer 1890-98; H. Juchhoff 1895-1900; A. Huesser 1900-05; C. Gabler 1901-12; J. Doellefeld 1913-18; E.J. Moritz 1918-19; H.E. Mueller 1919-41; Aug. L. Brueggemann 1942-44; Edward Winnecke 1944-47; Carl Schmidt 1948-50; and J.P. Kaiser, the present pastor, who came in April 1951.

It was during the pastorate of Mr. Mueller that the members decided to build a new church. The old one was razed and while the new one was being built services were held in the parochial school house. The cornerstone for the new brick edifice was laid May 19, 1929, and the church was completed, and dedication services were Sept. 15, 1929.

Two members of the congregation have entered the Evangelical ministry: P.W. Meisenheimer was ordained July 8, 1917, and now has a pastorate in New York City, and Eugene Schupp was ordained June 12, 1951, and is pastor of the church at Newton, Kans.

Sunday school is held every Sunday. Clarence Bergman is superintendent and the average attendance is 58. Preaching services are held every Sunday morning. Harold Reis is president of the Youth Fellowship and Mrs. Louis Schupp is president of the Woman's Guild.

The church has about 100 members representing 40 families, which are mostly rural residents, and they are planning a centennial celebration to be held in September.

Data for this article was furnished by the Rev. J.P. Kaiser.

by **Mrs. A.J. Hayes**

SAINT MARTIN'S SCHOOL AND CHURCH

T84

The year 1970 brought to a close Saint Martin's parish in Cooper County which began in the year 1870. The school had already closed. This account of its History is taken from two typewritten pages prepared by Florence Robien, dated August, 1920.

The first Mass celebrated in this vicinity was said by Father Meurs of Boonville, in the home of Dan Martin. After awhile Daniel Martin donated land for a cemetery and little church. It was a log structure, 18x24 feet. Some of the families using it were listed: Daniel Martin, John Martin, Leonard Martin, John Martin Jr., Jacob Gross, Nic. Schank, Anton Weimholt, Philip Wiedel, Mr. Bonan, George Bergerhaus, and J. Carvel. Mary Schank was the first person baptized here. The first funeral was held for Agnes Martin.

From 1870 to 1908 the small parish remained a mission of Boonville, Clear Creek, and Pilot Grove in turn. While Rev. W.F. Boden served during the period of 1877-1880, the second frame church was built.

The final solid brick structure, was erected on 2.24 acres of land on the Boonville to Sedalia public road. This was in 1908 during the Pastorate of Father Pius Conrad O.S.B. The location described it as being 1/4 mile north of the Choteau Springs M.K.T. Railroad Station, and the Choteau mineral

springs being 1 and 3/4 miles west of the new church site. The cash outlay being \$12,000, most of the labor and hauling was donated by members of the parish.

The frame Rectory consisting of seven rooms, a bath, and hot water heat was erected personally by Henry Brummell for a cost of \$1,800. On August 31, 1911. Father Pius O.S.B. moved into St. Martin's Rectory.

Just before Easter in April, 1920, the Pastor, Father A.J. Koehler and the church committee, building committee, and the Labor Leaders consisting of: Clemmens Lammers, Frank Hoff, Frank Schuster, Henry Brummel, William Robien, and William Day, met and decided to seek funds to build a new school since a majority of the St. Martin's Parish members were in favor of the new school. At the time there were forty Catholic families with sixty school-age children in St. Martin's Parish.

Almost immediately \$13,000 was donated. It had been estimated that the cost would be \$20,000. In order that building could begin, the rest of the needed funds were loaned by the Pilot Grove Bank at 5 percent interest. On June 24, 1920, 1.76 acres of land adjoining the church grounds was purchased from Anton Joseph and Anna Mary Wesselman for \$440.00 to be used for the building site. A.G. Krumm of Pilot Grove was hired for the General Contractor. Henry Stretz and Sons of Boonville were given the contract for the brick laying.

July 6, 1920, ground was broken. August 17, 1920, a social on the grounds had this money raising booth, "Buy Ten Bricks And Have Your Name In The Cornerstone Of St. Martin's School". The cost was 10 cents a brick. Under names donating for a brick were Joseph Wesselman, G.W. Hoff, J.B. Esser, Pearl Dwyer, Fred Dick, George B. Esser, Mrs. Joe Fisher of Tipton. There may have been others but no list was found.

Soon after this, on August 29, 1920, the cornerstone was laid. How proud the families of the parish must have been to have their own school! It served the community well but finally changing times caught up with it and the little country Catholic School closed in May 1967, never to reopen.

by **Mrs. Harold Kempf**

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, PILOT GROVE, MO.

T85

(Excerpts from this article were taken from newspaper clipping dated 11-12-25.)

In the year 1892 seven men, J. Spaedy, J. Gantner, A. Saenger, W. Dwyer, P. Donna-hue, J. Brauer and F. Dieterich, approached Father John Conrad, O.S.B., rector of the Clear Creek parish, with a request to erect a church at Pilot Grove, pointing out the fact that the community could be served better by a more centrally located parish, as also that the growing village of Pilot Grove with railroad facilities would be a most promising place for a parish. They pledged their loyal support, and as soon as Father John had obtained the necessary permit from the respective authorities, constituted the first building committee.

A church site was donated by Samuel Roe.



First Catholic Church in Pilot Grove

In 1827 Samuel Roe entered a tract of land from the government on the site now occupied by the city of Pilot Grove, then known as the Pilot Grove Settlement. This same Samuel Roe, although a leading member of the Methodist Church, in 1893 donated a plot of ground to Father John Conrad, O.S.B., for a church site on Fourth and Harris Streets. Later the rest of the block was purchased by Father Pius Conrad, O.S.B., from B. Harris for school purposes.

In the spring of 1893 preparations to erect the church were pushed with great determination. The rock quarried by P. Donmahue and sons were hauled by those who had joined the little group of seven. Joseph Gantner, an early brick-maker, was given the contract to make the bricks. All the labor and material with the exception of part of the mason work were donated by the people. Thus by September, 1893, the foundation work was finished, but it was decided to defer the brick work until the following spring. Continued interest was manifest by the fact that by this time about thirty families had signified their willingness to be affiliated to the new parish. Liberal contributions were forthcoming, and it may be noted that almost every Protestant family contributed either money or labor to the erection of the first Catholic Church at Pilot Grove, some as high as \$50 to \$100.

The brick construction was begun in the spring of 1894 and completed by September. The dedication ceremony took place September 15, 1894 at which the brother of Father John Conrad, O.S.B., Abbot Frowin Conrad, O.S.B., officiated. The sacrament of Baptism was administered for the first time in the church on that day to the 8 year old daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Albert Saenger, whose name was Ida Long.

Until January, 1895, Father John Conrad, pastor of Clear Creek, held services every other Sunday in the new church. January 5, 1895, Father Pius Conrad, O.S.B. officially

took charge of the new parish as its first pastor. The members of the congregation were called to a meeting for the election of church directors. The following officers were elected: Messrs. John Spaedy, president; Lorenz Esser, secretary, and Joseph Gantner, treasurer.

For want of a parish residence, Father Pius Conrad, O.S.B., continued to reside at Clear Creek, but gave regular services on Sundays and Holy days, as also catechetical instruction to the children. In this manner Father Pius Conrad continued to serve St. Joseph parish until 1898, when a parochial residence was built at a cost of \$2500, with an additional cost of \$500 for house furnishing.

The next problem to confront Father Pius was the education of the children. He made arrangements with several Benedictine Sisters to establish a convent and school, with the approval of Bishop John J. Hogan. In the year 1900, funds were solicited in all three parishes, namely Clear Creek, Pilot Grove, and Martinsville. (It may be noted that the largest contribution was offered by Martinsville about \$1700.) The three story brick building was completed in 1901 and blessed by Bishop J.J. Glennon, coadjutor to Bishop Hogan. The total cost of the building was about \$4,000. The transfer of the property and building was made to the Benedictine Sisters with the provision that they assume the then incumbency of \$1200 and the use of the building for parish school purpose. Thus came into existence the first parish school that same year with about 60 pupils.

During these years also, two acres of ground was donated by Pete Bock for a cemetery, located about one mile south of Pilot Grove. (The first person buried in St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery was Louis Roth, 1828-1899.)

After a lapse of ten years, the St. Joseph's church became too small and it was necessary to build and remodel the church. The enlarg-

ing of the church and raising of the roof took place in 1907 at a cost of about \$5,650.

January 1, 1909, Father Pius Conrad, O.S.B., was appointed rector of St. Martins Church at Martinsville, and Father Philip Ruggle, O.S.B., was appointed rector of St. Joseph parish. Father Pius continued to reside at Pilot Grove until 1911, although attending to all the pastoral duties at Martinsville. Father Philip continued his pastorate at Pilot Grove until September 1, 1915, and then was succeeded by Father Berthold Jaeggle, O.S.B. Father Jaeggle was succeeded several months later by Fr. Hildebrand Roessler, O.S.B.

At the time when Father Hildebrand received his appointment, the school rooms were inadequate and necessity to build a larger school became evident. Despite the high cost of war times, he succeeded to erect a large four-room school building with modern equipment. Together with the willing help of the parishioners, this task was accomplished at a cost of about \$12,000, including furnishing the equipment in the year 1917, and the entire indebtedness canceled in four years. The school was taught by the Benedictine Sisters of Fort Smith, Ark., and at that time, included grades one through eight plus two years of high school. Due to increasing demands for personnel and equipment, the high school closed in 1929. (Fr. Hildebrand died while a pastor here on July 21, 1923.)

Father Joachim Menne, pastor from 1924 until his death in 1931, started a band and an orchestra, teaching the various musical instruments and directing dramatic productions staged in the school. He also wrote plays and music and rebuilt musical instruments.

In 1929, under the direction of Fr. Joachim, it was decided to begin building a new church, because the number of Catholic families continued to grow and the old church was no longer adequate. After the basement was built, the work was discontinued because of the depression. The basement was appropriately decorated and used as the church until 1951.

Fr. Richard Felix, who was pastor from 1931 to 1939, made St. Joseph's a "mini catechetical center", publishing pamphlets, founding the "Defender of the Faith" organization and giving lectures on radio.

Following Fr. Richard was Fr. Luke Becker, O.S.B. who on Oct. 15, 1939 began the second longest career of a Benedictine at Pilot Grove and was at St. Joseph's ten years, until July, 1949. (Fr. Pius served 12 years as pastor.)

When Fr. Luke arrived, the country and especially the farmers and small towns were still feeling the depth of the great depression. Believing that a good pastor should be interested in the temporal welfare of his flock as well as their spiritual welfare, he set forth to help them materially as well as spiritually. He gave assistance in obtaining Federal Loans for farmers. He began his program of Rural Life, working with the Diocesan Rural Life Conference and the County Agricultural Agent together with the Federal Security Administration to help finance farms, buy stock and new implements. He organized the 4-H Club, the CYO, Holy Name Society, Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Council of Catholic Men and Women, and brought to the parish in its Golden Jubilee year of 1944, the National Rural Life Conference. During

the W.P.A. days up to 1942, he established a cannery employing 20 people. Also in 1942, he established the School Hot Lunch Program for our own children and the public school pupils. In February, 1946, he established a Movie Picture Show to provide wholesome entertainment for the family and he chose Class A pictures only. (The old church building was made into a theater and was also used for parish meetings, school plays and other community gatherings.) In July, 1948, he built a Skating Rink and skating parties were held one night a week with the CYC supervising them. Basketball goals were set up and were used by the young people of the town and surrounding country.

Following Fr. Luke, Fr. Gervase Ingoldsby was pastor from 1949 until 1952. While he was pastor, our present church was built over the basement that was built in 1929, and Fr. Ingoldsby also supervised the building of the rectory. Much of the work on the church and rectory was done with volunteer labor. After the new and present church was completed, the basement became the parish hall and the old church building was razed.

Monsignor Francis Hagedorn, first chancellor of the Jefferson City diocese, was pastor from 1959 until 1963. A new convent was built under his supervision, and was the residence for the Benedictine Sisters who taught in the school. The Benedictine Sisters taught until 1973, when the sisters of Our Lady of Peace Convent in Columbia, Mo. withdrew from the school and were succeeded by a lay staff who conduct the school today. CCD classes are now held in the convent building.

St. Joseph's Parish has been blessed with many good priests following Monsignor Hagedorn and they are as follows: Fr. Sean Smyth from 1963-1964; Fr. Edwin Sturm from 1964-1968; Fr. Robert Chenoweth from 1968-1971. (Fr. Chenoweth was pastor when St. Martins, Chouteau Springs, and St. John's, Clear Creek, merged with St. Joseph's. St. John's became a mission church and St. Martins was razed.) Fr. Francis Gillgannon from 1971-1973; Fr. Michael McHugh from 1973-1975; Fr. Brendan Lawless from 1975-1977; Fr. Kenneth Brockel from 1977-1985; Fr. Richard Frank from 1985-1988; and our present pastor is Fr. Richard Colbert, C.P.P.S.

by Joan Knipp

PILOT GROVE METHODIST CHURCH FOUNDED IN 1828

T86

One of the oldest churches in our midst is the Methodist Episcopal Church which was organized in Pilot Grove in 1828. A camp meeting place near the spring west of the cemetery was the rendezvous of the faithful and it was here that the first log church was built in 1839.

In 1832, the Missouri Annual Conference was held there on the camp ground with Bishop Joshua Soule presiding. In 1850 the old log structure was replaced by a neat frame building.

Forty-six years later, in 1876, the old frame

church was superseded by a new two story edifice, built jointly with the Masons, who occupied the upper story. It was located where the old school building stood across the railroad tracks from the depot. This church was dedicated by the Rev. Preston Phillips in October, 1879, assisted by the Knight Templars of Sedalia. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. C.C. Wood, pastor, the Rev. M. Atkisson, presiding elder, and the Rev. R.H. Shaffer.

Sold Building in 1888

In 1888 the church sold its interest in this building to the public school board and erected the brick edifice now occupied. This church was dedicated by Bishop E.R. Hendrix assisted by the Masons from Sedalia and the Rev. R.H. Shaffer. On Nov. 5, 1950, fire broke out in the basement of the church and did considerable damage before it was brought under control by the city firemen. A building committee was organized at once to repair the damages and redecorate throughout.

by Mrs. A.J. Hayes

MT. NEBO BAPTIST CHURCH

T87

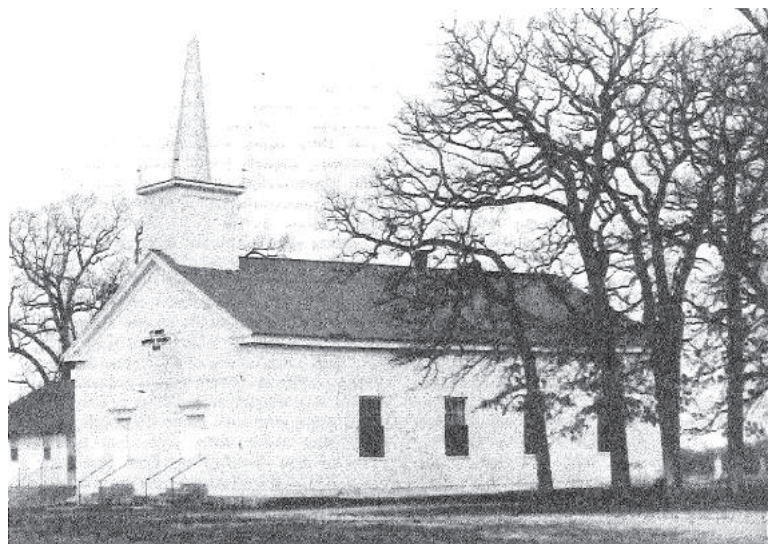
Mt. Nebo was organized on June 3, 1820, a year before Missouri became a state, when approximately 63 people met in a log school house a mile north of Bunceon, Cooper County, Missouri, to draw articles of faith and organize formally as a congregation. The name Mt. Nebo was adopted because it was the name of the mountain upon which Moses stood in his old age to look across at the "Promised Land" realizing that his descen-

even though it was denied to him. The congregation felt like wanderers searching and they considered the Boonslick their promised land and hence, they chose the name as the highest point to which they could aspire, both morally and literally.

The first minister of Mt. Nebo was Reverend Luke Williams, the first ordained Baptist minister in the Boonslick area. Williams preached without any fee, collecting only what the congregation could give him in goods as there was little money in the region. The congregation built a log structure as soon as possible after organization. Since no money was available each member contributed either work or material; everything was donated. In the fall of 1820 Mt. Nebo joined the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Association.

Jordan O'Bryan was the first clerk. He was a layman of remarkable ability who wrote a circular letter setting forth scriptural argument on the support of the gospel ministry. He was for some years a member of the legislature from Cooper County. By 1826, in spite of the high regard of Jordan O'Brian, the members were divided on the question of paying ministers and sending missionaries to other regions. The anti-missionary group remained in the 1820 log church and the other constituency that believed like O'Brian became known as New Mt. Nebo. They left and worshipped in members' homes and schools until 1829 when a committee was formed to look into the construction of a new church. For some unknown reason, the actual construction of the church was delayed until 1838 when Alvin P. Williams began his pastorate to New Mt. Nebo. Under his guidance, a frame building was finished in 1839 one half mile east of the present church.

During the ante-bellum period, the church grew and members lived in parts of present day Cooper, Saline, Pettis, and Moniteau Counties. To accommodate the large membership, arms or missions were established. Two of these still exist: Providence Baptist



The Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, organized in 1820; built in 1857, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

dants would inherit a land of milk and honey

Church and Flat Creek Baptist Church in

Pettis County.

In November, 1855, at the monthly conference, a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions to build a new church. The first meeting in the new house, which is the present church, was held on the second Saturday in August, 1857. It was intended to be built of brick, a kiln was built, the bricks burned, and the walls started up. They were found unsafe, the walls torn down and the present frame building built. A partition through the center section of the pews separated the 'men's side from the women's side'. A gallery was built in the back, so that the slaves could worship with their masters. The gallery remained until 1885, when it was torn away.

The church conference records do not mention the Civil War, but surely this conflict loomed large in the minds of the members. On October 12, 1864, Mt. Nebo was the site of an overnight encampment of Union troops under the leadership of General Sanborn who was chasing Sterling Price.

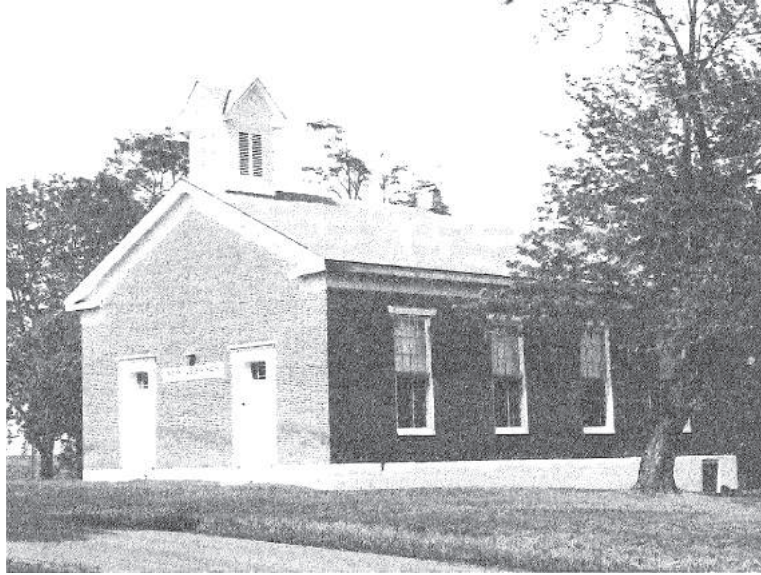
The 20th century history of Mt. Nebo reflects the continuing concerns of a rural church bypassed by the railroads in a setting of little growth. By 1918 the great flu epidemic cancelled services and still two members died. By 1920, Mt. Nebo was determined to celebrate its Centennial and to preserve its history. Various celebrations have been held in the years since. In 1962 the church went to full time preaching for the first time in the history of the church. In 1971 an education frame building was added to the west of the sanctuary. Mt. Nebo was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. Work to restore the church's exterior was done in 1987. Present members are working to raise funds for interior repair and restoration. Members are proud of their historical meeting place where they can weekly be reminded of the courage and faith of their fore fathers.

by **Robert and Ann Betteridge**

NEW LEBANON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

T88

Historic New Lebanon Presbyterian Church commands the attention of travelers along Route A through the village of New Lebanon, Missouri. The classically beautiful structure was erected in 1859 of brick fired on the grounds and pine lumber hauled by teams and wagons from Boonville. The church was dedicated in 1860 and continued in regular use until 1968. Dwindling village population and church membership cause discontinuance of services in that year. The unused building began to deteriorate badly to the dismay of the few remaining resident members. Determined to preserve the beloved church, they organized a Homecoming Day for July 31, 1977. Over 300 former members and other friends attended, some traveling a great distance to be present. They voiced strong support for an effort to restore and maintain the church. Free will offerings established a fund, and work was done in order of urgency as more funds became



New Lebanon Presbyterian Church.

available. Most of this work is now complete.

New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1820 by Rev. John Carnahan with thirty charter members. Rev. Finis Ewing, a co-founder of the national Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, was the first pastor. So many of his congregation in Lebanon, Kentucky had moved or were moving to this area of Missouri that he and his family joined them and established a home at New Lebanon. Rev. Ewing also conducted a seminary in his home to train young ministers who then served the growing number of churches in Missouri Territory. This "School of the Prophets" as he called it was the first Protestant theological seminary in the West.

At first preaching services for the New Lebanon congregation were held in homes of members or in an arbor and preaching stand. A spring which influenced selection of the site still flows at the base of a gentle slope behind the present building.

The first church structure was a double log cabin with a fireplace at each end. Families contributed hewn logs for the building. Twenty-four foot logs were joined at the middle by an upright post to make a building 48 feet long. The width was 30 feet. This log church, raised in 1821, was just a few yards north of the present brick structure. A memorial stone marks the spot.

Plans for the second (present) structure were begun in 1857. The new church was a large building, 48 feet wide and 60 feet long, a one-story building without attic or basement. The brick exterior is laid in common bond on three sides, with Flemish bond being used on the west facade. The only entrances are on the west, a pair of identical doors with their original rim locks and latches. The building is 20 1/2 feet high at the cornice. North and south walls each have four large windows. The small, clapboard belfry contains the original church bell. A small spirelet and cross top the belfry. Total cost was \$3,230.81. (Needless to say, the cost of

restoration has been much greater than the original outlay for the building.)

The interior of the church is a single large room. An interesting feature is a divider running down the center of the rows of pews, which in early days served the purpose of separating the men in the congregation from the women. This was also the reason for two doors at the front — women entering by one and men by the other. Two identical stoves stand, one at the center of each side section, their pipes extending upward and meeting at the center ceiling, then rising to the single chimney. The raised chancel is at the east end of the room.

For many years the church was the community center of the bustling village. Town meetings and public trials were held there, and it was the site of the local school until a separate school building was erected on an adjacent lot. Around 1890 the scene began to change. Railroads bypassed New Lebanon, and population decreased from about 1000 to the present fourteen or so persons who remain.

The church itself suffered a further blow at the time of reunion of the Presbyterian Church USA and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Many local members opposed to union chose to remain with the like-minded fragment of the national Cumberland body. This split occurred in 1906, with the "official" New Lebanon congregation becoming a member church in the Presbyterian Church USA.

On May 30, 1920 some 150 persons attended a Centenary Service at the church, with Rev. R.D. Cordry giving the address. The church marked its 125th anniversary with an all-day meeting including a basket dinner at noon and special afternoon services. At this time Rev. Cordry presented to the congregation the pulpit Bible from the year 1856, along with a piece of walnut wood saved by his father from ruins of the dwelling in which the church was organized. Elder Clarence Hutchison was entrusted with care of these

items

In 1974 the American Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Sites Registry named New Lebanon as Site No. 25 on its registry, and on April 10, 1974 Elder Noel Cole placed the commemorative plaque on the building.

Members and friends of New Lebanon Church felt that the unique history of the church and the architectural beauty of its construction should qualify it for inclusion on the National Registry of Historic Places. Margaret Spence Rogers, who now lives on the old homestead of Rev. Ewing, and had attended New Lebanon Church from childhood, felt such dedication to this project that she willingly guided the studies, paperwork, and applications necessary to achieve this goal. She would be the first to say that many others helped, but without her commitment to the project, the outcome might have been different. During the process it was suggested by officials of the Office of Historic Preservation within the Missouri Department of National Resources that New Lebanon School be included in the application. On July 9, 1979 the New Lebanon Presbyterian Church and New Lebanon School were officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. James Denny of the Department of National Resources presented the handsome, framed certificate to the Session of the church at the Homecoming on July 22, 1979.

The tradition of Homecoming Day, started in 1977 has continued, and the last Sunday of September has been established as the date for this annual celebration. The bountiful basket dinner at noon, the joyous ringing of the old church bell, the singing of beloved Gospel hymns and reverent worship have endeared the event to those who year after year fill the church to renew friendships and recall memories of the glorious past of New Lebanon Presbyterian Church.

by Marjorie Rector

PLEASANT GREEN METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED IN 1825

T89



Pleasant Green Methodist Church.

The Pleasant Green Methodist Church was organized in 1825 by M.B. Evans and a group of people in the Walker neighborhood.

Charter members were Winston Walker, Polly Walker, Samuel Walker, Nancy Walker, Peter B. and Sallie Cockrell, Laban and Lucy Johnson, Samuel and Margaret Forbes and Ruben Walker.

First Methodist Church in Area

This group held religious services in their homes until a log meeting house was built in 1826, which was the first Methodist church west of St. Louis county. The second church building was erected in 1836 and the present one in 1868, and it was dedicated by Dr. McAnally.

The Clear Creek township was settled about 1816 by Isaac Ellis, Alex Brown, and Mr. Scott. In 1823 Samuel Walker and his father Winston Walker arrived, followed in a short time by other members of the Walker family. Judge Smith Walker settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. J.H. Schlotzhauer, and named his home Pleasant Green. Later the church and town were given the same name.

On July 2, 1950, this church celebrated its 125th anniversary with a large crowd attending. Judge Roy D. Williams of Boonville gave the historical address. The Rev. H.A. Wood, pastor, conducted the worship service.

Methodist Church Organized 1825

A missionary society was organized Jan. 20, 1820. Mrs. Zeverly district secretary, and the Rev. G. L. Coffman were present to assist with the plans. There were 19 charter members and by the close of 1841 there were 44 members. In 1940 the name was changed to Woman's Society of Christian Service. It is estimated that during the 32 years of service this group has collected more than \$7000 which has been used for the church, community, and in foreign fields. An old Bible used in the church more than 100 years has recently been rebound and placed on the pulpit by the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

Pastors who have served this church since 1908 were: W.D. Kelley, Lawrence Orr, U.V. Wyatt, G.L. Coffman, E.I. Ailor, J.R. Scott, Powell Cain, S.P. Cayton, Herman Taylor, T.A. Huffine, H.S. DuBoise, J.S. Bottoms, William Sampson, C.B. Young, Gunning Beery, Ray Biggers, H.A. Wood, and E.L. Rathert.

One of the former members, the Rev. W. M. Eckerle, has been preaching for several years. He now has half time pastorate at Wesley Chapel, Methodist church near Holden, and half time pastorate at the Blackburn Methodist church. Mr. Eckerle makes his home in Sedalia.

by Mrs. W.B. Woolery

OTTERVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

T90

The Otterville Presbyterian Church celebrated its Sesquicentennial on September 25-26, 1971. The church was organized September 23, 1821. It was first known as the Bowling Green congregation.

In 1820 the Rev. Finis Ewing, one of the original founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with members of his own

family and a number of other families came to Missouri and settled in that part of Cooper County known as Lebanon Township, northeast of Otterville. There they established a church which they called New Lebanon.

The prevailing religion of the settlers was Cumberland Presbyterian. Members of the New Lebanon church beginning to push westward organized the Bowling Green congregation, under the McGee Presbytery, September 23, 1821 and fifty-one charter members. The first Ruling Elders were: William Reed, James C. Burney, and James G. Wilkerson. Services were held in homes of the congregation and the camp meetings were held at a place called Bowling Green northeast of Otterville on the farm recently owned by the Neal brothers.

In 1836, the place of holding camp meetings was changed to Pleasant Grove, and was the name of the congregation. Pleasant Grove was so called because of the grove of stately trees and the gentle slope of the hillside which made a natural amphitheater. A spring was conveniently nearby. Pleasant Grove was located on land which is now part of the Lt. Col. Wm. H. McKnight farm.

Here, at Pleasant Grove, the Cumberland Presbyterians erected the first church of the community around 1836. It was built of logs and stood near the old graveyard, northwest of Otterville. The first minister of the old log church was Rev. Archie McCorkle. For many years the Cumberland Presbyterians annually held their old fashioned camp meetings here, at which large numbers of the citizens would congregate and here many of them would remain for days, and even weeks, on the ground in camps and tents, engaged in earnest devotion. Since the town of Elkton, former name of Otterville, was not laid out until 1837 the Cumberland Church had been organized for sixteen years before there was a town.

On April 6, 1857, the name of the congregation was changed from Pleasant Grove to Otterville. The town of Otterville was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Missouri on February 16, 1857. This same year, 1857, the Cumberland Presbyterians erected the first church in the town of Otterville. It was built by Milton Starke. It appears from the records that there were about one hundred thirty-one living members in 1860.

In May 1906, at the time of the meetings of the General Assemblies of the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., a resolution of union was passed by both organizations. Thus the Otterville Cumberland Presbyterian Church became the Otterville Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

On June 15, 1909, the Trustees of the church purchased lots from Mr. and Mrs. L.S. Arni for \$1,500 for the present church site. On the southeast corner of these lots was the Arni residence, which became the manse.

The Elders and Trustees of the church was named as a Building Committee to have direct charge and control of the work erecting a church building on the above lots. Joseph Minter was Chairman of the committee, Rev. C.H. Harell, Secretary, and J.E. Golladay, Treasurer. The contract for erecting the present brick church building was awarded to John A. Schroeder of Otterville for \$4,400.

The first service in the new church building was held June 26, 1910. The pastor at this time was Rev. C.H. Harrell. the sanctuary

was dedicated on June 10, 1917. The sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. Robert C. Williamson of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Sedalia, Missouri.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the church was held September 25, 1921. The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. George D. Mullendore. The anniversary sermon was given by the Rev. M.B. Irvine of Marshall, Missouri.

On September 21-22, 1946, the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Anniversary was observed. The anniversary sermon was given by the Synod Executive, Dr. Ralph A. Waggoner, Sedalia, Missouri. The pastor of the church, Rev. Robert C. Williamson, talked on "Converging Streams of Presbyterianism."

In 1958, the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. and the United Presbyterian Church merged, thus our church became the Otterville United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

On January 1, 1970 the Synods of Missouri of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. and the Presbyterian Church, U.S. formed a union presbytery, the "Northeast Missouri Presbytery". This makes **our** church, as a member of that presbytery, also a member of both Presbyterian denominations.

This information was written for the Sesquicentennial by Hester Mayfield and Charlotte Parsons.

by Edna Ruth Deusehle

OTTERVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

T91

In 1852 twenty seven people established a Baptist church in Otterville, Cooper County. During the War Between the States the church was disorganized, but by 1865, seventeen members reorganized the church. These people, George I. Key, James Shackelford, Samuel Swearingen, William H. Burden, Martha L. Key, Angeline Cook, Sarah Willard, Catherine Key, Mary C. Golladay, Josephine Butler, Mahala Price, Jane Trimble, Margaret A. Shackelford, Temperance C. Swearingen, Mary A. Burdin, Sophia Cook, and Mary Ellison called Rev. John Little as their first pastor. A school room in Mrs. A.M. Drennan's "good select female school": was used for a while as a meeting place. In 1866 the "Old School Presbyterian Church" was built by John Strain was rented and used. On July 8, 1876, the Presbyterian Church and lot was purchased for \$600.00. Worship continued in this building until 1910 with membership increasing to 150. Rev. F.C. Richards was pastor at this time. A new building was erected in 1910 and dedicated Aug. 13, 1913.

As with some other churches, discipline was strict. There are records of exclusion of members for dancing, use of profane language, intoxication, and other conduct "unbecoming to a Christian". Early members included James A. Shackelford, Samuel Swearingen, Rufus Money, Milton Greer, Thomas Howard, L.D. Smith, Carrie Greer, Mary Smith, Sister Ellen Love, Sister Keiper, Mollie Caton, P.P. McNeil, Peyton Amick, Nettie Keyser, Jennie McNeil.

Twenty seven ministers have served the church since its beginning: Rev F.C. Ri

chards, J.W. Williams, John K. Godby, William V. Parsons, B.F. Thomas, T.V. Greer, W.N. Phillips, E.T. Shelton, John Robinson, J.E. Sims, Frank Ireland, C.N., White, W.B. McGraw, G.C. Davis, E.R. Clawson, Ralph W. Manker, R.I. Clemings, E. Fromm, Perry E. Sanders, George A. Craig, Carl W.H. Hewlett, B.R. Tatom, Ernest S. Waite, Clyde W. Painton, John Muncy. One minister has been ordained by the Otterville Baptist church: Farrie L. Cole Jr., was ordained June 29, 1947.

by Jeanne Brunda

OTTERVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED IN 1869

T92

At a meeting of the citizens of Otterville on July 4, 1876, Thomas J. Starke of Otterville read a history that he had written about the Otterville and Lebanon townships. This history is recorded in full in the "History of Cooper County" by Henry C. Levins and Nathaniel M. Drake. This Starke account is printed also in later volumes treating the history of Cooper County. It is in this writing that is found the first mention of a Methodist Church in Otterville.

To quote: "The Methodist church and the Christian Church were built about the same time in the year 1872. The former was built by M.C. White and the latter by T.C. Cramer and T.M. Travillian. They are both neat brick buildings and are ornaments to our city."

We have church records that prove the Methodist church at Otterville was organized

in 1869 and until 1872 worship services were held in the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church which at that time was a (Union) Church. In 1872, the brick church mentioned previously was erected on a plot of ground donated for that purpose by S.H. Saunders and dedicated at Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the spring of 1881 the front of the building was blown away in a wind storm. The front was rebuilt and a vestibule was added. Fifteen years later the old building was condemned and razed. In its place the present building was erected in 1896 during the pastorates of the Rev. J.H. Denney and the Rev. William D. Matthews.

The foundation of this present building remains the same (white steel siding was added in 1975), there have been many worthwhile additions to the interior. The wiring for electricity and the original light fixtures were presented by the late Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Harlan in memory of their son, George Clark Harlan, who was the first from this community to die while in the service of his country during World War I.

The pulpit was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Hansberger who on their death left their estate as a trust fund for the church. The altar rail was purchased by and presented to the church by the young people's class, at the time the new altar was placed. The two large pulpit chairs were the gift from the Dependable Sunday School Class, the women's bible class.

The pews were bought early in the 1900's by the Women's Missionary Society. The women served two meals daily during the Otterville Street Fairs to purchase the pews. The roast beef dinners were served in the breezeway of the Otterville Lumber Yard for 25 cents each. Meat and other perishables were kept overnight in the basement at the home of the late J.L. Spillers immediately south of the church and three blocks from the



Otterville United Methodist Church.

Lumber Yard. The pews were purchased from a mule train that originally had planned to deliver the pews to a church in LaMonte. In traveling through Otterville, the wagon train broke down. Finding pews wanted here, the wagon train was immediately stopped in Otterville.

Aisle and pulpit carpets were laid in 1878, 1951, and most recently in 1977. The carpet of 1951 was a gift bequeathed by the late Mrs. Ophelia Cline.

Stained glass window panes were installed in 1949.

A large framed copy of Sallman's "Head of Christ" was presented on Christmas Eve 1950, by the H.A. Wood Bible Class. The picture with a light below hangs on the front wall of the church.

During the summer, 1952, George H. Wood, Jacksonville, Florida, presented the communion table and Paul K. Wood, Washington, D.C. and Miss Geneva L. Wood, Springfield, Missouri, a purple cover for the table honoring their father the Rev. H.A. Wood, who was completing 50 years in the ministry. The last eleven years he served as pastor of the Otterville Church. This gift was dedicated at a special service by the then Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, St. Louis.

Church paramounts were bought from money won with a float in the Sedalia Fall Festival.

A sizeable fund left by the late Mrs. W.G. Streit and gift from the late Mrs. Ophelia Cline were placed in a building fund for remodeling and redecoration which was done in 1960. A gift of a brass cross and brass candlesticks in memory of the later Mr. and Mrs. H. Roger Starke were given by their daughter, Mrs. Jennie Lee Castle and Miss Marie Brennecke of Frankfort, Indiana, in 1952. Matching brass altar vases were given later by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller, New Port Richey, Florida, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Zedda McMillan Potter in 1955.

The piano was the award presented by the Potter General Store in their closing out sale in 1913. There was much spirit shown in this event in which votes were earned by each cash purchase during the sale. Two congregations in Otterville vied for the piano. Those who steadfastly refused to leave the Cumberland Presbyterian name for a Union group joined with the Methodists to defeat the Union group. The final Saturday of the sale event was a contest between two men. Joe Minter and J.D. Starke who bought the most of the last remaining stock. The final box was to be a surprise box that was bought by Mr. Minter and contained cloth overshoes. In the final tally, the piano was the property of the Methodist. So jubilant were the members, that men carried the piano the three blocks to the place in the church ready for services the following morning, with Mrs. W.G. Streit at the piano then and there in the same Saturday evening, the group sang, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow"; the first hymn sung in the church with a piano. The piano now is in the home of Sammy S. Potter. Interested members and friends bought the Hammond Electric Organ in 1960 and is the first electric organ in a church in Otterville.

A memorial baptismal font is the gift of women of the church and was dedicated in 1940. The late Miss Ella Brisley, Kansas City, and her sister Mrs. Norma B. Phillips, New Franklin, presented in 1962, in memory of

their mother, Mrs. Fannie Brisley, a set of Schulmerick Carillon that can be operated manually from the organ and that play regularly on a preplanned schedule three times daily and are heard throughout our community. This is a distinctive feature not found in too many churches. The two sisters even set up a trust fund for repair and maintenance of the carillon and to buy tapes.

Harold V. Romig built and presented the front door entrance consisting of a concrete floor with wrought iron roof and hand rails.

In 1890, Herbert R. Kuhn and daughter, Mrs. Kathryn Edwards, presented in memory of his wife, Mrs. Herbert R. Kuhn, a Christian Flag and an American Flag in stands that are at the front of the church. On the death of Mr. Kuhn, a bequest of several thousand dollars became the property of the Church. Near the same time, Mrs. Noma B. Phillips bequeathed the church a similar amount. In October, 1986, air conditioning was added.

Through the years the church has worked on circuits with churches at Walnut Grove, Clifton City, Glensted, Pleasant Green, Bell Air, Pleasant Hill and Florence. Presently worship services are held each Sunday morning at 9:30 a.m., except on the fifth Sundays of any month. The church has always had assigned a pastor. Since June, 1988, the first woman pastor, Mrs. Zelena Stultz of Sedalia, was assigned.

In March, 1981, the Taylor Chapel Methodist Church in Otterville closed because of lack of membership. It was the only church in Otterville that was built and supported by black membership. Those remaining members have become faithful and active members of the Otterville United Methodist Church.

The membership of this church and its attendance has never been noteworthy, yet this brief history proves love, devotion, and pride in the building itself have been embedded in the hearts of its faithful and devoted members.

Written September, 1988 for Cooper County History.

Typed by Evalene Porter.

by Jennie Lee Starke Castle

MT. PLEASANT CHURCH

T93

Mt. Pleasant Church, one of the oldest churches in the county, was organized the second Saturday in October, 1823, being the daughter church of the Pisgah Baptist Church.

The first 24 charter members were George Houk, Stephen Howard, Jacob Chism, John Robertson, Lewis Shelton, William Allee, Burford Allee, Hannah Geet, William Birdsong, Priscilla Chism, Clender Litchwirth, James Hill, Thomas Scott, James Birdsong, Elizabeth Howard, Squire Deacons, Temple Allee, William Deacons, Nancy Allee, Windy Birdsong, Katy Houk, Anna Scott, Elisa Deacons, Nicholas Allee. Their presbytery were John B. Longdan, William Jennings, and Jacob Chism.

Soon after organization, a church building was built on the farm of Mose Martin. Several years after that, the Rev. David Allee gave a

site on Brush Creek, still known by some as the Old Mt. Pleasant Church ground. Here they built a double log house, setting aside one corner for their negro members. Worship was continued in this building until 1853, when they rebuilt on the same site a large frame building. In 1879 the congregation bought the present church site from J.W. Vaughan, and here built a frame edifice 32 feet by 44 by 14. This was used until 1917, when still another building was erected.

In its early organization, the church was very strict in its discipline. Minutes of the church show that at nearly every meeting someone was brought up before the church for misconduct, such as gossiping, fighting, drinking, profane language, horse racing, playing cards, dancing, going to ball games, and other things. It was a common occurrence for the members to come forward and ask the church to forgive them for misconduct. In one instance a brother came forward and asked the church to forgive him for being angry (mad, he called it). If members felt they were unfit to be in the church, they sometimes asked to have their names removed from the church records.

Early church membership ranged from 140 (1842) to 220 in 1866. Seventeen of this last number being negroes. Between 1840 and 1850 25 members were excluded from the church, and between 1850 and 1860 32 members were denied worship privileges. In some instances members asked to be forgiven and taken back into the fold. The church was lenient and took them back.

The following churches have been organized with members from Mt. Pleasant church: Mt. Gilead, now California church, Salem, Lebanon, Pilot Grove, Mt. Moriah, Clarksburg, Flag Spring, Tipton, German Baptist Church, and Oakland. Mt. Pleasant Church granted licenses to the following preachers: Aaron Fryrear, first Saturday in January, 1843; Bufford Slott, March, 1843; Michael Brown, December, 1845 (ordained him in 1848); Jessie Martin, 1868; Nicholas Allee, 1867 (ordained him December, 1872).

Pastors of Mt. Pleasant Church include (the first 17 years' records were destroyed): David Allee, Jacob Chism; Lewis Shelton; Kemp Scott, 184-44; M.D. Noland, 1844-48; Snelling Johnson, 1848-49; M. Brown, 1849-65; R.H. Harris, 1865-66; John Wood, 1866-69; L.V. Johnson, 1869-70; R.P. Scott, 1870-71; J.B. Box, 1878-81; R.P. Scott, 1881-85; Nicholas Allee, 1885-87; Wilson Allee, 1887-88; E.T. Shelton, 1888-90; Nicholas Allee, 1890-91; R.H. Harris, 1891-94; Nicholas Allee, 1894-1907; J. DeWitt, 1907-08; R.B. Russell, 1908-09; Nicholas Allee, 1909-10; B.M. Shacklette, 1910-12; S.A. Maxey, 1912-13; R.R. White, 1913-15; B.V. Pennington, 1915-18; R.L. Hood, 1918-38; H.W. Allee, 1939-42; R.L. Hood, Jr., 8 months in 1942; Ivan Dameron, 1943-.

by Jeanne Brunda



SPEED UNION CHURCH

T94

The Speed Union Church was founded in 1891 on grounds donated by the Joe L. Stephens' heirs, with the stipulations that the grounds be used for a Union Church. If such use of the ground was ever ceased, the land was to revert back to the Stephens family.

Money for the original structure, which still stands, was raised through donations, subscriptions and social events. Among those who helped to organize it were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harness, Mr. and Mrs. C.N. Dills, R.W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Sternmou, Mr. and Mrs. Emily Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wendleton and Tom Parrish.

Having remained faithful to the terms of the Stephens contract, the Speed Union Church has housed as many as seven different religious denominations, reflecting the unity that was sought by the founding fathers.

It was not always possible to have preaching services on Sunday because most of the ministers had regular appointments for that day. Therefore, services were often held on Saturday night.

A fine Sunday School was organized and Tom Parrish was elected as the first superintendent. Miss Sussie Harness was organist. The first trustees were R.W. Watson, Charles Harness, O.N. Dills and Billy Bull.

The Sunday School enrollment increased so rapidly that the building was not large enough so a Sunday school room with a basement was built on in 1918.

Until 1962 no one could actually have membership in the church since the by-laws of the church, were not set up to receive membership. On June 3, 1962, a meeting was held by the people who had attended this church, and new by-laws were adopted so that anyone complying with the rules of the new by-laws could be received in membership. Part of the by-laws of the church state that new converts be given the right to choose the form of baptism to be administered before membership is attainable. Holy communion services are to be open to all that choose to enter into the service. Teaching or preaching to promote any special denomination other than unity is prohibited.

In 1986 another room was built and also a bathroom was added to the original structure.

In 1911 the members of the church purchased the Old Cooper County Courthouse bell for \$100. The bell was mounted on a 25 foot tower and was 40 inches in diameter and made of an alloy containing one-tenth silver which gave it its beautiful sounding quality.

The bell that was once used for summonses, announcements, and even executions was put to a better use. It reminded and still reminds people of the community that worship time has come and that there is a religious activity about to take place.

At the present time there are six denominations that worship together: Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Christian, and Presbyterian. Trustees on the board at the present time are; Carl Jobe, Larry Thurman, Danny Draffen and Martin Draffen.

Church and Sunday School services are held each Sunday with church services at 9:00

A.M. and Sunday School at 10:00; everyone is welcome to come and worship any time.

by Bernice Draffen

ST. JOHN'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST (BILLINGSVILLE)

T95

St. John's United Church of Christ is located about 3 miles south of Interstate 70 on Highway 5. The area is known as "Billingsville", once a small rural town whose livelihood depended on the railroad and the area farmers. After the railroad left and farmers had access by better roads to other shopping, the small town died away to leave only a few homes and a small white church. It has remained one of the few active rural churches in Cooper County. St. John's has its beginnings in the Sunday afternoon religious meetings of a small band of German settlers. The first such meeting was held in the spring of 1855 at the home of John Ernest Hollander. Hollander's family and the families of John Peter Stegner and John Paul Stegner comprised the 13 persons in attendance.

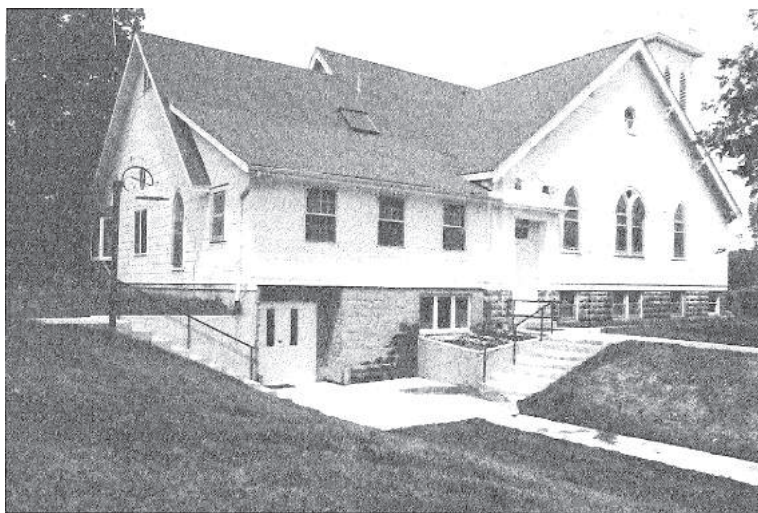
These in-home services were discontinued during the Civil War. However, in the spring of 1866 regular Sunday worship services were instituted again, this time in the Oak Grove District School, about 1 mile northeast of the present site of Billingsville. "Father" Greiner, pastor of the Evangelical congregation in Boonville traveled south twice a month to conduct these services. Frederick T. Kemper, who founded the Kemper Military Academy in Boonville, held Sunday School each Sunday for all the youth in the community. In 1868 the congregation purchased the school building for \$50.00. Charter members were John Zhirpe, George Helmreich, John Hollander, John Paul Stegner, John Peter Stegner, and George Rentschler. "Father"

Greiner served the congregation until his death in 1877. In 1879 "Father" Greiner's dream of building a new church came to fruition. A plot of ground in Billingsville was donated by George W. Helmreich and the new building was completed and furnished for \$1,100.00. In 1895 a parsonage was built and the congregation became self-supporting. By 1916 the congregation, then under the leadership of Rev. E.W. Berlekamp, had grown to such size that a larger building was needed. The present beautiful building was erected for \$7,000.00, a high sum to raise in that time. The interior of the church was remodeled in 1956.

The Evangelical church in Billingsville accepted the union of the Evangelical Synod and the Reformed Church in 1924 and became a part of the growing ecumenical movement. In 1959 the merger between the Evangelical and Reformed church and the Congregational Christian church was completed and the Billingsville congregation officially became St. John's United Church of Christ.

In 1980 the congregation decided an educational building was needed and began an annual fall event to raise money for this purpose. In addition to funds raised by the congregation, many memorials were given to help bring this dream into reality. In 1986 an addition was added on the south side of the church, including an enlarged fellowship hall and new kitchen in the basement and several classrooms and office upstairs. Completed at a cost of over \$100,000.00, the addition also made both the basement and the sanctuary handicapped-accessible.

The church now has 110 members in a very active congregation. Although the early congregations were comprised of the farm families who lived close to the church, the present congregation consists of persons of diversified occupations and from a larger geographical area. Unlike many churches in the 1980's, St. John's continues to have many children in its numbers and supports a large Sunday School and a yearly Vacation Bible School. The annual event established primarily fo



1986 Sanctuary with new addition.

the adding of the educational area has been continued and each year many persons look forward to attending the annual Harvest Festival and Homecoming.

Although the community of Billingsville exists only in old photos and memories, the church established by the early German settlers continues to grow and thrive, keeping the name of Billingsville alive.

by Mary Bail

MT. HERMON CHURCH

The Mt. Hermon Baptist Church had its humble beginning over one hundred and twenty years ago in a small log house located a short distance from the present site.

The log house was on the farm of "Uncle" Bobby Scott, about six miles south of Boonville. The worship services were led by "Grandmother" Savage and "Aunt" Peggy Jolly. When the little log house burned, the place of worship was moved to Concord School house and it was at this place that a church was organized on January 3, 1868 by Reverend Jehu Robinson and was named New Concord Baptist Church. The charter members were Margaret Reid, Sarah Cartner, Lucy Brown and Margaret Cartner.

On September 23, 1878, Cornelius and Mary A. Edwards (who was a daughter of Uncle Bobby Scott) gave four acres of land for a new church site and cemetery, about two miles south of Concord School House. The church was dedicated in 1878 and the name changed to Mt. Hermon. In 1916, a new church building was erected and dedicated.

The church celebrated their centennial May 26, 1968. Many friends and former members attended. A former pastor, Reverend H.W. Gadd preached at the morning service. Reverend H.J. Hood from California, Missouri was the pastor at the time. A contributive basket dinner was held at noon. After lunch, messages from former members and pastors were heard and then a history of the church was read by a member, Robert Gentry Taylor, Jr.

The church is very active in the community today and is going strong. Much of the information from this article was written by my sister, Peggy Taylor Ederati, the church historian; and some of the information was written by Mrs. F.L. Cole, Sr. in the book A History of the Lamine.

Pastors

Rev. Jehu Robinson; G.W. Rogers; A.E. Rogers; T.M.S. Kenney; A.M. Cockrill; A.F. Pearson; E.J. Sanderson; B.F. Reed; D.C. Lingle; E.B. Calvin; Walter Grodersen; H.W. Gad; O.B. Holloman; William Hereford; Rev. H.J. Hood (present pastor); G.W. Hyde; Alexander Machette; M.E. Broadus; J.W. Stockton; F.C. Richards; Orla Jeffress; L.T. Barger; L.E. Hedrick; J.B. Bomar; Paul Weber; B.E. Lett; C.T. Graham Denzil Albin; W.C. Smith.

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A contributive basket dinner was held at noon. After lunch messages from former members and pastors were heard and a history of the church was read.

The congregation, although small in number, is active and loyal. Church services are held each Sunday morning with a Sunday School service preceding the regular sermon by Rev. Hood.

by Mrs. Peggy Cromwell, Mrs. F.L. Cole, Sr. and Robert Taylor.

MT. HERMON T 96 BAPTIST CHURCH

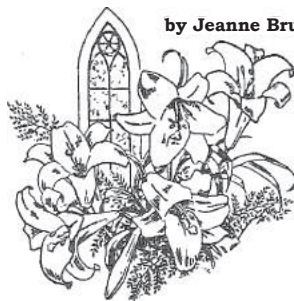
Mt. Hermon Baptist church began in a log house on the farm of "Uncle" Bobby Scott, about six miles south of Boonville. Worship services were led by "Grandmother" Savage, and "Aunt" Peggy Jolly. A Concord grape vine grew up over the door. When the little log house burned, worship services were moved to the Concord school house. The first minister was Dr. Hugh J. Robinson, who was both a preacher and physician. After a few years, he resigned, and Rev. G.W. Hyde succeeded as pastor.

On September 23, 1878, Cornelius Edwards, and his wife, Mary, the daughter of Uncle Bobby Scott, gave four acres of land across from their home for the site of a new church and an adjoining cemetery. This land was two miles south of the Concord School house. This land was two miles south of the Concord School house. Much of the money for the building of the new church was contributed by Mr. Edwards. The new church was dedicated in 18778, and given the name of Mt. Hermon. Rev. Hyde continued as pastor. Trustees were Greyham Byler, Joe Chambers, and John Reid. Deacons were Joe Byler, Cornelius Edwards, and Gus Reid.

Articles to be used the worship services of the new church were donated at the dedication by members of the church. Among these were a silver communion service donated by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Edwards, a Bible by Mrs. Andrew Buchanan, and a settee two chairs and a marble topped table donated by Mrs. Joe Byler.

In 1916 the old building was torn down and a new one erected on the same site. Rev. Machett was minister in the Fall of 1916 when the new building was dedicated. Some of the ministers who have served the congregation other than Rev. Robinson and Rev. Hyde are Rev. Rodgers, Rev. Matchett, Rev. Sanderson, Rev. Hedrie, Rev. Richards, Mrs. Orla Jeffries, Rev. Calvin, Rev. Lett, Rev. Greyham, Rev. O.B. Hollomon, Rev. Denzil Albin, and Rev. William Hereford.

by Jeanne Brunda



LONE ELM LUTHERAN CHURCH HAS ONE OF LARGEST CONGREGATIONS IN COUNTY

T98

The Question: "Is The Rural Church In Decay?" Is Answered With An Emphatic: "No" By This Institution Located On A Fertile Prairie South of Boonville; 1,000 Attended Recent Service.

Zion Lutheran Church at Lone Elm, has perhaps the largest and most faithful congregation of any denomination in Cooper county, outside of Boonville.

This congregation was branched off, 40 years ago, from Trinity Lutheran Church at Clark's Fork. On the last Sunday of the past year, the congregation celebrated its 40th anniversary. In that service over 40 of its charter members were present. Among these, was Julius Hosp, the oldest member of the congregation.

During its existence, Zion Lutheran Church has had but four pastors. The first pastor was the Rev. Henry Schaefer, who died recently at Providence, R.I. The present pastor, the Rev. Joseph W. Schoesch, has served now for 18 years, since May 1, 1919.

Two Languages Used

Forty years ago, when the congregation was founded, the German language exclusively was used in its services. Now almost all the work is being done in the language of our country. Every Sunday an English service is held. The Rev. Schoesch also preaches twice a month of German sermon.

The average church attendance at the Lone Elm Lutheran church is perhaps larger than at any other Protestant church in Cooper county. During 1936 the regular English services were attended by 12,305 and the German services by 1,857 worshippers, which makes an average of 272 per Sunday.

Crowds to Worship

On last Easter Sunday and the Sunday before, which was a confirmation service, fully 1,000 people attended the services.

The congregation owns a beautiful church property, which consists of a large modern church edifice, located on an elevation, so that it can be seen for miles from every direction. A spacious parsonage, a parochial school and a teacher's dwelling.

A well-kept cemetery is located immediately north of the church. The entire property was acquired already 40 years ago.

Almost all the people living within three miles in every direction from the church are connected with the congregation. At present over 300 communicant members belong to the congregation.

Several Societies

A number of organizations are active in various departments of church work. The

Christian Day School is being taught since 1931 by Prof. Paul Mueller. The school is accredited. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 90, which includes the Junior Bible Class, taught by Prof. Paul Mueller. Walter Toelner is superintendent of the Sunday School. A Senior Bible class is being taught by the pastor.

There are two young people's societies: the Senior Walther League, Earl Huecker, president; the Junior Walther League, Eldred Brandes, president, Mrs. Martin Smith is president of the Ladies Aid Society, and the Lone Elm chapter of the Lutheran Aid Society is headed by Arthur Hein.

The Officers

Officers of the congregation are: George Smith, president; William Toelner, secretary; Her. Siedenburg, treasurer; Ed. Kahle, M. Smith, and H. Siedenburg, deacons; Alb. Brandes and Walter Nauman, board of trustees; Ad. Schnack and Walter Brandes, board of Education.

A weekly bulletin, edited by the pastor, is distributed every Sunday at the church door.

The Lone Elm Lutheran Church has during all the years of its existence, made its wholesome moral influence felt on the entire Lone Elm Prairie. The well-kept homes and farms make it one of the garden spots of Cooper county.

Mrs. H.J. Timm (Lone Elm Correspondent)

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH HAS BEEN SERVING FOR HALF A CENTURY

T99

On a beautiful, clear day, June 15 of this year, members of the Zion Lutheran Church at Lone Elm celebrated the golden anniversary of the congregation. Friends, relatives and members, former pastors and teachers came from adjoining counties and states to take part in the celebration and renew old friendships.

The forenoon service began at 10:30 o'clock with the Rev. John Mueller of Addison, officiating. Mr. Mueller was pastor of Zion Lutheran Church from 1910 to 1918.

At noon a dinner was served to the 500 persons present in the newly-renovated church basement. It was served in cafeteria style from two long tables which were decorated with vases of white and yellow flowers.

The afternoon services began at 2:30 o'clock with the Rev. W.W. Soeldner, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Boonville, in charge.

The Rev. F.A. Baepler of the Clark's Fork Lutheran Church presided at the organ during both the morning and afternoon rites. Special vocal selections were given by the church choir. Baskets of flowers decorated the church.

Church Organized in 1896

It was in the fall of 1896 that the people living in the Lone Elm community began talking of forming a church there. They were at that time members of the congregation at Clark's Fork, but desired a church closer to their home. On Dec. 27, 1896 a meeting was held to discuss the organization of another congregation.

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Henry Schaefer, pastor of the Clark's Fork church, with a prayer. At the meeting the Zion Lutheran Church was organized and Henry Langkop and Frank Kiekamp were elected elders. Members of the first board of trustees included John Schmalfeldt and Henry Smith.

Five charter members of the church still are living. They are John Roehrs, George Frieling, William Schlueter, C.H. Toellner, and Henry Fahrenbrink. Mr. Roehrs, now 89 years old, is the oldest member.

At the meeting it was decided to build a church and parsonage at Lone Elm and five acres of land just south of the Lone Elm store were purchased from William Twillman at \$60 per acre. Part of the plot was laid out for a church cemetery. On the remainder the church and parsonage were erected.

The congregation called the Rev. Mr. Schaefer as pastor on June 20, 1897. On July 22 of the same year the newly erected parsonage was dedicated and on Aug. 1 the cornerstone of the new church was laid. The church was dedicated April 17, 1898.

Pastors Are Named

Mr. Schaefer served the congregation for almost 13 years. Mr. Mueller, then of Lohman, Mo., was his successor. The Rev. William Zschoche was the next pastor, but he fell a victim of influenza and served the congregation only a few months. On May 4, 1919, the Rev. J.W. Schoesch became pastor and has remained at the post until the present. During his pastorate a basement was dug under the church, a Sunday School was opened, and a Walther League organized.

Recently the entire church has been renovated. During the past two years about \$2500 has been spent on improvements.

The congregation now includes 299 baptized members, 250 communicant members and 85 voters. The congregation is not as large as it was 10 years ago when it had 319 communicants.

Many young people, however, have left the community to go to work in metropolitan areas. Several years ago a new congregation was organized in Bunceton and about 25 communicants were released to this church. A large per cent of the members of the Immanuel Lutheran Church at Boonville once were connected with the Lone Elm congregation.

The present officers of the church are: Elders, Richard Lenz, Walter Wieland, and Lawrence Toellner; board of trustees, William Niebruegge and Herman Schlueter; board of education, Hugo Huecker and Carl Hein; chairman, George Smith; treasurer of synod's budget, William Kahle; secretary, Walter Toellner.

The first child to be baptized in the new church was William Toellner. On March 11, 1897 the first wedding took place when Miss Anna Marie Johnmeyer became the bride of

Reinhold Weber, Mrs. Weber, who lives at Creighton, Mo., was present at the golden jubilee program. Mr. Weber died several years ago.

The first funeral held at the church was that of Mrs. Julius Hosp and 12 days later rites were conducted for Mrs. Martin Hoerl.

The first class of catechumens included Clarence Hosp, William Twillman, Harman Toellner, Emma Bosua, Jenny Robin and Marie Hagemer.

A Christian Day School always was an important factor in the religious training of the young people of the congregation, so a schoolhouse was built along with the church. For 47 years classes were taught here and a class of catechumens was instructed there almost every year. Last year, however, the school was closed because no teacher was available. But Mr. Koenig of Perry County has been employed to teach during the 1947-48 term.

In 1933 a Sunday School was opened for the children. Earl Huecker is president of the Sunday School. Teachers include Miss Gertrude Schoesch, Miss Lois Schoesch, Miss Edna Smith, Mrs. J.W. Schoesch, Miss Marjorie Vieth and Mrs. Lawrence Toellner.

A Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1913 and now has 65 members. The first meeting of this group was held at the home of Mrs. William Schleuter. Other charter members include Mrs. C. H. Toellner, Mrs. Emma Toellner and Mrs. Anna Fricke. The present officers of the organization are Mrs. J.J. Fahrenbrink, president; Mrs. Herman Kahle, vice-president; Mrs. Adolph Schnack, treasurer; and Mrs. J.W. Schoesch, secretary.

Young People Organize

A young people's society, which belongs to the Walther League, was organized in 1921. Officers of this group are Eldon Lenz, president; Leon Kahle, vice-president; Leola Pethan, secretary; and Vera Siedenburg, treasurer.

Today the congregation has in its midst two couples who have celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries. They are Mr. and Mrs. William Schlueter, who have been married for 59 years and Mr. and Mrs. George Frieling, who have been married for 56 years.

The committee which arranged for the golden jubilee celebration included Albert Brandes, Lawrence Toellner, Walter Wieland, Adolph Schnack, George Smith, Albert Klekamp, Adolph Kahle, Richard Lenz, and Earl Huecker.

by Mrs. Raymond Smith

CHANGES HAVE LED SEVERAL BUNCETON CHURCHES TO JOIN IN SERVICES

T100

I have chosen for my sketch the story of that which is most important, and gives the most pleasure and inspiration in our town and community — our churches. Many of you will remember with me the things of which I write, and turn with me the pages in the

book of time which becomes history as the years go by.

Four little white churches, the Christian, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, each with a good attendance record, were in progress in the years of yesterday when the only transportation to church services was the horse and buggy, driven in winter's cold and summer's heat. Hitching posts surrounded the church yards where the faithful horses were tied to await the family for the return trip home.

The old Cumberland Presbyterian church, where the congregation gathered, still stands just south of Main Street and is now used as the Masonic hall. A new brick church was erected in 1904 on College street and was dedicated with a service which hundreds of people attended. The Rev. A.D. Johnson was their pastor, and served for a number of years. Its organization, the Lona George circle, meets each month in members' homes.

The Baptist church on West College Street is still an attractive building, outstanding because of its belfry in the church steeple which can be seen some distance through the green trees of spring and summer and the snow covered trees in winter.

This ringing bell has been the call to worship for many years at this church which has continued with a good attendance throughout the years. New generations have kept the work going, and the building in good condition. Its organizations are the Women's Missionary society, the Men's Brotherhood, and the Sunbeam Band. The latter organization is a group of youngsters with leaders who are really giving the children training and instruction and teaching them responsibility and deeds of kindness which make them worthy of the name Sunbeam Band.

The Rev. E.A. Winchell was pastor of the church for some years and only recently resigned to accept a pastorate elsewhere.

The Methodist church, located on Main street, was also a strong congregation with a Young People's organization. The Epworth League had a large membership and under the leadership of Miss Mary Frances Layne, now Mrs. Warren George, as president, became a sort of union league to which the young people of all church groups attended. The late Mr. Snow was at one time a pastor of this church and a sincere worker for the cause of Christianity. More recent pastors were F. L. Standard and R.B. Shook.

The Christian church building was erected in 1895 in Bunceton, its dedication service being held April 20 of that year, with the Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor. Other pastors of the church have been B. F. Hill, J.H. Allen, H.E. Monser, J.P. Furrish, T.F. Cottingham, F.M. Rice, Mr. Rudd, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Walker, and H.C. Clark. The latter was then a resident of Boonville. This church celebrated its 50th anniversary a number of years ago. The Ladies Aid is its women's organization.

Changes Bring Problems

These were the four first churches of Bunceton. Each had a good attendance record and a full time pastor in the years gone by. With the passing years many of the older members died, many of the young people left for other towns or cities where they were employed, and so the membership became less and it was difficult to finance a salary for minister.

After continued efforts, and realizing that these denominations could not progress alone, the congregation of the Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian churches decided to consolidate and work together in one church building.

During this time another church was organized, the Grace Lutheran church which held meetings in the Princess theater and in the home of Dr. Krause. The Methodists sold their church building and parsonage to the Lutheran group and since that time the Lutherans have progressed with a full time pastor until recently when the pastor, the Rev. C.P. Rohloff became ill and unable to preach. Since then the Rev. Gilbert Wenger of Lone Elm has conducted services each Sunday, for a time in the afternoon, and recently at 8:30 a.m. Harry Hagameier, and Arthur Brandes are deacons, and Fred Bosau and Emil Vieth trustees.

That church consolidation can be effected without the merging organizations losing their identity has been proved at Bunceton where the Methodists, Christian, and Presbyterian congregations, under the name of the Bunceton Federated church, are worshiping in the Presbyterian church building.

Groups Merge

All three groups have merged in one Sunday school, and one young peoples' organization. Consolidation was first effected in 1937, and for some time a pastor of each denomination conducted services during each month. Pastors who served were Neil S. Baughman, Presbyterian, who drove over from Higginsville once monthly to serve his Presbyterian parishioners, H. C. Clark, who came to preach to the Christian congregation; and Mr. Standard, resident of Bunceton, Methodist minister.

Later the Rev. R.B. Shook, resident Methodist minister, Mr. Clark and Mr. Baughman worked out the consolidation plan in good fellowship and it was unanimously voted by the official boards.

Three members from each church were selected as a governing board. This board chose officers and teachers for the Sunday school, giving each group representation. Selection of literature was largely left to the teacher of each class. It was interesting to note the Sunday school enrollment was not far from that of the Bunceton grade and high school.

Attendance was good and operating costs were cut. An interesting angle of the consolidation was the Sunday school became the clearing house for all financial matters; heat, light and janitor expenses were included in the Sunday school budget, and religious fellowship strengthened.

The late J. Newberry Moore a Presbyterian, was Sunday school superintendent with Porter Wilson, a Christian church representative assistant. In this way each denomination shared the work and responsibility for the interest of the Sunday school and church.

Part From Rural Areas

About 50 per cent of the Sunday school and church enrollment comes from Cooper county farms. The combined membership is about 300.

Residents of Bunceton and vicinity who are not members of the three churches represent

ed as well as the members themselves are pleased, and expressed their praise of the church's harmony and progress.

Since the consolidation the Methodist church and parsonage were sold to the Lutherans, but the Christian church has not been disposed of and the occupied one Winter when the Presbyterian church furnace was not in order. The attitude of the Baptist church congregation, who seem to represent the strongest group here, is most cordial. Each year there is a union Bible school in which all four groups cooperate. Union revival meetings have been held, one of the fine features is a union choir. Young people from the Baptist church occasionally share their singing talent in a special song service which is appreciated.

There has been no friction whatever. In fact the consolidation was effected easily and with it came a greater interest in friends and neighbors.

by Miss Emma Lee Kurtz

PISGAH BAPTIST CHURCH HAS COME A LONG WAY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION 125 YEARS AGO

T101

Building 26 by 34 feet, of Logs "Chinked And Well Filled With Mortar," Was Modest Beginning for a Group of 21 Charter Members of the Church.

The history of this church is found in five volumes of records now owned by the church, and is a complete record from the date of the first official meeting.

The early settlers of this territory begin French, the only religious work was done by Roman Catholics until after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

A Baptist church was organized at St. Genevieve in 1806, and in 1812 Mt. Pleasant church, near New Franklin in Howard county, was organized. Baptist churches of Cooper county were the first religious organizations of any denomination. Concord Baptist church, northeast of Bunceton, was organized in 1817, this followed by Pisgah in 1819.

Charter Members Numbered 21

The church to be known as Mt. Pisgah was organized June 19, 1819, at the home of Lewis Shelton in Cooper county, Missouri Territory, by John B. Longan, Wm. Jennings and Jacob Chism, with the following twenty-one charter members: John B. Longan, Wm. Jennings, Jacob Chism, Priscilla Chism, David Jones, Tabitha Jones, James Maxey, William Howard, Leven Savage, Polly Savage, Joseph McClure, Elizabeth McClure, John Bivian, Mary Bivian, Rhoda Stephens, Isabelle Ponton, Sarah Woods, John Apperson, Sela Apperson, Jesse Martin and Mary Martin.

From information gathered from the records Longan, Jennings and Chism were outstanding men as they were instrumental

in organizing other churches and John B. Longan was pastor continuously for a period of 27 years. In 1846 the church agreed to call an assistant pastor due to the advancing age of Longan, but with the understanding that he would be pastor as long as he lived unless he should move to other lands.

The first church officials besides the pastor, were David Jones, chosen clerk at the first business session June 19, 1819, and also the first deacon, elected in November of the same year; Jesse Martin, deacon and chorister; and Joseph Reavis, treasurer.

Ruled With An "Iron Hand"

In the early days of the church the discipline very strict, the records showing church trials of members for drinking, dancing, horse racing, swearing, fighting and joining secret societies. Masons and Odd Fellows were especially ruled against. Confessions and restorations usually followed such trials but many were excluded. A brother was excluded for playing a fiddle at a party and two of the brothers had a church trial over the "paltry sum of ten cents."

From the Rules of Decorum presented by Brothers Jennings and Longan and approved by the church in August, 1819, is found under article 5, "No member shall be permitted to speak without rising to his feet and addressing the brethren; article 6, No member shall be permitted to whisper or laugh during public speaking; article 9. No member shall leave his seat during church meeting without leave of Moderator; article 11, If any brother fail to attend two monthly meetings, he shall inform the church the cause of absence and if for three monthly meetings the church shall send for him and deal with him as she may think best."

The first church building on Saturday, July 3, 1821, was finally located near Mr. Bowl's spring, or on the southwest corner of the land now owned by Mrs. Carrie Braun, this being the fourth location agreed upon was near Frances Apperson's, the second near Reavis' spring and the third across the Moniteau near Brother Keanny's. The building was to be of logs chinked and well filled with strong lime mortar and to be 26 by 34 feet in size, roofed with shingles, to have three doors and two windows and an 8-foot aisle and space for the colored members.

To Present Site In 1838

In 1838 with John B. Longan still pastor and Samuel D. Reavis, clerk, a new house was voted by the church and the location changed to the present site. It was to be a one story brick building 30 by 50 feet with a gallery for the colored people. The contract for the brick work was given to Samuel D. Reavis for \$299.50 and the carpenter work to B.T. George for \$200.00. The old building was sold for \$31.

This was followed in 1871 with a frame building 40 by 60 feet just a few feet north of the brick building. At this time J.B. Box was pastor and G.F. Jones, clerk. While in this building, in 1895, the clock now on the wall was presented to the church by J.N. Parsons.



Hopewell Church.

Present Building Erected in 1926

Most of the older members well remember this building as it stood until 1926, when with T.M. MacDonnell as pastor, the present building was erected. While digging the basement for the present building, workmen discovered bricks from the 1938 church proving that this building stands on almost the same spot as the brick church.

The church sent delegates to the Association in 1819 and has continued to send messengers and cooperate to date. John B. Longan was moderator of the Association from 1826 to 1843, as well as moderator of the General Association four years, 1836-1839. The church has also furnished the assistant moderator, clerk and assistant clerk for a number of years and has entertained the Association seven times — 1823, 1831, 1858, 1876, 1895, 1908 and 1919.

The membership seems to have increased steadily from a charter membership of 21 in 1819 to 368 in 1864, including 75 Negro members. All colored members, however, were granted letters of dismissal in 1871 to form a new church to be known as the First Colored Church of Pisgah. On the first Sunday in March, 1871, J.B. Box, W.H. Maxey and Henry Clay (colored) organized the first colored church with 26 charter members. The present membership is 158.

Organized Other Churches

Pisgah preachers and members have helped to organizing several other churches. Big Lick, organized in 1820 by John B. Longan and Jacob Chism, both members of Pisgah, took 16 members, among them Wm. Jennings; Moran in 1822; Union in 1822; Mt. Pleasant too 24 members, including Jacob Chism and Lewis Shelton in 1823; an arm in Saline in 1829; an arm in Blackwater in 1830; and First Colored Church in 1871.

The following preachers have been ordained from among its members: Thomas Crossbolt, James H. King; James W. Maxey, Joel Ponton, James Jones, Jesse G. Beakly and Henry Clay (colored).

Following is a complete list of Pastors who

have served the church:

John B. Longan, 1819-1847; James Jones, 1847-1848; Snelling Johnson, 1849-1850; R.H. Harris, 1860-1864; G.B. Tutt, 1865; R.H. Harris, 1855; J.B. Box, 1866-1869; James Robinson, 1869; J.B. Box, 1870-1873; Wm. M. Tipton, 1874-1876; J.B. Box 1877-1881; Ray Palmer, 1882; J.B. Price, 1883; S.B. Whiting, 1888-1896; John Youngblood, 1897-1898, C.N. White, 1899-1902; J.C. Mitchell, 1903.

J.E. Dillard, 1905; C.N. White, 1906; S.H. Carter, 1907; E.J. Sanderson, 1908-1910; L.E. Hedrick, 1910-1912; D.H. Howerton, 1913-1915; T.M. MacDonnell, 1916-1927; D. Earl Allen, 1928-1930; E.L. Painter, 1931-1935; Geo. A. Craig, 1936-1942; Steward McDaniel, 1943; Bill*Tom, 1944.

It will be noted from the above that four pastors have served the church for a total of 60 years, John B. Longan, 27 years, Robt. H. Harris, 12 years, T.M. MacDonnell, 11 years, and J.B. Box, 10 years.

by Lewis L. Morris

HOPEWELL BAPTIST CHURCH

T102

Hopewell Church was north of Tipton in Cooper county in Townships 45 and 46, Range 17 West 5th P.M., Sections 26 and 27. It was organized in 1843 and the first building was of hewed walnut logs and was about 20 feet square. It was on the north side of a gravel road that connected Tipton and the Boonville-Round Hill Road. It was north of Baxter School. Hopewell Cemetery was on the south side of the road just west of Baxter School. The cemetery is still maintained.

In 1858, Mr. Culley had an academy there in addition to its being used as a church building. Students and churchgoers would walk or ride their horses or ride in their buggies to the church from miles around.

Once a flourishing church, Hopewell disbanded because many of the members died

or moved away. Most of the remaining members joined Tipton Baptist Church. Hopewell reported to the Laraine Association until 1938.

My father, Gentry Taylor (1908-1987) attended church there when he was a little boy. My cousin, Ralph Dale Taylor, (b. 1945) sent me the following history of the Taylor family as it relates to Hopewell Church.

The first church meeting was January 27th, 1844. Mary A. Pulley Taylor, my great-grandmother became a member on December 20, 1898. Ella Taylor, daughter of Mary Taylor was baptized in December of 1898. Robert Edward Taylor, son of Mary Taylor and also my grandfather was baptized on September 15, 1915. Robert Edward "Ed" Taylor's wife, Vinita Anderson Taylor who was my grandmother was also baptized September 15, 1915. Anna Taylor who married her cousin Jo Pulley was baptized October 2, 1901. Ethel Anderson Bond, a sister to my grandmother, Vinita Anderson Taylor was baptized on September 22, 1908.

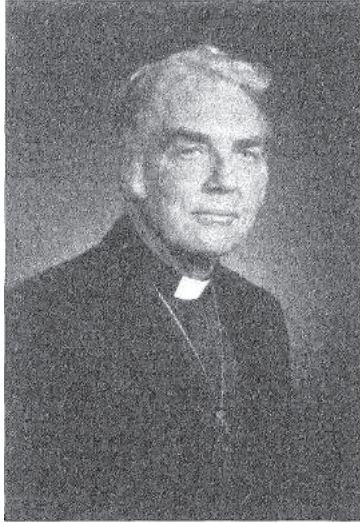
The baptisms at Hopewell Church were usually performed in Smiley Creek, a creek east of the church. This creek was named for the many members of the Smiley Family that lived along the creek. The Hopewell converts were baptized south of the Hood Bridge that was built in 1911 or 1912 at the Luke Hood Crossing. Some of the information of this article taken from an article by Mrs. Alvin E. Phillips from a History of the Lamine Baptist Association of Missouri (1872-1972).

by Robert Taylor

CLARKS FORK TRINITY LUTHERAN

T103

As early as 1857 services were conducted in this community by Pastor Henry Juengel at Immanuel Lutheran Church of Pleasant Grove. At first the people met for worship in



Pastor E.M. Priess. The present pastor serving since March, 1981.

homes, later in the Washington School. It is probable that John Koenek, who later changed his name to King, assisted in making arrangements for such services. He encouraged a number of people, especially young men, to emigrate from Germany and settle in this territory.

In 1860 the formal organization of a congregation was effected. The charter members were the following families: Peter, Albert, and Daniel Muntzel, David Rowe; Fred Fricke; John. Nicolaus, and Leonard Schmidt; William Kahle; Henry, Ferdinand, and William Langkop; Christian Brandes; Louis Lebbing; Marimus Lonjers; Henry Kaune; Sophia, Henry, and Christian Fredmeyer; Ferdinand Ohlendorf; Peter Norenberg; James Martinson; John and Jacob King; Otto Schmalfeldt; Bernhard Vieth;

Charles Brandes; and Peter Wehmeier.

The first church was dedicated on April 19, 1868, the first Sunday after Easter. Pastor Fr. Wesemann of Pleasant Grove preached the dedicatory sermon on Acts 24:14-16. The church was erected on a plot of ground formerly owned by Fred Fricke, and the carpenter was Louis Lebbing. The cost of construction was \$2,500. At the same time a parsonage was erected.

Pastor Juengel served the congregation from its beginning until 1867, when the congregation received its first resident pastor, the Rev. J.P. Baumgart. In that year, too, the congregation became a member of The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, known at this time as The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. The next pastors were: M. Stuelpnagel installed in the late fall of 1872; Th. Braeuer, installed on February 13, 1876; H. Theiss, installed on August 11, 1878; and August Rehwaldt, who was installed on May 30, 1883 (Ascension Day) and served about twelve years.

Concerning this period a son of Pastor Rehwaldt has written: "During my father's time a school and a teacherage was built, not, however, next to the church, but centrally located." The first Parochial School was located on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Ronald W. Anderson and sons now reside. "The first teacher was W.G. Bewie (1883-1886), who still taught school in the church. The second teacher was Richard Erdmann (1886-1896). During Teacher Erdmann's time the teacherage was destroyed by fire, a total loss. But immediately a new home was constructed. Around 1890 the parsonage was enlarged by two rooms with an 8-foot hall between the rooms. As there were no pantry and closets at all, the hall was used to store a goodly supply of flour. It was necessary to store flour because of the notorious impassable roads."

Pastor Rehwaldt was succeeded by Pastor H. Schaefer, who came from Cape Girardeau in March, 1896. On December 27, 1896 members of the congregation living in the vicinity of Lone Elm were released by the mother congregation in order to organize a daughter congregation, known as Zion Lutheran Church, Lone Elm. On June 20, 1897 Pastor Schaefer was called to serve as its first pastor.

Other pastors who have served the congregation were: J.H. Rupprecht, installed on August 8, 1897; J. Hoeness, installed in winter, 1902. On January 2, 1905 the matter of building a new church was discussed for the first time. After a lengthy debate in a special meeting on April 29, 1905, a committee composed of William Meyer, Henry Fricke, Sr., and Herman Schnack was chosen to look at other churches and secure information regarding erection of a new church. It was not until April 5, 1908, that a resolution was made to tear down the old church immediately after Easter. The present church building was dedicated on November 29, 1908. The members of the building committee were William Meyer, Theodore Brandes, and Chris Ohlendorf. The architect was O.E. Spruce of California, Mo. The Rev. William Richter of Jefferson City preached the dedication sermon. The lumber for the building was donated by Dietrich Alpers and the bell by Henry Fricke, Sr. Herman Schnack, a Boonville businessman and a member of the congregation before the



Clarks Fork Trinity Lutheran Church (as it appears today). The Parish Hall on the left of photo.

establishment of a Lutheran Church in Boonville, donated the altar and pulpit. The Schnacks regularly attended the services, making the trip by horse and buggy. The cost of construction was about \$6,000.

K.F. Lohrmann was installed on January 7, 1912. And on April 22, 1917 John Pflantz was installed. On June 5, 1917 a tornado demolished the steeple of the church. The cross on the steeple was blown down and the walls of the building were cracked by the force of the wind. A new barn at the rear of the parsonage was completely demolished. A school building, just south of the church edifice was blown from its foundation, and a number of monuments in the cemetery were blown down.

George F. Mueller was installed on September 2, 1923. In later years the Mueller family presented a set of organ chimes to the congregation.

A.A. Falke was installed on October 12, 1930. Although the German language was not taught after 1915, it was used in some services until April 2, 1933, at which time it was discontinued. The church had grown with the vicinity which has changed from one of German immigrants to one of American citizens who used the English language in preference to that of their ancestors. Dr. F.A. Baepler was installed on February 9, 1941 and remained until the fall of 1955. In 1952 a new parsonage was erected, with a full basement for use by church organizations and gatherings.

Rev. Harold C. Moeller served as pastor from 1956 to Easter Sunday of 1960. In 1956 Clarks Fork Trinity Lutheran Congregation became a dual parish with Pleasant Grove Immanuel Lutheran Congregation. The Rev. Moeller was the first pastor to serve this dual parish. The Trinity congregation celebrated their Centennial on June 12, 1960.

Other pastors to serve the dual parish were: Rev. Lloyd Weiland 1962-1954; Rev. Daniel Canion 1966-1970; Rev. David Fechner 1972-1974; Rev. George Marg 1976-1878.

A Parish Hall was erected in 1977. Rev. Arnold Payne 1978-1980.

Rev. E.M. Priess began his Pastorate in March, 1981 and continues to serve at this time. In 1987 an addition was built to the parsonage. Pastor Priess observed his 40th anniversary in the ministry in July, 1989.

Throughout the years the congregation has received the services of many dedicated Interim Pastors whose names are not included in this story.

At present the congregation numbers 135 baptized members and 100 communicant members.

The present officers are: Elders: Jeffrey Huth, Richard Dick, and Donald Lohse; Trustees: Robert E. Mersey and Lashley Martin; Synodical Treasurer; Eric Brickner; Secretary; Kenneth Huth; Ushers: Richard Vogel and Donald Simmons; Organist; Marcella Brickner.

In the Sunday School department 25 children are enrolled. Eddie Brickner is serving as Superintendent and also teaches the Senior Class. Other teachers are: Karen Brickner, Patty Dick, Mary Huth, Carla Vogel, Cheryl McClelland, and Barbara King.

Mike and Cheryl McClelland are serving as Youth Counselors.

The Young People's Society was organized in 1921 as the Walther League and became

a member of the International Walther League on July 31, 1924. In later years the name was changed and is now known as Lutheran Youth Fellowship. About 15 members are involved in youth activities.

The Ladies Aid officially organized in 1909 and are observing their 80th anniversary this year. In 1959 they joined the Lutheran Women's Missionary League. At the present time there are 18 active members and 2 honorary members. The meetings were held in the members homes until after the new parsonage was constructed, which provided a meeting room in the basement. The present officers are: Marcella Brickner, President; Karen Brickner, Vice-President; Barbara King, S; Patty Dick, Christian Growth; JoAnn Mersey and Jane Priess, Altar Guild.

A Men's Club was organized by Rev. Baepler during his pastorate and has remained active throughout the years. Present officers are: President, Everett Kuester; Vice-President, Richard Dick; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Earl Mersey.

Trinity Lutheran Church organized their 125th anniversary in 1985 with special events throughout the year. In preparation for the June "Homecoming" new concrete steps and a large ramp and sidewalks were poured.

With the Lord's blessing, the congregation of Clarks Fork Lutheran Church will continue to reach out both spiritually and socially.

by Marcella Brickner

WOOLDRIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH

T104



Wooldridge Baptist Church.

On or about October 10, 1900, a group of Baptists met at the Bruce School House, located just over the Cooper County line in Moniteau County, to organize a new church to be known as the Concord Baptist Church. The charter members were: Morton Bruce, Sr., Mary Bruce, Jesse Bruce, John Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Winnie Smith, James Hampton, Sallie Hampton, Louisa Potter, Lula Daily, Ora Vaughan, Elma Ogden, George W. Renfrow, Lavada Vaughan, George W. Whittaker, I.P. Johnson, L.M. Bruce, Gillie T. Bruce, Leona T. Mills, J.K. Bruce, Lydia M. Bruce, Edward Bruce, G.T. Bruce, Claudia Bruce, Della Polley, Dora

Cooper, Hogan Bruce, Nellie Vaughan, Dora Vaughan, Eva Vaughan, Philip Brady, and Elizabeth Brady. Rev. N. Allee and Rev. W.A. Bruce were present for this organizational meeting. Morton Bruce, Sr. acted as moderator and L.M. Bruce was made church clerk. Morton Bruce, Sr. and J.K. Bruce were elected as the first deacons. Rev. W.A. Bruce, of Clarksburg conducted the first revival services for this church at the Bruce School. The church continued to meet at this school for the next few years.

At a meeting held March 2, 1905 at the home of J.K. Bruce, it was decided to move the church from the school to the town of Wooldridge, and change its name to Wooldridge Baptist Church. The delay in constructing a permanent house of worship had been prompted by the laying of the new Missouri Pacific Railroad tracts and the laying out of the new town of Wooldridge. The lot of which the church house would be built was given by H.H. Wooldridge, Sr. The church house was constructed and furnished with new seats by early February, 1906. It was decided to dedicate this building in September, 1906, but had to be delayed until October. This building has served the church ever since with minor changes to make it more comfortable and to facilitate easier maintenance. It is a typical rectangular frame church building, that could be found in many small Missouri villages, with tall clear four pane windows on either side. The front side contains a central door framed by two windows while the back has s three window bay behind the chair. The steep roof is crowned with a small steeple from which the bell peals out each Sunday calling the faithful to worship. The annual meeting of the Concord Baptist Association was held here in 1917.

In 1927, lights were installed and siding was put on the building in 1945. During the 1950s the interior was almost completely refurbished for the fiftieth anniversary of the building of this house of worship. The interior is paneled, has a modern furnace and air conditioning unit, and padded pews were added in 1987. The old pulpit furniture has been retained.

Wooldridge Baptist church attempts to meet the spiritual needs of the area with Sunday School and worship every Sunday morning. Vacation Bible School is annually held in the summer and the traditional Christmas program with a large decorated native cedar tree is a highlight of the church year.

October 26, 1986 saw a large crowd gathered for a memorable homecoming with Rev. Harold Renfrow former pastor and missionary to Brazil speaking.

Present officers include: Bernard Schlup, Alex Nixon, Lloyd Rugen, Lester Stock and Gordon Adair, deacons; Lester Stock; church clerk; Jessie Stock, treasurer; and Alex Nixon, Sunday school superintendent. Sunday School teachers are: Margaret Richardson, adults; Patricia Merrill; young adults, Alexis Ferris, youth; and Jackie Nixon, younger children. Church organist is Jessie Stock and Jackie Nixon plays the piano with Margaret Richardson leading the singing. Lloyd Rugen serves as board member to the Concord Baptist Association, of which the church is a member.

Wooldridge Baptist church has had 31 pastors as follows: E.M. Lumpkin, W. Alex

Bruce (1906 and 1911-1912), W.T. Russell (1907-1910 and 1929-), T.L. Tate (1913-1914), W.M. Tipton (1915-), J. Frank Mon, P.P. Hummell, Bro. Goodnight, Bro. Bryan, N.E. Williams (1937-1938), Richard Weber (1940-1941), Billy Miller (1942-1943), Bro. Brown (1944), Harold E. Renfrow (1945-194), R.L. Alexander (1947), Wayne Masters (1949-1951), J.O. Miller (1951-1952), Walter White (1953), L. James Gex (1953-1955), Cameron Pulliam (1956-1957), Elmer Orr (1957-1958), Richard Pohl (1959-1961), Joe Rogers (1962), Benjamin Coghill (1963), Jack Rowley (1964-1965), Donald W. Commi- no (1966-1969), Russell Bellamy (1969-1975), Floyd N. Leimkiller (1975-1977), Richard Salmon (1978), J. Wayne Merrill (1979 to the present). Donald W. Commi- no, Larry Allen, and Floyd N. Leimkiller were ordained by the Woodridge Baptist Church.

by Rev. J. Wayne Merrill

HISTORY OF PRAIRIE HOME BAPTIST CHURCH REVEALS STRUGGLE OF BUILDERS

T105

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Sometime during the early '90's the Baptists living in Prairie Home began to feel most urgently the need for a house of worship. The Baptist churches nearest them were the ones at Providence and at Pisgah, and with the roads mere lanes thru the woods then, practically hub-deep in mud through the long winters and late springs and almost equally as deep in dust in the hot, dry summers, the task of getting to meet was one that tried the stoutest hearts, and only the most devout managed to negotiate it perhaps a few times each year. Thus the folks who really needed it most, were, perforce, kept without the fold. At that time the only means of transportation were the horse, the mule, the farm wagon, the time honored spring wagon, with an occasional "surrey" owned only by the most prosperous who, then as now, were not always the most godly.

Talk Leads to Action

The main topic among the Baptist men when they got together which was more often than the women, with their many household duties and the wants of their numerous progeny to attend to, could manage it, was "we must have a meeting house of our own." To quote from the late Mark Twain's famous remark about the weather "Everybody was talking about it but nobody did anything." It remained for two godly women to take matters into their own hands and do something about it. They were Mrs. W.H. Ellis Sr., mother of the present W. H. Ellis, at Woodland, and Mrs. Gray Thomas, mother of W.E. Thomas, of Kansas City and of Mrs. Anne Gray Smith, of Marshall. So, one morning, bright and early they hitched to the family "buckboard" "Old Dick" the Ellis family

horse, (beloved by the Ellis children who naturally resented their old Dick being removed daily from their play) and started out on their rounds of soliciting funds for a church building, returning each evening worn and weary, but jubilant over the few dollars they had succeeded in getting pledged, rejoicing in their work for the Master. Thus was the ball start rolling, gaining momentum each day until finally the church building was assured. Sam Carpenter, father of George A. Carpenter, was the largest single contribution.

A lot on the west side of the village was purchased from the late Dr. S.M. Teel, himself a Baptist, and plans went forward for the building, a crude wooden structure possessing neither beauty of line nor adornment, but even so, a place of their own, a house of shelter and a house of God. The building committee was W.H. Ellis, Geo. S. Stemmons, and the late Joel Byler and Sam Carpenter, but they did not fool round with architects, blueprints or any such newfangled notions. The church was properly organized under the direction of the Rev. Tate, drawing from the membership of the Providence and Pisgah churches principally, the charter members lined up and everything ready for the dedication of the building.

Charter List Lost

Owing to the loss of the early church records we have been unable to get a list of the charter members and also the name of the minister who preached the dedicatory sermon, some of the charter members we have consulted insisting it was the Rev. S.M. Brown, of Kansas City, because no Baptist church of that day considered itself properly dedicated unless he did it; some of them giving the resident pastor at that time of the Boonville Baptist Church, still others saying that it was the Rev. Milford Rigg, who was at one time at the head of the Home for Aged Baptists at Ironton. Be that as it may, the church was dedicated on the second Sunday of May, 1896, but without the presence of the Mrs. Ellis, Sr., who had helped to make the occasion possible, as she had died the previous month, secure in the knowledge that her dream of a church house had come true. The great day finally dawned with two long services, at which the children, lined up and draped around the edges of the rostrum for lack of room, and too close to the pastor to allow for any undue levity, suffered untold agony at the long period of inactivity, to say nothing of their discomfort at having their usually free and untrammelled feet confined within the torturing bounds of "Sunday" shoes, of the fashionable "toothpick" variety. Sam Ellis, then a little boy, remembers nothing of the sermon but he does remember his tortured toes. "At long last came the dinner hour, but no basket dinner on the grounds that day, tho everybody took a crowd of relatives and friends home with him. What was a big dinner to them when they were having untold spiritual nourishment, such a "feast of reasons and flow of soul?"

The first couple married in the church was Nora Don Carlos and Leslie Smith.

The first board of deacons was W.W. Ellis, George S. Stemmons, and Robert Hornbeck tho Mr. Hornbeck removed shortly after that to Jamestown. The first pastor, who came once a month, was the Rev. S.B. Whiting, at

the munificent salary of \$250 per year. years the Sunday School was kept alive by a faithful few: George S. Stemmons, supt; Mrs. Anne Gray Smith, organist; Miss Sadie Mills, (herself a member of the Walnut Grove Christian Church) chorister; and Graham Ellis as the main body of the Sunday School, with occasional additions of a few of the other Ellis children, notably Mary and Sam; and the late Miss Sallie Richie who faithfully and lovingly attended to her lowly duties as "door keeper in the house of her Lord," until she decided that some of the church women were not pleased with the quality of her work, and then it was all off, and she did not mean "maybe," Later, the school attendance was increased by the Methodist children who had their own Sunday School in the afternoon in the lower story of the old Masonic building (later burned) which was at that time their place of worship until they built about 1916 or 1917, their own commodious church in the village. We must not fail to make mention of the late James B. Brosius, who though himself a Presbyterian, was always in his place and as he was afflicted with deafness, sat close to teacher or pastor that he might not miss a word.

"Pup" A Regular Attendant

A history of the Baptist church in Prairie Home would not be complete without mention of "Pup" Stemmons, the Stemmons' family dog, who for years never missed a service. No matter how sound asleep she might be, at the first peal of the bell summoning to worship, up she'd get, make her toilet by a few shakes of her brown, woolly coat and off she'd go to meeting, where she took her place with decency and decorum, thereby setting a good example in her faithful dumb beast way, to many of us who do not always respond so readily to the call to service.

Edward Ellis was the first clerk of the church and a very efficient one whose faithful accounts of the work done are lost, much to our regret. Some of the early ministers were J.D. Odom, Rev. White, W.T. Russell, followed by W.M. Tipton, all of them serving the church once a month. Rev. Tipton first agitated the question of a parsonage which became a reality about 1915, built in the east end of town just back of the present church building. Rev. L.E. Hedrick and family were the first to occupy it, the church at that time having gone to "half time" and then to "threequarters time" and finally "full time under Rev. W.B. McGraw, successor to Rev. Hedrick. The pastors in order following Rev. McGraw were : J.B. Smith, C.W. Kent (who died during his pastorate at Prairie Home) E.H. Michalkowsky, L.E. Brown, O.A. Blaylock and the present young pastor, G.E. Purvis, under whose enthusiastic leadership the church has taken a new lease on life.

Membership Grows

The membership has been constantly building up by means of conversions. Baptists moving into the community, and revivals held annually since the organization of the church without a single omission that we have been able to find any record of, sometime as many as 50 uniting with the church at that time as was the case in 1935 during a series of meetings held by the Rev. John. F. Vines,

of Kansas City.

During the pastorate of the Rev. McGraw, and largely through his efforts, the membership was made "new church conscious." So, preaching often about it and holding "pep" meetings, the present beautiful church, a \$35,000 building perhaps the most commodious rural church in the state was made possible. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hornbeck donated the lot on the village Main Street, plans went forward, and the church erected to meet its growing needs. The building was dedicated on June 16, 1921, the Rev. S.M. Brown, of Kansas City, preaching the dedicatory sermon, with other sermons preached in the basement and on the grounds to the overflow crowd who came from far and near to attend. A dinner long to be remembered by its variety and quantity was served on the grounds to the crowd at noon, each housewife having baked five or six cakes, twice as many pies, and cooking other things in proportion so that no one would be turned away hungry.

On The Upgrade

The church, tho suffering its occasional depressions throughout the years is manifestly on the upgrade with its graded Sunday School using the six point record system, and definitely on its way to attaining the denominational Standard of Excellence; its several B.T.U. organizations; its active W.M.U. with monthly meetings and which has clothed a child at the denominational orphanage at Pattonville since 1925; its weekly prayer service; its monthly workers' conference; and with every one working for the growth of the church in all of its departments. Membership reported at the 1936 annual Association by the church clerk, H.L. Carpenter, was 377. Chas. Miller is Sunday School Supt.; Albert Hornbeck, ass't.; Mrs. Addie Johnson, sec-treas., with her several department assistants; Adella Patrick, pianist; and each class is organized. The church has maintained two Daily Vacation Bible Schools, one last year and one now in progress. The Board of deacons is: J.C. Hornbeck, Dr. A.L. Meredith, Perry Dungan, Morton Tuttle, J.D. Byler, W.H. Ellis, R.W. Lacy; C.S. Platt, George A. Carpenter, H.L. Carpenter, George S. Stemmons, J. T. Alexander, Dr. Meredith is also the church treasurer and one of its most ardent supporters in every branch of the work. He is moderator of the Concorn association and one of the most outstanding laymen in the state, and is a member of the State Executive Board of Directors.

Truly Prairie Home Baptist church has come a long way since those two saintly women hitched up "Old Dick" that sunny morning and started on their rounds of collecting funds for a House of God.

Note: I am indebted to the following for information on the early history of this church — W.H. Ellis, Mrs. Rylie Ellis Tuttle, Mrs. Robert Hornbeck, Mrs. Mary Ellis Simmons, Edward E. Ellis of Adair, Okla., and George S. Stemmons.

by Mrs. George S. Stemmons

WITH KINDRED SPIRITS, TWO BELOVED WOMEN INSTIGATED CHURCH AT PRAIRIE HOME

T106

Two humble, godly women originated the idea of what has grown to be one of the most thriving rural churches in Cooper county, the Prairie Home Methodist church. They were Mrs. Sarah Robertson Thompkins and Mrs. Eleanor Huff, who lived within a few miles of each other and as neighbors soon found they were kindred spirits, and would often meet with each other when the pressing duties of their lives would permit and hold prayer meetings. Sometimes other neighbors would drop in to enjoy the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

These two women were Methodist by conviction, and while there were churches within a radius of a few miles roundabout, an Evangelical (founded in 1848) and a Lutheran (1855) at Pleasant Grove on the north, a Baptist church at Pisgah (1823) on the south a Presbyterian at New Salem (1821) and a Christian church at Walnut Grove (1862) both on the northwest, there was no Methodist, and their hearts yearned for a church of their own belief. The "wish was father to the thought" so they called in the Rev. Lewis Vandiver, a Methodist pastor at Jamestown for his advice and counsel.

Organized in 1880

The good pastor encouraged the idea and with his help what was originally wishful thinking became a concrete plan and the church with this humble beginning was organized, it seems some time in 1880. Soon thereafter this nucleus was increased by the following members: William Kirschman and wife, Jeames Wilson and wife, James Jones and wife, Alonzo Meredith, Mrs. Kate Smith, Samuel James, Andrew Rankin, Mrs. Kelley M. Hobbs, and Miss Jessie George, twelve in all.

(Mr. and Mrs. Kirschman were the parents of B.F.W.C., and E. M. Kirschman, and Mrs. Eunice Dishion, all now active members of this church and several of them officers).

At first they met at homes for worship, but that was not a satisfactory arrangement. "Now we are organized, have a preacher (the Rev. Mr. Vandiver), next thing that we must have is a church house," said the members.

There was no church building at that time in the village of Prairie Home (the Baptist church was built about 16 years late.) Coincidentally the local Masonic order was casting about for some headquarters and they decided to pool their interests. Dr. A.J. Lacy, physician in the community, himself a prominent Mason, became interested in the project to the extent that he donated a lot in the southeast section of the village to the Masons and the church trustees jointly. There a building was erected, the upper story for lodge purposes and the lower floor for a church.

Building Is Realized

Much of the labor was donated by church and lodge members. To Wm. Kirschman went the honor of hauling the largest loads of lumber as he owned the largest wagon, and gladly donated the use of wagon, team and self to that end, hauling the lumber from Bunceton, 15 miles away over worse than indifferent roads, through the heat and the dust or the rain and the mud. Therefore with cash in hand (\$1500) and hope in their hearts the building was completed.

In August 1881 these pioneer Methodists dedicated their part of the building to the service of God. This was a short time as time goes, after the church was organized, less than a year The Rev. Mr. Phillips had charge of the dedication services. These godly folks rejoiced over their House of God, even though it was a simple unpretentious building with beauty of neither line nor adornment, but it was theirs in which to worship God "according to the dictates of their conscience." Membership at the time of dedication numbered 35.

Solicited For Organ

The first minister, the Rev. Vandiver, was followed by the Rev. Mr. Cross. It was decided that a musical instrument would add to the services, so two young girls, recent converts and early members. Eolo Franklin and Hattie Hornbeck, (afterward Mrs. J.W. Poindexter and Mrs. John Milt George) went about soliciting funds for an organ. Response was generous and a "brand new" organ was purchased and installed. Some of the members objected to this innovation. "An organ is an instrument of the devil," quote they. One of them, Will Lacy, having the courage of his convictions walked out, to return no more. The others finally submitted and the organ remained.

"Old Time" Revival Held

The church grew steadfastly in numbers and influence, augmented as to membership with an occasional protracted meeting. One outstanding revival in the early history is proudly remembered by the older members today and was held by the Rev. Mr. Mock. Though a Presbyterian himself the Rev. Mock fulfilled all the requirements for a real Methodist evangelist and held a meeting that probably has never been equaled in this community as to fervor and results. Folks from far and near attended regularly, and each night great numbers of them became convinced of their sins and came forward to the altar for confession.

Many of the present older members came into the fold at that time.

Inevitably this church which had so humble a beginning should out-grow its quarters and an agitation for a new building started early in the century and culminated along about 1914 under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Pollock. The half interest in the building was bought by the Masons for \$500 and the money put into the present modern commodious structure, centrally located on the Jefferson Road in the eastern part of the village. (The old building burned about 1924 when the lower floor was being used as the grade school, and another one similar as to

structure and plan, only larger, was built.) The grounds for the new church were donated by the late Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Huth and the cornerstone was laid in May, 1916, with appropriate rites under the auspices of the A.F. and A.M. order. The Rev. C.H. Briggs, high in Masonic circles and a presiding elder in the denomination, was master of ceremonies. It was dedicated in October, 1916, by the Rev. C.C. Wood, a high dignitary in the church and editor of the church paper, "The Christian Advocate." Rev. Wood presented the congregation at this time with a handsome pulpit Bible.

The Rev. C.F. Pryor was the pastor at the time of dedication. The building committee was R.A. Carey, Fred Schilb, Sr., R.B. Smith, Geo. Morris, H.K. Gilbreath, Louis Sutton and F.L. Schilb; finance committee, T.O. Haley, B.F. Kirschman and Louis Sutton; contractors, J.M. Ramsey and sons. The cost was around \$7,000. The first service held in the building was the funeral of Dr. D.W. Poindexter in September, 1916.

The present church has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500 with a full basement underneath, containing Sunday school rooms, kitchen and furnace, the whole electrically lighted and equipped. The grounds have been beautified from time to time with shrubbery and annual blooming flowers.

Off Circuit And Back

At first the church was on the circuit with Jamestown, Bethel, Splice Creek and Point (since demolished by fire) with services one Sunday in each month, but as their finances improved and membership enlarged, they were given full time. However, during the early '30's — depression time — they were again put on a circuit, this time with Splice Creek alone, and now services are held three Sundays each month, with Splice Creek having the remaining Sunday. The pastor for the past two years has been the Rev. Dr. Frank Banyard of the faculty of the Conservatory of Music at Central college, Fayette. He has done outstanding work keeping the church up-to-date and alert even with the handicaps that come in time of war. However, Dr. Banyard is leaving soon to take up U.S.O. work.

The church has owned two parsonages in its time. The one at present has been providing a source of income from rent as the pastor is a non-resident.

The present officers are: Trustees, C.H. Bodamer, H.K. Gilbreath, E.M. Kirschman, J.W. Kirschman and Joe W. Haldiman; stewards, G.C. Toler, Luther Simmers, Silas S. Dishion, H.K. Gilbreath and W.G. Chappell; Mrs. J.G. Poindexter is treasurer; and Miss Iola Mae Sullins, keeper of records.

The present membership is 193. The service flag of the church bears eleven stars, one gold, honoring the memory of Marvin Earl Carpenter who lost his life in Africa late in 1942.

Two of the church pastors through the years later became presiding elders, the Rev. Fred Haines and the Rev. L.M. Starkey. Two of them were presiding elders prior to their service here, and Rev. A. Noble James and the Rev. J.T. Ricketts.

The longest residential pastorate was that of Rev. Mr. James, who served five years.

The Sunday School is graded. F.L. Schilb is superintendent of the schools, a position he

has held for 47 years, with a brief respite of three years, at which time Silas B. Dishion assumed charge. Mr. Schilb has a record of a perfect attendance at Sunday School for 20 years. R.A. Carey, Sr., also holds a record of being church trustee for 40 years through now resigned.

Live Wire Women's Society

A history of this church would not be complete without deference being paid to its live wire women's organization. The society was started during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Pollock, in 1914 or 1915. Mrs. Pollock being instrumental in its organization, which took place at the home of Mrs. E.L. Schilb and was at first an independent society called the "Ladies' Aid." The late Mrs. R.B. Smith was the first president.

Later it became known as the Women's Missionary Society and was affiliated with the district conference. Now it is the Women's Society of Christian Service. But regardless of name, it has come down through the years working valiantly and praying conscientiously for the advancement of the cause it represents, the welfare of the church. These women have added to their treasury by annual Thanksgiving and Christmas turkey and chicken and oyster suppers, catering at banquets, school and civic, serving farm sales dinners, holding bazaars, rummage sales, Easter markets, etc., and have spent their profits on painting the church inside and out, helping to re-roof the building, refurbishing auditorium and basement whenever needed, doing charity work etc., working always primarily to lift the morale of church and community.

Present officers are: Mrs. Carl Rahn, president; Miss Helen Kirschman, vice-president; Mrs. W.L. Odneal, secretary; Mrs. Carl Bodamer, treasurer. They meet once a month, usually at the homes of the members; their membership numbers forty.

About "Aunt Sallie"

Now a few words to tie up the early history of the church with that of the village and a bit about one of its founders, "Aunt Sallie" Thompkins. At the time of the organization of this church, the village had few houses and fewer stores. The first store was probably established about 1865 and was owned and operated by James Boswell, father of Mrs. Myra Gilbreath. The Boswell family lived just east of what is now Prairie Home on a farm now owned by the heirs of the late Ben Meyer. Mr. Boswell would walk back and forth each day to and from his store. He called his store his "prairie home" and thus, according to tradition, did the village get its name.

Mrs. Sarah Robertson Thompkins, "Aunt Sallie," was one of the two women, whose spiritual hunger and determination to do something about it, were responsible for the organizing of the Methodist church, and was of the "stuff of which heroines are made." She at the age of 24, came with her young husband, Albert G. Thompkins, from their native Virginia to Cooper county, Missouri, driving all the way in a one horse wagon which contained all of their worldly goods. This was in 1831, and they settled a few miles south-east of what is now Prairie Home. They soon afterward entered 80 acres of land and

endured all the hardships of early pioneers — living for a time in a cabin with no chimney and doing their cooking out of doors.

Mr. Thompkins died about 30 years later leaving an estate of \$25,000 even though they had lost sixteen or more negroes owing to the exigencies of the times. He kept a stage stand on the Jefferson Road, a place called "Midway" and where a post office was established. Here the horses for the trip from Boonville to Jefferson City or vice versa were changed.

Some of the older citizens recall the excitement when the conch shell, forerunner of the automobile horn, would herald the approach of the stage coach and was the signal for the horses to be made ready for the relay. The passengers would stop for a bite to eat as the enterprising Thompkins ran a boarding house or eating place, too, and then go merrily on their way bouncing in the springless vehicle over the ruts, or being literally dragged through mud or dust, according to the season.

After Mr. Thompkins death, in 1862, his widow, true to her energetic and capable self, carried on with the duties of boarding house, postoffice and stage stand. The Midway post office was the forerunner of the one at Prairie Home. The latter was kept at first in what is now the Langkop drug store. James Jones was the first postmaster and the late Mrs. Lou Carpenter was the assistant.

Ernest Kirschman, Sr., who is now 92 years of age, tells of going twice each week to Midway to get the family mail. The Thompkins place was what is now the John J. Kempfer farm, and Mrs. Thompkins is buried on that farm, as is probably her husband, who was also a Methodist of many years standing at the time of this death. They had no children. Mr. Thompkins was the nephew of the Hon. George Thompkins who founded in St. Louis the first law school west of the Mississippi river.

by Mrs. George S. Stemmons

PLEASANT GROVE LUTHERAN CHURCH DATES BACK TO 1844

T107

The Pleasant Grove Immanuel Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod — has occupied an attractive five acre piece of land on the Wooldridge — Prairie Home road since 1858. Its actual beginning dates back to 1844. The original founders were for several years in membership with a so-called united church consisting of Evangelical and Lutheran people. Their chapel was on the present site of the St. Peter's Evangelical and Reformed church.

Because of differences in doctrine and practice the Lutherans in that former church withdrew, relocated, and organized their own congregation. Some charter members of those days were Frederick and John Stock, John Henry, Gerard Henry Meyer, John G. Kaempfer, George Knorp, and Jacob Eder.

On Feb. 25, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. G.H. Meyer deeded four acres of land for a church, parsonage, and cemetery. June 17, 1875, the members purchased another acre from

Adolph Lenger. The congregation incorporated September 1873, with Gottfried Kaempfer, John S. Stock, Adolph Lenger, and Fred N. Stock as trustees.

The first chapel was a 28 by 40 foot structure, serving for years as both place of worship and the school room. For more than a century Missouri Synod Lutherans have been strong advocates of Christian day schools for education of the child both spiritually and mentally. Such a school continued at Immanuel until 1944 with the minister undertaking the additional task of teaching.

First Parsonage A Log House

The Rev. H. Juengel was the first resident minister at the new location. The first parsonage was a log house which was destroyed by fire and replaced by a frame house. In 1908 the present dwelling was erected. Its original four rooms have been expanded to six rooms. With the advent of REA power, some improvements have been made in the parsonage. Bathroom and kitchen facilities with a modern water system have been installed.

With continued growth in membership, the church deemed it necessary to have a more modern and convenient church building. In April 1896, the Rev. A.H.T. Meyer, pastor, the cornerstone was laid. This is the same building which is used today with its stately tower and intonation which invites the community to worship.

by Mrs. Lon Vaughn

PLEASANT GREEN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

T108

In 1823, Samuel Walker arrived, the owner of a large federal land grant of land located in the southern part of the Clear Creek area. The grant was of several thousand acres in that part of Cooper County which now lies south of State Highway 135, north of U.S. Highway 50 and east of Lamine River. The following year, other members of the Walker family arrived. Judge Smith Walker built a large brick home in a small valley and named his new home Pleasant Green. This name was later applied to a small town which was soon established.

In 1825, several families were called together to establish a new church, and the Pleasant Green Methodist Church was officially organized. The newlyformed congregation met in various homes of its members until 1826, when a log meeting house was erected a few hundred yards from the Walker home. This log meeting house, according to the "History of Missouri Methodism", was the first Methodist Church building erected for worship west of St. Louis.

The Pleasant Green Log Church proved too small and was dismantled in 1836 and a larger building was built. The Pleasant Green Cemetery was established near the church building and is still maintained. In thirty years the new building also proved inadequate and a new, larger structure was built in 1868 and is still in use today.

The Women's Society was organized in 1920. It has maintained an active program through the years and today continues its dedicated work as the United Methodist Women.

In 1954-1960 the interior of the church was remodeled and redecorated through the Lord's Acre Plan. In 1959 a church kitchen and dining area was erected near the church. Double doors, a new concrete porch and steps were added in 1960.

The church is located on Missouri Highway 135, eight miles south and four miles west of Pilot Grove, Missouri and one mile west of Pleasant Green. Charles Jordan is the present pastor.

by Mrs. Virgil Wolfe

CHURCHES HAVE LONG PLAYED IMPORTANT PART IN BLACKWATER

T109

The first religious services held in Blackwater were conducted in a hall on the second floor of a frame building adjoining the old hotel. This building burned and was replaced by a brick building now serving as a hotel and Hurst pharmacy.

These services were held approximately a year before the Christian church was built and were union services. There was no regular pastor but ministers of the various denominations who were near came and preached at various times.

Christian Church

Scott and Cooney owned a large tract of land in Blackwater township and a portion of this was secured for a town site. Scott and Cooney gave the lot upon which the Christian church was built. The deed was made to A.F. Collins, who was in business here and H.G. Fray was made trustee. The church was built in 1890.

Mrs. Riley Holman and Mrs. H.G. Fray drove many miles with horse and buggy soliciting donations from this community and neighboring towns. Funds were turned over to A.F. Collins, who deposited the money in a bank and checked it out as work progressed on the building. At the insistence of John A. Fray, Mrs. Holman let the contract to Bud Livingston for the sum of \$1400, he to furnish all material for the building. Quite a number of bazaars and ice cream socials were given before the church and furnishings were entirely paid for.

The Rev. Samuel McDaniel was the first pastor and delivered many sermons here. Some of the pastors were the Rev. C.Q. Shouse, Rev. Hulett, Rev. McAllister, Rev. Russell, Rev. Weldon, Rev. Lee Larkin, Rev. McCall and others.

Among the charter members were A.F. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. B.A. Fray, Mrs. H.G. Fray, Mrs. Riley Holman, Mrs. Charley Rucker, Mrs. J.G. Staples, Mr. and Mrs. C.P. Hudson, Misses Mollie, Laura and Grace Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Johns and son. There were others.

The church grew in membership and interest for many years followed by a few years of inactivity after a number of the members had moved away and several had died. In July, 1925 a Sunday school was organized and since that time the Bible school has been active. A short time later a Woman's Council was organized and it, too, has been active.

In 1933, the Rev. Kring Allen reorganized the church board, elected elders and deacons. Since then the Revs. John Mill, Lee Laken, H. C. Clark have preached.

The golden anniversary of the church was celebrated August 25, 1940 at the church. A large crowd was present at both morning and afternoon service. The Sunday school class of the various churches here had been invited to attend the Christian Sunday school that morning. The invitation was accepted, and the hour proved to be such an interesting and beneficial one that the Christian, Baptist and Methodists have held union Sunday school since, alternating the use of the three churches month by month.

Methodist Church

Rev. T.B. Harris was sent by the Annual Conference of the Methodist Church as pastor at Blackwater in the fall of 1890. The Methodist Church was under construction upon his arrival and the Christian denomination offered their church. Services were held there for several weeks after which the Methodist church was completed. The Rev. Harris, on his first charge, preached the first sermon in the new church.

Among the first pastors were Rev. L. Anderson, sent in 1891 and '92; R.B. Ross in '93; Lester F. Clark, '94; James C. Diggs in '95. Thirty-three pastors have served here during the history of the church. The longest to serve was the Rev. N. M. Dowdy, who came in 1924 and served for five consecutive years. The first pastor, the Rev. Harris, was sent back in 1929 and 1930.

The names of the charter members were not available but from some records we find the minutes of a church conference held May 1, 1892 over which L. Anderson presided and B.D./ Evans acted as secretary. During this meeting it was decided to organize a prayer meeting. The following members were present: Charles M. Baldwin, Mary J. Baldwin, Cora Boles, Maymie Clark, Mattie E. Irvine, Lula B. Irvine, Elen D. Irvine, Sophia Kella, George A. Meredith, Mary L. Meredith, Stella Meredith, Lutie Walker, James Gillespie, Nannie Gillespie, Mary Gillespie and Narcissus Gillespie.

The first marriages recorded are those of J.R. Clark and Ella Wall; Lester Clark and Pinta Barnes, Brown and Maymie Clark.

The first church building was remodeled and made modern during the twenties. It was struck by lightning in 1934 but replaced by a modern building in 1935.

The Rev. Robert McMillan, student at Central College, is the present pastor. The old church bell was given by the late James A. Marshall, a trustee, and was replaced in the belfry of the new building, thought it is not used, because of the damage it received when the church burned. The lot on which the church stands was donated by Scott and Cooney.

Lula B. Irvine, now Mrs. J.H. Rucker and Narcissus Gillespie, now Mrs. E.W. Kella,

members present at that Church Conference in 1892, are active members of the church today.

Baptist Church

In the history of the Blackwater Baptist church we find four different names for the congregation.

The church was organized at the Prairie Point school house in Lamine Township on Aunt Polly Turley's land on June 6, 1842. It was later moved to the Pleasant Grove School house at Old Laraine. Here they continued to worship until the church was built. The deed to this property was written in 1853.

The name of the church was then the Pleasant Grove Baptist church. They were compelled to discontinue services for the duration of the Civil War. After the war they again resumed services until they were reorganized in 1889 as the Ebenezer Baptist church at Old Lamine. Here they worshipped until 1905, at which time they moved to Blackwater, Mo., and became known as the Blackwater Baptist church. The Rev. Guy L. Prather was at that time the pastor.

The record of the church organization states "the following ordained ministers of the Gospel of the Baptist Churches, Thomas Frite Fielding Wilhite, and Jeph C. Buckley, did certify that "on June 6, 1842, they had constituted this Baptist Church of Jesus Christ."

Charter members were George Herndon, Elisabeth Herndon, Gerard Stephens, Daniel Berger, Elizabeth Berger, Robert Clark, Roddy Clark, Francis Fox, Eliza Ann Wells, Mourning Tomlin and Abigail Church.

Centennial services were held last year with the pastor, the Rev. W.E. Prewitt, in charge. The present pastor is Rev. Lawrence Scott and the church clerk is W.E. McMahan who has served in this capacity for forty-seven consecutive years.

Church of Christ

In the year of 1927 Mr. and Mrs. Joe D. Price and family moved here from Hallsville, Mo. The nearest church of their choice was at Old Lamine and for lack of conveyance and for convenience services were conducted in private homes in Blackwater and continued thus for one year. The congregation grew until a larger place was needed.

On October 3, 1928, The Church of Christ at Blackwater was organized. The first elders were Frank Hull, S.A. Lawyer, John Thornton and Joe. D. Price and the membership numbered fifty. Today there are ninety-three members enrolled.

At organization the church rented the Bank of Blackwater building for a year as a place of worship and at the close of that period bought the building, the interior of which has been remodeled and redecorated.

Among those who have preached here are W.A. Cameron, Curtis Porter, Earl Smith, Clarence Mersch, George Nepper, J.M. Forcade, Carel Cannon, Wayman Miller, Elvis Hufford, W.E. Dudley, R.E. Griffith.

Sunday School meets at 10:30 each Sunday morning with preaching services each second Sunday morning conducted by the Rev. Kern Sears of Columbia.

by Miss Clara B. Harvey

THE CHURCH OF OLD LAMINE

T110

In the year of 1842, some Christians began holding meetings in various homes and schoolhouses in Lamine township, Cooper County Missouri. There was no formal organization in the beginning altho the first written records show that they had Elders prior to 1866. Like most Churches, there was some disruption during the Civil War. After the war, and because of the large number of believers in the community they met on the 7th day of August 1866 and organized a Primitive Christian Church. During the next two years more than sixty people were recorded as Charter members. During this two year period, they appointed additional Elders and deacons after the practice of the early Church as instructed by the Apostle Paul in his letters to Titus and Timothy.

In the beginning the membership was composed of both Black and White Christians. However, in 1869 the Black members started a congregation of their own in what is now Blackwater. The separation was peaceable with the white brethren helping with the erection of a meeting place. The separation was not complete as some blacks worshipped with the Lamine congregation until the 1930's.

In the early years the Lamine Congregation worshipped in a union Church building; not erecting a meeting place of their own until 1877; when they erected a large building with a seating capacity of over 300. Some twenty years later the building was damaged by a tornado. It was rebuilt and continued to be used until 1945 when another tornado damaged it beyond repair. It was torn down and a smaller building was erected on the same spot; this is part of the present building which has an addition built in 1981 in order to meet the needs of the congregation.

It is interesting to note that the first tornado destroyed the town of Lamine, of which the Church was a part. Lamine was relocated at its present site in order to be near the railroad. From that time on, the old site; church house and the cemetery has been called OLD Lamine.

As to the name of the congregation: in the beginning the movement led by Barton W. Stone and Alexander Campbell, used the names of Disciples, Christian Church and Church of Christ, interchangeably. This practice continued at Old Lamine until 1924, when after the death of the last qualified Elder; there developed a split among the members due to the efforts of some of the younger members who desired to form a Modern Christian Church. At that time the Church divided with the younger people forming a modern Christian Church; while the older more conservative members called themselves the Church of Christ. This controversy lasted several years; with the actions of both factions being best forgotten. However in the year of 1929, a large group left Old Laraine, went to Blackwater and started the present strong Christ of Christ at that place. This left two weak factions at Old Laraine, continuing until 1935 when the Church was reorganized along the lines and doctrine of the Church as established in the 1865-1867 period; attempting to return to the original

pattern of the Church of the first century.

In 1942 a young Evangelist by the name of Winford Lee came to Old Lamine for a short meeting during which there were twelve additions. Since that time there has been a steady growth; altho it has leveled off at the present time due to so many young people leaving the community.

At present there are about sixty members on the roll, of whom about forty are active. The Church again has qualified Elders and deacons. There is no regular preacher altho several weekend meetings are held each year with some visiting Evangelist. There are regular morning and evening meetings each Lord's day with the male members conducting the Services. We have several capable speakers some of whom visit and speak for other congregations thru the Midwest.

In 1981 upon completion of the addition to the building, the Old Lamine Church started hosting an annual meeting on the first weekend in November with visitors and speakers from several states.

With the help of the Lord we hope to continue as an active Church into the Twenty First Century.

by D.T. Weekley

PLEASANT GROVE ST. PETER'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

T111

Organized in 1849, St. Peter's Evangelical Church at Pleasant Grove was the first Congregation to be established by the German Settlers in Cooper County, Missouri.

As early as 1846, two circuit-riding Evangelical pastors had held occasional Services of Worship among the Germans of Moniteau and Cooper Counties. Sixteen heads of families were the "founding fathers" for St. Peter's Church. They erected a small, sturdy log structure about five miles northeast of the village of Prairie Home; a building which served as church and school until 1877. In that year the present frame church building was erected. It remained essentially unchanged until 1950 when the men of the congregation dug a basement and installed a modern furnace. Modern restroom facilities were provided in preparation for the congregation's 125th Anniversary in 1874. Since that time, yearly improvements have been made, the latest being the laying of a new concrete front porch floor, replacing the old wooden one, and installing a new grey outdoor carpet in celebration of our 140th Anniversary in 1989.

Until the time of the First World War the German Language prevailed. On May 20, 1918 the congregation determined that all Services of worship should be held in English.

The people of St. Peter's Church, I am sure, in the early years, experienced difficulties which often confront small congregations in isolated communities. But, nevertheless, they have managed to maintain church building and cemetery with care and concern. Moreover, they have been generous in support of the Larger Kingdom Work. The 23' Communicant members of the congregation annually contribute about \$1,000 for denom-



Pleasant Green UCC 1989.

inational benevolences. This small congregation is very caring in terms of supporting one another and helping in difficult times within their community.

Serving as pastor is the Rev. Troy Gardner. He is a modern day circuit rider who also serves St. Paul's Church and Advent Church, both in the vicinity of Jamestown, in nearby Moniteau County. Rev. Gardner has a "full" Sunday morning. He conducts a 8:45 AM service at St. Peter's Church; a 9:50 AM service at St. Paul's Church, and a 11 AM service at Advent Church.

God has richly blessed St. Peter's and with his help shall carry on.

"Happy Birthday" Pleasant Grove as you celebrate your 140th year.

by Helen Knierim



BUSINESSES AND MEDICAL

NEWSPAPERS IN BOONVILLE

B1

In the early 1830's Joshua Young thought about establishing a newspaper in Boonville, but made the mistake of advertising that his paper would avoid political issues. Boonvillites were definitely politically minded, and held no love for an editor who was not prepared to take part in political controversies so important at that time.

Two years later, James H. Middleton and John Wilson started a paper, on August 1, 1833. "The Herald was an independent paper but the editors were proud to acknowledge the principles of Thomas Jefferson as the text of their political freedom." Reading matter for this paper was clipped from larger city papers. Few ads were seen and these were on the back page of the four-page paper. The name of the Herald had been changed by 1838 to the Western Emigrant. Co-editors were Robert Brent and Middleton. C.W. Todd became editor in March, 1839, and attempted to make the paper stronger politically. It became a full-fledged Whig organ and set out to stamp out the Democratic party in Missouri. A great deal of advertising showed up. The four pages were nearly filled with ads. Most advertised products were dry goods, real estate, and patent medicines . . . the latter supposed to cure anything and everything.

In July, 1839, a new paper appeared . . . the Missouri Register. It was a Democrat paper, the first in western Missouri. William T. Yoemans was editor. The Emigrant and the Register survived for several more years, both preaching their political views, and attacking the other. A great deal of attention was paid to the New Franklin and Boonville horse races. The covering of the races became the first sports story to appear in Boonville. Todd soon purchased Middleton's interest in the Western Emigrant, and immediately changed the name to the Boonville Observer. The paper eventually became one of the oldest and most respected Whig journals in Missouri.

In the years following, the Observer changed hands several times. T.J. Boggs bought Todd's half-interest in the paper in February, 1842, and a year later the entire paper was purchased by F.M. Caldwell and J.S. Collins, who edited the paper until June, 1843, when Caldwell became sole owner. At the same time, the Missouri Register was undergoing changes. Ira Van Nortwich bought the paper from Yoemans. He had just become editor when he was drawn into a fight with William Switzler, editor of the Columbia Statesman. Switzler attacked the Register and its Democratic political outlook. Switzler accused the Register of being too soft on the Whigs. Van Nortwich was also having trouble with Boonville residents. The main body of Boonville Democrats supported Martin Van Buren for the 1844 Presidential Candidate, but Van Nortwich supported Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. The split in the party caused a new paper, the Democratic Union, to be established. Yet another newspaper began for Boonville in December, 1843 . . . the Weekly Saturday Museum, founded by J.M. Crane. This particular paper really aroused Boonville. It attacked local citizens'

morals, manners, and breeding. Even local clergy were attacked. Attack on the clergy stopped appearance of the paper for three weeks, but the next issue attacked all the political beliefs that could be found in Boonville. By March, 1844, the Weekly Saturday Museum had ceased publication for lack of readers!

Spring, 1844 produced another paper! The Coon Hunter appeared, and was soon in a fight with the Observer. The Coon Hunter announced the Democratic party's candidate, James Polk, thereby unloosing Democratic celebration of Polk's nomination. A hickory flag pole in honor of "Young Hickory" was erected, and a large balloon was sent sailing off in the direction of Oregon, with the motto, "Polk and Dallas". Mud-throwing between the Coon Hunter and the Observer led to a duel between two local citizens. Soon after the campaign, the Coon Hunter perished, and not long after that, the Missouri Register followed into oblivion.

The Boonville Commercial Bulletin, another Democratic paper, was begun by J.T. Quisenberry to fill the void created by the closing of the Register. The Observer was sold to Allen Hammond, thus circumnavigating another newspaper battle which Quisenberry would have dearly loved. By 1846, political excitement was low and Hammond found the village of Boonville growing to be one of the most important outfitting depots for wagon trains to the West. By 1853 he had sold the Observer to his editor, Augustus W. Simpson. Local coverage took place over politics when Simpson took charge. The Temperance question also was duly considered . . . although not duly enough to satisfy Benjamin F. Buie, who started yet another paper, the Boonville Central Missourian. This paper was devoted to an all-out support of Temperance. In 1854 it was taken over by A.C. Speer, and the name vms shortened to the Missourian. "It was to be Whig paper, devoted to politics, Temperance and the General Intelligence." Early in 1855, former editor of the Observer, Allen Hammond, purchased the Missourian. Publication was suspended after his death the same year. Another newspaper soon took the Missourian; place. W.W. Gill published the Boonville Patriot early in 1856. The paper was Republican, since the Whig party had collapsed.

With the advent of the War Between the States Boonville newspapers began to diminish. The Observer, one of Missouri's oldest papers, and a veteran of many political battles, suspended publication in 1861. The Patriot, taken over by F.N. Caldwell in 1857, also succumbed to problems of war. In 1861 the Patriot was temporarily silenced by General Worthington, commander of Federal troops at Jefferson City. Troops seized the press, type, and other equipment and took them to Jefferson City. The equipment was "rescued" by Louis Stahl, Caldwell's brother in law and brought back to Boonville. Caldwell and Stahl then started the Boonville Central Missouri Advertiser in 1862. H.K. Davis edited the Monitor, beginning in 1862, and continued it until July, 1863, pleading 'hard times' for its suspension at that time.

In 1865 Milo Blair started another newspaper, a weekly, called the Boonville Eagle. Apparently it was a success. It was said that Blair arrived in Boonville without money, having walked from Michigan. When he left Boonville in 1874, he traveled in a Pullman,

and a freight train carried his worldly possessions." 1877 found another paper started. The Boonville Weekly Topic lasted for several years, changing hands during that time, and becoming the Missouri Democrat. A.B. Thornton started another weekly, the Boonville News, in 1880. An angry local marshal, attacked in an early issue of the paper, shot Thornton to death. Another newspaper bit the dust. Other papers since 1880 have taken adequate care of Boonville's news needs. As of today, the local papers are the Record, and the Boonville Daily News. How many more newspapers in Boonville's future? Source: Boonville Daily News 7/30-31/1971

by Jeanne Brunda

100 YEARS OF SERVICE

B2

History of The Boonville Advertiser, City's Oldest Business Firm and One of Oldest Newspapers West of Mississippi River, is Dramatic Saga of Life During Past Century.

The Boonville Advertiser, oldest business firm in Boonville and one of the oldest newspapers with a record of continuous service west of the Mississippi River, this year celebrates its 100th anniversary. Special anniversary event is the publication of this Centennial Rural Life Edition.

One hundred years ago, C.W. Todd, pioneer printer-journalist of Boonville, established a new weekly newspaper. Boonville then was 30 years old, and was growing rapidly into a teeming river port and foremost business and financial center west of St. Louis.

More than a hundred river steamboats tied up at Boonville that year, and before another decade had passed Mr. Todd's newspaper had seen the number of landings grow to several hundred annually.

The year before, 1839, the pioneer Nathaniel Leonard unloaded a few head of fine cattle at the Boonville river dock to establish at Ravenswood farm near Bell Air the first herd of purebred Shorthorns west of the Mississippi River.

Agitation for a railroad already had begun in Boonville, although by the time Mr. Todd's newspaper appeared it had lapsed into derogatory mutterings as a result of the panic of 1837 which burst the early bubble of railroad speculation.

"Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was the victorious political battle cry of 1840 and campaign issues included the tariff, the national bank and nullification.

Becomes "Patriot" During Civil War

Mr. Todd, who formerly edited the Western Immigrant here, produced the first issue of his new paper on April 30, 1840. He called it the Boonville Observer, and as such it was continued when Frank M. Caldwell became the proprietor in 1843.

Later Louis H. Stahl became associated with Caldwell in publishing and editing the Observer.

When the passions that eventually led to

the Civil War began to rise, the editors changed the name of their paper to "The Central Missouri Patriot." That was in 1854. During the last years of the Civil War the editors, apparently finding the patriotic title inappropriate, again changed the name of their newspaper, this time to the "Central Missouri Advertiser," which later became the Boonville Weekly Advertiser and finally, in 1922, simply "The Boonville Advertiser."

Old Files Are Preserved

The Advertiser boasts a long list of well-known editors and publishers and a history which mirrors the development of the community it serves. The past files of the newspaper have been preserved in the archives of the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia and almost any edition during the past century may be seen there today. Unfortunately the first volume or two of the Observer, all of the Patriot and several of the first volumes after the name was changed to The Advertiser are missing. There remains intact an adequate number, however, to piece the historical chain.

In the issue of Jan. 3, 1879, during which time Judge Ben Tompkins was editor, there appeared the following interesting and informative "prospectus" of The Advertiser.

"The Boonville Advertiser wishes for the 39th time a "happy New Year's blest with prosperity and health to its friends and patrons. The Advertiser was first published under the name of the Boonville Observer, the files of which, though discolored and stained by the wear and tear of time, are still in our office, commencing with Vol. 1, No. 1, April 30th, 1840, and published and edited by C.W. Todd, who afterwards in January, 1842, associated with him T.J. Boggs.

Caldwell and Associates

"On the file of March 29, 1843, we find the names of F.M. Caldwell — now one of the proprietors of The Topic and until recently connected with this paper — and J.S. Collins take the place of Todd & Boggs as proprietors, and the day of publication changed to Wednesday instead of Thursday, which had been the day up to that date. On June the 7th, 1843, we miss the name of J.S. Collins and the name of F.M. Caldwell succeeds as proprietor. Mr. Caldwell was afterwards connected with the paper under the names of Observer, Patriot and Advertiser. We find the different proprietors to be Caldwell & Turner, Caldwell & Charles, Caldwell & Hammond (Allan Hammond) (June 17, 1846), Caldwell & Hammond (Nov. 7, 1850), A.W. Simpson (Mar. 25, 1854). The Observer was about this time changed to the Patriot, which during the last years of the war again changed its name to the present title, Boonville Weekly Advertiser, and was published by Caldwell and Stahl, the latter of whom is still connected with the paper in a responsible position which he fills as only one versed in the calling he has seen fit to follow could do — highly respected and kindly thought of by all who are associated with him on account of his courteous manners, strict integrity, attention to the interests of his employers, and skill in his business."

Thus Editor Tompkins paid high tribute to Mr. Louis Stahl, father of Phil Stahl who now lives in Boonville at 313 East Morgan

Street, himself formerly connected with the Advertiser.

Pledge of Fairness

Continuing his "Prospectus" Editor Tompkins says: "The paper was afterwards published by F.M. Caldwell & Co., Messrs. Caldwell & Stahl having at different times associated with them gentlemen as editors while they ran the business of the office.

"The Advertiser was bought on August 1, 1877, by The Advertiser Company, by which corporation it is now run. As it has been in the past, the Advertiser, under the present management and editorship, will try to be a perfect encyclopedia of political events and a diary of local news. Politically its cause shall be, as it has heretofore been, Democratic, first, last and all the time, believing as it does that the success of the Democratic party for the salvation of our great country is above all, save God's will and honesty. . . . The Advertiser is no stranger having been found here by many of the older citizens of the country; its virtues, we hope, are favorably known to the people, and we know appreciated by the few enemies it has, judging from the number of unwarranted and unjust charges that have at various times been brought against it. . . .

"The Advertiser shall never be the organ of ring or clique. . . . nor shall it ever be the slave to any personal feelings, either for friendship or favor on the one hand or for spite, revenge or jealousy on the other, but shall be conducted to the best ability of its management in the strict paths of virtue, honesty and charity for all. . . ." to political comment and so little to news is apparent in the early issues of the Boonville weekly. News was difficult to get, and political comment was plentiful and cheap. The telegraph had not yet been perfected, the telephone was as yet unimagined, and even mail delivery was slow and uncertain.

News From Washington

In the issue of March 13, 1844, one of the oldest on file at the State Historical Society, we find one of the week's big news stories, buried on page 3, that had come to the editor in the form of a letter from a friend at New Orleans. Said the item:

"Glorious News — Annexation — We have received intelligence from sources of unquestionable authority that the Senate of the United States has almost unanimously ratified a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States. . . . This news may seem too good to be true, but we have derived it from letters written by intelligent gentlemen in the capital of the United States and we place full reliance in its authenticity. . . . 'Westward! the star of empire takes its way!'"

During the summer and fall of 1844 Editor Caldwell labored long into the night over his type cases, arguing for the election of Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for president, and railing at James K. Polk, the candidate of Southern and pro-slavery Democrats.

Bitter Pill for The Editor

At the very bottom of page 2 of Nov. 19, 1844, we find a small but bitter item: "Just as we were going to press the eastern mail arrived with returns showing that N. York

has unquestionably gone for Polk by a majority of between 6 or 7,000. This settles the matter and a dark cloud now hangs over the destiny of our beloved and once glorious, but now, at least to some extent, degraded Republic — James K. Polk, President of The United States!!! — 0, shades of Washington. But we have no time to comment."

Imagine the disappointment in Editor Caldwell's heart as he locked up the forms and started to press, carrying the news of Polk's election to his readers.

Incidentally, the news of Polk's nomination, sent from Baltimore to Washington, was the first message sent in this country by the electro-magnetic telegraph, which, after some years of partial success in Germany and England, was at length perfected in America in 1844 by Joseph Henry and Samuel Morse.

The perfection of the telegraph marked the beginning of a new era in American journalism. This means of transmitting news quickly soon revolutionized the large city dailies whose leadership gradually changed the news policies and makeup of small newspapers throughout the country.

Mr. Kemper's Students Demonstrate Learning

In the issue of Nov. 26, 1844, there is an item in The Observer of special significance to Boonville. It reads:

"Exhibition of Mr. Kemper's School. — On Thursday the last day of October this exhibition occurred. The exercises consisted of the examination of several classes, several speeches and a dialogue. The teacher announced that as this was the close of his first session in Boonville, and as most of his pupils had been but two or three months under his tuition, they could not be supposed to have much knowledge to exhibit. Accordingly the object of the examination was not to impose upon the public by showing off the learning of his pupils; but to exhibit his own method of instruction. This is the result of much experience on the part of the Teacher, and a constant regard to the laws of mind and the principles of human nature. Such teaching must be successful. The examination was consequently no less creditable to the scholars than to their teacher.

"At night was the exhibition of oratory. — The house was full, and if a highly gratified audience, profound attention and hearty applause are evidence of good speaking; then the speaking was rare. . . . Two of the speakers (young Allison's) have been under Mr. Kemper's tuition for several years; and their ease of delivery and fine modulation showed the effect of training. Shame upon our schools that the art of speaking should be in general so much neglected in the education of our future citizens and senators of our republic. That exhibition is ominous of a better state of things.

"Mr. Kemper may justly be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our community — may success attend his efforts."

What a ringing prophecy in those words! If only Editor Caldwell could return today and visit magnificent Kemper Military School, grown from that humble beginning!

In the Observer of 1844 we find other names yet familiar here. The issue of March 13, for example — over 96 years of age and preserved beneath Japanese tissue at the Historical Society's library — Isaac Lionber-

ger, sheriff, was closing out four farms. William H. Trigg was advertising his insurance business, and, according to Mosely and Stanley, agents of the regular Boonville and Glasgow packet, "the steamboat Mary Tompkins will run as a regular packet between St. Louis and Glasgow during the season, leaving St. Louis every Thursday and landing at Boonville every Sunday on her downward trip."

Advertiser Supports New Democratic Party

Also "on the 5th inst., A.W. Reavis of Pisgah was married to Miss Susan D. Conner." The editor follows this announcement with the notation that: "This notice was accompanied — not by a slice of cake — but with a request that we should send him the 'Observer.' We love to see folks mindful of the Printer's as well as their own happiness and prosperity. Who will send us the next similar notice? We are thankful for such."

And well might Editor Caldwell have been thankful for all such small favors. He must have had a time producing those four pages the week of March 13, 1844. Each page contained seven columns of small, hand-set type. There were no linotypes in those days to spit out a column of type in 30 minutes.

The oldest copy of The Advertiser in the State Historical Society printed under its near present title is the May 2, 1868, issue of The Central Missouri Advertiser, published by Caldwell & Stahl. There were stirring times between the last copies of The Observer, during the few turbulent years The Patriot was issued, and before the first issue of The Central Missouri Advertiser appeared "during the last years of the Civil War" under the stewardship of Caldwell & Stahl. This old copy of The Advertiser, issued in 1868, had forgotten the Whigs and had taken up the cudgels of the newly-organized Democrats. Mention of the Civil War was studiously avoided as the hot coals of hatred continued to glow beneath the surface.

In the fall of that year, according to The Advertiser files, the Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour for president and Gen. Frank P. Blair for vice-president. The Republicans, nominated Gen. U.S. Grant for president and Schuyler Colfax for vice-president. Whereupon the Advertiser promptly reprinted the following comment on the famous general:

"Grant — This bloated tub of rotgut whiskey, cigar stumps and jack-assical impudence, has spoken again . . . The dirty, drunken vagabond! What is his opinion — the second fiddler to a circus monkey! . . . The blundering, whisky-soaked Butcher of a hundred and fifty thousand 'boys in blue' in a 'forward movement' that didn't 'forward' an inch, till he skulked off and took McClellan's old track of two years before . . . Who is he, the blubber-headed sot that he should announce it as his opinion that the President of the United States should be removed from his office by a pack of bacehanalian ruffians?"

Was Our Face Red!

Imagine the Advertiser's embarrassment when a few weeks later, on Nov. 7, 1868, it was forced to carry the following announcement: "That General Grant is elected president we cannot doubt. That he will make a just

president, rigidly observant of his oath of office and obedient to the constitution, we can only hope . . . If the President-elect resorts only to brute force, as in his conflicts with Lee, the saddest day that can dawn upon the country will be that which shall witness his investiture with the prerogatives of the chief magistracy."

But The Advertiser, hoping to be a progressive newspaper, tried to forget the election and turned to constructive things. Mr. Caldwell, or Mr. Stahl, pointed out in their editorial of Nov. 14, 1868, that "we see moving around and about us many new indications of progress to which in other days we were unused . . . Our streets daily are alive with immigrant teams passing through our city seeking homes in the southwestern part of our State. We have succeeded in connecting our town with the Pacific Railroad by a branch road. This success has inspired our neighbors in Saline County to lay hold of the work by constructing a road beginning at our town, thence to Lexington . . . There must and will be some day, a great highway of intercommunication between the Lakes, pointing to Chicago and the vast region of northwestern Texas . . . What matters it if this region of country is too sparsely settled to build it (the Pacific Railroad) at present? The day is coming when it will be built . . ."

Familiar Boonville Names

The names in this issue of The Advertiser are much more familiar to our generation than those in the old Observers. For example, there is an advertisement, "E. Paillou, French Wig-Maker, Hair Dresser and Bathing Establishment, Morgan St." (He was the father of the late Dr. Emile Paillou of St. Louis, author of "Home Town Sketches.") There is also "J.P. Neef's Book and Notion Store," "Stephens & Bunce New Store, Palestine, Cooper County, Mo.," "A.H.C. Koontz, dealer in staple and fancy groceries," "John Durr, Saddles," "Draffen, Hutchison and Muir, Attorneys-at-law," "Iron Store and Wagon Manufactory, George Roeder," "New Stage Line, Columbia to Boonville via Rocheport, Gordon & Clarke," "Jesse Homan, Jr., Livery Stable, southeast corner Morgan and Sixth, Horses, Buggie and Carriages to let all hours," "L. Weyland, Carriage Shop, Public Square, south of Court House," and the announcement that Adelpia Seminary and Cooper Institute, schools for young ladies, would open on Aug. 31, 1868.

The Advertiser had not grown in size from the Observer. It continued with four pages each week but presented a better appearance with illustrations and dressy type.

We Take A Whirl At The Daily Field

In 1873 the words "Central Missouri" were dropped from the title of The Advertiser and it became simply "The Boonville Advertiser" with F.M. Caldwell & Company as publishers and George H. Preston as editor. During the latter part of 1873 H.A. Hutchison became the editor. On May 8, 1874, George W. Ferrel became editor and July 23, 1875, Charles E. Hasbrook took up the chief editorial pen. It seems that Mr. Frank Caldwell & Company, Publishers, were making frequent changes of editors.

On Sept. 24, 1875, The Advertiser branched out. It became, in addition to the weekly publication, "The Boonville Daily Advertiser." The F.M. Caldwell & Company were publishers and Charles E. Hasbrook was editor. It too, contained four pages each issue, but the pages were smaller, being five columns in width and 18 inches in depth. Each issue presented about four columns of news, legal notices and a number of "standing ads," i.e., the same copy being used over and over again.

On Aug. 7, 1877, Col. J.L. Stephens purchased The Advertiser from F.M. Caldwell & Company. The daily and weekly were both continued. Judge Ben Tompkins was made editor to promote the political interest of the Stephens. This set-up did not continue for long, however, and on March 7, 1879, both the daily and the weekly were leased to a W. Ravenel. Mr. Ravenel announced that the daily would be discontinued but that "the Weekly Advertiser will be published as heretofore." The daily's use as purely a political organ had been exhausted.

Back In Good Hands

The regime of Editor Ravenel was none too satisfactory, according to some reports handed down through several generations, and in 1884 The Advertiser reverted back to loving hands — to F.M. Caldwell, Louis H. Stahl, and his son, Phil W. Stahl. Mr. Caldwell and the senator Mr. Stahl had been the real powers behind The Advertiser throne through many trying years. With meticulous care and trained hands they nursed the battered old newspaper through the next few years and made it hold its head high again like a stalk of ripening corn revived by a refreshing rain. And, lo and behold; it grew to eight pages each week, contained much more actual news, presented a neater typography and more attractive advertisements. This happened about 55 years ago!

The Advertiser Under Walter Williams

About this time The Advertiser started something that had never been tried before in this section — the use of "country correspondence" or items from rural Cooper County in its columns. Items from Prairie Home, Clark's Fork, Lone Elm, Pilot Grove, Bunceton and other points appeared. For example, the Bunceton items for Jan. 1, 1886, said: "The grandest event of the week was the social party given by Mr. and Mrs. George Harried, at their residence, 'Buena Vista.'"

Another item declares that "One of the most pleasant events of Christmas week was the party given at 'Ravenswood' by Master Nelson Leonard to his young friends . . . Each visitor, after dinner, was presented with a little basket of candy . . . Little Miss Mabel Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. L.M. Chamberlain, favored those present with several declamations . . . From Boonville were Misses Maggie and Rhoda Stephens, Frank and Will Tompkins, Frank Wilson, Will Sappington, Walton Trigg and Gyp Stephens. The little ones enjoyed themselves very much and Nelson endeared himself to all, by his courteous and hospitable treatment of guests."

We cannot be certain who was responsible

for the introduction of country correspondence, but we have a strong suspicion it was Walter Williams, the next character we introduce into this panoramic view of The Advertiser. For it was only in the next week's issue of the paper that young Williams was announced as part owner and editor of The Advertiser.

The announcement was brief and simple enough. There was nothing in it which indicated a new sun was rising on the journalistic horizon. It appeared in the Jan. 8, 1886, issue of The Boonville Weekly Advertiser as follows:

"The interest in The Advertiser heretofore owned by F.M. Caldwell has been purchased by Walter Williams, Mr. Caldwell retiring. The Advertiser Publishing Company will hereafter consist of Messrs. L.H. Stahl, Phil W. Stahl and Walter Williams. The last named continues as editor of The Advertiser, and there will be no change in the business management or editorial policy of the paper."

Started as Printer's Devil

Walter Williams had really become the editor of The Advertiser two years before that announcement while still a lad in his 'teens. Taking him into partnership simply meant his official entry in the field of journalism.

According to some of his old cronies here, he barely made it through high school, being just witty enough to meet the none-too-exacting requirements of the pioneer school. He considered a college education either unnecessary or unavailable to himself and started to work as an apprentice or "printer's devil" in The Advertiser office.

He set a few sticks of type, wrote a few items, took in a few subscriptions and made himself generally useful around the office. He developed a pleasing, vanity-ticking style of writing items, which, like that famous castoria, made the subscribers "cry for more." He was not a printer's devil for long. Williams, the reporter-printer, became the editor and part-owner in 1886 as recorded by the paragraph quoted above.

Thus began the advancement of Walter Williams which eventually led him to establish the first and greatest school of journalism in the world, to extend his good-will influence to distant corners of the earth, and to become president of, and led the University of Missouri through several critical years.

Williams Prints The News

Progress was being made not only by Boonville but by its favorite newspaper as well. Editor Williams had convinced the advertisers that the front page was for news and not advertising. He had developed his striking, personal style and was filling up his eight pages with meaty items about Boonville and Cooper County citizens. For example:

"Quite a number of young people gathered at the residence of Mrs. Kemper last Friday evening to bid good-bye to Misses Grace and Stella Kemper, who left the next morning for Virginia. The departure of these young ladies was regarded as a personal loss by almost everyone present, for they have endeared themselves to all who know them by their loveliness of character and genial disposition."

Editor William's paper was informative. In one issue it listed "Boonville's Rich Men" as follows: "James M. Nelson, estimated to be

worth \$1,000,000; C.W. Sombart, \$250,000; Lon V. Stephens, \$150,000; Harvey Bunce, \$100,000; David Andrews, \$95,000; and W. Speed Stephens, \$100,000."

To Wider Horizons

After three years as editor and part-owner of the Advertiser, Walter Williams sought fame and fortune upon the wider horizons. He announced his resignation in the issue of June 14, 1889, to accept a political position in Jefferson City.

In the same issue the Stahls said: "It is with a feeling of regret that the name of our old editor, Walter Williams, is taken down from the head of our columns this week. He has, during his connection with this paper, helped to make The Advertiser one of the most influential journals in the state . . ."

Walter Williams held the political job only a short time before going to Columbia where he edited the Herald. His rise in journalistic circles continued in Columbia and in 1908 he established the school of journalism as a department of the University of Missouri.

The school and its founder became world famous. Then during the depression of the early 1930's, Dean Williams was called from the School of Journalism to the presidency of the University of Missouri.

Last Story for Advertiser

He led the University through its most trying years and after this task was successfully completed, he resigned in June, 1935. Ill health prevented his returning to active duty, but he continued his association with the School of Journalism and its graduates as Dean Emeritus until his death on July 29, 1935.

Walter Williams, whose first editorial copy was written for The Advertiser, also penned his last copy for The Advertiser. Less than two weeks before his death he dictated his reminiscences of his newspaper experiences in Boonville for the 95th Anniversary Edition of The Advertiser.

Boonville and The Advertiser ever will be proud of their small part in the contribution of Walter Williams to the world. His influence continues to multiply itself even after his death, through the School of Journalism which he founded and by the labors and ideals of its graduates, now engaged in newspaper work throughout the world.

The 20th Century Brings Many Changes

After Dean Williams left the Advertiser, George W. Ferrell became the editor with L.R. and P.W. Stahl continuing as owners. Ferrell was editor until March 22, 1890, when Col. H.A. Hutchison became the editor.

The veteran Louis Stahl and his son, Phil, fostered the Advertiser through the closing years of the 19th and into the early years of the 20th century. It contained eight pages regularly and carried a good representation of advertising. They treated The Advertiser like the child it was of their own hands. Theirs was a worthy contribution to its history.

Louis Stahl died in 1904 and in 1905 Phil Stahl relinquished possession to C.J. Walden, who came over from Fayette to become the editor and publisher. And thus began a 16-

year period of renewed progress for The Advertiser.

Mr. Walden came here with a wealth of newspaper experience, having previously edited The Fayette Advertiser, Southwest Daily Mail, Sedalia Daily Sentinel, Independence Daily Sentinel and Weekly Brunswick. He was fired with enthusiasm for Boonville and The Advertiser and worked toward their progress during his faithful stewardship.

During Mr. Walden's editorship many changes took place in the production of The Advertiser. It had had several different homes but for years it had been printed on old presses and with hand-set type. With the coming of the linotype and newer presses, it took on a more "modern" appearance. More illustrations were being used, especially in the advertisements, and the printing was neater and more readable. Headlines were larger and the "journalism of today" was dawning.

Col. Walden said his farewell to The Advertiser on Aug. 5, 1921. "This is my last copy as an editor," he wrote. "For forty-nine years I have labored without ceasing . . . In this half-century of our country's history, I have been at the forefront and noted conscientiously and fearlessly the happenings of the times. During these years there have been many changes in Missouri journalism, there has been progress along all lines, and I have ever labored for the right as I saw it and for the good of all the people — for our country's prosperity and for the success of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates . . ."

Story Of Progress Brought Up To Date

The Advertiser was purchased from Col. Walden by A.L. Preston, E.P. Barnhill and Preston Black, who also owned papers in Marshall, Waverly and Miami. But this ownership was unsatisfactory and on Feb. 15, 1923, an ambitious young newspaperman stepped to the helm of The Advertiser. He was a Cooper County product and his name was Edgar C. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson revived the tired Advertiser and brought it back to its previous high rank in journalistic circles. As his business grew he added new members to his staff. In 1928 he employed Edward W. Sowers as editor of the Advertiser, and later, when Mr. Nelson branched out into the Daily newspaper field, Sowers went to the Boonville Daily News as editor and Spencer H. Givens took up the editorial pen of the Advertiser.

In 1930 Mr. Nelson sold The Advertiser and Daily News to the W.J. McGiffin Newspaper Company, which owned several newspapers in different states.

When Mr. Nelson was appointed chairman of the Missouri Workmen's Compensation Commission in 1933, he named Spencer Givens as a referee on the commission, and Sowers returned to the Advertiser editorship.

In November, 1934, Mr. H.R. Winsor purchased The Advertiser and The Daily News from the McGiffin company. Mr. Winsor is the present publisher and under him The Advertiser has regained the vigor and local interest derived from home ownership.

Charles H. Callison, another graduate of Walter Williams' School of Journalism, be-

came editor of The Advertiser on May 10, 1938. Under his editorship The Advertiser has devoted itself particularly to the agricultural and rural interests of Cooper and Howard Counties. It has promoted soil conservation and other progressive farming practices, has increased its size and gained in circulation.

Editor's Note: Credit for much of the material and organization of this history must go to Edward W. Sowers, former editor of The Advertiser, who presented it first in the 95th Anniversary Edition published in 1935.

TOBACCO IS ONE OF LESSER KNOWN OF COOPER COUNTY'S FARM PRODUCTS

B3



Hanging tobacco in barn



Taking tobacco plants from beds



Tobacco setter in operation

One of the lesser-known farm products of Cooper County is tobacco. Since Cooper

County isn't in the tobacco belt this product is usually, overlooked, even by many Cooper County farmers. But the fact is that there are several men in the county who raise the crop and sell it at warehouse centers.

Most of the locally owned tobacco is sold at Weston, Mo., but some still is taken to Kentucky warehouses.

J.M. Ashpaugh, whose farm is in the eastern part of the county, is one of the largest tobacco growers in this area. All of the pictures accompanying this article were taken on the Ashpaugh farm and in themselves provide a story of care of the plant from the time it is set in the field until the leaves are stored in a barn for curing.

In 1946 Mr. Ashpaugh cultivated 14 acres of tobacco. The crop averaged 1333 pounds per acre. According to tobacco growers a yield of about 1000 pounds is considered good. The crop sold at an average of 41 cents per pound with the top price paid being 60 cents per pound.

This year the government has cut Mr. Ashpaugh's acreage to 11.

Good Prospects This Year

"The prospects this year are the best I have ever seen," he said. "Floods and bad weather have taken a high toll in parts of Missouri, however."

Tobacco seed is planted in beds of the hotbed style. Two ounces of seed are planted in each bed. These beds are 200 feet long and 12 feet wide. The seeds are planted in March and the plants are ready to set in the field in May.

Cheese cloth or similar covers are used to draw heat and to help control moisture. One hundred pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer is used on each tobacco bed. Use of fertilizer on tobacco was discussed at a recent meeting at Highland School by J. Ross Fleetwood, field crops specialist of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. A meeting on grading and marketing the crop will be held sometime this fall.

Last year Mr. Ashpaugh used 900 pounds of 4-12-8 fertilizer on each acre of his tobacco land. This fertilizer is plowed under before the crop is set. This year he not only used the 900 pounds which was plowed under, but he also mixed 300 pounds with water which was used in setting the plants.

"You certainly can see the difference the fertilizer makes," he said.

Plants Are Machine Set

The plants are set in the field by a machine which waters them at the same time. A crew of four men operating the machine can set four acres per day. There are about 10,000 plants to the acre and they are set in rows. The plants are placed about 14 inches apart.

When the seed in half-matured in the pod the tobacco is topped. After standing in the field for 10 days more it is cut and piled and the next day it is housed.

Mr. Ashpaugh usually plows his tobacco four times each year.

Sixteen sticks of tobacco are hung on a 12-foot rail. These rails are four feet apart. Sixty of these rails will hold an acre of tobacco.

"Lots of barn room is required in handling of tobacco," the Cooper County grower says.

Mr. Ashpaugh grew his first crop of tobacco in Cooper County in 1909 on the old Sappington farm at the top of Main Street hill at the south edge of Boonville. The tobacco was housed in an old poultry house on the south bank of the Missouri River and then was shipped to Kentucky.

After the tobacco is sold at the warehouses it is redried, repacked and stamped according to grade. It then is stored for a four-year ripening period before it is used by manufacturers.

From 107th Anniversary Rural Life Edition

BOONVILLE VETERINARIANS

B4

Although Boonville has been in existence since 1810 and will celebrate its Sesquicentennial as an incorporated community in 1989, only eleven men have practiced veterinary medicine in the community in all that time. The eleven men are: Charles Moore, Charles Doerrie, Ace Overton Donahew, Jonathan Paris Miller II, Floyd Edwin Coley, James K. Farrell, Floyd Truman Swanstone, William Doniphan Hope, Wiley Ray McVicker, Gregory Kent Lenz, and Donald Allen Peters. This small number is due to veterinary medicine becoming a profession later than most other medical branches.

The first to practice veterinary medicine was Charles F. Moore. The 1883 History of Cooper and Howard Counties, Missouri, tells how Mr. Moore was a native of Cooper County and self-taught. The History says, "An intelligent, educated stockman, he has made a specialty of studying the diseases of domestic animals, and has been, both by scholarly research and many years' practical experience one of the best posted and most thorough veterinary surgeons in this section of the state." He married Martha A. Hutchins English of Moniteau County in 1846 and reared a family of six children. They were members of the Baptist Church.

The second veterinarian was Dr. Charles Doerrie. He came to Boonville in 1882 and followed farming and coal mining for the first 10 years of his residence in Cooper County. He then attended New York Veterinary College and began his practice in 1893 at 404 East Vine Street. Dr. Doerrie came into possession of an excellent recipe for a facial cream which he named "Hattie's Complexion Beautifier." He had an office, factory and residence at 722 Main Street which did more business in the cream than animals. In 1896 he married Alice G. Bull of Cooper County. They reared three children. They were members of the Methodist Church.

The next veterinarian in Boonville was Ace Overton Donahew. Dr. Donahew was educated at the Kansas City Veterinary College where he studied for three years. Dr. Donahew was known for his work with horses since he had been a horse trainer before studying veterinary medicine. He is often mentioned in connection with some of the great racing thoroughbreds of the turn of the century. He married in 1906 Theresa German of Hermann, Missouri. They had three children. Dr. Donahew's office was at the corner of Sixth

and Vine while the family lived on the northeast corner of Morgan and 8th Streets. Donahew died on May 28, 1928 in Boonville and his widow returned with her family to Hermann, leaving Boonville forever.

The fourth veterinarian was Jonathan Paris Miller II. He is probably the best remembered veterinarian since he practiced in Boonville for three decades. Born in 1891 in Moniteau County, he graduated from St. Joseph Veterinary College in 1920. In 1919 he married Pauline Vaughan of Wooldridge, Missouri. Dr. Miller had his practice in a hospital located behind his residence at 814 6th Street in Boonville. President of the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association in the 1940's, Dr. Miller was happy to see the University of Missouri establish a veterinary college in 1946. Mrs. Miller worked in the veterinary clinic as well as rearing the two Miller children. In 1951 ill health forced Dr. Miller to retire and he died in 1958. His widow followed him to Walnut Grove Cemetery in 1983. Dr. Miller's favorite saying was "to be a large animal veterinarian you have to be able to be a good diagnostician and tie one heck of a good rope." He also cared for companion animals and saw their care increase during the last years of his practice.

Dr. Floyd E. Coley arrived next in Boonville. Born in 1916 in Nebraska, he served in the Pacific during World War II. When the war was over, Floyd entered the newly established College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Missouri and graduated with the first class in 1950. In 1942 he married Rosalynn Genevieve Peterson and they moved to Boonville after his graduation. The couple reared two sons and Dr. Coley has served both on the City Council and School Board. They are members of the Methodist Church.

Dr. James K. Farrell arrived in Boonville in October 1952 and has been practicing on Ashley Road ever since. Born in Tennessee in 1920, Dr. Farrell moved to Missouri as a child. He served in the Army Field Artillery during World War II and upon the end of the war entered the first class of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Missouri, graduating in 1950. In 1943 he married Lucille "Lucy" Chapple of Keytesville. They reared two sons and have been extensively involved in community activities including the Veterinary Association, the Cooper County Fair, P.T.A., the blood bank, and the Methodist Church.

Seventh in Boonville was Dr. Floyd Truman Swanstone. A Cooper County native, Swanstone decided to become a veterinarian after visiting the home of Dr. Jonathan Paris Miller II in Boonville. He is also a World War II veteran. Using the GI bill following the war, he graduated with his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1954. He returned to Boonville in 1955 and in 1964 built a clinic on Highway 87 at the east edge of town. In 1975 he sold his practice to Dr. William Hope, but continued to work as the veterinarian for the local sale barn. He also became a real estate agent. He married Alice Estelle Hyers from Morristown, New Jersey. They reared four girls. In 1983 the Swanstones moved to Oklahoma where Dr. Swanstone became federal meat inspector. In the late 1980's they returned to the Jefferson City, Missouri, area with the same position.

Eighth to arrive was Dr. William Doniphon Hope. A native of Missouri, Bill was named

for General Doniphon, an ancestor of Mexican War fame. A Vietnam veteran, Bill graduated from the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1975. Active in community affairs, he was President of the School Board and on the Board of Central Missouri State Bank. He married Linda Marine Smith of Prairie Home, Missouri in 1968. They have two sons. In 1985, the Hopes sold their practice and moved to Florida where Bill did post-graduate work in veterinary medicine. By 1988 he was on the faculty of the University of Mississippi College of Veterinary Medicine.

Ninth in line was Dr. Wiley Ray McVicker, also a Missouri native. Born in 1950, he graduated from the College of Veterinary Medicine in 1977. He married Mary Ellen Harshberger in 1973. The McVickers moved to Boonville in 1979 and they have two children. Activities in community affairs include Friends of Historic Boonville and the United Methodist Church. Wiley is on the Board of Directors of Mid-Missouri Savings and Loan.

The tenth veterinarian is also a Cooper County native. Dr. Gregory Kent Lenz was born in Boonville in 1961, the son of Richard and Anne Kueffer Lenz, and graduated from the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine in 1986. He married Susan Roberta Rail of Columbia, granddaughter of Morris Thoma, a Boonville pharmacist. In 1987 Dr. Lenz returned to Boonville and opened Cooper County Animal Hospital.

The latest veterinarian in Boonville is Dr. Donald Allen Peter. Born in Maryville in 1957, he graduated from the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine in 1987. He married Deann Yvonne Smith of Maryville. They moved to Boonville upon his graduation. Dr. Peter has one son, Joshua. Deann is employed at First National Bank in Columbia and leads an investment group in Boonville while Dr. Peter is active in Rotary.

by Dr. and Mrs. Wiley McVicker

TROUT'S BAKERY

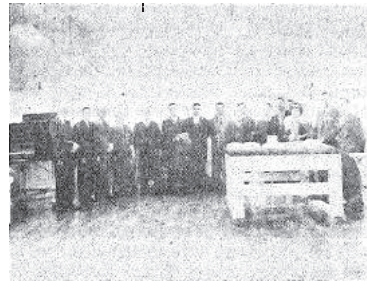
B5



Trouts Bakery 1958

Trout's Bakery Has Grown From One-Man Shop To Plant Employing 50 People

This is the story of a man's faith in his fellow townsmen, of good judgment, good products, alertness to the changing needs of his community, and plenty of hard work.



Every morning at 2 o'clock six cream Meeting of Bakers



McMahan and Korte at Trout's Bakery

colored Holsum Bread trucks stand side by side in the loading room of the new Trout Bakery at Boonville awaiting their consignment of bread, rolls, cakes and pastries.

One hour later they are speeding on their way to distribute Trout's Holsum products over a territory lying within a radius of 50 miles of Boonville. And six more trucks are standing in line in the loading room of the bakery ready for a similar consignment and distribution. Altogether a fleet of 12 trucks is serving the central Missouri territory of Trout's Holsum Bakery, that began 22 years ago as a one-man shop, 13 by 18 feet, in the rear of a Main street building, on the alley just west of the Post Office in Boonville.

When Ben H. Trout came to Boonville 22 years ago he did his own baking, selling, and delivering. Today he has 16,000 square feet of floor space in a modern two-story brick building, equipped with the latest devices and automatic machinery for assuring quality products. And he employs 50 people in the three departments, office, sales, and plant.

This is a story of a man's faith in his fellow townsmen, of square dealing with his customers, and fair treatment of his employees. It is a story of good judgment and confidence, good products, constant progress, alertness to the changing demands and needs of his community and plenty of hard work.

A year ago in April the bakery on the alley, which was by then called "Grand Avenue" and was a paved street instead of the original cobblestone alley, was almost completely destroyed by a fire.

Mr. Trout thought he saw 21 years of labor going up in smoke as he watched, the flames consuming his supplies and equipment. It was a moment for discouragement. Later he was to realize that although material values were gone, the great back-log of satisfied, customers, the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and the friendships he had built up over the years, was still there. Strengthened by this realization, he looked about him

for a new location, found one on the corner of Chestnut and Main, and began the construction of a new bakery that was to be one of the most modern and best equipped bakeries in central Missouri.

May 25, 1945, this new bakery was formally opened to the inspection of friends and patrons, and an estimated crowd of three thousand people filed through the sales rooms, offices, and plant, noting the shining white walls and ceilings, the polished hardwood floors, and the thousands of dollars' worth of modern equipment turning out delectable bakery goods.

The story of the baking of the bread is almost as interesting as the story of the baker himself.

Supplies are stored in the basement of the building and elevated to the floors above. The first step in bread making, the mixing of the dough, is done on the second floor, but this does not present the difficulties one might suppose. For an operator has only to push a button for the flour to be lifted up the two floors to a huge sifter and mixer where it is weighed, sifted, and at the turn of a wheel, released into the mixer, where it is mixed with other ingredients, and with water of a thermostatically controlled temperature. All is done automatically and with precision exactness. Two of these giant 700-pound mixer with a speed of 60 revolutions a minute turn out the mixed dough 15 minutes after the flour is sifted into them.

The dough room, or sponge room is heavily insulated, and here the sponge rises at an even temperature for about five hours. The sponge then is brought back to the mixers where it is combined with more flour and other ingredients and started on its journey to the next floor below. Here a scaling machine divides the dough into loaf shaped rolls at the rate of 28 per minute.

From the scaling machine the loaves are conveyed into a rounder, a machine that revolves rapidly, whirling the dough into round loaves that drop one by one onto a conveyor belt that lifts the bread almost to the ceiling and carries it slowly the length of the room and back. It takes each loaf exactly 12 minutes to make this trip on the constantly moving belt. And this is exactly the right length of time for the bread to rise at this stage.

At the end of the 12 minutes the loaves automatically drop from the conveyor belt into a dough molder, and an operator takes them from the molder, tucks them into greased pans, and slides the pans on to racks that are rolled into the proof cabinets for the dough to rise again.

There are 14 of these air-conditioned proof cabinets in the bakery, seven in a row, and two rows deep. They are accessible from either side, and at the end of 45 minutes in these cabinets where a temperature of 90 degrees is constantly maintained, the pans of dough are rolled out on their racks on the opposite side from which they entered. The exit is adjacent to the huge ovens.

The ovens themselves are automatically heat controlled and of the traveling tray type. They have a capacity for turning out 28 loaves a minute. The bread bakes 23 minutes, and as rapidly as an operator unloads a tray of loaves and loads it with fresh pans of dough, the next tray is ready for unloading. By the time he has worked around to the first tray that bread is ready to come out. The bread

is a beautiful, even brown on all sides.

When the bread has cooled it is taken to the two automatic slicing and wrapping machines, where it is wrapped in double-waxed paper. These machines are set to deliver the bread at the same speed with which it travels through the various processes of mixing and baking.

Other highly developed methods are used in mixing cakes, cookies, and pastries. High speed cake mixers, and heat controlled ovens with revolving trays take the chance out of cake baking. An automatic machine cuts perfect and uniform rolls out of dough for hot rolls at the rate of 26 per minute. Ice water needed in the pastries is kept at the correct temperature. There are both circulating hot and ice water throughout the plant. Electric refrigerators preserve and protect ingredients and vitamins used in the bakery products.

Walls and ceilings of the building are snow white, floors of hardwood, the lighting, fluorescent, and heat for the bakery is maintained at an even temperature by means of automatically controlled gas furnaces. Automatic fire extinguishing equipment has been installed throughout the bakery.

The pastry shop, where customers are served, is on the corner of the main floor. Two sides are almost entirely taken up with show windows. Show cases display the confections.

Upstairs are the offices of Mr. Trout, the bookkeepers, the sales department, and the superintendents.

In the basement a room has been set aside for the employees, where they may rest and enjoy showers after a hot day's work.

Mr. Trout, and his son, Donald, who is associated with him in the bakery, planned the arrangement of the building and the placing of the equipment with the expert advice of bakery service men. Their plans were blue-printed by an architect and used without any alterations.

Mr. Trout has been in the bakery business since he was 12 years old when he began working in a shop at Carrollton, Mo. Later he worked in bakeries in Lawrence, Ottawa, and Newton, Kansas, and in Kansas City, Chillicothe, St. Louis and Macon, coming from Macon to Boonville.

He was a member of the American Bakers Association, Chicago.

TROUT'S BAKERY

B6

Trout's bread has become a household word after fourteen years of continuous service to this community. Our products continue ever-increasing popularity because we Keep Abreast Of The Times. During the past year we have made extensive improvements, both in our plant as well as our products. The building has been enlarged and new, modern equipment has been installed to make this one of Missouri's most complete, up-to-the-minute bakeries. Personally speaking, it is the desire of our entire organization to give you the best in fresh bakery products.

A delicious loaf for every taste.

Jumbo Bread

An economical and yet quality product.

Master Sliced Loaf

Convenient for the home, and delicious in quality.

Whole Wheat

With all the vitality of the golden grain.

Sunsoy bread

Made with soybean flour which contains no starch and is high in protein and minerals, making a wholesome and healthful loaf.

Pullman Sandwich Loaf

Popular with restaurants; dandy for picnics.

Rolls and Coffee Cake

Order somme; they're second to none.

This truck, recently added to the fleet of our delivery trucks, represents the latest design and in a way is a traveling symbol of the modern up-to-date service that is one of the cornerstones of our business.

It is our desire to maintain a service second to none, for we want to warrant the continued patronage of our hundreds of Central Missouri customers.

Ask Your Grocer for Central Missouri's

Finest Loaf

Trout's Bread

Ben Trout's Bakery, Boonville, Mo.

by Ben Trout

ARCHWAY COOKEY FACTORY - 1956

B7

The value of having immediate facilities available for a prospective industry was



Archway Cookies in 1956

underlined here several years ago when Archway cookies located in Boonville. A building was available. The company later added floor space.

Archway bakes and distributes over several states home style cookies, the production and sale of which provides a livelihood for some thirty-odd families of the area.

MODERN CLEANERS

B8



Modern Cleaners 1940. Here are the members of the busy, hard-working force at Modern Cleaners, left to right, Harry Adams, Mrs. Basil Haley, Mrs. Helen Cannon, Sonny Lee, Emil Boehm, Charles Williams and Roy Brightwell. Adams and Brightwell are the proprietors.

Modern Cleaners Continue Policy Of Expansion, Adding More Equipment to Plant

During the past year Harry and Roy, as the Modern Cleaners owners are genially known, have continued their policy of adding equipment to their plant with the aim to provide the best in cleaning service. They have installed a high-pressure filter, which removes the solids from the cleaning fluid and provides a speedier and better cleaning process.

The Dri-Sheen Process, employed by Modern Cleaners, is likewise another big improvement. It restores the original lustre and sheen to clothing, giving them "newness" and a delightfully clean appearance. The "deodorizer" removes all odor of cleaning fluids from the clean, neatly pressed garments.

Harry and Roy have a real civic-minded attitude. They regularly contribute to worthy Boonville projects, are active in the Chamber of Commerce, and take particular pride in providing a really uptown cleaning service. Their plant is as thoroughly modern as many big city establishments. That their civic attitude is appreciated is attested to by their rapid expansion during the past two years. Harry and Roy started it alone in 1934 — and now they have a force of 10 required to take care of their business and give the service which they insist upon giving.

FUNERAL HOMES FROM 1902-1989

B9



Mr. Goodman, part owner of Goodman & Boller Funeral Home

J.H. Goodman went to work for A.K. Mills in 1902 at his funeral home. Then in 1905 Mills and Goodman went to the Boonville Mercantile Co. at that time they had furniture, hardware and undertaking. They were located where Shyrack-Givens is now on Morgan St.

Later Mills bought the furniture and undertaking business from the Mercantile Co. and he and Mr. Goodman moved to 325 Main St.

Mr. Goodman got his license May 16, 1906. Then in Nov. 1909 Mills sold the business to Frank George. One year later Mr. Goodman



G.T. Boller co-owner of Goodman & Boller Funeral Home

bought half interest from Mr. George and the firm took the name George and Goodman. In 1917 the Boonville Mercantile Co. built the building at 507 and 505 Main St. and George and Goodman rented the south side of that building. In 1919 Mr. George sold his half interest to W.E. Crutchfield and the firm took the name Goodman and Crutchfield undertaking and furniture.

In 1924 Crutchfield moved to St. Charles and in Jan. 1925 Mr. Goodman sold half interest to G.F. Boller and it became Goodman and Boller.

The funeral home was on the second floor of the building and in 1934 they remodeled the building and moved the funeral home to the first floor at 507 Main St.

In 1951 it was moved to 517 Fourth St. They had open house July 15 and 16, 1951. Mr. Goodman died June 9, 1954 and Mrs.



Goodman and Boller (photograph to right). Ambulance on the left, the hearse, the sedan and the touring car. The company cars in 1927-1928.

Jan. 1955. G.F. Boller and William Wood were partners until Mr. Boller retired in 1963. William and Ruth Wood bought and operated as Goodman and Boller until 1965.

James Stegner owned and operated a Funeral Home at 629 E. Morgan St. He sold to Berry and Frances Thacher in 1951.

April 1, 1965 Thacher and Wood merged and formed a corporation known as Thacher and Wood. The Corporate Office is located in the Wood Funeral Home at 517 Fourth St. Their business is run at two separate locations. The Wood Home on Fourth Street and the Thacher Home on Morgan Street.

Frank Thacher started work for his father March 1, 1971. When his parents retired Sept. 1, 1977, Frank and his wife Julie became owners. The home in which they operate was built by Mr. W.J. Sombart in 1885.

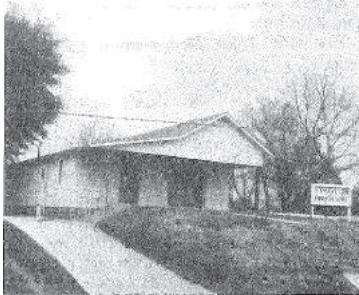
Charles Murdoch started work for William Wood Feb. 1, 1973 and worked with him until he retired in 1982. Charles and his wife Kathy bought the business and are still operating at the Fourth Street location.

Mrs. Charles (Gertrude Schmidt) Malone tells us the home on Fourth Street was built by her grandparents, Maxmillian and Louis (Gmelich) Schmidt in 1908. She remembers living with them for several years.

by Mrs. Helen Goodman

MAY FUNERAL HOME

B10



The May Funeral Home before landscaping.

May Funeral Home a family owned black business in Boonville, Missouri was founded in the late 1890's by Mr. Riley Martin. This establishment was located in the area of Morgan Street where the Cooper County Record resided. Mr. Martin had a nephew Holwell J. May who assisted him in the business at an early age. After Mr. Riley Martin's death Holwell continued to operate the family business and in 1921 moved the funeral home to 814 Porter Street and the name was changed to the May Funeral Home. Mr. May's business continued to grow and in 1939 a son was born to him Holwell t. May (H.T.). Mr. May continued to operate the business and at an early age H.T. decided to continue in the family business. H.T. entered Worsham College of Mortuary Science in the fall of 1960 and graduated one year later. After serving his apprenticeship he was licensed and continued to assist his father.

In the fall of 1969 the May Funeral Home outgrew its facility on Porter Street and they

moved to their facility located at 405 Sycamore Street. Time continued to bring about changes and on May 7, 1974 death struck Mr. Holwell J. May. After his father's death H.T. continued to operate the business.

H.T.'s son Thomas E. who had also expressed an early interest in the business graduated from the Dallas Institute of Mortuary Science on August 8, 1980. After serving his apprenticeship at the L.A. Jones and Sons Funeral Home in Kansas City, Missouri, Thomas received his license on September 21, 1981. In April of 1982 after having worked in the Sedalia area for a number of years H.T. purchased the Alexander Funeral Home and after extensive remodeling renamed it the Alexander and May Funeral Home.

The H.T. May and son Funeral Home is owned and operated by the entire May Family.

STEGNER-KOENIG FUNERAL HOME

B11

Renewing Our Pledge

To accord to every expressed wish prompt yet unostentatious attention;

To strive to fulfill unspoken requests with insight that anticipates and with kindness born of understanding;

To surround each detail of service . . . both the ordinary and extraordinary . . . with dignity irreproachable but with performance thoughtfully personal;

To respect, above all, the sacred prerogatives of creed and home heritage . . . making those rights paramount at a time when other rights are inconsequential;

To bend our resources, our knowledge and complete facilities to the imparting of beauty to atmosphere, perfection to appointment and serenity to minds bereaved;

And finally, to maintain at all times, those superb excellencies in materials . . . so distinctly present where our wider and more advantages buying facilities are employed . . . and to provide these at less expense so as to

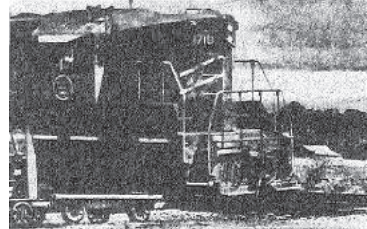
place the total cost easily within the reach of every home.

TURLEY'S STORE IS VITAL TO THE LAMINE COMMUNITY

B12



The store's interior is reminiscent of the late 1800's, complete with a hanging light bulb and a kerosene lamp. (Daily News photo by Sharon Gray)



Trains often stop a few feet from the tiny store when the railroad men aboard get hungry. (Daily News photo by Sharon Gray)

Mr. and Mrs. William Turley have a 20th anniversary coming up in October. No, not their wedding anniversary. They have three daughters older than that. October 1958 was the date the Turley's bought their store in Lamine, a store that's a village landmark, an institution and about the only reason for



Stegner-Koenig Funeral Home 1940



Turley's Store in Laraine, shortly after the Turley's bought it in 1958. The tall gas pumps were later replaced by shorter, more efficient ones. Bill Turley wipes off the gas pumps and Ellen Turley stands in front of the store. (Photo courtesy of Mrs. W.P. Turley)

Lamine still to be a dot on the map.

"It's been here probably forever," Mrs. Turley says. Or at least since the early 1920's and uncle owned it. It changed hands twice before Turley, a fourth-generation store-keeper on both sides of his family, bought the store and brought his wife and family from Worcester, Mass. to his hometown of Lamine. It was quite a change for his city-raised wife, but Mrs. Turley says, "I was ready for a change. It just seemed like a good time to make the move." And 20 years later, she has no regrets. "I love it now, I've adjusted to it. I go home every couple years — that's enough."

Turley's store is a stop for the Greyhound bus, the library bookmobile, weekend tourists, school buses and hungry railroad men. The Greyhound driver stops whenever he sees a metal flag raised on the side of the store, and that "doesn't happen very often." The bookmobile comes by once a week. Tourists drop in all the time "on their way to Arrow Rock." Children come by most any morning or afternoon when school's going on because of three different school buses that stop there.

And the railroad men? They stop the train and get off anytime they're hungry. "That's right. They just stop the train a few feet from the store where the tracks cross Missouri Highway 41 and go in and order a sandwich. They've been doing it for as long as we've been here," Mrs. Turley says. "The tell me, 'Your store's known up an down the line.'"

Of course, the townspeople shop there too. There used to be three stores in Lamine, but now the Turley's have a monopoly. "We have some customers who do most of their shopping here," Mrs. Turley says. "The same people are in and out — a loaf of bread, a gallon of milk."

But the advent of the chain stores dealt a serious blow to small roadside stores like the Turley's. "You just don't see them any more. The big stores, they can offer more," she says. "We just offer one kind of corn, one kind of peas." Today, everything is more centralized, too. "People work in town and they shop in town."

But the Turley's offer long hours and a convenient location. The store is open from 6:30 a.m. to 7 or 8 p.m., seven days a week. And for residents or passers-by, it's the only store for several miles around. "When you need a bolt or something like that, you don't want to drive into Boonville for it," she says.

A bolt? Well, not only do the Turley's carry canned goods, bread, milk and lunchmeat, but their store is jam-packed with gloves, boots, hardware and auto supplies. "We sell a little bit of everything but not too much of anything," Mrs. Turley says. And that includes Sinclair gas from the three pumps out

front.

Turley's Store — One of the Last of Its Kind

Lamine — From out of the west comes a mighty, modern iron horse, its great diesel engines humming smoothly, its motors slowing as it rounds the curve.

It slows to a standstill just before reaching the grade crossing at Missouri 41. Two men alight from the cab, go into William Turley's little store at the edge of the siding, then emerge a few minutes later carrying plain brown paper bags.

The engine starts again, moves across the highway and drags the train — 180 or more cars — behind as it moves through the village of Lamine.

The train slows once more, stopping after the caboose clears the crossing, leaving the highway open again.

Two men jump down from the caboose, cross the road and disappear into Turley's store. They, too, come out carrying plain brown paper bags. They walk to the caboose, climb aboard, and once more the train is in motion, disappearing down the Lamine River valley.

Kenneth Carey, owner of a Boonville wrecker service, saw the whole thing happen recently as he was making a service call in Lamine.

"If I didn't know better, I'd say they stopped in to pick up bite of lunch," Carey said.

Mrs. William Turley told what really happened:

"They just stopped in to pick up a bite of lunch."

It was nothing unusual for the Turleys, who have operated the store here for more than 17 years.

Turley's Store is one of the few country stores left where you can buy a loaf of luncheon meat, unsliced, to take home or order it sliced and made up into a sandwich.

"We'll cut the meat as you like, thick or thin," Mrs. Turley said. The price of a sandwich is 30 cents, 45 cents with cheese.

In addition to train crews, the Turleys also feed area farm crews and residents and people passing on Missouri 41 between Boonville and Arrow Rock.

Sometimes, Mrs. Turley said, the engine crew will leave an order for the men in the caboose.

"My husband will go out and hand it up as the caboose passes," she said. "Or he might leave it by the tracks and when they come by one of them will jump off and pick it up and then get back on."

Not every train that uses the Missouri-Pacific tracks here stops at Turley's, but it happens often enough that it's no novelty.

"They have to eat," Mrs. Turley said. "The next stop is at Jefferson City, and there can't be that many stores next to the tracks."

Like many of the old-time country stores disappearing from the landscape, Turley's Store performs a number of functions.

Counting the trains, it services three kinds of transportation. It also pumps gasoline, and is a Greyhound flag stop. When someone wants to board the bus, the Turleys put up a flag. Two buses pass the store each direction every day.

And the store is a regular stop for the bookmobile from the Boonslick Regional

Library. Neighbors can come to exchange books and gossip, and mabe get a sandwich, a bottle of milk or a six-pack of beer.

Turley's is also a good place to feed a haying crew. Mrs. Turley said a hay crew often will call ahead, ordering several sandwiches to go around.

Turley was born and raised at Lamine. His wife is a city girl, from Worcester, Mass. They met when he was stationed in Rhode Island during World War II, and they lived there for a while.

"But his heart was always here," she said, "and when we learned this store was up for sale in 1958, we bought it."

She said she knew what to expect, because they had vacationed here a number of times.

"It did take some adjustment, though, moving from a city of about 200,000 to a village of 60.

"I have always liked it here, because the people are so nice. Country people are different. I don't think I could ever go back to the city."

Turley's Store is a handy place to have. It is a general store, with a little of just about anything neighbors might need. It has a good selection of food items, but no fresh meats or eggs. It has shoes, boots, overalls and jackets, paint, hardware, fishhooks and shotgun shells and school supplies.

"When you need a bolt or something like that, you don't want to drive into Boonville for it," Mrs. Turley said. "Not if you can run in here and get it."

When you run in, you might have to wait your turn. Especially if a hay crew is hungry and waiting for lunch.

Or if a 180-car freight train is waiting on the main line.

Reprinted from the Columbia Daily Tribune

by Bev Chamberlain

Turley's Store . .

Mrs. Turley admits there's not much hope for stores like their's.

"It's getting harder all the time. If we still had a family, we couldn't do it," she says. "After we quit the store, there probably won't be a store anymore." But retirement is still a long ways off. "My husband will work til he drops. He's never had a vacation since we've been here." Even so, the Turley's manage to take off a few holidays each year. "When the store's closed, though, people think something's wrong."

It's hard for the Turleys to separate their lives from the business because their home is in the same building, behind and above the store. Mrs. Turley didn't mind raising her three daughters there, though, because "it's a fun place." The oldest daughter is a nurse in Kansas, another is working on a masters degree in archeology at the University of Kansas and the youngest is a children's librarian in Massachusetts. The Turley's also have three grandchildren.

Although the place seems bigger with their children grown, they don't have time to think about being lonely because of the landmark they have run for two decades. "It's the hub of the community," Mrs. Turley says. "A lot of people come in daily. They drink a pop or talk about politics." She says her husband has always been satisfied living in his home-

town and that she "couldn't live back in the city — it's an all together different life."

Turley's Store Closing Left Lamine with Only Memories

Lamine — "Where, is Lamine," you might ask. Well, let me tell you something about Lamine.

It's that little village, 10 miles west of Boonville, on Highway 41 and 10 miles south of Arrow Rock and the State park. You have to look quick after you cross the Lamine River bridge and the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks or you'll miss the village. There are 11 houses and a red metal building, formerly Blanks garage, and the building with the two gas pumps outside.

Something unusual happened in Lamine at 6 p.m. Dec. 31, 1984, when Gerrie and Bill Turley shut off the power to the gas pumps, the lights, locked the door and put the closed sign in the window of Turley's General Store.

It was just like any other night during the 26 years that they have owned and operated the old-time general store except this was the last time they would perform this simple ritual. It was a strange and sad feeling for Gerrie and Bill and their daughter Anne Turley of Phoenix, Arizona, who was spending the holidays with her parents. After much thought the Turley's had decided to close the store and retire. That was the end of an era for Lamine.

During the 26 years the Turley's have been open to pump gas and kerosene and wait on their customers, 21 of those years the store was open seven days a week. For the past five years they have been closed on Sundays. Their three daughters helped in the store until they went off to college and secured jobs in other areas.

Operating a general store has been quite an experience, especially for Mrs. Turley who was raised in Worcester, Mass., a city of more than 200,000 people. Mr. Turley was born and raised in Lamine. The Turley's met during World War II while he was in the U.S. Army and stationed in Rhode Island.

After the war Bill worked in Worcester for General Electric Co. for 12 years. When they learned that Jo and Larry Wing wanted to sell the store in Lamine after operating it for two years, they arranged to buy it. They moved her with their three small daughters to being a new life style. Max and Lillian Harris Lovell had been the owners for 16 years previous to the Wings. There were several other owners going back to the 1920's when Mr. Turley's father and uncle Willie and Harry Turley operated the store.

This "little store" has been more than just a store, it has been a community gathering place. Messages and *packages* were left for relatives or neighbors. School books, hats and gloves were left behind in the rush to get on the school bus. A few years ago buses from three districts came through the village. The bookmobile from Sedalia left a shelf full of books every month to be checked out. The Greyhound bus used to pick up or let off passengers, as Bill was their bus ticket agent. The Greyhound doesn't run this way anymore.

Many people, old and young alike, will miss not being able to stop at "Turley's" for a snack or to get a sandwich on their way to work. Yes, Gerrie and Bill made many sandwiches and knew most customers prefer-

ence for baloney, salami or chopped pork, also who preferred cheese, catsup or mustard. At the time of closing a sandwich at Turley's only cost 30 cents — with sliced cheese, 45 cents.

In 26 years Gerrie and Bill greeted newcomers, took up memorial collections for old friends who passed away, watched children grow up — go off to college or marry and start a family. Who were the first ones to see the new baby when the proud parents were on their way home from the hospital? You guessed it, Gerrie and Bill.

One little fellow, who had special permission to go behind the counter and get his own chocolate milk or open the candy case to get his favorite M&M's shed a few tears Dec. 31 when his Mom told him Turley's Store was closing. "Why, Mom?" he asked. The answer: Gerrie and Bill need to slow down.

Their future plans are to visit more often with their children and grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Richard and Margaret Ballard, Jason, Heather, and Sasha in Olathe, Kansas, Mr. and Mrs. Jack and Ellen Robinson and Sarah in Springfield, and maybe visit Anne Marie Turley in Phoenix, Arizona. Bill plans to garden and paint their home and just enjoy the freedom from the stress involved in running the store. Gerrie, an amateur oil painter, hopes to do more painting, attend more auctions and read several years of back issues of favorite magazines.

As one friend commented, "Turley's Store is no more." Yes, the shelves are bare and the gas pumps stand as silent sentinels outside and Gerrie and Bill miss their old friends but they, their daughters and their former customers have enough pleasant memories to last a lifetime. Time marches on and slowly we all learn to adjust to the changes it makes in our lives.

by Mrs. William Turley

D.S. KOONTZ

B13

Boonville's Oldest Business Man

To sell groceries to three generations and in the same town, to grow in the esteem and respect of the community through the passing years is the no small accomplishment of D.B. Koontz, Boonville's oldest merchant. He has been doing it for over seventy years and is still on the job.

David Samuel Koontz was born on a farm where the town of Pleasant Green now stands. It was homesteaded by his father, J.O. Koontz, a Virginian who came to Cooper County in the early forties, and located near Old Palestine, later moving to his homestead. After spending a few years there Mr. Koontz, Sr., became overseer for Mrs. Muir, mother of William D. James and Portius Muir, who owned the farm now owned by William Hart, east of Boonville. After several years there he came to Boonville and took charge of the ferry.

In 1858, the father with his son, A.H.C. opened a general store in a building on Spring street which stood on what is now a part of the Victor lot, the firm name being J.C. Koontz & Son. This was the beginning of an honorable career in the grocery business in

Boonville that has been carried on successfully by one or more members of the family continuously since that time.

As boys in their teens D.S. and A.M. began their grocery careers in the store of their father and brother, and both have spent almost a lifetime in the business. Later A.M. opened a store on the Howard County side within a stone's throw of the approach of the new bridge. He was there two years when he returned to Boonville and opened a store on the corner of Main and Morgan, where the Ruskin store is now, being joined in partnership within about a year by D.S., the firm name being A.M. & D.S. Koontz. This partnership continued until about 1873, when D.S. sold out to A.M. and started in business on the spot now occupied by Harris' barber shop, where he continued for ten years. In the meantime A.M. moved a few doors down the street to what was known as the Lieber building, where he did business until a few years ago, when he sold out to Lawrence White.

Following A.M.'s removal from the corner D.B., with his son, Starke, who later became a partner, moved to the corner location and was there for 17 years. From there they moved to the 400 block, where another 17-year stretch was spent, the firm then selling to Vic Colin. Starke went to Kansas City, but the call of the old home town was strong and he soon returned and once more he and his father began the grocery business under the firm name of the Starke Koontz Grocery Co., and there today, after over 60 years behind the counter, one may find D.S. Koontz ready to wait on the trade.

Hard work, close attention to business, as unfailing courtesy to his customers are characteristics of Mr. Koontz that have made him successful.

"There was no 7 o'clock opening nor 6 o'clock closing when I started in business," declared Mr. Koontz. "It was nothing to keep the store open until 10 or 11 o'clock, and then I would carry my books home and my wife would post them." At this juncture the keen eyed, genteel old purveyor of groceries for more than 60 years, proudly opened a small cash book that was a model of neatness, written in ink and bearing the date of 1876. "My wife was a wonderful woman," he said softly, "and she stood by me through all the years. Although she kept books for men, she found time to take care of our home, to look after the babies, paint some and do fancy work."

Mrs. Koontz's maiden name was Miss Fannie Starke, member of a pioneer family of Cooper County, and she and Mr. Koontz were married November 27, 1870. Two children were born to the union, Starke and a daughter, now Mrs. Gertrude Summers, both of Boonville. Mrs. Koontz died December 25, 1916. She was a woman of unusual attainments. With a fine sense of business she combined a great love for home, as well as having an artistic temperament which expressed itself in oil and china painting, the Koontz home today holding many fine specimens of her brush.

"There was no Bunceton, Pilot Grove, Blackwater or Prairie Home then," continued Mr. Koontz, "and our customers came from over a wide territory. We bought every thing the farmer had to sell — eggs, hens, sorghum or what not. Once I remember

having 17 barrels of country sorghum in my basement, and it was nothing in the summer time to have butter stacked up by the tub full. I recall once we got such a stock of butter on hand that I wrapped a great lot of it in domestic, putting each pound to itself, and shipped it to St. Louis. After waiting several weeks I received a remittance of 4 cents a pound for it. It had cost me around 20 cents per pound.

"We had no grocery drummers then and it was an event the first time a grocery drummer showed up at the old City Hotel and we went over to look at his samples. We used to buy syrup by the barrel and sell it by the gallon. There were two favorite brands put out by a Kansas City house, 'Best' and 'Very Best,' and we always kept two barrels — one of each kind on tap on the floor, with faucets, ready to draw it into the customer's jug or bucket.

The Koontz store reflects the character of the men conducting it. Clean, inviting and everything in order. It shows the mark of a good stock keeper. D.S. Koontz, as well as the other Koontzs who have been in the business, has always been noted for his neatness and order, and today if you visit the store you will be struck with the apple pie order of the stock.

"Good morning, sister," is a familiar greeting to hundreds of Boonville matrons, as they enter the Koontz store, and they like it, for they can remember that the same man who greets them, greeted them thus when as little girls in pigtailed and pinafores they shopped for their mothers at "Koontz's."

Boonville without a Koontz grocery store would be like — Hamlet without its Prince.

By the way, did you ever pay a bill at Koontz's without the "compliments of Mr. Koontz," being handed out in a gracious manner. You know what we mean.

WARNHOFF HARDWARE COMPANY

B14

Home-Hardware

An Interesting Message from a Reliable Store

August 1928
Builders' Hardware, Shelf Hardware, Con-
tractor's Supplies
Warnhoff Hardware Company
Cutlery, Sporting, House Furnishings
P.F. Warnhoff, F.J. Warnhoff, R.R. Warn-
hoff
The Winchester Store
415 Main Street, Boonville, Mo. Phone 639

A BRIEF HISTORY OF HEALTH CARE IN THE BOONSLICK

B15

Pioneer Medicine

In the nearly 180 years since the first pioneer settlers from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee came to the Boonslick County to establish a new life for themselves in the "Far West," our knowledge of disease and health has undergone revolutionary changes, as has the nature of medical treatment itself.

Few, if any, doctors were in the first wave of settlers who came in 1810, and for the first five or six years after their arrival these hardy pioneer families had to rely on their own knowledge of medicinal herbs such as witch hazel, boneset, coltsfoot, jewel weed, and yarrow to treat their aches, pains, wounds, fevers, colds and rashes. Serious injuries and diseases were often fatal, and the infant mortality rate was quite high. Epidemics of malaria plagued many of the early settle-ments, which were typically built in low lying areas along the river, and there was little that could be done to treat the ravages of scarlet fever, measles, mumps, smallpox and whooping cough. Dysentery (or "flux" as it was then commonly called) was also a prevalent and debilitating disease about which little was known.

First Doctors

Even when the first doctors entered the area in the years after the end of the War of 1812, medical treatment was rudimentary at best. The half dozen or so doctors who established themselves at the frontier boom-town of Franklin in the late teens and early twenties were no doubt well-intentioned, but medical training at this period of time was largely a matter of serving an apprenticeship for a year or two under another doctor, and even this was not a prerequisite for a person who wanted to call himself a doctor.

The Fever Theory of Disease

Also, most of the doctors based their rather primitive treatments on the popular but poorly understood "fever" theory of disease. According to this theory, diseases were the result of "irritation or excitement," and the usual treatment was to depress or calm the patient by means of bleeding and then to evacuate the irritation by means of blistering, sweating, diuretics, and emetics. One of the most common purgatives in use throughout the first half of the 19th century was the mercury chloride compound known as Calomel, which was often administered in large and frequent doses. As one physician of the time put it: "Give Calomel, if that will not help, double and treble the dose of Calomel. If the patient recovers, Calomel cured him; if he dies, nothing in the world would have saved him."

Dr. Sappington's "Anti-Fever Pills"

At least one prominent Boonslick doctor of the time, however, rejected the methods of bleeding and purgation practiced by his fellow physicians. Dr. John Sappington of Arrow Rock had come to the area about 1817 from Tennessee and by the 1820's had gained a considerable reputation for this successful treatment of the malarial fevers that plagued the towns and settlements along the river. Sappington treated his patients by administering doses of quinine extracted from cinchona bark. The success of this treatment prompted him to begin the wholesale manufacture of "Anti-Fever Pills" laced with quinine beginning in 1832 and to write one of the first medical treatises published west of the Mississippi, *The Theory and Treatment of Fevers*, in 1844. Despite Sappington's more enlightened theories and treatments, however, it took many years for other doctors to abandon the old standby treatments of bleeding and calomel.

Cholera

Perhaps the most feared disease of the 19th century was cholera. Deadly epidemics of this disease were responsible for not only wiping out large numbers of American Indians in the early 19th century, but also led to staggering numbers of deaths in St. Louis and other towns, along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in the early 1830's and late 1840's. The epidemic of 1849 killed over 4,000 people in St. Louis in less than six months; and City Council Meeting Minutes at Boonville during this time reveal that extraordinary steps were being taken to quarantine sick passengers on up-river steamboats and to actually turn boats away from the docks.

First Healthcare Organizations

It is, in fact, during this period that the first serious attention was paid to establishing a health plan administered by a health officer in Boonville and Cooper County. It may, in fact, have been the cholera epidemic that led to the establishment of the first state-wide medical society in St. Louis in 1850 with Dr. F.W.G. Thomas of Boonville as its first president. Activities of the society lapsed during the Civil War, but it was reorganized in 1867, and once again, a Boonville doctor, G.A. Williams, was elected president.

The Country Doctor

The years following the Civil War saw a slow and continual upgrading of medical theory and treatment with the establishment of medical schools in the major cities of the Midwest, publication of medical journals, and the discovery of more effective diagnostic, treatment and surgical techniques to replace the primitive pre-Civil War techniques.

As was the case in rural areas all across the United States, health care in the Boonslick during the latter half of the 19th century was largely in the hands of a number of generally competent and respected "country doctors" located in and around Boonville and the other small towns in Cooper and adjoining counties.

The Van Ravenswaays and St. Joseph's Hospital

Soon after the turn of the century a new era began in Cooper County health care with the establishment of the area's first real hospital or medical clinic, St. Joseph's Sanitarium, on the southeast corner of 6th and Locust Streets. This hospital was the brain child of Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, a well-educated and experienced Dutch surgeon who came to Boonville in the late 1890's and first established himself at the northeast corner of 6th and Spring. Wanting to expand his business and the quality of health care in the area, he talked the Benedictine Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent in Pilot Grove into joining with him to open a hospital in Boonville in 1905.

By 1911 the success of this venture and the need for more space and better facilities prompted Van Ravenswaay and the Benedictine Sisters to buy the historic plot of land on the east edge of town which had been the location of Hannah Cole's fort, the first Missouri State Fair and the Second Battle of Boonville. Here in 1918 was erected St. Joseph's Hospital, a facility that would serve as the center for health care in the Boonslick area for over fifty years. Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay was soon joined in Boonville by his brother, Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay, and he established his own clinic in downtown Boonville on the south side of Spring just east of Main.

Cooper County Memorial Hospital

But despite several expansions and extensive remodeling of St. Joseph's Hospital in 1927 and in the late 1950's, it became apparent in the mid-1960's that a new facility would have to be built to provide the area with the kind of health care that would be required in the last decades of the 20th century. A special Cooper County Hospital Board consisting of Benton W. Smith, Thomas Miller, R.O. Herfurth, Jim Marshall, Milton Sieckman and Martin Roedel was appointed to oversee the proposed expansion, and Board Chairman Smith campaigned heavily in 1968-69 to get support for a bond issue that was presented to the people of Cooper County.

Building for the Future

The bond issue, along with federal funds obtained under the Hill-Burton Act, and private gifts (including \$25,000 from Mrs. Wilbur Windsor for lab equipment), resulted in construction of the present modern one-story facility with its staff of well-trained doctors, nurses and technicians. On August 5, 1973, the new Cooper County Memorial Hospital was dedicated in a ceremony presided over by Missouri Governor Kit Bond and his wife. For the past 15 years this modern medical facility and its staff have provided area citizens with a kind of health care that could never have been dreamed of by those first pioneers who came to the Boonslick more than a century and a half ago.

Today Cooper County Memorial Hospital serves its people's needs with a 70-bed, completely modern accredited facility and a wide range of specialized medical services that can save many hours, miles and dollars because they are provided locally. More than

ever, this is "our" hospital, always moving to meet local needs while maintaining our tradition of compassionate, quality care. Some of the services offered in 1989 are: 24-hour Ambulance Service, Speech Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Home Health Care, Skilled Nursing Facility, Intermediate Care Facility, Physical Therapy, Respiratory Therapy, Pathology Service, Pharmacy, Three Surgical Suites, Microscopic Surgery, 24-Hour Emergency Room, Social Services, Outpatient Clinics, Mammography, Radiology Services, including CAT and nuclear scans, ultrasound and echocardiography.

Prepared in honor of the Sesquicentennial of Boonville, Missouri, 1839-1989. Author - Robert L. Dyer; Wilbert Meyer, Administrator; Milton Sieckman, Board Chairman; Earl R. Friedrich; Production - Sharon Korte; Kathy Wood Murdock; Carl E. Reynolds; Hal Schnetzler.

by Robert L. Dyer

BOONVILLE'S FIRST HOSPITAL

B16



In front of Boonville's first hospital are — Alice Jones (left), who was the registered nurse and worked for Dr. Ravenswaay; and her sisters, Rose and Maggie (third and fourth from left), who also worked there. The picture belongs to Miss Jessie Cochran.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

B17

On a fine spring morning in 1905 as the sun with its smiling rays kissed the earth and all around was full of hope and cheer, the meadows were green, the flowers in bloom, the flowery trees promising a bountiful fruit crop; the farmers rejoicing as the wheat and clover looked fine, the corn coming forth, the little birds singing their praises to God — all seemed to recognize the Creator's grand supervision.

And as we glance at the road we see in a spring wagon, drawn by a team of bay horses (as autos there were none then) a farmer driving. Looking a little closer we observe a nun. Who is she, and whither is she bound? On a mission of charity, to the bedside of a sick mother who has requested the visit. This Sister is a nurse who has formerly conducted a hospital, but now is Superior of a small convent.

Arriving at the home, at a glance she sees the lady is in need of a nurse. Quietly she bathes the patient, makes her comfortable and after a cheery visit she returned to her

Convent-Home. (Some of the sick mother's children are pupils in the school she is supervising.) When the physician arrives, lo, what is his surprise to find his patient resting, feeling better. After inquiry he finds that a nurse has been there.

Who are these characters? Are these names fictitious? No, the Sister was Mother Mary Boniface Kuhn, and the physician Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay and the patient Mrs. Mike Felten, Prairie Lick, Mo.

Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay became very



Mother Agatha Eholt O.S.B.

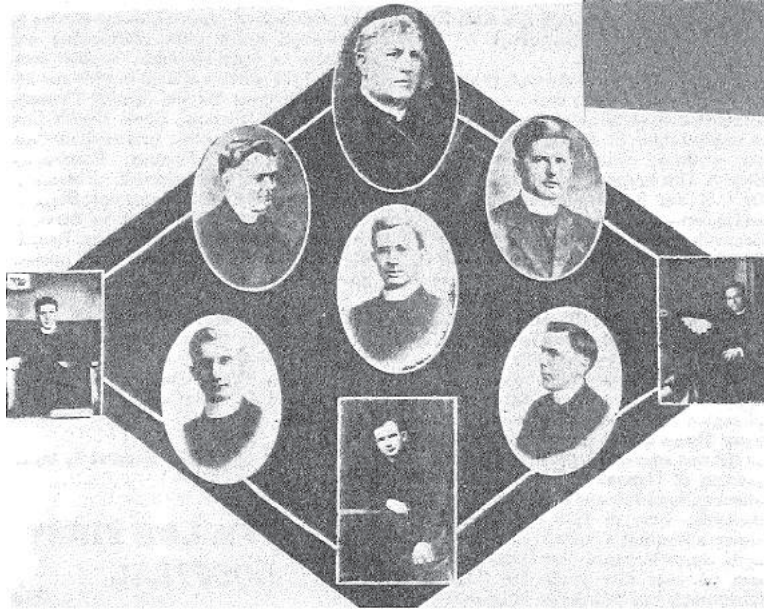


Mother Boniface Kuhn O.S.B.

interested and was anxious to have the Sisters conduct a hospital for him. Dr. A.J. Smith, then his associate, came to Pilot Grove, Mo., to our little convent to consult Mother Boniface. Some encouragement resulted and Dr. Van Ravenswaay soon after visited Mother Boniface Kuhn, and made arrangements for the opening of a hospital.

Rev. Pius Conrad O.S.B., then pastor of Pilot Grove, encouraged the move and permission was obtained from Abbot Frowin Conrad O.S.B. of Conception, Mo., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan, Kansas City, Mo.

St. Joseph's Sanitorium, Boonville, Mo., the hospital then being known as St. Joseph's Sanitorium, was opened June 13, 1905, by



Top Row — Rev. L.J. Herzog, Rt. Rev. Thomas Lillis, D.D., Rev. F.E. Hagedorn. Middle Row — Rev. P.J. Kennedy, Rev. P.J. Downey, Rev. P.J. Donovan. Lower Row — Rev. H. Schilling, Rev. F.S. McCauley, Rev. F.E. Biter.

Mother Mary Boniface Kuhn, and Sister Benedicta Skies, Sister Mary Agnes Sanders and Sister Mary Anna Schafer, from the Convent at Pilot Grove, Mo., under the supervision of Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, at 702 Sixth Street, Boonville, Mo. The Doctor gave the Sisters some of the furnishings that were transferred from the small hospital he conducted with Miss Alice and Miss Maggie Jones, also \$100 in cash, and agreed to pay the rent. Dr. Van Ravenswaay also bore the expense of the operation room supplies, as the Sisters were very poor then. The Sisters furnished the rest by means of credit, which they received from the merchants in Boonville, and assumed the responsibility of all other obligations.

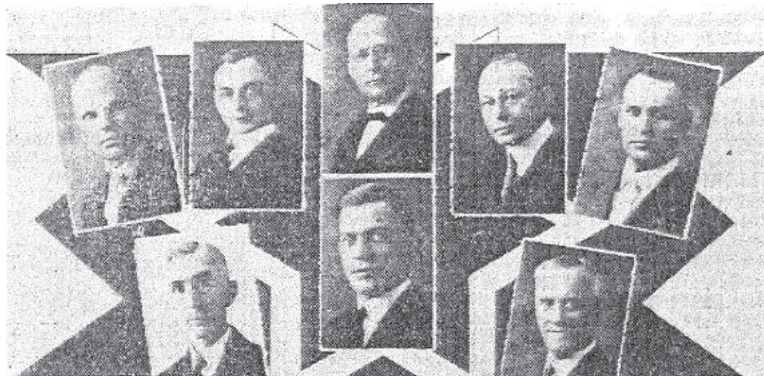
Mother Boniface and the Sisters labored hard and soon the building formerly occupied by McGuire Seminary became a neat private

hospital.

The Sisters were full of zeal but all beginnings are hard, many sacrifices were necessary; much credit is due Mother Boniface, whose courage was never wanting.

On October 1 Sister Mary Gertrude Koehn came to spend her life as a Sister of St. Benedict in the service of the sick and dying at this institution. October 4 brought Dr. C.H. Ravenswaay from his vacation in Holland back to St. Joseph's Sanitorium. Dr. A.J. Smith helped in planning a banquet, which was given by the Sisters at 7 p.m. Among the guests were Rev. T. Kussman, Rev. Pius Conrad, Dr. W.H. Cooper, Dr. W.E. Evans and several other doctors.

Dr. W.H. Cooper was a faithful friend of the institution, and many times proved his fidelity to Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay and the Sisters. His death came as a great blow and



Top Row: Dr. A.L. Meredith, Dr. A. Van Ravenswaay, Dr. H.D. Quigg, Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, Dr. M.C. McGuire. Lower Row: Dr. R.L. Evans, Dr. P.A. Brickey, Dr. G.A. Russell



The nurses cottage

he will ever be remembered by the pioneer Sisters.

Dr. W.E. Evans was also a staunch friend of Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay and the Sisters in the early institutional work. Both he and Dr. Cooper were frequently present at serious operations. After a short illness Dr. W.E. Evans was called to his reward, another loss to the institution.

Dr. H.D. Quigg, Dr. G.A. Russel, Boonville, Dr. Shuck, Nelson, Dr. O.W. Cochran, Gooch Mill, Dr. Nicholas, Higbee, Dr. Winn, Higbee, Dr. Cecil, Armstrong, Dr. C.P. McGee, Hartsburg, Dr. P.L. Hurt, Boonville; Dr. S.M. Teel, Prairie Home; Dr. J. Schubert, Prairie Home; and Dr. P.E. Williams, Bunceton, were visiting physicians and made it a practice to bring their patients to the institution for hospital cases and surgical attention.

Dr. A.J. Smith was one of the pioneer physicians, and his visit to our convent at Pilot Grove marked the beginning of hospital work by the Sisters of St. Benedict. Dr. Smit was ever ready to aid the Sisters in their early systematic training as nurses and proved at



The Altar at St. Joseph's Sanitorium



all times loyal to the Sisters. Dr. Smith continued as associate of Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay until shortly before he was called to service during the Mexican skirmish preceding the World War. His work as anesthetist was efficient and the work in the operating-room was real team work, (with Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay as surgeon and the Sisters assisting.) Whenever the doctor came home after a vacation the pioneer Sisters were always glad to welcome him, and (there is a rehearsal of the early days of the hospital.) The Sisters will ever have a kind interest in the doctor and he will be remembered in their daily prayers.

Sister Mary Frances Carville came to aid us in 1906, and spent most of her time in St. Joseph's Sanitorium until 1918, when she was called to the Mother-House. Sister Mary Charles Horrell entered August, 1908, and since then has labored in our institution.

Whenever Abbot Frowin Conrad O.S.B. and Father Pius visited us they always brought courage to our little band and instilled in us the spirit to make our work Christlike. Buoyed up by their encouragement we shouldered our work with new zeal.

In the fall of 1905 the Sisters were made happy when Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay made them a present of an altar for their chapel and at Christmas time each Sister was remembered by receiving a personal gift from the doctor. In those days the doctor had no home ties and he was to the Sisters as a good father to his children.

Rev. Theodore Kussman, then pastor of St. Peter and Paul's Church in Boonville, said Mass on Saturdays in our Chapel. During his illness Rev. M.F.X. Jennings, then his assistant, performed this function. For three years Rev. P.J. Ward was acting chaplain. He was very kind to the sick and proved to be a true friend to both physicians and the Sisters; — to the latter he was a great aid in their early days.

There are some sacred memories attached to the first little hospital, because in the small Chapel some of our Sisters made their Simple Perpetual Vows — the happiest days of their lives. January 5, 1909, was a day of happiness especially for Sister Mary Benedicta, Sister Mary Cecilia, Sister Mary Agnes, Sister Mary Anna. While the choir sang "Come Spouse of Christ," silently the four Sisters marched up the aisle and kneeling at the foot of the Altar in the presence of Abbot Frowin Conrad O.S.B. of Conception, Mo., and the clergy, Mother Boniface, the Sisters, and their relatives, they pronounced their Perpetual Vows of Chastity, Poverty and Obedience, according to the Rule of the Sisters of St. Benedict. In 1910 Sister Mary Gertrude made her Perpetual Vows, Sister Mary Charles her Simple Vows.

Other Sisters, too, came and went, some being transferred to other missions, others finding the life as a Sister with Vows a burden too heavy to bear, sought release from their vows, by obtaining a dispensation from the Bishop of the Diocese," and returned to the world.

Perhaps it will be interesting to some to take a glance at the interior life of the Sister. After leaving her parents, brothers and sisters and all that a young woman loves in the world, she enters as a probationer in the convent, to learn if she is suited and happy, while in turn the Sisters find out if the probationer is worthy to be a nun. After the

time of trial, if all is satisfactory, the young lady receives the Religious Habit (or dress.) This is a preparation preceding the taking of Simple Vows. Then the Novice may make her Simple Vows, then follows another period of probation for three or more years before she may assume the Perpetual Vows, or make the complete sacrifice of her whole life to God, in the service of the sick or in the education of the young or in whatever vocation she may choose.

Having surrendered herself to God, the nun has every reason to be happy and contented, for she knows that she will receive her reward from the Master at the close of her life; why should she fear when God has chosen her to be His Spouse. "For those who leave father or mother for my sake shall receive a hundred fold," is the promise of our Lord himself.

The Benedictine Order is one of the oldest orders. St. Benedict was born 480 at Nursia, in Italy, of a pious and noble family. His mother died when he was a babe and therefore following the custom of the time St. Benedict was given a nurse, who also accompanied him when he entered school at Rome. After a period of seven years, having seen the wickedness of the world, St. Benedict than 14 years of age, fled with his nurse intending to go to the desert. After walking a few days the nurse, Cyrille, insisted they remain and rest, accepting the offered hospitality at Enfide. After performing a miracle, and not wishing to receive the honors of the people, St. Benedict left his nurse, and fled to a cave near Subiaco. Here Saint Romanus gave him the Religious Habit.

After living for three years in retirement he founded a number of small monasteries. Owing to the intrigues of an enemy, he left that place and went with some of his disciples to a mountain, Monte Cassino, where he founded the monastery of that name which for hundreds of years was to be a beacon of light, a center of education, and the source of civilization for western Europe. Here also he wrote his Rule that has ever since been observed by his spiritual sons and daughters as a guide for their religious life.

St. Scholastica was St. Benedict's twin sister and with her father's permission soon followed her brother's example; she also chose God for her portion and became the first Sister of St. Benedict. She lived with some pious Virgins until she was able to form a Community under the guidance of St. Benedict. This convent was called St. Mary's of Plumbariola and the Rule was very strict.

The Order of Sisters of St. Benedict first began in America in 1852 by Abbot Wimmer, O.S.B., who obtained three Sisters from a convent in Bavaria. St. Joseph's Convent, St. Mary's, Pa., was the first Benedictine Convent in America, and from there have spread 17 Mother houses with over 3000 Sisters. Sisters of St. Benedict have continued their work since the day Saint Scholastica became a nun.

After this digression we return to our subject. With the happy days in the little hospital, also came days of sorrow; death claimed Sister Mary Benedicta, one of our pioneer Sisters, who died April 17, 1913.

In 1909 Sister Mary Anna, Sister Mary Frances, and Sister Mary Gertrude, received their diplomas from Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, Dr. A.J. Smith also signing the diplomas. Sister Mary Charles received her

diploma in 1912.

It is needless to say that the sacrifices were many, but the days were happy ones, and glided by into months and years of service with a gradual increase of patients. The first year the hospital cared for 80 patients. In 1910 it cared for 104 patients, 2 charity, 10 part charity. Three deaths occurred in the same year. In 1917 we cared for 180 patients, 15 medical, 165 surgical, 2 charity, 7 part charity. In this year 6 deaths occurred.

In 1911 the Sisters of St. Benedict purchased the present hospital grounds for the sum of \$2,200 with the intention of building a new hospital, but as money was scarce and encouragement wanting, they awaited the time when God's designs would be realized.

Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay came to St. Joseph's Sanitorium as assistant to his brother in 1914, with the intention of remaining in this country. He was quite welcome and we felt he would do his best to aid suffering humanity but scarcely had he entered the new field of labor when he was called back to his country, as war had been declared.

In 1917 there was a move made to build, for the number of sick was beyond what could be accommodated. Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis, of Kansas City, gave permission to erect a new hospital. The necessary funds were then solicited. Much of this was due to the zealous Rev. Father Kennedy, who then was assistant to Rev. Father Kussman, pastor of the Catholic church in Boonville. Dr. Jacobs also did much to aid us, and his death which occurred at this time was a veritable blow to the cause. His interest in us will ever be remembered by the Sisters. To counteract the lack of interest and prejudice, which seemed to stand in the way of raising the required sum, the Sisters themselves took up the matter and solicited from their friends in Boonville, Bunceton, Cedron and Tipton. Mrs. Felix Victor and Mrs. Henry Sombart also took great interest and solicited in Boonville.

At last the sum of \$16,800 was raised, yet the burden seemed heavy, but as each cloud has a silver lining so too, there came forth a true and worthy friend, a priest, who asked that his name be withheld and gave us \$5,000. The Sisters then took courage and began to shoulder their burden.

As building matters seemed foreign to most of the Sisters, they sought aid and asked some of the business men to form an Executive Board, consisting of Mr. Roy D. Williams, president, Col. Blakey, Dr. Jacobs, Mr. Tom Hogan, Mr. Frank Sauter, Mr. Albert Myer. These business men aided us at all times when we sought assistance which was highly appreciated by the Sisters. Dr. Jacobs' vacancy was filled by his brother, Mr. Mark Jacobs.

The contract for the present building was let for \$32,000, not including plumbing and light, which amounted to \$1,000. There was also the expense of the driveway and barn, and the furnishing of the hospital. The total sum of the various contracts including furniture amounted to \$49,000. Several rooms were furnished by families which was appreciated.

About this time the Holy Father issued a decree asking the smaller Communities of Sisters to affiliate with the larger Communities of Sisters. Mother Cecilia Shell, then Superior, took active steps consulting Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis and Rev. F. Kueper, at that

time our spiritual director; Rev. Philip Ruggle O.S.B. now Abbot of Conception Abbey, who encouraged the consolidation. Mother Cecilia with Sister Anna visited Oct. 8, 1914 St. Scholastica's Convent, Shoal Creek, Ark., and consulted Mother Agatha and the community. After placing the matter before Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris, of Little Rock, Ark., and Msgr. Aretz the request was sent to Rome. In August of 1918 the consolidation was approved and the Convent at Pilot Grove, including the Sisters working in the Hospital, became affiliated with St. Scholastica's Convent, Shoal Creek, Ark., recognizing this as their Mother-House.

Rev. F. Kueper, of Tipton, Mo., our spiritual director, was very interested and aided us in every way possible, not only in spiritual matters but also took great interest in the progress of our hospital work and proved to be a true friend and benefactor. His visits brought new courage and zeal to fight the battle and continue amidst opposition and financial difficulties.

The dedication of our new hospital took place September 4, 1918. Rt. Rev. Bishop Lillis, Kansas City, Mo., blessed the building and chapel; after the ceremony his Lordship standing on the front porch, gave a very encouraging talk to the people, assuring them that God would bless their notable deeds for having aided the Sisters to erect the new hospital. Rev. F.S. McCarde, Dr. Weitz and Mr. Roy Williams gave interesting talks. The crowd far surpassed the capacity of the hospital. The number of visitors, our friends and benefactors was very large; during the exercises many were obliged to remain at a distance. When the addresses had been given the Reverend clergy and doctors with the executive board members enjoyed the banquet in the Sisters' dining room, which had been decorated by the Sisters for the occasion.

The next day an operation on Miss Jessie Rudolph was performed by Dr. Weitz. The patient's family physician was Dr. R.L. Evans. Soon the sisters became accustomed to the new institution and were very busy.

The first year proved to be a year of trial, due in a great measure to the World War. Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, our main surgeon, also Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay had gone, and a number of our country physicians. Dr. Weitz, our only surgeon remained. And this at a time when the influenza epidemic was at its height. When our doctors returned they were more than welcome home, especially Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay. We also were glad to welcome Dr. Alex and his brother, Theo. Van Ravenswaay.

Their home coming afforded us great joy, but in the midst of our rejoicing, we were to lose another friend, the kind Dr. Weitz. He was not only a good surgeon, but had been one of our benefactors. He equipped the south operating room completely, also gave the sterilizers and four beds in the men's ward and linens, besides \$200 in cash. We felt his loss when he left owing to ill health. He was a true physician who knew no bounds of self-sacrifice. Dr. P.A. Brickey, at that time his assistant, took up Dr. Weitz's work and has proven to be a loyal supporter to the institution, ever ready to aid the Sisters by cooperation or financial support. The doctor has won the confidence of his patients and his work as a surgeon is very efficient. He was graduated previous to the World's War; when

the war broke out, he volunteered and remained in France until the war was over, coming home with credit for bravery and loyalty to his country. This experience, added to the thorough training the doctor had received, makes him a very competent medical physician. His patients look forward to his every cheery visits, a great aid to recovery. Dr. P.A. Brickey has recently been appointed Commanding Officer of the 128th Field Artillery, Medical Department of the National Guard, Boonville, Mo.

The year had been a hard one, especially for the Sisters, and the debt hung heavy. A move was made for a bazaar. This proved to be a success and the sum of \$1,800 was realized. Mr. Herman Zuzak took great interest, cooperating with the Knights of Columbus and the societies of the Catholic church, also Mrs. Victor and Mrs. Barth were great workers in those days.

Mrs. Felix Victor realizing the situation and sacrifices the Sisters were undergoing, in her noble spirit of interest and charity suggested to Mr. Zuzak that a Booster Club be organized and offered to help the Sisters face the debt. Mr. Zuzak in person explained Mrs. Victor's plans and we Sisters, fearing it could not be done, felt doubtful. However this was left to our friends. Fine talks were made at the bazaar by Mr. Zuzak, Col. Blakey and Wm. Kingsbury, encouraging the move, Mr. George Esser forthwith got busy writing names and the evening closed with a Boosters' Club and \$10,000 debt glided from the shoulders of our little band of Sisters. \$7,000 of this was spent for an addition to the Nurses' Cottage in 1920.

The sad message of Sister Mary Frances Carvil's death brought sorrow to the pioneer Sisters who were her companions. She died April 4, 1919, and was buried in the cemetery at the Mother-House.

Sister M. Armella came in August, 1916, to aid us in our hospital work; in 1917 Sister M. Ferdinand came and took charge of the main kitchen, later Sister M. Rita entered the nursing class, Sister Angelinen and Sister M. Alfreda came in 1919.

Sister M. Bridget aided us in 1918 and 1919 when she was called to another mission.

Sister Mary Clara was with us in 1917 and 1918 when she was called to the Convent.

Mother Agatha Ehalt came as Superior to St. Joseph's Hospital in 1920, after having been Mother General for three terms. She is still laboring in our midst. *Died July 13, 1935.

Sister M. Matilda also came in 1920 and supervises the laundry.

Sister Gonzoga came in 1920, and Sisters Adeline and Xavieria came in 1921.

On July 19, 1920, complying with the request of the American College of Surgeons and also the Catholic Hospital Association of United States and Canada a hospital staff was organized, in order to make our hospital more progressive and uniform with other hospitals. The function of the staff is to back up the institution when needed, each Chief as assigned in his department acting as consultant to any physician for the better and earlier recovery of the patient to health. The President of Staff as well as all other chiefs are subject to change by election annually. The Doctors of the City form the closed Staff and all doctors bringing patients to our hospital that are of good repute form the Visiting Staff.

Closed Staff

Dr. H.D. Quigg — President; Dr. R.L. Evans — Vice President; Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay — Chief Surgeon; Dr. P.A. Brickey — Ass't. Surgeon and Chief of Med. Dept.; Dr. A. Van Ravenswaay Ass't Surgeon and Chief of Eye, Nose and Throat; Dr. M.S. McGuire — Chief of Obstetrics; Dr. J. Potts — Chief of Genito Urinary Work; Dr. R.L. Evans, Dr. G.A. Russell, Dr. F.R. Smiley, General Consultants.

Dr. A.L. Meredith, president of CooperCo. Med. Soc. is also a member of the Closed Staff.

At the last Staff Meeting Dr. A.J. Smith, who returned to Boonville, was made a member of St. Joseph's Hospital Closed Staff.

Visiting Staff Members

Dr. E.M. Alle, Speed, Mo.; Dr. Harry Bay, Cole Camp; Dr. W.S. Barnes, Pilot Grove, Dr. O.W. Cochran, Gooch Mill; Dr. W.H. Elliott, Bunce-ton; Dr. G.L. Chamberlain, New Franklin; Drs. Gunn & Gunn, Versailles; Dr. Lutman, Versailles; Dr. R.Q. Kelly, Bunce-ton; Dr. C.P. McGee, Hartsburg; Dr. Nicholas, Higbee; Dr. T.O. Pendleton, Pilot Grove; Dr. J.S. Parrish, Pleasant Green; Dr. S. Redmon, Tipton, Mo.; Dr. Raikie, Jamestown, Mo.; Dr. L.L. Shuck, Nelson, Mo.; Dr. C.S. Wilson, Fortuna, Mo.; Dr. J.W. Winn, Higbee, Mo.

At the Staff Meeting Feb. 5, 1924, the members of the Closed Staff and Cooper County Medical Society with a unanimous vote decided that the Cooper County Medical Society meet monthly with St. Joseph's Hospital Staff. The Staff meetings are very interesting and instructive. The physicians take turns in giving talks on the newest treatments and in encouraging the standardizing of our hospital, thus making it more and more efficient.

Let us pause a moment and glance among the nurses of St. Joseph's Hospital. Today we have six graduate nurses who have complied with the laws of Missouri and are State Registered Nurses. They are the following: Sister Mary Anna R.N., Sister Mary Gertrude R.N., Sister Mary Charles R.N., Sister M. Armella R.N., Sister M. Rita R.N., Sister M. Alfreda R.N.

Sister Mary Anna and Sister Mary Charles alternately supervise the sick-floors and operating department. Sister Rita supervises the maternity department.

The Training School

In January, 1922, our Training School for Nurses became recognized by the State of Missouri and each year the Training School for Nurses is reaccredited, as all Nurses Schools are in the state, holding the right to issue diplomas at the end of the course, which is now three years.

As all training schools have an Educational Committee, we also have one consisting of Honorary President, Mother Agatha Ehalt, O.S.B. Active President, Dr. P.A. Brickey, Vice-President, Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay, Superintendent of Nurses, Sister Mary Gertrude R.N. Assistant Instructor, Sister Mary Alfreda, R.N. The members of the Educational Committee act as consultants to the

Superintendent of Nurses in Training School matters, and also to the student nurses for encouragement and advice. The Educational Committee is appointed by the sisters.

The first year our Training School was opened, Dr. P.A. Brickey and Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay were the only lecturers and deserve credit for the interest taken and assistance given in the work at the beginning of our Training School. The schedule of our Training School consists of from 4 to 5 lectures a week and daily classes, Saturday and Sunday excepted. The Staff Doctors in turn lecture on subjects assigned them by the Superintendent of Nurses who follows the outline of the standard curriculum governing all hospital training schools for nurses.

Standard Curriculum

Preliminary Course — Anatomy and physiology, personal hygiene; Bacteriology, hospital housekeeping; Applied chemistry, nutrition and cookery; Elementary nursing principles and methods, ethics and history of nursing; Bandaging, drugs and solutions.

Junior course — Elementary pathology, diet in disease; Elements of psychology, materia medica; Nursing in medical disease, surgical disease.

2nd Intermediate year — Nursing in communicable disease, children's disease; Eye, ear, nose and throat, massage; Nursing gynecological, principles of ethics; Nursing Orthopedic, operating technique; Mental and nervous diseases, special therapeutics; Occupational and venereal and skin, public sanitation; Survey of the nursing field, ethical code.

3rd. Senior year — Modern social conditions, professional problems; Emergency nursing and first aid, public health; Introducing private nursing, special disease; Introduction laboratory; Housekeeping Industrial fam; Demonstrations on Xray, flouroscope, pharmacology, records and anesthesia.

Miss Nora Wooldridge, died 1952, now Mrs. L. Becker, of Pilot Grove, was the first trained lay nurse to enter the nursing field. She completed her training in 1915. Miss Emma Zimmerman, of New Florence, was her companion, but her health did not permit her to remain in this climate, therefore she went to the southern part of Texas, where she continued the work until she was married a few years later. Miss Laura Witmer, of Montrose, completed her training in 1917 and continued nursing until she married. She now lives in Minnesota.

Miss Selma Bonen was the first nurse trained in the new St. Joseph's Hospital and is served as special nurse to patients who wish a special. She also aids the physicians by nursing patients in the country.

Sister M. Gonzaga graduated April 1, 1924, and passed the State Board Examination May 5 and 6, 1924. Miss Velma Combs, Miss Irene McBride and Miss Cecilia Eckert will be graduated from our Nursing School in May, and prepare for State Board in October, 1924. Miss Anna Stanley, Miss Henrietta Strobel, Miss Edna Horrell, Miss Cholene Brandes, Miss Emma Stephan and Miss Pauline Ries are student nurses and taking a regular three-year course of training for nurses.

The Nurse's Home is a short distance from the hospital, overlooking the Missouri River, in an ideal picturesque setting. Croquet grounds, swing, flowers, etc., are some of the

features of the recreation grounds, where a merry time awaits the tired nurse. The building is one of historical value, being a landmark of Civil War days.

Government of the Hospital

The governing body of the Hospital consists of:

President — Mother Agatha; Secretary-Treasurer — Sister Mary Boniface; Associate members, Sister Mary Anna, Sister Mary Gertrude, Sister Mary Charles.

Since our hospital became incorporated it was necessary to select a number of Sisters as members of the corporation or Sisters Officers of the hospital.

The Executive Committee

When Mr. Roy Williams resigned and left Boonville intending to locate permanently in Kansas City, Mr. Wm. Kingsbury was appointed president of Executive Committee.

Mr. Tom Hogan was also an active member of our Executive Board and his death was keenly felt and he will ever be remembered by the Sisters, especially in their daily prayers. His vacancy was filled by Mr. Mat Cleary, who has always been a loyal friend of the Sisters.

Mr. Frank Sauter had always been a real member of our Board and his death came as a shock to us. He was replaced by Mr. Frank Felton.

Again sorrow visited us when the Angel of Death claimed Mr. Mark Jacobs. Words cannot express the gratitude we owe Mr. Jacobs for his many favors, sincere cooperation, financial and active interest at all times in the Sisters and our Hospital. His vacancy has not yet been filled.

The Office

When the patient enters the Hospital arrangements are made by the Secretary for nurse, room, etc., and then the nurse accompanies the patient to the room assigned. All business matters are taken care of through the office either by the Superior or Sister Mary Boniface, secretary.

Arrangement for Special Nurses

Special nurses are assigned to patients who need or request them.

The Supervisor of the sick floor is responsible to the doctors, for all orders and must see to it that all patients receive the kindest nursing. All Sister nurses as well as lay nurses are under her supervision while on the nursing shift.

Record System

When entering the hospital an Entrance Card is filled in; the Sister in charge of the Records takes a personal history including every previous illness. She sees to it that the following records are written for each case as needed: Physical examination, laboratory report, X-ray findings, operating history, progress notes, bedside charts, as the case may be. General surgical, medical, fever, maternity, baby, according to the requirements of standardized Hospitals by the American College of Surgeons.

All orders as to medicine, diet, etc., are

written for the patient by the physician in charge of the case. Each case receives an entry number which is continued until dismissal of patient. Records are filed according to number and disease, so as to be accessible at any time for reference either by Hospital or Doctor in charge. All histories of patients are kept sacred by doctors and nurses. This is a rule of ethics in all well governed institutions.

Operating Department

Our first consideration is the patient. Often his life is at stake; he must be given the kindest treatment and the best of team work. The surgeons and nurses must observe the strictest surgical technique, otherwise the operation might not prove successful.

In the early days we met Dr. C.H. Van Ravenswaay as surgeon in the operating room, later Dr. Weitz, Dr. Smiley, Dr. A. Van Ravenswaay, Dr. P.A. Brickey and Dr. G.L. Chamberlain. All are very conscientious surgeons and St. Joseph's Hospital has every reason to be proud of its doctors.

Sisters Anna and Mary Charles in turn are in charge of the operating department. They are assisted by student nurses, who in turn serve four months as part of their training and other nurses as needed.

The Laboratory

In 1920 our Laboratory began functioning, and Dr. P.A. Brickey and Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay aided greatly in the work of this department. Sister Mary Gertrude made the first tests and blood counts. October and November were spent in St. Mary's Infirmary, St. Louis, Mo., and under the supervision of Sister Mary Frances, one of St. Louis' most able Laboratory Technicians, Sister Mary Gertrude, became familiar with routine work of the Laboratory and Bacteriology. In April of 1921 she took the second course at the same hospital. After spending a short interval at home she took the courses of Serology and Blood Chemistry for Sisters of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada, at Loyola University, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.

Sister Mary Gertrude and 21 of her companions received certificates as Laboratory Technicians and are stationed at the various Hospitals. St. Joseph's Hospital even though small is ready to do the same tests as any large hospital, making the diagnosis of the doctors positive if they are in doubt.

On Nov. 22, 1922, Very Rev. Augustine Stocker O.S.B. Prior of New Subiaco Abbey, was called to his reward. The notice of his death cast a gloom over our entire community, as he had been a spiritual father to the Sisters. The Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital felt the loss of Rev. Father Prior, for he was always very interested in our hospital, ever ready to aid us when possible; the deceased had been retired mater three times at the old hospital.

Rev. F.J. Kavelage, of Clear Creek, Mo., was appointed spiritual director to the Sisters in the fall of 1918, successor to Rev. F. Kueper, of Tipton, Mo. Rev. F.J. Kavelage has always proven a friend to the Sisters, aiding them in spiritual matters.

The following clergy were assistant priests to Rev. Fr. T. Kussman and acting chaplains at our hospital: Rev. P.J. Downey, Rev. F.S. McCardle, Rev. F.J. Donovan, Rev. P.J.

Kennedy, Rev. P.J. Donohue, Rev. F.E. Biter.

When Rev. T. Kussman, pastor of St. Peter and Paul's church resigned, he became acting chaplain until his poor health caused him to retire. Rev. T. Kussman was called to his reward Feb. 24, 1924. The Sisters lost in Rev. Kussman not only a benefactor but a loyal friend, who had aided them in their early hospital work.

Rev. F.X. Jennings succeeded Rev. T. Kussman, as pastor and when Rev. Kussman became too feeble to continue as chaplain, Rev. F.X. Jennings took up this service, aided by Rev. L.J. Herzog, Rev. Hagedorn and Rev. H. Schilling.

There is a debt of gratitude we Sisters feel we owe the clergy who have aided us by their service and their kind, thoughtful and cheery assistance. The various patients, as well, who were encouraged while in their sick-beds will ever with the grateful hearts remember the kindness shown them; sometime the patients need the spiritual consolation more sadly than the aid of the physician to regain their health.

Catholic Hospital Association

The Catholic Hospital Association was first thought of in June of 1914. Along during the remainder of that year and in the early months of 1915, its organization was mapped out. The first gathering was held in the Chancery Hall of Archbishop Messmer. Later another meeting was held in the Gesu Auditorium, Milwaukee, and it was finally decided to draw up a constitution and by-laws and have the first meeting in June, 1915.

At this time the American College of Surgeons came into the field and with the approval of the Council on Medical Education gave its best efforts to the working out of the standards, simple, fundamental for hospital improvement. The Catholic Hospital Association with quick and wise insight took up the struggle with the American College of Surgeons, which was needed to bring to the minds of all hospital people the value and importance of staff organization, of records, and of adequate laboratory service. The Sisters, doctors, nurses and clergy actively engaged in hospital work have shown a keen appreciation of hospital standards as an aid to the solution of hospital problems and a bettering of service to the sick in hospitals.

Much credit is due Rev. Father Moulinier S.J. a Jesuit Father who was active from the beginning and was appointed the President of the Catholic Hospital Association of United States and Canada. Rev. Father Moulinier has remained the active president, working in harmony with the Sisters; he has brought about the standardization and progress of our hospitals. Since 1915 annual conventions have been held, encouraging the Sisters and aiding them in every possible way.

Sister Mary Anna with a companion attended the second meeting of the C.H.A. in Chicago. At this meeting the Sisters were asked by Rev. Father Moulinier to consider wearing white habits while on nursing duty, for the sake of sanitation and health. As St. Benedict in his Holy Bible said the clothing should be according to time, season and requirements, with proper permission, we adopted the white washable habits (or dress) while on nursing duty.

The following year Sisters Mary Gertrude

and Alfreda attended the meeting of the C.H.A. in St. Paul, Minn., bringing home new ideas. Soon after the St. Joseph's Hospital Staff was organized, and the nurses' training school began having been encouraged by Father Moulinier, Miss Amma Gillis R.N. then President of the Missouri State Board of Nurses, also encouraged the move, and did all in her power to aid the Sisters. Later the state secretary visited our hospital for inspection and soon after our Nursing School became recognized by the State of Missouri.

In 1921 Mother Agatha and Sister Mary Charles attended the C.H.A. held in St. Paul, Minn. Again new ideas were put into practice in our hospital.

In September, 1922, the first Missouri Conference was held. Rev. C.H. Cloud S.J. Regent, of St. Louis University, was in charge of this meeting and deserves great credit for the interest taken in Sisters' Hospitals, trying to bring them up to the standard. Papers and talks of interest were not wanting and Mother Agatha and Sister Mary Gertrude felt must be encouraged at the interest generally taken and the progress of this meeting. Sister Mary Gertrude read a paper at this meeting on "Problems of Small Hospitals." The paper was discussed by Dr. P.A. Brickley, Boonville, Mo. Each year there is a general meeting of the C.H.A., also a state conference. Last year Mother Agatha, Sister Armella and Sister M. Rita attended the state conference held at St. Louis, Mo. The meetings are making the Sisters wide awake and more capable of conducting hospitals in an up-to-date scientific manner, proving beneficial not only to the patient but also to Sisters, doctors and nurses, and the public generally. May they continue and with progress become also more Christlike.

The C.H.A. has purchased grounds at Spring Bank, one hour's ride from Milwaukee, having in view to open a school for advanced courses, where each hospital may send their Sisters. These courses will be given to make the Sisters capable, to manage various departments, executive as well as nursing efficiency. This will also aid in developing our institutions and will be of great benefit. Most of the smaller towns do not offer university or even college education. You will realize what a position and condition some Sisters are laboring under. The small hospitals must be up to date as well as the large. They are expected to shoulder the same serious work, even though not the amount. They must have the advanced methods and be capable to meet the demands.

To be a good nurse does not only mean to cover a routine system of laborious work. The nurse, Sister or lay nurse, must consider nursing from a professional standpoint. In order to be successful she must also receive the theoretical education. Remember we aid the physician where there is question of the life and death of the patients. Therefore it is necessary to have a vocation for nursing. Unless we love our work how can we be real nurses? The patient expects genuine sympathy, real kindness, etc. If a nurse enters from a financial standpoint only, what may the patient expect? As nurses we should have in view to serve suffering humanity for the love of God, always striving for the higher ideals of the nursing profession, looking to our Master for our reward at the close of the day.

Our Convent Home

Rev. Mother Perpetua is Mother Superior of our Convent Home or Mother-House which is at present at New Blaine, Ark. The new Convent and Academy for girls is being built at Ft. Smith, Ark. At the Mother-House the Sister who is to be a nurse receives her early training as a Sister and learns the rules and customs of the Sisters of St. Benedict, where she begins her training as a nurse. Therefore all missions (or houses) where the Sisters are at work help to support the Mother-House.

At the convent they have their annual Retreats; this time the Sisters spend in silence and prayer, renewing their good resolutions, to enter their next year's labor, making them better able to shoulder the duties assigned them, both spiritually and physically.

The older Sisters and those not able to work have a home at the Mother-House where they are cared for. We hope our Mother-House will be able to send us year after year young workers for our much needed addition so as to care for God's poor sick at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Rt. Rev. Thomas Lillis, Bishop of Kansas City, has granted us the permission to build, if the citizens of Boonville and vicinity, can raise one half of the sum needed for the addition we so sadly need to conveniently care for the sick who are sent to us. During the past year several of our patients went home sooner than was really prudent, but as others who needed hospital care were already in the building, or emergencies on the way, they having a kind heart for the sick, were willing to give their beds to the sicker ones. Others too, were on the waiting list and were prevented from entering the hospital for lack of room; many who wanted private rooms were obliged to accept semi-private ones. Others could not even have them. The Sisters were forced to make changes such as moving patients and beds, which made the burden much heavier for the Sisters and Nurses and were often not satisfactory to the patient. In 1923 we nursed 575 patients.

The Sisters do not receive any salary, only their maintenance, looking forward for their reward in Heaven.

It is perhaps of interest to some to know that St. Joseph's Hospital has at all times cared for charity patients and part charity patients. The City of Boonville has no charity fund, neither the county, and it seems it is expected of the Sisters to hold the doors open, and beds ready. At no time has the hospital received any charity funds from the City of Boonville or Cooper County, however we have received some aid from the Boonville Red Cross Branch and from the Boonville Civic Club for charity cases, for which we are most grateful. Could not some good souls give small amounts for that purpose and help us to care for the poor sick. Remember the words of our dear Lord, "What you did to the least of my brethren, you did it to Me."

We wish to thank our benefactors and feel that God will ever bless them for having helped us to erect the present building and the aid given since. We hope the near future will crown our wish with a much needed addition to St. Joseph's Hospital.

May God bless you, is the wish and daily

Prayer of The Sisters of St Benedict, St. Joseph's Hospital, Boonville, Mo.

by Helen Young

LIST OF SISTERS WHO WORKED AT ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL, BOONVILLE, MO.

B18

June 13, 1905 to 1968

Mother Mary Boniface Kuhn, Sister Benedicta Skies, Sister Mary Agnes Sanders, Sister Mary Anna Schafer, Sister Mary Gertrude Koechner (Oct. 1905), Sister Mary Charles Horrell (August 1908), Sister Mary Cecilia, Sister Mary Frances, Sister Armella (1916), Sister Ferdinand (1916), Sister Rita, Sister Angeline (1919), Sister Alfreda Schmucki (1919), Sister Bridget (1918, 1919), Sister Clara (1917, 1918), Mother Agatha Ehalt (1920), Sister Matilda (1920), Sister Gonzaga (1920), Sister Adeline (1921), Sister Xaveria (1921), Sister Armella (1927 or earlier), Sister Dominica (1927 or earlier), Sister Bernadetta (1927 or earlier), Sister Eugene (1927 or earlier), Sister Edward (1927 or earlier), Sister Michaela (1930), Sister Robert (1930), Sister Ignatia (1933), Sister Amata (1934), Sister Mary James (Dispensation 1934)

1935-1936 Rev. Mother Agatha, Srs. Mechtilda, Mary Anna, Bonaventure, Mary Gertrude, Mary Charles, Angeline, Philomina, Bernadette, Adeline, Alfreda, Eugene, Callista, Amata, Robert, Michaela, Bernard, Matthias, Teresa Marie, Cyrilla, Thomas, Eleanora, Bertha, Mary Grace, Juanita, Helen, Georgene

1936-1937 (Same as above with following changes) Sisters Ferdinand, Monica, Majella, Clarissa, Charles Marie, Borgia, Rosalia.

1937-1938 (Same as above except) Srs. Ambrose, Ignatia, Edward, Romana, (Sr. Bertha off list)

1938-1939 (Same except) Barbara, Augusta, Patricia, Mary Anthony, Alvera, Anacletus, Albert, Magdalene

1939-1940 (Same except) Srs. Hildegard, Apollonia, Austin

1940-1941 (Same except) Srs. Zita, Antonita, Elaine

1941-1942 (Same except) Srs. Frederick, Vivian, Eileen, Adelma.

1942-1943 (Same except) Srs. Blanche, Corinne, Mary Celeste, Xavier, Emerita.

1943-1944 (Same except) Srs. Mary Cecilia, Albina, Camilla, Maxine.

1944-1945 (Same except) Sr. Mechtilda died Apr. 20, 1944. Sr. Mary Gertrude died Nov. 19, 1944

1945-1946 (Same except) Srs. Joseph

1946-1947 Srs. Mary Anna, Bonaventure, Angeline, Anselma, Ignatius, Camilla, Callista, Amata, Romana, Bernard, Cyrilla, Sylvia, Blanche, Alvera, Mary Celeste, Emerita, Elaine.

1947-1948 (Same except) Mother Perpe-

tua, Charles Marie, Helen.

1948-1949 (Same except) Srs. Mary Agnes, Anaata, Joan, Georgene, Corinne, Magdalen, M. Charles. (Sr. Alfreda died 4/19/48)

1949-1950 (Same except) Srs. Clementine, Beatrice, Aurelia,

1950-1951 (Same except) Sr. Sabina
1951-1952 (Same except) Srs. Patricia, Christine, Cannella, Brndan.

1952-1953 (Same except) Srs. Ottilia, Bernard

1953-1954 (Same except) Srs. Eleanora, Benoit

1954-1955 (Same except) Srs. Charlotte, Esther

1955-1956 (Sr. Sylvester added)
1956-1957 Srs. Columba, Lioba, Andrea added

1957-1958 Srs. Columba, Cecilia, Charles, Zita, Anselma, Bernadette, Beatrice, Eugene, Albina, Majella, Lioba, Joan, Georgene, Rosalia, Xavier, Elaine, Adelma, Christine, Charlotte, Andrea

1958-1959 Srs. Edward, Anacletus
1959-1960 Sr. Michael (Sr. Adelma transferred)

1960-1961 Srs. Sylvia, Joachim, Faith, Martha added

1961-1962 Srs. Pancratius, others as above 57 to 58

1962-1963 Srs. Kathleen, Mary Linus, Isidore added

1963-1964 Srs. Alvera, and others as above
1964-1965 Srs. Christine, Anselma, Bernadette, Beatrice, Eugene, Albina, Majella, Pancratius, Eleanora, Alvera, Corinne, Emerita, Joachim, Maurus, Martha, Michael.

1965-1966 Same as above except Sr. Brndan added, Srs. Eugene, Corinne elsewhere
1966-1967 Srs. Olivia, Joel, Eugene Marie added

1967-1968 Srs. Sabina, Albina, Majella, Bernard, Eleanora, Olivia, Emerita, Maurus, Linus, Joel, Martha, Naomi

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, BOONVILLE

B19

1923-1940

W.W. Kimbury, Mark Jacobs, Albert Myer (deceased by 1932), Mat Cleary, Col. Blakey, Frank Sauter (deceased 3/20/23), Frank Felten, Herman T. Zuzak Pres. January 1927, J.H. Windsor Pres. 1941, Judge Roy D. Williams, C.E. Steele, Wm. L. Koenig, John Kralovec, Curley Potter, Col. A.M. Hitch, A.A. Hoff, John Esser, Joe Memmel, Alvin J. Bozarth.

1918 to 1941 Some Doctors

Drs. C.H. Van Ravenswaay, Dr. RD. Quigg, Dr. M. McGuire, Dr. Raike, Dr. Alex Van Ravenswaay, Dr. Theodore Van Ravenswaay, Dr. Brickley, Dr. Weitz, Dr. C.J. Tincher, Dr. Winn, Dr. W.E. Stone, Dr. W.L. Shields, Dr. Kelly, Dr. T.C. Beckett, Dr. G.L.

Chamberlain, Dr. Arie Van Ravenswaay, Dr. W.H. Zeigler, Dr. J.O. Baley.

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

B20

1955

Medical Staff: Dr. E.T. Humphreys, Chief of Staff; Dr. W.A. Allen, Vice Chief of Staff; Dr. M.L. Diekroeger, Secretary; Dr. William A. Abele, Dr. T.C. Beckett, Dr. J.O. Boley, Dr. D.J. Brown, Dr. J.I. Chalkley, Dr. G.L. Chamberlain, Dr. J.W. Gardner, Dr. Dyke Hata, Dr. B.M. Stuart, Dr. H.H. Sweets, Jr., Dr. G.W. Winn.

Courtesy Staff: Dr. F.L. Harms, Dr. J.T. Potts, Dr. J.L. Washburn, Dr. Carl Weger
Consulting Staff: Dr. Horace Allen, Dr. Joe Allen, Dr. Claude Brunner, Dr. R.E. Johnson, Dr. G.L. McElroy, Dr. J.W. Stewart

Dental Staff: Dr. D.E. Hooper, Dr. F.N. Jones, Dr. J.F. Jonas, Dr. E.I. Smith, Dr. F.L. Shields

"Whatsoever house I enter, there will I go for the benefit of the sick . . . — The Oath of Hippocrates

Sisters, 1955: Sister M. Adelma, Sister M. Albina, Sister M. Anna, Sister M. Anselma, Sister M. Anthony, Sister M. Aurelia, Sister M. Beatrice, Sister M. Benoit, Sister M. Bernadette, Sister M. Blanche, Sister M. Cecelia, Sister M. Charles, Sister M. Charlotte, Sister M. Elaine, Sister M. Esther, Sister M. Eugene, Sister M. Georgene, Sister M. Ignatia, Sister M. Majella, Sister M. Rosalia, Sister M. Sabina, Sister M. Sylvester.

Ora Et Labora

Program

1:30 p.m. Kemper Military Academy Band Concert under the direction of Lt. A.D. Morris

2:00 p.m. E.T. Humphreys, M.D., Presiding Chief of Staff, St. Joseph Hospital.

Laurence White, Welcome, Mayor of Boonville

Sister M. Anthony, O.S.B., Response, Administrator, St. Joseph Hospital
Rev. Mother Jane Frances, O.S.B., Superior, Sisters of Saint Benedict

Rev. John J. Flanagan, S.J., Exec. Director, Catholic Hospital Assn.

G.W. Winn, M.D., Chief of Surgery, St. Joseph Hospital.

James T. Blair, Lieutenant Governor, State of Missouri

Closing and Benediction

Open House Tours

Refreshments - Hospital Tea Room

Hospital Facts

2,010 Adults were admitted to the hospital during 1954; 360 Babies were born during 1954; 9 Days was the average stay per patient; 2,805 Out-patients were admitted; 56 Adult patients were the average daily census; 100 employees; 275 meals are served daily; 600 pounds of laundry laundered daily.
Total expenses 1954 - 302,238.74; Total

income 1954 - 273,379.76; balance made up by Donated Services of the Sisters.

Comparison of expenses: 1950 - \$241,907.87; 1954 - \$302,238.74 - increase of \$61,330.87 or 25% in last four years.

Cost per patient per day in 1954 was \$15.93

New equipment purchased recently: Bed-side tables - \$2,085.00; Emergency Light - Delivery Room - \$465.00; Cubicle Curtains - \$285.00; E.K.G. Machine - 757.53; Incubator for Nursery - \$450.00

Employees

Nursing Service: Mrs. Ilena Carey, RN; Mrs. Margaret Dowling, RN; Mrs. Carroll Kellogg, RN; Mrs. Barbara Killgore, RN; Mrs. Fannie King, RN; Miss Betty Kistenmacher, RN; Mrs. Cecelia Kuttenkuler, RN; Mrs. Viola Meyer, RN; Mrs. Edna Mayers, RN; Mrs. Adella Schollmeyer, RN; Mrs. Pauline Stegner, RN; Mrs. Dorothy Abeln, Mrs. Joan Andrews, Mrs. Bernice Bozarth, Mrs. Mary Brandes, Mrs. Bertha Cramer, Mrs. Ruia Jane Day, Mrs. Mary Deuschle, Miss Mary Dodge, Mrs. Dorothy Fredrich, Miss Genevieve Green, Miss Barbara Gross, Mrs. Maggie Helmreich, Miss Judy Henderson, Mrs. Agnes Hoff, Mrs. Nellie Hollander, Mrs. Pauline Hume, Miss Ruby Hurt, Mrs. Bessie Loesing, Miss Thema Long, PN, Miss Ruby Jean Mayes, Mrs. Opal Mayhue, Mrs. Helen Murphy, Mrs. Nellie Odom, PN, Mrs. Ethel Overstreet, Mrs. J.E. Parmer, Miss S. Dean Rentschler, Miss Cleta Ripperger, Miss Patricia Roth, Miss Yvonne Sartain, Miss Georgia B. Scott, Mrs. Mabel Slater, Mrs. Gloria D. Snapp, Mrs. Carrie Snell, Mrs. Gladys Sprick, Miss Mabel Thomas, Mrs. Nadine Thomas, Miss Agnes Twenter, Mrs. Oma Vanlandingham, Miss Marjorie Vieth, Miss Helen Whitehorse, Miss Wanda Zimmerman

"Amen, Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these My least brethren, you did it to Me."

Matt. xxv., 36, 40

Employees - 1955

Admitting - Business Office: Miss Marie Hildlen, Mrs. Gertrude Klenklen, Miss Eva Wiemholt.

Medical Records and X-ray Departments: Miss Barbara Hilden, Mrs. Otho Mae Rowland, Mrs. Ruby Tincher

Maintenance Department: Mr. Jacob Diel, Mr. Mike Diel

Anesthesia Department: Mrs. Mildred Holt, R.N.A.

Housekeeping Department: Mrs. Ruby Bly, Mrs. Helen Brown, Mrs. Beulah Crittenden, Mrs. Delphine Hester

Laundry Department: Mrs. Flora Crockett, Mrs. Lucinda Dowe, Mrs. Eva Mack, Mrs. Alberta McDowell, Miss Mary C. Thomas, Mrs. Gwendolyn Wright, Mr. Andrew Schler

Dietary Department: Mrs. Jeanne DeClue, ADA, Mrs. Rita Andrews, Mrs. Marie Brummell, Mrs. Ethel Dow, Mrs. Agnes Fernsler, Mrs. Fannie Inman, Lois Annette May, Mrs. Pauline May, Mrs. Emma Toellner, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Mr. William Sartain, Mr. Ben Young

Linen Service Department: Mrs. Emma Diel, Mrs. Caroline Twillman

Surgery Department: Mrs. Donna King, R.N., Mrs. Verna Hein, Mrs. Beatrice Jennings, Mrs. Edna C. Meyer, Mrs. Mary C.

Smith

Laboratory Department: Mrs. Treva Hall, MT (ASCP); Mrs. Cecelia McComb, MT (ASCP), Miss Betty Sutton, MT (ASCP), Miss Wilma Hanke, Miss Mary Louise Hess, Mrs. Cecelia McGuire, Mrs. Ida Schler

GRADUATES: SCHOOL OF NURSING ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

B21

Boonville, Missouri

Sister Anna (Deceased), Sister Gertrude (Deceased), Sister Armella (Deceased), Sister Charles (Deceased), Sister Rita (Deceased), Sister Alreda (Deceased), Sister Gonzaga (Deceased), Miss Velma Combs, Mrs. Will Kutenkueler (Cecelia Eckart) (Deceased), Mrs. Ed Nieman (Deceased), Sister Anthony Bonen (Selma Bonen), Mrs. Darrel Fowler (Henrietta Strobel), Mrs. Cletus Meyers (Deceased), Mrs. H. Hopkins, Miss Emma Stephens (Deceased), Mrs. Rudolph Stegner, Sister Edward, Mrs. Peter Stegner Horst (Margaret Baskett), Miss Louise Potter (Deceased), Sister Mary Ignitia, Sister Mary Amata, Sister Bernard (Deceased), Mrs. Larenz Kruger, Miss Emma Lee (Sr. Mary James), Mrs. Earl Schuster, Mrs. Sam Loganbill, Mrs. Glenn Brooks, Sister Robert (Deceased), Sister Michallae, Mrs. Mike Young, Mrs. Frank Arnold (Ruth Chaney), Mrs. Nick Tongate, Miss Jo Mullet, Mrs. Les Carey, Mrs. Charles Barr (Margaret Gerling), Mrs. Aubrey Carey, Mrs. Ruth Goodman (Deceased), Mrs. Walter Meyer, Mrs. Kenneth Fowler, Miss ernadine Zickel, Mrs. Louis Debo, Mrs. Margaret Bonen, Mrs. John Matthers, Sister Cyrilla, Mrs. Roy Gerhardt, Mrs. Louis Dusenber, Mrs. Mary Foutz, Miss Dorothy Shaughnessy, Sister Mathias (Deceased), Sister Eleanor, Miss Kathryn Dahlem (Sister Bertha), Mrs. Don Bennett, Mrs. W.F. McFarland, Mrs. Ed Humphry, Miss Edna Vollmer, Mrs. William Blank, Lieut. M.M. Schuster, Mrs. E.A. Christ, Sister Mary Georgine, Mrs. Michael Gutansky, Mrs. Edna Odneal Gardner, Lieut. Ruby Morris, Mrs. Joseph Wurst (Sr. Juanita), Mrs. Heywood Thomas, Sister Grace, Sister Borgia, Sister Rosalia, Mrs. Margaret Dowling, Miss Sue Brooks, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. L.E. Spears, Mrs. Elizabeth Himmelberg Yaeger, Betty Bechtold Sparrow, Rita Davidson, Mrs. Loraine Ball, Mrs. Carl Heinrichs, Mrs. Denver Selsor, Lt. Helen Freeman, Mrs. Harold Oswald, Mrs. J.L. Hansborough, Sister Boniface (Deceased), Sister Anthony, Sister Alvera (Deceased), Sister Annacletus, Sister Magdalene, Miss Helen Dee, Miss Louise Hopen, Mrs. Leroy Aggeler, Mrs. Jennie Dee Stewart, Mildred Prewitt Schmidt, Miss Anna Schneider, Lt. M.E. Steele, Mrs. Margaret Klein Smith, Mrs. Elson Baslee DeMunk, Miss Marcella Devine, Miss Marilyn Robertson Wooldrige, Miss Pauline Edlin, Ruth Lusby, Miss Jean Livingston, Mrs. Clarence Galager Spillman, Miss Opal Gabelsberger, Miss Katherine Franken, Miss Gertrude Hoback, Lt. Ecalene Smith, Mrs. Louis Kessler Bo

relle, Mrs. Don Major Miller, Miss Alberta Todd, Miss Jean Tucker, Sister Corine, Sister Xavier, Sister Emerita, Miss Mable Rugan, Miss Mildred Oidtmann, Mrs. Rita S. Brownberger, Mrs. Joe Klunk Davidson, Miss Betty Magruder, Mrs. Alice F. Fowler, Mrs. Sarah E. Oswald, Mrs. Betty Jo Franken, Mrs. Virginia Lee Lamm, Miss Gertrude Castle, Mrs. Anna Mae Sieckman, Mrs. Samma Odom Brengarth, Miss Eileen Krumpleman, Mrs. Kathryn Schupp, Mrs. Patricia Raymond, Miss Irene Rice, Miss Dorothy Cochran, Miss Melvis Enyart, Miss Patricia Fatherty (Deceased), Miss Esther Beaman, Miss Clara Newsom, Miss Sarah Williams, Miss Ara Morris, Miss Martha Rice, Miss Lois Kosman, Miss Lucille Schoenthal, Miss Eileen Gladbach, Miss Freida Wade, Miss Viola Rugen Meyers, Miss Zola Mae Paxson, Mrs. Marilyn E. Day

Hospital Association of the United States and Canada, and Dr. G.W. Winn of Boonville, preceded Governor Blair on the program.

The Governor said that the work of the hospital is the type that will bring peace on earth.

"Nothing was ever solved," Gov. Blair said, "by somebody throwing a slug of lead into somebody else."

The Most Reverend Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of the Kansas City Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church held a pontifical high mass Saturday morning at St. Peter and Paul's Church.

Archbishop O'HARA pointed out that St. Joseph's was the first private hospital established between St. Louis and Kansas City. He said it has special significance for him, as he served his first mass June 10, 1905, the day the hospital was established here.

A Papal Blessing

He delivered a papal blessing to Sister Mary Anna Schafer from Pope Pius XII. She helped establish the hospital and has been on its staff continuously since.

Archpriest at the service was the Rev. Father Harold Beeler, pastor of St. Peter and Paul's Church.

Deacons of honor were Father J. Harris of Pilot Grove and Father J. Kevin of Clear Creek.

Deacons of the mass were Father Edward Owen, chaplain at St. Joseph's Hospital and Father J. Hartigan of Martinsville.

Visiting clergy were Father J. Pfiffer of Glasgow and Father Clem Ilmberger of Noel.

A choir of more than twenty voices, nuns from the mother house at Fort Smith, Ark. was directed by Sister Sylvester.

Nuns Walk to New Home

The hospital originally was opened here in a 3-story building on Sixth Street, the former Miss July Maquguier seminary for young ladies. The late Dr. C.H. van Ravenswaay, Borneo-born son of a Dutch army surgeon, offered financial support to Sisters of St. Benedict, then teaching at Pilot Grove, west of here, to establish the hospital.

Arriving in Boonville from Pilot Grove on an M-K-T passenger train the morning of June 10, 1905, the four sisters declined to spend fares to ride the horse-drawn bus that met the trains. They carried their worldly possessions in suitcases and walked more than a half-mile, uphill all the way until the last block to their new home.

Their first meal was spread on the inverted

CLOUDS ROLL BY AND SUN SHINES ON HOSPITAL FOR GOLDEN MILESTONE

B22

The weather was kind to St. Joseph's Hospital for its fiftieth anniversary celebration here Sunday afternoon.

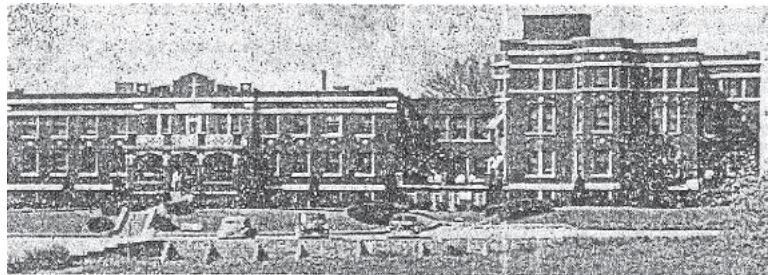
Boonville had .24 inches of rainfall over the weekend and rain fell from Jefferson City to near Boonville as Lt. Gov. James Blair, Jr., drove up during the afternoon to make the concluding speech on the program. But no rain fell here during the remainder of the afternoon.

Police counted 170 cars and two school buses that parked on firm pasture land in front of the hospital. An estimated 50 attended the program and a tour of the hospital, with refreshments in its tea room.

The marching band of Kemper Military School opened the program with a concert directed by Lt. A.D. Morris, Dr. E.T. Humphreys, chief of the hospital's medical staff, presided. Mayor Laurence White welcomed the visitors and Sister M. Anthony, O.S.B., the hospital administrator, made the response.

The Ways of Peace

The Rev. John J. Flanagan, S.J. of St. Louis, executive director of the Catholic



St. Joseph Hospital

bottom of a washtub, although Dr. Van Ravenswaay was generous in support of the new venture the sisters bought so sparingly of linens that there were big hand washings each night. The hospital was the only one in a wide area and its reputation grew. On May 11, 1911, the nuns bought the present site on a Missouri River bluff for \$2200, paying \$1200 from their savings. Not until 1918 were they able to pay off the balance and take title.

New Home in 1918

During World War I a sudden prosperity resulted in the sisters obtaining permission from the Most Rev. Bishop Lillis of Kansas City to seek funds for a new hospital building, and on September 4, 1918, a new 25-room modern hospital was dedicated. A 3-room brick farmhouse on the property was converted into a home for the sisters, but they were so frugal that they did not have running water installed until 1919.

Constructing and furnishing the original hospital structure cost \$49,000. In August, 1928, the wing to the right was completed at a cost of \$130,000. Community and area support of the hospital since its inception has been cordial and aggressive, and many rooms were donated as memorials to relatives. Operating costs usually have exceeded income. In 1954 income was \$273,379 and costs \$302,238. The difference is made up by donated services by the sisters and contributions from the mother house at Shoal Creek, Ark.

The site of the hospital was where the Widow Hannah Cole established the first white settlement on the south side of the Missouri River west of the mouth of the Osage, in 1810. Her husband William Temple Cole, was one of a pursuit party ambushed by roving Sacs and Pottowattomies who had stolen their horses from Loutre Island, four miles below the mouth of the Gasconade.

In Example of Pioneer

Hannah and her ten children came farther into the wilderness with her brother-in-law, Stephen Cole, who had received 26 wounds from the Indians who killed his brother. Stephen and his family settled on a bluff farther east than did Hannah.

During the War of 1812 the settlers built a fort around Hannah's cabin and, with the larger settlement across the river in the present Howard County, were not dislodged by three years of war. They had declined urgings of the territorial governor to return to nearer the Mississippi. They defended the outpost without outside aid.

Hannah's fort became the first seat of government for the Boonslick Country that extended into the present Iowa and the present Kansas and was bounded on the south and east by the Osage River and the Missouri-Mississippi watershed. At the fort David Barton, father of Missouri's first constitution and the state's first United States senator, held the first court in the territory.

Here was held the first state fair in Missouri and here was fought the Second Battle of Boonville between Confederate forces and local Union militia in the War Between the States.

To Save, Not Condemn

In 1812 Indians shot, scalped and mutilated a settler named Smith with fifty yards of Hannah Cole's fort and waved his bloody scalp as they danced about his corpse. During the Second Battle of Boonville men wounded by minnie balls died on the same ground.

For the past three and a half decades on this once dark and bloody ground the latest in the arts of healing have been practiced with a dedicated personal interest. Seldom does a patient die except from the infirmities of age.

A recent exception, a young family man who developed an organic fatality, caused a sister, visiting with a woman patient next day to say, her chin quivering, "We tried hard not to lose that boy."

COURAGE, FAITH, SERVICE BUILT A HOSPITAL HERE

B23

Operations proved a particularly difficult problem because of the uncertain artificial light. Gas was used to illuminate the building with the exception of the operating room where it was not satisfactory because it was not bright enough and could not be directed. There electric lights were installed but the Boonville plant then only provided electricity from about four in the morning until about seven in the morning. On dark days operations were usually scheduled after the electricity was turned on but there was always the hazard that the lights would fail. Sometimes operations had to be completed with lanterns. Occasionally, for emergencies on dark days, Mr. Hume would obligingly start up his plant for a few hours.

Satisfied and relieved patients began to spread the word that something wonderful had been started in Boonville by the Sisters. Others came in increasing numbers including many charity cases whom the Sisters accepted then, as now, as part of their spiritual responsibility. For some unexplained reason the town drunkards were brought to the hospital to "sober up," perhaps because the Sisters' quiet dignity proved more effective than anything else. One night a violently drunken man drove from his room the male nurse sent to care for him. Sister Anna went in to quiet him. "Queen," he pleaded, "if you'll stay and talk to me I'll behave, but if that man comes back I'll throw him out." She stayed, talked to him quietly, and soon he fell asleep.

Not until the present hospital was built were obstetrical cases admitted. The first child born in the new hospital, Jan. 20, 1919, was William Reed Scott, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Scott of Boonville, and now a resident of Fulton, Mo.

The first hospital was not equipped to provide such care and mothers then preferred to have their babies at home, in accordance with long-held custom. On one such occasion Dr. van Ravenswaay felt there was danger that the expected child would not survive birth, and the mother feared the child would die unbaptized. Sympathetic to her concern

the doctor asked Father Theodore Kussmann, then pastor of St. Peter and Paul's, Boonville, for instruction on the simple rite of baptism, and when the child was born, he immediately baptized it — with sterilized water, so it is said. Fortunately the child lived and was named A.K. Mills. Mr. Mills became an editor of Life magazine and died in 1954 while director of the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Mich.

In the autumn of 1905, Dr. van Ravenswaay gave the Sisters an altar, which is still being used in their present chapel. It was blessed by Father Conrad under authority from Bishop John J. Hogan, the famed missionary priest of Western Missouri, then very old and bishop of the diocese of Kansas City. Father Kussman said Mass on Saturdays in the chapel, and later Rev. M.F.X. Jennings, then his assistant, performed this function.

For three years, from 1909 to 1912, Father Peter J. Ward served as the first resident priest. He had been born in Ireland, ordained a priest and professed as a Premonstratensian Monk, and served in France until the anti-Church program of the government forced him to leave that country. Returning to Ireland he met Bishop Glennon of St. Louis, who was visiting homeland, and who induced Father Ward to come to America. Father Ward served as pastor of the Fayette and New Franklin parishes while acting as hospital chaplain. Later he became pastor of Pacific, Mo., where he died in 1950, aged 90.

The beginning of the hospital's school for nurses was also made during that busy autumn of 1905 although a nursing school was not formally organized until 1921. The earlier classes were only formed as students were available. The first class consisted of Sisters Mary Anna Schafer, Mary Frances Carville and Mary Gertrude Koehnner. The latter was born in Tipton and had entered the hospital on Oct. 1, 1905. Instruction was given by Dr. van Ravenswaay, his assistant Dr. Arthur J. Smith, who was born in Boonville and had recently finished his medical studies, and Mother Boniface. This group received their diplomas in 1909.

By 1912 Sister Mary Charles Horrell, a native of Kentucky, who had come to the hospital in August, 1908, received her diploma. By the latter year the need for a larger number of trained nurses had become critical and it was decided to enlarge the training program to include secular students. The first such student nurses were Miss Nora Wooldridge, of Mayfield, Ky., who later became Mrs. Leonard J. Becker of Pilot Grove and Miss Emma Zimmerman of New Florence, Mo.

When the school of nursing was regularly organized in 1921, and accredited by the State of Missouri in 1922, Sister Mary Gertrude first served as director of nurses, later succeeded by Sister Mary Alfreda Schmucki who remained in charge until her death on April 19, 1948. Under her leadership the school grew rapidly. Many of the nurses trained there remained with the hospital and this proved an important factor in its continuing growth.

During World War II the hospital maintained an ambitious program for training cadet nurses but after the war, with Sister Mary Alfreda's death and the national shortage of student nurses, the school was closed with the graduating class of 1949.

During its existence 146 lay and Sister nurses had received diplomas there.

By the close of its first year the hospital proved its usefulness to the community by serving some 80 patients of which only about three had died. This is a remarkable record of recoveries for patients seldom came to the hospital then unless they were seriously ill. In effecting these cures medical and surgical skill had done their part but the doctors who referred their patients to Dr. van Ravenswaay gave unstinting praise to the share which the nuns had played in that high percentage of recoveries.

Since St. Anthony's Sanatorium was then the only private hospital between St. Louis and Kansas City it began to attract patients from steadily widening area, and within a few years after its founding it became a regional service institution. By the 1920's it was serving patients from such widely separated points as Marthasville and Hermann on the east, to Concordia and Waverly on the west, and to towns north and south an equal distance.

Such local physicians as Dr. W.H. Cooper an early and staunch friend of the hospital; Drs. W.E. Evans, H.D. Quigg, G.A. Russell and others, lent generous support. Encouragement was given at an early date by such physicians in neighboring towns as Dr. L.I. Schuck, Nelson; Dr. O.W. Cochran, Gooch's Mill; Dr. J.W. Winn, Higbee; Dr. C.P. McGee, Hartsburg; Dr. S.M. Teel and J. Schubert, Prairie Home, and P.E. Williams, Bunceton. And it should be added that during these early critical years, the hospital's success did not come through the initial backing of community leaders, but rather through the support of Mr. Average American, who first recognized the hospital's worth.

In 1910 the hospital served 104 patients with only three deaths. The old building was proving increasingly inadequate for the growing need and the danger of fire haunted the Sisters. The average stay of a patient then was much longer than today. Surgical cases, for example, were kept flat on their backs for 21 days following their operations and at the end of that period were often so weak that a long period of convalescence was necessary, thus multiplying the need for beds and for nursing care. Dr. van Ravenswaay's plans for building a hospital on Morgan Street were discarded after his marriage, and making the Brant house his home.

He and Mother Boniface both agreed that a new hospital should be built away from the town, where it was quiet and where the surroundings were of natural beauty. East of Boonville such a site was found, 11 acres then farmed by August Brickner, on the crest of a bluff above the river. The nuns purchased this tract on May 11, 1911 for \$2200. From their savings they paid \$1200 and gave a deed of trust for the balance to be paid in 60 days. A Mr. Harris of Pilot Grove loaned them the necessary sum, which was repaid and the Sisters received title to the property in 1918. The property then had on it only a three room, one story, brick farm house, dating from the Civil War period.

This tract was already the most historic site in the community. On the edge of the bluff jutting over the river, blasted away for construction of the Missouri-Pacific Railroad the first settlement on the later site of the town had been made in the spring of 1810 by Mrs. William (Hannah) Cole and her children.

Only a few months before her husband had been killed by Indians on Loutre River. Around her cabin a fort was built by neighboring settlers during the War of 1812. During the 1850's the Boonville Agricultural Fair which was 1853 to 1855 was also Missouri's first state fair, was held on this hillside. And on September 13, 1861 the Second Battle of Boonville was fought here. The line of trenches thrown up at that time can still be traced and minnie balls shot during that battle are still occasionally found.

Although the land had been purchased, the Sisters lacked the funds for building. Farm prices had sagged, the local economic picture was discouraging. "We awaited," one of them wrote, "the time when God's designs would be realized."

In June, 1914, Dr. Alexander C. Van Ravenswaay, having completed his medical education at the Universities of Leyden and Amsterdam, came to Boonville to join his older brother in the practice of medicine and surgery, but soon after his arrival war broke out in Europe and in September he returned to the Netherlands to serve in the Dutch Army until 1918.

With the war came a rush of sudden prosperity to Missouri farmers and businessmen, and the hospital noted a sudden upswing in patients. The time had come, it seemed, to build the new hospital. Permission was obtained from the Most Rev. Bishop Lillis of Kansas City, and a drive for funds was begun. Active in this work was Rev. Father J.P. Kennedy, then assistant to Father Kussman, Dr. A.C. Jacobs, Mrs. Felix Victor, Mrs. Henry Sombart and others.

Sister M. Anna and Sister M. Gertrude personally solicited gifts from friends in Boonville, Bunceton, Tipton, Cedron, Pilot Grove and other communities.

After \$16,800 had been obtained in this manner — a discouragingly small amount for the sum needed — Father Frances Kueper, P.P., then pastor of St. Andrews Church, Tipton, added \$5000 from his savings to the building fund. Throughout his life Father Kueper refused to allow his gift to be known, but it made the new hospital possible, and at least this belated acknowledgement of his generosity should be made.

With the funds on hand for the building program, the Sisters then invited a group of Boonville business and professional men to serve as an advisory executive committee. It consisted of Roy D. Williams, president, Col. A.G. Blakey, Dr. August C. Jacobs, Thomas Hogan, Frank S. Sauter and Albert Myer. When Dr. Jacobs was absent his place was filled by his brother Mark Jacobs.

Plans were drawn by Ludwigabt, Moberly, Mo., architect, for a three story brick structure containing 25 rooms for patients, two operating rooms, a sterilizing room, kitchen, dining room, laundry, chapel, furnace room, sun parlors and reception rooms.

The old farm house was made into a residence for the Sisters but they were so frugal in their wants that they did not even have running water installed until 1919. The contract was let for \$32,000 for construction, with an additional \$1000 for plumbing and lighting. Additional costs for laying out the driveway, building a barn, rehabilitating the farm house, and furnishing the hospital, brought the total cost to \$49,000. Several rooms were furnished as memorials by various families. It had been hoped that the hospital could be built on the highest point

on the bluff, but when it was found that the Boonville water pressure was not sufficient for that added height, it was located on its present site.

As the hospital walls began to rise, the community took a growing interest and pride in its development. Not the least exciting feature of the building in those unbelievable remote days was the elevator, the community's first. True it was only moved by tugging on a rope, and as one can still see was small by modern standards, but then it was a marvel of mechanics, the wonder of all small children and, we suspect, of many adults as well.

In accordance with the wishes of the Holy See, requesting the smaller Communities of Sisters to affiliate with large communities, the nuns at the hospital transferred their ecclesiastical authority from the motherhouse of their order at St. Elizabeth's, New Jersey, to St. Scholastica's Convent at Shoal Creek, Logan County, Ark. This convent of Benedictine nuns had been established in 1878.

Among the first novices there was Sister Argatha Ehalt, who from 1908 to 1920 served as Mother Prioress. In 1920 she came to St. Joseph's Hospital as Mother Superior. Her gentleness, personal charm, and cultivated mind, made her an invaluable addition to the community and to the hospital.

While the new hospital was taking form, the old one on Sixth Street was desperately over-crowded. In 1917 admissions totaled 180. Of these 165 was surgical cases, resulting from the rush of patients who learned that Dr. C.H. van Ravenswaay had enlisted in the army. On his last day at home he operated steadily from early mornings until night, then hurried home to bid his family goodbye, and caught the Katy "Flyer" for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

With his departure the hospital faced a new crisis. Not only did the Sisters feel the loss of a very close personal friend, but also a sudden drop in patients. Dr. George Weitz, who had come from Toledo to Boonville a few years before, was the only remaining local surgeon. Many of the younger physicians in Boonville and neighboring communities who had supported the hospital also entered the army. The influenza epidemic raged here as elsewhere, restricting travel, and making patients reluctant to go to the hospital for any reason.

But work on the new hospital continued and on Sept. 4, 1918 it was dedicated and blessed, the biggest event and certainly the most significant the town had known since the Civil War days. The grounds were crowded with visitors and "jammed with automobiles." The Reformatory band contributed "enlivening music." Bishop Thomas Lillis of Kansas City, after blessing the building, spoke from the steps of the south entrance porch.

Other speakers included Roy D. Williams of the board of managers, Dr. G.J. Weitz, and Father McCardle of Warrensburg who paid tribute to the recently deceased Dr. A.C. Jacobs.

The hospital now became a community institution as the Sisters and as Dr. van Ravenswaay had long dreamed it would. They had proved the need, and proved that it could be made self supporting. The initial

opposition and mistrust had evaporated. With the end of the war, the physicians in service returned to their practices. Dr. C.H. van Ravenswaay was joined by his brothers, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Theodore van Ravenswaay. The latter remained in Boonville a short time, but "Dr. Alex" continued to practice in Boonville, and was active in furthering the hospital's development, particularly of the nursing school at which he lectured for many years.

Other physicians, some of them recently established in practice added their interest and support. Among these were Dr. W.B. Barnes, Pilot Grove; Drs. Gunn & Gunn, Versailles; Dr. S. Redman, Tipton; Dr. A.L. Meredith, Prairie Home; Dr. E.M. Allee, Speed; Dr. R.L. Evans, Dr. M.S. McGuire, and many others who served as members of the staff, or aided in many other ways to further the best interests of the institution.

The hospital's advisory board was further evidence of the growing support of the community. From 1922 to 1926 it was headed by W.W. Kingsbury, who was succeeded in the latter year by Herman T. Zuzak. The membership during these years included Mark Jacobs, Frank S. Sauter, Albert Myer, Matt Cleary, Col. A.G. Blakey, John Windsor, Frank Felten and others. All worked constantly, advising the Sisters in financial matters, and other business problems. The records of their meetings provide an interesting glimpse of the problems of hospital management of that day.

In 1920, at the suggestion of Mr. Kingsbury, the charge for private rooms was raised to \$4 a day, and for wards to \$2.50 a day. Mr. Jacobs noted the increasing number of charity patients and a committee was appointed to ask the county court for financial assistance. None was obtained until many years later. In 1922 the road leading to the hospital was described as almost impassable, and through the aid of the Reformatory and city and county authorities it was improved.

By 1925 the hospital was prospering. Admissions had increased from the 80 listed in 1905 to 652, but by present-day standards the budget was incredibly low. The total income (including donations of \$1708 totaled only \$42,861, and expenses were so high that the services donated by the Sisters made the difference between financial success and failure, for no hospital has ever been able to support its services solely from the income received from patients.

Despite their constant financial difficulties, the Sisters somehow managed to continue paying off their indebtedness for the new hospital, and to add new services, under the direction of Sister Mary Gertrude, providing new and scientific information for medical care. During the same year, at the request of the American College of Surgeons and the Catholic Hospital Association, a hospital staff was organized.

The physicians of Boonville formed the Closed Staff, and all doctors living in other communities using the facilities of the hospital and who were of good repute, formed the Visiting Staff. Officers of the Closed Staff were elected annually. At the time this staff was organized the first officers elected were: Dr. H.D. Quigg, chief, of staff, and Sister Mary Gabriel, secretary.

Still the hospital grew. The building which seemed so adequate in 1918 was much too small five years later. The late Herman T.

Zuzak used to tell the story of a circular sent by the American Medical Association asking its member surgeons to report the number of goiter operations performed in that year. Dr. van Ravenswaay sent in a rough estimate which was so large that the astonished officials sent out a representative to make a personal check, only to find that the original estimate was fifty or a hundred less than the correct amount thus setting some sort of a national record.

In 1923 Dr. van Ravenswaay urged the Sisters and the Advisory Board to consider building an addition. All agreed it was needed. The problem was how to finance it. The severe post-war farm depression continued and business was poor. Dr. H.D. Quigg and W.W. Kingsbury thought the community's interest should be aroused and H.T. Zuzak was appointed chairman of a publicity committee.

By 1926 plans had been drawn by Ludwig Abt, and construction and furnishing costs were estimated at about \$100,000. The sum was borrowed, construction began in 1927 and the building was dedicated in August, 1928, but by then costs had mounted to more than \$130,000, and the Sisters still owed \$35,000 on their original building. Friends and organizations furnished various memorial rooms, thus aiding in reducing the total cost. In 1929 the hospital's income increased to \$63,899 but despite this encouraging note, the expenses, including payments on the debt, totaled almost \$67,000.

During the depression years of the 1930's, the hospital had a particularly difficult role to play. Income dropped, charity services multiplied. And always there was the shadow of the debt and interest to pay. From November 1929 to March 1930, for example, the hospital served over 600 free meals to the hungry who came to them for food. Even with operating their own dairy, raising hogs and cattle, fruits and vegetables to reduce expenses, operating their own laundry and bakery, and skimping wherever possible, it was a difficult time.

Two Booster Clubs were organized by friends to solicit subscriptions obtaining about \$13,000.

In 1933 a benefit carnival was staged under the direction of H.T. Zuzak. Business men served as barkers for 26 concessions, and a 35 cent chicken dinner was served at the Catholic School hall. A highlight of the evening was "The African Dip," featuring "Weatherbird" Drew. Almost \$2000 profit was made from the carnival but even more valuable was the evidence which it gave the Sisters of the community's interest in their problem.

Since then this community interest has grown and been expressed in many different ways. In 1941 a Women's Auxiliary was organized with an original membership of 52 women. Mrs. G.W. Blankenship served as the first president, followed during succeeding years by Mrs. W.A. Potter, Mrs. G.L. Chamberlain, Mrs. W.L. Koenig, Mrs. W.H. Zeigler, Mrs. Ben Fredmeyer, Mrs. F.L. Shields, Mrs. Charles Bechtold, Mrs. Ben Stammerjohn, Miss Catherine Conway, Mrs. J.C. Tincher, Mrs. W.H. Shepherd and Mrs. S.A. Key. The group has been active in providing funds, services and equipment. In 1952 it fostered the organization of the Volunteer Workers, who relieve the Sisters and nurses of many routine duties, during this period of a critical nursing shortage.

In the year 1940-41, the last before the outbreak of World War II, hospital receipts totaled only \$55,145, probably the lowest since the early 1920's. Then war again brought prosperity to the community, and a flood of new patients, partly as a result in the community's growing belief in preventative medicine; partly through the growth of the obstetrical department, and largely because of the Blue Cross program.

The growth of services has steadily continued; a home for nurses in 1925 released more hospital beds for patients, a diet kitchen in 1937, dedicated to Mother Agatha Ehalt who had died in that year; a pediatric department in 1949. The hospital's laboratory under the supervision of Sister Mary Bernard Hainen, from 1927 to 1952, has become one of the hospital's most distinguished and widely recognized departments, performing highly technical services generally found in only the largest city hospitals.

The year 1954 produced an income of \$273,379.00 for the hospital, but inflation and operating expenses more than kept pace, and the cost of maintaining a first class hospital, with the needed staff, equipment and other special services, is staggering. Thus for 1954, the cost was \$302,238.00, with the deficit made up by the donated services of the Sisters, and financial assistance from the Motherhouse.

The hospital administration is headed by a Sister Superior, whose primary function is that of a spiritual leader, and a superintendent responsible for the hospital's operation. Sometimes both functions have been combined in a single person. From 1905 to 1920 Mother Boniface Kuhn, served in both capacities, as did Mother Perpetua Gerard, from 1947 to 1951. Those who have served as superintendents only have been Sister Mary Gertrude, from 1927 to 1937; Sister M. Cyrilla, 1937 to 1947; and Sister M. Anthony, from 1951 to the present time. As superiors only: Mother M. Agatha, Sister M. Benedicta, Sister M. Cecelia, Sister M. Bridgit, Sister M. Ambrose, Sister M. Augusta, Sister M. Anna, Sister M. Joseph and Sister M. Benoit. All have won the respect and affection of the community.

From 1905 when the hospital was established to Jan. 1, 1955 almost 59,000 patients have been served, representing citizens of every state in the union, and from foreign countries as well. Here 5050 young Americans have been born; thousands have been fed and nursed without charge as charity patients. The general health of this whole area has been immeasurably improved because of the hospital and the excellent medical and surgical attention provided there.

Some have gained more than a physical victory. In 1928, for example, a Mexican, was admitted to the hospital as an accident case. Death was expected and Mother Agatha spoke to him about Confession. He told her that it was too late, that he had been in the firing squad that had shot a Jesuit priest, Father Miguel Pro, during a Communist inspired attack on the Church in Mexico the previous year. But the man did survive, and before he left the hospital he made his peace with God.

St. Joseph's Hospital is so much a part of our daily lives that few of us ever consider what it would be like without it. If the Sisters had not come to live and work among us we

might still have no hospital, or at best a private hospital of limited scope, or a tax supported institution making an increasing drain on the county's resources. The hospital has also been an economic asset, drawing new income into the community from a wide area, providing professional and job opportunities for many of our citizens, and thus aiding business generally in the community.

Of all that tiny band of Sisters who founded the hospital of 1905 only Sister Mary Anna remains, beloved and known to thousands. This anniversary is a very particular one for her and those who talk with her about the difficult years spent in developing the hospital find that she has no memories of discouragement, or of long • nights spent aiding the desperately sick, or of the heavy physical work which she has performed, but only the memory of the spiritual happiness gained from serving others.

At this anniversary it is fitting that we should honor all of those many people whose work has created the hospital of today — physician and nurses and Sisters alike — and we are fortunate in having the opportunity to honor them through Sister Anna who is a living symbol of them all.

GROWING PAINS AT ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

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Where We Started 1905



St. Joseph Hospital 1918



The Hospital Today Since 1927

Its Cause and Its Cure 1961

From a Small Beginning . . .

For well over half a century St. Joseph's Hospital has been serving the Cooper County and Mid-Missouri area, always trying and mostly succeeding in a tremendous task. The hospital began in 1905 in a three-story building on the southeast corner of Sixth and Locust streets, now remodeled into the Davis apartments. Ground for the present site was bought in 1911, and seven years later the main section of the existing building was ready for occupancy. In 1927, the large east wing was added to complete the present plant. Only four Sisters of St. Benedict constituted the staff 56 years ago, and today the order has 18 Sisters caring for the sick, along with about 100 lay employees.

A Full House

In these 56 years, the hospital has cared for more than 75,000 patients, and 7,100 babies (about equal to Boonville's 1950 census) were born here. In the last five years, hospital personnel rendered over 97,000 days of nursing care to adults and children. St. Joseph's today has 86 beds for adults and children, and 20 bassinets for the new-born. And, 32 area physicians have staff privileges. The hospital had always managed to meet the increasing demands made on it by growing population, a wider sphere of service through modern transportation, and modern medical services and plans which through the years has taken more and more hospitalization out of home and to St. Joseph's. Our "growing pains" are becoming acute.

A Lot Has Been Done . . .

Because of these increased demands for hospital service, \$222,000 was spent between 1956 and 1960 on building repairs, remodeling and new equipment. The building was completely rewired and refloored, along with considerable plastering and repainting. The over-taxed kitchen was completely renovated, the parking areas enlarged, a new elevator was installed, and a new X-ray table added. A part of this expense was eased by a \$33,000 Ford Foundation grant, and in the last five years the Hospital Auxiliary contributed about \$10,000.

Tomorrow Will Be Better . . .

To meet the increasing demands for hospital service, a well-calculated long-range program has been worked out for St. Joseph's. The building expansion pictured on the front of this folder is the first step toward an ultimate goal to convert the existing facilities into a nursing home for the aged and chronically ill. In doing this, a new, compact, and super-efficient general hospital would be constructed in the area directly south of the present structure. All this is calculated with an eye toward area health and its betterment.

We Need Your Help . . .

No ambitious project is brought to successful conclusion without the help and interest of a contributing partnership. Estimated cost of the new building is \$320,000, and another \$75,000 will be needed to renovate and furnish that part of the existing building to be vacated to make it usable for greater patient capacity.

Help That Won't Hurt . . .

Among the more common living memorials that help to finance such programs as initiated at St. Joseph's are generous legacies and donations. Many times, however, these

are limited to those of less modest circumstances, and the individual equally interested in the hospital welfare can only offer sympathetic understanding. We have the answer to that in the Endowment Insurance Policy. With low premium rates, plus the tax deductible premium feature, the pains of giving as well as the pains of hospital growth are at a minimum! Your local insurance agent is prepared to furnish you with details.

A Community Asset . . .

Aside from its prime importance — that of serving the physical ills of our area — St. Joseph's has contributed much to the financial health of the community. In the last five years, the hospital payroll as \$1,009,776.16.

Evaluated services of the Sisters of St. Benedict totaled \$285,130.00 in that period, and since the hospital's beginning the Sisters' contributed services equal over \$1,000,000. Fixed hospital assets are \$800,000, and a healthy ratio in operation costs is shown in the 1956-60 receipts of \$2,125,316.98, against expenses of \$2,142,127.14 . . . certainly not enough to be a profit motive, but not exactly a deficit spending venture!

The above sketch shows the relationship of our new building to the existing building, as well as the relative size. This will include 24 private rooms for the Sisters, plus two guest rooms; a community room overlooking the Missouri river; chaplain's quarters; plus a chapel to seat 60, that will have 73 small colored glass windows to represent the 73 Instruments of Good Works outlined in the Holy Rule of St. Benedict . . . the rule which governs the Sisters of St. Joseph.

MANY DEPARTMENTS ARE NEEDED AT HOSPITALS

B25

At some time or other during these past 50 years you or someone you know has been hospitalized at St. Joseph's Hospital. You are a very important person when you step in to our front door and since you may actually come in contact with only a few of the hospital personnel, we are going to introduce you to all our departments and their workers. Actually there are 26 Sisters and about 100 lay people involved in taking care of the sick — at least two persons to every patient.

Admitting And Business Office

When you walk into the front lobby, wondering and worrying a little especially if it is your first visit your first stop will be the admitting office. Here you give the information that is needed to enter you officially as a patient. We said you were an important person to us — your name is written no less than 10 times in the admitting office alone, your doctor is immediately notified as to exactly what room you will occupy, the laboratory is notified and the nurse is called to take you to your room.

The admitting office staff also takes care of the information desk, the bookkeeping and accounting of the hospital, the payroll,

billings and discharging of patients. Probably the most trying part of the work is the collection department, trying, that is, on the heart, for it is very hard to present a large hospital bill to someone to whom it will be a great burden. And yet, in order to keep the hospital and its work going we must, in justice, do our utmost to collect these bills. Someone has said, "The pocketbook is the most sensitive organ attached to the human body, and there is no known anesthesia for operating on it painlessly."

The public address system installed in the admitting office two years ago, though expensive, had proved valuable in many ways. It is especially helpful in locating the doctors and even for "shooing" the visitors home.

Nursing Service

It is impossible for the public to discriminate, in many instances, between the skilled professional person and the one without sufficient skill, yet the professions deal with the most precious and vital interests of mankind. To the physician the people must trust themselves in illness; to the lawyer for the defense of their rights, liberty and property; to the nurse for the proper care of their body and to some extent, of their mind and their soul in times of illness, weakness, danger and pain; to the social worker for expert guidance and care in rescuing themselves or their children from bad environment and misfortunes of many kinds.

So one who follows a profession is "on duty" always. St. Joseph's Hospital is proud of the experienced nurses, expert technicians and other professional personnel selected and trained for nursing service and who are constantly on duty in unselfish devotion to our community. It is through these workers and all those who have preceded them that our hospital has been able to serve our sick "in very truth as Christ is served," every minute of every day for the past 50 years.

Giving medicine is important, but it is only one phase of total nursing care. Man's needs in illness, even more than in health, are complex; and nursing service strives to provide adequately for his physical, psychological, spiritual and social needs. This intelligent use of the expert skills of the various individuals in nursing service reminds one of a harmony like unto the melody of a great orchestra, where many instruments blend together to produce an inspiring symphony. Days, nights, Sundays, holidays, their work goes on. They have been selected with great care by our hospital administration and are competent in their profession. They perform their work under the specific orders of our doctors. Pride in their profession makes them conscious that the execution of the doctor's orders is of the gravest responsibility and is reflected in their daily care of patients and in their carefulness in carrying out all the doctor's orders.

Although the professional nurse is probably the person within this group who contributes most directly to the patient's care, there are many others who assist in an equally important way in the furtherance of his comfort and the effectiveness of his hospital treatment.

Our x-ray and laboratory staff are at the service of our doctors at every stage of the patient's road to recovery. The clinical laboratory and electrocardiographic service,

as well as the fully equipped x-ray department, are directed by licensed technicians, who are available for consultation with the medical staff. These technicians serve day and night in accordance with the needs of the patient's condition and the wishes of the attending physician.

Our practical nurses and nurse aides are trained to carry out specific orders and functions and to assist the registered nurses. Most of them have been with us for a number of years and their daily care of our patients speaks well for their devotion and loyalty.

In addition to these there are maids and others. These essential members of our nursing team perform the many minor duties connected with patient care such as helping patients, moving beds, keeping room clean and tidy with as little noise and disturbance as possible.

And last but not least are the maintenance crew, the faithful laundry workers, the dietician and her kitchen force, who also make it possible for our hospital to give good nursing care to the patient, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

X Ray Department

Our x-ray department began in 1926 with one technician, one portable unit x-ray machine and no x-ray room. Now, in 1955, we have a part-time roentgenologist, three technicians, a large general room, the cystoscopic room, the viewing room, an additional office which serves as a stenographic, filing and consultation room and equipment as follows: A motor drive x-ray table, with the fluoroscopic attachment, the cystoscopic unit, which is used for special kidney examinations, and the portable machine which enables us to x-ray the patients at the bedside and during surgery. The fluoroscope is used primarily in examinations of the stomach and digestive tract and in the reduction of fractures.

All of the x-ray films are reported and a permanent record of the examinations is kept on file. We keep a cross index of all diseases which aids the physician in doing case studies and research. Last year the x-ray department registered 1646 patients, totaling 4354 examinations.

Surgery

To most people surgery "is just a place where one is taken to be "put to sleep" and operated on," and then taken back to their room more sick than before they left it.

Actually, there is much more to surgery than just that. In fact, the operation takes a very short time in comparison to all the preparations before and the cleaning after. Here is an over-all picture of what goes on behind the scene.

There are special set-ups for every type of surgery. There are packs of special linens, instruments, to be put out in readiness. All of these things are previously packed and sterilized. Everything used must be spotlessly clean and sterilized, including the gowns and rubber gloves worn by the doctors and nurses. The patient is brought into surgery after the preliminary preparations and the anesthetist takes over. Not only the surgeon, his assistant, and the anesthetist but two or more nurses are necessary during an operation. These must give their undivided attention, sometimes for hours in a stretch, until

the patient is safely returned to his hospital bed. After the operation comes the cleaning of instruments, the washing of linens, and the many other things connected with cleaning the room. Rubber gloves must be washed, dried, powdered, packed and re-sterilized. And we are ready for the next operation.

The most interesting and challenging of all are emergencies — emergency operations, automobile accidents, and other accidents. They come at any hour of the 24 hours of the day. We never know who, what, when or where about an emergency until it comes. But we have to be ready at all times, packs and all, plus a level head and calm mind. Especially when several things happen at once, which is not at all unusual. Those are the times a surgery force works 36 hours out of 24.

Laboratory

You can bet your life 24 hours of every day on St. Joseph's Laboratory and that's just exactly what an average of 300 persons per month really do.

Behind the scenes and without much public knowledge, the two sisters and six lay employees of the laboratory at St. Joseph's Hospital supply your doctor with vital, life-saving knowledge of your condition. This aids him in scientifically analyzing your illness.

Once he knows exactly what the condition of your case is he can immediately attack the problem and swiftly prescribe the remedy.

The time saved by these scientific procedures can easily mean life or death to the patient.

For instance, not too many years ago your doctor analyzed a heart condition with the stethoscope and had to trust his hearing.

Now that procedure alone is as ancient as the Model "A" Ford. The electrocardiogram machine is now used not only to check your heart beat at the moment but to actually record your heart beat on paper so that it is permanently recorded.

And this recording may be checked later against a new reading so that your doctor doesn't have to guess. The area of chance is greatly delimited and your chances of a longer life are increased.

Other machines that have been purchased by St. Joseph's Hospital for your benefit are the spectrophotometer, which determines the chemistry of the body, the flame photometer; which gives a quick and accurate report of special chemistries needed in certain cases, and the microtome, which prepares tissue slides to determine if cancer is present.

There is also another valuable service that is rendered by St. Joseph's. The pathologist, who is your doctor's doctor, visits the hospital once each week to give you the very finest in specialized pathology should your case require his consultation.

His vast knowledge and experience in the study of diseases is available to your doctor to help him solve the highly complex problems that might have gone unsolved just five or 10 years ago.

Yes, you as a patient, may in the future bet your life on the laboratory at St. Joseph's, but you may be assured that it will be a safe bet.

Medical Records And Library

The hospital medical record room and medical library are located on the second

floor where they are conveniently accessible to the doctors and near the admittance office. In 1918 the American college of surgeons inaugurated a movement known as hospital standardization and adopted as one of the minimum requirements of standardization "that accurate and complete case records be written for all patients and filed in an accessible manner in the hospital."

There is a sister supervisor of the department, one full-time employee and one part-time employee. Their duties are transcribing portions of the case records and analyzing the medical record as the patient is discharged, cross-indexing and filing. Other duties of the employees are mimeographing forms for the various departments of the hospital, accumulation of statistics and compiling of monthly and annual reports.

The purpose of the medical library is to make medical literature readily accessible to the members of the staff. The medical textbooks, reference works and journals are provided by the staff doctors and the hospital. They present standard procedures as well as the most recent developments in medicine, surgery and the specialties represented in the services of the hospital. A library committee appointed by the medical staff is in charge of the library and the necessary clerical work is done by the members of the medical record department.

The Dietary Department

The dietary department consists of the diet kitchen, main kitchen, and tea room which serve an average of 275 meals a day to the patients, sisters, employees and guests. A part-time dietitian, four sisters, six employees and one volunteer worker comprise the staff of the dietary department.

A general menu is written a week in advance, and this food is prepared in the main kitchen. The diet kitchen and the tea room use this menu and add to it to meet this particular needs.

The diet kitchen serves regular, soft, liquid, and surgical liquid routine diets. These diets are adjusted to fit the needs of patients who require special foods such as gallbladder, ulcer, diabetes, nephritis, cardiac, allergy.

A sincere effort is made by the diet kitchen to please the patient; the patients are visited and whenever possible consideration is given to their likes and dislikes.

The tea room service is designed to serve the employees and guests who find it necessary to stay with patients. A variety of food is offered in cafeteria style so that the patrons may choose the food they prefer. The tea room is operated on a non-profit basis and the employees may eat here for a minimal price. A slightly higher price is asked of the guests.

Maternity and Nursery

The maternity department of St. Joseph's Hospital is located on the fourth floor. During the past year 360 babies entered the world via the hospital maternity section, according to a hospital statement released in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebration at St. Joseph's.

Girls outnumbered boys 195 to 165 in the fourth floor maternity section last year. These figures include six sets of twins and 25 premature babies. This is the so-called well

patient floor, for here new life is brought into the world and the pleasant anticipation of expectancy becomes reality.

Premature babies at St. Joseph's are placed in incubators. Just recently the Armstrong De-Luxe H-H Baby Incubator hand hole type has been added to the nursery, having openings which permit care and feeding without removing the baby from the controlled temperature inside.

The 14-bassinet nursery is adjoined by a workroom where babies are bathed and examined, and an isolation nursery is maintained separately from the main nursery. All food for the babies is prepared and stored in sterile containers under refrigeration in a formula room. The delivery room recently has been redecorated and new ceiling lights and an emergency light installed. The floor has a new labor room, four private rooms, three semi-private rooms and a five bed ward. Other units include a chart room, utility room, linen storage rooms and a waiting room for anxious fathers. The maternity section staff includes two registered nurses, one practical nurse, six aides, one volunteer worker and one maid.

REDEDICATION OF COOPER COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

B26

(Speech given by Sister Sabina Gillespie, O.S.B., Our Lady of Peace Convent, Columbia, Aug. 27, 1983, at Re-Dedication of Cooper County Hospital, Boonville, Mo.)

This is a re-dedication of your hospital, Cooper County Hospital, which grew out of St. Joseph Hospital and I stand here as a connecting link. I do not stand alone. I bring greetings from the Sisters who have worked here and cannot come today. I do not stand alone, nor do you! The spirit of all those whose lives were St. Joseph Hospital will always be here. Sisters Mary Anna, Gertrude, Mother Agatha, Sister Mary Charles, Eugene, Alfreda, Bernard, Albina, so many others . . . some you know much better than I do. Yes, we do not stand alone — they stand with me today and say, "Thank you, thank you for keeping this place of healing alive and well."

St. Joseph Hospital began in 1905 in a building on the corner of 6th and Locust. It was Dr. C.H. VanRavenswaay, a young surgeon from Holland, who convinced the Benedictine Sisters then teaching in the Pilot Grove and Clear Creek area, that surely two of them could come in and help care for the sick. In a few years and longer than a few years, Boonville became the medical center between Kansas City and St. Louis.

When that building became too crowded the Sisters looked for a place to build that was around 1914. That beautiful bluff overlooking the Missouri River was the ideal place, still basically untouched except by history! Here had come one hundred years before that brave woman, Hannah Cole, the first white woman settler in this vast area. Later her one room cabin became a refuge for all those

fleeing from river pirates, as well as from Indians. That cabin became a three room fort during the famous Civil War battle fought there. Today a lone tombstone upon that hill speaks of one local boy slain there; and down below the hill today stands the Grotto and our cemetery. The first Cooper County Courthouse was on that bluff. In 1955 when we were planning our fifty years celebration, Judge Roy Williams told me of his memory as a boy of attending the last public hanging upon that hill.

This historic bluff was chosen as the next place of healing — here the Sisters, the Doctors, and lay helper continued their dedicated lives. During that time not only the sick were cared for; during the depression years hundreds of meals were served to the hungry who came to the kitchen hospital door. From 1912 to 1948 St. Joseph Hospital operated a Nursing School. I remember in all the agony of leaving St. Joseph Hospital in 1969, my one strong consoling thought was that the top-notch nursing care we gave would continue, and be taught, and passed on by Sister Gertrude and Sister Alfreda's nurses, by Sister Elaine's x-ray technicians, Sister Eleanor's medical record personnel, Sister Maurus' dieticians and all those our Sisters had trained and touched. I know that is true today, this hospital is here for only one purpose — to care for the patient. In the name of all our Sisters I again say, "Thank you for continuing the spirit of St. Joseph Hospital."

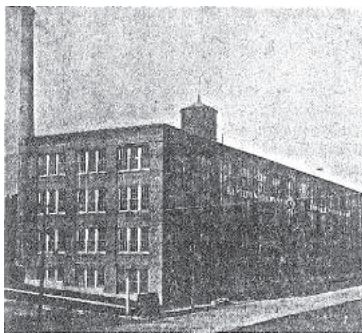
The plaque you have placed in your hospital lobby commemorating our services from 1905 to 1969, starts out with the word, Pax. "Pax" is the latin word for "peace." We are called Benedictine sisters and this is one of our main mottoes. Over the entrance to many Benedictine monasteries and convents there is the phrase, "Pax huius entrantibus," — "peace to all who enter here." It is a peace that is a deep down trust — a peace that says, "God is here waiting for you." As I looked at the plaque last week and visited your Chapel in the same area, I felt that Peace, and that is the blessing we ask for you as you re-dedicate Cooper County Hospital, as you begin your next 10 years here in this place. PEACE — PAX.

BOONVILLE PLANT OF HAMILTON- BROWN SHOE COMPANY

B27

One of the ten branches of the great Hamilton-Brown organization. The building, four stories high, 50x250 feet, was erected in 1919-20, at a cost of \$216,000. W.J. Cochran & Sons, Boonville, were the contractors. The factory has been in continuous operation since October, 1921. The average daily output is 50 cases of shoes, each case containing 50 pairs. This is only one fourth the capacity of the factory. The output of the first half of June this year set a record for the factory, 10,000 pairs of shoes being shipped.

The Boonville factory makes only women's



Boonville Plant of Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company

and children's shoes, turning out thirty-one different styles, in which they use over a dozen kinds of leather.

More than 200 persons are employed, with a weekly payroll of more than \$3,000.

A. Frazer is superintendent of the factory, H.S. Beiber assistant superintendent, Miss Mary Teter office manager. Other department heads and foreman are: E.C. Carpenter, cutting and fitting; F. Neckerman, sole fitting; E.G. Lannon, lasting; P. Jenkins, heel and edge and finishing; J. Russell, fastening; Al Phillips, packing; M. Lancaster, general maintenance head.

"In looking for a location for this branch, we visited many towns in Missouri and Illinois," said Mr. Frazer in telling of the company's decision to build in Boonville.

"And were given a cordial welcome wherever we went, but nowhere did we get such a quick response as in Boonville. Ten minutes after I had broached the subject to A.A. Wallace, president of the Chamber of Commerce, he was showing me possible sites. Within an hour I was meeting with the Chamber of Commerce and with practically no delay a contract providing for our locating here was signed. I might add, we have never regretted our decision."

POTTERY MANUFACTURING

B28

Pottery making was an important industry in the early history of Boonville. Wagons loads of guttering tile, bowls, jugs and churns, on beds of protective straw, were shipped from Boonville. During this time, there were four different potters who made the pieces by hand on foot-powered wheels. The pieces were then dried, glazed, and baked for four or five days in a wood-fired kiln. Clay for the pieces was hauled about five miles, at a reported 10 cents per load, by Ernest and Henry Torbeck from their father's farm. Two lakes now cover the location of this clay supply.

Boonville Pottery, located west of David Barton School on the south side of Locust Street to Reams Branch just east of 7th Street, was started in 1835 by Marcuss Williams, St. The business was sold to George Volrath in 1840, to Dan Klein in 1870 and to F.X. Blanck in 1892. The business was closed in 1910 following a fire in a storage building.

J.M. Jegglin Pottery operated between 1850 and 1870 and was located on the east side of 7th Street near the St. Peter and Paul School playground.

Most of the pieces made in these early shops were utility quality and many were not marked. During the Sesquicentennial Celebration June 22-25, 1989 Richard Blanck, grandson of F.X. Blanck displayed large crocks, jugs and items made prior to 1900. Along with these pieces of pottery he has an original oil painting of the Boonville Pottery plant as well as a photo of the operation dated 1910 which he shared with the visitors to the pottery display. A resident potter during the celebration was a great granddaughter of the Jegglin Pottery owner, Carolyn Warren Stegner. She displayed the operation of a pottery wheel and made small pieces during the demonstration. She displayed items made by the Jegglin Company during its operation.

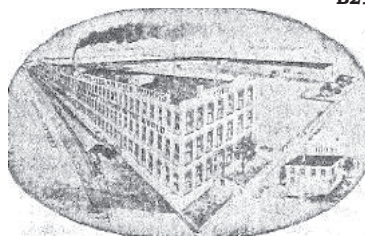
The present owner of the property where Boonville Pottery was located, Melvan Cauthon Jr., has excavated many items, including stumps, rounds, and flats formed by the potter to elevate the finished piece and allow air circulation in the drying and firing processes. These items were interesting as many had fingerprints of the potter, ridges where the piece rested, some glaze that ran from the piece during the firing process. These items were considered archaeological pottery in as much as they had been buried underground for nearly 80 years - or more. Along with these pieces were shards of pottery, broken during firing and tossed aside by the potter. Because each piece of pottery thrown on a wheel is unique, there may be similarities in handles, spouts, and rims but each piece has a one-of-a-kind character.

Pottery making is an ancient craft-mentioned in the bible. Pieces of pottery have been discovered in archaeological digs.

by Katharyne S. Frankum

CORN COB PIPE FACTORY

B29



Largest cob pipe factory in the world here

In Cob Pipe Works Boonville Has Highly Developed, Unusually Stable Industry

The visitor to Boonville, unfamiliar with the local scene, finds the Phoenix-American cob pipe factory one of our unique and most interesting institutions.



Packing Boonville-Mack corn cob pipes



A cob becomes a pipe bowl

Usually it has never occurred to the average person that a cob pipe has been manufactured — he just takes it for granted, along with a great number of other everyday articles — and when the idea does come to him he is more than surprised to find such a large and highly mechanized plant devoted solely to make Missouri cob pipes.

If he ever thought about it at all this visitor supposed that cob pipes were made by hand, probably in little shops operated by a few persons. Perhaps they were made that way once, early in the last century, when the pioneers found a good cob could impact a flavor to a smoke that would be the envy of even the most fastidious tobacco user.

In Boonville the visitor had discovered the source of the corn cob pipe that has gone modern. Undoubtedly he has seen many of his fashionable friends smoking the "streamlined" product of the Phoenix-American plant without realizing it wasn't one of the more expensive briars.

Moved From Washington, Mo.

The Phoenix-American pipe works, located at Vine and Second Streets in Boonville, was established at Washington, Mo., in the early 1890's by Strutz & Co., which previously operated in the pipe business in Chicago. The founder of the company was C.O. Strutz, grandfather of R.M. Strutz, president of the company today.

R.M. Strutz has headed the company since the death of his father, F.M. Strutz, in 1932.

In those early days, Mr. Strutz relates in his modern office at the Boonville plant, there were five or six times as many manufacturers of cob pipes as there are today, and few of those early companies still exist. In fact, it appeared that the cob pipe would go out with the horse and buggy and bustles.

The company founded and carried on by the Strutz family, however, found ways to keep pace with the times. Not only did they

maintain their business, but by inventions and improvements that revolutionized the cob pipe industry and by mechanized mass production and modern marketing methods, they have seen the demand for Phoenix-American made pipes grow steadily. Today Boonville cob pipes are shipped to all parts of the world, and are smoked with like satisfaction in the lumber camp, the cornfield, the county or the swankiest city club.

Just before the turn of the century the Strutz company introduced The Dewey, the first bone-bit pipe ever made and named for America's famous naval hero of the Spanish-American war. With the introduction of the Dewey, the improved cob pipe, sales mounted rapidly. In 1911 the Phoenix-American company moved to Boonville in order to be nearer the center of an agricultural area adapted to the production of corn-pipe corn. Here the company became the largest producer of cob pipes in the world.

The "Streamlined" Cob

Although the Dewey was an improved and attractive cob pipe, it was still plainly a cob and retained its rustic appearance. It was not until 1935 that the Mel-O-Cob, which was to completely revolutionize the industry, was designed.

The Mel-O-Cob is the streamlined cob-pipe. Its exterior appearance is sleek and brown or some other harmonizing color; but it remains a cob at heart, producing that cool, mellow smoke for which corn cob pipes have always been famous.

Although in the Mel-O-Cob the Phoenix-American company had found a pipe that had the appearance and smoking performance of the more expensive briars. It continued to retail at the low price of only 25 cents.

Next came the Ima-Cob, the Mel-O-Cob's little brother, of smart appearance but cheaper construction, to retail for 10 cents.

In the manufacture of the modernized cob pipe the cob bowl is bored and shaped with a lathe, then compressed under 50 tons of pressure to solidify the cob insert and insure uniformity of size. The cob insert is then placed in molds where its exterior is covered by and permeated with a moulding material. The molding powder is pressed into the cob under a high temperature and 200 tons of pressure.

No Slack Seasons

Mr. Strutz was asked if the new type pipe had largely replaced the old-fashioned kind.

"No," he replied. "The new pipe merely represents that much expansion for us. We make and sell about as many of the old type cob as we ever did. The Mel-O-Cob opened up new markets for us."

The result has been an unusually stable industry for Boonville, an industry which employs about 70 workers in its factory the year around — no lay-offs, no slack seasons.

The men and women who work in the Phoenix-American pipe works are highly skilled technicians. Replacements are few and far between.

BOONVILLE VENEER COMPANY

B30

In Last Four Years Boonville Has Become Major Walnut Log Market

When listing Boonville's industries, few persons would say that this modern city is an important logging center. Yet it is a fact that Boonville is the second largest market for walnut logs west of the Mississippi river, exceeded only by Kansas City.

Four years ago L.E. Harold sought to establish a walnut log and lumber business here, and was advised by a prominent business man that he would be unable to compete with firms in the larger cities. Foreseeing the natural advantages of Boonville as a logging center, however, and trusting his own business acumen, Harold established his sawmill here. Last year his company purchased 750,000 lumber feet of logs, paying approximately \$50,000 for them.

Clyde Janes became a partner of Harold in 1938, and they adopted the present firm name, The Boonville Veneer Company.

About 65 percent of the logs purchased are sawed into lumber at the Boonville plant on the south bank of the Missouri River not far from the Katy railroad bridge. This lumber is shipped to furniture manufacturers and other users of fine walnut lumber.

The choice logs and stumps — those "bigger and cleaner," in the words of Mr. Harold — are shipped to a veneer plant at New Albany, Ind., where they are cut into the valuable walnut veneer used in the making of fine furniture and interior finishings.

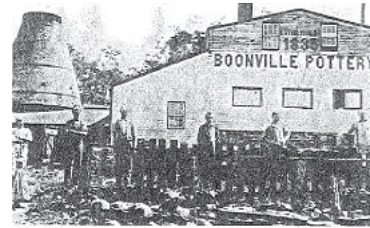
The bulk of their logs come out to Missouri, Mr. Harold said, although they have received logs shipped from as far away as Texas. The longest logs come from the north Missouri plains; the best stumps, valuable for veneer, are found the rocky soils of south Missouri; while the best trees furnishing both good stumps and logs are found right here in Central Missouri. The fertile hills on either side of the Missouri river have long been a source of excellent walnut lumber, according to Harold.

The Boonville Veneer Company ordinarily employs from 14 to 20 men in the operation of its saw mill here, said to be the largest and most modern in Central Missouri. Paying a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour on the basis of a 42-hour week, under the regulations of the Federal wage and hour law, the company's payroll averages between \$800 and \$1000 monthly.

Harold said he chose Boonville as the site for his company because of its central location and excellent transportation facilities.

BOONVILLE POTTERY

B31



In 1900, Boonville Pottery was a long-established business. Workers stand in front of the building on the site now occupied by David Barton Elementary School. The pottery was established by Marcus Williams, first mayor of Boonville, and owned and operated by Boonville attorney Dick Blank's grandfather.

Roofing Tiles to Cookware; the Basis of Early Industry

Pottery making was an important industry in the early history of Boonville. Wagon loads of guttering tile, bowls, jugs, and churns, on beds of protective straw, were shipped from Boonville. During this time, there were four different potters who made the pieces by hand on foot-powered wheels. The pieces were then dried, glazed, and baked for four or five days in a wood-fired kiln. Clay for the pieces was hauled about five miles, at a reported 10 cents per load, by Ernest and Henry Torbeck from their father's farm. Two lakes now cover the location of this clay supply.

Boonville Pottery, located west of David Barton School, was started in 1835 by Marcus Williams, Sr. The business was sold to George Volrath in 1840, to Dan Klein in 1870, and to F.X. Blank in 1892. The business was closed in 1910 following a fire in a storage building. A grandson of F.X. Blank will exhibit several large crocks and jugs made prior to 1900. He also is displaying an original oil painting of the Boonville Pottery plant and a photo dated 1910.

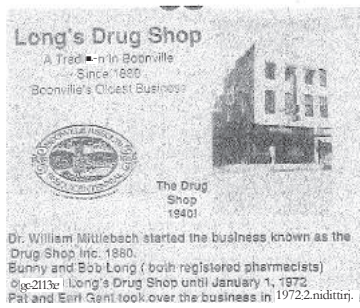
J.M. Jegglin Pottery operated between 1850 and 1870. A resident potter is a great granddaughter-in-law of Mr. Jegglin. She will operate one of the wheels during the celebration and has reproduced several small bowls and a unique oil lamp which will be for sale. On display will be original items from the Jefflin Pottery Co.

Original discards excavated from the site of Boonville Pottery will be displayed. Excavated stumps, used when pieces were in the kiln, will be for sale — A Unique Bit of Boonville History. Reproductions of an egg bowl, along with authentic recipes for a 1838 version of scrambled eggs, will be for sale.

Hand thrown pottery will be made during hour sessions at 10:00, noon, 2:00 and 4:00 daily (2:00 and 4:00 on Sunday). Two wheels will alternate this age-old craft in operation.

OLD BUSINESSES

B32



HELP BUILD



BOONVILLE

Long's Drug Store 1940
Long's Drug Store 1989

Pioneer Notes

One of Boonville's earliest industries was before oil was taken from Oklahoma and Texas fields. Then kerosene was distilled from coal — and sold for as a gallon. Wood



Main Street 1890 Boonville

was the universal fuel. Coal was used only by blacksmiths.

John Andrews soap and candle factory was in deep woods southeast of Boonville, in the vicinity of the present Sixth and Seventh streets. It was a long shed. Wood ashes were dumped into hollow gum stumps, four to nearly six feet tall. Water was carried from the city spring in a ravine just north of the present Locust street and was poured over the ashes.

The lye, formed from the water and ashes, drained down to rude home-made vats encircled by split hickory saplings.

Mr. Andrews obtained tallow on regular rounds of slaughter houses, and hunted the bee trees in the woods for wax to harden his candles.

The spring used by Mr. Andrews almost a century ago, was cleaned out by Fred and Guy Hayes. They rigged up a small motor and, supplying current from a light socket, pumped through hose water to keep the lawn of their mother, Mrs. B.F. Hayes, on Locust street, green throughout the blistering, drought-stricken summer of 1936. The spring showed no signs of diminished supply. In the old days it was a favorite place for farmers to water horses and stock driven in Boonville.

Centennial Rural Life Edition

First Brick House Built in Boonville Still in Use Here

One of the historical buildings of Boonville is the former residence at 512 Morgan Street used as an office by the Jenry Taxi Company.

This building was one of the first brick houses constructed west of the Mississippi River, and was built by Asa Morgan, one of the city's founders, of brick burned by Marcus Williams, who was Boonville's first mayor. Williams operated the only kiln west of St. Louis at that time.

The house was purchased about 1851 by Velt Eppstein and four of his children were born there, Mrs. George J. Hain, Mrs. Daniel Wooldridge, Mrs. George Salim and V.C. Eppstein, all of whom now are dead.

WITH THE MERCHANT CAME FINER THINGS

B33

Transportation Advantages Of Boon's Lick Country Attracted Far-Sighted, Pioneer Traders — Builders Of Towns, Schools, Churches, They Contributed Much to Local Civilization

Nowadays the Main Streets of most towns look as much like one another as peas in a pod. The same store fronts of the same chain stores, the same gas stations, the same neon signs, the same loafers. One eats the same glorified hamburger whether it is bought in Peru, Indiana, or Tin Roof, Mo.

It has not always been so.

The rumble of wagons loaded with lead from the diggings at Granby, or the dusty herds of cattle driven north to market from the Cherokee Nation (now Oklahoma), are no longer a part of Boonville's Main Street scene; kegs of tobacco and barrels of apples have disappeared from Glasgow's wharf even as the wharf has rotted away, and a wheat field marks the site of Franklin, "emporium of the West."

Even the significance of these things which a single generation saw appear and disappear has faded into a vague sort of legend. The Civil War, the railroads, the growth of the cities, the highways and automobiles have destroyed many of the early commercial advantages of this region as completely as though they had never existed.

To begin this story we must go back nearly three hundred years.

French Traders Come

By 1680 or earlier French-Canadian traders had followed the Missouri river to the Central Missouri region. These wilderness merchants had come from Canada by way of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, satisfying their curiosity about the appearance of the country, hoping to find a water route to the Pacific ocean, and trading with the Indians along the way for furs. They carried the news back to Canada that here in the heart of the continent was a beautiful land, well watered, park-like in its setting of prairies and forests, filled with wild animals, and inhabited by friendly Indians.

Old chronicles describe in the quaint language of the period how Canadian merchants made trade agreements with the Osage and Missouri Indians in 1694. So successful did this trade become that when the Fox Indians besieged the French garrison at Detroit in 1712, Osage and Missouri warriors from present Saline County saved the French from defeat.

The trade which the French and later the Spanish colonial government carried on with these and other tribes was largely by way of the river highways. Despite the greater ease of traveling by water, the prehistoric Indian trails were often used by French traders or officials. Most of these were vaguely marked but the followed the shortest and easiest route. Their unchanging importance is indicated by the fact that many modern highways follow, at least in part, these ancient trails. One of the most important of these, the Osage

Indian trail, crossed the Missouri River at Arrow Rock.

For reasons not altogether clear now, Arrow Rock was an Indian rendezvous of ancient importance. Here the Indians came to get flint for their stone implements, and, so it seems, to trade and hold councils. In 1723 maps of the region mark the bluff with the name, pierre a fleche, French for "arrow rock."

An Extraordinary Class

These French traders formed an extraordinary class. Wise in Indian diplomacy, ingenious in shipping their furs to distant Canadian or New Orleans markets, and trained in dispensing credit to uncreditwise Indians. More than that, they learned the skills and wisdom of the Indians and came, in time, to resemble them in their manners and tastes. Their endurance, their never-failing good nature in the face of hardships, and their courage, all become proverbial. They traveled thousands of miles through the wilderness with the same unerring self-assurance that a modern would find his way home from a movie.

At the time the Boon's Lick country was settled by the Coopers and the Coles and other families in 1810, the most lucrative fur trade already had been pushed westward. With permanent settlement came a new economy which changed as the population and the needs of the settlement grew. At the same time the older period of the fur trade was represented in the community by the traders and trappers who came to Franklin to sell their wares and buy supplies, and have a fling.

Alphonso Wetmore has left us a word picture of Mike Shuckwell, "the mountain trapper," coming to Franklin with his pet bear. On one occasion school as he entered the village, and the children formed a procession after the tousled, buckskin-clad hunter and his huge pet who served as a pack animal, pillow for his head at night, and companion.

Hogs Knew Master's Call

These Boon's Lick families during the first years after settlement, were largely self-sufficient. They raised the corn and wheat, pumpkins and beans which, with meat, formed the basis of their diet. Wild honey, the tuberous roots of certain wild plants and sometimes fish varied their meals. Some families had cows and hogs. The cows were pastured on the natural hay which provided forage even during the winter, or on the lush rushes which grew along the river.

The hogs often were allowed to run wild so that it was necessary at times to hunt them like wild animals. To prevent this labor, the Hughes family and their neighbors, who settled near Fayette at an early date, conceived a clever plan. For a month or so the hogs were kept penned. During this period one farmer beat a tin pan when he fed his hogs, another blew a horn, a third shot his gun. As a consequence when the various hogs were turned loose it was only necessary to make the particular kind of noise to which the various hogs were familiar to bring them running home again.

The settlers during their early period wove their own clothes, first from nettle fiber, and later from cotton and flax of their own raising, or from wool from their sheep. The clothing was elemental in the extreme. It is said the Cole children wore only a sort of long shirt which extended to their knees and that they went barefoot through the snow. (This may be stretched a little).

Barter System Used

The forests and rivers also supplied the settlers with goods which could be sold or exchanged for articles which the country did not supply, such as coffee, tea, axes, and similar articles much in demand. Metallic money was almost non-existent and the paper currency issued by state governments fluctuated so in value that it was in ill-repute. Much of it was counterfeit. Not until the returning caravans from Santa Fe brought sacks of gold and silver to Franklin, Fayette and Boonville was this primitive barter system ended. It is not unusual, even today, to find old Spanish or Mexican coins which were lost during this period of overland trade.

Under this system of barter, the best selling furs, beaver and shaved deer skins were the standard of value. A pack of the same kind of skins had a definite weight and a fairly definite value. A pound of shaved deer skins was worth about forty cents. In 1804 a bundle of 100 pounds of beaver skins was worth \$189, lynx \$500, otter \$450, martin \$300, a buffalo robe \$6, and a bear skin \$3.

Even when money was more commonly circulated, the merchant was required to take much of the farmer's produce in trade. It was more than habit which caused this for there were few dealers in agricultural products and the merchant, being familiar with shipping methods and distant markets, was the logical man to dispose of the farm produce.

Local Manufacturers

Boon's Lick country goods were shipped downstream to St. Louis or New Orleans on keelboats or flatboats. Later the introduction of steamboats speeded up the commerce and lowered the transportation costs. However, in order to reduce the bulk of the agricultural products and increase their value, many storekeepers turned manufacturers. Wheat was converted into whiskey, hemp into rope; hogs were slaughtered and shipped as salt pork, lard or hides; corn was ground into meal, and wood sawed into lumber.

Franklin was laid out in 1816 as the seat of Howard County, Boonville in 1817, Fayette in 1823, and Glasgow in 1836, and commerce and trade grew accordingly. Franklin became the bustling trading center for the mid-Missouri region, and in 1821 when William Bechnell and a party of Howard County traders made the first successful commercial expedition to Santa Fe, it became the important outfitting point for settlers and traders bound for the West.

Lure of Bright Lights?

Each year most of these frontier merchants made the long trip to Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York to purchase goods. Wholesale houses were operating in St. Louis but the average frontier merchant found that he could purchase goods more cheaply in the

East. One wonders how much the bright lights of the cities added to this conviction.

Old families in Boonville and Fayette still treasure some of the exotic gifts which local merchants brought back from those buying trips — shawls, French clocks with their ebony cases and gilt faces, jewelry, silverware, and furniture.

Thus it was that Boon's Lick country merchants who selected their wares in the Eastern ports sold them to men outfitting for the far West, Boonville, Franklin, Fayette and Glasgow may have been "small towns" by modern population standards, but they were not small in ideas or foresight.

In 1830 John Beauchamp Jones opened a store in Arrow Rock, the first store in the new village. Later, after he had moved East and had become a well known author, he wrote a book of his experiences called *The Western Merchant* (Philadelphia, 1849). In it he points out that the frontier merchant was "the agent of everybody," and familiar with every transaction in the neighborhood. Parents asked his opinion before consenting to their daughter's marriage. He supplied their wedding clothes as well as their funeral clothing. Every item of news (since he was often the postmaster and the only subscriber to a newspaper) spread from his establishment and "thither all resort, at least once a week, both for goods and intelligence."

Jacob Wyan's Store

As the towns grew, this primitive type of establishment was soon replaced by a more elaborate and less personal type of store. Jones' store must have been very much like the first real store which Boonville had — that of Jacob Wyan. It is true that Antoine Roubidoux, brother of the founder of St. Joseph, had a trading post in Boonville for a few years, but he wandered west with the frontier and became an important figure in western history.

Wyan grew with Boonville, adding and enlarging his needs as the town required. A portrait of him which Bingham painted is now in the possession of Charles W. Leonard at Ravenswood. It shows a sharp-eyed, cautious face, a quality indicated by the faded pages of his old daybook which is beside me as I write. This old journal records the goods which he sold, the names of the purchasers, and the prices, for the period 1819-1822. The information is intimate; the wants of his customers varied; the names familiar. Among his patrons were Andrew Reavis "and lady", Peyton R. Hayden, Henry V. Bingham (the artist's father), Asa Morgan, the Widow Oilman, and others. A bit of thread, a blue figures plate, a set of spoons, some calico, Hyson tea — the wants were endless.

The problems of Wyan and his fellow merchants were concerned not only with distant markets, expensive methods of transportation and fluctuating currency values, but also with credit. The Lamme family, who operated a chain of stores throughout Western Missouri during the 1820's, announced in 1820 that a new stock of goods was arriving for their Franklin and Richmond stores which they intended selling very low for cash.

The Lammes however, as other frontier merchants who attempted to do so, could not escape the overwhelming frontier demand for

credit. From time to time these merchants found themselves in difficulties because of their heavy book accounts and their strained credit standing in the East. Few had the courage of Thomas W. Nelson of Boonville, who, during the 1840's, announced that those who owed him were familiar with that fact and that if they didn't pay up he intended sending the sheriff after them.

Helped Build Communities

As the needs of the communities grew, the merchants supplied the ideas and often the capital to develop them. They encouraged the schools, libraries, the development of good roads, agricultural fairs, and civic improvement. In Boonville about 1839 a group of business men organized the Thespian Society for their own amusement in presenting amateur plays. Soon their activities were expanded to encouraging the visits of traveling theatrical companies, sponsoring a lyceum, an orchestra, and finally, in 1855, the building of Thespian Hall to house their varied activities.

This group of Boon's Lick country frontier merchants was a varied one: Dr. John Sappington who mixed medicine and writing with farming and trading, and who wrote a frontier "best seller" to advertise the national sale of his excellent pills. His two sons, E.D. and W.B. Sappington, were Saline County merchants who dabbled in the Santa Fe trade, Jesse B. Turley lived in Arrow Rock and went each year to Santa Fe with goods to trade. His brother Simeon was killed near Toas by Indians in 1846, and a handful of his letters have survived in which he asks his brother to bring him goods for trade. M.M. Marmaduke and C.F. Jackson, later governors, were first Franklin merchant who also invested in the overland trade, as did Major Harley whose gift of a park has preserved his name in Boonville. Josiah Gregg lived as a child in Howard county and was later a Sante Fe merchant and author of the justly famed Thomas W. Nelson's house with its fine columned portico still survives in Boonville, as does the Brant house built by another early merchant family. In Glasgow the beautiful Lewis Library is the gift of Benjamin Lewis to the community in which he made a fortune in the tobacco business.

The names of these men who contributed much toward the early growth of Cooper and Howard and Saline Counties are almost forgotten, and the period in which they lived almost equally unreal. Time may have been less pressing then, although one wonders how these men crowded so many duties into their lives.

When the frontier disappeared, merchandising needs changed but the personalities of these early men were continued by their successors into our own period. Older residents will recall the wonders of the Trigg store and "Dan Wooldridge's Free Museum and Drug Store." Those of us who are not so old remember with nostalgic delight the "Zuzak Wonder Store." Mr. Koonze's kindly "Good mornin', son," as he bestowed a sack of candy with the family order, and the impeccable showmanship of impeccable merchandise in Piggot's Store.

Editor's Note — Last year Charles van Ravenswaay, historian of the Historical Society of Cooper and Howard Counties and edit of The Missouri Guidebook, federal

writers' project now being completed, wrote "Boon's Lick Heritage" for the Advertiser's 99th Anniversary Rural Life Edition. We take pride in presenting herewith another of his interpretive articles about the Boon's Lick country, written especially for our Centennial Edition.

by Charles van Ravenswaay

THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY STEAM ENGINE ASSOCIATION

B34

This association was formed after the Ed Peacock Show ceased in Fulton, Mo. after the 1962 show. Most of our charter members had been helping Ed put on his show. In our area there were five large steam engines, many small ones, and a number of antique tractors and stationary gas engines. Early in 1963 an ad was run in the Boonville Daily News asking anyone interested to come to a meeting to form an association.

A \$10.00 donation from each member provided meager funds for the first show. A person was charged \$1.00 for admission to the show and the association made almost \$1000.00 to put toward the 1964 show. A charter was drawn up with 34 charter members.

The 1963 show was held at the Old Youth Fairgrounds and when the Youth Fair moved to the current location we moved with them. About 1978 the fair board leased us some space to build our first permanent building for a meeting place. Since then we have built several other buildings. About 1985 we purchased a tract of land adjoining the fairgrounds to show how horses and horse-drawn equipment plowed and planted the land. The Association owns a number of antique pieces of equipment which are shown yearly; but most of the exhibits are privately owned.

The association is a historical non-profit corporation whose purpose is to show our youth how steam power was used to farm and furnish power for many other uses such as lumber sawing, rock crushing, wheat threshing, road building, and other industrial uses. The show also serves as a reunion for the older people who used this type of equipment in their youth.

In late years antique gas tractor pulls have become popular nationwide, so the association added this popular hobby to the yearly show.

For the last decade, the yearly event which has drawn the largest crowd to the Boonville area has been the show put on by the Missouri River Valley Steam Engine Association.

In 1988 we held our 25th annual show, with a four-day event, the largest in our history. All our members, friends, and supporters look with pride on the way the show has grown in the last 25 years. All of the older members are proud of the way our younger members are taking over the many hours of hard work it takes to put on this event. We

are sure the association will continued to grow in the future.

by Adolph E. Hilden, Jr., Charter Member

MEMORIES OF MISSOURI

B35

Memories of Missouri, Inc.

TOURS WITH INSIGHT
SPECIALIZED FINERARIES
IN CENTRAL MISSOURI

P.O. Bldg 228
BOONVILLE, MO 65233

MARYELLEN MCVICKER
(816) 882-3141

SHARON KORTE
(816) 882-7569

Business Card instead of photo.

Memories of Missouri, incorporated in 1987, offers tours with insight of the Boonslick region. Realizing that this mid-Missouri region is rich in both history, but lacking in accurate tourist information, Sharon Korte and Maryellen H. McVicker decided to promote the area by providing step on guide-service to bus companies and others desiring to see this region from a historical perspective. The company goal is to bring into the Boonslick area economic resources from outside the region to help preserve the cultural and architectural heritage of the area. Upon request, the firm also conducts tours to any portion of the state, especially the sections rich in the German or Southern traditions like the Boonslick.

The company compiled National Register of Historic Places nominations and surveys during the formative years of the business and has done public relations work for groups involved in historic preservation.

by Maryellen McVicker

DAVIS — JOHNSTON — PATRICK'S SALES & COMMISSION CO.

B36



Veteran auctioneer, N.D. Patrick.

Davis - Johnston - Patrick's Sales & Commission Co. is one of the best equipped firms in this section, receiving shipments of livestock from all surrounding territory, renders a service that is essential and adds to the progress of this section. It invites shippers to "compare" our prices with competitive markets and when this is done you will find the reason why shippers from far and near prefer shipping to Davis-Johnston-Patrick's Sales & Commission Co. on W. Highway 40 in Boonville. Courtesy and accommodation are also features of the valued and essential service which they render the community and the territory for many miles around. They buy and sell all kinds of livestock. Daily market for fat hogs, and all fat stock.

It is because they have won an enviable reputation for fair dealings and straightforward methods as well as the most painstaking service to their patrons, that this firm has witnessed the yearly increase in the number of local people shipping to them. The farmers of this community have come to know that this is a firm upon which they can depend.

The farmers and stock raisers should realize the value of this institution. It not only furnishes the farmers and stock raisers a valuable market for their livestock, but has also been instrumental in helping to increase the value of farm land in this section by having this excellent market right at our door.

A BIT ABOUT SALES BARNs AND OWNERS

B37

The sale of livestock has long made a stable contribution to the economy of Cooper County Community.

Over the years the sales have drawn, both buyer and seller, from a wide area over Missouri, and at times from adjoining States.

The following information will attempt to list the location of the livestock sales and some persons owning and working at the sale barns.

Col. N.D. Patrick started work as an auctioneer at the Carmichael sale barn located at the south east corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. When that barn burned Patrick and Harvey Phipps conducted sales west of the city limits on Highway 40. For some reason Phipps left that location and conducted sales at a barn just left of East Jefferson Road where Frank Kempf now operates a garage business.

Sometime in the late nineteen thirties, Ellis Davis, as president, Roy Johnston from Butler, N.D. Patrick and his son formed a Corporation known as Davis-Johnston-Patrick's Sales and Commission Company. They built and opened a new sale barn on 40 Highway at the location of the present sale barn. Their business grew to be one of the largest and best livestock auctions in the state. All kinds of livestock were consigned for sale. This was the "hey-day" for the sale of mules and horses. They bought and sold thousands of mules, shipping all over the United States where needed. Many were shipped to Foreign Countries. As machinery became the main source of power for farmers mule sales declined greatly by 1950.

October 22, 1951 the barn burned. No persons were badly burned but some livestock was destroyed. A news item in the Kansas City Star stated three animals were saved. Twenty one mules, two Shetland ponies, a saddle horse and a Brahman steer were burned. All feed and hay was destroyed.

Mr. Davis in died in 1941 and the family sold to the Patricks, Roy Johnson then sold to Patricks making them the sole owners at the time of the fire. The owners decided to rebuilt at the same location. During that time sales were held at the Eastside Barn.

August 29, 1952 a new Sale Barn was opened. The opening day crowd was estimated at 600 people. Approximately 600 cattle, 100 sheep, and 100 hogs were sold between one and seven p.m. The sales grossed near \$70,000.00.

Col. N.D. sold his interest to R.D. who continued sales until 1965 when he sold to Lyle Means. The next owners were Dwayne Green, and Barney Bargary who opened sales in 1975. Virgil Spencer bought the operation in 1977 and kept sales going about 2 years.

Roy Cary and a number of men bought from Spencer in 1979 with Cary becoming the manager. At the present time four of the group are owners. Brothers, Roy, and Earl Cary, C.J. Scott and Dean Luster. Roy still conducts Thursday weekly auctions that perform a needed and appreciated service for many people in Central Missouri. Many people hope that the sales will be successful in the future.

Information for this article has come from Marguerite Debo, Col. N.D. Patrick's daughter; Wade Davis son of Ellis Davis; Barney Bargary; and Roy Cary. Newspaper articles, saved from past years, have been very helpful.

MULE TRADING BIG BUSINESS (1950- 1954)

B38

Boonville Long Has Been Important Mule-Trading Center

(Note. — The following was contributed by J.C. Muntzel, 4523 Lewis Place, St. Louis, Mo., a former Boonville livestock trader. His memoirs reveal that Boonville, now one of the leading mule trading centers of the nation, also was prominent in livestock circles a quarter-century ago.)

George Washington, being the first president of the United States, was often called the Father of his Country. Mr. Washington, having many acres of land, also was a leading farmer and livestock breeder of his time. He was the first man to raise mules in America, importing his foundation stock from Spain. That was the beginning of the mule industry in America which later developed into a great and profitable business, East St. Louis, Ill., becoming the largest mule-marketing center in the world.

Beginning in 1909 and continuing through the years, I was located in Boonville engaged in the buying and selling of livestock, principally horses and mules. My cattle buying consisted mostly of young stock cattle,

obtained in different counties of the state and brought to Boonville where the buyer usually was waiting for them.

I always liked to sell as much of my stock as possible at home, as the home market, when we had any demand, was a good one. Those not sold at Boonville, were shipped to other markets, such as East St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans and Opelousas, La.

The trip to the Southland usually was an interesting one, although in many ways a hard one. The natives of rural Louisiana were mostly French, some were English and Creoles, but all were noted for their fine Southern hospitality. Many of the French people could not speak the English language, and our business transactions would have to be made with the help of an interpreter.

The principal crops of the South were cotton, sugar cane, rice and sweet potatoes. In cultivating the various crops different types of mules were required, which resulted in a demand for a rice mule, a sugar mule, and the much-sought-after cotton mule. Some of the larger plantations at that time were using all the way from 40 to 100 mules in growing a season's crops.

They often told me that having a good crop of sweet potatoes was about the same as having gold in the bank, so you can see they thought a lot of their yams, which I readily agreed were far superior to our sweet potatoes of the Middle West.

The highest price I ever received for any one load of mules was at the East St. Louis market, where they were sold at a gate count so there could be no recourse. The purchase price was \$295 per head for the carload.

The highest price I ever received for one pair of mules, however, was \$890, for a pair sold in the good old town of Boonville. This was a straight, out-and-out sale, with no payments or paper of any kind attached, not even a check involved in the deal. The buyer made the full payment of \$890 in gold coins. As our friend Ripley says, believe it or not, this is true.

Patrick's Sales Barn Is Destroyed By Fire

The Davis-Johnston-Patrick's sales barn was completely destroyed by fire this morning. About 15 head of livestock, mostly mules, also perished in the fire.

The blaze was discovered by Col. N.D. Patrick, one of the co-owners of the barn, and Richard Haley, an employee, shortly after 9 a.m.

Col. Patrick said the blaze started in the northeast corner of the structure, apparently in some hay, and spread rapidly through the structure. He and his son, R.D. Patrick, own the barn.

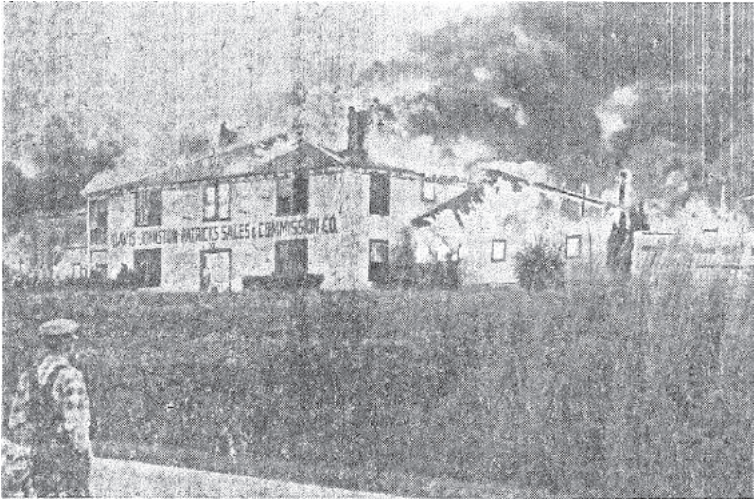
Col. Patrick was slightly burned about the head.

He estimated the loss at about \$100,000. He said that there was very little insurance on the structure.

The Boonville Fire Department was called to the fire, but lack of water hampered their operations.

Haley and his family have an apartment at the barn, and most of the furniture was destroyed.

Also burned were a new tractor, about 6000 bales of hay and a thousand bales of straw.



Sales Barn Burns — The picture shows the Davis-Johnston-Patrick's Sales barn as it was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Estimated loss was \$100,000. The frame building was constructed in 1938. It was located on Highway 40 about three miles west of Boonville — (Daily News Photo)

About eight or ten head of livestock escaped from the flaming structure.

The barn, a frame building, was constructed in 1938.

The blaze sent up a large column of smoke which could be seen for miles.

Traffic on Highway 40 which runs along the front of the structure was slowed by sightseers who parked cars along the shoulder of the road.

The barn had been completely destroyed in about an hour.

The blaze could be seen shooting high into the air in the smoke.

The smoke was so heavy that for a time it obscured the sun in the area.

New Sales Barn Will Open Here On Wednesday

The new Davis-Johnston-Patrick's sales barn on Highway 40 about three miles west of here will open Wednesday — less than a year after the original structure was completely destroyed by fire.

Cols. N.D. and R.D. Patrick of Boonville announced the opening today.

They said that several hundred head of livestock will be offered for sale at the first of the regular Wednesday events. Horse and

mule sales will be on Thursdays they added.

The new barn is constructed chiefly of concrete blocks. It is T-shaped, with the cross-member of the latter facing Highway 40. This section of 260 feet long and 60 feet wide. The section which runs back from the middle of the front portion is 100 feet long and 60 feet wide. The new barn has 22,000 feet of floor space.

It has 96 individual pens, about one-third more than the old barn. Col. N.D. Patrick explained that the old barn was built during the days when more horses and mules were sold and the pens had to be larger.

Several of the newly-constructed pens will have water, grain and hay facilities.

The roof of the new building is aluminum. The larger sales pavilion will seat about 600 persons.

There will be one room at the barn which can be used as quarters for the caretaker.

Joe Diringer again will operate the restaurant at the barn.

The operating company, the Davis-Johnston-Patrick's Sales and Commission Company, had 33 acres of land in connection with the barn.

To be offered for sale Wednesday will be 75 stock cows, 90 cows with calves, 65 whiteface yearling steers, 60 whiteface calves

weighing 400 to 500 pounds, 60 mixed steers weighing around 300 pounds and "a lot of fat cattle."

The commission company purchased the East Side Sales Barn from the late Harvey Phipps shortly after the old barn burned. No definite plans have been made for its future.

Missouri's Mules Going To The Dogs

Only 34,000 of 'em left, half of what there was in 1950.

The auctioneer's voice whipped at the crowd huddled around the small area — "Hey! I got forty-four . . . four . . . four . . . fifty . . . fifty . . . fifty . . . five . . . five . . . five, Sold, Griffin!"

One after another the long-eared, quizzical critters plodded into the sales ring. Missouri's mighty mules were going to the dogs. In fact, most of them already have gone there, as dog food, for 3 or 4 cents a pound.

These particular hammer-headed hybrids were being accorded the honor of bowing out at the Midwest's largest weekly horse and mule auction. The scene: The Davis-Johnston-Patrick's Sales and Commission Company just west of Boonville on U.S. Highway 40.

Many of their half-brothers, the horse, also were there. Dog food companies also were beckoning to them. But for the horse, the future seems slightly more secure, since there always will be a demand for riding horses. The mule, however, is fast becoming a candidate for the St. Louis Zoo — a rare animal.

Only 63,000 mules could be found in the state in the 1950 census. Since then this number has been cut almost in half. A count early this year revealed only 34,000 and none are being bred according to A.C. Brittain, state agricultural statistician. Compare this with the peak year of 1922 when there were 440,000 mules in Missouri.

It takes only horse sense to realize that the mule has become a victim of the machine age. Its hay-burning carburetor system can't compete with the tractor. In the Army, where it served long and faithfully without so much as a good-conduct medal, the mule has been replaced by tanks, trucks and jeeps.

Even in the cotton fields of southeastern Missouri, its last stronghold, the tractor has taken over. And with last summer's drought shooting feed prices sky high, many a farmer who had held onto his must just to have something to curse has been forced to sell.

As a result, about 250 horses and mules trot into the ring each Thursday at the Boonville sales barn, operated by N.D. Patrick and his auctioneer son, R.D. Patrick.

Although some are handsome animals, 95 per cent of them are bought by dog food representatives, says the elder Patrick. A few become glue, hog food or fertilizer.

"The average mule today brings only about \$50," said Patrick. "A few years ago a similar animal would have sold for \$100 to \$150. Horse and mule sales are dying out.

"Every year for the past two or three years we've thought that would be the end, but the animals keep coming. Another couple of years, though, and it will be all over."



New Sales Barn, 1952.

HOTEL FREDERICK

B30



Picture taken in 1940 - the 52nd year under management of the Minor Family



Fredrick Hotel 1905

FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS DOING BUSINESS IN BOONVILLE IN 1924

B40

Taken from the City Collector's books.

Gentry & Potter, W.H. Haley, Cecil Proctor, H. Brichner, Standard Oil Co., M.L. Clark, A.E. Lester, Metropolitan Insurance Co., John Ridgeway, H.T. Zuzak & Co., J.E. Walz, Boonville Turners, Malone & Forbach, Hayes Cafe, O.B. Hollomon, Mo. River Sand & Grave Co., Mrs. H.E. Hutchison, Geo. Scholle & Sons, H.F. Sanders, J.J. Helberger, W.R. Million & Son, Koontz Grocer Co., Wilhelm Schmitt, J. & Abe Sibley, Pierce Oil Co., W.C. Kimble, Boonville Publishing Co., S.H. Hickam, Jos. Edwards, Boonville Light, Heat & Power Co.; Wagner Ice Cream Co.,

Weyland & Windsor, W.W. Trigg, Alvin J. Bozarth, Boonville National Bank, E.G. Thoma, J.M. Tucker, Thos. Dean, Farmers Trust Co., G.J. Garthoffner, Whitehurse & Stretz, Stretz & Harrison, Mrs. T.M. Gray, Dean Thomas, A.H. Hall, Mrs. Albert Holland, G.E. Ross, J. Henry Stretz & Son, Palace Clothing Co., C.E. Hirlinger, Barnhart Sisters, Boonville Auto Salvage Co., F. Stretz & Son, T.H. Peyton, Wm. Hirlinger, F.W. Bleckman, A.F. Blanck, C.P. Gott, J.J. Freeman, Mueller & Carl, Armour & Co., W.A. Lieber, W.J. Cochran & Sons, W.E. Hall, I.R. Shepherd, A.C. Scott, W.R. Ryan, Louis Rosenthal, Mrs. Vic Cohn, Jacob Deck, Felix Victor, F.V. Holmes, J.C. Pigott, Harry Ruskin, Wells' Cafe, A.J. Fowler, W.C. Schnell, W.F. Johnson, Ross & Edson, G.L. French, T.B. Robertson, McLaughlin Bros. Furniture Co., Miller & Schaumburg, W.A. Chambers, Chilton & Co., Gross Bros., W.C. Sears, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., Walter E. Gardner, R.W. Whitlow, Grigsby Bros., E.J. Garthoffner, John H. Potter, Vanatta & Camp, J.M. Green, S.A. Holland, A.D. Howard, Anna Moseley, W.H. Hirge, Chas. Ploger, Chas. Hirlinger, Ed Colin, J.W. Hirsch, Stretz Bros., Breathitt Sappington, Mat Norvel, Harry Brueckner, Heying & Sons Lumber Co., Boonville Mills, Esser Motor Co., W.A. Farris, W.B. Elliott, James Tucker, Lawrence White, M. Lohse & Son, Boonville Telephone Co., Chas. Ploger, Harley Young, C.A. Bantrup, W.E. and R.A. Sombart, Vico Chemical Co., Jacobs Store Inc., Albert Brengarth, Huber Jewelry Co., Sherman's Shoe Shop, E.S. Harris, Citizens Trust Co., J.E. Walterscheid, Nannie King, Pieper's Drug Shop, Dascomb-Daniels Lumber Co., The Boonville Advertiser, H. Heckerman, L.B. Cain, Milton Oil Co., Clarence Hull, Pleas Humpries, L.W. Barlow, McCurring

Pool and Billiard Hall, D. McDaniels, Darby Implement Co., Stiles Shoe Store, C.J. Haerberle, Lon Weyland, Boonville Merc. Co., H.E. French, W.W. Manion, Jas. Salmon, V.H. Williams, B.J. Fredmeyer, Boonville Auto Co., H.F. Bach, H.F. Stretz, Jess M. Mitchell, Raymond Potter, Miss Parker, Fred Rapp, Mueller & Carl, C.F. Gross, Cooper County Abstract Co., Windsor & Hickman, Smith & Phillips, Oss Fetters, J.O. Hoberecht & Son, S. Fusco, B.H. Trout, Vic Colin, A.T. Rollins, C. Dyer, Hirsch Wholesale Grocer Co., Kemper Military School, Nixon Bros., F.E. Boehm, E.P. Quint, Wm. Schupp, W. Mitchell, Brunswick Shop, Chasnoffs, Inc., Gmelich & Schmidt, Lymer & Lymer, Sauter Merc. Co., Andrew Williams, J.E. Rennison, S. Garrett, A.B. Hirsch, Gantner Bros., Goodman & Crutchfield, W.L. Tanner, Phoenix-American Pipe Works, A.H. Yager, Wm. Bruner, Mrs. M.M. Alleman, Farmers' Elevator, Frank Drury, M.S. Potter, Boonville Coal Co., Boonville Publishing Co., A.J. Fowler, R.N. Smith, Barnsdall Refining Co.

AN UNUSUAL RECORD OF OWNER-TENANT FARMING ON E.A. WINDSOR PLACE

B41

In 1889 the late John H. Windsor gave his son Eugene A. Windsor of Boonville a farm of 160 acres located on the north edge of Lone Elm Prairie in Cooper County, and during the fifty-one years that it has been owned by

Long's Drug Shop
A Tradition in Boonville Since 1880
Boonville's Oldest Business

The Drug Shop 1940!

- Dr. William Mittelsbach started the business known as the Drug Shop Inc. 1880
- Bunny and Bob Long (both registered pharmacists) operated Long's Drug Shop until January 1, 1972
- Pat and Earl Gent took over the business in 1972 and today still offer the same friendly courteous service.

Free Delivery To Boonville & New Franklin

Long's Prescription Pharmacy

413 Main Boonville 882-2700

Buildings rich in history



Upper left is the Red Crown gas station right side of the Main street bridge on right side. The station is now owned by Clark.



Above is the "Gingerbread Palace" at corner of Main and Court in the 1870s. Site is now occupied by the Cooper Co. Insurance Company. At left corner. As parked at the courthouse in 1928.



212 SOUTH MAIN STREET



EMPLOYING 50 OF YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

A LOYAL BOOSTER OF THE BOONSLICK COUNTRY

BOBEN MANUFACTURING CO.

Mr. Windsor he has collected approximately \$30,000 in rents to tenants during bad crop years of droughts, wet seasons and infestations by army worms, of approximately \$2,000.

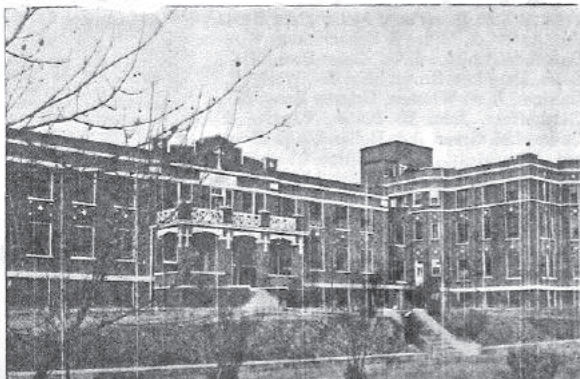
During the fifty-one year he has had but two tenants, the late Adam Rudolph from 1890 to 1914, a period of twenty-four years, and from 1914 to the present time a period of twenty-seven years, Henry Grissum and sons. During the fifty-one year they have practiced progressive crop rotations and Mr. Windsor states that there has not been a year that he has not sown a legume crop and at the present time he has 130 of the 160 acres in

A Community's Most Valuable Institution Is Its Hospital!

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Boonville, Mo.

is equipped with the most modern service for the early recovery of its patients, and is approved by The American Medical Association, The Catholic Hospital Association, The American College of Surgeons Class "A."



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Train your mind and acquire it a class famous for the success of its graduates and an accredited school.

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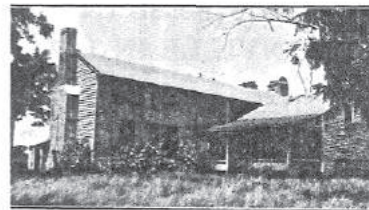
When You Present This Coupon!

Limit One Pound to a Customer—SORRY!

THE LARGEST SELLING COFFEE IN CENTRAL MISSOURI

EVERY POUND GUARANTEED TO PLEASE YOU

Historic Old Residence



This old home, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Graves, about two miles southwest of Boonville, is one of Cooper County's oldest buildings. Part of it was built in 1822 as a pioneer outpost, according to families whose ancestors lived in it.

Buildings rich in history

The intersection of Spring and Main has changed over the years. Below is the view across from United Missouri Bank in 1900. It is the northwest corner, used 1 year later by the J. C. Roney Company. Below right is United Missouri Bank as it looked in the 1930s. On the right is the intersection of Spring and Main in 1925. Note the touring cars and the single parking.



legumes. Not only has he been a good man for the owner, as you can drive a tractor over the entire 160 acres of land. By good farming they have kept erosion at a minimum. I doubt very much if this system of owner-tenant farming can be equalled anywhere in Central Missouri.

During thirty-four of the past fifty-one years that the farm has been rented there was no written lease. During the twenty-four years that the late Adam Rudolph rented the farm there was never a written lease, and under the present tenancy there has been no written lease for the past ten years.

by Ben N. Smith



The Boonville Masonic Temple (above left) is hardly recognizable in its 1900 1900s. A private home. An addition in 1925 gave it its present appearance. The city hall of 1880 (above) was on a side street—Spring—near the present location of imageCran's plant office at 412 East Spring. The oldest surviving business buildings in Boonville (left), built in 1826, were located at 302 and 311 Main. They now house Weyland's Second Hand Store and the office of C.P. HALL, architect.

COCHRAN: END OF AN ERA

B42



Jessie Cochran 84 last survivor of the family owned and operated Cochran Construction Co.

Builders sell after 111 years

Boonville — What event draws a crowd in spite of torrential rainfall? The liquidation auction of the oldest construction company in Boonville, that's what.

In business since 1870, and in Boonville for 76 years, the Boonville Mill Work and Builders, better known as the Cochran Construction Co., built such prominent structures as the Cooper County Courthouse, the Fredrick Hotel, the approach to the Missouri River Bridge on Main Street, eight buildings of the Kemper Military School, the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church and more.

Auction visitor Judy Shields said, "The buildings that company built were vital to Boonville's economic stability and growth. Boonville's future depended on the transportation that Mr. Cochran made possible."

During May 18-21, Jessie Cochran, 87, surviving partner of the W.J. Cochran Construction Co., sold all equipment, tools and supplies.

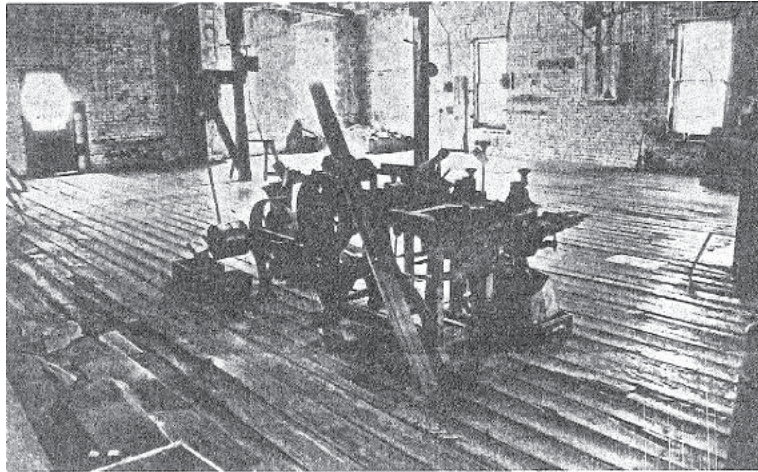
"There was no one left to run it (the company)," Miss Cochran said. My oldest brother died in January."

She and her brother Bill maintained the company throughout the years, even though business during the Depression had been "pretty light," Miss Cochran said.

"Bill had been working for 66 years, and he was still coming to the office every day," she said.

Recently the company has not taken on any big jobs, she said. "We just took what the man (Bill) could do. We'd do roofing for our friends."

Miss Cochran is proud of the work the



Cochran Construction Co.

company has done. She remembers the time they hired a young boy to work at the mill, and he was being questioned about the quality of his efforts.

"I didn't come here to be an expert sander," he responded. She fired him.

"Papa's motto was 'Never do anything you'd be ashamed of. Always be proud of your work,'" Miss Cochran said.

She undertook many responsibilities for the company when she finished high school. She had hoped to go to college until her father received a head injury from a falling brick. The impact from the brick caused blood poisoning.

"At first the doctor thought father had picked up the grippe (flu). Mother said he needed a surgeon," she said.

By the time a doctor came 20 miles by horse and buggy, "his head had swelled till you couldn't put it in a water bucket," she said.

They split and drained his scalp three times a day from February till May, and then he went to work in a wheelchair.

Almost 60 years later, Miss Cochran watched the auction from her own wheelchair in the construction building.

by Diane Young

Everything For Your Motor Vehicle Short of a Major Overhaul

Besides Cities Service Products for efficient operation we maintain a repair department that is backed by years of experience. A car or truck represents a big investment; we respect it, and feel an obligation to the owner. We have enjoyed a steadily increasing business and we hope to make it continue through courteous, intelligent service.

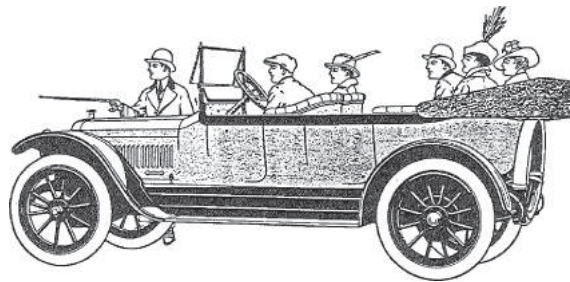
Harley Linhart

HARLEY'S SERVICE

B43



Harley's Cities Service 1956



**HISTORICAL BUSINESSES
AND PLACES**

CHOUTEAU SPRINGS T112

Northwest of Pilot Grove is the area of Chouteau Springs, a place of many memories for the people of the Pilot Grove area. Chouteau Springs, known as a resort-recreational area, has drawn many people to its mineral water, and remote natural beauty for decades.

Pierre Chouteau, probably was an "outside" man for the Judson Bay Company in its fur trade. He was a brother of Auguste Chouteau, one of the founders of St. Louis, and must have been a man of kindly disposition. His tact and kindness are well evidenced by the fact, that in 1792, the Osage Indians presented him with a tract of land, and a paper signed by the principal men of the Osages. The paper is as follows:

Brother: as thou hast since a long time, fed our wives and our children, and that thou hast always assisted us with thy advice, we have listened with pleasure to thy words, there take thou on the River Lamine, the quantity of land which may suit thee; and no one can take it from thee, neither today nor ever. Thou mayest remain there and thy bones shall never be troubled. Thou asked a paper from us and our names; here it is. If our children do trouble thee, you have but to show this same paper; and if some nation disturbs thee, we are ready to defend thee. At the fort of Grand Osages, this 19th of March 1792.

Chouteau took thirty thousand arpens (an arpen is 1.28 of a acre: near the "River Lamine". This grant of land is ten miles long by six miles wide. The records show that Spain confirmed the gift of the Indians. When our government purchased the Louisiana Territory, the land passed under the dominion of the United States, this grant was confirmed by an act of congress approved July 4, 1836.

Foremost in the fight for confirmation of this tract was William H. Ashley, a member of congress at the time. Ashley afterwards acquired this entire tract from Chouteau at about a dollar and twenty five cents an acre.

Sometime prior to the Civil War, a stock company was formed, a hotel, bathhouses and other conveniences were erected at a cost of about \$15,000. At this time, Chouteau became a summer resort of notoriety in Central Missouri. During the war the improvements were swept away by fire.

Many soldiers under Gen. Joe Shelby and Gen. Sterling Price were camped in a vicinity of Chouteau Springs during the Civil war. Bushwackers and guerillas took much of the food stored in the farmer's cellar and killed and took away much of the livestock and poultry.

But as the war abated, some began to commercialize on the health properties of the water from the mineral springs. For many years, "Uncle Johnny Whistletrigger, with his sad faced horse and ramshackle wagon supplied families with "Sho-o-o-o-toe watah . . . jigs of Shoo-toe watah."

Chouteau Visitors

When the railroad came to the country in 1873, people would take the train to Chouteau and disembark at the station near St. Martin's where they would be met by a "hack", to take them to there built hotel and

resort. At one time, the park was operated by Homer Edson, and during the years he also ran the little grocery across the road from the resort. Perhaps the best known hotel was operated by Mrs. Mary "Grandma" Day. A visit to Chouteau was not complete without a chicken dinner at her hotel. One Saturday night she served 101 persons dinner. Not only did local people enjoy the fine food that graced her table; her fame spread and often she had folks "from a long way off," rich folks and distinguished, who ate the golden fried chicken and praised the service. She charged 25 cents a meal, and \$4.50 for board and lodging for a week.

The *Boonville Weekly Advertiser* reports of October 1, 1886, reports that plans are underway to pipe Chouteau water to Boonville. The cost of the entire work, bringing the water to Boonville and everything included has been closely estimated and found to be about \$9,500.

At the turn of the century, the *Boonville Weekly Advertiser* reports:

Eugene A. Windsor last week closed a deal with J.A. Young, of Kansas City, whereby he will become the owner of the celebrated Chouteau Springs. The price is in the neighborhood of \$4,000. Mr. Windsor acquired the title not only to the springs proper, but to about 120 acres of land surrounding them.

It will be remembered that some years ago the ground, in the immediate vicinity of the Springs was platted and laid off into town lots. Owing to the nature of the ground, the streets run at angles of 45 degrees to the cardinal points of the compass. Mr. Windsor has been consulting with Capt. W.W. Trent, and they will probably conclude to replat the town, making the street and lot lines conform to the north and south lines of the compass. Only a few of these lots have been sold, and it is apprehended that there will be little difficulty in securing the consent of the owners to the change.

In the early part of the century, this was a popular resort, and many family reunions, church picnics and other outings were held there.

The invasion of the automobile brought many people to the springs at the turn of the century. The summer nights would pass with the sound of dancing in the pavilion, which has seen many trends come and go, waltzes were replaced with the jitterbug, and that gave way to rock and roll.

The hotel was torn down in 1938, and such was the fate of the store, bowling alley, and livery stable. The resort finally fell into disrepair and was closed to the public in 1962. The swimming pool one of the first in this part of the country, no longer echoes the shouts of those swimming in its frigid water. Little is left to show of this once thriving resort area. Chouteau is now owned by Windsor Interests, Tyler, Texas.

Only the springs continue to flow. The largest of the springs discharges water at the rate of about ten gallons per minute, or 14,400 gallons per day with a temperature of fifty eight degrees Fahrenheit.

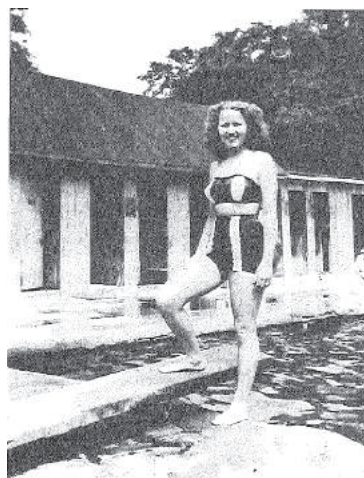
Analysis of Chouteau Springs water shows the following minerals, carbonate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, chloride of potassium, chloride of sodium, carbonic acid and silica. Total weight of the minerals is approximately one-tenth of one per cent of the weight of the water.

A popular medical treatment at the turn of the century was a glass of Chouteau water and iron tonic every morning.

by Mrs. Homer Twentu

FANCY SPA MEMORIES LINGER

T113



Audrey Kirchner

'Taking The Waters' Popular In Chouteau Springs Heyday

Don't ask any Boonville residents under 30 years old if they remember Chouteau



Elsie Kirchner

Springs, because they won't. It's been over 20 years since the springs have been open to the public, but memories of the once popular tourist attraction still ring true in the hearts of many Cooper County residents.

On March 19, 1792, the Osage Indians gave French fur trader Pierre Chouteau a land grant of 38,000 acres. In a heartfelt declaration that was signed at the fort of the Grand Osages in present-day Vernon County, the Indians said: "Brother: As thou hast, since a long time, fed our wives and our children, and that thou has always been good to us, and that thou hast always assisted us with thy advice, we have listened with pleasure to thy words, therefore, take thou on the River La Mine the quantity of land which may suit thee . . ."

Chouteau retained possession of the land until the 1840s, when he sold it to Lt. Gov. William Ashley. Ashley gave the springs their name and apparently built the famous hotel across the road from Chouteau about this time.

The editor of the *Boonville Weekly Observer* of May 17, 1846, said that "this agreeable watering place is now ready for the reception of visitors. The waters of those springs enjoy a high reputation for the medicinal properties and the tenements are new and spacious, with bath houses and stables contiguous. Chouteau is agreeably situated in a wild, romantic section of the Lamine Hills. It will be a popular resort, and we hope Mr. Sharp may find the enterprise profitable . . ."

Chouteau grew, but its most profitable days still loomed ahead.

A remarkable young German woman was hired to serve meals at the hotel in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. Her name was Mary Day, and she became known as "Grandma Day." She still has, even now, the reputation in Cooper County of frying the best fried chicken in the land.

This talented pioneering lady delivered about 1,000 children in the mid-Missouri area in her 81 years of midwifing service. She herself was the mother of 15.

Kenny Esser of Boonville still remembers Grandma Day and her famous fried chicken feasts out at Chouteau.

"She delivered most my brothers and me; she was quite a woman," he said.

In an interview conducted just before she died, Grandma Day recalled the frenzied activities around Chouteau during the Civil War. She said that 3,000 soldiers under General Joe Shelby and General Sterling Price camped around the Chouteau area. There were "bushwackers" in the group who stole almost everything, even the sauerkraut.

Grandma Day purchased the hotel around 1890 and began to expand the business. She charged 25 cents per meal and \$4.50 weekly for room and board. One night, she and five other people prepared enough fried chicken for 101 hungry campers.

Grandma Day continued to go strong until 1937 when she died in Pilot Grove at the age of 89.

By the turn of the century, the hotel had been burned by post-Civil War marauders, but the new owner, Eugene Windsor, began the renovation process once again. It was at this time that the quaint entrance, spring shelters, ultramodern, concrete swimming pool, bath houses, dance floor and vacation cottages were built. The in-ground swimming pool was the first of its kind in the entire mid-

United States region. It was filled — of course — with the famous Chouteau Springs water.

"That water was good for whatever ailed you," Esser remembers. "It'd clean up athlete's foot, insect bits, poison ivy and it'd keep you regular." Other infirmities that were claimed to be cured by the mineral water were prickly heat, gout, stomach disorders and venereal disease.

About this time, the old-world Scottish game of ten-pen alley was popularized at Chouteau. This was a kind of outdoor bowling done with a small ball and ten crude bowling pins.

From 1900 through the Depression, many affluent St. Louis and Kansas City train travellers would take the hour and buggy ride out to the springs for fun and relaxation. Live bands performed near the elaborate dance pavilion, and an atmosphere of foolishness prevailed.

Chouteau is located in a river valley, which accounts for the characteristic cool breezes that seemed always to blow at the resort. For those people who could not stomach the "rotten egg" smell of the three sulphurous springs, there were also two fresh water springs in the area.

By the 1940s, the new Lake of the Ozarks and the increasing popularity of the automobile began to pull Chouteau down to its demise. The hotel was gone, and the trains no longer catered to the big city elite who had swarmed to the area just years earlier. The springs had evolved into a local recreational area complete with a baseball diamond, croquet field and a concession stand.

Joyce Adair recalls that her father would take the family out to Chouteau for the entire afternoon.

"It was a casual place where you could have a quiet picnic, and you could plug in the juke box and dance," she said. "The water out there was so cold that it'd make you stop breathing." The temperature of the water fluctuates between 55 and 60 degrees.

"My father would take gallon jugs of the stuff home," she said. "I'd never drink it because I couldn't stand the smell."

By 1962, the entire area was closed to the public by owner Bill Windsor. Very little of its past grandeur remained after five to 10 years of neglect.

Chouteau's present day caretaker, Don Huff, insists that the area is no longer safe. Huff claims that scientists have tested the water and have found it unsuitable for consumption. It apparently has a salt content 25 percent that of ocean water and contains a dangerous bacteria that is harmful to both humans and livestock. These findings are not surprising, considering the area has been allowed to evolve into a murky swamp teeming with dragonflies and mosquitos.

Whether Chouteau Springs is ever renovated or not, the memories of cool evenings of lighthearted fun still ring clear to those who were there.

In an 1846 edition of the *Boonville Commercial Bulletin*, the editor sang the praises of Chouteau: "Readers, have you ever spent a night at the Chouteau Springs? If you have not, then you are the loser . . . A night at Chouteau! — the memory of which crowds the vision with scenes convivial — eating, drinking (Chouteau Water, of course), dancing, song, story, jesting and laughing so tightly laced . . . Here at Chouteau the bare ground, the open woods, with only the canopy

of heaven above, and fanned by the pure breezes, there is unbounded freedom . . ."

Pilot Grove

An old swimming pool, a cottage and a few weatherworn buildings are all that remain of one of the Boonslicks' biggest resort areas — Chouteau Springs.

Located about 10 miles from Boonville off Highway 135, Chouteau Springs was a highly popular vacation spot for over 70 years.

At one time the Springs had complete picnic facilities, hotels, cottages and other improvements. The springs flowed freely until they were finally encased in an earthen tile.

The three springs of sulphur water and two clear water springs supposedly were used over 250 years ago by Indian tribes who discovered the healing properties of the mineral water.

In 1792 the Osage Indians gave Jean Pierre Chouteau a member of the family that first settled St. Louis, 38,000 acres of land in Missouri. Approximately 40 acres of that land was later developed into the resort.

The Osage gift to Chouteau was a token of thanks for his kindness to the Indians. In a document which accompanied their gift the Osage said:

"As thou hast, since a long time, fed our wives and our children, and that thou hast always been good to us, and that thou has always assisted us with thy advice, we have listened with pleasure to thy words; therefore take thou on the river Lamine, the quantity of land which may suit thee, and no one can take it from thee, neither today nor ever.

"Thou mayest remain here, and thy bones shall never be troubled. Thou asked a paper from us and our names, here it is. If our children do trouble thee, you have but to show this same paper and if some nation disturbs thee, we are ready to defend thee."

The Osage gift was probably the first and certainly the largest of its kind in history.

Chouteau often visited the land, but he never lived on it. The Spanish tried to claim ownership to the land soon after it was given Chouteau, but later confirmed Chouteau's ownership.

When Missouri was granted statehood in 1821, Chouteau's ownership to the land was again confirmed.

In the early 1840s William Ashley, the first lieutenant governor of Missouri bought the land from Chouteau. After Chouteau's death in 1849, Lt. Gov. Ashley named the land after the early settler.

The area which became the Springs resort was purchased by Eugene A. Windsor of Pilot Grove. Other portions of the land were sold earlier by Lt. Gov. Ashley.

History fails to record who did the most in actually developing the area into a resort, although Windsor probably played the most important role.

In the early days of the resort there were two hotels located in the springs area. One was operated by a Mrs. Day, who prepared home-cooked country food for her guests on Sundays and holidays.

Several cottages were built on the grounds. The one built by Windsor is the only one which still stands today.

The swimming pool filled with mineral water was enlarged several times to accommodate the growing numbers of vacationers.

Originally it was fenced with a 6-foot board fence for privacy.

Mixed swimming (men and women in the pool together) was not allowed in the early days of the resort. The ladies swam first then the men were allowed to swim.

Later the board fence was taken down, the pool was enlarged and a wire fence was put around the pool. Admission price to the pool was 10 cents for children and 25 cents for adults.

A natural amphitheater was located on the western edge of the park across an elevated bridge which spanned the Chouteau Creek. Picnic tables and fireplaces were placed all over the park for the vacationers.

A large pavilion for dances and band concerts was in the center of the park. Next to the pavilion was a two-laned bowling alley with human rather than mechanical pinsetters and a billiard hall.

Both men and women were allowed to bowl, but the billiard hall was off limits to the women.

by *Daily News*

CHOUTEAU SPRINGS RESORT AREA

T114

Chouteau Spring Was Once A Thriving Area Resort

About 9 miles southwest of Boonville are the crumbling and overgrown remains of "Chouteau Springs," a once thriving mineral bath and resort that operated off and on from at least the 1840's down to 1962 when it was finally closed to the public.

The approximately 40 acres of land that

comprise the park area include 3 sulphur and 2 clear water springs. The land is part of a large grant (over 26,000 acres) made to Pierre Chouteau in 1792 by the Osage Indians and confirmed to him by the Spanish King in 1799. Although title to the land was in question following the Louisiana Purchase of 1804, Chouteau retained possession of much of the land into the 1840's when he sold what was left of it to Lt. Gov. William Ashley. It was Ashley who gave the springs their name, and it was at about the time he purchased the land that the springs were first developed into a resort area.

In the *Boonville Weekly Observer* of May 17, 1846, the editor says that "this very agreeable watering place is now ready for the reception of visitors. Mr. R.W. Sharp, a very courteous gentleman, has leased the property and made suitable arrangements for the comfort of resident and transient visitors. The waters of those springs enjoy a high reputation for the medicinal properties and the tenements are new and spacious, with bath houses and stables contiguous. Chouteau is . . . agreeably situated in a wild, romantic section of the Lamine Hills. It will be a popular resort, and we hope Mr. Sharp may find the enterprise profitable . . ."

Later that same year (Sept. 3, 1846) the editor of the *Boonville Commercial Bulletin* waxed lyrical over the virtues of the resort: "Readers, have you ever spent a night at the Chouteau Springs? If you have not, then you are the loser, especially if your liver is torpid and you are visited with the 'blue devils.' A night at Chouteau . . . will drive away all care for the past or future, or for those infernal visitors that rob us of our spirits and make us look on the dark side of the picture of life . . . Why, not to know Chouteau Springs and virtues, and the hundreds that flock to them and drink of their waters is to 'argue yourself unknown,' especially if you be a citizen of Cooper and adjoining counties. Rare medici-

nal qualities are said to exist in these waters, and their fame is fast spreading far and wide.

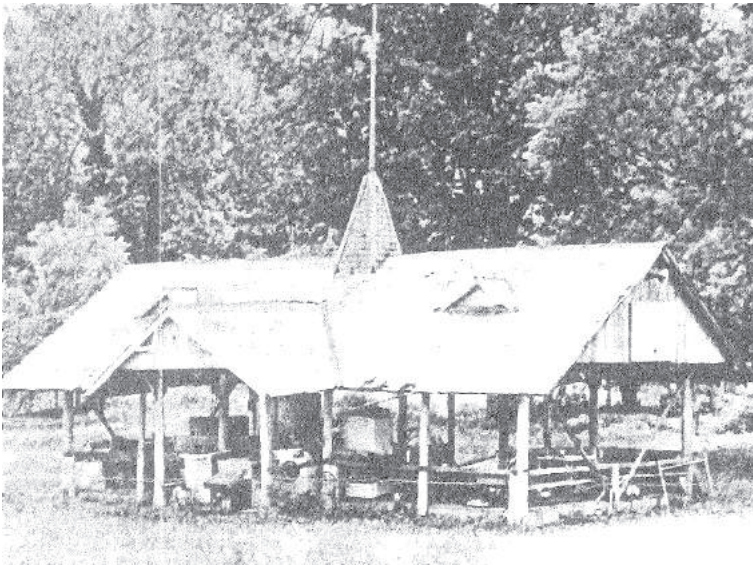
"A night at Chouteau! — the memory of which crowds the vision with scenes convivial — eating, drinking (Chouteau Water, of course), dancing, with music, song, story, jesting and laughing until the sides ache . . .

. . . Yea, verily, dancing until midnight — with more life and glee than ever filled the fashionable hall where the parties are so tightly laced . . . Here at Chouteau the bare ground, the open woods, with only the canopy of heaven above, and fanned by the pure breezes, there is unbounded freedom . . ."

Throughout the 1850's the popularity of Chouteau Springs continued and a stock company was formed to erect a hotel, bath houses and other conveniences at a cost of about \$15,000. During the Civil War, however, all these improvements were burned by marauders. The grounds were used as a camp at various times by soldiers under General Joseph Shelby and General Sterling Price. After the war some attempts were made to commercialize on the alleged healthful qualities of the water. One of the better known "characters" of this period was a man known as "Uncle Johnny Whistletrigger" who drove around Boonville in a ramshackle wagon peddling "Shootoe watah . . . jigs of Shootoe watah."

With the coming of the railroads in the 1870's the popularity of the area began to increase once more. People would take the train to the station at St. Martins (just north of Pilot Grove) and would then go by horse drawn hack to Chouteau where eventually the hotel and other conveniences were rebuilt. In the 1880's and 90's the resort had regained much of its original glory and was being operated by a man named Homer Edson. The *Boonville Weekly Advertiser* of October 1, 1886, reported that plans were then underway to pipe Chouteau water to Boonville, the cost of the work having been estimated at about \$9,500. This plan was never carried out, but additional improvements continued to be made.

In 1900 the park was purchased by Eugene A. Windsor for an estimated \$4,000 from J.A. Young of Kansas City. Windsor expanded the facilities to include baths, bath houses, a swimming pool and several cottages for summer residents. Windsor divided the land into lots separated by streets and eventually built a central pavilion with an attached bowling alley and billiard hall. There were also two livery stables and a store called the "Edson General Store." It was during this period of time (c. 1910-1930) that the hotel was purchased by John Adam Day and his wife, Mary. John Adam Day died in 1911, but his wife, who came to be known affectionately as "Grandma Day", operated the hotel for many years thereafter. Her fried chicken dinners became highly popular. She charged only 25 cents per meal and \$4.50 for board and lodging for a week. "Grandma Day" was interviewed by a reporter for the July 1929 *Rural Life* Editions of the *Boonville Advertiser* when she was 81 years old and still going strong. When she was asked how many meals she had served she replied: "A many, a many a meal. One time I remember we had 101 for dinner one Saturday evening. We killed 35 chickens, a whole tub full of chicken, and we began frying at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until 6 o'clock. I had 5 people helping me with that meal."



This weatherworn pavilion was once an active center for the Chouteau Springs resort area. Dances and band concerts were held in the pavilion. The structure still stands today as a store house for the present owner of the land. (*Daily News* photo)

During the time of Prohibition the area around Chouteau Springs was notorious for its "bootleggers" and there is little doubt that during that time the medicinal qualities of Chouteau Water were often enhanced by the addition of the local "red eye." The hills and hollows around the springs were also used by local fox hunters.

Throughout the 1930's, 40's and 50's Chouteau Springs continued to be a popular spot for picnics, family reunions and 4th of July celebrations. Albro Scholle and his band played in the pavilion for numerous dances, and the swimming pool with its distinctive "rotten egg" smell was often teeming with bathers on hot summer days.

The old "May Hotel" was torn down in 1938 and the same fate gradually overtook many of the other buildings at Chouteau. By 1962 when the area was finally closed to the public, very little remained of its former resort character. The swimming pool and bath houses have nearly crumbled away as have the ornate gazebos over the sulphur springs. The pavilion still stands, but it is in a state of disrepair. The flow of the springs has diminished, but their seepage has formed a sulphurous smelling marsh at the edge of the park grounds. There has been some talk in recent years of reopening the park, and it may well be that Chouteau Springs will once again experience a revival and provide a new generation of Cooper Countians with the experience of "taking the waters at Chouteau."

by Bob Dyer

OLD MILLS OF COOPER COUNTY

T115

Gooch's Mill/Big Lick (Saline Township, SE 1/4 of Sec. 20, T48N R15W) on the Petite Saline. Ceased operation in 1930's, part of this mill still standing. Article in *Daily News*, July 30-31, 1971, with photo of remains of third mill. William Dixon Gooch purchased land in 1839 and erected mill — ran it till he died in 1856. Lewis Eager, his son-in-law, ran it till 1868. Diedrich Molan ran it from 1868-1871. Numerous people owned and operated it from then to 1905 (no one longer than three years). C.M. Lacy operated it from 1905-1910. Walter Niederweimer operated it from 1912-1921. Henry Warmbrodt was last operator. It ceased operation in 1930's.

Connor's Mill (Force's Mill) (Saline Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 13, T48N R16W) on the Petite Saline. Mill still there in 1897 platte but not on 1915. This mill was erected at an early date by Charles Force and was originally water powered. When James F. Connor purchased it, he changed it to a steam mill. Kiln-dried flour was made there and this fact was widely advertised in 1849. Connor employed 23 assistants at one time at this mill. Oscar F. Case was a blacksmith here from 1867-1879 (at which time he moved to Gooch's Mill).

Jewett's Mill (Clarks Fork Township, NW 1/4 of Sec. 27, T48N R16W) on Clarks Fork of the Petite Saline. Drawing of this mill in 1877 *Atlas*, p. 81. Ceased operation c. 1916. Samuel L. Jewett bought the Davis and Barker mill property and farm in 1860. He was born in 1833 and spent several years in

Illinois learning the milling business. The mill had a capacity for nearly 1500 bushels of grain per day. Samuel L. Jewett born in 1834 and came to Missouri in 1840 with William Cropper (after both parents died). In 1851 he began working in Connor's Mill. Was there two years, then went to college in Illinois. 1854-1860 — he was mining and milling in California. 1860-1865 he operated old Davis and Barker mill. Left for a year; returned and bought back mill and stayed there until his death in 1917.

Rankin's Mill (Boonville Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 19, T48N R16W) on the Petite Saline. Ceased operation in 1912. Part of this mill still standing. Old photo in Friend's Archives. Oldest and first flouring mill establishment ever built or operated in Cooper County. Matthew Rankin bought the old Boyd water-powered mill in 1838 and his son, William Rankin (born 1806) built new, larger mill on the site in 1840. It was water powered till 1854 when it was converted to steam power. Had capacity for 800 bushels of grain per day.

Smith's Mill (Lebanon Township) At a very early period a man named Smith settled on what is known as the Cedar Bluff (a spring) near the old Wilkerson place and erected a band mill (connected with a small distillery).

Cranmer's (Glasgow's)/Corum's Mill (Otterville Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 17, T46N R19W) on the Lamine. Article in *Daily News*, July 30, 1965. George Cranmer came to Cooper County from Kentucky in 1832 and settled near what is now Clifton City. He and James H. Glasgow built what was known as Cranmer Mill, afterwards known as Corum's Mill, exactly where the MKT crosses the Lamine River. Cranmer named the place Clifton.

Hughes' Mill (Pilot Grove Township) on a branch of the Petite Saline. First mill erected in Pilot Grove Township. Gone by 1883 (probably in either Sec. 3 or 8, 9, or 10 T47N R18W).

Jolly's Mill (Palestine Township) Joseph Jolly (who settled in Saline Township c. 1812) moved to Palestine Township in 1826 (to the "Stephen's Neighborhood") and erected a horse mill.

Friess's Mill (Pilot Grove Township, SE 1/4 of Sec. 10, T48N R18W) on the Lamine. Ernest Louis Moehle traded for this mill in 1885 and operated it as a flour and saw mill until 1899.

Weeden Spenny's Mill (Kelly Township) Weeden Spenny ran a mill near Bunceton (1883 History, p. 1126).

Ennor's Mill Blasius Efinger worked at Ennor's Mill in Cooper County between c. 1858 and 1863.

Zimmerman and Neeson Mill shown at corner of Otterville, Lebanon and Clear Creek Townships on the Lamine in 1874.

Bale's Mill shown at corner of Clear Creek and Blackwater Township on the Lamine in 1874.

Mill shown in Sec. 2, T47 R 18 on the Petite Saline in 1874 (William Roberts and John Tavenes land) Palestine Township.

Mill shown on J.S. Talbot land, Sec. 10 T48 R18 in 1874 on the Lamine (Lamine Township).

Dick's Mill (Cotton) (South Moniteau Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 30, T46N R15W) on the Moniteau. Ceased operation in 1945. Part of this mill still standing. Old photo in Friend's Archives. Article in *Daily News*, July 30-31, 1971, with photo of remains of

mill. First mill in area erected in 1826 by Edward Embry about 1/4 mile North of present mill site (destroyed during Civil War). Present mill built 1864 by Adolph and Peter Dick (first steam power, then gas power).

Harriman's Mill (Pilot Grove Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 8, T47N R18W) on a branch of the Petite Saline.

McCulloch's Mill (Kelly Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 23, T46N R17W) on a branch of the Moniteau.

Bunceton Mill (Miller, Rogers, and Co.) (Palestine Township, SE 1/4 of Sec. 32, T47N R17W) on Stephen's Branch of the Petite Saline.

Howard's Mill (Old Round Hill) (Kelly Township, NE 1/4 of Sec. 3, T45N R17W) Mahan's Mill

Haycock Sawmill shown on Missouri River at Overton in 1874.

Wilkins' Mill/Wilkin's (covered) Bridge on the Petite Saline near the old George Geiger farm. Water-powered grist mill and sawmill. Tipton/ Boonville stage coach crossed creek at this bridge. Bridge fell in 1909 (after almost 75 years of service). Wilkins also had orchard planted in 1835.

by Bob Dyer and Jeanne Brunda

CONNOR'S MILL

T116

Apparently the mill was discontinued by the year 1915, since it appears on the plat books in 1897 but not in the 1915 edition. It is known however that during the years 1859-1861 there was a small settlement as with most Mills, at Connor's Mill. Oscar F. Case was a blacksmith there from 1867-1879, when he transferred to Gooch's Mill. The village had six or eight frame and log houses, the Mill, a store, and a wagonmaker's shop. Mr. Connor married a Miss Bousfield, whose father had come from England. They had a one-story brick house, built on a little hill, back from the public road. The barn, ice-house, and dwelling places of the slaves could not be seen from the road. The Connor plantation was quite large, and in charge of his slaves. His blacksmith and wagonmaker were slaves who were loyal workers and proud of their master and mistress. Connor operated the Mill a few days every week. It has been said that Connor's Mill was a popular place for the young people of Boonville to visit.

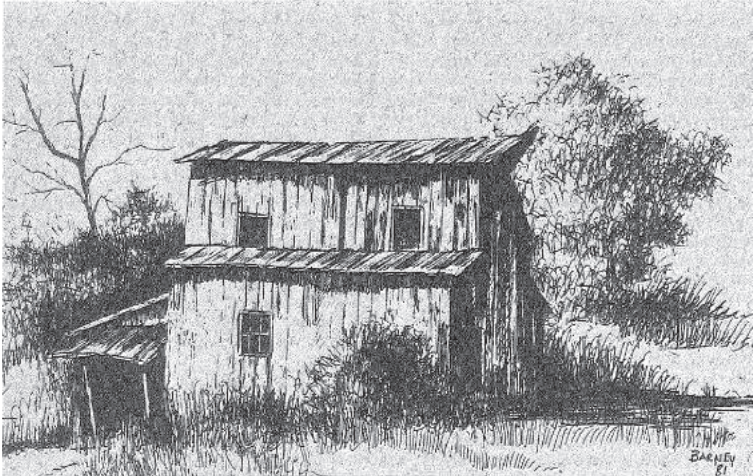
by Bob Dyer and Jeanne Brunda

HISTORY OF GOOCH'S MILL

T117

Gooch's Mill Lives In Hearts Of Its Natives

Course, then there's Gooch's. My folks still argue about how it's spelled. Some say it's Gooch, others say Gooche. But old William



Gooch's Mill 1834. Located 12 miles east of Boonville, the settlement of Gooch's Mill was once the site of a prosperous mill, post office, store and blacksmith shop. The area was also celebrated for its salt lick nearby and was sometimes referred to as Big Lick. It was also the site of a famed Indian fight in 1812 in which two Indians were killed by local residents. In 1830, the mill itself was actually erected by William D. Gooch who came to the area from Virginia by way of Ohio. Originally the mill "Derived its motive power from the watercourse along which it was built", according to W.F. Johnson's 1919 History of Cooper County. Gooch's son-in-law, Lewis Eager, who was a millwright became proprietor of the mill after Gooch's death and installed a steam plant to power the mill. He died in 1881 and is buried at Gooch's Mill. Today the mill still stands though slightly changed in appearance. It is a reminder of the days in which it was the nucleus of the thriving town of Gooch's Mill. (Pen and ink drawing by Laurence Barney of Boonville) Penny Post May 20, 1981

D., who founded the first mill there in 1822 along the Tite Saline, spelled it Gooch. Guess he ought to know. That's what's on his tombstone, too.

It's said he came here all the way from Virginia. Albemarle, VA. Supposed to have been a Tory. No wonder he had to leave. Imagine being a Tory living in Virginia, it being not 10 years since the British had burned the White House during the War of 1812.

The area down there — you know where it is, down there in Cooper County where Route V stops just the other side of the bridge across the creek — anyway, the area was called Big Lick before Gooch came. There — still is — a big salt flat down there. Covers several acres. Deer and other animals used to come down there. Guess the trappers got the town started. About 1810 or '12 was when it was.

Well, anyway, Gooch and his wife, Matilda, came in, and he built that grain mill down there on the creek. Folks started coming from nearby to get their corn and wheat ground into flour so they could sell it. They came to Gooch's Mill cause it was a lot easier than lugging a wagonload or two up to Boonville on those old dirt wagon paths they called roads.

Well, you get something like that started and pretty soon other folks come in and start up other businesses. Got to be a regular little town after awhile. Oscar Case came up from Jewett's Mill and opened up a blacksmith shop. That was after F.H. Trebel's shop closed. Oscar had four forges going by the time he died in 1923. Hain and Vallrath had a general store, and so did Meistrell and Smith. Dominique Sanger ran that one in later years.

And John Bing made wagons. Pine boxes, too, probably. Most wagonmakers did both.

J.W. Eager had a hotel here for awhile.

Guess some folks came some distance to get their crops milled. August Sanger opened up a shoe shop, too. Another one of the Sangers was postmaster. That was back when the mail came in from Boonville twice a week. After the railroad came up the Missouri to Overton in 1901, then Gooch's Mill lost its post office. Star Route No. 9 brought it out and folks came and got it.

And, there were all kinds of churches for just about everybody. There was a Lutheran Church. Old Rev. Hunziker was the preacher. And Big Lick Baptist. And a Methodist. And New Salem Baptist. New Salem's still an active congregation. Pastor Coleman does the preaching, but he can come just when he's not in Tipton or Prairie Home preaching. 'Course, they've probably got the same complaint about Gooch's Mill.

"Such a little place," is probably what they say. But John Henry Banks — lives in Boonville, you know — says black folks down there've got a pretty active group. Says they get together when the weather's nice and have picnics out on the church lawn after services.

Used to be a lot of black folks lived at Gooch's Mill. After the Civil War they all homesteaded 10 or 20 acres or so. Like everybody else, though, they just kind of moved away. To the bigger towns where the jobs were better. John Henry's still got seven and a half acres down where Cave Creek and the Tite Saline come together. He doesn't work it anymore, but it's a nice place to go and set a spell.

Back in the early 1880's there must have been a bunch of people living in the area around the mill. 'Bout a hundred. Most it ever had, probably. Had a *new* miller. Kirshman was his name. Old Mr. Gooch died in 1856. Sept. 9, it was. His wife died just three years later. You can see both their stones in the old cemetery. Anyway, Gooch's

Mill must have been pretty populous. There was enough business to keep two doctors eating, 'cause old Doc Hagan was still around, and there was Dr. C.E. Ellis, too.

And Gooch's Mill must have really bustled on a Saturday. Back then they were shipping wheat and fruit and wool and livestock out of there over to Overton and Boonville. Must have been stuff all over the country from Gooch's Mill. Anyway, people had to bring their goods to be shipped, and while they were in town, Meistrell and Smith sold them everything from needles to fencing wire. So, Saturday's being shopping day even today, Gooch's Mill probably just hummed.

That general store was a big one, too. You can still see the front porch facing out toward where the road used to be. S.L. Jewett remembers when the store still stood. He says it must have been 60 feet by 40 feet and two stories to boot.

Now, S.L. There's a guy for you. Calls himself the honorary mayor of Gooch's Mill. 'Course, he lived there for 33 years, from when he was three until 1936.

'I'd blow up Gooch's Mill to people,' S.L. said. "They called me the 'sage of Gooch's Mill.' I used it to make conversation."

He tells stories on O.W. Cochran, who practiced medicine and ran a drug store in Gooch's Mill from around the turn of the century until 1925. According to S.L., Doc Cochran made calls all the way from Boonville to Lupus on a couple of sorrel Horses. Called them Frank and Brittle. Had three dogs, too, that followed him when he went on his rounds. Called two of those dogs Dingo and Pup. Don't know what the other one's name was.

Anyway, these dogs took care of farm dogs that used to give Doc Cochran fits when he'd try to make a call. According to S.L., old Doc would sic Dingo and Pup and the other one on the curs some of the farmers owned. Then when Doc'd get out of biting range, he'd call off his dogs and go on into the house.

Doc was always singing and whistling, too. No matter what the weather, or how far he had to go.

Well, to make a long story short, almost all of Gooch's Mill is gone now. The third mill still stands down on the creek. First two burned. They'd been everything from flour mills — used to ship a wagon load of Klondike Flour with that big gold nugget on the sack to Boonville everyday — to sawmills; and they've run on everything from water to steam. But the guts of the last mill are just about gone. The big Howe scale just inside the door still works and the weights are still there, though.

Cemetery's still there and most of the stones are still readable. Cemeteries are almost always the last to go, aren't they?

S.L. and John Henry figure Gooch's Mill started dying after Oscar Case the blacksmith died. Apparently he really kept the area booming. He sold farm machinery all over the county besides running those flour forges. He had everything — mowers, plows, harrows, discs, corn planters. Sold a hundred Derring Binders one year.

After he died, his business changed hands a couple of times, but nobody stayed more than a couple of years. And the general store went out of business pretty much the same way. And Doc Cochran moved to Boonville. Before that the tomato canning factory

pooped out in 1916. It used to sit over near the bridge across the creek, where the lodge hall sat. The Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen and the Odd Fellows and Doc Cochran's Sunday school classes used to meet there.

And folks just moved away. John Henry put it pretty well: "It just quit."

But Gooch's Mill isn't dead yet. New Salem's congregation's still alive and kicking. And the folks still living in the Boonslick area who were born or lived in Gooch's Mill still get together every year for a big reunion with lots of food and fun and gab. So the town's still alive in a way.

That's kind of nice. Most little towns just sit there when they die out. But Gooch's Mill, it lives a little.

by Dave Braun

DICKS MILL AT COTTON

T118

Dick's Mill at Cotton is an example of a steam-powered grist mill that was commonly used during the last half of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries. It is the only grist mill with machinery of its type left in Central Missouri. Dick's Mill became the focal point of a commercial center that, at its peak, contained two general merchandise stores, a large blacksmith shop, a sawmill, a shingle mill, school house, and an ice house. Because of this large concentration of commerce, Cotton was a gathering point from 1870 until the 1940's for rural residents throughout southern Cooper and North Central Moniteau Counties.

Following World War I, the mill entered a period of decline, both in the volume of business and the physical condition of the building. With the introduction of more efficient methods of flour production, the widespread acceptance of the automobile, and the shift from small communities to more centralized centers of commerce, the mill was

eventually abandoned. Today the building and machinery is a significant example of the commercial lifestyle of 75 years ago.

The area in which the community of Cotton and Dick's Mill developed is in the Moniteau Creek Valley and the mill is situated 25 feet from the banks of the creek. The area was settled by early families from Kentucky and Tennessee who entered land here in the second and third decades of the nineteenth century. The Moniteau Creek begins as a number of small branches and springs in the western part of Moniteau and Cooper Counties. It winds its way through both those counties and empties into the Missouri River a few miles north of Jefferson City in Cole County. In the early part of the 1800's, sufficient water flow existed for the powering of water wheels and the machinery of grist mills on the Moniteau Creek. In 1826 such a water powered mill was constructed by Edward Embry on a piece of property a quarter of a mile above the present mill site. This mill served the Cotton community until the outbreak of the Civil War when it closed and Mr. Embry went to join the Confederacy. When he returned after the war the mill had been destroyed, "probably by soldiers." The community was without the services of a grist mill for the first time since 1826.

In 1869 the present site of the mill was purchased by John M. Burns from John Quarles for \$100. His brother, Valentine Burris, installed a sawmill and corn burrs propelled by a 45 horse power steam engine in an open shed at that time. It is surmised that the two brothers sawed the lumber and built Dick's Mill in 1868-69. In August of 1869 the property was sold to Adolph and Peter Dick for \$2,500.00. It was while under the ownership of the Dicks that the mill and the Cotton community flourished as a center of trade which also included a post office and public school, both promoted by Adolph Dick.

The Industrial Schedule for Cooper County in 1880 shows the following data:

Dick & Tucker Flour Mill \$4,000 invested, 4 men, 10 hrs. a day May - November, 8 hrs. a day Nov. - May, \$1.25 day in wages, 75 cents aver average. Two run of stones, 200 bushels a day,

custom ground for year, 40 horse steam engine, 4,000 brls. wheat flour a year, corn meal in pounds - 1080,000/14000, feed in pounds 320,000, total value of product for year \$30,000. Also for the sawmill, \$500 invested, steam, 2 circular saws.

When the original owners of the mill set up the operation, they purchased a 45 horse power steam engine from a ferry boat that had operated on the Missouri River. The engine was shipped by rail to Tipton, Missouri, where it was brought by wagon to the site in Cotton. The steam engine remained in operation until the first part of the twentieth century when it was replaced by a 25 horse power Bauer engine which was powered with gasoline. The steam engine eventually fell victim to the scrap iron drives of World War II. The mill continued to use the gas engine under the ownership of John Hall who had purchased the mill in late 1903. Hall operated throughout the economic depression in the 1930's even though the credit which was extended to the farmers in the area nearly bankrupted the business. It was not until World War II that it was closed permanently with the shortage of silk screens for the bolting equipment, lack of business, and an aged miller. A sawmill operated continuously at Dick's Mill and was powered by the steam engine, then by the gas engine.

Since that time the mill building has stood vacant except for a small area on the first floor used for hay storage. In October of 1967 Burl Long and his wife, May Lily, sold the building to James & Nancy Martin and Paul & Becky Bloch. May was the daughter of the last miller, John Hall. Burl Long assisted his father-in-law in the grist mill and the saw mill operation during the later years. The present owners are restoring the mill to a condition that will closely resemble its state during the peak operating years of 1880 to 1900.

Other structures and features surviving today are two of the old store buildings which have been converted to farm machinery storage. The Post Office was located in one and it still has the old door with a slot in it where mail drops could be made when it was closed.

The 1881 school house stands across the road from its original location on the old "Doc" Dick property. He was the son of the miller, Adolph Dick, and was known far and wide as the best mechanic around. Also the old community spring-fed well survives, plus an 1898 Pratt truss bridge.

by James L. Martin

SHOEMAKER BRIDGE

T119

(Much of the early-day history of Cooper County has been written around its old covered bridges, nearly all of which have been replaced by steel structures. The following history of the old Shoemaker bridge near Billingsville, just replaced by a modern steel and concrete structure, is very interesting, having been written by one who has spent practically his entire life in sight of the old structure.)

The old covered bridge, known as the Shoemaker bridge, which spans the Petite Saline Creek near Billingsville on Highway No. 5, got its name from a man name



Dicks Mill, date unknown, Adolph Dick stands on the left in miller's cap. He is covered with flour dust.

Shoemaker who owned the land where it was built at the time. This old structure, which has been replaced by a bridge of steel and concrete, was built in 1850 and for three-quarters of a century faithfully served its purpose. It was built of the best oak lumber, and none like it could be found in the country now

It was used many times as a shelter, and I have seen it filled with teams from one end to the other, many persons having speeded up their progress to get to its friendly shelter before the storm broke. It was said that on the eve of the return from the great picnic at Eastwood farm, a woman driver stopped on the bridge to put on her chains, thus holding up a line of traffic from the bridge to Eastwood — a distance of twelve miles. School children, too, were allowed to play on the bridge on storm days, and many were the foot races that were run through it.

The boys, so rumor has it, used to slip off at the noon hour and go under the bridge to smoke grapevine cigars, which made their tongues so sore that they were unable to enunciate plainly all during the afternoon. I recall one time the school children were returning home from school and heard a number of pistol shots come in rapid succession from the direction of the bridge. Our investigation discovered it was Trigg and Wyatt Ryan trying their pistols at a sign. After a long wait we decided to take to the bottoms and ford the creek — it was bothersome, but it seemed safer.

Stories of ghosts and other queer things seen in the vicinity of the old bridge at nights are rather common. John Koelle, who lived near the bridge many years ago, was returning home on horseback one moonlight night, and said he saw a rope stretched across the bridge just high enough to catch him under the chin. He saw it in time to dodge under it, he said. Those who have heard this tale differ in their opinions, but many think the "rope" was the moonlight shining through a crack or a knothole.

One amusing incident concerns John McCarty, who knew that a certain group of young people would be coming through the bridge about the hour of midnight. Accordingly he got up overhead, taking a bucket of water with him. When the party passed under him at one end of the bridge, he let fly with the water — and they went out the other end of the bridge faster than they had come in.

When I was a small boy, a Negro who worked for my father came in one night almost scared to death and declared that the skeleton of a man had confronted him on the bridge and that it had followed him down the road. Asked what the skeleton looked like, he said it looked like what any skeleton was — "a man with the inside out and the outside gone!"

Since the bridge was built, every year except four,

There has been a friendly rattle to the old bridge floor.

When the Civil War was started and the troops began to pour,

They put a dreaded rattle in the old bridge floor.

When the war was over and the troops were here no more,

There came back that friendly rattle to the old bridge floor.

When father hauled his wheat to town to make it into flour,

I listened close for his return a thousand times or more —

His foot had a different rattle on the old bridge floor.

It had been repaired by many, by more than forty-four,

But they couldn't take the rattle from the old bridge floor.

I have heard its friendly noise now for fifty years and more.

And have learned to love the rattle in the old bridge floor.

We will never hear the sound of the old bridge anymore

For time has stilled the rattle in the old bridge floor.

You can go across the creek now, cross it quicker than before —

But there isn't any rattle in the new bridge floor.

Friday, January 7, 1927.

Old Timer Writes Of Shoemaker Bridge

W.B. Clarke, of New Franklin, whose father, Adam Clarke, had the contract for building the Shoemaker covered bridge near Billingsville in the early fifties, writes the *Advertiser* concerning the history of the bridge, as brought out in Bert Chamberlin's story last week. He says in part:

"My father, Adam Clarke, built the bridge in 1852 or 1853. He had a shanty close by and boarded the men. Father was a millright and learned his trade in Pennsylvania in 1818. We came to Missouri in 1842 and Father built several bridges, including one at Conner's Mill and one at Big Lick. He also built one on the Lamine but it did not last, the span was too long. He did not want to build it in the first place. He later built a mill and a bridge in Vernon County, and the old bridge between Columbia and Rocheport.

I was 84 years old January 2. My father died in 1882 at the age of 83 years and 6 months."

by Bert Chamberlin

WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY

T120

Question: What Cooper County Place has a greater population than the county seat of Boonville? Answer: Walnut Grove cemetery. Founded in 1852, this lovely American Romantic Cemetery was Boonville's answer to a popular demand throughout the country for beautiful places for burial.

In 1852 the families of Charles Aehle, Robert D. Perry and Dr. A. Kueckelhan purchased two acres of ground from William S. Myers and founded a private park cemetery. This was not the first burial place in Boonville but the site chosen was noted for its beautiful stand of walnut trees. Hence, the name Walnut Grove. Unfortunately, none of these original trees remain. During the second quarter of the 19th century, park like cemeteries were great tourist attractions. People even paid admission fees to visit and enjoy the wide open spaces that were not crowded like the urban centers of New York or Boston or Even St. Louis. Although

Boonville had plenty of open space, the founders determined that Walnut Grove would be a tourist attraction. Plans were underway that year for the first State Fair in Missouri to be held in Boonville on the adjacent property. To insure the popularity and necessity of every visitor to the Fair also coming to see the cemetery, the founders had the remains of David Barton removed from his grave in the City Cemetery (Sunset Hills) and reburied in March, 1853, in Walnut Grove. Barton was certainly a nationally prominent figure at that time. He had been the first United States Senator from Missouri, Chair of the convention that wrote the first Missouri Constitution, and an early promoter of the Boonslick. His importance was easily attested to by the fact that the Missouri Legislature appropriated \$400 to carve a new tombstone for Barton in Walnut Grove. The first stone erected for him in Sunset Hills was given to the University of Missouri. Today it sits on the north side of Jesse Hall on the Francis Quadrangle at The University. That the 12 year old Sunset Hill stone was replaced shows the political maneuverings and status still enjoyed by the deceased Barton. Immediately to the west of Walnut Grove a mile long thoroughbred horse racing track for the State Fair provided access to the cemetery and stirred additional interest.

Unfortunately, the State Fair was not a success and the honor passed to Sedalia after a very few years. Walnut Grove languished as the War Between the States saw burials in the grounds of soldiers from both the Union and Confederate sides.

Finally, in 1880 Charles C. Bell returned to Boonville from Texas. Upon visiting the graves of his parents in Walnut Grove he was horrified to find hogs rooting near their tombstone. Spurred into action by this, Bell convinced the elderly Charles and Eliza Aehle (the other two families had either left town or died) to form a corporation to oversee the cemetery grounds. Bell then approached the defunct State Fair proprietors and bought 4 acres of the race track to the west of the cemetery. He then spent 47 days filling in the track and leveling the ground so that lots could be sold and the cemetery expanded. In 1881 the cemetery was officially incorporated with both Charles Aehle and Charles Bell on the 9 man Board of Directors. Other members included John Cosgrove who later became U.S. Senator, S.W. Ravenel the local newspaper editor, Speed Stephens who later bought Thespian Hall and named it Stephens Opera House, and J.F. Gmelich who owned a jewelry store in town.

By 1900 event his additional converted track land was filling rapidly so the Board hired George Kessler to design a new addition and incorporate the cemetery into one uniform plan. Kessler was at the heights of his field. He had designed the famous parkways in Kansas City and in 1904 would design the landscape architecture for the St. Louis World Fair. The choice of Kessler was extremely fortunate. A former student of Frederick L. Olmstead who designed Central Park in New York, Kessler was used to combining different areas into one visual landscape. This he did so successfully in, Walnut Grove that it is impossible to tell where one section end; and another begins without looking at a plot.

Walnut Grove has been extremely fortunate.



Walnut Grove

nate to have superintendents that cared for the grounds with loving care. The first was Charles and Eliza Aehle who oversaw the cemetery for 29 years. They were followed by S.W. Ravenel and then William Mittelbach who doubled as Secretaries for the cemetery and as superintendent. But it obviously was a full time job and in 1914 Lawrence Geiger was hired to supervise Walnut Grove. He was succeeded by his son, Bob F., in 1940. The latter was superintendent until his retirement in 1979. John Hulbert is superintendent of Walnut Grove in 1988.

Members of the Board of Directors must own a lot in Walnut Grove. The Gmelich-Schmidt-Malone family has served continuously since the corporation was established. J.F. Gmelich was succeeded on the board by his son-in-law, Maximilian Schmidt. He was succeeded by his son, A. Schmidt who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Charles Malone. This type of devotion is typical. The Board members in 1988 were: Robert O. Herfurth, President, Wade E. Davis, Vice President, Charles P. Malone, Secretary, Bud Oerly, Gil Jewett, Dub Clark, W.C. Windsor, Jr., Dale Reesman, Jack Gingrich and John B. Hulbert as Superintendent.

Walnut Grove is a visual statement of the cultural values of the Boonslick since 1852. It has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an outstanding example of a rural, park cemetery.

by Dr. & Mrs. Wiley McVicker

BOONSLICK REGIONAL LIBRARY

T121

In April, 1953, Cooper County residents joined with Pettis County citizens, outside the respective city limits of Boonville and Sedalia, to approve county wide library service. These two districts, with Boonville, formulated a plan for mutual service, and a contract establishing the regional library was approved in July of that year.

Under this contract, all three library boards met as one regional board, and all expenses were prorated on an "ability-to-pay" basis. The regional library prospered while increasing circulation, establishing bookmobile coverage, and expanding service to patrons. The library began its service in the local courthouse, but moved to the Temple Stephens building in 1955. In 1957, the board of the Boonville Public Library voted to join the Cooper County Library District. Overcrowding led to the library moving to its present location at 618 Main St. in April, 1961. This branch underwent extensive remodeling in 1980.

Two legislative bills passed in 1972 brought changes in library policy. One authorized a board to invest tax funds for a portion of the year that funds were not needed. The other affected the make-up of a county board. Another milestone this year was consolidation of all insurance into a package plan.

Rising costs, inflation, and increased demands marked 1975 as a dismal year for library services. One highlight was the great changes in bookmobile services. 1976 statistics showed a marked increase in receipts that helped the library make up for 1974-75 losses. But, a major problem facing the library was a need for more space for its expanding volumes.

Total 1977 collections were greatly increased due to a bigger budget for books, periodi-

icals and audio-visual software. 1978 was the first full year of tie-in with OCLC.

1978 saw the Boonslick Regional Library join the Mid-Missouri Library Network and participate with special public, academic and school libraries in mid-Missouri area in a cooperative resource sharing operation.

With the purchase of the Warsaw/Benton County Service Center in 1983, the library board achieved a long-sought goal; to have Boonslick Regional Library own all four library facilities. (Cooper, Benton and Pettis Counties).

The popular summer reading program for youth was the highlight of library activities in 1982, whereas 1983 ended with a balance of funds in the library system. By 1984, circulation had more than tripled since the library's inception to the current figure of 230,031 volumes. The number of books in the region total 113,963, as of October, 1988. Microcomputers-for-public-use were introduced in 1984, while 1985 saw a Library Friends group started. An unprecedented four library wide book inventory was initiated in 1986, and for the Boonville branch, continued into 1988. The total number of volumes at the Boonville branch are 27,142 as of October 1988. The library received many donations during this time. These were used to purchase a VCR, TV monitor, genealogical shelving, typewriter and new card catalog rods for the Boonville branch.

Boonslick Regional Library now recognized video cassettes as the visual medium of the future and made financial commitments to that. The library was also given grants for an Epsom computer and subscription to the Bibliofile. The Boonslick Regional Library's collections have developed through the years, with the library board and staff ever cognizant of the recreational and educational needs and interests of the library patrons. Library services offered include: bookmobile services, circulation of all materials — including books, periodicals, videos, filmstrips, cassettes, records, audio-visual equipment — photocopying, reference and interlibrary loan services. Ongoing programs include: preschool story hours, tours, book talks, library presentations for area clubs and organizations. National Library Week Arts and Crafts Exhibits, and Summer Reading Club programs.

by Melanie Spencer

OUR COUNTY'S LOG STRUCTURES

T122

Survey Notes From The Friends Of Historic Boonville

There are well over a hundred old log structures (houses and barns) still standing in Cooper County today. Most of these structures are abandoned and deteriorating, though some have been incorporated into houses of later construction and are still in a reasonable state of preservation.

These old log houses form a valuable link with the early history of the county as they represent the earliest structures still surviving erected by the pioneering families who settled this region. By far the largest number

of log houses still in existence are concentrated in the southeastern portion of the county (primarily Moniteau, and the southeastern part of Palestine and Kelly Townships. Most of them are 1 or 1 1/2 story single room cabins measuring approximately 16' x 18', stone foundations and some have stone end fireplaces. The most common form of notching is the V-notch, though some are half dovetail notching. The chinking is usually composed of stone rubble and pieces of wood that were probably covered with a plaster mixture made of clay, sand and animal hair. The logs are usually 8"-10" thick and sometimes as much as 12"-15" wide.

A few of the old log structures such as the "Buchanan Place" in Kelly Township and the "Conrad Harness Place" in Palestine Township are quite large. Both places mentioned consist of double-pen log cabins connected by a breezeway or "dogtrot" that was eventually enclosed to form a central hallway.

Many of the smaller, single-pen, log cabins have been enlarged at a later date by the addition of frame sections to the side and rear.

Good examples of this are the old "Adam Scott Eichelberger Homestead" in Pilot Grove Township, the "James Newton Cordy Homeplace" in Kelly Township, and also the "Seclusion Hill Farm" in Kelly Township. Most of the log houses still in existence probably date from the 1830's to the 1850's, though a few such as "Seclusion Hill" were probably constructed as early as 1820 and several others seem to date from as late as the 1870's.

The 1883 *History of Howard and Cooper Counties*, give a fairly complete description of how these early log cabins were built: First, large logs were laid in position as sills, on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed pucheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up til the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end logs, which projected some 18 or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting pole sleepers"; on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clapboards. These were as a matter of course, split and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of the length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chinked and daubed. A large fireplace was built in at one end of the house . . . the ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf . . . Sometimes the soft inner bark of the basswood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows."

by Bob Dyer

HISTORIC SITES MAP OF COOPER COUNTY

T123

Centennial Farms

The Cooper County Bicentennial Commission in cooperation with the Cooper County Agriculture Emphasis Bicentennial Committee of the University of Missouri Cooperative Extension Service, sponsored the Centennial Farm project to designate farms in Cooper County that have been owned by the same family continuously for 100 years or more. Cooper County has 41 farms that have been certified as Centennial Farms.

a. A.W. Bodamer, Jr. and Clay Belle (Bodamer) Morris; b. Oliver H. Bridges & Son; c. Derry C. & Verni Brownfield; d. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brumback; e. Ralph H. & Juanita Bryan; f. Robert A. Carey; g. Mrs. James Hardy Coleman; h. Norbert & Marie Fricke; i. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hood George; j. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Harris. k. Dorris and Warner Heim; l. Harold Hofflander; m. Cliff P. Hunt; n. Kerr-Renshaw-Sith (Eula Renshaw Kerr, Sarah Renshaw, Eunice Renshaw Smith); o. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing King; p. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Knorp; q. Mrs. George Koonse; r. Charles W. Leonard, Ravenswood Farm; s. Mrs. and Mrs. James McGuire, Sr.; t. H. Frederic & Leola Maxine Martin; u. Miss Mathilda J. Masel; v. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Mills; w. W.R. Mitzel and son; x. Harry and Ruth Monks, Jr. Thomas Ashley and Royanne Monks, William Bailey and Lucile (Monks) Layne, Jr., Jerry Lee Monks; y. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Neff; z. Mrs. Gertrude Windsor Richardson; aa. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Robertson; bb. Lona Simmons Roe; cc. Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey E. Schlotzhauer; dd. Vinita Potter Shemwell & Hubert Potter Shemwell; ee. Edwin K. and Richard K. Smith; ff. Mrs. Estelle C. Snow; gg. Streit Farm; hh. K.P. Tally; ii. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Toelner; jj. Martha Frances Tubeville; kk. Rylie Ellis Tuttle; ll. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Twenter; mm. Mr. and Mrs. C.H.E. Walther; nn. W.C. Windsor, Jr.; oo. Mary Lee Gilbreath Wyss.

Liberty Trees

The Cooper County Bicentennial Commission, in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Conservation, sponsored the Liberty Tree project to recognize trees in the county that were standing 200 years ago. Trees were nominated by application, certified by the Missouri Department of Conservation, and one tree, best able to represent the original Liberty Tree in Boston, Massachusetts, was selected and certified as the symbolic Liberty Tree in the county. The selection of this symbolic Liberty Tree was made by the Missouri Department of Conservation based on location, ownership, historic significance, size and age. Cooper County has 24 trees that have been certified as being at least 200 years old.

A. Mrs. E.F. Abele — Sugar Maple (Symbolic Liberty Tree); B. Harold Day — Pecan; C. Glen Eichhorn — White Oak; D. Joe Fahrendorf — Phi Oak; E. Marshall Ray Haley — Oak; F. Harold Haller — White Oak; G. Larry L. Harman — Sassafras; H. Leron Hill — White

Oak; I. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kusgen — White Oak; J. Mr. and Mrs. Ted Kusgen — White Oak; K. Missouri Training School for Boys — Sugar Maple; L.J.B. Mitchell — White Oak; M. W.R. Mitzel— Chinkapin Oak; N. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Morris — Cedar; O. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Oerly — Bur Oak; P. Robert Rhoades — White Oak; Q. Mr. and Mrs. Morris H. Rhode — Cedar; R. William E. Sawford — Black Oak; S. Aubrey Schlotzhauer — Bur Oak; T. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith — Maple; U. Mrs. LeRoy Stegner — White Oak; V. C.H.E. Walther — White Oak; W. Mrs. Marion Watkins — Post Oak; X. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Wear — Oak.

Register of Historic Sites

1. Grave of Burton Lawless — Died September 22, 1858; he was one of the early settlers of Cooper and Saline Counties and donated 25 acres for the location of Arrow Rock.

2. Graves of David Jones and William Reis — David Jones was a Revolutionary War hero who assisted Washington and LaFayette in capture of Cornwall at Yorktown, and was among earliest settlers of Cooper County; Jones was also a member of the State Legislature from Cooper County. William Reid and father-in-law, David Jones, with Steven Turley settled on the river bluffs just south of present day Arrow Rock, and were first white settlers in the area. William Reid erected first house in Lamine Township and was believed to be a brick mason who helped build the old Huston Tavern.

3. Grave of Thomas McMahan, Jr. — Thomas, one of the original settlers of Lamine Township, settled in the fall of 1811, and was a soldier in the War of 1812 assigned to Coopers Fort; died in 1855 on August 14.

4. Imhoff Archaeological Site — Excellent example of the Hopewell continuum in the central Missouri area; Woodland base with early Havana material; inaccessible; listed, National Register of Historic Places.

5. Grave of William Ashley — Died March 3, 1838. Ashley was first lieutenant-governor of Missouri; burial in an Indian mound on the Missouri River above junction of Lamine River; Ashley was owner of Chouteau Land Grant, his longtime dream.

6. Mellor Village and Mounds Archaeological Site — Evidence of occupation from Early Woodland Phase through the Terminal Havana Phase; inaccessible; listed, National Register of Historic Places.

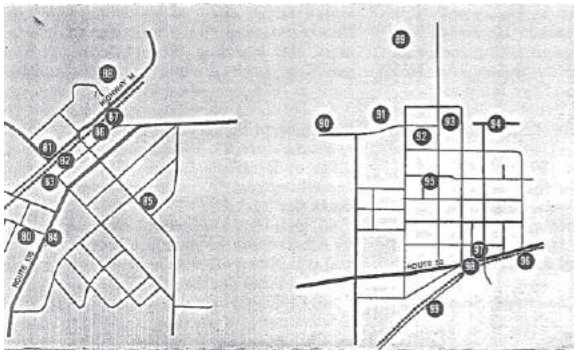
7. Sam Morris Home and Spring — House built, circa 1860; near original Santa Fe Trail and travelers used open spring on property for water, glass window in front steps.

8. Lamine River Ferry Crossing and Moehle Mill — Travelers would gather on the William Brengarth farm and in a convoy would continue on to Arrow Rock; the ferry used wire stretched across the river and hand paddled across. Remains of mill fireplace still visible; mill built prior to 1900.

9. Chouteau Springs — On March, 1792, Pierre Chouteau was granted all land in this area, which included Chouteau Springs, by Osage Indians. Chouteau Springs was a health spa known in the early 1900's for its mineral waters; springs closed in 1950's.

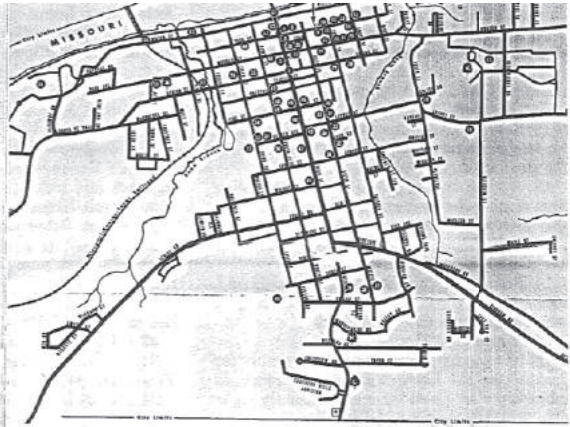
10. Old Lean Mine — referred to as "Old Scott and Collins" diggings; the mine was opened in the summer of 1873 and the operation produced about 1,000 pounds of galena a day.

11. Salt Lick — Salt source forearily

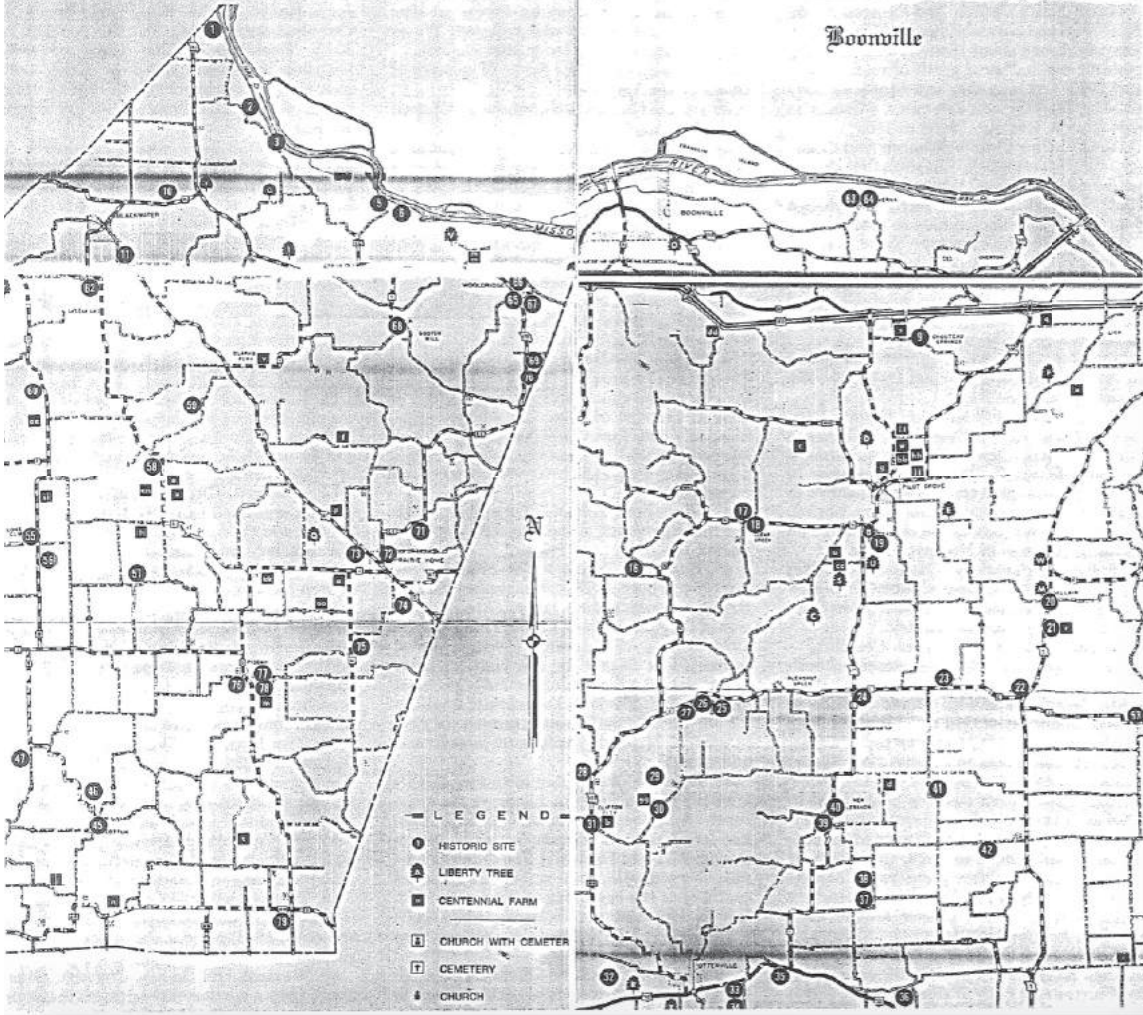


Pilot Grove

Otterville



Boonville



- LEGEND —
- HISTORIC SITE
 - △ LIBERTY TREE
 - CENTENNIAL FARM
 - ⊞ CHURCH WITH CEMETERY
 - CEMETERY
 - ⊞ CHURCH

pioneers; 1808.

12. Salt Fork Church And Cemetery - Organized, 1832 (Cumberland Presbyterian); erected house of worship 1848, which is still standing, for \$1,200. Oldest date recorded upon cemetery stone is 1851; on August 23, 1919, Salt Fork Cemetery Club was organized for the purpose of improving and caring for the neglected cemetery.

13. Cotton Patch School - First building was double-log structure; frame building erected, 1884, and was replaced in 1903 with present building; presently used as home of Melvin Rippergers.

14. Peninsula Baptist Church - Organized, 1873; present and only church building is located at Blackwater Junction.

15. Templeton House.

16. Swinging Bridge - Contractor for bridge was Joe Dice, Warsaw, Missouri; all labor done by hand by approximately eight men who were paid \$2.50 per day.

17. St. Paul's Church And Cemetery - St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church and was established about 1840-50; occupied a log building one half acre north of road in 1870 and 1929. Old cemetery was in use as early as 1850; land for new cemetery, adjacent to new church, was purchased in 1903.

18. St. John's Catholic Church And Cemetery - Parish established in 1840; first church built in 1856 of logs, replacements built in 1885, 1905, and 1956; cemetery ground donated by Lorenz Sommer in 1851.

19. Mt. Vernon Cemetery - Land donated by John McCutcheon in 1833 for Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Cemetery; church no longer standing; originally land was used as campground for religious service gatherings for early settlers.

20. Village Of Bellair - Village history dates to 1820's and was a stage stop on the Boonville-Warsaw Trail.

21. Ravenswood Home And Farm - Centennial Farm; Eclectic Victorian style house built in 1880 by Captain Charles E. Leonard and his wife, Nadine Nelson Leonard; has 30 rooms; farm of 1,900 acres was established in 1825. House open for public tours, spring, summer, and fall, admission charge; listed on National Register of Historic Places.

22. Briscoe Cemetery - Hannah Cole, first woman settler in Cooper County, is buried here. Cole family settled in Boonville in 1810, and later moved to the country.

23. Mt. Nebo Church And Cemetery - Church organized 1820 and present church built in 1856; cemetery ground added in 1868.

24. Vernon Betteridge Home - Built in 1859 by John Taylor; has a winding stairway which leads to lookout tower on top of house.

25. Pleasant Green Methodist Church And Cemetery - Church organized by M.B. Evans in 1825; first church meeting house built in 1826 as first Methodist Church west of St. Louis County; second church erected in 1836; present church built in 1868. Old Pleasant Green Cemetery oldest grave recorded was 1834; land for New Pleasant Green Cemetery obtained from Cecilia Rissler around 1900 and D.L. Schupp in 1916.

26. Pleasant Green Plantation House - Stanley Andrews Home - Built, circa 1818, by Winston and Polly Walker; built by slaves using bricks made on property; nominee (1976) to National Register of Historic Places; Andrews are fifth generation members of Walker family.

27. Henry Walker Home And Farm - Antebellum house built by Henry and Nina Young Walker and named "Burrwood" for row of Scotch pines ornamenting the property; presently owned by Butler and Jack Bushyhead, grandsons of the builders.

28. Old Stage Coach Stop - Fairfax House - This house was the site of stage coach stops.

29. Sweeney Quarry - Owned and operated by MKT Railroad from 1870 to 1928 producing rock and ballast for their system.

30. Streit Home - Built, circa 1854.

31. Potter Store Building.

32. "Mose" Hogan Home - Evidence of slave who took name of master Hogan when freed.

City Of Otterville - See inset, Sites Number 89 to 99.

33. Civil War Trenches.

34. Railroad Bridge And Base Of Water Tower On West Bank Of Lamine River - Railroad bridge was replaced by steel bridge in 1860; original was all-wood bridge, framed in Syracuse and moved by flatcar to site; burned by rebels and was replaced. Water tower provided water for pusher engines.

35. Jesse James Hill - Scene of robbery of trains in the 1880's.

36. Beulah Church And Cemetery - Church no longer standing.

37. Mount Zion School And Primitive Baptist Church.

38. Antioch Church And Cemetery - Church no longer standing; church organized 1871; a house of worship was built in 1881; church disbanded in 1932 and building torn down; only cemetery remains to mark site.

39. New Lebanon Cemetery - Two Revolutionary soldiers, Robert Kirkpatrick and Edward Robertson, Sr., buried here; earliest known burial occurred in 1822.

40. New Lebanon School And Cumberland Presbyterian Church - The currently standing one room school building was erected in 1889 at the cost of \$800. Church was organized in 1820; first "meeting house" of logs was built in 1821; present brick structure was built and dedicated in 1870; bricks were fired on property.

41. West Fork School - Organized, 1852; the building which stands presently is third one on site.

42. Eastwood Farms - The original "big house" was built in 1854, replaced in 1913 by the now-standing three story, 27 room mansion of Dr. A.W. Nelson. Located here was the 1924 "Battle of Bunceton" with a crowd estimated at 75,000 for the political gathering; Nelson was running for state governor and John W. Davis as Democratic nominee for president; crowds were stranded for days in central Missouri because of heavy rains and mud.

43. Round Hill - Community founded by William Tipton Seely in 1830's on the stage coach line between Jefferson City and Topeka; forerunner of Tipton; in early 1850's Pacific Railroad Company line did not come near Round Hill, but rather three miles south, thus the beginning of Tipton in 1857. Round Hill had a mill, store, blacksmith shop, and post office; some foundations are still visible.

44. Hopewell Cemetery - Established, circa 1843; Hopewell Academy organized there in 1858 by Professor D.R. Cully; cemetery in continuous use.

45. Cotton Village and Dick's Mill Village of Cotton was first called Dick's Mill since Adolph Dick ran the mill and his wife ran the

store; named changed to Cotton when the first rural mail route was started; Cotton store still standing. The mill did "custom grinding" both of wheat and corn, and was built in 1868 located on the Moniteau River.

46. Draffen Coal Mine - Still in operation; early newspaper accounts of Bunceton *Weekly Eagle*, July 23, 1909, show an announcement of Draffen's Lessee, J.W. Armstrong furnishing coal ". . . in any quantity, at 8 cents per bushel.

47. Earl Huecker Home - Built, circa 1855, by Albert Selman; started prior to Civil War and completed after it; made of bricks made by slave labor on the site.

48. Chilton Cemetery - Established, 1812; oldest stone still standing is dated 1844; used by Chilton family from 1844 to 1923; buried in cemetery are soldiers of War of 1812, slaves, and Indians; thought to be Indian burial ground.

49. Graves Of James D. Campbell And John Kelly - John Kelly and James D. Campbell were among the first settlers of Kelly Township in the spring of 1818; township is named after John Kelly; both men served as soldiers in the War of 1812; graves on the farm now owned by Porter Harned.

50. Bunceton Jail - Built, circa 1869, of logs; approximately 15 feet square; stands south of Frieling Blacksmith Shop and Garage.

51. Grave Of Joseph Stephens - Early Cooper County pioneer; established home near Bunceton in 1817; grave stands in Bunceton Masonic cemetery.

52. Vick Home - First dwelling house built in Bunceton; erected by Beverly Bunce in 1868; known as Vick home because it was owned by Vick, a reputable Bunceton merchant, for a long time.

53. Bunceton Historical Library - Open to the public; hours are Tuesday and Thursday, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, and Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.; monthly displays.

54. Concord Church And Cemetery - Church organized in 1817; church buildings of 1851 and 1870 are no longer standing but the cemetery was located at the northwest corner of the original church building; oldest church cemetery in Cooper County.

55. Lone Elm Store - Built, 1860; Hart Hennard opened first general store; fire in 1884 destroyed store but C.H. Brokmeyer built second store on same site in 1885; in 1936 the old store was torn down and a new store built on same site; at one time the store was known as "Box Ankle."

56. Zion Lutheran Church And School - Organized, 1896; church dedicated in 1898 and schoolhouse erected soon after; church burned in 1948; new church dedicated in 1950; school still in operation.

57. Old Coal Mine - Development in 1910 by Otto Knabe; land was purchased in early 1900's by mother of Emma and Olga Stephan.

58. Trinity Lutheran Church - Organized in 1860 by German immigrants; first church dedicated 1868; present church dedicated in 1908.

59. Pleasant Hill Baptist Church - Organized, 1886; a portion of the present cemetery was included with the bulking site.

60. Mt. Herman Baptist Church - Organize, 1868; original church dedicated, 1878; replacement dedicated, 1916.

61. Hilden Family Home - Built, 1854, as

a log cabin; now covered with weatherboarding.

62. Rankin's Mill William Rankin bought the mill from Boyd's in 1838 and built another building 1840; mill was run by water power, and changed to steam in 1880's; building presently standing was built in 1893.

63. Dan Derendinger Home - Built, 1850; brick house with two Greek Revival style porches; remains of brick-lined ice pit in rear of house; once was schoolhouse on property but it is no longer standing.

64. First Battle Of Boonville - Merna - Historic marker near Merna at Missouri Pacific tracks marks Civil War battle.

65. H.H. Wooldridge Home - Antebellum home has original rock foundation and hand-hewn logs that were used in the building construction.

66. Wooldridge Archaeological Site And Wooldridge Cemetery - Grouping of well-preserved and protected mounds which are representative of two different construction types; inaccessible; listed National Register of Historic Places. Cemetery where descendants of Wooldridge and Hopkins families are buried.

67. Town Of Wooldridge - Area settled by H.H. Wooldridge and family; land deeded as location of town by H.H. and Sally Wooldridge on December 26, 1901.

68. Gooch's Mill - Also known as "Big Lick"; community organization began prior to 1822, and 1893 news reports indicated Gooch's Mill had a blacksmith, physician, harness maker, wagon maker, druggist, undertaker, Justice of the Peace, general store, constable, ministers, saw mill, meat market, and so on.

69. Thong Tree - Tree that was tied as a trail marker to water sources.

70. Tan Yard - One of earliest leather-working yards in area; also made pottery; a spring was used for water supply and remnants of the pottery factory foundation are still in existence.

71. Thong Tree - Tree that was tied as a trail marker to water sources.

72. Prairie Home Institute - Chartered in 1865 by Rev. A.H. Misseldine; in an announcement of its third scholastic year was included "Our school is in the country and separated from the expense and vice of city schools," and instructions was such ". . . to enable the student to enter College . . ."; the original building is no longer standing.

73. Lacy's Pond - Confederate troops, several hundred in number, camped here for about a week while they were enroute from St. Louis and Jefferson City to Boonville; waited here for General Sterling Price to arrive by boat for the Battle of Boonville.

74. Old Stage Stop - Founded by Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Tompkins in 1833 as a station where horses on the old stage coach line were changed; stage line from Jefferson City to Boonville; first post office in area was located here, named Midway, in 1843 and remained until 1866 when it was moved to Prairie Home; few graves remain to mark area.

75. Harris Cemetery.

76. Pisgah Baptist Church - Organized, 1819; second oldest Baptist Church west of the Mississippi to be in continuous service; present building is fourth to serve the congregation and was erected in 1926.

77. Pisgah Store - Built, 1850; this hub of early community activities in the area is still standing; Dowsfield believed to be first

owner; store was operated and robbed during the Civil War.

78. Cliff Hunt Home - Built, 1847, by John L. Jones; two story brick; Cliff Hunt is third generation family member to own property.

79. Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church - Organized, 1823; present building is the fourth erected by the congregation.

80. United Presbyterian Church - Originally known as Mt. Vernon Presbyterian congregation; established building fund for church in 1883; in 1906 church became United Presbyterian Church.

81. Brickyard - Established around 1890 by Joseph Gantner; clay was mixed by hand, put in molds, dried, and fired in a kiln.

82. Eichelberger Building - Purchased from Roe family in 1901; one of the oldest brick buildings in town; bricks were made locally and square nails were used to nail the white pine lumber.

83. Old Jail - Built in late 1870's; restored in 1973.

84. Marion Brownfield Home - Once was a dormitory for Pilot Grove Collegiate College, established as a private school in 1878.

85. The Potter - Land rich with clay purchased before 1900 by Jacob Hoffman, who built a pottery; potter had clay mixers operated by horsepower; closed around 1908.

86. Benjamin Bowles Building - One of the oldest brick buildings in downtown area; hardware store opened by Bowles in 1883.

87. C.J. Harris Lumber Company - Built around 1891; beautiful leaded glass window remains in part of old building.

88. Pilot Grove Cemetery And Graves Of Samuel And Sarah Shaw Roe - Cemetery had its beginnings as Methodist Episcopal Church, South, burial ground, 1868; even prior to founding, church ground was used as cemetery; stone markers showing dates as early as 1831. Graves of Samuel and Sarah Shaw Roe are located in cemetery; city of Pilot Grove is located on land once owned by Samuel Roe.

89. Pleasant Grove Cemetery - Also known as Botright Cemetery;

90. Col. William H. McKnight Home - Built 20 years before the Civil War (1840); bricks hauled from Jefferson City, possibly by oxen.

91. Pleasant Grove Rest Area - A rest area where settlers gathered before any settlement had developed; it was a pleasant area with shade trees, grazing, and spring water.

92. Old College Building - College existed from 1880 to approximately 1905-10 and was a coeducational school.

93. H.A.B. Johnston Home - Early settlers of Otterville and slave owners.

94. Jefferson City - Georgetown Trail - Dates back to Civil War days; parts of the old trail still visible.

95. Old Public School - Built, 1869; now serves as Masonic Temple.

96. Missouri-Pacific Stockyards And Sulphur Well - Well located just north of stockyards; provided water for livestock.

97. Old Bank Building And Hotel - House of Masons, 1855; I.O.O.F., 1856; and other fraternal orders.

98. Missouri-Pacific Depot - Located 300 feet south of original location; passenger and freight station first erected in 1865; second structure (now standing) was relocated from Kingsville to Otterville in 1952.

99. Old Picnic Grounds.

Boonville

1. Downtown Boonville - Main Street - Store front restoration in progress; note second floor architecture.

2. Gmelich & Schmidt Jewelry Store - 309 Main Street - Founded, 1860; art glass canopy installed in 1923.

3. Cooper County Court House - Main and High Streets, southeast corner - Original court house built in 1823; present structure built 1912.

4. Hotel Frederick - Main and High Streets, northeast corner - Built in 1905 in response to a crying need for a modern hotel in Boonville.

5. James Bornhauser Home - 513 East High Street - Built, circa 1860; used as the townhouse of John Horace Windsor during the 1880's.

6. B.F. Stammerjohn and E.W. Cline Home - 603 East High Street - One of the oldest houses in Boonville; built in 1829-30 by R.P. Clark, first circuit clerk of Cooper County; original rock foundation still intact and hand hewn timbers used in structure; "Classic" facade, much altered.

7. Charles Verts Home - 611 East High Street - Built about the turn of the century; originally quite ornate, painted in several colors to emphasize trim; now, much altered exterior.

8. William Holmes Home - 617 East High Street - Built, circa 1870; Italianate architecture style; Indian burial mound in back yard.

9. Dr. Mary K. Jones Home - 616 East High Street - Dates prior to 1850; "Classic" design with well balanced front wall featuring central front doorway.

10. Carl Rennison Home - 623 East High Street - Built about the turn of the century; originally quite ornate.

11. Frank Dee Home - 622 East High Street - Dates prior to 1850; "Classic" design.

12. Roy Williams Home - 703 East High Street - Built, circa 1880; Judge Roy Williams was the grandson of Marcus Williams, and was once an assistant United States Attorney General; he kept local history alive by passing on stories of historic boonslick area while he was living; to be restored by R. Crosby Kemper.

13. Berry Thacher Home - 713 East High Street - And Judd Wasco Home - 715 East High Street - "Siamese Twins"; #715 is older of two homes being built prior to 1854; Classic Revival architecture style. #713 was built by Morris J. Wertheimer before 1868 to provide for future needs of his family; Italian villa design.

14. John Bell Home - 724 East High Street - Built, 1886; Romanesque Revival architecture, with additions.

15. Bell's View Park - Park across from Bell home - House on lot torn down to improve view from Bell House; given to city by Col. Bell; written on steps is Col. Bell's motto: "Get busy, stay busy, avoid vice, waste, tobacco & booze and you will have Health, Honor & Plenty." The park provides a wide panorama of the Missouri River and its fertile farmland valley.

16. Hannah Cole Fort Site And Second Battle Of Boonville - Located on Missouri River bluff where old Cooper County hospital stands; was a place of refuge for neighboring families during bloody Indian raids of the War of 1812; on hillside is unmarked grave of Samuel McMahan, who was murdered by

Indians within present limits of Boonville in 1814; first court in Howard County then comprising an area almost one third present size of Missouri, met in Cole Fort, 1816. Prior to Civil War, hill was scene of annual fair, forerunner of Missouri State Fair. Civil War's Second Battle of Boonville was fought here September 13, 1861; trenches used can still be traced along ridge.

17. Missouri Training School For Boys - East Morgan Street - Established, 1887.

18. Walnut Grove Cemetery - Locust Street - Founded 1889; monument memorial shaft honoring David Burton, president of Missouri's first Constitutional Convention and first United States Senator from Missouri, erected by State of Missouri in 1854; cemetery known for its old and beautiful trees.

19. Dean Welker Home, "Forest Hill" - 700 Tenth Street - Built, 1843; Greek Revival architecture style; restored, 1946.

20. Larry Tate Home - 719 East Morgan Street Built, 1888; carriage house and stable in rear.

21. Charles Leonard Home - 711 East Morgan Street - Circa, 1840-50; Birthplace of Walter Williams; much altered.

22. Ben Smith, Jr. Home - 707 East Morgan Street - Built, 1892; Victorian cottage.

23. Charles Sombart Family Homes (Thacher Funeral Home) - 629 East Morgan Street - Built, 1886; has solid walnut staircase in front hall.

24. Cooper County Jail, Jailer's Residence, And Jail barn - 614 East Morgan Street - Jail built, 1847-8; residence, 1871, barn, 1878; jail barn restoration was the initial project of the Friends of Historic Boonville.

25. Victory Cleaners - 519 East Morgan Street - of ancient vintage; Walter Williams, founder of University of Missouri School of Journalism, used to sit as a boy under the cypress tree and pondered whether he would continue to learn the trade of a tinner or whether he would learn the newspaper business.

26. Shyrack Givens Grocery Company - 515 East Morgan Street - Still has much of its original exterior; built by Dr. W.H. Trigg to house the first department store in this part of the state.

27. Boonville Boarding Home - 516 East Morgan Street - Built 1819-20; one of first two brick homes built in Boonville.

28. George Long Home - 716 East Spring Street - Built, circa 1870, by Dr. Smith; additions in 1950's.

29. A.L. Crow Home - 630 East Spring Street - Built, 1847; Federal architecture style with Greek Revival porch; restored late 1960's.

30. Floris Heyssel Home - 630 Sixth Street - Built prior to 1860; Classic Revival style home.

31. Amber Haley Powell Antebellum Home And Museum - 612 Sixth Street - Built, circa 1848, by Andrew Adams; birthplace of Missouri's 30th governor, Lon V. Stephens; Greek Revival architecture style; open to public by appointment only; admission charge.

32. Harold Embry Residence - 615 Sixth Street - Built, circa 1850; Classic Revival architecture style.

33. Meguire Seminary - Sixth and Locust Streets - southeast corner - One of best known of Boonville's early schools' established, 1892, by Mrs. Julia Meguire, as a

select school for young ladies; noted for fine courses in music; closed in 1905; on tract to south was Missouri Female Seminary, one of larger private schools that flourished before Civil War; later used as hospital.

34. Bechtold Apartment House - 711 Sixth Street - Built, 1856; part of Hayden's Addition; became coeducational school in 1884.

35. Ernest Lammers Home - 720 Sixth Street - Built, circa 1860, for Juliet Johnson, daughter of Dr. W.H. Trigg; subcellar in rear under original carriage house site.

36. Gann-Ruddell Home - 747 Sixth Street - Built, 1850; additions in 1870 and 1906.

37. Paul Taylor Home - 1308 Sixth Street - Stone cottage built, circa 1858; restored, 1920's.

38. Helen Stegner Whitlow Home - 1307 Sixth Street - Built, circa 1850, by Dr. W.H. Trigg. "Twin" of Miller home; Victorian (Gothic Revival) style cottage.

39. Thomas Miller Home - 1304 Main Street - Built, circa 1850; "twin" of Whitlow home; Victorian (Gothic Revival) style cottage; twin homes were built by Dr. W.H. Trigg for his daughters as they married.

40. Sunset Hill Cemetery - Third and South Streets - Established, 1841; oldest public burial place in Boonville; site of "Little Willie's" grave.

41. Giles McCoy Home - 812 Main Street - Built, circa 1895; Romanesque Revival architecture style.

42. George Graham Vest Home - 745 Main Street - Built prior to 1860; home of renowned United States Senator from Missouri; altered.

43. Laura Speed Elliott High School - Main and Center Streets - Built, 1915; located on land donated by John S. Elliott as a memorial to his wife, Laura Speed Elliott; two large metal dogs stand on ledge above main entrance, gift to Jay Gould; originally dogs were located at Central National Bank prior to Civil War.

44. Stephens Home - 615 Main Street - Built, circa 1820, by Joseph Stephens who was the father of Lon V. Stephens, former governor of Missouri, and Speed Stephens, early Boonville banker; slave quarters and carriage house in rear; entrance hall hand painted mural by Richard Toennes, early Boonville artist, presently owned by J. Kenneth Essers.

45. Presbyterian Church - 417 Vine Street - Original church built 1840 and used as church for 30 years, then as parsonage; second church building erected in Boonville; in 1871 a new church building built on the lot in front of the original church building; original building now includes a pastor's study and educational rooms; second church building was torn down to make room for present sanctuary.

46. Thespian Hall - Main and Vine Streets, northeast corner - Built, 1855-57; Greek Revival architecture style; oldest surviving theater west of the Allegheny Mountains; listed on National Register of Historic Places; owned, operated, and being restored by the Friends of Historic Boonville.

47. Agnes Hain Home - 412 Fourth Street - Built as a log house, circa 1830; covered by weatherboarding, paneled doors in "cross" pattern, and simple contemporary door and window trim.

48. Henry E. Sombart Home - 510 Fourth Street - Built, 1892 by George William

Sombart; originally had mansard roof, destroyed by fire in 1921, present roof added at that time; some alterations since building years; parquet floors on first floor.

49. Christ Church Episcopal - Fourth and Vine Streets, northeast corner - Built, 1844; Gothic Revival architecture style; much altered; oldest surviving Episcopal church west of the Mississippi.

50. Adelphi Female Seminary - 607 Fourth Street - Pre-Civil War private school; Professor Joshua Tracy operated school from 1840 to 1860 and it was attended by students from all parts of Missouri and from several other states; present structure at 607 Fourth Street is thought to be a remaining structure of the seminary; Boonville Directory, 1869-70, lists "Adelphi Female Seminary, Mrs. Jessie Main propr. w.s. 4th, bet. Vine and Central Ave."

51. Paul Darby Home - 309 Center Avenue - Built, 1859; additions in 1865, and 1879-1900; once home of Col. John Cosgrove (1879) whose name is etched in glass of transom above front door.

52. Gordon Burns Home - 303 Center Avenue - Built, circa 1870; original interior wood window shutters still intact.

53. Kemper Military School - 600 to 700 Third Street - Founded, 1844; oldest boy's school west of the Mississippi; Hitch House.

54. J.C. Kronhart Home - 600 Third Street - Built, circa 1846.

55. H.M. Penick Home and Slave Quarters - 311 East Spring Street - Built, circa 1840; Classic Revival architecture, city "row" type house.

56. Rector-Boller House - 223 East Spring Street - Built, 1836-7; rare example of "piano noble" architecture style; nominee (1976) to National Register of Historic Places; to be restored by Friends of Historic Boonville.

57. Katy Depot - Original depot on west side of tracks used mainly for freight; present depot built, 1911-12.

58. Harley Park And Archaeological Site - Park given to city of Boonville in 1887. Indian mounds are four well-preserved and protected Woodland mounds of possible transitional culture and physiographic nature; listed on National Register of Historic Places.

59. E.F. Abele Home - 122 West Morgan Street - Built, circa 1852; Cooper County Liberty Tree in front yard; from this site, legend has it, the town of Boonville was mapped out.

60. Jessie Cochran Home - 404 East Morgan Street - Built, 1842, as the "Old City Hotel."

61. Boonville Highway Bridge - Dedicated, July 4, 1924; originally started as a toll span, but resourcefulness of Col. T.A. Johnson and Col. John Cosgrove was largely responsible for a quick change in plans that got federal and state financial aid and made it toll free; prior to 1924 river was crossed by ferry.

62. Cobblestone Road - Beneath approach to highway bridge over Missouri River is cobblestone paving dating to 1832; installed with slave labor without apparent binding medium; constituted first paved street west of St. Louis.

63. Ballantine House (Commercial Hotel) - 409 East High Street - Original portion built, circa 1820; additions in 1840 and 1870-80; one of oldest brick structures in Boonville.

64. Lance Carlson Home and Barn - 314 East High Street - Built, circa 1869; additions in 1883 and 1915; Meihoffs, early owners, were known for their beautiful

matched pair of horses.

65. Missouri-Pacific Depot - Second and Water Streets - Marks on building indicate height of various Missouri River floods at this location; worst was flood of 1844; Rupe's Branch, the stream between the depot and the railroad bridge was named for Gilliard Rupe, first settler in old limits of Boonville.

66. Katy Railroad Bridge - On May 31, 1873, railroad tracks reached Boonville; original railroad bridge completed January 1874; cars were ferried across until that time; in 1930 old bridge was replaced with a new structure which had a 408 foot lift, the longest railroad lift span in the country at that time.

Boonville is notable for its numerous houses dating from the early to mid nineteenth century, and those listed are only a sampling. Residences dating from the time of Boonville's founding (plat papers filed August 1, 1817 by Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas) and the subsequent 30 years or so, can generally be characterized by the following features:

Large Chimneys, especially on rear wing. Small size of window openings, in proportion to the total wall surface. Earlier structures would appear as long, low houses rather than having high ceilings as homes did in mid to late nineteenth century. Central hall plan. Front door surrounded by row of glass panels at sides and above transom. Symmetrical facade. Nearness to street; those directly on street or sidewalk being earlier than those farther back. Nearness to water source. Foundations of irregularly shaped stones; later houses used cut stone and brick foundations. Dependency structures (barn, shed, etc.) in yard behind house.

by Donna Myers

BOONSLICK CORRECTIONAL CENTER

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The institution currently known as the Boonville Correctional Center began its history as the Missouri Reform School for Boys. It was created by an act passed by the Legislature on March 30, 1887. A Commission consisting of Governor John S. Marmaduke, Attorney General B.G. Boone and Register of Lands Robert McCulloch selected the City of Boonville as the site for the newly established facility.

The Department of Corrections placed the facility under the management of a Board of Managers, consisting of 5 members, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Three citizens from Cooper County were on the original Board of Managers: John R. Walker, Charles E. Leonard and William Williams.

Through the years a total of twenty-four Superintendents have been responsible for operating the facility. Two of the Superintendents served on two separate occasions.

Reform School For Boys (1888-1903)

1888-1904 - Lyman R. Drake.

Missouri Training School For Boys (1903-1915)

1904-1905 - George McComber; 1905-1909 - R.C. Clark; 1909-1912 - Charles McClaughrey; 1912-1913 - J.D. Wilson; 1913-1917 - R.C. Clark.

Missouri Reformatory (1915-1933)

1917-1921 - A.G. Blakey; 1921-1929 - Clifford Harrison; 1929-1929 - Louis Thielman; 1930-1933 - Theodore Ziske.

Missouri Training School For Boys (1933-1946)

1933-1937 - Harvey Gray; 1937-1939 - Roy E. Stone; 1939-1941 - W.D. Achuff; 1941-1941 - H.C. Dickey; 1941-1942 - George A. Riley; 1942-1943 - R.J.T. Carter; 1943-1945 - George A. Riley.

Training School For Boys (1946-1983)

1945-1947 - LeRoy Munyon; 1947-1948 - John C. Tindall; 1948-1948 - W.S. Barton; 1948-1949 - Bert E. Fenenga; 1949-1960 - Patrick D. Sweeney; 1960-1973 - Walter S. DeClue; 1973-1983 - Richard J. Bell, III.

Boonville Correctional Center (1983-Present)

1983-1986 - Edward E. Haynes; 1986 - David C. Miller.

The institution was formally dedicated on January 15, 1889, and at the close of the year the total enrollment was 70 youths. At one time the population reached 650 youths, which was beyond its designed capacity of 500. Today, with the addition of one new housing unit and a new segregation unit the maximum population that can be handled is 800. The average monthly population for 1989 to this date is 794.

The institution was originally established to receive young offenders (ages 10-16) that would receive physical, intellectual and moral training, as well as learn some trade for their future support. Today the ages are 17 to 25, first time offenders. Spiritual training was added to the curriculum in the early years. A Drug Abuse Program, as well as the CADET Program is to be implemented in the near future.

In 1923 through 1924 there were approximately 100 Federal inmates held at this facility. In 1937 the age limit was changed from maximum age of twenty-one (21) to a maximum age of seventeen (17).

The institution originally started with 168 acres and land was purchased through the years until a total of 604 acres had been acquired. Currently there is a total of 596.51 acres. The remainder of the land was transferred to the City of Boonville to be utilized for erecting a city building, to provide land for a landfill for the city, and provide the right-of-way for Al Bersted Drive. Most recently land has been released for the National Guard to build their new quarters on the south side of the grounds.

Until 1983 the institution was open and there was no fencing around the facility. In 1983, the Boonville Correctional Center constructed a fourteen foot (14') chain link

fence, topped with razor wire, encompassing the main grounds of the institution, fifty-nine (59) acres. A Del Norte Detection Alarm System is mounted on the fence, as well as the perimeter is patrolled by a Vehicular Patrol Officer twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

Administration

The original Administration Building was constructed in 1888. The building housed the administration offices, as well as housing the dormitory for youth on the second floor. This building has been utilized for various purposes through the years. It did serve as the garage area for State and National Guard vehicles and currently is being used as Commissary Warehouse. The building that currently serves as the Administration Building was constructed in 1904. Renovations have been made to the building through the years, however, it houses administration offices, the Medical Unit, the Probation and Parole office, and at one time held the Segregation cells, which were located on the second and third floor. Through the years a large room located on the main floor, currently housing the Classification Office, was utilized as the visiting room for families that came to visit their sons that were incarcerated. Also, a large room located in the basement of the building, currently housing the Probation and Parole office, was used in 1948 as a holding area for 75 unruly youth that were transferred to MSP and Algoa. This incident will be addressed later in the history. This building was dedicated the Leo and Kathleen Hughey Administration Building July 16, 1976.

Administration is now comprised of: a Superintendent; 2 Assistant Superintendents (Program Services and Support Services); a Chief of Custody and Security; 1 Business Manager; 1 - Records Officer; 1 - Education Supervisor; 1 - Medical Supervisor; 1 - Plant Maintenance Engineer; 1 - Training Officer; 1 - Recreation Supervisor; 1 - Protestant Chaplain (Full-Time) and 1 Catholic Chaplain (Part-Time); 1 - Food Service Manager; 1 - Personnel Officer; 1 - Fire & Safety Specialist; 1 - Investigator; 5 - Functional Unit Managers. The first indication of the number of staff utilized to operate the institution was 1909, indicating 43 staff serviced the institution, with a population of 539 youth. The salary for an officer in 1909 was \$50.00 per month as compared to the starting salary of a Corrections Officer I today at \$1325.00. Also officers were referred to as Captains and served in other functions than just as officers, such as horticulturist, teacher, laundryman, florist, gardener, stockman, printer, blacksmith, carpenter, drillmaster, brick mason. The tailor, brickburner, shoemaker and brickmaker also served as relief officers. The Superintendent's salary was \$166.65 per month, with the Assistant Superintendent receiving \$110.00 per month. Today salaries are substantially higher, however, the Missouri Department of Corrections and Human Resources ranks 47th nationally in salaries for their workers.

In 1946 staff were placed under the Merit System and today the majority of positions are filled from the Merit Registers.

Programs

In the early years of the institution religion was ranked as first priority, with work second and education third. Youth were assigned to cottages according to their ages and crimes, so the smaller boys were not in contact with the older boys. The institution was operated in a military style. Youth marched to and from their cottages to their destinations in military rank. Youth were given a set sentence, however, the youth had to earn honor credits to participate in certain programs, such as the institutional band, etc.

In 1931 Administration classified the youth in three (3) categories: 1) The born criminal: This was a person in whom the tendency to crime is due to hereditary mental defects. Although he could not be held in strict account for the crime he committed he was a menace to society; 2) The habitual criminal: was a normal person who had acquired the tendencies of crime from his environment and was usually above average in intelligence. He deliberately chose the career of crime and took the risk of his calling. He was usually the most dangerous to deal with; and 3) The single offender: was the normal type of boy whom, in most cases, was honest, but, who, by the influence of some older person had been persuaded into crime for the first time and who regretted his mistake the rest of his life. This person was obedient and caused very little, or no trouble.

In 1947, under the Administration of Superintendent John Tindall, youth was recognized as an individual and a classification program was established in that the youth was tested prior to placement in the cottages. Also a psychologist was hired to assist with youth. As pointed out youth received an indeterminate sentence, therefore, earned credits toward his release.

Youth had to spend so many months in C Class, so many months in B Class, and so many months in A Class. If the youth did not have any violations, then he would be released on parole. However, if a youth had achieved B Class or A Class and received a conduct violation he would be demoted to C Class and have to begin earning the credits back. The average length of stay for a youth in the 1960's was from nine (9) to twelve (12) months.

In 1972 a pilot program, Positive Peer Culture, was implemented. The program was completely implemented in 1973. Youth were assigned to a group, with the ideal number in the group being nine (9), however, due to the population the groups could increase to ten (10) or eleven (11) in the group. The group was responsible for each of its members. At the beginning of the program the groups would overstep their responsibilities by leaving the grounds in an attempt to apprehend one of their members that had escaped. As soon as Administration was aware this occurred the practice of attempting to apprehend a group member that escaped was brought to a halt. Each group member was to tell his life story to the group and when a youth finally felt that he could trust his group he started to realize he was really no different from anyone else and began gaining self-worth. Staff Group Leaders were in charge of the group. The A, B, and C Class system, for release, was discontinued and a youth had to earn his way through his group to be considered for release.

The Osage Expedition Program that was at the Alcoa Correctional Center was moved to Boonville in 1985. This program gives the youth an opportunity to learn about himself and how to work with others as a team. It teaches him self-worth, confidence, trust, and teamwork. It is a very rigorous program and only a limited number of youth can meet the criteria to participate in the program.

The Training School for Boys had a similar program as the Osage Expedition Program, referred to as Outdoor Wilderness. The program was implemented in the late 1970's and discontinued in 1980 due to lack of staff to keep the program operating.

Today, youth are given a specified sentence by the court. A youth may earn his way out of the facility or, due to acting out behavior, can be retained until his maximum release date.

Training

1951 is the first documentation of in-service training programs for staff. Today, all staff attend Basic Training and extensive in-service training is conducted. Also staff are encouraged to attend outside training that will benefit them in fulfilling their work positions. In the last two years the institution has been utilized to hold Regional Training classes. A full-time Training Officer is assigned to this facility.

Educational/Vocational Programs

November 4, 1904, the cornerstone for the School Building was laid. The cornerstone was donated by the Masonic Grand Lodge. In 1905 the original school building was constructed next to the original Administration Building. Rock for the stone foundation were quarried by the youth and the bricks used to construct the building were made at the facility. The school had eight rooms and one-half of the youth attending school in the morning, with the other one-half attended school in the afternoon. The cost of the building, had it been done by contract would have been \$18,000, however, the construction only cost \$9,000.

In 1952 the John J. Pershing School Building was established and the location of the school was moved from the center of the grounds to the south part of the grounds. The Multi-Purpose Building was constructed in 1970. This building housed classrooms and a gymnasium. For approximately two years it served as a dormitory, housing 100 youth. Cubicles were constructed in the area. Currently the building is being utilized for showing movies and program presentations, as well as a training classroom for staff. It is anticipated more educational programs will be assigned to the facility and this area will again return to educational classrooms.

At the beginning the curriculum at the school was reading, writing, arithmetic and history. Originally education only covered the first eight grades. In 1924 schooling was extended to the 11th grade, however, information indicates that the highest grade level fluctuated between the 9th and 11th grade until 1963. The school program did obtain AA rating meeting the standards established by the Missouri State Department of Education. Also in 1963 the school year was extended to eleven months. During the school year of 1964 and 1965 a new program of Special

Education training in cooperation with the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was established. The school year of 1969 through 1970 saw the grade extension to the 12th grade. The school year of 1973 through 1974 included G.E.D. preparatory classes. Youths that went through the classes were allowed to take the G.E.D. test and if they passed the test received a G.E.D. certificate. Currently the education program offers a full education, as well as college courses, through Platt College. Classes offered by Platt College include Computer Technology, Drafting, and Business Organization and Management.

Trades that have been offered to the youth through the years include: Plumbing, Carpentry Work; Blacksmithing, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Brickmaking, Table Waiting, Baker, Bricklaying, Music, Cooking, Knitting and Patching, Gardening, Flower Culture, Farming, Electrical Engineering and Firing, Cement Work, Laundering, Painting, Orchard Work, Dairy Husbandry, Printing, Steam Fitting, Refrigeration and Ice Manufacturing, Shorthand, Typing, Barbering, Cabinet Making, and Cannery Work. Currently the vocational classes offered are: Auto Mechanics, Culinary Arts, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, and Building Maintenance.

In 1890 a brickyard was established. The first documented information on the number of bricks produced was 1921 through 1922. 660,000 bricks were produced. Four (4) kilns were operated. Bricks were produced for use at state institutions and sold to the public. At least eight acres of the land purchased by the State was purchased utilizing proceeds from the sale of bricks. In 1927 a dry press brick machine was added to the brick plant and this enabled the institution to manufacture bricks winter and summer, increasing the output to 1,000,000 annually. Many of the buildings on grounds, as well as in Boonville, that were constructed of bricks made in the institution's brickyards, are still standing and being utilized.

Prior to 1914 twenty-four (24) of the original buildings were constructed by the youth, utilizing the bricks made in the brickyard. Today the brickyard is no longer functioning.

Gymnasium

In 1937 the current Gymnasium was constructed. Documentation indicates that the youth always had physical activity through some form of gymnasium program. In 1959 a 20' x 60' swimming pool was constructed by the labor of supervisors and laborers. The pool was funded by individual contributions and the Boy's Canteen Fund. The swimming pool has always been popular with the youth. At one time a diving board was available, however, due to the possibility of injury to one of the youth the diving board is no longer used.

Basketball and baseball have always been very popular sports for the youth. At one time there was even a bowling alley in the basement of the gymnasium. However, due to water damage the bowling was discontinued due to the expense to repair the flooring. Intramural tournaments have been held at the institution for many years. Today, along with all of the available gym programs the weight-lifting program has been increased,

and a handball court has been constructed.

Religion

In 1907 an assembly hall, named Folk Hall, was constructed. Folk Hall served many functions, such as where religious services were held, movies were shown and programs were put on. At that time staff and their families could attend any of the functions and many did so. The building was quite impressive with the massive columns in front, however, repair costs were so great it was determined that it would be more beneficial to build a new building to serve as a Chapel for all religions. All Faith Chapel was constructed in 1959. It was mandated that all youth would attend religious services on Sundays.

Currently a full-time Protestant and part-time Catholic Chaplain serve the youth. All religions acknowledged by the Department of Corrections and Human Resources are serviced, even if it requires obtaining outside assistance. Except for youth housed in the Reception Housing Unit, attendance at church is on a voluntary basis. Other areas on the grounds are utilized for showing movies and entertainment programs. However, occasionally marriage ceremonies are held in the Chapel when the youth have followed established criteria for having ceremonies performed. Throughout the history of the institution the community churches, as well as neighboring community churches have participated in providing extra services for the youth at the institution, such as putting on musical programs, etc. During the days of the Training School churches would bake birthday cakes at the first of the month for youth that were celebrating their birthdays during the month. There would be enough cakes so all of the youth in the housing unit of the one celebrating his birthday would receive a piece of cake.

Dormitories/Housing Units

In 1894 Stone Cottage was completed. This dormitory is currently serving as the headquarters for the National Guard. Plans are to move the Administration Offices to the building after the National Guard has moved to its new quarters and renovation of the building has been completed.

Stephens Cottage was completed in 1896 and currently houses the Control Center, Visiting Room, Staff Resource Center, and Parole Hearing Room. When Corrections acquired the institution vast renovation and building was done to this building.

Dockery Cottage was constructed in 1902. Through the years the dormitory has been referred to as Dockery, "D" Cottage, and most recently Housing Unit #10. This building is still being used as a dormitory and houses 60 youth.

"G" Cottage was completed in 1937 and currently houses the Staff Dining Room. "G" and Francis Cottages were separated with an apartment located between the two cottages. Today the apartment has been incorporated with Francis Cottage.

Francis Cottage is currently being utilized as a housing unit for youth, housing 102 youth. This cottage has been known as Francis Cottage, "I" Cottage, "F" Dormitory, and currently is Housing Unit #6. Maximum number of youth to be housed in this Housing

Unit is 102.

In 1950 the following cottages were completed:

David Barton Cottage, which is still being utilized for housing 44 youth. This cottage has been referred to as Barton Cottage, "A" Dormitory and now Housing Unit #9.

Daniel Boone Cottage, is still being utilized for housing 80 youth. This cottage has been referred to as Boone Cottage, "B" Cottage, and now Housing Unit #1.

George Washington Carver Cottage, is still being utilized for housing 80 youth. This cottage has been referred to as Carver Cottage, "A" Cottage, "E" Dormitory, and currently Housing Unit #4.

Mark Twain Cottage, is still being utilized for housing 78 youth. This cottage has been referred to as Twain Cottage, "E" Cottage, "D" Dormitory and currently Housing Unit #3.

Bill Corum Cottage, is still being utilized for housing 88 youth. This cottage has been referred to as Corum Cottage, "BC" Cottage, "F" Dormitory, and currently Housing Unit #7.

In 1988 the Edward E. Haynes Dormitory was completed and houses 160 youth. It has been referred to as Haynes Dormitory, "K" Dormitory, and currently Housing Unit #5.

In 1989 the new Segregation Unit was opened. There are cells available for housing 98 youth. With the opening of the new unit cells in the upstairs area of the Administration Building and cells that were constructed in David Barton Dormitory were vacated. These areas are being maintained should a situation require their use again. However, Administration will only consider this as a last alternative.

Staff Residences

In 1902 the Superintendent's residence was built. It housed the Superintendents and their families except for a brief period in the 1970's and early 1980's when Group Home #14, operated by the Division of Youth Services utilized the residence. The residence was not reoccupied by a Superintendent until 1983 when Corrections acquired the institution. The Superintendent's residence has been returned to a beautiful, stately home.

In 1951 the Staff Cottage was constructed. This has always been used for staff to reside in. At first staff could utilize the housing as a permanent residence. For a time, under the Division of Youth Services, it was utilized only on a three-month basis for newly hired staff to reside in until they could locate a permanent residence. Prior to the closing of the Training School for Boys it was necessary to completely secure the building to eliminate the cost of maintaining the building. Corrections has reopened the Staff Cottage again allowing staff to reside on the permanent basis, however, policy establishes the ranking staff may request housing. Rent varies according to the number of rooms. Some of the apartments are one room, efficiency apartments, sharing a bath between two efficiency apartments, while other have two rooms with a bath and a small kitchen area.

The Business Manager's residence was acquired in 1898 when the State purchased additional land south of the original Administration Building, therefore, the date of the construction of this building is unknown.

This residence is currently being utilized as the IAC Building. The Institutional Activities Coordinator utilizes this building for Resident Counsel meetings, working with volunteers, etc.

The Assistant Superintendent's residence was originally known as the Dairy House and it was constructed in 1931. The Supervisor of the Dairy Farm and his family resided in the house. Upon the closing of the Dairy the residence was turned into the Assistant Superintendent's residence and is currently being occupied by the Assistant Superintendent of Program Services and his family.

The Poultry Farm residence is a frame house. There is no information to indicate when it was constructed. The Supervisor of the Poultry Farm and his family resided in the residence. This house is in disrepair and has been closed, with Corrections electing not to expend monies at this time to bring it back to its original state.

Food Service

The Food Service Building was constructed in 1915. It was constructed on the same design as the Administration Building. In 1958 a bakery was added to the south end of the Food Service Building. Very little change has been made to the building on the exterior since Corrections has acquired the facility; however, the interior was completely renovated in 1988.

Cooks supervise youth that prepare the meals in the kitchen area and place them on the serving line. Custody staff supervise the youth that clean the dining room. Meals are transported from the Food Service Building to any Custody staff working the Housing Units that request a meal. Meals are also transported to and from Housing Unit #8 (Segregation) for the youth being held in that Housing Unit. In 1958 a Bakery was added to the Food Service Building, however, due to the cost of updating antiquated equipment and hiring a supervisor for the Bakery this area was not used. When the Food Service Building was renovated the Bakery was incorporated into the dining area of Food Service. Although a Bakery is no longer operated cakes and cookies are prepared in the Food Service for the youth.

Meals for non-Custody staff and, on occasions, visitors are prepared in Culinary Arts. Youth prepare the meal, serve the meal restaurant-style to staff, and clean up the area. As mentioned earlier, Culinary Arts is part of the Vocational Program.

Farming

Farming was a part of the curriculum until the 1970's. The Lawn Force Barn was built in 1906. In 1931 the Dairy House was completed and the Mule Barn was rebuilt. There is no information pertaining to the original construction date of the Mule Barn. The date the Cannery Building was constructed is unknown; however, it was converted into a slaughter house in 1950. The Turkey House was constructed in 1951. It was necessary to renovate the Dairy Barn in 1951 due to a fire. The Cattle Barn was renovated in 1955.

In the early years of the institution youth were hired out to area farmers to assist with the planting of crops, etc. From July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1929, youth had earned \$20,000

working on farms in the community. This money was utilized, along with the sale of bricks, garden produce, etc., to assist in operating the institution.

The Lawn Shed was constructed in 1905 and is still being utilized today.

In 1922 the principal crops included wheat, corn, alfalfa, and garden produce. There were over 500 fruit trees. Livestock included 40 cows, 24 horses and mules, 130 hogs and poultry. By 1927 there was 50 cows, 20 mules, 400 Spotted Poland hogs, and 250 Rhode Island Red chickens. August 26, 1927, a sale of fifty-five (55) head of the Spotted Poland hogs was held and it was reported to be the first registered hog sale put on by a State Institution in the United States.

Crops were sold to the public, as well as utilizing the garden produce for the youth. As stated earlier there is no documentation when the Cannery Building was constructed, but in 1930 up-to-date equipment was placed in the Cannery Building. Produce was canned to be utilized during the winter months for the youth.

In 1938 a modern dairy was established. All milk was pasteurized and delivered in bottles. The institution had one of the most outstanding dairy herds there was to be had. In 1947 it was learned that for a couple of years the milk produced at the institution was not being used for the youth, but was being sold for profit. The new administration in 1947 corrected the situation and again the youth were receiving milk at their meals with the excess amounts being sold. Also staff were allowed two quarts of milk daily as a supplement to their salary.

In the 1960's production of crops was cut back to raising corn (silage for the cattle) and garden produce. Today there is no farming operation at the facility.

In the 1970's the dairy herd and hogs were sold off and the only livestock maintained at the facility are the fifty (50) head of cattle placed there by the Department of Corrections and Human Resources' Division of Administration.

Power Plant

There is no documentation when the Power Plant was constructed, however, it was in the early years of the establishment of the institution. The main source of fuel was coal and it was brought in by railway. Just in the past few years have the tracks been removed showing the spur from the main railway tracks. In the 1960's natural gas was used, with the understanding when the demand for natural gas was at a peak the Power Plant would switch back to coal, which was done. Today, the Power Plant utilizes natural gas. All of the buildings are heated with steam heat. The steam heat is sent to the various areas of the institution through an extensive tunnel system. At one time a person could walk from the Administration Building to the Superintendent's residence through a tunnel, however, that tunnel was sealed off many years ago.

Years ago the institution would blow the steam whistle to advise the community that a youth had escaped. That procedure was discontinued, although the date it was discontinued is unknown. There was a humorous story that when an area farmer and his wife heard the whistle he would grab his gun and his wife would grab her Sears "Wishbook" to go out and look for the

escaped youth. It used to be the practice to pay a "bounty" on escaped youth apprehended by citizens and returned. The "bounty" was \$10.00.

Today the whistle serves two purposes. It is blown at 12:00 Noon every day and also when a youth escapes. Today there is no "bounty" paid to anyone that apprehends a youth. The institution requests and encourages the community not to attempt to apprehend a youth, but to notify the institution or one of the law enforcement agencies of any sightings, so the situation can be handled by trained staff.

Maintenance

The Carpenter Shop was completed in 1905 and is still in use. A Butler Building houses the Maintenance Department, however, the date of construction is unknown, possibly in the 1970's.

The Maintenance Department is an integral part of the institution by keeping the need to use outside vendors for repair work, plumbing work, painting, etc. As indicated the buildings at the institution are old and do require a lot of maintenance. To date, the Maintenance Department has done an efficient job of keeping everything operational.

Laundry/Clothing

The Laundry was constructed in 1920 and renovated in 1988. There is one Laundry Supervisor and the youth perform the laundering of clothing, bedding, toweling, etc.

Clothing for the youth has always been a large expense through the history of the institution. The youth were attired in gray pants and gray shirts. Not too much information is documented on the issue of the clothing, however, it is documented that in 1947 when a new Superintendent took over the youth only received one change of clothes per week, as well as one change of sheets for the beds per week. This amount, although it did not appear as much, did increase then to two changes per week. In the 1970's the youth were allowed to wear their personal clothing. Today, the youth are dressed in uniforms consisting of gray pants and gray shirts.

Escapes

As mentioned earlier there was no perimeter security at the institution until 1983, therefore, youth did escape the confines of the facility. In the early years it was the practice to blow the steam whistle when a youth escaped. All off-duty Corrections Officers were called in to assist. There were designated areas that officers were assigned and state vehicles with other officers maintained a roving pattern. The main thought on a youth's mind when he escaped was to clear the area as quickly as possible, therefore, several residents in the community have had their cars stolen. Even staff have had their vehicles taken right from the facility. On one occasion, when a youth couldn't hot-wire a Plymouth, he broke into a locked Chevrolet and made good his escape for a short period. Again, not much is documented on the apprehension rate prior to the 1960's, but the apprehension rate since that time has been approximately 99 percent.

One youth that escaped from the facility selected a winter day when the Missouri

River was almost frozen solid. The youth selected a large stick and began his trudge across the ice floes in the river, carefully selecting spots for placing his feet. He was spotted by the officers that were searching for him, and they merely drove to the opposite shore of the river to wait for the youth to get off the ice floes. The youth had not noticed the officers due to his concentration on keeping above water. The youth's look of triumph was quickly replaced with dismay when he spotted the officers. One of the officers stated, "I almost felt sorry for the kid".

Today when a youth escapes the members of the E-Squad are called in and immediately escape procedures are implemented. Since July, 1983, the total number of escapes is ?? All of the youths have been apprehended and transferred to other facilities. Also, again the steam whistle is blown when a youth escapes so the community is alerted.

Incidents/Deaths

There is much controversy surrounding the actual date the Board of Training Schools began. It is documented the first Board of Training Schools was appointed July 1, 1946, as established in the 1945 Constitution, Article 4, Section 38. The Board was concerned how the institution was being operated by the Superintendent and in 1947 the Board dismissed the Superintendent and hired John C. Tindall to become the new Superintendent. This action displeased Governor Donnelly, therefore, he fired the Board, as well as John C. Tindall in the early part of 1948. Governor Donnelly called the State Highway Patrol in to operate the institution until the issue could be settled. The members of the Board refused to acknowledge the dismissal by the Governor, as did Superintendent Tindall. However, Superintendent Tindall was barred from the premises of the institution and was instructed to vacate the Superintendent's residence, which he did, and on March 17, 1948, a new Board of Training Schools was appointed. On the evening of March 17, 1948, the Highway Patrol moved 75 of the most unruly youth from the Training School to the Missouri State Penitentiary and the Algoa Correctional Farms. Governor Donnelly rode in the last vehicle with a Highway Patrol Officer and this was referred to as, "The Midnight Ride of Governor Donnelly".

There is a cemetery located on the south side of the institution. There are forty-six (46) markers, with only one marker with a name and date (1910). Documentation has not been located to determine exactly why youth were buried in the cemetery, however, it is speculated that during the early years diseases caused some of the deaths and families, if there was a family, did not have enough money to return the youth home for burial, therefore, the youth was buried in the cemetery. From 1960 until July, 1983, there have been a few deaths, however, none of the youths that have lost their lives have been buried in the Institutional Cemetery.

One youth was presumed drowned in the Missouri River. He, along with another youth, escaped. The one youth was apprehended and advised administration that the two had gone on a rock dike, the one youth entered the river, went under, and never

came out. The youth's body was never found.

Another incident occurred when a youth was on a work assignment to gather up the leaves at the Staff Cottage. The youth jumped from a wagon into a pile of leaves and severed his spinal cord. The youth was paralyzed from his neck down and died a few months after the injury.

A supervisor had received permission to take several youths to one of the lakes on grounds. Although the youths were wearing life jackets one youth got frightened in the water, tore off his life jacket and drowned before help could reach him. Another youth attempted to save him almost lost his life as well; however, he did survive.

One youth ran from the institution not long before it was turned over to Corrections and he dove from the Boonville Bridge over the Missouri River, breaking his neck. His body was located, and he was pronounced dead at the scene.

December 2, 1972, there was a riot at the institution, however, there were no deaths, no serious injuries, and surprisingly enough, no escapes. It was necessary to call in law enforcement agencies to quell the disturbance. It was never determined what triggered the incident. Fortunately, the only damage incurred was from a small fire at Boone Cottage. The riot began in the afternoon and was under control in the early evening.

Through the history of the institution until July, 1983, there were several assaults against staff causing very serious injuries.

Administration and staff at the Boonville Correctional Center have and will continue to exert every effort to ensure the safety and security of the community and the youth incarcerated at the facility. It is their intention when the history of this facility is updated there will be no incidents or deaths to record.

by Carole Walker

RAVENSWOOD FARM

T125



Ravenswood

"Ravenswood", the name by which this 1,932-acre farm is known, is an allusion to Edgar Ravenswood, the central character in Sir Walter Scott's 1819 novel, *Bride of Lammermoor*, a book Nathaniel Leonard, the founder of the farm, was fond of.

In 1825 when Nathaniel settled on the original 80-acre purchase of land that was to become Ravenswood, he lived in a simple log cabin just across the highway from the present house. Sometime after his marriage to Margaret Hutchinson in the 1830's he began plans for a larger frame house near the

site of the present house. He completed this frame house in 1850 and it stood until 1869 when it burned. He immediately set about rebuilding the house and soon completed a two story frame structure that was to be the back part of a large frame "el" shaped house. But at his death in 1876 the front part had still not been constructed.

When Nathaniel's son, Charles E. Leonard, took over management of the farm, his wife's father, James M. Nelson (a wealthy banker), offered to build them either a house in Boonville or a new house on the farm. They decided to build a brick house on the farm. The frame house erected by Nathaniel was moved and the present house was completed in 1880 (see artists' drawing on facing page). The bricks for the house were manufactured on the farm. The house was quite modern for its time, having provisions for central heating (as well as fireplaces in each room) and running water (to be provided by a water tank in the attic and, later, a water tower at the back of the house). Most of the money for the building of the house was provided by Nadine's father, and it is said that Nadine was quick to correct those people who, in later years, spoke of Ravenswood as the house that Shorthorns built.

In the early 1900's Charles E. Leonard's son, Nelson, added the four wooden pillars and the balcony to the front of the house, two rooms at the back of the house (the Breakfast Room and the bedroom above it), a connecting archway between the summer kitchen and the house, and the conservatory. In 1910 the frame structure built in 1869 by Nathaniel burned and was replaced by two brick servant quarters.

Charles E. Leonard built the Tall-Ho Barn (far right foreground of artist's drawing), which took its name from the Tally-Ho (center foreground of artist's drawing) purchased by Nelson and housed in the barn to the present day along with several other carriages. He also built the Bull Barn (just above the large tree in the center of the drawing). The ornate Mule Barn with its two protruding wings was built by Nelson to replace an earlier mule barn destroyed by fire (this earlier mule barn is the one pictured in the artist's drawing). Nelson also erected a small brick inn on the west side of the highway in the nearby town of Bellair as well as several tenant houses in and around Bellair.

The present furnishings and decor of the house generally reflect the tastes of Nadine. Although there are several early American pieces, and some more modern furnishings added by Roselia, the present owner's mother, most of the house is furnished in the style of the turn of the century. The house consists of some twenty-five rooms plus a full basement and attic. All but four or five rooms (the present owner's living quarters) are open to the public.

by Robert L. Dyer

CRESTMead- ANTEBELLEM PLANTATION

T126

The original 80 acres on which Crestmead sits was patented by James Mahan, on Nov. 2, 1837. Just how long Mahan resided on the land is not known, however, he would have had to construct a dwelling and improve the land as a prerequisite to the patents' acceptance. Mahan sold 20 acres to John Taylor in 1857 and within the next two years he constructed Crestmead residence. Materials and lumber to build the house were brought by ox car from the Missouri River near Boonville.

John Taylor was born son of James "Corn" Taylor, who along with his two brothers were the first settlers of Clear Creek Township. Taylor was an active member of Mt. Nebo Baptist Church. He was church clerk and a member of the building committee during its construction.

The farm was operated by slave labor until the end of the Civil War. The observatory at the top of the house was used to watch slaves as they worked the fields. According to information received through history, Confederate soldiers hid in the back stairway closet. Probably as a result of the Civil War and the inability to replace his freed slaves with hired help, Taylor sold the residence and land to another of the area's leading citizens, Presley G. Walker in 1865.

Walker also came from a family who had arrived early in the township history. His cousin, Addison A. Walker was the owner of Pleasant Green Plantation. From Presley's original purchase of 160 acres he increased his land holdings to over 2,500 acres. He named his home "Prairie View." He became well known as a grain farmer and a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and mules.

In 1887, the farm was sold to Samuel W. Castle. The next owner Charles C. Andrews purchased the farm for speculation and to use as a summer home in 1898. Andrews sold the farm for profit the same year to Henry Tempfel, however in 1900, Tempfel sold the farm back to Andrews.

In 1903 the farm and residence was purchased by William A. Betteridge. It was he who renamed the farm "Crestmead" which means high meadow. It was rightfully named as the acreage is located on one of the highest points in Cooper County. Once again, the farm, gained prominence, for William developed a modern, model farm, specializing in registered Shorthorn cattle. William's wife Ada, wrote poems and stories. Her great grandfather and Mark Twain's grandfather were brothers. In 1934 "Crestmead" passed to his son Verne, who continued the family tradition.

The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Betteridge inherited "Crestmead" in 1980. Robert and his son William Dan, continue raising Shorthorn cattle from the herd established by William A. Betteridge in 1888, Mrs. Robert (Ann) Betteridge began restoration of their home in 1980, restoring one room at a time. The process is slow, however most rewarding.

Crestmead was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in September



Crestmead Home, built in 1859, was listed in National Register of Historical Places in 1982.

1982. The Italianate house is highlighted by a central observatory and delicately carved and cut scroll brackets. The house windows are shuttered. The first floor is accented by a porch which extends across the front facade and is supported by fluted doric columns. The eight foot windows go to the floor. The interior reflects the early construction date in the use of Greek Revival embellishments. The central hall is extremely wide and runs the entire length of the house. It is graced by a stair with a massive octagonal newel post. The millwork is heavily molded. Four of the seven fireplaces are open. The six mantels are Greek Revival in style. There are sixteen rooms in the house.

The Betteridges are happy to share their family home with people as they tour the home during the summer and fall and spring weekends.

THESPIAN HALL

T127

Thespian Hall is the oldest theater west of the Allegheny Mountains. It is now the home to the Community Arts Program of the Friends of Historic Boonville. It is restored and used by the community for many different functions. The Friends produce the Missouri River Festival of the Arts, a performing arts festival, every year in August. It is also home to the Boonville Community Theatre.

Its long history includes the first city hall, meeting rooms for the Odd Fellows and Masons, and serving as headquarters for both the Union and Confederates troops during the Civil War. It was also used as a hospital and an engagement took place on the south side of the theater in 1864. After the war it was used by the Turn and Gesang Verein, a German athletic and singing society. By 1900, it was owned by the Stephens brother, Speed and Lon, who renovated the Hall, renaming the structure, Stephen Opera House. By



Thespian Hall at Main & Vine Streets built 1857

family, the Haim is typical of the early pioneer resident. Built in c1838 small two front rooms are walnut log covered with clapboarding and as the family grew, an el was constructed to the east with a southern style galley porch. The Friends of Historic Boonville are currently restoring this structure to a c1840s house museum. The adjacent garden area is named the Hain House Memorial Gardens and is maintained by a group of Friends volunteers.

by Judy Shields

by Ann Betteridge

1912, the nickelodeon had begun the building's transition to a movie house called "The Lyric." The Lyric continued until 1975, when the structure was given to the Friends of Historic by the R. Crosby Kemper Foundation of Kansas City to return the building to its usefulness to the community.

by Judy Shields

HAIN HOUSE AND HAIN HOUSE MEMORIAL GARDENS

T128

The 19th century single family dwelling, built and owned by an average Boonville



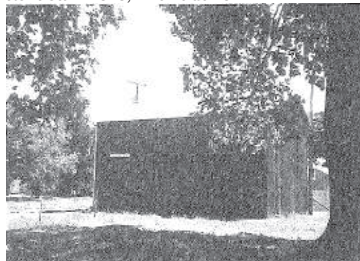
Hain House.

OLD COOPER COUNTY JAIL AND HANGING BARN

T129



Old Cooper County Jail and Sheriff's residence; stone Jail - 1848, Brick side 1871



Jail Barn "Hanging Barn" - b. 1878

The oldest continually used county jail is now the home of the Friends of Historic Boonville general office and their growing archival collection. The original stone jail side was constructed in 1848 and is a tourist attraction. The Sheriff's residence side was completely remodeled in 1987-88 for the offices. The Hanging Barn was the first restoration project of the Friends and was the site of one of the last public hangings in the state in 1930.

The structure is open for tours Monday thru Friday from 9:00 to 5:00. Tours of the other Friends properties, Thespian Hall and the Hain House are by appointment.

by Judy Shields

EASTWOOD

T130

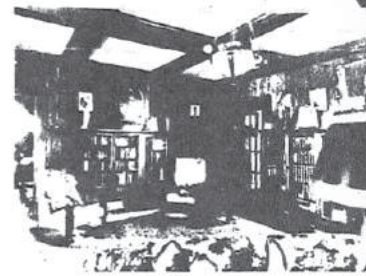
"Eastwood", the old Dr. Arthur Nelson estate in Kelly Township about 18 miles south of Boonville on Highway 5, is presently owned and operated by the L.B. Wilkes family who have renamed it "Lu Ranch". The Wilkes have resided in the Georgia Classical mansion on the estate since 1975 and have been sympathetically restoring it to much of its former elegance.

The land on which the house stands was entered from the U.S. Government in 1831 by Gideon Thompson (one of the founders of Otterville). Between 1837 and 1870 the land was owned by first, Martin Varner and then his brother, William. The original house, (a 2 story, frame Vernacular structure, facing South), was probably built by Martin Varner in the 1850's. The house was incorporated into the extensive expansion and renovation carried out by Dr. Arthur W. Nelson in the early 1900's after he inherited the estate from his grandfather, James M. Nelson, who had purchased it from William Varner in 1870. It is said that Dr. Nelson spent some \$40,000 on this renovation, which changed the orientation of the house from south to east and expanded the structure to three stories and some 26 rooms. Dr. Nelson graced the front (east) facade with four Tuscan style columns and a balustraded courtyard. The northeast and southeast corners of the front facade were given projecting bays containing sun rooms and the open porch over the original southern entrance to the house was enclosed. Three gable dormers were extended from the roof over the columned portico, and the large brick chimneys were capped with decorative corbelling.

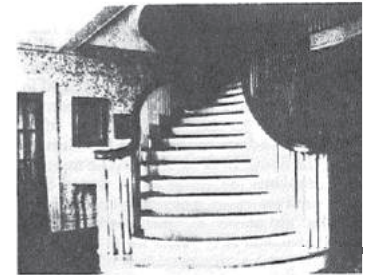
On the interior of the house, the wide central hallway is dominated by a sweeping



Eastwood



Library



Central Hall staircase

curved staircase. An English Tudor-style parlor with a Victorian mantle and exposed ceiling beams opens off the north side of this hallway, and off the south side of the hallway is a library with leaded glass bookcases. The West end of the hallway opens into a formal dining room. French doors are used for entrances into the various rooms on the 1st floor. A second floor hall spans the length of the house from south to north, and off of it are entrances into the bedrooms. The entire third story is occupied by a ballroom area. Beneath the house is a large cellar, which in Dr. Nelson's time contained a central heating system, an innovative (for its time) auto-vacuuming system, and a wine room. The basement area was also the entrance point for the water piping from the stone water tower that stands in the southeast corner of the front lawn.

The Nelson family, with which "Eastwood" is historically identified, was a prominent family in Cooper County from an early time. James M. Nelson came to Missouri from Virginia in the late 1830's with his father, George W. Nelson and George's uncles, Thomas W. Nelson and James O. Nelson. Thomas W. Nelson became a wealthy, early merchant in Boonville. He married Jacob Wyan's daughter, Mary GayWyan in 1837, and in 1842 purchased (or

perhaps built) the imposing mansion known as "Forest Hill", which still stands at the top of Locust Street hill in Boonville (it is presently owned by William and Miriam Wilcox who have been restoring it). James O. Nelson became a well-to-do farmer and extensive landholder in Cooper County. One of his sons, Thomas A. Nelson established "Eminence", a country estate two miles east of Bunceton.

James M. Nelson also became an extensive landholder and wealthy banker (he was president of the old Central National Bank in Boonville). His country home was about 2 miles west of Boonville. When he died in 1902 at the age of 86 he left an estate valued at some \$2,000,000 (which included the "Eastwoods" lands). His daughter, Nadine, married Charles E. Leonard whose 2,000 acre estate, "Ravenswood", lies about 6 miles north of "Eastwood". Another daughter Margaret (Maggie) Nelson, married Lon V. Stephens (of the pioneering Cooper County Stephens family). He served as Governor of Missouri from 1892 to 1896.

James M. Nelson's son, Arthur Wesley Nelson, married Lolla Marmaduke, daughter of another prominent Central Missouri family, and moved into the old 1850's house at "Eastwood". He was killed in a runaway accident in 1880 and the estate was placed in trust for his son, Arthur Wesley Nelson H, who returned to manage the farm after receiving a medical degree from the University of the South in 1900. In 1903, he married Rilye Stephens (daughter of W. Speed Stephens) and set about renovating and redesigning the "old house" at "Eastwood" into the elegant mansion that exists there today.

Dr. Nelson, became president of the Bank of Bunceton, chairman of the Board of directors of the Boonville National Bank, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri State Hospital at St. Joseph. He was also a prominent cattle breeder in central Missouri. In 1924 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri, but lost after a hard-fought campaign. He held a memorable political rally and barbecue at "Eastwood" during this campaign, which is still remembered by older citizens of Cooper County who attended it (this political rally, which has come to be known as the "Battle of Bunceton" will be described in more detail in next week's "survey notes"). In 1932 Dr. Nelson lost his life in a boating accident at the Lake of the Ozarks. By 1942 "Eastwood" had passed out of the hands of the Nelson family. In 1969 it was sold to the present owners, the L.B. Wilkes family.

by Robert L. Dyer

THE OLD COMMERCIAL HOTEL

T131

409 High, Boonville

This line drawing by Laurence Barney of Boonville depicts the Old Commercial Hotel, portions of which date to the early 1820's. That first section of the building is one of the oldest structures which survives today in



The Old Commercial Hotel



Chris Schaler by hotel built about 1825

Boonville. During the years the building has operated under several names, such as, Judge Day's Hotel, the Ballantine House, Courtney Hotel, Bailey's Mansion House, and the Santa Fe Hotel. Another section of the structure dates to the 1840's and another to the 1870's and 1880's. The large 3-story section dates to 1840 and was known as Bailey's Mansion House. In the 1870's and 1880's, the farthest east wing and farthest west wing were added. It is one of the nominations for the National Historic Register in District D. (Original line drawing by Laurence Barney)

Images Of Past Conjured By Hotel

Overlooked by many and appreciated by only a few, the old red brick hotel languishes in the sun like a sleeping giant and deteriorates.

Perhaps on a quiet night, one could possibly discern the activity which surrounded the Commercial Hotel in years past: Carriages parked on High Street as travelers disembarked for a night's stay; rivermen walking up Water Street to the hotel after docking; farmers coming into town for a night's revelry but first cleaning up at the hotel's bathhouse; townspeople queuing up to the dining hall entrance, ready for some good food and entertainment.

By using an active imagination, the images continue. The old structure, which possibly served travelers on the Santa Fe Trail, might be ignored today. But in the past, the hotel was the pride of the Boonslick area.

Today it sits unnoticed, a declining relic of bygone days.

According to the Friends of Historic Boonville, the first section of the hotel was constructed in the period 1822-26. Therefore, it is possibly the oldest brick building in the area. There was an 1826 advertisement in the *Missouri Intelligencer* for the hotel, thus confirming its age.

"When you get down to it," Chris Shaler, the present owner, asserts, "It would be one of the oldest buildings west of the Mississippi.

A recent historic inventory, published by the Friends, gives some background information on the hotel.

"... the building, which had 55 rooms, was apparently constructed in 3 or 4 major stages. The earliest section of the building is the 2 story, 3 bay section immediately adjacent to the west of the large 3 1/2 story central section."

Touring this section, an observer would notice the thick walls and ancient construction. In the basement there is a large fireplace and bake oven. No stairs remain but Shaler has gained access to the area by cutting a hole in the floor.

Discussing the fireplace, Shaler says, "You can stand up in it. It's just a large commercial fireplace, big enough to hand up and cook a deer or a side of beef, whatever you wanted. Directly behind the fireplace is the bake oven."

The Friends report states that 3 1/2 -story central section probably dates from the mid-1830's or 1840's during which time it was called "Bailey's Mansion House." The hotel has also been named "The Ballentine House," "The Courtney Hotel," and "The Sante Fe Hotel."

The central section contains an ornate turning stairway, similar to those found in New Orleans. Two large rooms, 18-foot square, are located on the first and second floors and have massive fireplaces. In the basement, there is a large fireplace and brick floor, evidence of a kitchen area.

The east and west wings date, say the Friends, from the 1870's and 1880's. A picture, reportedly taken around 1890, published in the *Daily News* in 1973, shows the extreme west wing but with only one story instead of two. Built to the north are two brick ells which were also constructed in stages. Most likely the ells, which are reached by narrow hallways, were the last addition to the building. The ells are probably in the worst condition of any section of the structure.

"The Boonville City Directory, 1869-70," says the Friends' report, "lists a John Fessler as operating a restaurant and residing at what appears to be this location. The Sanborn Map of 1885 lists the building as 'Mansion House.' In 1892 and 1900 it is listed as 'Commercial Hotel.' During this period it was operated by the Million family who later went on to operate the Frederick Hotel."

About 1910, it was known as the "Courtney Hotel" and in 1917, it was listed as the "Santa Fe Hotel. The name, "Commercial Hotel" returned in 1929 and it remained open until

1970. Shaler purchased the property in 1972 and has effected some restoration work.

"I've done some things to preserve it," Shaler says. "The original building had a rock foundation and it had gotten bad and I got a bricklayer to build it back up for me."

Other work has been done on the building but nothing much since about 1976.

"I wanted to put my restaurant here," Shaler says, discussing his initial plans for the hotel. "But I wasn't able to buy it at the time so I bought the Palace. I've just used it (the Commercial) for storage."

Shaler purchased the Frederick Hotel in 1975 and his restaurant was moved there.

In 1973, the Greyhound Bus Depot was located in the oldest section of the Commercial but later was transferred to the Frederick Hotel building.

"When I first bought it, I'd come in here at eight in the morning and would leave late at night," says Shaler, talking about the historical treasures which can be found in the hotel. "I'd roam through attics and find a lot of interesting things.

"I found the old shutters (about 100) for the building in an attic," he continues. "I've also found old shoes and some letters written in the 1890's to the Ballentine family."

Shaler also has many stories to tell about the hotel. One concerns a murder in the one of the back rooms of the 31/2-story section.

"I think there was a man killed in a second-floor room around the turn of the century," he reports. "When I opened the old fireplace in the room I found a revolver in it. I don't know if it is related to the murder but there it was."

Because of overwhelming evidence, there was most likely a bathhouse located in the extreme west wing.

"I found three bathtubs still in it," Shaler says. "Originally, it had four tubs. It also had a marble sink with three holes. I think there were only three bathtubs in the whole place other than the bathhouse."

Restoration plans are up in the air at the moment, Shaler says, although he would like to do something with the landmark.

"If I live long enough and I restore it, I'd probably take off the back part of the building. But I don't know if I'll do it.

"If I do anything, the first thing I'll do is put a roof on it."

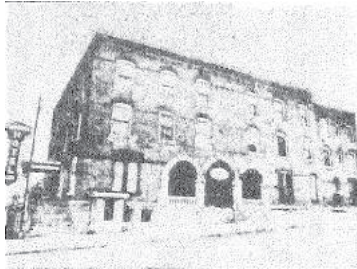
In the interim, the Commercial Hotel building continues to stand in disrepair, a mute remainder of Boonville's past.

by Rural Life

THE FREDERICK HOTEL

T132

Built in 1905 in response to a crying need for a modern hotel in Boonville, the Frederick Hotel is located at Main and High Streets, just south of the Boonville Missouri River Bridge. The hotel, a rust-red brick box, sits on the banks of the Missouri River. It is unpretentious, as 1905 buildings go. Brick edging around the windows, and gray native stone lining the porch arches are its only concession to the architectural excesses of the time. Now a Retirement home, it has given many years of service and hospitality to



Hotel Frederick.

Boonville's citizens and their visitors.

Collector Remodels Buildings With Junk

Whatever Chris Shaler lacks in hand, he'll make up for out of pocket. Ingenuity fills each one the way a kid stuffs his with pebbles, bits of string, marbles and frogs.

Take his bar. Shaler, owner of the Frederick Hotel here, wanted a bar for one of the first floor rooms of the old structure. Rather than buy one, he built one. And he scrounged all over the state to get the components.

In fact, a rundown of many features of the hotel, which he bought in 1974, sounds like a travelogue.

There are lights from the Continental Hotel in Kansas City, booths from the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, barn wood from a farm in Bunceton, a picture frame out of the Carroll County Courthouse — indeed, bits and pieces from all over.

Nothing necessarily is used the way it used to be. Dressers are built into wash cabinets in the rest rooms. An old pop machine, covered with wood look-alike contact paper, serves as a wine cabinet.

"I never buy anything unless I have to," Shaler says.

When he does, it's usually a bargain. Take the wallpaper in the men's rest room. It has a flower design with bright tones of pink and purple loud enough to bark. Shaler bought it for a song because the store owner couldn't sell it to anybody else.

Somehow, Shaler manages to make it dovetail with the lounge outside, which is decorated with elegant velvet wallpaper and black-and-white checkered marble floor.

Shaler, 59, has been involved with several buildings in Boonville. He once tried working a job where he punched time. That was like "somebody threw a rope around me," he says.

Since then, he has been his own boss, involved in such businesses as a service station, bar and country club — all the while keeping his hand in buying and selling old buildings like the Frederick. And collecting junk.

The motivation is the same with both. "I like to find things that are nothing and make something out of them," he says.

It's kind of like being a used car salesman, which he once was, he says. "I just like to trade anything. That's why I accumulate all the junk I have."

The challenge is the same with used cars, junk or old buildings: "Make a buck and enjoy it." The secret is the same with all three, too: "Buy it as cheap as you can; sell it as high as you can."

The Frederick is a three-story building on the corner of Main and High streets. It is one of many old structures fronting on High Street.

Shaler has only 10 tenants in the hotel. He plans to turn the roughly 90 rooms into apartments. Meanwhile, the first floor houses the bus station, and four rooms are devoted to a kitchen, dining room, lounge and bar.

Shaler often will sit alone at night in one of the rooms and think about some old woman who probably sat, pipe in mouth, in the same rocking chair, or about the gun he once found in a bricked-in chimney. It was supposed to have been tossed there in the late 1880s by a man who saw a killing during a gambling match by the river and didn't want to be caught with a gun.

The imaginings come and go. So do the buildings. "I like to get them furnished, sell them and start on another one," Shaler says.

There's usually a nifty profit, he says. But in the meantime there's a luxury or two, too: the history . . . those nights alone in the dark.

"There's kind of a story," he says. "It seems like it's being told all the time — whispered to you or something. I don't know what it is. It's fascinating."

HOLT'S CAFE

T133

A landmark since 1914, Holt's Cafe closed its doors in 1961, the building it occupied being sold to the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company food chain, for a grocery store.

W.G. Holt purchased the cafe in 1914. No Service Clubs were in Boonville then, so the weekly community luncheons organized by Mr. Holt served this purpose. Progress for Boonville was furthered at these meetings. The Missouri River bridge on Highway 40 (opened in 1923) was one of the outstanding results of these luncheons.

Mr. & Mrs. Holt were known for their hospitality, especially during the 1924 Political Campaign, when John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was a guest at Eastwood, the farm home of Dr. W.W. Nelson, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. A proposed barbecue and rally was rained out, and the Holts served more than a thousand ham and egg breakfasts to stranded travelers to Boonville.

With the coming of Highway 40, the Missouri River bridge opened, and Mr. Holt obtained the bus depot and doubled the size of his cafe. The station was one of the better bus stations in the nation in a town the size of Boonville, and became a popular meeting place for the community as well as travelers.

by Jeanne Brunda

RIVERCENE

T134

Rivercene, home of Missouri and Mississippi River captain, Joseph Beller Kinney, distinguished pioneer for Cooper and Howard Counties, was constructed in 1869. It is



Rivercene Mansion

a rare, early example, in its locale, of the Victorian Mansard, Baroque Revival or Second Empire — style in residential architecture. Major restoration has been accomplished by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cenatiempo, and family. Mrs. Cenatiempo is the great, great granddaughter of Captain Kinney.

Dr. Osmond; Overbby, chairman of the Department of Art History and Archaeology at the University of Missouri, Columbia, has described the house as the most Au Courant in the Boonslick Area. In its locale the house is the example most reflective of prevailing fashionable architecture in the eastern United States during the time of construction. Probably the house was the most elaborately built in the Boonslick Area up to that time.

The family retains an accumulation of documents relating to the life of Captain Kinney and the construction of the house. The cost of house and furnishings came to \$50,000.00 in 1869.

Notable architectural features of Rivercene include oversized footings and foundations, triangular in section, which have a broad base tapering upward to a three foot wide foundation above ground level. This foundation design was actually overbuilt to accommodate the stress of flood conditions. The gracious front entry porch is approached by a broad stairway curving outward at its base. Rot resistant cypress was used for the exterior wood trim. The mansard roof is covered with colored hexagonal slates forming a rosette pattern. Inside one is impressed by the large central stair-hall and the twelve-foot ceilings replete with ornamentally painted plaster cornices and medallions. There are fourteen rooms, each with its own Carrera marble mantel and fireplace, fove halls, a full basement, and a third story, unfinished. The rooms are approximately twenty feet square.

Rivercene stands a few hundred yards east of the Howard County approach to the Missouri River bridge at Boonville. It faces the Missouri River and is a river landmark.

by Jeanne Brunda

ROSLYN HEIGHTS

T135

Mansion Now Home Of The Daughters Of The American Revolution

One of the more impressive mansions of the past in Boonville is Roslyn Heights, now the Missouri state headquarters of the Daughters



Roslyn Heights

of the American Revolution.

When Wilbur T. and Rhoda Stephens Johnson built their elegant residence at 821 Main Street in 1895, it was at the southern edge of a group of fine homes which abutted the business district. They could not have foreseen that in less than 100 years, in the march of commercial 'progress,' most of their neighboring dwellings would have disappeared, leaving their home "the last of the Main Street mansions." Judged by any standards, it was not the least in this impressive group.

A book of Boonville views printed in 1900 under the title, "The Vine Clad City, a Souvenir of Boonville, Mo.," shows the structure essentially as it is today, as does an early post card, which gives it the name "Roslyn Heights." Completing the triad of Johnson residences shown on the same page were those of W.M. Johnson and W. Morris Johnson, Jr., father and brother of Wilbur T. Johnson. The former still stands at 720 Sixth Street.

The *Boonville Weekly Advertiser* of June 15, 1894, under the heading 'Boonville's Improvements,' refers to the house

"One of the handsomest homes in Boonville will be the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur T. Johnson, now under construction on South Main Street. It will be three stories high, beside basement, of pressed brick, trimmed in Warrensburg stone, and will be distinctly modern in all its appointments. The entire building will be lighted by both gas and electricity and will be heated throughout by steam. The foundation for this residence is now nearly completed. There will be 12 rooms, which are expected to be ready for occupancy next October. Mathews and Sanders, of Kansas City, are the architects."

It is also interesting to note that the house immediately north of the Johnson residence was built about the same time by J.A. Wettendorf and was referred to as a "stylish and attractive cottage." It is still standing.

Some months after the Johnson home was completed it is mentioned again in the

Boonville Weekly Advertiser, of February 15, 1895, quoting a contemporary Boonville publication, *The Western Christian Union*, published by E.W. Pfaffenberger:

"Boonville has a large number of substantial and comfortable residences, but the palatial dwelling recently erected on Main Street, by Mr. Wilbur Johnson, is undoubtedly the finest in the city. From basement to garret and from parlor to pantry, the arrangement is the most perfect model of modern convenience.

"The elegant mantels, the handsome chandeliers, and the many artistic designs in finish, are largely due to the good taste of Mrs. Wilbur Johnson."

From the beginning the home was the focal point of much social activity. The Johnson and Stephens families were two of the most prominent in the area and Mrs. Johnson's brother, Lon Vest Stephens, also a Boonville native, served as Governor of Missouri 1897-1901. He was state treasurer since 1890, when he was appointed to fill an unexpired term. When the fidelity bond for Treasurer Stephens was approved in 1895, members of the Johnson family were cosigners, along with over 50 other area citizens. The required figure of \$500,000 was almost quadrupled.

Newspapers of the period indicate that the sumptuous entertaining which became a hallmark of the Stephens gubernatorial era in Jefferson City was typical of the Boonville scene, as well. The *Gay Nineties* period was one of "gracious living" and the accounts of the affluent and their activities were reported in great detail on the front page of the periodicals.

The conjure up pictures of beautiful and charming ladies, modishly attired, handsome escorts, lavish repasts, and a variety of entertainments, from meetings of the Chocolate Club to 'hops,' as dances were often called. The Johnsons played a prominent part in area social activities and often entertained and were entertained and Mrs. Stephens and their associates.

The house has been described architecturally as "Queen Anne with Romanesque Revival affinities." Of primary importance are the Indiana limestone foundation, tower and buttresses and porte-cochen. Romanesque Revival structures are noted for their semicircular arched openings and massiveness in proportion and are built of masonry, brick, and stone.

The Queen Anne style is distinguished mostly by its irregularity in plan, massing, color, texture, and materials (stone, brick, wood shingles, and wood trim). Towers, turrets, projecting bays and porches are other characteristics, along with elements of cut, carved, molding and turned ornamentation. Paneled and decorated chimneys are often dominant.

Other original features of the interior include "pocket" (or sliding) doors, solid wood doors with hinges of sculptured brass, and eight mantels which set the decorative theme for the rooms in which they are located.

One particular point of interest in the parlor is the hand-painted ceiling with its garland circle of flowers. This is the work of an Italian artist who came and lived in the house for three weeks and painted not only the parlor but all four downstairs rooms. The fireplace mantel is of mahogany and the wall paper is a pink brocade picking up the colors in the decorative tile of the fireplace. The elegance of the Victorian era is evident in the furnishings of this room. The fireplace has an embossed floral brass panel in back of the fire grate.

The dining room and the Meeting room have polygonal bay windows and the fireplace mantel of the dining room is mahogany with elaborately embossed blue tile. The chandelier is original.

The Meeting room will be used by the DAR chapters for their meetings. The highlight of this room is the spindle brentwood canopy framing the bay windows. Louvered shutters are throughout the house with the exception of the third floor ballroom. The fireplace has brown embossed tile with ornate wood carvings.

The kitchen has been modernized. Originally there was a door opening out on a large back porch but this part of the house was damaged by fire and the porch was never replaced.

The second floor has five rooms and two baths. The Tower room with its ornate lattice type canopy is the office for the state Society. The second room is the Board Room for the exclusive use of the state Board. The mantel is hand carved with a decorative pink embossed tile in the fireplace.

The third floor ballroom was considered the height of elegance for that period. It now houses a very valuable doll collection. There are two pianos. One, believed to be the first piano brought to Missouri, is of mahogany and has beautifully carved trim. The second is a rosewood grand and is a magnificent example of the Victorian era. The fireplace is of cast iron and while it is gas optional, it has never been connected.

Counting the full basement and the third floor ballroom and adjacent area (sitting room with a closet for coats with a 'top hat' compartment), the house has 18 rooms, eight of which have fireplaces.

On August 23, 1983, through the initiative of Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, State Regent,

Roslyn Heights was purchased by the Missouri State Society Daughters of The American Revolution. The House is now appropriately furnished and decorated and provides centrally located facilities for the 7000 members of the State organization. It provides attractive facilities for entertaining and is open to the public for meetings, luncheons, receptions and special occasions.

by Sesqui BD Nissue

SECLUSION HILL

T136

"Seclusion Hill Farm", a few miles southeast of Bunceton in Kelly Township, is one of the few Cooper County homesteads that has remained in the same family since pioneer times. The old house at "Seclusion Hill" also contains a log section that is perhaps one of the earliest log cabins still surviving in the county.

Estelle (Cully) Snow, present owner of "Seclusion Hill" and great granddaughter of Mary Anthony Chilton who settled the farm perhaps as early as 1818 or 1819, says that oral tradition passed down through the Chilton family has it that when Mark Anthony Chilton came here from Virginia he moved into a log cabin that had been built sometime in the late 18th century by a French trapper and trader from the New Madrid area. It is her assumption that the log portions of the present house at "Seclusion Hill" are the remains of the Frenchman's cabin. There is, of course no way to accurately verify this story, but it is obvious that the old log cabin incorporated into the present structure is a very early one. It is not, however of vertical log construction, which was most typical of the log houses built by the French.

An examination of the abstract pertaining to the "Seclusion Hill" lands reveals that the particular tract on which the house stands was originally entered from the government by one Charles Castonget (or Castouget) in 1815 by virtue of New Madrid Certificate No. 121. This would seem to lend credence to the family tradition cited by Mrs. Snow. Unfortunately (as is the case with most property abstracts) there is no mention of any house on the property.

The issue is further complicated by the fact that the abstract does not show Mark Anthony Chilton buying this land until 1848. Prior to that time the land was owned by the Stephens family. Joseph Stephens, Sr. purchased Castonget's New Madrid Certificate in March 1817, some 8 months prior to the time he came to Missouri from Virginia and settled on a piece of land about 1/2 mile north of the present town of Bunceton. The abstract further indicates that Joseph Stephens, Sr. sold the "Seclusion Hill" land to his son, William Stephens in 1818, and that by 1848 when Mark Anthony Chilton bought the land it was owned by P.D. Stephens.

Mrs. Snow says it is her understanding that Mark Anthony Chilton was a good friend of the Stephens family (being from the same general area of Virginia that they were from); that he came to the Boonslick region about the same time as Stephens; and that he settled on the "Seclusion Hill" land soon after the Stephens family homesteaded the area.

Thus, what may have happened is that Mark Anthony Chilton settled on the Stephens land at the early date given by Mrs. Snow, but did not actually purchase the land until some 30 years later as indicated by the abstract.

In 1849, a year after he purchased the land, Mark Anthony Chilton died and was buried in what later became the Chilton Family cemetery about 1 1/2 miles southwest of the present house. His son, John, who was living with him at the time continued on at the old homeplace and was joined about a year later by his sister, Mary Emma Chilton, to whom Mark Anthony had left the farm.

In 1851, John Chilton enlarged the house by adding a frame section to the original log cabin with a wide hallway separating the two. He also covered the whole house with clapboard and added a stone and brick chimney on the south (frame) end to match the old rubble stone chimney on the north (log) end. Sometime not long after this he left the homestead and for the next 50 years it was the residence of Mary Emma Chilton (who had been widowed in 1848 from Charles Chilton, her 1st cousin), her daughter Eloise (who never married) and "Aunt Aggie Gray" (a half-Negro, Half-Paumonkee Indian who died in 1935 at the ripe old age of 99). Mary Emma's other daughter, Susan, lived on the place until 1864 when she married Professor David R. Cully, a prominent early teacher in the Bunceton area. Susan and Professor Cully returned to "Seclusion Hill" in 1898 after he retired from 20 years as superintendent of the Sedalia Schools.

When Mary Emma Chilton died in 1907 she left the farm to Susan and Eloise Chilton, her sister. She and Professor Cully lived there until their deaths in 1926 and 1929 respectively. A period of confusion in settling Susan's estate left ownership of the farm in limbo until 1931 when it became the property of the Cully's three daughters (none of whom ever married). In recent years the farm was purchased from the last surviving daughter, Elizabeth, by Mrs. Snow whose father, Walter Brooking Cully, Sr. was Professor Cully's son, and proprietor until his death of "Springbrook Farm" which adjoins "Seclusion Hill" on the north.

Thus, the old Chilton family homestead, incorporating a log cabin possibly built prior to the earliest pioneer settlement of the Boonslick region still stands on the secluded hill west of what is now known as "Cully Creek", a branch of the Moniteau, and enters into its 5th generation of ownership by the Chilton family.

by Robert Dyer

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN BOONVILLE BRANCH

T137

In 1987 the Boonville Branch of the American Association of University Women celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. This organization has furthered the aims of the national organization: the advancement of women, and the raising of educational standards.

An organization known as the Collegiate Alumna, referred to as ACA, was founded in Boston in 1881. A Western Association as formed in 1883. Following a steady growth pattern, a Southwest Central Region was established in 1926. This division included Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. The final geographic division came with the formation of the Missouri Division. The Boonville Branch of this state and national organization was formed in 1937.

The Boonville Branch has performed many community services. Some of these have been: providing assistance for the local library; establishing community study groups including arts and crafts study group, book study group, antiques study group, creative writers' group, and an investment club; book fairs; enhancing of activities for children in day care centers; opening to the community some regular meetings of educational nature; providing scholarships for senior girls; assisting the local tuberculosis association in their program of chest X-rays; providing story hour at the local library; providing assistance to students on the American Field Service program; and collecting and shipping used textbooks to locations where needed overseas.

Presidents of the Boonville Branch of the American Association of University Women and their years of leadership are:

1937-1938 - Mrs. Morris J. Lent; 1938-1939 - Mrs. Ethel MacAaron; 1939-1941 - Mrs. Tom Trimble; 1941-1943 - Mrs. B.F. Stammerjohn; 1943-1945 - Miss Ruth Rice, Mrs. C.V. Anderson; 1945-1946 - Helen L. Johnson; 1946-1947 - Lottie Stammerjohn; 1947-1948 - Sally Bailey; 1948-1949 - Corine Grathwohl; 1949-1950 - Peggy Rapp; 1950-1952 - LaVerne Sanford; 1952-1953 - Mary Shackelford; 1953-1955 - Mary Davis; 1955-1957 - Irene Amick; 1957-1959 - Jeanne Lacy; 1959-1960 Mrs. Duane Norman; 1960-1961 - Dorothy Cook; 1961-1963 - Ada Gingrich; 1963-1965 - Jeanne Brunda; 1965-1967 - Marty Leonard; 1967-1969 - Janice Bradshaw; 1969-1971 - Marge Lammers; 1971-1973 - Beverly Lewis; 1974-1975 - Mary Ann Snapp; 1975-1977 - Dorothy Harlan; 1977-1979 - Phyllis Reesman; 1979-1981 - Donna Myers; 1981-1983 - Dorothy Whitten; 1983-1985 - Joyce Schuster; 1985-1987 - Sharron Toellner; 1987-1989 - Adrienne Corley.

The following list indicates 1988-1989 membership in the Boonville Branch of AAUW and designation of appointments and offices held:

Adams, Vera, Hostess Chair; Askren, Linda; Betteridge, Ann; Cline, Dorothy, Historian; Corley, Adrienne, President;

Enochs, Becky; Friedrich, Sarah, Bylaws Chair; Froeschle, Mary Lynn, Treasurer; Gingrich, Ada; Hall, Sarah; Harlan, Dorothy, Educational Foundation Chair Program Co-chair; Haun, Donna; Higginson, Marcia; Hopkins, Margaret; Jackson, Margaret, International Relations; King, Nellie, Program Vice-President; McCarthy, Edna; McCush, Mary; McVicker, Maryellen, Cultural Chair; Medlin, Donna; Meyer, Dana; Myers, Donna, Membership Vice-President; Oerly, Kathryn; Packer, Joan; Painter, Sandra, Secretary; Patterson, Janice, Program Co-chair; Peter, DeAnn; Potter, Linda; Powell, Judy; Reesman, Phyllis; Rhoades, Joann; Shopland, Jacquelyn; Stemmons, Virginia; Summers, Jo; Toellner, Sharron; Wenger, Ginger; Whitten, Dorothy, Legislative Chair.

Currently there are three study groups which were organized under the sponsorship of AAUW. The Book Study Group and the Creative Writers' Group have open membership. The third group, Investment Club, is limited to persons who are members of AAUW. Brief histories of each group follow.

Creative Writers' Group

"To promote creative writing talents, a few interested members of the Boonville Branch of the American Association of University Women met in September of 1939 at the home of Mrs. T.S. Simrall and organized the Creative Writers' Group. Mrs. Simrall was chosen as the first chairman of the creative study venture. It was sponsored by the local branch of A.A.U.W." Leota Hoberecht.

The Creative Writers' Group is fifty years old in 1989. The group is one of the oldest organized groups in this area. Some of the first members included Ethel Turley, Leola Mittlebach, Helen Woods, Sue Reed, Amber Powell, Opal Melton, Gene Davis, Eleanor Penick, and Hazel Wohlt. Membership varies over the years, as many as twenty and as few as six. The first man to join the group was Lilburn Kingsbury, who delighted the members with his humorous writings.

Our 1988 membership includes Elaine Derendinger, Estelle Snow, Emily Norbury, Virginia Bailey, Lucille Mueller, Alma Shannon, Denise Morrow, Wilma Harris, Don Schafer, Kathryn Deal, Mary Lehmann, and Dorothy Cline, the current chairperson.

Members have written short stories, poetry, essays, articles, fillers, school materials, etc. and have been published in Good Housekeeping, Kansas City Star, Reader's Digest, Today's Farmer, Ideals, Womens Day, Christian Science Monitor, Missouri Life, Rural Missourian, and some professional journals.

The group meets the second Tuesday of each month, September through May, at 7:30 P.M. at members' homes. There are no dues. Any person interested in writing is welcome and does not have to be a member of A.A.U.W.

Book Review Club

In October 1959 a Book Study Club was organized under the auspices of the American Association of University Women. The purpose of the club was to study mental health and developmental reading. The group met monthly, selected its own books, divided each book studied into sections, and each section

was assigned to a member to be studied and presented at the monthly meeting.

Some time later, the Book Study Club became a Book Review Club. It remains as such today. The club selects books to be reviewed. Members who volunteer to review a book choose one from the list and decide on a month to present the review to the club. At least seven books are reviewed each year.

Boonville A.A.U.W. Investment Club

April 19, 1988 marked the first business meeting of the Boonville A.A.U.W. Investment Club. Several prior meetings had been held to discuss the goals and to formalize the partnership. The club provides an understanding of the financial industries.

The original officers were DeAnn Peter, presiding officer, Jo Summers, assistant presiding officer, and Mary Lynn Froeschle, recording officer. Donna Haun was the first active financial officer. Charter members included Adrienne Corley, Dorothy Harlan, Maryellen McVicker, and Donna Medlin. Ginger Wenger, Jacquelyn Shopland, and Dana Meyer joined subsequently.

The third Tuesday of every month members meet to assess the club's portfolio. A vote to sell or to hold follows the evaluation of each currently owned stock. In addition, each member researches companies in a particular field of interest. Decisions regarding stock transactions focus on growth and diversity and require a quorum.

Members acquire familiarity with the stock market through the study of stock guides and financial journals. Guest lecturers, thus far a stock broker and a financial analyst, have expanded this information. Each meeting stresses the dynamics of our financial system and the need to be knowledgeable.

by Nellie M. King

BOONSLICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

T138

The organization, now known as the Boonslick Historical Society, has had several successive titles. As a continuous body, it will have completed 52 years of existence in the present year of 1989. Its membership (in 1974 there were 540 members and in the present year, 1989 there are 150 members) is drawn largely from Cooper and Howard Counties in Missouri, but just as the Boonslick Country has since pioneer times suggested a cultural region without too definite boundaries, so the Boonslick Historical Society embraces its interests, its work and its memberships much larger sphere than that of just two Missouri counties. Projects of the Society are far-ranging . . . from marking historical sites in the Boonslick Area to encouraging historical progress by supporting efforts to ensure proper recognition of historic events in the Area.

Three books have been published by the Society: Historical Sites and Buildings in Howard and Cooper Counties, and Boonslick Historical Personalities. Both of these were prepared under the direction of Nicholas A.

Brunda, President of the Society, 1972-74. In 1976, the Bicentennial Boonslick History, compiled and edited by Lyn McDaniel. This book presently is in its second printing. Writers for all three books were: Nicholas A. Brunda, Mrs. Nicholas A. (Jeanne) Brunda, Miss Anna Mae Birch, Mrs. Dorothy Cline, Mrs. Robert W. Lacy, Jr., Lyn McDaniel, Mrs. Estelle Snow, Mrs. J.W. Stevenson, Hazel Price, Lilburn Kingsbury, Mrs. Van Donley, Jim Henry, Gary Peterson.

Presidents of the Society since its inception are: Roy D. Williams (first president), L.A. Kingsbury, Charles van Ravenswaay, E.P. Puckett, W.D. Baskett, J.B. Barnes, Merril E. Gaddis, C.A. Clingenpeel, Major M.D. Stilgall, W.A. Markland, Dr. D.W. Hooper, Dr., B.I. Lawrence, Reginald M. Strutz, Miss Anna Mae Birch, Dale Reesman, Daniel C. Rogers, Paul Darby, Dr. L.G. Abernathy, Lane Harlan, Hobart Morris, Al. Crow, Thomas Clatworthy, Nicholas A. Brunda, Dr. John R. Smart, W.C. Windsor, Jr., E.M. Crigler, Jasper Meals, Cordell Tindall, Adolph Hilden, Lloyd Geiger, Sr., Jeanne Brunda.

by Jeanne Brunda

COOPER COUNTY EXTENSION HOMEMAKER CLUBS

T139

The Missouri Extension Homemakers Association, Inc. (MEHA), as it is known today, had its beginning shortly after the turn of the century during Farmer's Week held in Columbia. A group of women decided they like to have a part in the program originally planned for men.

In organizing the Missouri Homemakers Conference to be held in conjunction with Farmer's Week, the women planned their own program and took an active part in presenting it. The first conference held in 1908, had 120 wives and daughters attending.

The 1912, the State Board of Agriculture advocated the establishment of homemaker clubs in the counties, Pettis County was one of the first to organize a club.

A corn show was held in Sedalia December 6, 1912, Mr. T.C. Wilson, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, consented to send a Home Economist to meet with the farm women. This resulted in the organization of a Homemakers Club, this was a county-wide club, farm women from all over the county were attending the monthly meetings held in the basement of the old courthouse in Sedalia. In 1915 the county-wide group was divided into several smaller community clubs, however, county-wide general meetings were held quarterly with all the club members meeting together.

In 1914, the Smith-Leuer Act was passed making available Federal funds for county extension agents and state extension workers.

The 1928 Missouri Homemakers Conference minutes state and purpose of the organization. It was desirable to have an organization of Homemakers in Missouri so that when matters of importance in legislation affecting homemakers or other matters

of importance come up, we may act as a body of Missouri Homemakers. The organization went through several stages to make the club more than a social gathering, the Missouri Homemakers Conference developed a Standard of Excellence. This Standard of Excellence was later renamed The Standard of Achievement.

During the Missouri Homemakers Conference held in October, 1936, a state wide organization was created and formed a State Council. Under the new constitution, the name of organization became the Missouri Homemakers Association.

In 1966 the organization name was changed to the Missouri Extension Homemakers Association. In 1977, MEHA submitted papers needed for incorporation, since this was a necessary step for the organization to maintain an "not for profit" status with the Internal Revenue Service. Missouri Extension Homemaker Association, Inc. became the present name of our organization.

Extension Service had its beginning in Cooper County in 1913, but it was not until 1936 that a County Home Agent was added to the staff. Anita Zagrodsky came in 1936 and was shared by Cooper, Moniteau and Morgan Counties. She worked with existing rural Women's Clubs, nine of the eleven WPFA Clubs and three Community Clubs attended the meeting she held on clothing, with emphasis on dry cleaning and renovation of clothing.

The first Extension Homemaker Clubs in Cooper County were organized in September 1936, Lone Elm Lively Ladies and the County Line Homemakers. December of the same year, Brick Club was organized and Pisgah went into extension work, they had been a community club organized in 1921.

Margaret Van Orsdol came to Cooper County in 1937 and was in the county until 1942. She found her work more challenging as each new club was organized, by the end of 1937, six clubs were organized. They were Clifton City, new Lebanon Home Improvement, Glendale Social, Ellis Home Economics, Baxter and Shackelford.

In 1938, Jefferson became an Extension Club, they were a WPFA Club, organized in 1926. Lamine Community and Friendly Neighbors were organized. In 1939, Opti-Mrs., Cotton and Mt. Bethleroy were added to the list. In 1940 there were Davis Doers, Lakota, Byberry and South Moniteau. In 1942, Bunceton Homemakers, Mt. Nebo, Westwood Clear Springs and West Boonville.

With the war years some of these clubs discontinued but in 1946 and 1947 many of them found time again to resume club activities.

In 1950 there were eighteen Extension Clubs in the county. They were Baxter, Brick, Bunceton, Cotton, Clifton City, Cotton Patch, County Line, Ellis, Jefferson, New Lebanon Home Improvement, Mt. Nebo, Opti-Mrs., Palestine, Pisgah, Shackelford, South Moniteau, Westwood and West Boonville.

Since 1950, other Extension Clubs joining the ranks have been Willing Workers, Walnut Grove, Prairie Home, Otterville Homemakers and Jolly Homemakers, making a total of thirty-one Extension Homemaker Clubs in Cooper County since 1936.

There are only four Extension Clubs at this time, New Lebanon Home Improvement, Jefferson Community, Willing Workers and

Bunceton Homemakers.

A County Planning Board or Homemakers Council as it is now called, was organized in 1937, meeting quarterly with the county officers, club Presidents and other club members with the assistance of the Economist plan a county program, select county projects and other units of work.

The first Achievement Day was held November 12, 1937 at the Presbyterian Church in Boonville, Mrs. Morton Tuttle of Prairie Home, President of the County Council presided. Miss Julia Rocheford of the University of Missouri was guest speaker. Each year the clubs have met together to tell the story of their accomplishments of the year and to have fellowship with rural women of the county.

Extension Home Economist who served in Cooper County were Anita Zagrodsky, Margaret Van Orsdol, Mary Krumsick, Margaret Isenbart, Laura New, Jeannette Palmer, Mary Lou Vaughn, Kathryn Libbee, Jennie D. Simpson, Barbara Maier, Viola Smith and Vera Massey Nichols.

Clubs completing the Standard of Achievement were given recognition at Achievement Day. To earn the Standard of Achievement Certificate was the goal of every club.

Soon after the Extension Clubs were formed, 4-H Clubs were sponsored by Homemaker Clubs with members serving as project and community leaders. The Homemaker Council has given a gift to a high school girl or her outstanding work in Home Economics. This is presented at the 4-H Banquet.

In 1966, the first Homemakers Banquet was held at the Rod and Gun Club with eighty-five women attending. This was such an enjoyable occasion it was decided to make it an annual event. This is now called Ladies Nite Out".

In recent years Brick and Otterville Homemaker Clubs transferred to Pettis County as they are in the far southwest part of Cooper County.

Brick, Jefferson and Home Improvement Clubs have celebrated their 50th Anniversary.

Cooper County women find extension service provides for them an opportunity to work and play together and become acquainted with neighbors and other women of the county. It also gives them the satisfaction of becoming leaders and making a more worthwhile contribution to their home and community life.

Cooper County Extension Homemaker Council Officers for 1988-89 are: President — Jerry Ann Mayfield, Vice President — Mary Schoby, Secretary — Mary Francis George, Treasurer — Yvonne Werner, Area Advisory — Mary Beck, Consultant — Vera Massey Nichols.

by Mrs. Lucille Brumback

HANNAH COLE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

T140

Hannah Cole Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized June 17, 1906, the 16th chapter in Missouri. Organized as Jemima Alexander Sharpe Chapter, it became the Cooper County Chapter in 1918. In 1932 the chapter name was changed to Hannah Cole Chapter, to honor a courageous pioneer woman of the Boonslick Area. A granite marker was placed on her grave near Boonville at that time. Regents since inception of the chapter are Mrs. Charles E. (Jennie D.) Andrews, 1906-1912; Mrs. T.A. Johnston (Caroline Rae), 1912-1918; Mrs. Horace (Anna Cunningham) Windsor, 1918-1920; Mrs. Guy C. (Pensacola Dameron) Million, 1920-1924; Mrs. W.W. (Julia Taylor) Kingsbury, 1924-1926; Mrs. A.M. (Bertha Johnston) Hitch, 1926-1928; Mrs. A.A. (Nancy Lincoln) Wallace, 1928-1930; Mrs. R.A. (Grace M.) Johnston, 1930-1932; Miss Jessie Cochran, 1932-1934; Mrs. W.S. (Ada A.) Mac Aaron, 1934-1936; Mrs. H.C. (Annie Laurie) Neef, 1936-1938; Mrs. Charles A. (Edna W.) Walz, 1938-1940; Mrs. A.M. (Bertha Johnston) Hitch, 1940-1942; Mrs. Edgar C. (Celeste A.) Nelson, 1942-1944; Mrs. A.L. (Elizabeth) Crow, 1944-1945; Mrs. W.S. (Ada A.) Mac Aaron, 1945-1946; Mrs. Hartzell (Vivian Simmons) Bozarth, (1949-1951; Mrs. Emile W. (Florence Davis) Thomas, 1951-1953; Mrs. Dan G. (Mabel G.) Davis, 1953-1955; Mrs. Emile W. (Florence Davis) Thomas, 1955-1957; Mrs. Thomas J. (Mary Ann Clinkscales) Miller, 1957-1958; Mrs. William (Ruth Hayes) Wood, 1958-1960; Mrs. Claud T. (Zeta Homer) McGavock, 1960-1962; Mrs. Gerald A. (Dorothy Pickett) Oswald, 1962-1964; Mrs. Steven R. (Eugenia Garr) Mitchell, 1964-1966; Mrs. Claud (Zeta Homer) McGavock, 1966-1968; Mrs. M.L. (Kathryn Wilson) Diekroeger, 1968-1970; Mrs. Paul H. (Gladys Stammerjohn) Darby, 1970-1972; Mrs. Nicholas A. (Jeanne Shortt) Brunda, 1972-1974; Mrs. Maurice J. (Mary Mason) Glennon, 1974-1976; Miss Louise Jewett, 1976-1978; Mrs. Lloyd (Betty Crigler) Geiger, Sr., 1978-1980; Mrs. Clyde (Loree Brown) Janes, 1980-1982; Mrs. J.C. (Bea Carter) Kronhart, 1982-1984; Mrs. Maurice J. (Mary Mason) Glennon, 1984-1986; Mrs. Nicholas A. (Jeanne Shortt) Brunda, 1986-1989.

Objectives of the organization, historical appreciation, educational and patriotic endeavors, are constantly furthered by activities and projects of this organization. Membership is gained by absolute proof of kinship to an ancestor who fought in or gave great support in some way, to the American Revolution. At the present time Hannah Cole Chapter has sixty members.

Roslyn Heights, at 821 Main Street, is the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution Headquarters. Built in 1895 by Wilbur T. and Rhoda Stephen Johnson, this victorian residence was purchased by the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution in August 1983. The house is appropriately furnished

and decorated and provides centrally located facilities for the more than 7000 members of the State organization. It is open to the public for meetings, luncheons, receptions and special occasions by arrangement. Tours are conducted Thursday and Sunday afternoons, March 1 to December 15, and for groups by special appointment.

by Mrs. Nick (Jeanne) Brunda

FRIENDS OF HISTORIC BOONVILLE

T141

The Friends of Historic Boonville came into being as an aftermath of Boonville's observance of the Missouri Sesquicentennial, held in June of 1971. An invitation to explore the possibility of a permanent organization was sent to members of the Sesquicentennial planning group, in the name of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce, the sponsoring organization.

The first meeting, held at the First Christian Church, was attended by about 25 persons. Temporarily headed by Paul Darby, who later became the founding president of the Friends of Historic Boonville, the group organized and appointed committees. The broad goal, according to the articles of incorporation of November, 1971, was "to gather, receive and preserve artifacts, documents and material relating to the early history of Boonville, Missouri . . . as an exclusively charitable and historic organization."

In the ensuing years meetings have been held in churches and other public places, at the Hotel Frederick, and in the homes of members. A community-wide search for a name was conducted and "Friends of Historic Boonville" was chosen.

The first challenge to face the new organization came in 1971 as a result of the decision of the Cooper County Court to demolish the jail barn, site of one of the last public hangings in Missouri, in 1930. The Friends purchased the building from the county, hired a preservation architect to evaluate the project, and completed the restoration with funds provided by local citizens.

In 1975 the owners of Thespian Hall (then known as the Lyric Theatre) decided to sell the property. Twice before the historic structure, oldest theater building west of the Alleghenies still in use as a theater, had been "rescued" by friends. This time a generous gift from the Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation of Kansas City enabled the Friends to acquire the structure and assure its continuation as an important community facility.

Extensive restoration of Thespian Hall began soon after its acquisition and has continued since. The goal has been to return the interior of the building to its turn-of-the-century Stephens Opera House appearance, and the exterior to its 1855-57 construction period.

After two unsuccessful attempts by private lessees to continue operating Thespian Hall as a movie house, Patrick Overton was hired as director of Thespian Hall in 1976, when the first Missouri River Festival of the Arts was held in August.

In 1978 a community production of

the musical, "Bye, Bye, Birdie," led to the formation of the Boonville Community Theatre, which has since made extensive use of the building and its constantly expanding facilities. In the fall of that year a community arts committee, was formed and a permanent link forged between the original historic preservation goal of the Friends and the need to provide the community with leadership in arts programming.

In 1978, through a gift from the Kemper Foundations, the Friends purchased the Rector-Boller House (ca. 1840), at the northwest corner of Spring and Third Streets, and embarked on a highly visible educational restoration project. An archeological survey had been completed at the site, revealing that it probably was one of the oldest structures in Boonville, and a careful restoration plan was in process. The dream ended when the building was destroyed by arsonist(s).

The next challenge accepted by the Friends was in 1979, when funds provided by the State Office of Historic Preservation and the Kemper Foundations enabled the organization to conduct an historic survey of the City of Boonville, and, a year and half later, the remainder of Cooper County. As a result there are seven historic districts in Boonville, presently comprising 342 individual sites, which have been recognized by the National Register of Historic Places. The county project included 2,500 property inventory forms, with two individual sites added to the Register.

In 1980 a grant from the Kemper Foundations enabled the Friends to purchase from the Cooper County Court the jail property (jail built 1847-48 and adjoining sheriff's residence in 1871). Through strong community support this property has been extensively restored and now serves as a permanent office and repository for important artifacts and archives.

In May of 1981, through a gift from the Kemper Foundations, the Friends purchased the Hain House on Fourth Street, the oldest (1838-40) house in Boonville continually in use by the same family. As the restoration continues, it is the site of a number of community activities. The Hain House Garden is an oasis of beauty in downtown Boonville.

The Community Arts Program since its inception in 1978 has become a prototype for other such groups across the state. In addition to the annual Missouri River Festival of the Arts, it includes year-round arts performances, artists-in-school residencies, an annual art show, and the Hain House Garden brown bag concerts in the summer Special awards for both the arts and historic preservation phases of the Friends' activities have included: 1984 — Missouri Arts Council Award; — Award of Merit from the American Association of State and Local History Societies; 1988 — Award of Merit from the Missouri Alliance for Arts Education.

Current membership of the Friends is over 600. Serving as president of the organization have been: Paul H. Darby, 1971-73; Ben N. Smith, Jr., 1974-75; Robert E. Long, 1976; Gladys (Mrs. Paul H.) Darby, 1977-80; Eugene Russell, 1981-82;

Sharon (Mrs. Fred) Korte, 1983-84; Leron Hill, 1985-86; and Ken Askren, 1987-88. Judy Bieber Shields is the administrative secretary and in charge of the office, which is located in the former sheriff's office, 614 East Morgan.

by Gladys Darby

FAR WEST LODGE #4, IOOF

T142

The first fraternal lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was Washington Lodge #1 organized in the United States on April 26, 1819, in Baltimore, Maryland, by Thomas Wildey and four other Odd Fellows belonging to the parent lodge at London, England.

The American Order of Odd Fellows has lined the pages of history since 1819 with years of valiant striving for the uplifting of mankind. The chief purpose of Odd Fellows is to give aid, assistance, and comfort to its members and their families. The three links in the symbol represent friendship, love, and truth. The skull and crossbones speak of mortality, and the single eye represents the all-knowingness of God.

Visiting the sick, relieving the distressed, burying the dead, and educating the orphans are the mission of Odd Fellowship and the order is proud of the well equipped homes in every state of the Union where widows, orphans, and aged members may live among surroundings that approach the ideal.

Far West Lodge #4, IOOF, of Boonville, Missouri, was organized September 29, 1840. The Charter members were William Childs, James G. Martin, Noble C. Cunningham, Edward Gray, and Hamilton Finney. The first officers were William Childs, N.G., N.C. Cunningham, V.G., J.G. Martin, Sec., and Edward Gray, Treas. The local lodge has met every Monday night since it was chartered in 1840.

During the first year of existence the following men became affiliated with Far West Lodge #4 in Boonville: F.A. Williams, Gordon W. Hood, Thomas E. Draffen, William Johnson, William Shields, James M. Edgar, B.E. Ferry, William H. Johnson, George Dorsey, James F. Newbald, Levi Talbott, John Andrews, T.J. McFarland, T.R. Bagwell, Peter Pierce, F.A. Bailey, Thomas W. Baird, James McCourtney, William Henning, B. Ferguson, Joseph Furr, James M. Major, Andrew Gibson, George Crammer, Thomas H. Kirton, F.G. Simpson, James G. Jackson, William T. Yeomans, Hamilton Leonard, David Spahr, A.L. Hudson, A. Kueckelhan, Joseph G. Anderson, D. Andrews, and Charles L. Beall.

Over the years, Far West Lodge #4, IOOF, has been privileged to claim as members three who have been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. They were J.F. Gmelich, Dr. M.S. McGuire, as a member of Arrow Rock Lodge and later a member of Far West Lodge, and James M. Tucker.

The present officers of Far West Lodge #4, IOOF, are R.J. Stegner, N.G., Randy Windsor, V.G., William Parr, Rec. Sec., Wilber Brizendine, Fin. Sec., and Harvey Harris,

Treas. At the writing of this book, Far West Lodge #4, IOOF, has 86 members.

by Don Oerly

KIWANIS CLUB OF BOONVILLE

T143

Kiwanis International was founded in Detroit, Michigan on January 21, 1915 by Allen Browne, a professional salesman. Kiwanis is a worldwide service organization appealing to men and women who have the desire to become personally involved in making their communities better places in which to live. The motto, "We Build", has become widely known throughout the years.

In December, 1924, three Boonville business men, O.F. Kelley, John G. Toennes, and Harry Moore, met with members of the Jefferson City Kiwanis Club at Holt's Cafe to discuss forming a club in Boonville. Kiwanis International issued a charter to the local men and a new club was formed in January, 1925. O.F. Kelley was elected to be the first President, serving two years. John G. Toennes was elected to serve as Secretary and continued in this post for many years. There were 39 charter members representing various occupations in the community.

Though the years, the local club has been involved in a wide range of civic activities, many to help youth. In 1931 the club purchased a swimming pool from a local swimming club. The first Kiwanis Pool Chairman was John Toennes, and the first manager was John Solomon. For many years this has been the only public swimming pool in this area. Generations of local boys and girls learned to swim in this pool. Red Cross swimming and life saving were taught every summer. Although this pool has been replaced by a new city operated pool, the local Kiwanis Club continues their support of swimming by sponsoring a swimming team.

For over 50 years the local club has sponsored Boy Scout Troop #67, which is the oldest troop in the Great Rivers Council. The members have given of their time and money to support this troop. During the 1930's the club built a cabin for the scouts, located in the area that is now Veterans Park.

One or two local boys have been able to attend Boy's State for the past 37 years under the sponsorship of the Boonville Kiwanis Club. In recent years, they have also sent a girl to Girl's State. Younger children have benefited from sponsorship of flag football and soccer teams.

To raise money for these various activities, the local club has organized Pancake Days, cookie and candy sales, and now has an annual Chili Day.

Some of the social activities enjoyed by the local members and their families are the yearly Installation Dinner, annual trip to a Missouri University basketball game, and the family steak fry. Weekly meetings are still the keystone of the organization, providing fellowship and informative programs.

Past Kiwanis Presidents

1926 - O.F. Kelley; 1927 - Rea Johnston; 1928 E.W. Tucker; 1929 Gus Boller; 1930 -

Maj. W.S. MacAaron; 1931 - John Toennes; 1932 Rev. Fred Steerker; 1933 - George Alexander; 1934 Fred Lohse; 1935 George Morris; 1936 - Dale Allison; 1937 - Hampton Tisdale; 1938 - Dr. W.E. Stone; 1929 - Dr. A.B. Cooter; 1940 - Rev. E.F. Abele; 1941 Andrew Gingrich; 1942 Henry Neff; 1943 Rev. Henry Clark; 1944 Leroy Schaumburg; 1945 Oliver Maxwell; 1946 Eddie Williams; 1947 Herb Penick; 1948 Carl Schupp; 1949 Bud Repp; 1950 - John Kralovec; 1951 - Ed Cundiff; 1952 - Dr. G.L. Chamberlain; 1953 - Dr. Fred Shields; 1954 - Albert Blanck; 1956 - Leo McShane; 1957 - Earl Powell; 1958 - Lane Harlan; 1959 - Tom Woolsey; 1960 - Ervin Robinson; 1961 Albert Hoff; 1962 - Berry Thacher; 1963 - Arthur Hittner; 1964 - Bob Herfurth; 1965 - Morris Branson; 1966 - Gene Toennes; 1967 - Dr. Giles McCoy; 1958 - Ed Rorvig; 1969 - Lawrence Carpenter; 1970 - Art Cassidy; 1971 - Charles Baker; 1972 - Bob Markworth; 1973 - Richard Blanck; 1974 - Gene Russell; 1975 - Frank Thacher; 1977 - Daryle McCullough; 1978 - Bob Fahrenbrink; 1979 - Ed Hemphill; 1980 - Kenton Askren; 1981 - Dr. David Remington; 1982 - Douglas Abele; 1983 - Dr. Wiley McVicker; 1984 - Pete Soener; 1985 - Bob Stoecklein; 1986 - Oscar Hansen; 1987 - Mike Conway; 1988 - Bill Sullivan.

BOONVILLE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

T144

On November 26, 1905 a Charter was granted to Boonville Council 1061 Knights of Columbus. John M. Huber was elected as the first Grand Knight of the new Council. The Council grew and prospered. A large number of men from Pilot Grove, Clear Creek and New Franklin joined Boonville Council. In the early 1920's Council 1061 helped form Clear Creek Council 2261.

The Council held meetings in numerous places until 1924 when SS Peter and Paul School was built. The council was supposed to have a permanent meeting room but due to increased enrollment it became necessary to find another place. In 1945 the Council purchased the top story of what is now Geiger Furniture.

Many members worked hard and long hours to make this a very fine meeting hall and recreation rooms. In 1958 fire destroyed most of the Council's belongings with heavy damage to the building.

The Council met in several places until 1972. K-C 1061 Inc. was formed and purchased 8 acres from Bro. Henry Bechtold. A lake was dug, a shelter house and rest rooms were built. This provides an ideal summer time meeting place as well as fishing, swimming and picnic facility for K or C members and families.

After the new SS Peter and Paul Church was built the Council has the use of the Church Hall. In 1978 K-C Inc. took over the V.F.W. building on a monthly rental.

As far as is known Council 1061 has two members who are State Officers. William J. Brownsberger served as State Warden and William E. Barlow as State Director. Both of

these attended Supreme Conventions. Members of this Council who received the Honor of State Knight of the month were Wm. A. Lang, John G. Klenklen and Wm. E. Barlow. Members of this Council who are appointed District Deputies were John G. Kralovec, Hubert El Larm, John G. Klenklen, Rudolph Gerhardt and Wm. E. Barlow.

In 1937 and 1948 Knights from Boonville, Clear Creek, Pilot Grove and New Franklin joined the 4th degree. In 1948 Pierre Chau-teau General Assembly as Chartered and was active for about five years. Sir Knight John G. Kralovec was the first Faithful Navigator. Today thirty members of Council 1061 belong to Sedalia Assemble 831. We have fourteen members in the Honor Guard.

Msgr. John Dreisoener was State Chaplain 1980-81 and was Honoree at the Fourth Degree Exemption in Kansas City, March 5, 1988.

ChIrter Members of Boonville Council 1061

Michael Davin; Thomas H. Hogan; Frank W. Huber; Arthur J. Smith; Cornelius Bestgen; Fred Williams; Andrew Davin; John M. Huber; Roman W. Leiber; John J. Riley; Julius Kramer; L. Yeager; George B. Esser; Henry R. Huber; Joseph W. Smith; W.A. Whitehurse; Fred W. Bleckman; Rev. Theo. Kussman; Rev. M.F.X. Jennings; Mathias Cleary; Benjamin Huber; Wm. M. Smith; Patrick Darby; Michael Murray; Wm. R. Miller; Patrick Riley.

Knights of Columbus Past Grand Knights

John M. Huber - 1906-1910; Thomas M. Hogan - 1907; Dr. A.J. Smith - 1908; Joseph A. Smith - 1909; Matt Cleary - 1911-16; Joseph F. Meimmel - 1912-25-26; Wm. R. Miller - 1913-14; B.M. Lester - 1915; Norbert J. Smith - 1917; George B. Esser - 1918; E.J. Garthoffner - 1919; E.B. Darby - 1920; F.M. Yeager - 1921; Leo B. Schmidt - 1922; Wm Buckley - 1923-24; Leo J. Meister - 1926-28; John G. Kralovec - 1928-32; Wm. J. Brown-berger - 1932-34; Joseph Miller, Jr. - 1934-36; G. Bernard Esser - 1936-38; Albert A. Hoff - 1938-39; Earl H. Friedrich - 1939-40; John L. Esser - 1940-42; Leroy Aggler - 1942-43; Charles Bechtold - 1943-44; Martin King - 1944-47; Frank J. Gabriel - 1947-50; Raymond Gross - 1950-51; Carl Barnert - 1951-52; Herbert Larm - 1952-54.

Nicholas Herrig 1954-55; Arthur Hittner - 1955-56; Albert F. Blanck - 1956-57; John Bull - 1957-59; John G. Klenklen - 1959-60; Frank Orschlen - 1960-61; Harold Kraus - 1961-62; Edward Wesselman - 1962-63; Eugene Burke - 1963-64; Richard J. Blanck - 1964-66; Wm. Schechinger - 1966-67; James Imhoff - 1967-69; Jerome Denomme - 1969-70; Wm. Cleary - 1970-71; Jamaes d. Oswald - 1971-73; Rudolph Gerhardt - 1973-74; Robert Jensen - 1974-75.

Wm. Triebisch - 1975-76; Leo Kraus - 1976-77; John J. Klenklen - 1977-78; Wm. E. Barlow II - 1978-79; Sam Grimmer - 1979-80; Robert Gerke - 1980-81; Rudolph Gerhardt - 1981-82; William E. Barlow I - 1982-83; Eugene T. Yung - 1983-84; Herman Gerke 1984-86; John Tebbe - 1986-89.

by Msgr. John Dreisoener

MASONIC LODGES

T145

Formation of lodge pre-dates incorporation of Boonville

It was in 1821 that Missouri was the twenty-fourth state admitted into the Union and the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri was formed. Franklin Union Lodge No. 7 at Franklin, Howard county, was set to work under charter on April 2, 1822. Boonville Lodge No. 14 at Boonville, Cooper County, was chartered on April 5, 1827. The two lodges operated successfully for a few years, but both suffered difficult circumstances. As a consequence the charter of Boonville Lodge was arrested on October 3, 1838.

The dispensation for the formation of a second lodge at Boonville was granted in April 1841. By resolution, the Grand Lodge on October 8, 1841, granted the charter for Cooper Lodge No. 36. The Lodge has been well-known for Masonic activity for 148 years.

In due course, appendant and adoptive organization of the Masonic family were introduced in Boonville.

On March 3, 1843, the Deputy Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter issued a dispensation for the formation of Boonville Chapter No. 3 of Royal Arch Masons to John Dade, an early hotel keeper and judge of the Cooper County Probate Court, and others. The charter was granted by the General Grand Chapter at the September 1844 Triennial Convocation held in New Haven, Connecticut.

In October 1846 representatives of Royal Arch Chapters located in Missouri communities met in convention at Saint Louis for the purpose of forming a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri. The resolution for the organization of the Grand Chapter was unanimously adopted by the vote of the Companions of the duly constituted Chapters. The Chapter at Boonville was assigned the number "5" by the Grand Chapter. Because the required annual returns (reports) of Boonville Chapter No. 5 were not forwarded to the Grand Chapter for several years, the charter was arrested on May 18, 1865.

A dispensation for the formation of a new chapter of Royal Arch Masonic at Boonville was granted in 1870. Boonville Chapter No. 60 was constituted under charter by the Grand High Priest on October 25, 1870 and the centennial was observed on October 1970.

In December 1888, a group of Knights Templar petitioned the Grand Commandery of Commandery at Boonville. A commandery, under the name of "Lorraine", was set to work on December 24, 1888 with William Muir Williams as the first Eminent Commander.

The Grand Commandery Committee on New Commanderies recommended that the charter be granted to Olivet Commandery No. 53. (Written records provide no explanation for the change of name from "Lorraine" to "Olivet.") The Commandery, constituted under charter on May 17, 1889, celebrated the Centennial with dinner on May 2, 1989.

Boonville Eastern Star Chapter was set to work under dispensation on July 28, 1918, with Gertrude K. Summers as Worthy ma-

tron and Guy C. Million as Worthy Patron. Because of the flu epidemic of 1918, the Grand Chapter of Missouri met in December instead of the regular time in October. During the transaction of business, the delegates approved the granting of he chartered to Boonville Chapter No. 419 on December 18, 1918. Mary E. Wiedenmann, Worthy Grand Matron, constituted the Chapter on January 29, 1919.

Boonville Shriners of Ararat Temple in Kansas City organized the Boonslick Shrine Club in May 1945. Col. Arthur M. Hitch, president and superintendent of Kemper Military School, served as the first president, with Col. E.W. Tucker, also a Kemper official, as secretary-treasurer.

Boonslick Shrine Club has hosted four Ceremonials of Ararat Temple; June 1945, August 1972, August 1978 and June 1986. On June 16, 1949 Galloway Calhoun, Imperial Potentate of The Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, visited Boonslick Shrine Club. The gala occasion on the campus of Kemper Military School was attended by many leaders and the nobility of Missouri Shrinedom.

Boonville's Leaders of Missouri Masonic Family Organizations.

C.D.W. Johnson was the Treasurer of Cooper County, 1842-1853, and operated a mercantile business and a large grist mill, perhaps the first flour making mill in Boonville. He joined in the laying out of the town of Glasgow, was a member of Boonville Lodge No. 14 (defunct) and Charter Member of Cooper Lodge No. 36, Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri — 1849-1850, 1850-1852, 1852-1853. The Grand Lodge met in Annual Communication in Boonville in May 1850, May 1851, and May 1852.

William Douglas Muir practiced law, was attorney of the First Judicial Circuit, and was active in politics. He was Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1868-1869. His last Masonic work was the conferring of the degree of Master Mason on his namesake, William Muir Williams.

William Muir Williams was one the ablest jurists in Missouri. He participated in nearly all important cases which came up in central Missouri. He was Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, 1887- 1888. He was also a member of the Masonic Home board of directors for many years.

Corona Hibbard Briggs was the minister of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and served as pastor of the Boonville church. He was also Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Grand Chapter of Missouri from 1894-1895 and Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri from 1899-1900.

William Foreman Johnson was a lawyer, prominent in county, state, and national politics. He was Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Grand Chapter of Missouri; 1913-1914. He was also Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri: 1920-1921.

Guy Collins Million was proprietor of the Hotel Frederick, and Worthy Grand Patron of the Eastern Star Grand Chapter of Missouri, 1929-1930, and Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Grand Chapter of Missouri, 1935-1936.

Harris Cecil Johnston was quartermaster, athletic director, coach, president (1948-

1957) of Kemper Military School, and Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri (1941-1942, succeeding the term of President Harry S. Truman and preceding the term of Governor Forrest C. Donnell.

Frederick James Marston was an educator — instructor, dean and president (1962-1965) of Kemper Military School and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri; 1952-1953.

Arthur Basey Vanlandingham was a farmer, state representative and senator, businessman, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Grand Chapter of Missouri; 1962-1963, and Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri; 1965-1966.

Samuel Lewis Jewett was a farmer and in the real estate and insurance business, Cooper county assessor, Boonville mayor, and Grand Commander of the Knights Templar Grand Commandery of Missouri: 1963-1964.

Frank Ames Arnold was on the academic staff of Kemper Military School, city councilman, chairman of the Low cost Housing Commission, Worthy Grand Patron of Missouri Eastern Star Grand Chapter: 1965-1966, Grand Master of Missouri Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters: 1974-1975, Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri; 1970-1986, and Senior Grand Deacon in advancing line of officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri: 1988-1989.

THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY STEAM ENGINE ASSOCIATION

T146

This association was formed after the Ed Peacock Show ceased in Fulton, MO. after the 1962 show. Most of our charter members had been helping Ed put on his show. IN our area there were five large steam engines, many small ones, and a number of antique tractors and stationary gas engines. Early in 1963 an ad was run in the Boonville Daily News asking anyone interested to come to a meeting to form an association.

A \$10.00 donation from each member provided meager funds for the first show. A person was charged \$1.00 for admission to the show and the association made almost \$1000.00 to put toward the 1964 show. A charter was drawn up with 34 charter members.

The 1963 show was held at the Old Youth Fairgrounds and when the Youth Fair moved to the current location we moved with them. About 1978 the fair board leased us some space to build our first permanent building for a meeting place. Since then we have built several other buildings. About 1985 we purchased a tract of land adjoining the fairgrounds to show how horses and horse-drawn equipment plowed and planted the land. The Association owns a number of antique pieces of equipment which are shown yearly; but most of the exhibits are privately owned.

The association is a historical non-profit corporation whose purpose is the show our youth how steam power was used to farm and furnish power for many other uses such as lumber sawing, rock crushing, wheat threshing, road building, and other industrial uses. The show also serves as a reunion for the older people who used this type of equipment in their youth.

In late years antique gas tractor pulls have become popular nationwide, so the association added this popular hobby to the yearly show.

For the last decade, the yearly event which

has drawn the largest crowd to the Boonville area has been the show put on by the Missouri River Valley Steam Engine Association.

In 1988 we held our 25th annual show, with a four-day event, the largest in our history. All our members, friends, and supporters look with pride on the way the show has grown in the last 25 years. All of the older members are proud of the way our younger members are taking over the many hours of hard work it takes to put on this event. We are sure the association will continue to grow in the future.

by Charter Member Adolph E.
Hilden, Jr.

NEW LEBANON HOME IMPROVEMENT EXTENSION CLUB

T147

A group of farm women met at New Lebanon School, June 18, 1937 with Margaret Van Orsdol (Home Demonstration Agent) to organize an Extension Homemakers Club. Officers elected were:

President — Mrs. Ernest Schupp; Vice President — Mrs. Verne Neale; Sec'y-Treasurer — Mrs. Clarence Brumback; Reporter — Mrs. Clarence Hutchison; Game and Song leader — Mrs. E.W. Hite; Project Leader — Grace Alma Coffman.

It was decided to meet in the homes of the members in Alphabetical order, on the fourth Thursday of each month. This has continued through the years.

Charter members were:

Mrs. Ernest Schupp, Mrs. Verne Neale, Mrs. Clarence Brumback, Mrs. E.W. Hite, Mrs. Lewis Schupp, Mrs. Fred Hirst, Mrs. Clarence Hutchison, Mrs. Nins Jenkins, Mrs. W.H. Coffman, Grace Alma Coffman, and Louise Coffman.

By the end of that year, there were nineteen members, two of the Charter members are still members today, Mrs. Lewis Schupp and Mrs. Clarence Brumback.

This was one of the first extension clubs organized in the county after Margaret Van Orsdol came to Cooper County in 1937 as County Home Agent. By the end of 1942 there were twenty three extension clubs in Cooper County, now there are only four extension clubs in the County. Through the years other Home Agents have worked with the clubs. Mary Krumsick, Margaret Isenhardt, Laura New, Jeannette Palmer, Mary Lou Vaughn, Kathryn Libbee, Jennie D. Simpson, Barbara Maier, Viola Smith, and Vera Massey Nichols.

Projects during the years have been foods, clothing, gardening, re-caning chairs, rug making, textile painting, glass etching, aluminum etching, remodeling kitchens, yard beautification, church and school ground plantings and other community improvements along with programs on health and first-aid.

The Jolly 4-H Club was organized in 1940. The Home Improvement Club sponsored and helped in many ways with the training of the youth in the community. Several members served as 4-H leaders, Mrs. Lewis Schupp was a leader for twenty-three years.



Missouri Valley Steam Engine Association's first officers were: Gus Schrader, President; Stanley Perry, Secretary; Bill Clark, Treasurer; Other Charter Members pictured from left to right on wagon, front row: Charles Perry, Milford Haller, Harold Haller, Ed Schlotzhauer and Hubert Koenig. Back row: Adolph Hilden, Jr., Fred Stoeklein, Dean Schraerer.

When New Lebanon School was consolidated into Pilot Grove in 1947, the club had a part in the purchasing of the school building for a community center. The club and Jolly Workers 4-H club held meetings there and it is used for a voting place.

Among the "highlights" through the years are the food demonstration lessons, annual family Thanksgiving suppers, ice cream socials, picnics, bridal showers, baby showers, tours and yes, a wedding of one of the members, February 25, 1943, Earlene Mayfield and Robert Holman were married at high noon on a regular club meeting day when Mrs. Mayfield and her daughter were to entertain their club. The guest did not know there was to be a wedding until the soloist began to sing "I Love You Truly" and the bridal party came down the stairs. The occasion was also the 30th wedding anniversary of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Mayfield. Needless to say, this was a most memorable club meeting.

The club received the standard of achievement each year it was given from 1937 to 1970 and the Certificate of Awards since 1983.

In 1978 and '79 the club helped celebrate in a special way the 90th birthday of Mrs. Clarence Hutchison and the 85th birthday of Mrs. Ewing Hurt. Mrs. Hutchison was one of the charter members.

June 24, 1987, the club celebrated its 50th anniversary at the home of Mrs. Clarence Brumback, when all club members and several former members enjoyed a time of reminiscing.

The club has been active in all county projects and activities, several members have served as officers on the Cooper County Homemakers Council.

The Missouri Extension Homemaking Association celebrated their 50th Anniversary July 1986. Each extension homemakers club in the state was asked to submit their club history, either on tape or written. They were judged and the New Lebanon Home Improvement Club was awarded third place for the best written club history. Mrs. Cindy Thomas and Mrs. Clarence Brumback attended the MEHA meeting in Columbia where they received their club award.

Sixty seven women have been members of the Home Improvement Club, twenty three of these are deceased. There are seventeen members in 1988. Club officers are: President - Cindy Thomas; Vice-President - Yvonne Werner; Sec'y-Treasurer - Jerry Ann Mayfield.

by Lucille Brumback

BOONVILLE ODDFELLOW LODGE

T148

According to the records, the first lodge session under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held on Dec. 25, 1840, although the application had been filed almost three months before.

Boonville, at one time one of the outstanding "ports" on the Missouri River, already was a hustling town in the late 30's and early 40's. The fastest transportation through the forest wilderness was the steamboat, and that was the way the petition went to St. Louis.

As early as Sept. 15, 1840, five members of the Boonville lodge or "local" drew up a petition to the Grand Lodge at St. Louis asking for a charter for the City of Boonville. Due to the delay in communication service, a charter for Far West No. 4 was not issued until Sept. 29, 1840.

Members of the Boonville lodge seeking the charter were: William Childs, N.C. Cunningham, Edward Gray, James G. Martin and Hamilton Finney.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon — December 25, 1840 — I.M. Blackburn, Louis Duheimi and H.M. Brown, representing the grand lodge, installed the officers for the Boonville lodge.

They were: William Childs, noble grand; N.C. Cunningham, vice grand; J.G. Martin, secretary; Edward Gray, secretary.

Although no reference is made in the records as to whether or not Far West lodge used Thespian Hall, now the Lyric Theatre, as a meeting place, the order did invest considerable money, along with other similar organizations, in the construction of the building.

Thespian Hall was constructed about 1855, fifteen years after the organization of the lodge, and is at present the oldest theatre building west of the Alleghenies which has been continuously used as a theatre building. The building several years later during the Civil War served as headquarters and hospital for Federal troops.

BOONVILLE REBEKAH LODGE

#643

T149

The Boonville Rebekah Lodge #643 was instituted on 11-25, 1913, by President of Rebekah State Assembly, Susie A. Killmeyer of Jefferson City, Mo.

The thirty charter members were; Mmes. alma Deck; Rebecca Heiberger; Dorothy Colin; Lela Copeland; Annie Rippetto; Louise Back; Nettie Brown; Mary Byers; Mable Keithley; Nellie Hews; Kate Schmidt; Rose Edmonds; Mary Quint; Ocie Noyes; Misses Gertrude Bauman; Marguerite Deck; Mayme Fariss; Messrs. Albert L. Haun; Albert L. Haun; Paul Simon; E.R. Rippetto; F.W. Noyes; Ed L. Bauman; Jacob Deck; Peter Fahr; Chas. Copeland; R.H. Quint; C.W. Eagon; John J. Heiberger; Harry Edmonds; E.W. Davis.

The first elective officers were as follows: Noble Grand - Ocie Noyes; Vice Grand - Dorothy Colin; Recording Secretary - Marguerite Deck; Treasurer - Gertrude Bauman.

To Sisters Noyes and Colin; Brothers Ed Bauman and A.L. Haan has been ascribed most of the credit for the organization of this Lodge. Bro. V.A. Colin was first applicant for membership by initiation on 12-16, 1913. This was the beginning of the fraternity which has for its objective cooperation in the work of Odd Fellowship and which should manifest itself in willing service of every kind.

Some times of interest from minutes of meetings are: The practice of sending a barrel of fruit to the Home at Liberty for Thanksgiving was started the first year of its organization, and was continued for many years. A room and its occupant at the Home in Liberty was furnished and financed.

The first robes were purchased for the degree staff in 1916. These robes were replaced in 1925 with white dresses for the women, and white trousers for the men. These robes were used for initiation and degree work.

The subordinate in 1917 bought a piano



Rebekah Lodge, Boonville #643. Top row, L-R: Doris Thomas, Jessie Hosford, Georgie Taylor Wilkerson, James Tucker, Pearl Peters, Rosalie Whitten, Joan Audsley. 2nd Row, L-R: Fula Cook, Marie Stegner, Hazel Wohlt, Lucille Reed, Marietta Thomas. 3rd Row, L-R: Alice Cawley, Audrey Carmichael, unknown, Jane Conrow, Helen Tucker, little girl, Janie Conrow.



Boonville Rebekah Lodge #643. Front row: Lena Brockman Ashpaugh, Virginia Tucker Wassman, Alma Back and Mary Ann Prommer. Second Row: Emma Tucker, Elizabeth Mischler, Amanda Scholle, Sylvia DeSieur, Grace Mock, Mattie Broughton, Mabel Thomas and Bennie Hansett. Third Row: Grover Debo, Joe Storm, Vera Grathwohl, Lucy Johns, Alma Marin, Rosalie Cauthon, Edie Bauer, Oree Thomas Crump, Louisa Hanna and James Tucker. Fourth row: Unidentified, Maud Dunn, Addie Diehl, Jessie Hosford, Jack Deck, Amanda Early, Pauline Wallenmeyer, Hazel Wohlt and Idella Jones.

from E.J. Huber. The purchase price was \$200.00; the Rebekahs paid half of the amount.

During the war 1917 and 1918 they helped in Red Cross work showing our patriotism for our country and our love for our fellowmen.

On 4-12, 1921 Lupus Rebekah Lodge was instituted by the installing staff. There were 37 charter members at Lupus and the meeting ended at 2 A.M. The trip was made in autos and because of rain that night they got back to Boonville at day break.

On 2-7, 1924 it was voted to raise the dues from \$1.20 to \$2.00 per year, effective 1-1, 1925.

The year 1924 we were busy raising funds to entertain District Assembly, so we were delighted when the Boonville Chamber of Commerce asked us to serve meals to visitors for the dedication of the bridge July 4. They guaranteed us 125 at 60 cents per plate, we accepted the proposition. With all members donating, a total of \$114.33 was made.

Gooch Mills Lodge consolidated with this lodge in Feb. 1921.

During 1928 the Dorothy Ann Past Noble Grand Club was organized. Pres. Dorothy Cohn; Vice Pres. Anna Schultz; Secretary Louise Hanna; Treas. Lucy Johns. The purpose was to give financial aid and help to the I.O.O.F. Home at Liberty.

A special drill team was formed and James Tucker was the captain. The team competed with various drill teams in other cities. This competitive festive affair was very fulfilling for all who participated in the event.

On 4-1, 1938, the staff was called again to institute the California Rebekah Lodge in California, Mo.

Fayette Lodge having consolidated with New Franklin Lodge earlier, and on 8-16, 1979 both lodges consolidated with Boonville.

The following names are living members,

who have been members of this fraternity for 50 years or more. Helne Boone - 50; Mary Holland - 51; J.B. Garrett - 51; Vera Grothwohl - 55; Bertha D'Ungan; Emma Kimlin; Rosa Knabe; Frances Garrett - 62; Hazel Wohlt - 65; Mattie Broughton - 68; Alma Back - 68.

Many activities have been done over a period of several years, such as bake sales, presenting plays, carnivals, and various other activities to raise funds to furnish our hall, State Assembly Pres. projects, and to perform our duties and obligations, as members of our order, living up to our motto of Friendship, Love, and Truth.

by Ruby Harris

BOONVILLE ROTARY CLUB

T150

A group of Boonville residents met on the courthouse lawn on a beautiful afternoon, October 4, 1924, to form the Boonville Rotary Club - the first service club in Boonville. There were 19 charter members (the minimum required by Rotary International), whose classifications included: Surgeon, superintendent of schools, life insurance sales, shoe manufacturer, furniture store manager, president of Boonville Mills Company, executive of Kemper Military School, banker, druggist, hotel manager, proprietor of Boonville Weekly Advertiser, dry goods store owner, optometrist, picture show owner, abstractor, farm loan agent, owner of Boonville Ice and Laundry, Nokol distributor, lawyer.

The charter from Rotary International was presented to the club at a ladies' night meeting on October 28 at the Million Hotel. It was the first of many meetings which

included the ladies, who sometimes presented the program.

The club has participated in a wide variety of activities through the years, including: Lyceum performances at Arrow Rock; Festival of the Arts programs at Thespian Hall; visiting business places of members, with accompanying classification talks; hosting inter-city meetings, assemblies and a district conference; sponsoring group study exchange teams from foreign countries; contributing to Rotary International Foundation, with current emphasis on the Polio-Plus Program; and membership of 12 members in the Rotary Foundation program as Rotary Fellows.

The club is especially proud of having produced two district governors - Col. A.M. Hitch and Dr. D.E. Hooper, and of having been primarily responsible for the formation of the Slater and Fayette Rotary Clubs.

Presidents of the Boonville Rotary Club since its founding have been: 1925, B.M. Lester; 1926, A.M. Hitch; 1927, C.E. Chrane; 1928, J.H. Windsor; 1929, J.B. Barnes; 1930, Lon Frazer; 1931, D.E. Hooper; 1932, F.J. Marston; 1933, W.L. Barrett; 1934, H.C. Johnston; 1935, T.S. Simrall; 1936, T.W. Long; 1937, G.C. Million, Sr.; 1938, A.J. Schmidt; 1939, L.E. Ziegler.

1940, D.E. Doyle; 1941, H.S. Smith; 1942, T.C. Beckett; 1943, J.H. Goodman; 1944, A.L. Crow; 1945, H.J. Miller; 1946, P.H. Darby; 1947, Walter Bantrup; 1948, G.S. Birkhead; 1949, W.J. Sease; 1950, E.C. Nelson; 1951, Warner Bailey; 1952, S.L. Jewett; 1953, W.L. Shepherd; 1954, W.H. Martin; 1955, M.M. Pettigrew; 1956, R.E. Maddex; 1957, S.R. Mitchell; 1958, G.C. Million, Jr.; 1959, Earl Richardson.

1960, R.D. Koerner; 1961, William Wood; 1962, Noel Bayne; 1963, O.C. Rowe; 1964, Elmer Gerhardt; 1965, Bernard Weyland; 1966, Floyd Coley; 1967, Stanley Crain; 1968, Athel Young; Aven Roberts; 1970, Bill Bowman; 1971, Jim Eakin; 1972, Lloyd Geiger, Sr.; 1973, Freeman Brown; 1974, Bernard Hartman; 1975, Norman Odneal; 1976, Edgar Painter; 1977, Larry Tate; 1978, Lloyd Geiger, Jr.; 1979, Charles Murdock; 1980, Ken Hirlinger; Bruce DuMontier; 1982, Michael Trinklein; 1984, Robert Pryor; 1985, Greg Farmer; 1986, Scott Jackson; 1987, Roger Harms; 1988, Scott Koerner.

Probably the longest-lasting project of the Boonville Rotary Club was the work with crippled children. It began in 1925 under the leadership of Drs. C.H. van Ravenswaay and T.C. Beckett and continued into the 1970s, when the program was taken over by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and various state and federal programs.

Civic contributions of the club have included: Assistance in obtaining a county health nurse; support for the Library Association fund drive and, later, the drive for a public library; sponsorship of the Travel and Adventure Series and several horse shows; furnishing a tape recorder for the Dorothy S. Cline School and room air conditioners for the pediatric section for St. Joseph's Hospital; building and equipping a rest and recreational area west of the City Hall; sponsoring boys to Missouri Boys' State and girls to Missouri Girls' State; and sponsoring the local Youth Science Fair and, later, the Youth Art Show. The club also had a part in the acquisition

and improvement of Veterans' Park.

Members of the Boonville Rotary Club have provided important community leadership through the years, always based on the Rotary goal of "Service Above Self."

by Paul H. Darby

ROBERT E. LEE #1567 UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

T151

The Robert E. Lee #1567 United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in 1914 thorough the interest of ladies who were descendants of veterans of the War Between The States. These ladies first met November 11, 1914 with Mrs. J.T. McMahan. Officers were elected and an invitation was extended to all who wished to join. They petitioned to the Missouri Division United Daughters of the Confederacy for a Charter. (The Missouri Division was organized January, 1898, at Fayette, Missouri.) A meeting was held at the Court House in Boonville, Missouri, November 18, 1914, for all ladies, veterans and sons of veterans interested in the success of the organization invited.

The Charter was granted by The General Organization, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to the Cooper County United Daughters of the Confederacy Blackwater, Missouri December 1, 1914. The Charter members were; Mrs. Carrie (DeHaven) McMahan; Mrs. Roena (McMahan) Abney; Mrs. Ruth (Staples) Holman; Mrs. Dra (Pierce) Fray; Mrs. Jesse M. Scott; Mrs. Amanda S. Martin; Mrs. Pearl M. Van Arsdell and Miss Martha C. Rucker.

"The objects of the organization shall be Historical, Educational, Benevolent, Memorial and Patriotic, to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; to protect, preserve, and mark the places made historic by Confederate valor; to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the "War Between The States"; to record the part taken by Southern women in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle, as in untiring efforts after the war during the reconstruction of the South; to fulfill the sacred duty of benevolence toward the survivors and toward those dependent upon them; to assist descendants of worthy Confederates in securing proper education and to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the Organization."

Past Presidents, Robert E. Lee Chapter #1567, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Boonville, Missouri. (Address changed in the 1920s) are: Carrie DeHeaven McMahan (Mrs. J.T.), Ruth Staples Holman (Mrs. R.S.), Maude Sites McMahan (Mrs. P.B.), Mabel Mellor Floyd (Mrs. P.M.), Rowena McMahan Abney (Mrs. W.L.), Ruby Whitson Taylor (Mrs. W.A.), Pensacola Dameron Million (Mrs. G.C. Sr.) also Missouri Division President 1934-1936, Mrs. McPherson Gibson (Mrs. W.B.), Sarah McCausland Grigsby (Mrs. R.D.), Caroline Potter Windsor (Mrs. J.H.), Ollie Dumel Jenry (Mrs. J.M.), Mary

Hurt Farris (Mrs. J.W.), Lucille Harris Fancier (Mrs. W.F.), Betty Crigler Geiger (Mrs. L.E. Sr.), Laura Belle Jones Floyd (Mrs. J. Wm.), Alice Mary Chambers (Miss), Ruth Basye Johnson (Mrs. E.E.), Adella Patrick Smith (Mrs. D.N.), Agatha Devine Dunham (Mrs. Wm. C.) Missouri Division President 1988-90.

Present Members and officer: President: Jeanne Shortt Brunda (Mrs. N.A.), Vice President: Winifred Ambrose Cenatiempo (Mrs. M.J.), Second Vice President: Adella Patrick Smith (Mrs. D.N.), Third Vice President: Velma Cole McMillin (Mrs. D.A.), Recording Secretary: Maryellen Harshbarger McVicker (Mrs. W.R.), Treasurer: Mary Gnell Whyte Doyle (Mrs. J.F.), Registrar: Gloria Fancier Doty (Mrs. J.E.), Recorder of Crosses: Golah Edwards Carpenter (Mrs. R.A.), Historian ad Corresponding Secretary: Miss Mona Cenatiempo, Chaplain: Virginia Herden Bailey (Mrs. W.T.), Debra Doty Bastarache (Mrs. B.J.), Betty Holliday Bestgen (Mrs. N.L.), Salley Geiger Blackwell (Mrs. C.) Miss Marca A. Centatiempo, Donna Filler Denningham (Mrs. W.H.), Winona A. Ambrose Dudley (Mrs. R.J.), Agatha Devine Dunham (Mrs. Wm. C.), Jo Gettel Homer (Mrs. H.), Helen Whitaker Filler (Mrs. F.E.), Mabel Mellor Floyd (Mrs. P.M.) fifty year member, Florence Andrews Friedrichs (Mrs. C.), Sarah Jane Patrick Higgins (Mrs. R.C.), Dorothy Alexander (Mrs. G.R.), Virginia Devine Holmes (Mrs. F.T. Jr.) Patricia Naylor Kasper (Mrs. T.), Janice Pettigrew Korte (Mrs. K.W.), Debris Fancier Lenz (Mrs. D.R.), Gay Dunham Nau (Mrs. L.V.), Belinda McMillin Newgaard (Mrs. C.T.), April Nau Nolting (Mrs. G.G.), Karen O'Neal Rhodes (Mrs. L.I.), Janice Carpenter Schweikert (Mrs. K.G.), Martha Filler Scott (Mrs. J.H.), Mechele Cenatiempo Seubert (Mrs. J.E.), Betty Lawrence Taylor (Mrs. D.W.), Frances Givens Thomas (Mrs. R.K.), Glenda Holliday Veulemans (Mrs. J.F.), Miss Lori Ann Veulemans, Pamela Painter Wall (Mrs. W.), Mary Walker Wallenburn (Mrs. L.H.), Jennifer Veulemans Wessing (Mrs. F.L.), Miss Angela Quinn Whithurse, Miss Pamela Marie Witte, Stephanie Brunda Witte (Mrs. D.F.), and we are honored to have a Real Daughter as a member — Mrs. Grace Saunders Pettigrew Huneke whose father served with the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, was captured and imprisoned at Camp Norton, Indiana, Camp Douglas, Illinois and Point Lookout, Maryland where he was paroled 1865.

The Chapter meets on the second Saturday of the month. U.D.C. Emblem and Motto:

by Gloria Fancier Doty

WALLACE LODGE NO. 456, A. F. AND A. M. T152

Organized over a Century ago. In 1869, through the interest and efforts of ten local citizens of the Bunceton community, the plans were made to establish a Masonic Lodge. Their petition was made to the M.W. Grand Master, and the Charter was granted for the new lodge in October 1872.

Credit is due to the organizing group who were: Wesley J. Wyan, Wm. R. George, John W. Ranken, Christian Force, Joshua E. Stephens, R.M. Schultar, and R.F. Wyan of

Cooper Lodge No. 36; Wm. V. VanOstern and Wm. Morrison of Tipton Lodge No. 56; and Thomas J. Wallace of Pleasant Grove Lodge No. 142.

The Lodge Hall was in the second story of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on the corner of Second and Walnut Street in Bunceton, Missouri. The Charter Officers in 1872 were: Wesley J. Wyan, W.M.; Wm. V. VanOstern, Sr. Warden; John M. Ranken, Jr. Warden; Joshua E. Stephens; Secretary; and Thomas J. Wallace, Treasurer.

Wallace Lodge grew in membership and the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church was bought in 1907. For many years this floor was used as a Community Center. The Lodge took over the care and maintenance of the old City Cemetery which is located in Northwest corner of the city of Bunceton. Many improvements were made, including building a new fence, gates, driveways and a new entrance street.

In 1962 the Wallace lodge purchased the old Christian Church building and moved to the new location with the dedication taking place on November 10th, 1962.

The Wm. D. Muir Lodge no. 277 of Pilot Grove, Mo. became affiliated with the Wallace Lodge in 1970-71. With the addition of its members and equipment, this has been a big asset.

The membership of Wallace Lodge No. 456 held a 6:30 P.M. Dinner and Program at the Bunceton High School Cafeteria October 21, 1972 in celebration of their 100th Anniversary. James A. Nowland, Junior Grand Deacon, was the Speaker. Oliver Stahl of Syracuse gave the Invocation, J.W. Gerhardt W.M., gave the Welcome. Special number by David Rice, accompanied by Mrs. J.W. Gerhardt. Jennings McKee introduced the Speaker and the Benediction was given by Karl Bergman.

List of past Worshipful Masters:

1872 - Wesley J. Wyan; 1873 - Wesley J. Wyan; 1874 - R.F. Wyan; 1875 - R.F. Wyan; 1876 - R.F. Wyan; 1877 - R.F. Wyan; 1878 - S.H. Stephens; 1879 - J.H. Walker; 1880 - Wm. F. Wyan; 1881 - Jas. H. Walker; 1882 - Jas. H. Walker; 1883 - B.F. Wyan; 1884 - J.H. Walker; 1885 - Ed Cramer; 1886 - C.P. Tutt; 1887 - Wm. B. Kerns; 1888 - C.P. Tutt; 1889 - Wm. B. Kerns; 1890 - Ed. Cramer; 1891 - S.T. Fultin; 1892 - Daring Floyd; 1893 - Joseph Knettle; 1894 - Wm. B. Kerns; 1895 - Wm. B. Kerns; 1896 - C.P. Tutt; 1897 - C.P. Tutt; 1898 - Wm. B. Kerns; 1899 - Wm. E. Oglesby; 1900 - Ed. Cramer; 1901 - Ed. Cramer; 1902 - W.B. Kerns; 1903 - W.B. Kerns; 1904 - Jos. C. Stephens; 1905 - Jos. C. Stephens; 1906 - W.B. Kerns; 107 - J. Newbeery Moor; 1098 - Wilber B. Wallace; 1909 - Otto H. Cramer; 1910 - Nero A. Stone; 1911 - Walker W. Cramer; 1912 - Walker W. Cramer; 1913 - Eugene E. Amick; 1914 - Eugene E. Amick; 1915 - W.W. Cramer; 1916 - Edgar C. Nelson; 1917 - H.E. Meeker; 1918 - H.D. Carlos, Jr.; 1919 H.L. Hawkins; 1920 - R. Q. Kelley.

1921 - R.Q. Kelley; 1922 - Arthur Blomquist; 1923 - Arthur Blomquist; 1924 - R.Q. Kelley; 1925 - M.K. Gentry; 1926 - Clarence W. Cully; 1927 - J.W. Wilson; 1928 - James M. Grooms; 1929 - Harry L. Shirley; 1930 - C.E. Mullett; 1931 - A. Blomquist; 1932 - A. Blomquist; 1933 - H.L. Shirley; 1934 - James A. Laws; 1935 - G.E. Hartrick; 1936 - C.T. Nelson; 1937 - G.T. Hartrick; 1938 - C.E.

Mullett; 1939 - C.E. Mullett; 1940 - L.G. Parker; 1944 - Clifford E. Mullett; 1945 - L.G. Parker; 1946 - L.G. Parker; 1947 - Charles E. Vilhauer; 1948 - Charles E. Vilhauer; 1949 - John W. Gerhardt; 1950 - J.W. Gerhardt; 1951 - Walter F. Gerhardt; 1952 - Robert Case; 1953 - Don McKnight; 1954 - Leonard N. Gerhardt; 1955 - Richard Nelson; 1956 - Bernace W. Meyer; 1957 - John Henry Scott; 1958 - Maurice Hurt; 1959 - Walter Franklin Fancier; 1960 - Joe Morris Fancier; 1961 - Warren Claude Morris; 1962 - Warren Claude Morris; 1963 - John W. Gerhardt; 1964 - Walter F. Fancier; 1965 - W. Claude Morris; 1966 - Robert E. Case; 1967 - Herbert E. ShROUT; 1968 - Porter A. Horned; 1969 - George E. Gander; 1970 - George E. Gander; 1971 - Maurice Hurt; 1972 - John W. Gerhardt; 1973 - Philip J. Miller; 1974 - Glen H. Eichhorn; 1975 - Glen H. Eichhorn; 1976 - Robert E. Gander; 1977 - Jan Doyle Fancier; 1978 - Logan A. Pfeiffer; 1979 - W. Claude Morris; 1980 - Don Keith Bail; 1981 - Robert E. Gander; 1982 - Francis Gilpin Morris; 1983 - Timothy E. ShROUT; 1984 - Glen H. Eichhorn; 1985 - Aubrey Schlotzhauer; 1986 - Robert E. Gander; 1987 - Keith M. Bail; 1988 - Dennis R. Farabee.

The present officers (1988) are: Dennis R. Farabee, W.M.; William Vollrath Sr. W.; Keith Bail, Jr. W.; John H. Scott, Treasurer; Albert A. Eichhorn, Secretary; Donald Felton, Sr. D.; Donnie Vollrath, Jr. D. At present Wallace Lodge have two fifty years members, Eugene Wailer and Authur G. Wolfe.

by Gloria Fancier Doty

WE ARE THE WORLD 4-H CLUB

T153

We Are The World 4-H Club started in the fall of 1985 with 12 members. Seven projects were offered. Our club project that year was to investigate career possibilities. We were visited by several guest speakers. Our club was represented at the county achievement day. Each member participated in the county fair and many blue ribbons were received. The club visited the Fayette observatory to get a glimpse of Halley's Comet in March 1986. A club achievement night was held. Each month we worked to learn the 4-H pledge and learned teamwork and individualism. It was a fun but busy year establishing a new club with the help of our Youth Specialist, Art Schneider.

In the fall of 1986, We Are The World 4-H Club had been in existence 1 year already. The Electricity project group was offered that year. Activities that year included hayride, wiener roast and a swimming party. Conservation has been a major theme in 1988 and 1989. One meeting we made bird feeders and another we saw a film on snakes.

Our club adopted grandparents at a nursing home, members visit them every month and do activities with them. This year we also had a police appreciation night.

The project groups this year are Poultry, Cat Care, Vet Science, Explorers, Visual Arts, Photography, Small Engines, Tractors, Clothing, Foods, Aerospace, Woodworking,

Computers, Child Development, and Horsemanship.

"MY COUNTRY AND I LOVE IT" IS ATTITUDE OF 4- HERS AS THEY PITCH INTO FARM WORK

T154



Top row, reading left to right, Mary Beth Schubert, Dorothy Wendleton, Jo Anita Viertel, Elaine Rasmussen, Jack Smith, William Cornien. Bottom row, Ann Marshall, Roy Tuttle, Zella Ruth Nieman, Jane Schubert, Buddy Naylor. These 4-Hers comprised the 4-H club camp council.

TL.



Handicraft at 4H Camp.

Is One Way in Which They Can Help With War Effort While Still Too Young for Regular War Jobs — Activities in Cooper County Organization Cover Wide Field.

"I seem to be too young for all regular war jobs, yet I want to do my bit for America. I can't wear a uniform, so I've put on overalls and worked on the farm. I've saved my money and bought war bonds to help "pass the ammunition" to the boys in the front lines. This is my country, and I love it." This is the attitude of the average 230 4-H boys and girls of Cooper county who are members of the greatest voluntary youth movement in the world today. Two million rural young people are enrolled in 4-H club work throughout the United States with 150,000 men and women serving as local leaders in the 85,000 4-H club organizations. In the state of Missouri, thirty-three per cent of all the rural youth are 4-H club members some time during their lifetime.

4-H club work took a decided slump in Cooper county in 1941 with only 52 members enrolled. Since then, regardless of wartime conditions, the 4-H enrollment has steadily increased. In 1943 the membership increased 48 per cent, making a total of 200 members; and although 70 per cent of the counties in the state suffered a decrease in membership in 1944, Cooper county made an increase to 230 members. 4-H club work has progressed slowly, having started with only two boys, and three girls enrolled in 1936, but it is believed to be built on a very firm basis. It should be remembered that 4-H club work is comparatively new in the county. With several additional years of Extension work, Cooper county should be one of the leading Missouri 4-H club counties.

4-H club members of yesterday, fighting on every battle front, are also looking to the capable, energetic boys and girls of today's 4-H clubs. They have distinguished themselves in battle. Two 4-H club members, one from Texas and one from Montana, were with the Doolittle raiders bombing Tokyo; and Captain Paul V. Williams, formerly an Erath, Texas, 4-H club member, is reported to be the first American to bomb Berlin, Joe Tuttle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Tulle of Prairie Home, who was the first Cooper county boy to make the supreme sacrifice in World War II, was known to have made an outstanding record in 4-H club work.

Make Their "Best Better"

Can 4-H club members in 1944 and in the future do less than to make their "best better" thus carrying out their national club motto? They will not let their comrades down, for it is their country, and they love it.

Four-H club work in Missouri is an organization of the Extension Service of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is made available to any group of five or more rural boys and girls, nine to 21 years of age, when they organize a standard community club.

Sponsored by Extension Club

Sixty-five per cent of the thirteen 4-H clubs of Cooper county are sponsored by Women's Extension club groups. All of the 4-H clubs are organized on a community basis functioning twelve months during the year with 53 farm men and women serving as 4-H leaders. Each of the 4-H clubs is democratically conducted; the members have selected their own officers, helped to plan in detail their own club programs, hold meetings every month as a local club group in their own community for instruction and social purposes under the guidance of their community and project club leaders, whom the boys and girls also helped to select.

The farm men and women of Cooper county who are serving as local leaders in their communities are • aiming to steer the rural boys and girls through this seeming jungle of bewilderment of modern day life by teaching them to uphold the national 4-H club pledge — a symbol of 4-H club work that has become known and recognized all over America and which expresses the spirit and idealism of the organization: "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my

health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."

The leaders who have been busy with farm and home duties and other activities, yet have found time to share with the young people of their community are: Bethlehem — Mrs. Jack Stuart, Mrs. W.B. Wisner, W.B. Wisner, Mrs. H.E. Lewis; Blackwater — Albert Widel, Mrs. W.G. Weekley, Mrs. F.W. Marshall; Brick — Mrs. Roy Armstrong, Mrs. Vincil Fry, Beulah Armstrong, J.E. Deuschle; Bunceton — Warren George, William Gerhardt, Truman Nelson, Mrs. Leonard Gerhardt; Clifton City — Frank Eckerle; Hubert Aggeler, Mrs. Paul Young; Locust Grove — Mrs. Warner Wing, Warner Wing, Mrs. Jasper Hill; Lone Elm — Mrs. L.V. Wendleton, Mrs. Bessie Loesing; Edwin HeM, Mrs. Earl Wendleton; New Lebanon — Miss Mary Elizabeth Cordry, Mrs. Woodrow Wolfe; Pilot Grove — Rev. Luke Becker, OSB, Mrs. Catherine Arth, Arthur Schuster, Sr., Mrs. Grace Quinlan, Mrs. Mary Twenter, Henry Krumm; Prairie Home — Morton Tuttle, Norman Reuszer, Mrs. RE. Dungan, Mrs. Paul Lachner, Rev. Guy Brown, Mrs. W.L. Huth; Shackelford — Mrs. Eugene Embrey, Mrs. Russell King, Mrs. W.J. Hanlin, J.W. Raines; South Moniteau — Paul Birdsong, Mrs. Marie Kendrick, Mrs. L.E. Fain; West Boonville — Jacob E. Neef, Mrs. Geo. E. Schubert, Mrs. G.P. Koonse, Geo. E. Schubert, Mrs. Joe F. Lang, Wm. Brengarth.

Carry Twenty three Projects

Twenty-three different farm and home war-time projects are being carried by the club members this year. Each member carried at least one project and 50 per cent of the members are enrolled in two or more projects. Special emphasis is placed on projects that are directly in line with the war effort since they tie in closely with the war production, utilization, and conservation program. In 1943, 70 per cent of the 200 4-H members enrolled completed their projects and a higher percentage of completion is expected this year.

The most outstanding 4-H agricultural project is the ewe and lamb project with 30 members enrolled. Alva L. Mix, a former county agent, with the assistance of Morton Tuttle and Hillard Niebruegge, was responsible for starting the countywide 4-H sheep program in Cooper county. Over 400 ewes and four rams have been purchased and distributed to 4-H members since August 1942. Two hundred and fifty more ewes are expected to be distributed to 4-H members in November of this year.

In 1942, the 275 ewes cost the club members \$12.50 per head plus \$1.00 per head for insurance against death losses from any cause making the total cost of the ewes \$13.50 per head. Nearly all of the banks in the county cooperated with the 4-H ewe and lamb program by loaning the entire cost of the ewes to the club members at a comparatively low rate of interest.

In 1943, these 275 ewes owned by Cooper county 4-H ewe and lamb members produced enough wool to furnish wool for 83 soldiers including bedding, clothing, and other items made from wool. The lamb crop would supply 90 people with 2 1/2 lbs. of meat per week for more than one year.

Erma Lou Fain, member of the South Moniteau 4-H club, has saved nine lambs

from her five ewes purchased last fall. Her ewes were sheared and the wool was sold for \$17 in May. Erma Lou is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L.E. Fain of Clarksburg.

To stimulate interest in the ewe and lamb project the Kemper State Bank gave \$125 in United States Defense Stamps to 4-H and vocational agriculture members at a fat lamb show held in Boonville last year. At this event 19 4-H members exhibited 80 lambs.

Seventy-three of these lambs belonging to 17 4-H club members topped the St. Louis market at \$15 per cwt. Only one other load of lambs consigned to the same commission firm topped the market on that day. None of the lambs were culled out except six buck lambs which sold for \$1.00 per cwt. less. The lambs had a shrinkage of only 4,266 per cent from the time they were weighed in Boonville until they were sold in St. Louis.

Clothing Project Popular

Clothing is the most popular home economics project with 25 girls enrolled in Clothing I, II, III, and IV. Approximately 425 articles and garments will be completed this year. In wartime, girls learning to do their own sewing can save the work to be done in factories and the fabric needed for war material by learning how to make clothing last through taking care of it, learning to mend it, and keeping it "up-to-date."

Seventy-five per cent of the clothing girls are expected to exhibit their garments at the County Round-Up which is to be held in Boonville High School August 23. Those girls that have made aprons and dresses will model them in the Style Revue.

The outstanding activities that have been carried on in 4-H club work during 1944 started with 150 officers and leaders representing 85 per cent or 11 community 4-H clubs in Cooper county attending a 4-H conference in the Boonville elementary school on April 1. The highlight of the day was the presentation of a model 4-H club meeting by the 30 members of the West Boonville 4-H Club. The model meeting consisted of a business session that was well organized and carried out in a definite manner, ceremonies which consisted of initiating a new member into their club and a well balanced program of group singing, a dairy demonstration, a talk on grooming, a special number, and recreation.

T.T. Martin of the State 4-H Club office at Columbia says "The model club meeting that was presented by the West Boonville 4-H Club of Cooper county was the best that I have ever seen in the period of 27 years that I have worked in the state of Missouri." Mr. Martin has worked in all 114 counties of the state.

Mrs. Jacob E. Neef, assistant clothing leader of the West Boonville Club wrote the theme song for their club and it was used in their model meeting.

The second event of the year was when a total of 650 Cooper County 4-H members and leaders and others interested in 4-H Club work of 9 community clubs observed 4-H Club Sunday during the month of May. The reports from various club groups indicate that people expressed favorable comment saying "We never fully realized what a 4-H club was before."

The next outstanding 4-H event was when 58 Cooper county 4-H club boys, girls, and

leaders returned from a three day camping period at the Lake of the Ozark Recreational Area. Ten of the county's 13 4-H clubs were represented and during their stay in the camp the clubs under the direction of Mrs. Bessie Loesing from the Lone Elm community 4-H clubs completed 80 crossword puzzle books for Junior Red Cross and the boys under Elmer Kuhn, War Food Production Assistant, made 50 canes for us of soldiers confined to the Ft. O'Reilly Hospital at Springfield, Mo.

Roy Tuttle, Prairie Home 4-H, was elected president of the camp, and Zella Ruth Nieman of the West Boonville 4-H, served as secretary. John Henry King and June Schubert, were selected by secret ballot of the Camp Council as the best camper and camperette during the three-day stay at camp.

The fourth activity that will be of importance this year is the County 4-H Round-Up which will be held in Boonville High school August 23.

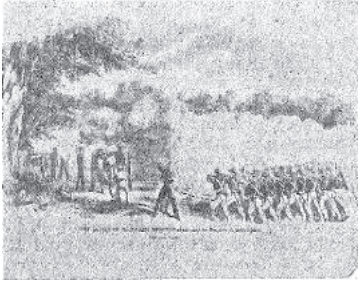
by Miss Margaret Isenbart, County Home Demonstration Agent



SPECIAL EVENTS

THE BOONVILLE RACES

T155



First Battle of Boonville Sketch by Orlando Richardson

The First Battle of Boonville

Today marks the 120th anniversary of a Civil War battle popularly known at the time as the "Boonville Races," but more commonly known in the history books as the "First Battle of Boonville". It was not strictly a "battle" in military terms (only 5 to 7 men were killed and less than two dozen were injured in the 20 to 30-minute engagement), but the easy Federal victory had a significant effect on the progress of the war in Missouri.

Col. J.B. Barnes (formerly of Kemper Military School) goes so far as to say that the "First Battle of Boonville" had an important effect on the overall outcome of the Civil War. In his article on the "battle" in the December 1929 issue of *Infantry Journal*, he says that this early Federal victory kept Missouri from aligning itself solidly with the South. "The great State of Missouri," Barnes says, "possessed of tremendous resources and occupying a strategic location needed but little encouragement to have cast her fortunes with the southern cause. Had she done so, this act would no doubt have influenced other border slave-holding states such as Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, to follow her example. With any of these states taken out of the neutral column and added to the Confederate strength, the outcome of the great conflict could have been changed."

The engagement took place in a field several miles east of Boonville near the area once known as "Elliott", but now known as "Merna" (a marker at this place commemorates the "battle"). Claiborne F. Jackson, the ardent States Rights and secessionist governor of Missouri at the time, had come to Boonville only a few days prior to the battle to assemble a State Militia Force. He was determined to make a stand against General Nathaniel Lyon's Federal troops, who had been pursuing him since the breakdown in negotiations at the Planter House in St. Louis - negotiations aimed at deciding how Missouri was going to respond to the Federal government's call for troops after the bombardment of Ft. Sumpter. Lyon demanded that Jackson align the state with the Union, but Jackson refused. He stormed out of the meeting, gathered his supporters and his hastily organized State Militia troops under

the command of General Sterling Price, and left for Boonville destroying railroad bridges and telegraph lines behind him.

Jackson decided to make his stand at Boonville because of its reputation as an area where southern sympathy was strong. Indeed, he succeeded in enlisting a fairly large number of untrained and poorly equipped men to augment his State Militia forces. They were assembled in the fields near the old Washington Adams farm (the house that was there is no longer standing) and the place was called d"Camp Bacon."

When General Lyon learned of Governor Jackson's intentions, he ordered a force of some Federal troops to proceed to Boonville. On the day before the battle, Jackson's commander-in-chief, General Sterling Price, came down with a violent case of diarrhea and left for his home in Chariton County. This left Col. John S. Marmaduke in command. Marmaduke tried to advise Jackson to withdraw farther south or west and take more time to train and equip his men, but Jackson refused.

At this point it is interesting to listen to an eyewitness account of what followed. This account (taken from Clifton C. Edom's *Missouri Sketch Book*, Lucas Bros. Publishers, 1963) was written by Thomas Knowx, a New York Herald correspondent who was with Lyon's Federal troops.

Daybreak on the 17th found us slowly moving up the river toward Boonville. Gen. Lyon sat forward of the steamer's cabin, closely scanning both banks of the stream. Four miles below the town his glass sought out two pieces of artillery, partially concealed in a clump of trees, and trained upon the channel by which we were to pass. At once our engines were reversed, and the boats moved back to a landing about eight miles below Boonville. A little before 7 o'clock we were on shore, and our column of 1,500 men began to advance upon the rebel camp. It was the story that had found its repetition in many a battle since that time. The enemy's pickets were driven in. The enemy, in line of battle, was discovered on a long ride, and our own line was formed on a ridge parallel to it. Then we opened fire with our artillery (one battery was all we possessed) and received no response, save by a desultory discharge of arms. Next our infantry added its tenor notes to the bass of the field guns; the Rebel forces melted steadily away, and the field was in our possession twenty minutes after the opening shot had been fired.

The river road that the Federal troops marched up, went by the old Elliott house known as "Fairmount Farm" (now owned and being restored by Dan and Debbie Derendinger). The artillery fire was directed at the old Washington Adams house (no longer standing), which bore the holes made by two cannon balls for many years thereafter. Of the three State Militia men known to have been killed, two were from Boonville. They were Dr. William Mills Quarles and Jeff McCutchen (son of Dr. McCutchen). Once Jackson saw the futility of resistance, he ordered Marmaduke to withdraw his men. The withdrawal was anything but well-organized, and the haste of the retreat was the source of the battle's popular name at the time — the "Boonville Races".

After overturning the State militia lines, Lyon proceeded on to Boonville where he was met by a delegation of the town's leading

citizens. They formally surrendered the town to him near the old Thomas Nelson house ("Forest Hill"). The state troops, accompanied by Governor Jackson, fell back toward Arrow Rock and later to Lexington. At Boonville General Lyon issued a proclamation offering to pardon those who would return to their home and relinquish hostility toward the United States. Many reportedly accepted.

And so, the "Boonville Races" were over. From this time on to the end of the war, Boonville was to remain primarily a "Union town" defended by a "Home Guard" made up mostly of the town's German citizens. At least one other major engagement was fought here in September of 1861 (the "Second Battle of Boonville"), and many gratuitous acts of violence were perpetrated throughout the county during the remainder of the war, but the "First Battle of Boonville" was perhaps the most significant Civil War action to be fought in this area.

Robert L. Dyer, County Surveyor, Project Historian

Note: For a more detailed account of this battle, readers are advised to refer to a monograph entitled, "The Civil War Come to Missouri," written by Lt. Col. Roderick C. Martin, formerly of Kemper Military School, in 1972. This paper is on file at the Boonslick Regional Library. Other accounts of the battle appear in the various histories of Cooper County.

by Robert L. Dyer

A MEMORY OF CIVIL WAR IN COOPER



COUNTY MISSOURI

T156

Sketch of Christoph Fricke

It was the month of October, in the year 1864; during the War Between the States. It was a mean time to be alive in rural Missouri, and the autumn of '64 was one of the meanest of times.

A lot of blood was shed in Missouri, a border state; much of it shed by innocent people who happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. If one was sympathetic to the Southern cause, the Federals were apt to be cruel. If one's sympathies lay to the North; the Bushwackers were out to get you — often

as revenge for cruelty done to their families by the Federals —

(The following is a fictional account, based on fact, of my great grandfather's death at the hands of Bushwackers.)

October 7, 1864 was a beautiful sunny day — crisp and bright; a perfect day for cutting wood. Chris Fricke decided that he, and Charlie Shultz, his hired man, would ride their horses to the woods and cut all day. Margaret could pack them a lunch. Then, tomorrow, they would take the wagon and also Margaret and the two little girls. Margaret loved the woods and she could help load the wood; and he knew for sure the girls would love playing in the pretty leaves!

The little girls, Caroline and Sophie, kept tugging at his trouser leg when he was getting ready to leave the house. So he picked both up and whirled them around, before setting them down on the kitchen floor — where they shrieked with laughter and threw their doll in the air! Margaret laughed too and it felt good as he and Charlie went out the door to the happy sound of their laughter.

The wood cutting went well and at noon they ate their sandwiches of Margaret's bread and cheese, along with gingerbread and late summer apples from their tree. There was only the water from their stone jug to drink, but it was good.

Now in the afternoon, he and Charlie each had a big pile of wood ready to haul tomorrow. It was so peaceful and pretty here in the woods. So easy to forget there was a bad war going on! From what they had heard in town, the worst battles now were mostly out east, especially in Virginia, near a place called Petersburg —

It was the bad things happening closer to home that kept a nagging worry eating at you! Farmers in the area had been cautioned by the Home Guards at Boonville to keep a close watch on their livestock — but it was impossible to watch *all* the time and the work had to be done.

He knew the Bushwackers had been busy that year — they made raids in Cooper County and across the river — taking whatever they wanted, and killing whenever they felt like it. To make matters worse, there were the bands of robbers who didn't give a hoot for either North or South; and they could get away with it because things were so uneasy all over. One could only hope and hang on somehow —

Men he had known; Pete Muntzel and Otho Zeller, were taken from a church at Pilot Grove and murdered on the prairie near Lone Elm — just a few miles away! A Mr. Mayo was also killed near Pilot Grove. And a Mr. Nichols and Cooper and Ellis — all killed by either Federals or Bushwackers. Federals could be mean as sin too!

Here lately a rumor had been going around — that Bill Anderson and his gang were holed up in a cave near Rocheport. That was 20 miles away — north and across the Missouri River. There was no way to know for sure. He had heard that a Captain Parks and some of the Iowa Cavalry had a fight with Anderson near Rocheport in August —

The sun was really hot now. He removed his jacket and so did Charlie. Such a beautiful day — it made you feel so good just to be alive — even if it wasn't the best of times to be living! Suddenly old Queenie whinnied and both horses stopped nibbling grass and stood staring at the road on the ridge near the

church.

There was a distant sound of horses — quite a few horses — clopping along the road — not sounding hurried. He spoke to Charlie and they took their horses reins and ran for the thicker woods, where they couldn't be seen. They heard the sound of shouting and the horses came to a halt. The riders seemed to be discussing something and fear told him what it was. But no; gradually they started moving, still slow, and disappeared beyond the ridge. He didn't want to alarm Charlie, but he had a feeling they had been seen!

After telling Charlie they would quit a bit early, they loaded their tools and rode home in silence. They locked the horses in the barn — though he knew that locks wouldn't stop scum like Bill Anderson and his gang of ruff-raff! He didn't mention the men on the road to Margaret. He *did* spend more time than usually playing with Caroline and Sophie after supper. Margaret finally had to urge him to let her get the girls ready for bed. Charlie had long since fallen asleep in this lean-to room just off the kitchen.

When the house was locked, they put out the candle and went to bed. Suddenly he decided that he must tell Margaret what had happened. She pressed her face to his chest and cried softly, saying she wished they could have lived their lives a long time ago — before the awful war that was causing so much pain and despair. It was then that he heard the sound of hoofs and loud banging on the door

Margaret begged him not to answer the door — but he knew if he didn't, they would likely burn the house with no pity for Margaret and the girls. He pulled on his pants, went and wakened Charlie, who began to shiver with fright. There was no need for a light — the moon outside was as bright as day.

He opened the door and saw the man wearing the greasy black hat, staring straight at him — and he knew that the war was about to begin and end for him —

Both Chris Fricke and Charlie Schultz were found the next day. They had been hung and their horses stolen. The members of their families were stricken with grief and fright — they couldn't understand why this had happened to two good men, and they feared the Bushwackers would return. They lived in fearful days — it was impossible to guess when, where, or *why* the Bushwackers would strike.

They were afraid to go for the undertaker and to get a casket in Boonville. But a kind neighbor named Libbing made a pine casket. Chris Fricke was the first person to be buried in the Clarks Fork Trinity Lutheran Cemetery less than a mile from his farm. He was born Sept. 12, 1835 and was killed Oct. 7, 1864. He was 29 years and 25 days old.

Both Margaret (Schmidt) and Christoph Fricke had come to this country from Germany in the early 1840s. Margaret and Christ Fricke were my paternal great grandparents. Their daughter Sophie, two years old at the time of her father's death, grew up to marry Chris Rasmussen, and their son Arthur was my father. Sophie's sister, Caroline, was around one at the time of the murder. Caroline grew up and married Diedrick Alpers.

Although Chris Fricke's life was cut short — his daughters lived long lives for their time — Sophie lived to be 74 and Caroline 87.

Sophie's children lived long lives. Albert lived to age 89; Emily age 85; Arthur (my father) age 95; and Ada, age 95. (One son, John, died in his 20's). Caroline's daughter, Martha (Knorp) is still living. My father always laid a flower on Chris Fricke's grave when we visited Clarks Fork Cemetery on Decoration Day.

Margaret Fricke later remarried; Chris Brandes, a Civil War veteran who had been with Sherman on his march through Georgia. Nine children were born to the couple; Margaret (King), Josephine (Pethan), Emma (Langkop), Elizabeth (Brokamp), Dora (Fahrenbrink), John, Theodore, Chris, and Albert. (In W.F. Johnson's 1919 History of Cooper County; he refers to Margaret Fricke Brandes as a venerable "Mother of Israel". At that time, she had 41 grandchildren, and 9 great grandchildren. Margaret lived to be 83.) So, today the descendants of Chris and Margaret number in the hundreds and many still live in Missouri.

In reading about Bushwackers and the life they led, I was left with the impression that they especially hated "Dutchies", that is, immigrants from Germany who tried to remain neutral. Perhaps that is why Chris Fricke and Charlie Schultz were murdered. Then too, there were rumors that a family of Southern sympathizers told Anderson where the men lived and that they owned horses.

But for Bill Anderson, the war was about to end also! Before the month of October was gone, near Orrick, Mo., he and his men were ambushed by Sam Cox Federal Militia. Anderson charged at full speed, as he always did, but he suddenly fell from his horse, shot dead. He was 24 years old —

I wonder — if it is true that after we die, we can see and talk with people who have passed on — what would the blood-stained Bushwacker, Bill Anderson, and Chris Fricke, a gentle farmer — have said to each other —?

by Elaine Derendinger

THE CIVIL WAR: A LETTER TO A FRIEND

T157

Boonville, Missouri

October, 1863

Dear Malinda,

I am so furious at this War! It's just simply dreadful! Here it has taken you, my very best friend away from me . . . well, you know it has . . . your papa has taken you away off there to your cousin's so you won't be touched by all the horrible things that are taking place here in Missouri. I know we're so close to Kansas that we just can't escape some of those outrageous outlaws that keep terrorizing people. I do hope truly that you had a good trip to your cousin's. It must've been hard, travelling all that distance without your precious Jane to take care of you and help you with all your buttons and petticoats. And the dirt and dust from the roads must've been awful. However did you get all that muck off when you got there? I'm glad you got there all right, though. God speed the day when you can come back to Missouri and all your friends.

Oh, my! We have been having just the



Surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic at the 1913 reunion. The above group comprised the 1913 reunion of surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Last names of the veterans handwritten left to right under the picture are (back row): Bauman, Liebor, Baron, Dramman, Hoff, Rudolph, Stegner, Hally, Busier and Memmel; (front row): Peeper, Dildy, Boiler, Rogers, Whitlow and Bell. (Photo courtesy of the Friends of Historic Boonville).

horrifying experiences here in Cooper County since you left! We've had massacres and robberies and all sorts of horrible things that do curdle my blood sometimes. And, I expect you've heard by now about all the soldiers marching in to town by way of the Old Sedalia Road. They were going past Samuel Bane's farm one day. His Johnny was playing in the orchard, which you remember is near the road. Remember that big white fence that runs the whole length of that apple orchard and the farm? Well, little Johnny heard the footsteps of the soldiers coming and perched himself on the fence to watch the men go by. They say Adam Young was playing with him that day. I guess Adam must've sat up on the fence with him. Well, finally a whole company came by . . . and they do say that they were certainly a tattered bunch . . . so raggedy looking . . . and I guess they were hungry, too. Anyway, as they came to where Johnny and Adam were, they started yelling at the boys and asking them for apples. So, Johnny and Adam (they were kind of scared, they later told their Mamas) began pitching them apples they'd already picked up. Those soldiers were really hungry. They grabbed the apples and began eating them as they marched along that dusty road. The little boys told their Mamas that before long they were out of apples they'd picked up, and just threw whatever fallen apples they could find. The soldiers ate them too! Johnny and Adam were glad to see the last of the marchers going down the road.

They have had enough excitement for awhile. That's been ten days ago, and people are still talking about it. We still haven't heard whether they were Confederate or Unions. But just think! They could've stopped and ransacked Mr. Bane's house! Thank goodness for that orchard!

Which reminds me . . . the other day Papa and the boys (Seth and Joseph haven't left for the army yet, but are going next week) had to go to Springfield. That's quite a distance from here, you know. Since Mama's death, our Lucy has really taken great care of Amanda and me. Papa was afraid the Union troops might decide to march right through town while he was gone . . . and he just had to leave . . . so he had us lock up the downstairs part of our house, and Amanda and I had to stay upstairs all the time. Only our Lucy could go downstairs. Papa was

really clever. Do you know what he had us do? He had us sew all our money into our petticoats and our dress skirts so that if those horrid Union soldiers (or anyone else) got into the house, they'd have an awfully hard time finding all our money. Can't you just see us sewing pockets in all those skirts? . . . and our fancy silks and calicoes, too? Really, it was quite a chore, but it was fun, too, knowing that we were outwitting anyone hateful enough to try to steal our money! (I do hope this letter isn't intercepted . . . 'twill give someone ideas!) And you know what happened yesterday? Sure enough, down the street marched a troop of soldiers. We were so frightened! They didn't even look at our house . . . they were too busy trying to get out of town! We were hiding behind our drapes upstairs, and holding our breath! Don't you know that if those lovely old columns on the front porch could talk, they'd tell some fascinating stories?

Well, Malinda, I'm out of 'important' news. Maybe someday someone will read this letter and find out some things that really did happen while we were alive . . . hard to imagine, isn't it? I'll try to get this posted just as soon as I can. Do write to me and tell me about your vacation. I just know you can't be having as good a time there as you would if you were here! Are the young men as dashing as ours? (or who's left?) I'll bet not! Do come home soon.

Ever your faithful friend,
Abigail

Editor's note: The above letter was composed by present Boonville resident Jeanne Brunda to convey some Civil War incidents told to her by "a dear old lady, now deceased, whose ancestors were the two girls who sewed money in their skirts."

by Jeanne Brunda



HOW BOONVILLE CELEBRATED ITS HISTORIC PAST

T158



This is what happens: Dorothy Morris, Mrs. Harold Stretz and Gertrude Schmitt are forced to remove shoes and stockings . . . walk down Main street escorted by other Bonnet Belles . . . and are pillored on the courthouse lawn for public ridicule and mutual good fun.



Candidates for Queen Suzannah. Boone Days Regina named in honor of Daniel's eldest daughter. Reading from left to right, front row, Maxine Aubrey, Mabel Lammers, Edna Mae Huckabay, Becky Darby, Mildred Thoma, Back row, Marjorie Turner, Mary Ellen Huckabay, Estelle Stone, Martha Dix, Marianne Trout, Goldie June Reed, and to the reader's right, Helen Tucker. Rehmeier Studio Photos.

A Pictorial Review of Daniel Boone Days

Last year the City of Boonville – named for Daniel Boone and located in the heart of the country where that famous old frontiersman, his sons and pioneer cronies mined salt, hunted deer and fought the Indians — decides to cash in on its colorful history.

Men let their beards grow, women donned sunbonnets and long gingham dresses and for four days, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, the city assumed the atmosphere of a frontier town and became the festive center of the State. It was so successful and so much fun, a similar celebration will be held in 1940, from Sept. 15 to 18.

The idea for the first Daniel Boone Days celebration was born within the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to find something to enliven the dull "vacation months" and to put Boonville on the map. An energetic committee headed by Gus F. Boller was appointed, and the celebration grew to such proportions that even the committee was "amazed."

Farm, home and school exhibits, an antique and relics display, daily parades, midgetauto races, skeet shoots and other events



Perhaps the one most frequently referred to are the "Daniel Boone Days". The photograph above is from the last of those celebrations. Dated August 19, 1953, it features the Calico Cuties and the Bearded Beaus at a picnic. In the front row are, left to right, Fannie and Mary Ann Putnam, Mrs. John Hoefler, Mrs. Wayne Weedin, Mrs. Bea Kronhart, Ora Mae Jones, Mrs. Bill Shepherd, Flossie Smith, Edna Deskin, Mrs. Ed Cundiff, Eddie Cundiff, Mrs. George McArthur and son Danny, Mrs. Carl Fowler, Mrs. W.J. Cochran III, W. J. Cochran and daughter, Kathleen Gay, Cynthia Cochran, Benna Jean Burkett. Back Row, left to right, John Hoefler, Art Putnam, Johnny Hoefler, Billy Shepherd and Jerry Putnam in car. Wayne Weedin, Bernie Esser in car, Norton Jones, Tizzy Shepherd in car, J.C. Kronhart, W.L. Shepherd, Ed Cundiff, Ben N. Smith, George McArthur, Carl Fowler and son Stephen, Paul Deskin and Mark Fowlrt W.J. Cochran Weedin, Bernie

crowded the four days. The State Fair carnival jammed Main Street until some of the merchants complained their door could not be negotiated.

Major attraction was a pageant spectacle, "Daniel Boone Days," produced by the John B. Rogers Company of Fostoria, Ohio, nationally known firm. Pageant Director W.J. Judd skillfully raveled the dramatic skein of two centuries of local history to charm and thrill large crowds at three presentations. Five hundred local persons made up the cast.

Most effective in publicizing Daniel Boone Days and in putting Boonville on the national map were the Daniel Boone Whisker Club and the Boone Bonnet Belles.

The Whisker Club, headed by prankish George Esser, specialized in horse play. Martin Wiemholt broke his pledge by shaving, was hailed into kangaroo court but escaped and led a be-whiskered posse a three-day chase before being captured in a corn field. Wiemholt was tried, retried, convicted by a jury of his bearded peers and dunked in a tank of cold water on the Courthouse lawn as punishment. Other defaulting club members also were dunked.

In spite of an early autumn cold snap which cut attendance at the pageant on the second and third nights, the celebration broke even financially, which was all the Chamber of Commerce committee and the underwriters desired.

DANIEL BOONE DAYS

T159

150 Years on the Missouri River 'Like a world's fair in extent'

Editor's note: The following article about Daniel Boone Days appeared in "The Missourian," Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, on Friday, September 29, 1939.

A hog-bite for every taste is in store for everyone during Daniel Boone Days. The celebration, now on, is like a world's fair in extent, and of higher quality as to historical interest.

Outstanding is the Daniel Boone pageant,

authentic, colorful, extensive and thrilling. The few allowed to see the dress rehearsal Tuesday evening are loud in its praise, and, with a break from the weather, the vast seating capacity at Harley Park Bowl should be packed every night through Saturday.

"That one scene of the wagon train is worth the price of admission," declared the Rev. E.F. Abele. The dress rehearsal clicked and director Judd, an artist and a driver, predicted that the cast of 500 would "knock them out of the seats."

A large stage has been constructed at Harley Park, and following Tuesday's dress rehearsal, everything was ready for presentation of the gigantic pageant depicting the early history of the Boon's Lick Country.

With tall trees and river bluffs as background, the tale unfolds beneath flood lights under the direction of Mr. John W. Judd of the John B. Rogers Company of Fostoria, Ohio. Twenty-one scenes, a cast of 500 people, with narration through amplifiers by Miss Laura Estelle Myer, Mrs. Alma Tummy, Captain H.M. Penick and Lieutenant Norris and musical background furnished by Mrs. Ray Hoberrecht directing a choir of one hundred voices, and organ music by Lieutenant Scofield of Kemper Military School.

The pageant is being presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings during Daniel Boone Days at 8 o'clock. The first night Governor Lloyd C. Stark was to crown Miss Margaret Thoma Queen Suzannah.

Daniel Boone, the central figure of the spectacle, is shown as a boy, played by Gene Toennes, as a bridegroom by R.D. Patrick, and as an older man moving to Missouri by George Reesman, Mrs. A.C. Gingrich is cast as the mother of the boy Boone, E.G. Lannon as Squire Boone, his father, and Mrs. Fred Bauman as Boone's wife. Mrs. Harold Stretz is the bride in an early scene that depicts the marriage of Daniel Boone to Rebecca Bryan.

The story includes the arrival of Boone in Missouri, his visit to Hannah Cole, first settler of Boonville, the story of his discovery of Boon's Lick, of trouble with the Indians, and progresses to the Lewis and Clark expedition with Garth Clinkscales playing the part of Lewis and Rev. Roy Blalock, Clark, and Mrs. H.C. Clark the Bird Woman, Sacajawea.

An attack on Cooper's Fort by the Indians

is included with Margaret Van Orsdol as Mildred Cooper riding to a nearby fort for help through the Indian ranks. History of Franklin is unfolded and the arrival of the first Missouri Pacific train to Tipton.

Civil War days are depicted with the Battle of Glasgow with Kemper cadets as the Glasgow Home Guard.

The Gay Nineties come in for their share of attention near the end of the pageant with a picnic and bathing girl scene.

The finale symbolizes the spirit and growth of America and includes a parade of the nations, the American Jackies and the USA girls. They are joined by the entire cast to form a huge wheel of life and sing.



MILITARY FUNERAL OF A BOONVILLE MAN

T160



Military Funeral conducted at Kemper Military School. Roger L. Short (8-12-1893 — 12-17-1927) was killed in a submerged submarine. It was 12 days before they could be rescued.

1987, two persons made suggestions which were to have positive and long-reaching results. Mr. Sieckman and Mr. Wilbert (Wimpy) Meyer verbalized the idea that the small group of persons meeting to discuss the Sesquicentennial would be successful only with broad support from business, citizen,

tee was held on February 24, 1987, at the Frederick Retirement Center. This meeting was attended by about forty persons representing many clubs, civic organizations, and personal interests. Many ideas for events came from this meeting. The members of the Steering Committee were: Adrienne Corley, Chairperson, Willis Dillender, David C. Miller, Ricky Powell, Bob Herfurth, and Gene Russell.

A Special Events Committee, formed shortly after the February 24 meeting, was made up of the following persons: Ricky Powell, Chairperson, Mary Ellen McVicker, Melvin Cauthon, Judy Shields, Debbie Davis, Linda Wells, Sharon Toellner, Maeola Rowles, Kathy Lang, Wesley Gingrich, and Bill Sullivan. The Special Events Committee initiated the organization of major events to be developed and produced by such organization as the Boonville Community Theatre, the Friends of Historic Boonville, and the Boonville Correctional Center.

In the spring of 1987, Mr. Russell and Mr. Herfurth, finding themselves involved with personal and civic concerns, resigned from the Steering Committee. Even after their resignations, both gentlemen continued to support the efforts of the Steering Committee, and their assistance in the early development of the Steering Committee will be remembered with gratitude.

During the summer of 1987, Mr. Ted Litton and Mr. Robert Dyer joined the Steering Committee. Also, in the summer of 1987, I made contact with Mr. Norman Nivens, Mayor of Jamestown, Missouri. I had been reading of Jamestown's Sesquicentennial in the *Boonville Daily News*. He expressed an interest and a willingness to assist us in whatever way he could. Shortly after that I received a surprise telephone call from Mrs. Jack (Leah) McNay. Mrs. Willis Dillender and I met with Mrs. McNay and her husband at their home. They graciously and enthusiastically shared with Mrs. Dillender

SESQUICENTENNIAL STEERING COMMITTEE OF BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

T161

Boonville, Missouri celebrates its Sesquicentennial June 22-25, 1989. The history of the Sesquicentennial Steering Committee is the story of an evolution of people. The experience has been a happy one. People of differing backgrounds becoming a kaleidoscope with a single purpose: To make it happen!

I attended my first meeting of the American Association of University Women as a guest of Mrs. Clark King on the first Thursday in September, 1986. A letter written by Danielle Blanck on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce was read requesting organizations in Boonville to send representatives to a Sesquicentennial organizational meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce office on September 16, 1986.

As a newcomer to Boonville, a novice at small-town living, and a long-time volunteer, I offered to be AAUW's representative. At that meeting the following persons attended: Danielle Blanck, Adrienne Corley, Frances Edwards, Bob Herfurth, Sharon Korte, Carol Miller, Mark Moore, Sandi Moore, Terry Stephan, Anita Stephens, and Sharon Thoma. I volunteered to chair the next meeting.

At the third meeting, held on January 13,

city, and community interests. Mr. Meyer offered to serve as a resource person to me — making suggestions as how to better organize and whom to contact. Armed with Mr. Meyer's suggestions, I approached members of the Boonville community about participating on the Sesquicentennial Steering Committee.

The first public meeting held by the newly formed Sesquicentennial Steering Commit



Sesquicentennial Steering Committee for Boonville: Willis Dillender, Adrienne M. Corley, Leah McNay. Standing from left to right: Jim Niederjohn, Mary Beth Webster, David Miller, Sue Miller, Robert Dyer, Ted Litton, Larry Rowles, and Mary Wiemholt.

and me

the success story of Jamestown's Sesquicentennial. Mrs. McNay was instrumental in the organization and actual celebration of this event. Through the summer and fall of 1987, the McNays and Mr. Nivens continued to assist the Steering Committee. In September, they met with the Steering Committee at the home of Willis and Jack Dillender. They presented to the Steering Committee and to Mr. In Tessendorf, then City Administrator, the organizational plan that they used and some of their accomplishments. The Steering Committee was much impressed with the success of the "Jamestown Story."

In January, 1988, the Steering Committee was pleased to hire Mrs. McNay as its Executive Director. Her enthusiasm, expertise, and state-wide contacts were a valuable resource in the development of many events and to the success we have thus far achieved.

Mr. Tessendorf suggested and the Steering Committee later acted upon two ideas: (1) The Sesquicentennial Steering Committee should appear before the Mayor and City Council to request their formal and official acknowledgement of the Committee as the official unit to oversee the Sesquicentennial; (2) That the Steering Committee should apply for part of the Community Funding money, available from a percentage of the sales tax to be awarded to groups for service to the Boonville community.

In October, 1987, with City Council members voting unanimously, the Sesquicentennial Steering Committee received the City of Boonville's official acknowledgement that the Steering Committee was the organizing unit to oversee the celebration. Later that year, the Committee received \$5,000.00, the first of two such donations, from the Community funding money via the City of Boonville, Missouri.

The Steering Committee, after nearly a year and a half of groundwork, presented an update to the community on June 30, 1988, at the Santa Fe Restaurant. At that time, the Steering Committee had taken its final form — representing a wide range of abilities and backgrounds. The members were: Adrienne M. Corley, Chairperson, Leah McNay, Executive Director, Willis Dillender, Robert Dyer, Ted Litton, David Miller, Larry Rowles, Mary Beth Webster, Mary Wiemholt, and Dr. Ricky D. Powell.

Persons who were significant participants to the history of the Sesquicentennial Steering will be remembered as a part of the "rest of the story." These persons are Mr. Jack McNay; Sue Miller, faithful minute-taker, and source of inspiration; Mr. Jim Niederjohn, Purchasing Agent; Irene Babbitt, typist; and Sally Rorah, compiler of news articles into a scrapbook.

As we progressed with plans for Boonville's celebration, many others joined the effort: Businesses, individuals, city officials, and community groups. Persons who have been invited to participate and many who have volunteered have been a tremendous support. They have generously and creatively offered financial assistance, ideas, and active involvement.

At this writing, November 1988, the Steering Committee is gearing up for the most important six months and for Boonville's Big Birthday June 22-25, 1989.

Sesquicentennial Celebration: A Community Effort

The Boonville Sesquicentennial is a community-wide affair. Everybody, but everybody, is taking part.

According to present plans, for instance, the Boonville Community Theatre is putting on Tom Sawyer, the Daughters of the American Revolution are taking people through their four-story Victorian state headquarters, the United Church of Christ is holding an ice cream social, broadcaster Dick Billings is producing a frog-jumping contest and the Jaycees are shooting off fireworks.

These are only a few of the fun things scheduled this week for the June 22 through June 25 Sesquicentennial Days.

The Sesquicentennial celebrates the founding of Boonville in 1839.

Maryellen McVicker, president of the Friends of Historic Boonville and an expert in local history, said an interesting aspect of the founding of Boonville is that it was done by a woman. Hannah Cole and her husband and family were on the way to the present Boonville when her husband was killed by Indians. Hannah and her nine children pressed on and built a fort here for protection against the Osage Indians.

The Boonville chapter of the American Association of University Women began Sesquicentennial early, in January, by serving Hannah Cole biscuits for refreshments after a meeting.

Considering the sex of the city's founder, it is appropriate that much of the planning and the work of the celebration has been done by women. The chairperson of the steering committee is Adrienne Corley, who teaches at the Boonville Correctional Center.

And the original prime mover was Danielle Blanck, former executive director of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce.

Almost three years ago, Chamber members suggested that work be started on the celebration. Blanck called a meeting of people who were interested in the idea. The first meeting was held in the Chamber office on Sept. 16, 1986.

Eight women and two men attended the first meeting. However, more men came to later meetings.

One said that the celebration would be successful only with the support of a broad sweep of business, citizen, city and community interests, and the idea caught on.

Corley approached a large number of community leaders, 40 of whom met at the Frederick Retirement Hotel on Feb. 24, 1987, and came up with lots of ideas and a steering committee.

One of the most important actions of the steering committee early the next year, in January of 1988, was the acquisition of knowledgeable executive director. Leah McNay of Jamestown, told the committee of her town's successful sesquicentennial and was hired to try to do the same for Boonville.

"Her enthusiasm, expertise and state-wide contacts were a valuable resource in the development of many events and to the success we have thus far achieved," Corley said this past winter.

The work went on from January of 1988 through the first half of June 1989. The steering committee was chosen as the official organizational unit to oversee the celebration.

The committee members by this time were Adrienne Corley, chairman; Willis Dillender, Bob Dyer, Ted Litton, Leah McNay, David Miller, Larry Rowles, Mary Wiemholt and Mary Beth Webster.

The work has been going on for almost three years and the celebration this week is the culmination. The committee presents the whole shebang as a 150th birthday gift to the community and says "Enjoy!"

Following are mini-biographies of the members of the Sesquicentennial Steering Committee.

Leah McNay

Leah McNay, the Sesquicentennial executive director was hired in December of 1987.

A native of the Marion community, McNay and her husband, Jack, live near Jamestown where they were active in that community's sesquicentennial in 1987.

McNay graduated from Jamestown High School and attended Lincoln University. Since 1965 she has been employed by the state of Missouri and is currently executive assistant to state representative Herb Fallert. She also works part-time for Buschart, Inc.

The family is a member of Grace United Methodist Church where McNay is lay leader and Jack serves on the board of trustees.

In addition, McNay is editor of a monthly newsletter, board member and past regional coordinator for Candlelighters Chapter of the University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics. She is past president of the Jamestown Alumni Association, the Missouri Federation of Women's Democratic Clubs of the 8th Congressional District, and the W.H.O. Extension Club. She has served as chairperson of the Missouri Cancer Society's statewide subcommittee on childhood cancer, is a past officer of California Chapter 521, OES, a former member of the board of directors of the Jamestown Senior Housing, and has been active in Girl Scouting. McNay is a member of the Capitol Inner Circle Club and scholarship chairman for the Miss Aurora scholarship pageant.

Adrienne M. Corley

Adrienne M. Corley was born in Litchfield, Illinois and grew up in Jennings, Missouri (in St. Louis County).

She was educated by the Ursuline nuns at Corpus Christi School. Miss Corley received her BA in English literature from the University of Missouri — St. Louis in 1975 and her BA in elementary education from the University of New Orleans in 1982.

Corley has worked in publishing libraries, retail sales, and education.

She returned to her Midwest roots in 1985 and purchased her home in Boonville in 1986. Corley began working as a teacher at the Boonville Correctional Center in July of 1986. She joined the American Association of University Women (AAUW) and became involved with efforts to prepare for Boonville's Sesquicentennial.

Since she began her involvement with those efforts in 1986, Corley has met many fine residents of the city of Boonville. It has been a great experience!

Ted Litton

Ted Litton and his wife, Billie, who live two miles east of Boonville, have lived in the area since 1974. They selected Boonville as their home at that time, when Litton's employment was relocated to Columbia.

Litton has two children, John 19, a sophomore at C.M.S.U. in Warrensburg, majoring in agri-business and Amanda 13, an eighth grader at Laura Speed Middle School. He is employed as an assistant vice-president with United Missouri Bank of Boonville. Billie is completing her final year of work at Columbia College leading to a degree in education.

In addition to the Sesquicentennial steering committee, Litton is also involved locally as a director of the Howard-Cooper County Regional Port Authority, and treasurer of the Cooper County Youth Fair. He is a member of Cooper Lodge No. 36 of Boonville, and Boonslick Shrine Club.

The family are members of Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church.

Willis U. Dillender

Willis U. Dillender, the Sesquicentennial Publicity Chairman was born in Lamar, Colorado, to John S. and Dora Underwood. She moved to Boonville in 1932, the foster daughter of Winters H. and Sarah Martin.

Dillender is married to Jack P. Dillender, Sr., Colonel U.S. Army (Ret.). She is the mother of 5 children: Sarah McCallister, Janie Dale, Jackie Miller, Martin Dillender and Jack Dillender, Jr. and has six grandchildren all residing in Texas.

Dillender and her husband Jack returned to Boonville in 1978 to make their home and now reside in her historic family home.

She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and on the Session, on the Advisory Board of the Boonville Correctional Center, and is founder and member of the Board of the Boonville Women's Club.

David C. Miller

David C. Miller was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, and was raised in St. Louis, Missouri.

Miller and his wife, Sue, moved to Boonville from St. Louis to assume the position of superintendent of the Boonville Correctional Center in 1986. Previously Miller had been the assistant superintendent of Missouri Eastern Correctional Center in Pacific, Missouri. He has been a career employee of the Missouri Department of Corrections since 1974.

Miller earned a master's degree from St. Louis University and a bachelor of arts degree from Central Methodist College of Fayette, Missouri.

He is the father of six children; four daughters and two sons and is the grandfather of nine grandchildren.

In addition to serving on the steering committee for the Sesquicentennial, he is an active member of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church, the Rotary Club, the Boonville Community Theatre, the Boonville Chamber of Commerce, the Friends of Historic Boonville, and the Arts Committee. Miller is also a member of the American Correction Association and a past president of the Missouri Corrections Association.

Larry Rowles

Larry Rowles lives on Tenth Street in Boonville and is married to Maeola Rowles. They have two children — Brian, 14, and Alexander, 2.

Rowles works for Toastmaster in Columbia as director of special markets, handling marketing and sales to military, government, premium/incentive industry and international buyers. He is a director of the Association of Retail Marketing Services and a member of National Premium Sales Executives and Incentive Manufacturers/Representative Association.

In Boonville, he is a member of Morgan Street Baptist Church and president of Concerned Citizens for the Black Community.

Mary Beth Webster

Mary Beth Webster is assistant cashier at Boatmen's National Bank of Boonville and has been with Boatmen's Bank eleven years. She is the former president of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce and currently on the board of directors of the chamber. Webster is also a member of the Boonville Business and Professional Women and very involved in the Boonville community.

Webster and her husband John parents of two make their home at 1000 Riviera Dr. in Boonville. They have one son Shannon 19, a sophomore at the University of Missouri, a daughter Shellye who is married to Dale Kammerich and a granddaughter Whitney age 2. John is the Parks and Recreation Director for the City of Boonville.

Mary Wiemholt

Mary Wiemholt was born and raised south of Boonville in Cooper County. She married Ed Wiemholt of Boonville and lives on Thoma Street.

Wiemholt is the mother of Beverly, Brenda, Dorothy, Eddie, Terry and Tracy. She is a member of Saints Peter and Paul Church and a realtor for Chipley and Company. She is a city representative for the Sesqui-centennial steering committee and working on the history book committee.

Bob Dyer

Bob Dyer is a native Boonvillian and author of the recently published "Boonville: An Illustrated History." He is also a singer/songwriter whose record album, "River of the Big Canoes," includes several songs about characters and incidents in the history of Boonville and the Boonslick region. A former English instructor at the University of Missouri and Kemper Military School, he is an active participant in the Missouri Arts Council's Artist-In-Education program. During his recent residency at Boonville's middle school, Laura Speed Elliott, he directed a project with sixth grade students that resulted in the creation of four historical collages for the years 1839, 1889, 1939 and 1989. These collages are on display at the Hain House throughout the Sesqui-centennial.

by Adrienne M. Corley

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

T162

Boonville, Missouri, celebrated its Sesquicentennial June 22-25, 1989. Events were held in three general areas: Downtown Boonville, Harley Park, and the Cooper County Court House. Preparation for the celebration began in September 1986. Steering Committee members at the time of the celebration were: Adrienne Corley, Chairperson; Willis Dillender; Robert Dyer; Ted Litton; David Miller; Larry Rowles; Mary Beth Webster; Dr. Ricky D. Powell, Ex Officio; Leah J. McNay, Executive Director.

A complete After Action Report was submitted by the Steering Committee to Mayor Edward G. Rainey and the Boonville City Council. A copy of this report was placed in the Time Capsule buried on the lawn of City Hall, and a copy is on file with the Friends of Historic Boonville. This report details the inception, planning, and implementing of the over fifty activities available during the four-day celebration. Also included are reports from chairpersons/coordinators of many significant events. A reading of this report would supply a comprehensive view of the Sesquicentennial celebration.

A video-tape was produced by Wayne Lammers on which he captures beautifully over forty events. This video-tape would be a very good method of visually enjoying memories of the celebration.

The Sesquicentennial Kick-off was held in conjunction with the Great American Car Race arriving in Boonville at the Cooper County Court House in June 1988. The reenactment of the signing of the city charter was held at City Hall on February 8, 1989. The Sesquicentennial **Ball** was held at the Rod and Gun Club and was quite an elegant affair.

Boonville Day in the Rotunda of the Capitol Building in Jefferson City, Missouri was on May 3, 1989. Boonville officials, the Steering Committee, the Boonville High School Band, and the Chamber Choir, and many residents travelled to Jefferson City to attend this very successful event. Boonville Day was a turning point in that it attracted much state official and local participation. People caught the spirit and joined in the party.

The four-day celebration began on Thursday June 22, 1989, with a Pancake Breakfast and Opening Ceremony sponsored by the Boonville Rotary Club. Bob Priddy's speech was a stirring inspiration. The fun and history-in-the-making ended with the Fireworks in Harley Park on Sunday night June 25, sponsored by the Boonville Jaycees. This Grand Finale was enjoyed by an enthusiastic crowd of over 3,000 people.

Throughout the celebration, the spirit of love and pride in our community was evident. The events are too numerous to do justice to here. Participation was strong — longtime residents, newcomers, and folks returning for their high school reunions, visitors from out of state attended. People came out in full force and had a terrific time. The Sesquicentennial was a real boost for Boonville. People realized and saw in action the results of

combined community efforts. Groups and businesses did well financially and had a great time doing it.

Groundbreaking for the Main Street Project was held during the Sesquicentennial. Only time will tell if the celebration was a turning point in Boonville's history.

Everyone was pleased with the whole Sesquicentennial celebration — from the June 1988 Kick-off to the Jazz Funeral and burial of the Time Capsule October 7, 1989. All ages and aspects of the Boonville community were involved. The Sesquicentennial will long be remembered as a great tribute to one hundred and fifty years on the Missouri River.

RESPONSIBILITY

T163

Our responsibility is to be able to say "we did what we could."

That was the thrust of remarks made by radio commentator Bob Priddy at yesterday's Sesquicentennial opening ceremony.

Priddy very aptly pointed to the commitment to the community shown by the early settlers here; their willingness, without the knowledge that they were making history, to go the extra mile for the common good.

He spoke of the current fiscal problems facing the state in the wake of the court decisions on the tax refunds due federal retirees and the need to make some hard choices to deal with the problem; the need to be as interested in the future as those whose contributions to the community we are celebrating this week.

Priddy seemed to us to be suggesting that legislators, and taxpayers, take the long view on the budget issue.

He pointed out that Missourians pay taxes that are among the lowest in the nation. He also mentioned that Missouri ranks near the bottom of the list of states in funding for such vital programs as education and care of the elderly.

This is an interesting correlation. Are we as taxpayers really willing to do the best we can. When we look back across what our generation of Missourians was willing to do, will we be able to say "We did the best we could?" Or will we have to say "we did what was expedient to keep our taxes down?"

The governor has called the General Assembly into special session to try and hash out a program that will balance the budget despite the expected \$150 million shortfall precipitated by the court rulings.

Legislators across the state are trying to figure out how to cool the political hot potato thrown them by the governor. Ashcroft has suggested hikes in cigarette and corporate franchise taxes to make up the difference in the budget so that state aid to such things as higher education will not have to be slighted.

Asking an elected official to impose a tax, in full view of the voters during a special session, is a lot like asking a college football coach for his players' grades.

We agree with those legislators, like Roger Wilson, who are saying a credit card approach to the problem, namely asking voters to approve a one-time bond issue to cover the shortfall, is no solution.

We disagree with the suggestions of legisla-

tors, like Larry Rohrbach, who want to use an ax, or at least a meat cleaver, on the budget. Rohrbach has suggested cutting back on education expenditures as a way to make up some of the deficit. That is the short view, we believe. Little that the state does is as important as underwriting education, higher and otherwise.

Rohrbach has also suggested that state funding of sports stadiums in St. Louis and Kansas City be cut from the budget. With this we heartily agree. These bills should never have seen the governor's desk in the first place, and, given a second chance to come to their senses, legislators will surely see the wisdom of saving this largess for another time.

No one wants higher taxes — we don't, we are sure our readers don't.

However, it might be well to remember during this week especially as we celebrate our history on the river, that those who came before us probably would rather not have had frozen feet, lean diets and Indians for barbers.

They were willing to stick it out through the heat of summer, the floods of spring and the vicious behavior of their fellow men because they had a vision of a brighter future.

They didn't realize they were making history, Priddy pointed out, they were just trying to do what they could.

Because they did so, we enjoy the fruits of their sacrifice.

Boonville is far ahead of most communities in the state today in the demonstrated willingness of our citizens to go the extra mile to build for the future. The tax dollar expenditures on parks, the Main Street Project and industrial park are obvious examples of this.

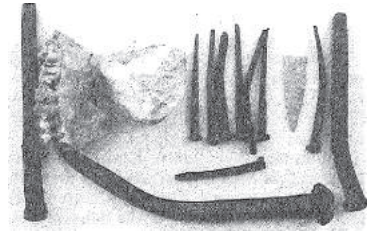
We are glad Priddy chose the Sesquicentennial as a forum for his remarks.

It is time for the legislators and taxpayers of Missouri to get hold of their bootstraps and look to the future. Taxes may well have to be raised, if only for a specific length of time, to make sure education and other important programs in this state do not go begging. The choices that will be made in Jefferson City during July will be difficult ones. But they are necessary if we are going to be able to look back and say "we did what we could."

RAPE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSOURI PACKET

T164

For many years I have dreamed of working on an archeological site, uncovering history that had been lost to mankind. That dream came to light on December 30, 1987 when Gene Smith asked me to video tape the excavation of a steamboat that he and his corporation, River Salvage, Inc. from Independence, Mo., had found. This crew was in search of a boat that had sunk in the Missouri River with a large amount of gold and silver. They located a steamboat about eight miles west of Boonville, near the mouth of the



Spikes, nails, arrow head and park found on Mo. River Steamboat

Lamine River. The boat, now believed to be the "Missouri Packet", was buried about 30 feet below a bean field about 900 yards from the present Missouri river channel. Throughout the years, the main river channel had moved back and forth over the river bottom.

Instead of gold and silver, the treasure hunters found a boat 120 feet long and 25 feet wide, laden with salt pork that had been destined for Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1820.

The *Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser*, first published in Franklin, MO. on April 23, 1819, wrote:

Volume #1

Issue #51, May 13, 1820 p. 2, col. 3

"The Steam Boat *Missouri Packet* arrived at this place (Franklin) on the 5th inst. (May 5) in a short passage from St. Louis, bound for the Council Bluffs, laden principally with Flour and provisions, for the troops at that place. We regret to state, that a few hours after leaving Franklin, she unfortunately ran against a snag with such Force that she immediately sunk. Being, however, near the shore, in low water, it is expected a considerable portion of the cargo will be saved, and the boat raised and repaired so as to proceed on to her destination."

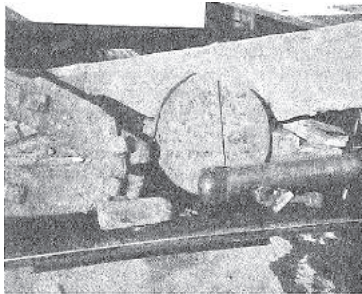
From early on, friction erupted among the controlling factions of River Salvage, Inc. The excavation, or heavy destruction, began on December 19, 1987 by members who had financial control of the site. A large six foot bucket back-hoe was used to scoop out the contents of the boat and to dump it on the ground. These men tore through the front deck looking for another deck below it. In reality, the boat had no decks. It was a primitive steamboat with an open hull.

That night, December 29th, Gene Smith was called by the head of the salvage corporation. He was told that the other members had started the excavation that morning and had found nothing of "value". He was then told that at the end of the next day, Dec. 30th, the corporation would cover the steamboat back up in its watery grave. "It was not economically feasible to save the steamboat. It contained no treasure", the spokesman for the corporation later said. Gene Smith then called me and made arrangements to take me to the site on the next day.

That day my dreams were shattered. What I thought would be an exciting day of uncovering and documenting an old steamboat turned out to be a witnessing of the "rape and destruction of the Missouri Packet." What I saw and video-taped was a large back-hoe searching the old boat's remains. Wooden planks and ribs along with the copper and lead steam pipes were ripped out and dumped on the side to be carried off later.



Gary Sisk in stocking cap, his son on left stern portion of Steam Boat



Artifacts from Steamboat



Wayne Lammers Videographer, 12-30-87

The only attempt to measure the boat was done by Gene Smith and myself. I was surprised and shocked to find out that no archaeologist was at the excavation. I kept thinking, "This is *not* right!" Gene stopped the back-hoe operator. He and his friend, Gary Sisk, also from Independence, devised a water jet to remove the sand and silt from the side planks or frame; trying to stop the previous destruction. They uncovered a well

preserved rear or stern portion of the boat.

Later, we discovered that this steamboat, according to Carl Hugh Jones, an archaeologist from Lincoln, Nebraska, was a very old and rare recessed, sternwheeler, called a "boot jack boat". It had three 16 foot boilers with only one six-foot, single stroke steam engine on the starboard side. The engine's 11 foot pitman was attached to an eight-foot wide recessed paddle-wheel with a 10¹/₂ foot counter-balance wheel on the port side. The steam power was very crude and simple operation, built only about 10 to 12 years after Robert Fulton invented the first steamboat.

By mid-afternoon, we had found nothing that would give a clue to the name or the date of the steamboat. Remembering that we had only a few hours left, an all-out effort was then made to uncover the many oaken barrels that were located near the mid-section of the boat. It was thought that the barrel heads may have a stamp on them of the company's name and location. This proved to be true. An upright barrel was then found with the salted pork still intact. As Gary Sisk searched the barrel, I was shocked to see that the pork was still red. The lard and meat had the consistency of *Crisco*. As far as I could tell, the whole hog, except for the feet was placed in the barrel. After one hour of searching, the boat yielded the clue we were looking for. Gene shouted, "This is it! This is it! The barrel top inscription read:

Waddle and Davisson
Chillicothe, Ohio
Prime Pork 200

Brian Hackett, director of the Chillicothe Historical Society, told me that Waddle and Davisson had a salt pork operation from 1812 to 1822. We believe the pork and other supplies were intended for a federal fort at Council Bluffs, Iowa. "This is a greater glimpse of what things were like; an unintentional time capsule. Finds like this allow people to have insight about the daily lives of those who lived long ago," said Brian Hackett, "covering it (back up) was a waste, a loss of significant historical artifacts."

Near the pork barrel we found a few barrels with no marking. They were wrapped with four to six layers of wooden strips instead of

metal bands. The barrel tops had a bung-hole with a plug. These we believe contained whiskey. Unfortunately their contents had leached out. What a waste! One amazing thing I found was the right pelvic bone of a cow. When the boat sank, it contained at least one live adult cow that became caught in the paddle wheel. Other cow bones were found in the wheel, as well. Another strange find was a perfect Indian arrow head. I found this on the bottom hull wedged next to a support rib of the boat. How did it get on board the "Missouri Packet"?

By 4:00 p.m. the word came down from the head of the salvage corporation to rebury the boat. They said that there was nothing of value on the boat, nothing of monetary value. "After all the expense of the excavation, why not have an archaeologist document this valuable piece of our history and our heritage," I screamed silently. "Why rip up and destroy one of the oldest steamboats to come up the Missouri River, just because it did not contain any gold or silver?" Why?"

Weeks after the Missouri river bottom had reclaimed this "raped and ravaged historic treasure," I contacted some historians throughout the state. They were anxious to view the tape I had shot. They were only appalled at what they saw. After a few letters and many phone calls, the rest of the story began to unfold. This story finally reached the *K.C. Times* newspaper. On August 8, 1988, Mark Shepherd printed a front page article that opened the eyes of many. Within weeks of that story, the Missouri legislature got its ball rolling. Senator Harry Panthiere, a Democrat from Kansas City, asked to see my video. With his guidance, Bill #77 passed the Senate and was sent to the House. After some revisions, it went back to the Senate. Time ran out on this year's sessions. The Bill is now slated for discussion on December 1, 1989 and will again go into session in January of 1990. Senator Panthiere is very confident that Bill #77 will pass. He said, "Wayne did a good job with his video. He exposed them. He taught them a lesson." A copy of that tape is on its way to the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. In this way, at least part of its history will be preserved for generations to come.

It is sad that greed for gold and lack of appreciation for antiquity controlled this excavation. Here we had in our grasp one of the oldest steamboats that ever paddled up the Missouri River. The first steamboat to navigate the snag-filled Missouri River was *The Independence*. It docked at Franklin in May of 1819. Just one year later the "Missouri Packet" made its first and last trip up river. At the time of its sinking, Kit Carson and George Caleb Bingham were 11 and nine years old, respectively. Daniel Boone was alive. He died that same year in September.

Maybe River Salvage, Inc. had a "legal right" to do what it did, but not a moral right! The only things I have of that day are a complete two-hour video on "How *not* to excavate a 167-year old steamboat", a few boat artifacts, that are located at the Cooper County Jail Museum for everyone to see, and the memories of that dream . . . now shattered.

Dig Yields Salty Prize Chillicothe-made pork aboard boat that sank in 1800s

Instead of finding gold and silver, a band of treasure hunters discovered a bounty of Chillicothe-made salt pork as members uncovered a steamboat that sank in the Missouri River 168 years ago.

The five Missouri men found 30 barrels, some still intact, branded with the name Waddle & Davisson, a Chillicothe company founded by John Waddle about 1803.

Treasure hunters believe the wreck, found 32 feet below what today is a soybean field in central Missouri, was the Missouri Packet, said Gene Smith, an Independence, Mo. surveyor and engineer. He said he discovered the paddle-wheel boat in January 1987.

Records show the 120-foot-long, 25-foot-wide steamboat sank May 17, 1820.

The site is about eight miles west of Boonville, Mo., near the mouth of the Lamine River. Since the early 1800s, the river has shifted about 800 feet, leaving the Missouri Packet buried in what today is a farmer's field.

Field owner Jake Huebert of Boonville said he was glad the land finally yielded something worthwhile. "It's nothing more than river bottom land that sometimes gets flooded. Isn't the best for growing things."

David Hawley of Independence, one of the treasure hunters, claimed he also discovered the boat, but could not remember the date he found it. He said late Wednesday night the boat had nothing worthwhile on it.

But not everyone agrees. "The barrels are the only thing we have to date the boat. We're 80 percent sure it's the Packet," said Wayne Lammers, a videographer from Boonville. He taped the boat's excavation.

"The pork looks like globs of hard Crisco," he said. "You can still see the hair and the hide of the hog. The meat is actually red. It amazes me."

Historians are not surprised the boat was found in the field near Boonville, a river city of 8,000 people.

"The path of the Missouri River had changed over the years," said Smith. A severe earthquake in the 1820s may have vaulted the Mississippi and Missouri rivers from their path.

"It was a fantastic find," said Smith. "This is a solid piece of history."

But some of that history might have been lost because of methods treasure hunters used in uncovering the wreck.

"It was a travesty," Lammers said. "They ripped into it with a backhoe. They weren't concerned with preserving history."

The boat was uncovered on Dec. 29 and reburied Dec. 30 after the searchers took what they wanted. The engine and two of the three boilers were saved, Lammers said. The parts are scattered among the five who uncovered the boat.

"What they did may have been legally right, but not morally," Lammers said.

"It was not economically feasible to save the boat," said Hawley, who said the boat was in poor condition. The project cost more than \$300,000, Smith said.

Another steamboat has been discovered by Smith about a quarter mile north of what historians believe to be the site of the Missouri Packet. It will be excavated in about three weeks by a different team of six men.

"Those of us digging this one are interested in the historical value. If this boat doesn't have what we think it will have on it, it still will be saved." He believes the boat — 75 feet long and 16 feet wide — contains \$200,000 in silver and \$50,000 in gold coins.

"When you go down that hole in search of something it's like turning history back," he said. "No one can ever place a value on that."

Find Highlights Bits of History

You can't always judge a book by its cover, but sometimes you can tell the contents of a barrel by its lid, a Chillicothe historian believes.

Barrels marked, "Waddle & Davisson of Chillicothe Ohio" removed from a Missouri steamboat can mean only one thing, says John Grabb, "Pork. Anything with those names on it had to be pork."

The steamboat, believed to be the Missouri Packet, sank on the Missouri River May 17, 1820. It held about 30 200-pound barrels of salt pork from the Chillicothe company founded by John Waddle about 1803.

Waddle, a businessman who moved to Chillicothe from Pittsburgh, formed a partnership with Chillicothe resident Amaziah Davisson about 1812 to ship produce on the rivers to markets.

Their office was believed to be in a building that stood where crews today are busy building Ross County's new law enforcement complex. The firm's Scioto River loading docks are believed to have been on Water Street near Mulberry Street.

"I found that they were next door to Capt. Lamb's Tavern (The Spread Eagle) on Water Street," says Gene Smith, the surveyor and engineer from Independence, Mo., who said he discovered the boat in January 1987.

Historians speculate the barrels wound their way through about 750 miles from the river docks in Chillicothe to their resting place near Boonville.

The likely route: They were loaded at a Water Street dock in Chillicothe and taken south on the Scioto River to Portsmouth. The barrels then were floated west on the Ohio River to Cairo, Ill., to the Mississippi River. There they traveled north to the Missouri River where they sank.

The intended destination of the cargo might have been Council Bluffs, Iowa, says Smith.

"There was an Army fort set up there about 1818. We think that's where the pork was heading," he says. Waddle & Davisson may have had a contract with the government to supply the troops with provisions.

The Navy Commissioner's Office sought 1,500 of beef and 1,000 barrels of pork to be delivered between Jan. 1 and May 1, 1824 to various posts across the nation, according to an advertisement in the August, 1823 edition of *The Supporter & The Scioto Gazette*.

The recovery of the steamboat is extremely significant, says Brian Hackett, director of the Ross County Historical Society.

"This is a greater glimpse of what things are like, an unintentional time capsule. Finds like this allow people to have insight about daily lives of those who lived long ago."

He is dismayed that the five excavators covered the boat Dec. 30, a day after they discovered it had no treasure within its hold. The boat was uncovered Dec. 29.

"Covering it was a waste, a loss of a

significant historical artifact."

Eugene Smith
1106 Redwood Ct.
Independence, MO 64056
Dear Gene:

The following are some of my feelings about the boat that was uncovered and so rudely and crudely wrecked on December 29 and 30, 1987 by the principle financial supports of the project. The loss of the historical data will never be recovered and it is likely we will always be guessing as to the true identity of the boat. How ever your heroic efforts on the 30th has provided some significant insights into the construction and possible dates and identity of the boat.

First off from the remains of the stern of the boat it is quite obvious that the boat had a recessed stern wheel also called a bootjack boat. The term identifies a situation where the wheel of the boat is situated in a notch in the stern of the boat. Capt. Fred Way, Jr. wrote an article on the early recessed stern wheel arrangement vis the more common stern wheel as we see on the later river boats. My recollection is that the stern wheel suspended behind the hull did not appear until after 1835 on the western rivers. During the 1820's most boats had only one engine. The boilers were rather simple affairs in those days too.

Based on the fact this boat has the recessed wheel, her boilers were simple tubs with maybe one flue sitting on a brick fire box suggests that the boat was relatively early. We have to remember that there are very few details to compare this boat too. So there will be a lot of guessing on everyone's part as to the age of the boat.

There are very few documents on these early boats. As you know we can find so far no other reference to a 6th steamboat on the Missouri in 1819, and Lytle does not even mention the *Missouri Packet* and Hall has no reference to whether she was high or low pressure.

So far we know the excavated boat was a bootjack or recessed wheel boat with one engine. That it was a high pressure engine. Most of the Low pressure engines that I am aware of were walking beam engines and the cylinder sets vertically and is much bigger around - 3 to 6 feet in diameter. She had three boilers probably setting over a single fire box. My guess is that the copper pipe you had was the high pressure steam coming into the engine. She measures out to 140 by 25 by 5. In the early days Capt. Way says they figured 100 cu feet to the ton of burden. That would give this vessel up to 160 tons burden. At the present time I see no reason why this boat could not as early as 1819 or 1820 even up to 1822.

I am enclosing a drawing I made on the Mac. I guessed at many of the dimensions. If there is any way you can fill in any details on the measurements, such as the dimensions of the two engine timbers, exact measurement on the engine. The more measurements and details we can salvage the better chance we will have of identifying the boat and the more we can add to the facts that are known about these early boats. Do a detailed drawing of the rib piece you have, and make sketches of any other details you remember or can piece together from the past and get a release from the money boys on any earnings from a publication. This is only a small fraction of what could have been learned about the boat

but it is still more than anyone in this century has seen of an 1819-1824 river boat. So what little we have can shed some real light on the past.

Sincerely,
Carl Hugh Jones
Copy given to Wayne Lammers Jan. 1988
from Gene Smith

by Wayne Lammers

FALLING RIVER REVEALS A PIECE OF LOCAL HISTORY

T165

Nineteenth Century Barges Emerge From the Mud of the Missouri River

When people speak of economic development in Boonville in the 1990's, the emphasis is on the city's good access to Interstate 70, the major artery of commerce in 20th-century Missouri.

There was a day when the major transportation artery hereabouts was the Missouri River. Along the bank of the river, a stone's throw from downtown, lies a reminder of the commercial tie once so central to Boonville's economy.

Portions of sunken 19th century barges, entombed in water and mud, can be seen when the Missouri River gets low. The gray-brown wood offers only a small piece of visible history, slivers that are cornerstones for historians and archaeologists studying the past way of life on the river.

"We have a barge graveyard here," Wayne Lammers said as he looked over the remnants of the vessels. Lammers has helped catalogue the Boonville area's past and participated in excavating portions of another 19th century river boat, the Missouri Packet.

The first steamboat to traverse the Missouri River, the Independence, came up the waterway in May of 1819. One year later, the Missouri Packet sank near the confluence of the Missouri and Lamine rivers. It was the first big steam vessel to sink in the Missouri River. Lammers helped bring the remains of the Packet to the light in May, 1987.

Portions of the two recently-discovered wrecks are visible because the river is low. It appears there may be a third barge at the site.

"These are apparently cargo barges of some sort," Dr. Gary Walters, director of Triad Research said. Walters is a Columbia-based archaeologist. He said that the vessels were forerunners of modern-day river carriers.

"We don't know much about barge traffic (of the last century)," Walters said.

Nails taken from the wrecks are being used to determine the age of the barges. Walters estimates that one was built post-1880 and the other prior to that period.

"It's highly likely that the barges were built (in Boonville)" Walters said.

A century ago, Walters said, it took about \$3,000 to build the hull of a steamboat and another \$5,000 - \$7,000 to put the hardware in the vessel.

Barges were much cheaper to build. Construction plans for riverboats were rarely preserved.

How the barges came to be sunk is a mystery. Walters said that an accident is the likely cause of the sinkings. Steamboats were unwieldy craft and barges even less easy to maneuver on the Missouri.

Historian Bob Dyer said that in April, 1876 a barge accident occurred near Boonville that took the lives of eight people.

"It's the only mention of barge accidents in my records," Dyer said.

Dyer said that the sunken barges could also be wharf boats - vessels tied up to the banks which served as man-made levees for loading and unloading cargo.

The Ultimate fate of the barges is up in the air right now, but Walters said that the excavation and display of one or more would present a terrific challenge.

"When you get one of these boats up, you get a massive preservation problem," Walters said.

For now, the barges will remain in their mud caskets, entombed, along with the insights to the past they represent, by the ever-changing Missouri.

by Steve Thomas



December 29, 1989. Dr. Gary Walters (above, left) and Wayne Lammers examine a portion of a sunken barge. The side of the second barge (right) is visible when the river is low. (Photos by Steve Thomas)

FAMILY HISTORIES

ADAMS, JOSEPH F. AND VERA E (GRIEVE)

FI

Joseph F. (Joe) and Vera (Grieve) Adams and their children moved to Boonville, January 1970. Joe was a University of Mo. Extension Agent in Cooper and Moniteau Counties until his death, November 5, 1978. Joe was born August 29, 1916 in Jackson County, Mo., and moved with his parents to Columbia, Mo. in 1934. His parents were Joseph G. and Sarah (Hickman) Adams. Joe was a University of Mo-Columbia graduate and served as First Lieutenant with the 105 Field Artillery in the Pacific during World War II and received the Bronze Star for meritorious service.

Vera (Grieve) Adams was born in Daviess County, Mo., April 16, 1919. Her parents were Edwin L. Grieve and Bessie Anna (Harris) Grieve. Vera is a University of Mo-Columbia graduate and was employed as a home economist and dietician in Oklahoma, Texas, St. Joseph and Columbia, Mo. Joe and Vera were married in Columbia, March 15, 1947.

Their children are Joyce Anne (Adams) Burner, born February 7, 1954, at Independence, Mo.; Mark Charles Adams, born September 7, 1958, at Monett, Mo.; and Carolyn Jo Adams, born May 9, 1962 at Lexington, Mo. Mark Adams lives in Kansas City, Mo. Carolyn Adams lives in Columbia, Mo. Joyce Adams married Charles Lee Burner Jr., June 11, 1977, son of Charles and Verda (Wagner) Burner. Lee's father was minister of Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church, Boonville, 1968-1977. Joyce and Lee live in Countryside (Johnson County) Kansas. Their children are Kathryn Gayle (Kate), born April 20, 1984 and Colleen Suzanne, born October 27, 1987.

Joe Adams' parents, Joseph G. Adams (1879-1942) and Sarah (Hickman) Adams (1885-1980), homesteaded in Colorado for several years before moving to Jackson County, Mo. The Adams ancestry is Scotch-Irish and early members of the family immigrated to Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky before coming to Jackson County, Mo. in 1877. Early ancestor, Thomas Walker explored in Kentucky in 1750, and George McAfee (1740-1803) was a soldier in the American Revolution. Rev. Frances Clark (death 1799) was the founder of the first Methodist Society in Kentucky one year before the Methodist denomination was established in 1784 in Baltimore, Md.

Sarah (Hickman) Adams, Joe Adams' mother, was of English, Dutch and Swiss descent. She moved from her birthplace in Nebraska to near Osceola, Iowa.

Vera Adams' mother, Bessie Anna (Harris) Grieve (1893-1953) was born in Daviess County, Mo. Her parents were Paul Bunker Harris (1839-1923) and Pauline "Lena" (Bolson) Harris (1861-1950). They came to Daviess County, Mo. in 1887. The Harris family was English, living in the Ohio and Chicago areas. Paul Harris' mother's family, the Bunkers, first came to Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, and later Providence, Rhode Island.

Lena Bolson Harris was born in Winneshiek County, Iowa. The Bolson's still have

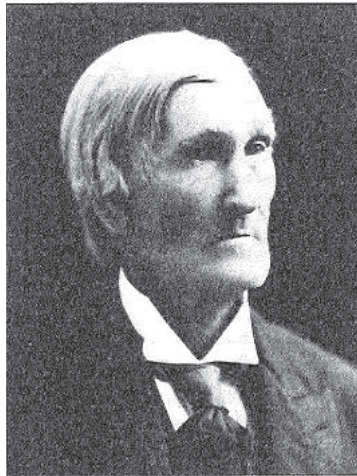
family communication with the Tveter relatives in Norway. Vera Adams' great-grandfather, Christian Baardson Tveter (1824-1903) and wife, Martha Egge (1823-1914) came to the United States in 1854 from Norway. They took Bolson for their last name and lived the remainder of their lives in Winneshiek County Iowa where Norwegian heritage is still prevalent.

Vera Adams' father, Edwin L. Grieve (1892-1954) was born on a Baca County, Colorado homestead. His parents', John Dixon Grieve (1862-1955) and Martha Eller (Mitchell) Grieve (1866-1934) later moved to Atchison County, Mo. Martha was born in Page County, Va. Her mother was Sarah Frances (Menefee) Mitchell (1848-1903). Her father, Anthony Mitchell (1842-1924) had immigrated to the United States in 1855, first settling in Wisconsin and later in Atchison County, Mo. He brought up his family to be very proud of its Germanic heritage.

by Vera E. Adams

ADAMS, WILLIAM DICKSON

F2



William Dickson Adams

William Dickson Adams, one of thirteen children born to David and Margaret (Dickson) Adams, was born April 19, 1818, in Mercer County, Kentucky. His father, David, was the seventh child of Samuel and Anne Adams, and served in both the War of 1812 and the so-called Tecumseh War in Kentucky.

William and his parents came to Cooper County in 1819 and settled on a four hundred acre farm about three miles east of Boonville on the Missouri River. Here, with the help of slaves they brought with them from Kentucky, they built a two and a half story brick house not far from the bank of the river and established an orchard.

In the opening days of the Civil War in Missouri (June 1861) the Adams house was the center of action during the engagement

known as the First Battle of Boonville. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and his Union troops, in hot pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price, Gov. Claiborne Jackson and the rebellious State Militia, landed just down river from the Adams farm and engaged the hastily organized and ill-equipped troops under Col. Marmaduke in the vicinity of the Adams house. For many years thereafter the house bore scars from this battle, including a cannonball all lodged high up on one of the end walls. This house, one of two built on the Adams farm, was torn down in the mid-1930's.

David Adams died August 8, 1862, at the age of 82. His wife, Margaret (Peggy), died January 9, 1879, at the age of 91, in California where she went in later years to live with her son, David Quincy Adams.

William Dickson grew to manhood on the old Adams farm, and on November 17, 1863, at the age of 45, he married Mary Pendleton Tompkins, daughter of Dr. Hiram A. and Susan Estes Tompkins of Boonville. They had four children: Arthur, who married Laura Stearns and moved to Tipton; Mary, who died in infancy; William Dickson, Jr., who married Mary Mabel Crawford and moved to Dallas, Texas; and Mariah Hortense, who married Albert Clifford Harriman of Pilot Grove, Missouri.

William Dickson Adams, Sr., died August 3, 1903, less than a year after the death of his wife, Mary, on December 16, 1902. Shortly after his death the farm was sold. The Adams graves in the old family cemetery on the farm were moved to the Adams burial lot in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville.

This information was compiled by William Adams Harrison, grandson of William Dickson Adams, and presently a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas.

by William A. Harriman

ALEXANDER, ASHCRAFT, BRUCE MAUPIN

F3

Alexanders were among the first settlers coming to Missouri. Colonel James Alexander was born in Kentucky in 1785-1842. He brought his wife, Mary Ashcraft, daughter of Amos Ashcraft, whom he married in 1805 in Kentucky. He came to Missouri previous to its admission as a state and served as scout, guide and courier during the War of 1812. He located in one of the forts for protection against the Indians, who were at that time, allies of Great Britain in her war against the United States versus War of 1812.

The garrison at Fort Cooper, near Boonville, consisted of men who worked on adjacent farms by day, camping in the fort at night with their families. When the garrison was attacked and surrounded by Indians, the nearest aid was a company of soldiers at Fort Kincaid, near the mouth of the Moniteau Creek. Alexander eluded the Indians by swimming fifty miles down river at night and notifying the company at Fort Kincaid, who reached Fort Cooper about sunrise dispersing the Indians.

He and his family lived near Sandy Hook the rest of their lives, his home built near the

river he knew so well. After the War of 1812, he was breveted as Colonel James Alexander.

A son, Ripley Alexander, and wife, Lucy (Maupin) Alexander, were the parents of Nero C. Alexander, born January 26, 1842, died December 2, 1910. Nero C. and Martha Ann (Bruce) were the parents of six children: Dora, Sarah, Florence, Charles M., James T. and an infant daughter. Martha Ann (Bruce) Alexander was the daughter of Moten Bruce and Susan (Clay) Bruce. Moten Bruce was born January 1, 1883, in what was then Cole County and is now Moniteau County. He was the son of Coleman Bruce and Elizabeth (Swinney) Bruce, natives of Campbell County, Virginia. Coleman Bruce engaged in farming, but in 1832, he came with his family by oxcart to Missouri and settled at Wolfe's Point, near what is now Lupus. He was a plantation owner, had a large acreage, and a slaveholder. During the Civil War, Moten Bruce served in the Confederate Army as First Lieutenant and fought in the Battle of Lexington, Missouri, under General Price. The earliest record goes back to George Bruce, who immigrated from Scotland, born about 1640, died in Richmond, Virginia, about 1715. The surname, Bruce, goes back to about William the Conqueror, and from Norway, later in Normandy and France and the British Isles down to the Revolutionary War days.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday

ALLEN, WILLIAM F. SR.

F4



William F Allen Sr.

Descendant of Lincoln Is a Trader of the Old School — He's William F. Allen, Sr.

Started Out in Life 'Without a Shirt' and for Over 50 Years He Has been Swapping, Dealing, Transacting — First Business Venture Was a General Store in Overton in 1894 Where He Was Also Postmaster

Among the successful men of Boonville and Cooper County there is perhaps none with a business experience as wide and varied as that of William Allen, Sr. Mr. Allen has been in and out of business so many times, and the owner of so many properties during his life he has forgotten many of the deals he made.

William F. Allen was born Feb. 5, 1863, in Cooper County near the present site of Wooldridge. He has spent his entire life in Cooper and Moniteau Counties, the last 53 in Cooper County. His father died when he was six years old, and he, together with his two brothers and one sister, grew up with added responsibilities due to the early loss of their father.

He attended Hooper Institute at Clarksburg in 1887-88. He was married to Miss Fannie Don Carlos in 1891. Three daughters and one son were born to the union. The Allen family has lived in various communities in this county, making friends wherever they have been.

Allen's children are: Mrs. H.F. Atherton, Marceline, Mo.; Mrs. W.M. Harris, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. W.J. McFarland, Clark's Fork; and Wm. Allen, Jr., just south of Boonville.

Mr. Allen is quite proud to claim a distant kinship to Abraham Lincoln. His grandfather was a first cousin to the great Emancipator and he recalls the news coming in that Lincoln was assassinated, although he was very young at the time and did not know what the word meant. He also recalls seeing horsemen pass, carrying muskets, and his brother, Marion, saying "Look out, they will get you." This greatly frightened him as a child and he has never forgotten it.

The likeness of his features to Lincoln's is most striking and often causes comment. At one time he was accosted by a stranger in the Kemper State Bank who said to Mr. Allen, "Say Mister, I don't know your name but if you would go to Hollywood you could make four thousand dollars per week as an impersonator of Abraham Lincoln." Incidentally they engaged in conversation and the stranger was greatly interested to know that Mr. Allen really was a relative of Lincoln.

Starting out in life "without a shirt" as he tersely expresses it, through strict habits of economy and shrewd business dealings he has become very successful in the accumulation of property. He is widely known as a man of good sound business judgement. Besides being in the retail business he has also lived on the farm at various times, is a keen judge of livestock and a lover of horses.

His first business venture was in 1894 when he purchased a general store at Overton where he was also Postmaster. The following year he purchased another general store at Gooch's Mill. A few years later he invested in another general store at Wooldridge. In 1903 he purchased a general store at Lebanon in this county, and after that a drug store in Boonville. A year or two later he became the owner of a general store in Boonville, and in 1927 he made the investment of a grocery store in Blackwater, where he also acquired a general store a year or two later. In 1941 he

made the investment of the general store at Billingsville which he discontinued January 1st, 1943; due to the difficulties of wartime rationing and restriction on a varied line of produce and merchandise.

Then too, he had dealt extensively in real estate, both farm and town property. Among his most interesting deals was the ownership of the Col. Elliot home where the Laura Speed Elliott Middle School now stands. Then in 1903 he purchased the Joe Combs farm of 203 acres about four miles southeast of Boonville, then known as one of the fine farm homes of Cooper County. Here Mr. Allen moved with his family where they lived a number of years. In 1924 he purchased the fine Frank Felten farm of 485 acres near Billingsville which he operated for several years and finally sold to Doc Koenig and Harry Creagan. We mention the above as only a few of the many interesting real estate deals he has made.

And we can well imagine the many changes Mr. Allen has seen since his boyhood days. The change from the horse and buggy to the automobile, from the tallow candle to the electric light, from the horsedrawn plow to modern farm machinery, from the log dwelling to the modern home of today.

He recalls the time he attended a circus at Boonville when a boy, making the 20-mile trip on horse-back, leaving home at 2:00 a.m. and returning at 11:00 p.m. The circus was held on a tract of land just south of Boonville now owned by Henry Bechtold.

He also recalls the time when they shopped at Rocheport, their nearest trading point, also taking their corn and wheat to the Rocheport Mill to be ground into meal and flour for the winter's supply, crossing the river on a steam ferry. The ferry sometimes carried as many as ten mover-wagons at a trip across the Big Muddy. He also recalls many of his friends leaving this country and going west in covered wagons.

He looks back with pleasure on many of his friendships — Col. John S. Elliot, Edward Chilton, Edward Stegner, Dr. O.W. Cochran, William Wooldridge, W.G. Pendleton, Dr. F.R. Smiley, all of whom are dead.

He has a kindly attitude toward people — is not given to fault-finding, does not say harmful things about people and makes friends easily. He misses his friends who are now dead and often remarks that John Vaughn, his brother-in-law, is the only one of his age left in the family.

He has always been a total abstainer of tobacco and liquor, and never uses profanity thereby guarding his tongue as well as his habits.

Although slight of stature he has always kept in good health and today is hale and hearty, taking an active interest in present-day affairs, and keeping up with the times. He often remarks that "life's sea" is a stormy one but he has no complaint to make, taking the bitter with the sweet, philosophically.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen are at present making their home with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur McFarland, ten miles south of Boonville. Bit with Mr. Allen's ambitious character and being possessed of a natural trading instinct that has always been a part of his personal makeup we would not be at all surprised to see him back in business again within a year or two — unless he signs up for a film contract before then.

ANDERSON, THOMAS BENTON

F5

Thomas Benton Anderson's grandfather, Thomas Twentymen, came to Cooper County after the New Madrid earthquake in 1811-12. He married a widow, Barbara Caldwell and fathered three daughters. Nancy, the youngest, was born 9-24-1833. She married John H. Anderson who had come from Miami Co. Ohio, about 1850. They had five children, Hogan, Amanda, Elizabeth, Thomas Benton and Benjamin Franklin. Nancy died of tuberculosis 4-18-1863. Both she and her husband are buried in Salem Cemetery near Prairie Home.

Thomas Benton born 10-7-58 and the other children had a difficult time after their mother's death. Neighbors and relatives helped with the orphans. The father taught school and worked at odd jobs.

Thomas Benton or T.B. as he was often called was a large, active child. He learned quickly and planned to study law. Fate struck another cruel blow when his right hand was severed at the wrist in a saw mill accident. Friends urged him to go to Kirksville Normal and get a teacher's certificate. He attended there for several months.

His first school was at Latham, Missouri. One of his students, Joanna Allee born 4-18-62 became his wife 4-3-83. She was the daughter of Logan and Diazanna Bowlin Allee. Her great grandfather, David Allee, was a Revolutionary war soldier, minister and

teacher.

They were the parents of eight children. Vern Ellen married Tilmand Wilson. Their two children Loyd and Nadine had no children. Venita became the wife of Edward Taylor. The oldest son, Gentry married Elnora Kuykendall and they had two children, Robert and Peggy Ann. Ralph married Florence Gerke, their two sons were R.D. and Mickey. Georgia, the daughter, wed Gerald Wilkerson. They live in Boonville.

Diazana became the wife of Samuel Holland. He had two children by a former marriage, Riley and Mary. Diazana died when their only child was only thirteen months. Laura, their daughter, married Elliot Morris. She lives in Blackwater, Mo. Her children were Diazana, Sam, Laura, James, Jerry.

Ethel married Will A. Bond (See separate account).

Sally wed B.H. Railey. They had three children, Anna Margaret, Chloe Nell and Glenn Donald. The last two surviving live in Fullerton, California.

John Logan married Ethel Gump. Their three children were Catherine, Lucille, and Kenneth.

Hattie was the wife of Homer Schimp. They had one son, Homer Jr. He died at age of twenty four.

Edward never married and died at the age of twenty five. He was a musician and played in several large bands.

Mary Virginia, the youngest child, married Isador Pandas. She had no children.

T.B. Anderson was a devout Presbyterian and Democrat. He taught school forty consecutive years in Cooper and Moniteau counties. He and his wife spent the summer of 1888 in Polk County teaching adults to write their names, read, spell and do simple math. On Sundays he often conducted services and led the singing. He gave land for the Mount Pleasant Cemetery near Clarksburg, Missouri. He died March 27, 1935, both he and his wife who died May 13, 1944, are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Kansas City, Kansas.

by Genevieve Bond Faulwell

ARNI, FRANK J. AND ELIZA (SMITH) FAMILY

F6

Frank J. Arni, a blacksmith and wagon maker was born on May 14, 1842 near Lucerne, Switzerland. His father, Christian Arni was married in Switzerland and following an epidemic brought his remaining family to America. One of his children was buried at sea. Mr. Arni and his children, Joseph, Frank and Rose first settled in southern Illinois. Two years later they moved to St. Louis and from there to Jefferson City. Christian Arni died there in 1861. Joseph moved to Marshall, Missouri and Frank and Rose to Otterville in 1867.

On December 31, 1867 he married Eliza Jane Smith. Eliza, born February 10, 1845, was the daughter of George Washington and Margaret Beard Smith. (George was the son of John Smith who served in the Revolutionary



Taken 1898. Thomas Benton Anderson. Left to right: (1) Joanna Allee Anderson holding Baby Sally; (2) Ethel Anderson Bond; (4) Diazana Anderson Holland; (5) Thomas Benton Anderson; (6) holding son, John Logan Anderson

War under Capt. Thomas Proctor of the Pennsylvania Artillery.) George was born May 10, 1810 in Albemarle County, Virginia and was married to Margaret Beard of Mint Springs, Virginia. They came to Otterville, Missouri in 1839.

Frank and Eliza were parents of five children: George Christian, born September 30, 1868. He married Margaret Stephens in 1898. He died in 1936.

Margaret Ellen Arni was born March 22, 1870 and died November 30, 1918. She married Robert E. Potter who died January 5, 1904.

Virginia Rose Arni was born June 27, 1872 and died November 23, 1954. Virginia married John P. Reed on June 27, 1893 who died December 2, 1954. They were the parents of two sons.

Nolan Potter Reed was born July 20, 1894 and died in September 1968. He was married to Ruth Hatton of Sedalia, Missouri in 1920. Their daughter, Joan, was born December 31, 1927. She married O.B. Courtney, April 2, 1960 in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They now live in Trinidad, Texas.

Wiley Allee Reed was born October 9, 1898 and died December 26, 1930. He married Rose Alice Homan. Their daughter, Anna Bell Reed was born September 26, 1922. She married Ralph Kurtz on April 30, 1955. They now reside on a farm north of Sedalia, Missouri.

Kate Smith Arni was born March 16, 1874 and died August 22, 1956. She married David Reed, born July 3, 1853 and died June 10, 1904. They were parents of two daughters, Eula Reed born in 1895 and died in 1907. Ursula Celeste Reed born September 17, 1896 and died September 9, 1985. On April 29, 1921 she married David C. Grove, Jr. who was born October 9, 1896 and died March 14, 1985.

Their children are Robert J. Grove born July 22, 1926, married Mary Edith Harms in Kansas City, Kansas. They have 2 children, John Robert born August 22, 1948 and Sherie Kay Grove born November 2, 1955. John and his wife Kay have one daughter Amber. Sherie married Tom Elliott and they have one daughter, Morgan Kai.

Allie Kathryn Grove was born May 15, 1931. She was married to Douglas M. Spaulding. They have two sons, David C. Spaulding born May 17, 1959 and Jonathan B. Spaulding. She is now living in Germany.

On December 18, 1909 Kate Arni Reed was married to A.C. Burnett, born June 12, 1871 and died August 6, 1933.

Their daughter, Emogene Gaynille, was born May 3, 1911 and died July 1, 1987. On May 9, 1942 she married James Oliver Gochenour who was born September 23, 1905 and died April 26, 1973.

Lloyd Saunders Arni was born August 19, 1881 and died December 28, 1929. On June 20, 1906 he married Mattie Grace Hotsenpiller, born October 12, 1885 and died May 30, 1969. Lloyd Arni was Secretary/Treasurer and Manager of Otterville-Smithton Telephone Company until it was sold to United Telephone Co. in 1927.

Their daughter, Edna Ruth Arni, was born June 10, 1919. On March 9, 1940 she married J.E. Deuschle who was born April 12, 1916. Died November 21, 1980.

Their sons, Jack Arni Deuschle and William Edward Deuschle, were born October 22, 1954. Jack Deuschle married Brenda Owens

and they have two daughters, Jaclyn Michelle, born December 24, 1983 and Charly Danielle, born September 25, 1986.

William Edward Deuschle was married to Donna Des Combes Harms in 1982. He has a step-daughter Holly Lynn Harms.

Edna Ruth Deuschle retired from the Otterville School System in 1984 and resides on a farm south of Otterville.

by Edna Ruth Deuschle

ASBURY, MRS. W.T.

F7

Rosa Belle Bush was born April 15, 1858 in Mt. Sterling, Illinois. She was the daughter of Calvin and Mary Long Bush. Shortly after her birth, the family migrated to Charlton County, Missouri, settling on a farm near Laclede. Rosa attended Laclede Academy, joined the Baptist church there, and taught school in Charlton and later Cooper county. She met William Thomas Asbury also a teacher. Tom was the second child of seven children of George and Clara Wright Asbury, who settled on 900 acres near Rothville, Missouri. The farm is owned and operated today by her granddaughter and her husband, Stanton and Clara Eliza Asbury Garr.

Rosa and Tom were united in marriage July 20, 1888. Their first child died at two years of age. Their second child, Madge Lee, was born August 31, 1889. On March 26, 1894, Leah Gladys was born. Sometime in the early 1890's the family moved to Cooper County, Missouri, on a small farm near Berea Church and Shackelford School. Rosa taught at Shackelford School. Later her daughter Gladys, and still later, her granddaughter Mary Becker taught there, making three generations.

After a few years Tom and Rosa moved to Glinvale Farm, four miles south of Blackwater. Tom taught Cotton Patch School. Later his daughter Madge, and still later, his

granddaughter, Mary Becker, taught here, making three generations again.

On June 7, 1911, Tom and Rosa's daughter, Madge, married George Becker. Their younger daughter, Gladys, married C.R. McClain. Tom decided to retire from teaching, farming and running a saw mill and threshing machine. He had taught for twenty-two years in Chariton and Cooper Counties. They moved into Blackwater, renting the farm to C.R. and Gladys.

Tom was elected Representative of Cooper County for the State Legislature in Jefferson City. A newspaper account says "During 1913-1914, he represented Cooper County in the Missouri legislature with credit to himself and honor to the county."

Tragedy befell the family in the flu epidemic of 1918. Thomas died November 14, 1918 and daughter Madge died November 20, 1918. They were buried in Salt Fork Cemetery. Rosa moved in with George to help care for the children. In 1922 Rosa's fourth grandchild Madge Bush McClain joined the family. Mother-in-law and son-in-law teamed up to raise the four children.

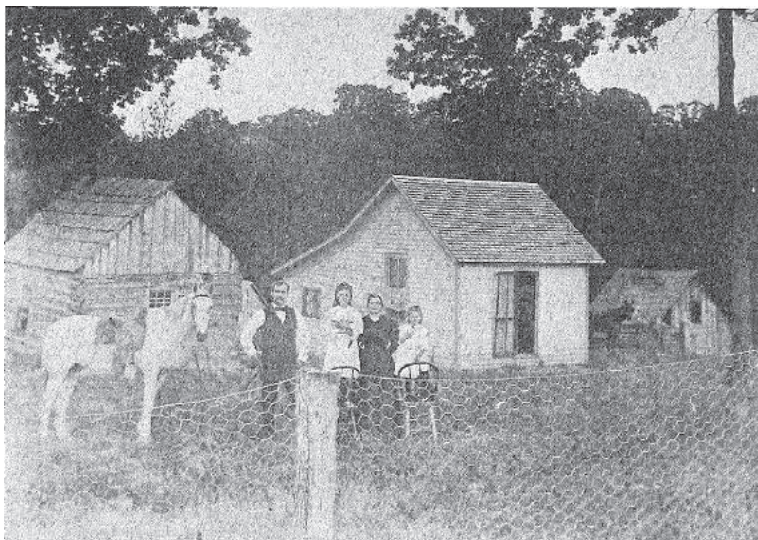
In 1937 Rosa moved to Denver, Colorado to make her home with her daughter Gladys and granddaughter Madge. There she was busy and active until her death on September 17, 1949. She was buried beside her husband Tom and daughter Madge at Salt Fork Cemetery.

by Mary Becker Fulks

ASHLEY, LT. GOV. WM. H.

F8

The first election in the state of Missouri took place on August 28, 1820. William H. Ashley was elected the first Lieutenant Governor of the state of Missouri. He was among the great fur traders of Missouri who



William Thomas, Madge Lee, Rosa Belle and Leah Gladys Asbury

influenced the explorations and settlement of the West. His expeditions created in the minds of other men visions of great wealth from the Northwest. His character was invested with much romance because of his daring and intrepidity in advancing trade to the most remote sections of the western country. He was also elected and served as a member of Congress. William Ashley owned approximately 28,000 acres of land along the Missouri River. He is buried about a mile from where his home stood, overlooking both the Laraine and the Missouri rivers.

by Jeanne Brunda

BAIL, DON AND MARY

F9



Don and Mary Bail

Don and Mary Bail are livestock and grain farmers and they reside on a 384-acre farm about 12 miles south of Boonville, Missouri.

Don Keith Bail was born January 14, 1932 in Cooper County the son of Harry George Bail (1904-1962) and Goldie (Hampton) Bail (1909-1983). He was raised on a farm near Pilot Grove, Missouri that his great grandfather purchased in 1873. Don is the present owner of the farm his forefathers settled on and farmed. Don graduated from Pilot Grove High School in 1950 and served two years in the United States Army, serving a one-year tour of duty in Heidelberg, Germany. Following his service in the Army he returned to the farm where he grew up and decided to continue his farming career. In 1959 he purchased a farm located east of Speed, Missouri and made his home there. The last 27 years Don and Mary have expanded their farming operation until they now own 1000 acres of land in Cooper County.

Don has two sisters: Mrs. Beverly Kimsey of Jefferson City, Missouri and Mrs. Linda Wohlbold of Wellsville, Mo.

Don's great-grandparents were Lor

enz and Elizabeth Stegner who came to America in 1856 and settled near Billingsville, Missouri. They died only a few short years after their arrival in America and are buried in the City Cemetery (Sunset Hills) at Boonville, Missouri.

Don's great grandfather was Meinrad Bail (1828-1893) a native of Germany who came to America in the 1850's. He married Miss Gertrude Stegner (1837-1893) and they moved from Boonville to a farm about three miles southeast of Pilot Grove, Missouri where they raised their family of three sons. They were among the organizers of St. Paul's United Church of Christ near Clear Creek.

Don's grandparents were George (1861-1944) and Mary Friederike (Mueller) Bail (1872-1911), both of German descent. They were parents of nine children, six of whom grew to adulthood, and were raised on the old Bail homestead.

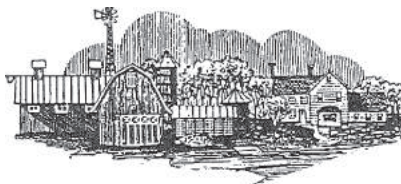
Don's maternal grandparents were Henry Lewis (1880-1974) and Ora Pearl (Kenney) Hampton (1884-1972). His great grandparents were John Wesley Hampton and Sarah (Renfrow) Hampton and John and Ruth (Stevens) Kenney.

Don married Miss Mary Frances Friedrich on June 25, 1961 at St. Johns United Church of Christ at Billingsville, Missouri. Mary Frances was born September 30, 1938 the youngest child of Oscar Herman and Martha Amelia (Moehle) Friedrich. (See their history elsewhere in book.) Her grandparents were Henry C. and Lena (Grauer) Friedrich and Ernst L. and Amelia (Neef) Moehle. Her great grandparents were William Herman and Martha Elizabeth (Sonneshin) Friedrich; Jacob and Catherine (Reiman) Grauer; Louis and Elizabeth (Brunshied) Moehle and Jacob and Elizabeth Neef. Mary's ancestors were all of German descent, who came to the United States looking for a better way of life.

Mary Frances graduated from Boonville High School in 1956 and was then employed by the National Bank in Boonville for six years. In 1963 she became full time homemaker and mother and takes an active role in their farming operation. Mary has two sisters, Dorothy Eichelberger of Pilot Grove and Martha Bechtold of New Franklin and two brothers, Oscar C. (Sonny) Friedrich and Alfred Friedrich of Boonville, Mo.

Don and Mary are active members of St. Johns United Church of Christ, Billingsville, where Mary has served as organist since 1955.

They are the parents of two children: Keith Michael Bail born August 26, 1963 is a 1984 graduate of the University of Missouri and is a loan officer for Farm Credit Services in Mexico, Mo. Karen Marie born May 30, 1966 is a graduate of Central Methodist College, Fayette, Missouri and is a music teacher in Atlanta, Mo.



by Mary Bail

BAIL, EDWARD BLASSIUS AND LELIA (SMITH)

F10

Edward Blassius Bail (12 May 1870 - 1 May 1949) and Lelia Georgia Smith (12 June 1880 - 10 April 1961) were married 27 Sept. 1898 in Boonville, Mo. Edward and Lelia owned 80 acres east of Pilot Grove, Mo. They were members of the Christian Church in Pilot Grove, Mo. They raised cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, oats, and hay. Edward and Lelia are buried at the Pilot Grove Cemetery. They were the parents of 9 children: Walter, Emma, Laura, Lora, Ida, Dora, Iva, and 2 infants who were stillborn (one boy and one girl).

(1) Walter Mernoid Bail (8 July 1899 - 21 Aug. 1901). He died of green grape poisoning. And is buried at the Pilot Grove Cemetery.

(2) Emma Lelottie Bail (27 Oct. 1900 - 2 Nov. 1979) married George Lawrence Walz (10 Aug. 1890 - 30 June 1968) and they were the parents of 12 children: (a) Isabell Marie Walz b. 8 Oct. 1919 married James E. Cusick and they are the parents of June Marie and James Edward. (b) James William Walz b. 13 Dec. 1921 married Mabel Bohon and they are the parents of Janice Marie, Judy Leida, Linda Gale, and Lois Diana. (c) Robert Joseph Walz b. 22 March 1923 married Grace Schreck and they are the parents of Robert C., Steven R., Phillip W., Lyndon B., and Robin L. (d) John Harold Walz b. 9 Sept. 1924 married Louise Fowler and they are the parents of Susan and Jerry H. (e) Franklin Leo Walz b. 12 Feb. 1926 married Charlotte Phillips and they are the parents of Merle A., Cheri K., Terry L., and Thomas F. Franklin Walz married Wanda Trout Eicholz and Wanda's daughter is Sandy Eicholz. (f) Helen Ruth Walz born 28 Oct. 1927 married Jewel V. Meyers and they are the parents of Debra, Jacqueline, Michael, Gary, Vickie, Jeffery, Gregory, and Lisa. (g) Lelia Elizabeth Walz b. 20 Sept. 1929 married Raymond Boss and they are the parents of James, Richard, Patricia, Nancy, and 2 stillborn children Jerald and Anthony. (h) Martha Louise Walz b. 11 Sept. 1932 married Robert Kelly and they are the parents of Robert David. Martha Walz married Robert Arth and they are the parents of Julie. (i) George Edward Walz b. 22 Feb. 1935 married Joann Gehlken and they are the parents of Scott and Loyd. (j) Charles Earl Walz born 20 Sept. 1937. (k) Emma Lucille Walz b. 11 July 1940 married Gary W. Christian and they are the parents of Shelli and Debbie. (l) Judy Ann Walz (9 Feb. 1944 - July 1944).

(3) Lora Gertrude Bail (26 Oct 1901 - 30 July 1902).

(4) Laura Minnie Bail (26 Oct. 1901 - 16 Jan. 1935) married Benjamin D. Veith (28 Dec. 1887 - 10 Dec. 1965) and they were the parents of 4 children: (a) Marjorie Leola b. 15 July 1924 married W. Floyd Meyer and they are the parents of Jeanette and Joyce.

(b) Dorothy Jean Veith born 29 March 1926. (c) Benjamin K. Veith b. 23 Feb. 1929 married Mabel Spiser and they are the parents of Lauraetta, David, Marion, Benjamin, Michael, and Mark. (d) Laura Maxine Veith (5 Jan. 1935 - 28 April 1968).

(5) Leilia Ida Bail born 6 June 1903



Figure 1 Edward Blassius Bail Family — Front seated, L-R: Edward B. Bail, Iva Bail Frieling, Lelia Georgia. Back, standing: Laura Bail Veith, Emma Bail Walz, Dora Bail Niemeier, Ida Bail Gerhardt.

married Frank Joseph (Herman) Gerhardt (26 March 1901 - 10 April 1973) and they are the parents of 6 children: (a) Herman Edward Gerhardt b. 4 Nov. 1928 married Ruby Hurt and they are the parents of William Herman (5 March 1957 - 4 Oct. 1974), James Robert, and Bery Lee. Herman Edward Gerhardt married June Scott. (b) Wilma Georgia Gerhardt (18 July 1930 - 6 Nov 1986) married Rimey S. Carey and they are the parents of Susan. (c) Katherine Marie Gerhardt b. 16 Jan. 1932 married Forrest K Kenny and they are the parents of Sharon and Barbara. (d) Roberta Ida Gerhardt b. 15 Feb. 1939 married Raymond Kuckelehan and they are the parents of Tresia, Timothy, and Angela. (e) Albert Joseph Gerhardt b. 3 March 1933 married Iris Cannon. (f) Carl Fredrick Gerhardt b. 19 Sept. 1943 married Judy Beck.

(6) Dora Stella Bail born 12 July 1905 married George Niemeier (14 May 1893 - 28 May 1968) on 26 March 1926.

(7) Iva Grace Bail (13 Jan. 1907 - 4 May 1988) married Martin John Frieling (13 July 1898 - 13 Dec. 1976) and they were the parents of 5 children: (a) Lu Etta Frances Frieling b. 28 Feb. 1929 married Elize Albert Johnson and they are the parents of Janet K. Lu Etta Johnson married Ellsworth Brown. Ellsworth's children are William Brown, Susan Brown Chadwick, and Karen Brown Martin. (b) Mildred Jeanetta Frieling b. 19 June 1930 married Clarence Robert Miller. (c) Viola Grace Frieling b. 1 May 1933 married James Kenneth Dodson and they are the parents of James Brent. (d) Ruby Edwina Frieling b. 5 Oct. 1936 married William Donald Rieves. (e) Martin Charles Frieling b. 20 April 1945 married Shirley M. Zimmerman and they are the parents of Martin Brian, Amanda Kirsten, and Wade Cody.

(8 & 9) One boy infant stillborn and one girl infant stillborn.

Edward was the son of Mernoid Bail (17 Dec. 18828 - 17 Nov. 1893) and Gertrude

Stegner (22 Aug. 1937 - 19 June 1893) who were married 10 July 1860. Mernoid and Gertrude were the parents of Johann George, August, Charles, Edward, and Henry. Mernoid and Gertrude are buried at Pilot Point Cemetery.

Lelia Smith Bail was the daughter of Alonzo Smith and Lennia Lottie Hastings (23 July 1863 - 6 April 1941). Alonzo and Lennia were the parents of two children: Lelia G. Smith mentioned above who married Ed. Bail and Emma Smith (14 May 1883 - 20 March 1967) married Frank Floyd (8 Sept. 1876 - 5 March 1959). Later Lennia Hastings Smith married Christian Oswald. Lennia Smith and Christian G. Oswald were the parents of 2 children: (1) Anna Oswald born 18 Jan. 1897 and married Leslie Sheets and they are the parents of 3 children: (a) John Harold Sheets, (b) James Leslie Sheets (11 March 1915 - 2 Oct. 1915), (c) Marshall Sheets. (2) Earl H. Oswald (19 April 1887 - 3 Dec. 1904). Lennia Smith Oswald later married Andy Renfrow. Lennia and Christian are buried at Pilot Grove Cemetery. Lennia L. Smith was the daughter of Robert Hastings and Emily Sampsul.

by Shirley M. Frieling

BAIL, MERNOID AND GERTRUDE (STEGNER)

F11

Mernoid Bail (17 Dec. 1828 - 17 Nov. 1893) and Gertrude Stegner (22 Aug. 1837 - 19 June 1893) were married 10 July 1860 in Boonville, Mo. Mernoid Bail was from Unteroffringin, Wertenberg. Gertrude Stegner was from Frohnloch-Sax-Coburg, Germany. She came

to America with her parents in 1853. After Mernoid and Gertrude were married they lived in Boonville, Mo. for 3 years then they moved to a farm near Pilot Grove, Mo. They were among the early organizers of the Evangelical Church in the Clear Creek community. Five sons were born to them, three lived to maturity. Twin sons died — one as an infant and is buried on the Stegner lot in Boonville, Mo. The other died at about 15 years of age and is buried in the old cemetery at the Evangelical Church in Clear Creek. The children of Mernoid and Gertrude were Johann George, August and Charles (twins), Edward Blassius, and Henry.

Johan George Bail (27 Aug. 1861 - 27 March 1944) married Mary Fredericke Muller (6 Aug. 1872 - 9 Sept. 1911) and they were the parents of 9 children: Edna Margaretha, Eva Effie Gertrude, Lorene Mary, two infants died, Fredrick Mernoid, Harry George, Roy Blassius, and Herbert Edward.

August Bail (10 Dec. 1864 - 10 Sept. 1880) was a twin and is buried at the Evangelical Church in Clear Creek.

Charles Bail (10 Dec. 1864 - 13 July 1865) was a twin of August and is buried in Boonville, Mo.

Edward Blassius Bail (12 May 1870 - 1 May 1949) married Lelia Georgia Smith (12 June 1880 - 10 April 1961) on 27 Sept. 1898. They were the parents of 9 children: Walter Mernoid, Laura Minnie, Lora Gertrude, Emma Lelottie, Lelia Ida, Dora Stella, Iva Grace, one infant boy stillborn, and one infant girl was stillborn.

Henry Bail (27 Sept. 1878 - 8 March 1947) married Frannie Allene McMillian (11 Aug. 1879 - 25 May 1957) on 8 Oct. 1902. They were the parents of two children: Clarence Henry and Gladys Marie.

Gertrude Stegner Bail (22 Aug. 1837 — 19 June 1893) was the daughter of Lorenz (1800 - 18 Sept. 1866) and Elizabeth (1807 - 12 Oct. 1865) Stegner. Lorenz and Elizabeth were married in Germany and came to America from Frohnlock-Schen-Coburg, Germany with their 7 children in 1853. They settled in or near Boonville, Mo. Lorenz and Elizabeth Stegner are buried on top of the hill in the City Cemetery in Boonville, Mo. Lorenz and Elizabeth Stegner were the parents of 7 children: Peter, Margaretha, John Ernest, Gertrude, Anna Margaret, a daughter, and Johann Paul.

Peter Stegner (30 Aug. 1829 - 21 Jan. 1896) married Anna M. Weber (30 Sept. 1850 - 11 Nov. 1936) on 19 March 1866. They were the parents of 5 children: Maria Bertha, Emil Peter, Carolina, Johann Earl Edward, and Rosie Matilde.

Margaretha Stegner was born 12 Dec. 1830 and married Jacob Liebundgut (died 17 Feb. 1870) on 29 Nov. 1857. They were the parents of Bena Matilda, John A., and Joseph.

John Ernst Stegner (7 July 1834 - 26 March 1906) married Anna E. Wetzel (27 Nov. 1860 - 10 April 1912) on 13 Jan. 1886.

Gertrude Stegner (22 Aug. 1837 - 19 June 1893) married Mernoid Bail (17 Dec. 1828 - 17 Nov. 1893) on 10 July 1860. They were the parents of 5 sons: Johann George, August, Charles, Edward Blassius, and Henry.

Anna Margaret Stegner (24 May 1840 - 4 Oct. 1915) married Peter John Black (24 Nov. 1836 - 11 Nov. 1894) on 29 July 1862. They were the parents of 10 children: Ernest John, Maria Louisa, Heinrich Anton, Peter Meniath, Suzanna Anna, Maria Louisa, Heinrich

Albert, Minnie Elizabeth, Rosine Valentine, and Emma Carrie Martha.

Johann Paul Stegner (18 March 1852 - 15 July 1910) married Amelia Schubert (20 July 1862 - 26 May 1896) on 26 Feb. 1880. They were the parents of 9 children: Clarence George, Oscar Henry, Laura Emma, Walter Edward, Elliot Irene, Elmer John, William, Fannie, and Mary (Huffman).

Mernoid Bail (17 Dec. 1828 - 17 Nov. 1893) of Unteroffringin, Wertenberg, Germany had 3 brothers. One was named Blassius and he stayed in Germany. Another brother was a bachelor and went to live in state of California. The other Bail brother went to live in the state of Illinois.

by Shirley M. Frieling

BAIRD, WILLIAM E.

F12

The 1860 Census for Cooper County, Missouri, shows that Captain William E. Baird (born in N. Carolina, 10-7-1804) was the Assistant Marshall and Census Taker for Boonville Township. His wife, Evaline E., born 11-27-1807 in Tennessee had borne him seven children by 1860: Harriet B., b. 10-8-1832, Tennessee; John McLean, b. 11-2-1834, d. 2-27-1868, Missouri; A.C. (?), a son, b. 1837; Francis T., a son, b. 1840, Missouri; Ellen, b. 1847, Missouri, and the fourth son, E.C. (?). b. 1847, Missouri. The oldest daughter, Harriett, married Barton S. Wilson about 1847. (See Wilson, Harriett Baird)

It's believed that William E. (whose parents were from Scotland) married Evaline E. about 1830 in Tennessee and lived in that state until their first child was born in 1832. Soon afterwards, they migrated to Missouri and on to Boonville. William E. Baird was a farmer and raised stock horses and mules. The official files of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons shows that William E. Baird was initiated and entered apprentice on 1-11-1854. He was raised to Degree of Master Mason on 3-24-1854. However, on 5-9-1865, he was suspended for non-payment of dues, but reinstated by 9-1-1867. Because the 1860 Census indicates he was not a poor man, one can only speculate as to why he would not keep his dues paid up. (Perhaps the Civil War played a part).

From 4-7-1862 to 12-19-1862, William served as Justice of the County Court of Cooper County and as County Treasurer from 1-5-1870 to 11-15-1870. (He was appointed County Treasurer in place of Christian Keill "on account of his being rendered unfit to discharge the duties of his office, by what afterwards proved to be temporary insanity." Keill brought suit for his salary after he recovered. The Supreme Court decided Baird illegally held the office because Keill hadn't been declared insane by the proper tribunal. At the same time, the Court said the County would have greatly suffered by the office being left vacant.

William Baird was a slave-owner. After the Civil War, he freed all his slaves except for one "body servant" who refused to leave the Captain. So a house was built for "Old Uncle", as he was called and he was given land for a truck patch. He lived out his days in that way.

The Directory of the City of Boonville,

Missouri, Volume 1, 1869 and 1870, lists William Baird, stock dealer, 5th s.w. cor. Sycamore, and Francis Baird (son) as a saddler at the same address. On 12-10-1876, Evaline E. Baird died at the age of 69 and William laid her to rest in the Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville. Beasley's Boonville Directory of 1876-7 only lists William E. Baird, retired, at 274 Fifth, Boonville. By 12-19-1891, he was declared "non-compos mentis" by the Masonic Lodge and they took charge of his affairs as guardian. William Baird died on 9-20-1892 and the Masonic Lodge took charge of his funeral service at his home and "carried the remains to Walnut Grove Cemetery and laid them away (beside his wife) with the Masonic burial service". Except for his daughter, Harriett Baird Wilson, no information has been found regarding the other children, who they married, or when they died.

by Judy L. Ewell

BECHTOLD, FRANK

F13

Mary C. Bechtold was born May 8, 189 5, the youngest daughter of Frank (1854-1925) and Maria (Hoffman) Bechtold (1855-1940). Frank was born in Freudenberg, Germany, on October 6, 1854. He was the son of Joseph (1822-1856) and Justina (Maier) Bechtold (1826-1882). As a young man, Frank spent some time in the German Army. He married Maria Hoffman on September 22, 1878. After the birth of their first child, Theresa in 1879, they emigrated from Germany in 1880 and came directly to Boonville. It is believed that some relatives were already living in the area. They left their native country because of the many wars and obligation that every young man was required to spend some time in the

military.

Frank arrived in Boonville with a capital of about \$200. He followed his trade of stone cutter for 30 years before he established the Bechtold Dairy Farm in 1893. The farm was just south of the city of Boonville and had a herd of Jerseys and Holsteins. The output of the dairy was sold over an established milk route in Boonville. This dairy farm was later passed on their sons Charles and Henry.

Frank and Maria Bechtold were parents of the following children. Theresa, born in Germany and who married William Lieber, a tinner in Boonville. William married Anne Koerner and worked as a shoemaker in St. Louis. Rose married Frank Oswald and remained in Boonville. Charles married Evelyn Hilden. He was a member of the U.S. Army in World War I. Fred married Wilhelmina Thie and became a druggist in St. Louis. Bertha married Jack Melkersman and lived on a farm south of Boonville. Clara married Harry Brickner; Mary Catherine married Herman Lammers and moved to a farm in Pilot Grove Township. Henry married Mabel Oswald.

Frank Bechtold died in 1925. Maria Bechtold is remembered for her many quilts and beautiful handwork she made. She died in 1940 at the age of 85. Both are buried in St. Peter and Paul Cemetery in Boonville. They had lived their later years in the city of Boonville on Spring Street.

The Bechtold Dairy Farm was in the family for about 100 years. Henry became the sole owner and his nine children were raised there. The farm was sold in the early 1980's and part of it has been developed into a shopping center.

by Lillian Twenter



The Frank and Maria (Hoffman) Bechtold Family about the year 1920. Front row; Frank Bechtold, Maria (Hoffman) Bechtold Mary C. (Bechtold) Lammers, Theresa (Bechtold) Lieber. Back row: Charles Bechtold, Bertha (Bechtold) Melkersman, Henry Bechtold, Rose (Bechtold) Oswald, William Bechtold, Clara (Bechtold) Brickner, Fred Bechtold.

BECKER, GEORGE

F14



George Becker Service Awards Banquet (Toastmaster 11-5-87).

On Apr. 1, 1918, on a small 214 acre farm, 7 miles southwest of Blackwater, Mo., George and Madge Lee (Asbury) Becker were delightfully surprised with a newborn son to add to their family of 2 daughters, Mary Belle, age 4 and Gladys Nelle, age 3. They named him George Jacob Jr. But sadness came to the little family that autumn when a flu epidemic was raging. William T. Asbury took ill and his daughter, Madge Lee came to help care for him. He died Nov. 14, 1918 at age 58. Madge Lee contacted flu and died Nov. 20, 1918 at age 29. Mrs. W.T. (Rosa Belle) Asbury then took her 3 grandchildren to help care for them. The summer months and holidays were spent at the farm, where Mr. Becker raised livestock and crops. Mrs. Asbury raised turkeys and prepared fruit and vegetables for the winter months. Hogs were butchered with neighbors help. Sausage stuffed and lard was rendered the following day. When school was in session, Mrs. Asbury would return to her home in Blackwater where the children attended grade school and high school. Mrs. Asbury cared for another granddaughter, Madge McClain, who also attended Blackwater School. George J. stayed with his father and helped on the farm during his high school years, riding a horse or driving the family car to school. His senior year 6 other students rode in the car with him. With no school busses, it was difficult to find transportation to school. One of those students riding was Nettie Marie Widel, daughter of Philip and Octa (Caton) Widel. George J. and Nettie were married 3 yrs. later, on Oct. 18, 1936. During the Depression money was scarce, so George J. and Nettie lived on the family farm for 4 years. They then moved to a farm 6 miles north of Blackwater and lived in an old two story house there. The fences were old and in need of repair and the hogs kept getting out, so they had to be sold. The coyotes feasted on the young turkeys and the Western sheep lost their lambs. they had a pair of young horses to break, Kit and Kate. Kit never did get tame enough to trust without getting a surprise kick from her hind legs, so they were traded for an International F-14 tractor. The wood cut for the winter was green so the house was never warm. Ice froze in a pan of water under the old wood stove. The following summer, on Aug. 9, 1940, George J. and Nettie were blessed with a baby

daughter. They named her Marilyn Jean. In those days the Doctor came to the home for the delivery. It had been hot and dry that summer, but the drought was broken the day the baby decided to arrive. There were dirt roads, yet the Doctor drove through the mud and Mother and Dad Widel came too, as the midwife didn't get there until next morning. When Marilyn was 6 mo. old, George J. and Nettie moved back to his father's farm into a small house there. On July 24, 1945, Nettie was in the hospital with a new baby daughter, Rosalie Rae. She remembers George J. coming in and saying, "The war will soon be over, President Truman ordered a bomb dropped on Japan." How elated America was then, not knowing how everyone would suffer in years to come. In 1947, George J. and Nettie bought property and moved to Blackwater. It was a rainy Sat. when the pickup truck was loaded and on arrival all the contents were covered with mud. They had taken the short cut to town. George J. and his brother-in-law, Dave Fulks, built and operated a gas station in Blackwater. When George J. sold his partnership, several years later, he worked as an auto parts salesman. In 1957 he took a job at McGraw Edison Co. in Boonville in repair work on small tools and appliances. A third daughter, Melodie Mayre was born and 2 weeks later George J's father died, on Jan. 6, 1960, leaving George J. to manage the family farm. He continued working for McGraw Edison, now Toastmaster Inc., in Columbia for 31 years and retired July 8, 1988. Oct. 18, 1986, George J. and Nettie celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They enjoy their hobbies and being with friends and families. Marilyn and Craig Scott live on the Becker farm. Their son, Glenn, married Janet Salmon. Their daughter, Georganna, married Greg Poandl. Rosalie and Vic Sirna of Belton, Mo. have 3 daughters, Gwen, Colleen and Taryn. Melodie and Joe Costello of Blackwater, have a son, Joshua and a daughter, Mollie.

by Nettie Becker

BECKER, GEORGE

F15

George Jacob Becker, Sr., was a life-long resident of Cooper County, born on the farm of his parents Henry and Maria (Molly) Bahm Becker on June 23, 1886. He was the third child and oldest son of eight children. George grew up on the farm originally settled by his grandparents Jakob and Eva Staab Becker who emigrated from Gerusheim, Derkeheim, Bayern (Bavaria) where Jakob was born on December 23, 1824.

Due to the ravages of the Napoleonic wars, the Industrial Revolution, the German Revolution of 1848, and the French and American Revolutions the people were forced to accept new ideals and new ways of life. Riots and unrest swept across Europe. It was an economic crisis also. The great depression of the 1840's, crop failures, and the potato blight of 1845, starvation became a reality. Jakob and Eva, who were farmers, lost their first born child.

So, joined by two sisters and a brother



George Jacob and Madge Lee Ashbury Becker. Their wedding photo. Married June 7, 1911

Jakob set out for a new start in a new world. They arrived in New York on April 18, 1849, via sailboat, after twenty-eight days on the ocean. They settled in Clear Creek district on 470 acres of land near Pilot Grove, Missouri. Jakob and Eva gave birth to three more sons, Jakob, Henry and Johann. After their death and burial in Old Clear Creek Cemetery, Henry continued to farm the home place.

The Beckers were from the educated, intellectual group who gave education priority. They donated land and the Becker School was built. Here they received their elementary education and went on to attend Pilot Grove Academy. George graduated from the Academy in 1906, and continued his education at Warrensburg State Teacher's College.

About this time George met Madge Lee Asbury, a school teacher in Cooper County. She lived at Glinvale, the farm home of her parents. She became the bride of George Becker on June 7, 1911. An account of the wedding from a newspaper clipping of the day says, "The bride was dressed in a beautiful white messaline silk, carrying a bouquet of lovely white roses. The groom was attired in conventional black. After the usual congratulations, all retired to the dining room where we partook of a most sumptuous supper, served by caterers from Blackwater. Everything that heart could wish to eat and drink was served. The orchestra from Arrow Rock furnished music".

The couple made their home on 214 acres of land south west of Blackwater, adjoining Glinvale. George and Madge had four children, Tom (June 6, 1912), Mary Belle (April 27, 1914), Gladys Nelle (August 8, 1915 - March 3, 1982), and George J. Jr. (April 1, 1918). Sadness visited the couple when little Tom died at two years of age. However, the loss of Madge Lee on November 20, 1918, in the flu epidemic just six days after her father's death was overwhelming. Mrs. Asbury, at sixty years of age, moved in with her son-in-law and together they raised the three children.

George did diversified farming, raising cattle, hogs, oats, wheat, and corn. With the

large garden, chickens and turkeys raised, the table was always well provided. In 1948, after 36 years of farming, George rented the farm, sold his equipment and moved to Blackwater to live with his daughter Mary and her husband David Fulks. He still went to the farm everyday but took time to enjoy his grandchildren and the people of Blackwater. After 12 years of retirement he suffered a heart attack and died January 8, 1960. He is buried at Salt Fork Cemetery. The farm still remains in the family and is owned by his son George J. Becker Jr.

by Mary Becker Fulks

BELL FAMILY

F16

Adam Bell brought his family to Missouri from Germany in the year 1854, after a stormy trip by sailing ship. This voyage, as well as the early history of the family is chronicled in the book *"Legacy of Courage"* by Clara Bell Stewart. Adam and Catherine had six children at the time, the youngest being Charles Christian, six years of age when they sailed. After many difficulties, they settled on the banks of the Chicago River but soon heard of Boonville, Mo. a town then larger than Chicago and well on the way to becoming the most important center of commerce in the Midwest. They bought a farm near the Mt. Sinai School where they engaged in raising fruits and vegetables and also operated a cooperage, manufacturing barrels and casks.

During the Civil War, the family became separated, some of the sons joining the Confederate Army and some the Union. Charlie was very young still and so was not drafted into the Army but he was nearly captured by Bushwhackers who came in search of him at the home of his older sister, Wilhemina. She had married Casper Manger and they lived in Eighth St. with their four small children. It was there that she hid Charlie from the Bushwhackers and saved his life. Casper and "Minnie" had five more children, two of whom were Julius and Will Manger who went on to own and operate a large chain of hotels, the Manger Hotels, mostly in the Eastern states. Julius Manger has many descendants, most of whom live in the East. One of two of Adam Bell's sons remained in this area but he most well known was Charles Christian Bell.

C.C. Bell, "Col. Bell" as he was called, lived a very interesting life as told in his daughter Clara's book *"Legacy of Courage"*. He lived in Boonville as a bachelor for many years until he met and married Miss Anna Luckhardt of Tarkio, Mo. She was nineteen when they married, the middle daughter of five daughters and four sons of George and Henrietta von Lunen Luckhardt of Oregon, Missouri. Many of the Luckhardt descendants live in California.

Charlie and Anna had five children, ranging from Minnie, born in 1890, to John, born in 1913. MM, as Wilhemina Henrietta was called, married Stanley Piper, a British architect and lived in Bellingham, Washington. They had an adopted son, Larry. Clara Louise married Roscoe Stewart and lived in Springfield, Mo. They had three children, Dr. Robert Stewart of Springfield,

Mo., Dr. Anne Youmans of Arizona and Jean Doster of Lancaster, S.C. Charles C. Bell Jr. was born in 1900 and lived in Houston, Tex. where he was a prominent real estate man and builder of large homes and apartment buildings. He died in 1979. Frances was born three years later. She married J. Houston Clinch of Chicago, Ill. and they had two children, Frances and J. Houston III. John J. was born ten years later when his mother was 45 and his father was 65 years old.

John J. Bell was born at 724 High St. on Sept. 8, 1913. All five of the Bell children were born in the home. John attended Boonville public schools, Kemper Military School, Pembroke, Lawrenceville and Dartmouth College where he graduated in 1935. He was a member of the Dartmouth Outing Club and the S.A.E. Fraternity. After graduating, he spent nearly ten years working with his brother in Houston in the Bell Construction Co. He volunteered for the Navy during World War II and organized the Scouts and Raiders who went in ahead of the troops to prepare the coast for the invasion of North Africa. There he earned the Navy Cross for heroism. In 1943, John married Kate Bond Rotan in Houston, Texas and they lived for two years in Ft. Pierce, Florida. With the coming of Radar, John's Command was disbanded and he was re-assigned as Aide to Admiral Calvin S. Cobb, Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces at Okinawa where he served until the war ended.

Kate Bond Rotan was born in Waco, Texas in 1919, the fourth child of George V. and Charlotte Padgett Rotan, who were also born in Waco, Texas, right across the street from one another. George's parents were Edward and Kate McCall Rotan who were pioneers in the early days of Texas and suffered many hardships including the deaths of four sons. George was the only surviving son. Their four daughters became highly educated women and married prominent men in the eastern states. Both Edward and Kate began as teachers and he later became a bank president in Waco and "Miss Kate" was instrumental in establishing the educational system in Texas and was an ardent Presbyterian and D.A.R.

When Shapley Prince Ross moved his family to Texas from Missouri, there were very few settlers in the Indian territory so when Kate Ross Padgett, Charlotte's mother, was born she was the first white child born there. Kate Ross married Tom Padgett, a well known saddle maker and dealer in leather goods in Texas. Kate Ross had two brothers, among others in the large family, who rose to prominence as Indian fighters, Peter Fulkerson Ross and Lawrence Sullivan Ross. Pete Ross had a daughter Mary Jimmie, who married into the Rice family in Houston, Texas. "Sul" Ross, as he was known, killed Nakoma, a Comanche chief who lead terrible raids against the white settlers and killed many people. Nakoma had married a captured white woman, Cynthia Anne Parker, and it was Sul Ross who recaptured her and took her back to her family near Waco. She never became reaccustomed to white ways and tried to escape back to the Indians. By then, the comanches were nearly wiped out although Quanah Parker, the son of Nakoma and Cynthia Anne became the last of the Comanche chiefs. Sul Ross became a General in the Army and Governor of Texas and also was the founder of Texas A&M College.

John and Kate, known as "Kitsy", bought the Bell Fruit Farm in 1947 and moved to Boonville from Houston. They lived in the Bell home with Mrs. Anna Bell for three years until she passed away in 1949. They owned and operated the farm until they sold it in 1975. During the years, John Bell served as Mayor, lay reader for Christ Episcopal Church, Chairman of the Board of the United Missouri Bank, the Board of Walnut Grove Cemetery and many other civic committees and enterprises. After retirement, the Bells spent most of the next six years traveling all over the world. John died in January, 1988, leaving his wife at 724 High St. and two children, Charlotte Bell Zimmerman, an attorney who lives in Falls church, Va. with her husband and two children, Kate and Alice, and John Christian Bell, an architect in Kansas City, Missouri. John is married to Dr. Malinda Heinrich, daughter of Mr. and

BERGMAN, KARL F. AND MARY L

F17

Mrs. John A. Heinrich of Boonville.

by Kate R. Bell



Mary Cole Bergman and Karl F. Bergman

Karl Fredrich Bergman (b. 10-28-1889, d. 9-20-73) and Mary Lucille Cole (b. 2-20-04) were married July 20, 1924. Their first home was in Pleasant Green, Missouri. Two years later, in 1926, they moved to a farm a quarter mile east of Pleasant Green which would be their family home.

Karl Friedrich Bergman was the oldest of three children born to Phillip Jacob Bergman and Katherina Deutschle. Phillip came to America from Germany (Halzhausen, Nassau) in the year 1884. He originally settled in Benton County but came to Cooper County in 1887. He was married to Katherina Deutschle November 9, 1898. Phillip made a living farming.

In 1919, Karl began carrying mail from the Pleasant Green Post Office. In 1955, postal service from the Pleasant Green area was moved to Pilot Grove. Karl Bergman was a familiar face on his routes delivering mail for 49 years, retiring in 1970. He began his deliveries with a horse and buggy, sometimes using a sled in the winter; progressed to the automobile, and even used a motorcycle on several occasions. Through the years, he took several of his grandchildren "on the mail route" with him. Karl was a member of the United Church of Christ in Clear Creek

where he was a Sunday School teacher for many years. He was also a member of the masonic lodge.

Mary Lucille Cole was the eldest of two daughters born to William Cole and Bertha Lee Cash. William Cole made his living on the farm.

Beside caring for her family of eight, Mary canned from the family garden and orchard. She was a member of the United Church of Christ in Clear Creek where she was a Sunday School teacher and a member of the Women's Guild. She was a member of the New Lebanon Homemakers Extension Club and was made an honorary member of this organization in 1988.

Mary's sister, Kathryn, was born in 1908. "Aunt Kate" held a special place to all of Mary and Karl's family. She was there for every Christmas and many other special occasions. Kathryn taught school for over forty years, but always kept a home in Pleasant Green.

Karl and Mary's family consisted of seven children:

1. Their first child, a son born in 1925, died in infancy.

2. Carl Jacob Bergman (b. 4-30-26, d. 9-79) married Helen Elizabeth Cox (b. 3-9-24, d. 8-28-82) on July 30, 1947. They had five children: John Carl (b. 5-28-48) who is married to Martha Ann Brady (m. 6-29-85). John's family consists of Kory Jayne (b. 8-4-75), Kelly Marie (b. 5-17-82), Gregory Scott (b. 9-25-86) and Kathryn Anne (b. 12-28-87).

Barbara Ellen was the oldest daughter born to Carl Jacob and Helen Elizabeth. She was born March 23, 1951. William Grant Bergman was born May 20, 1953. Next came Patricia Diane (b. 6-23-56) and the youngest, Marie Christine, born October 26, 1958.

3. Clarence Edward Bergman (b. 2-11-28) was married to Sandra Kay Atwood on November 22, 1986. Clarence has three daughters: Jacqueline Jeannette (b. 12-21-55) who married James Henry Reuter (b. 2-19-53) on June 11, 1977. They have two children: Christen Lynnette (b. 6-12-80) and Landon Todd (b. 6-19-84).

Marcia Linn Bergman (b. 4-4-60) was married to Bernard Theodore Twenter (b. 9-3-55) on October 27, 1984.

4. Mary Kathryn Bergman (b. 9-9-29) was married to John Daniel Wechsler on July 31, 1954. They have four children: John Daniel Wechsler, Jr. (b. 6-21-55) who is married to Melissa Kay Partain (m. 3-6-82). James Daniel (b. 9-13-87) is their son.

Mary and John also have three other children: Mary Jo born August 14, 1956; Richard Fredrich born November 19, 1957; and Kathryn Ellen born November 5, 1966.

5. Helen Lorraine Bergman (b. 5-11-31) was married to Carl B. Day on November 18, 1952. They have one son, Christopher Mark (b. 11-20-58) who is married to Peggy Delaine (m. 10-8-88); and one daughter, Jennifer Lea (b. 12-3-60) who was married to Bert Hart on May 18, 1985.

6. Wanda Lee Kahle (b. 4-28-37) who married Leon A. Kahle (b. 3-23-27, d. 5-31-87). Their children are: Terry Lee Kahle (b. 5-23-56) who is married to Dorothy Menqwesser (m. 11-30-80), they have one daughter, Nicole Leigh (b. 9-9-83) and one son, Austin Ross (b. 4-2-86).

Deborah Lyn (b. 7-4-58) is married to Gary Fuchs (m. 6-19-82).

Rebecca Sue (b. 2-14-60) who is married to

Jay Randall Schroeder (in. 7-83). They have two children: Blake Randall (b. 6-26-86) and Natalie Rebecca (b. 10-2-87).

Patricia Ann Kahle (b. 12-26-63) married Rick Delana on June 13, 1987.

Their youngest child, Sarah Renne, was born May 12, 1965.

7. Kenneth William Bergman (b. 5-9-33) married Sylvia Jean Grosvenor on December 12, 1959. They have five children: Kenneth William Bergman, Jr. (b. 4-28-60) who is married to Katheryn Ann Barker (m. 7-27-85). Kenneth has two children: Jennifer Lynn (b. 7-11-82) and Douglas Wayne (b. 7-6-87).

Michael Eugene was born December 22, 1961.

Brenda Pearl Bergman (b. 4-9-64) married Jerry Lee Stewart (m. 10-10-87). Brenda has one daughter, Amber Dawn Ensor, born November 21, 1985.

Jesse Cole Bergman was born October 8, 1966.

Pamela Dawn Bergman (b. 9-22-69) was married to David Allen Osborn on July 2,

1986. They have one son, Matthew Allen (b. 4-15-87).

by Jacqueline Reuter

BETTERIDGE, ROBERT AND ANN

F18

Robert and Ann Betteridge reside at Crestmead, their historical family home near Pilot Grove. Their children are William Dan and Karen Sue Betteridge Plaster.

Robert (Bob) and son William (Bill) continue raising Shorthorn cattle from the herd established by Robert's grandfather William A. Betteridge in 1888. Robert met his wife, Ann while attending Southwest Baptist College.

Robert, born August 19, 1932, was the youngest son of Verne (b. 5-27-1896) and Lucy Downing Betteridge (b. 5-7-1901).



Betteridge, Robert and Ann. Photo taken at wedding performed at Crestmead. From left to right standing Bill Betteridge, Lucy Betteridge, Ann Betteridge, Robert Betteridge, and Raymond Plaster. Seated Diane Betteridge, Karen Plaster.

Robert's paternal grandfather William Algeron Betteridge (b. 1-7-1858) son of George (b. 8-6-1834) and Ann Jones Betteridge (b. 3-16-1834), was born in Shropshire, England. When five, George moved with his parents to Canada. He was educated in Woodstock Academy of Conn. and Eastman Business College Paughkupsie, N.Y. After spending time in Kentucky, Illinois, and Kansas, he came to Cooper County Missouri and spent the remainder of his life.

Robert's maternal great grandfather Robert Emmett Downing (b. 3-5-1805) came to Missouri from Northumberland Co. Va. Robert Emmett's son, Will Downing (b. 10-3-1873) was Cooper County Superintendent of Schools for many years. Robert's mother, Lucy Downing Betteridge, was known for being an excellent cook. She had many requests for her delicious Jeff Davis pie. Robert's great (seven times) grandfather, Honorable John Downing (b. 1645) served in the House of Burgess.

Ann, born Aug. 25, 1932 at Marshfield, Mo., has 4 brothers and sisters. She has a B.S. in Ed., Masters, and Specialist degree from the University of Mo., Columbia. She teaches school at Moniteau Co. R. 6, Tipton, Mo. Her mother was a school teacher and her brother and sister also teach.

Ann's paternal great-grandfather, Levi L. Beckner (b. 9-9-1814) came to Mo. from Montgomery Co. Virginia. He was a carpenter and brick layer. He built twin court houses in Buffalo and Bolivar. Ann's grandparents Abram Beckner (b. 4-10-1854) and Alice Burford eckner (3-1859) lived on the same farm in Webster Co. Mo. as her parents Claude Beckner (b. 9-13-1894) and Arrena Woods Beckner (b. 1-16-1908). Ann grew up on the same farm. Ann and her sisters favorite playhouse was the log house that their great grandparents built and their grandmother lived in as a young girl.

Ann's maternal great grandfather, Oliver Woods (b. 9-17-1824) came to Mo. from Culpepper, Virginia. His son Oliver Joshua Woods (b. 1-31-1859) married Sarah Ross (b. 1-25-1867). Sarah's father, Pleasant William Ross (b. 11-7-1837) homesteaded land in Newton Co. Mo. He was judge of Newton Co. several years. Ann is proud to have his Civil War log. Besides raising his own family of 8 children, he helped raise 30 other children. Robert and Ann's son William Dan (Bill) (b. 9-3-1954), married Diane Ellebrecht (b. 6-28-57). William teaches history and coaches at Otterville School. Diane works as a Medical Transcriptionist at University of Missouri Hospital, Clinics, Columbia. They have one daughter, Lucy Ann Betteridge (b. 9-24-84).

Robert and Ann's daughter Karen Sue (b. 1-12-56) married Raymond Plaster (b. 8-2-57). Karen is a Respiratory Therapy Supervisor at St. Johns Regional Health Center, Springfield, Mo. Raymond is an attorney in the law offices of Hall, Ansley, Carmichael and Gardner Springfield, Mo. They have one son Raymond Robert (b. 4-23-7).

by Ann Betteridge

BIEBER FAMILY

F19

The name Bieber is from an old Norman name, de Beauvois. The de Beauvois fled from France during the persecution of the Huguenots in 1685 into Germany. In 1744, three brothers, Johanne, George and Dewald Bieber, arrived with their families aboard the ship "Friendship" and settled in Oley Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. The youngest son of Johanne Bieber, John Jacob (born in Saarbrueken, Germany 12/24/1731) married (11/7/1758) Christine Steinbrenner (b. 1735). He served in Captain Smeck's company during the American Revolution and moved to Salisbury Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania and purchased a large farm of 460 acres. This farm is still today referred to as the Bieber homestead. John Jacob disappeared in 1798 while hauling grain to the Bieber Mill. His wife, Christine is buried in the Jerusalem Cemetery in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Their son, Abraham Bieber (b. 11/22/1777, d. 12/5/1804) married (10/19/1783) Elizabeth Greisomer continued on the farm as did their son, Solomon Bieber (b. 3/26/1803, d. 8/22/1856), married (2/5/1826) Barbara Gangswar (b. 5/18/1807, d. 10/7/1861). Their son, Milton (b. 3/4/1843, d. 10/30/1926) moved west to Hunginton, Indiana and married (5/26/1870) Martha Stanley (b. 5/26/1848, d. 3/26/1924), a daughter of Chauncey and Amelia E. Conklin Stanley. Milton joined his father-in-law in a successful carriage business in Fort Wayne. Milton was also a Union veteran of the Civil War.

Milton and Martha's son, Herbert Stanley (b. 1/21/1875, Fort Wayne, Ind., d. 6/10/1947, Boonville) married (1/31/1901) Katie Keppler (b. 7/4/1875, d. 6/24/1963, Boonville). Herbert and Katie moved to Boonville in 1922 when Herbert was named as superintendent of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Factory here. He opened Bieber Shoe Repair Shop in 1924 and for many years the big red shoe sign was a familiar sight on Main Street. The Biebers were active members of the First Christian Church; both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. The Biebers had two children:

Maybell Lucella (b. 2/24/1905, d. 6/24/1984) married (1/30/1938) Howard Glenn Doyle (b. 7/7/1909, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Doyle of New Franklin, MO, d. 1/1/1987). The Doyles are buried on the Bieber family plot in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

And Harold (Sandy) Milton Bieber (b. 2/14/1909) married Iris Emmel (b. 4/7/1915, Rhineland, Mo., daughter of Champ Clark and Julia Holschleg Emmel, (see Emmel family history). Sandy Bieber was for many years involved with the family business; later he became associated with Geiger Furniture Store. He is active in Babe Ruth Baseball, the Pirate Booster Club, the Boonville High School Alumni, and Masonic Lodge. Iris was a bookkeeper for Gygr Gas. The Biebers reside at 506 Krohn Street, Boonville and are active members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Iris and Sandy have two children:

Julia Katherine Shields and Michael Stanley Bieber. Julia (b. 9/19/1939) called Judy, is the Administrative Secretary of the Friends of Historic Boonville and resides

with her parents at 506 Krohn. Her son, Gregory Clark Hennenfent (b. 10/23/1959, Quincy, Ill.) married (5/22/1983) Mary Louise Metcalf (b. 12/2/1964), daughter of William and Sarah Metcalf of Granite City, Ill. The Hennenfents reside in Sedalia. Greg is a teacher at Lamonte Public Schools and Mary is a teacher at Stover Public Schools.

Michael (Mike) (b. 4/6/44) is Product Information Manager for John Deere Plow of Ottumwa, Iowa. He married (6/28/1970) Letha Oswald (b. 4/7/46), daughter of W.E. and Janie Oswald of Fayette, Ala. They have two children: Cassandra Michelle (called Sandi after her grandfather) (b. 3/22/74) and Matthew Michael (b. 2/17/78).

by Judy Bieber Shields

BIRDSONG, BEVERLY K. WIEMHOLT

F20



Jeffery, Stephanie, Beverly Birdsong

I, Beverly K. Wiemholt Birdsong, am writing my life story and I think I can get it all on one page. I was born on May 29, 1948 at St. Joseph Hospital and the parents I picked are the best in all the world, Mary and Ed Wiemholt. I remember my early childhood days on LeRoy Street where I played dressups in curtains with my sisters, Brenda and Dorothy, and we got our first T.V. set, a blond Hoffman set with a green screen. I had a great childhood, we used to play Kick-the-Can with the neighborhood kids and played with the walking sticks that climbed on Daddy's pink roses in front of the house. Daddy put blue dye in the concrete when he put the basement walls and floor in. It was the most beautiful royal blue I had ever seen. Daddy was always fixing something and Mom was always so creative making banquets out of just macaroni. I remember when Momma brought home Eddie Jr. After three girls, a boy in the house was welcomed. Finally we got baseballs, bats and cars and then came Terry. I was jealous because I knew he was much smarter than me. Our family moved to the next block to 515 Thoma Street and we carried all our worldly possessions in brown paper bags through our backyard. Our new home looked like a castle. I was educated at S.S. Peter and Paul Catholic school where my classmates became lasting friends. We learned morality and values that schools no longer teach. I started working as a car hop at the teen hangout, the A&W Drive-In, for 25¢ an hour. Big time! At 16 years of age I started working at the hospital and became

interested in the Medical Laboratory field. My teenage years were very busy with basketball, babysitting, eating, dating, and sleeping. Tracy, my baby sister, was born while I was a Senior in highschool. We think she is the icing on the cake. This completed the original Wiemholt lot; this made 6 of us.

I graduated May 1966 and then began another phase of my life. I attended MU at Columbia for one year and there is where I met the love of my life, Roger. I quit college and went to work at the hospital full-time. November 30, 1968 Roger D. Birdsong and I were married at S.S. Peter and Paul. Our beautiful red headed, blue eyed daughter, Stephanie, was born February 7, 1970. We lived in Boonville until 1971. Roger continued college and graduated from MU in June 1972. We moved to Columbia, MO and I went to work at the VA Hospital and worked there for over six years. I was always trying to keep up with Mom, by being creative. I love to decorate homes. I am always painting, wall-papering or making drapes. In 1975, I studied for, and obtained, my Laboratory certification from both Federal and National associations. We were blessed with Jeffery D. Birdsong, our blond haired green eyed boy, on May 16, 1978. Shortly after Jeff was born, Roger took a job with Royal Insurance and we moved to Olathe, KS, where I began to do work in a family practice clinic. In 1984 Roger was transferred to Carrollton, TX, a suburb of Dallas, where he earned this CPCU insurance designation. I worked at Irving Community Hospital and the Trinity Med Center. Two years later we moved to Charlotte, NC, where Roger went to work at Royal's Home Office. Here he earned his CLU designation. I worked at a minor emergency clinic. My interest in interior decorating led me to take up decorating as a hobby. August 1988 Roger was transferred to Silvey Insurance in Tulsa, OK, where we reside in a lovely home with a pool. I am presently working at an emergency clinic and interior decorating on the side. Stephanie is an A student at the University of Oklahoma in her sophomore year, majoring in business. Jeffery, at 11 years old, is planning on being a professional Baseball player. Roger is in charge of all Silvey insurance underwriting in Tulsa and loves his work. We are glad to be back to the midwest. We are all well and happy. I am blessed, coming from Wiemholt stock and raising our children as Birdsongs. This will not be the end — I am sure the best is yet to come, for Stephanie and Jeffery are just beginning.

by Beverly K. Wiemholt Birdsong

BODAMER, CHARLES HENRY

F21

Centenarian

Charles Henry Bodamer, a prominent citizen of the Prairie Home community, was born February 2, 1870, in Moniteau County, the son of Bernard and Katharina Heuss Keucherer. Following the death of his parents when he was eighteen months old, he and his sister, Bertha Louise, six months old, were



C.H. Bodamer on 100th birthday, 22 1970

taken into the home of neighbors. At the ages of four and five years, two brothers and their sister, Charles, William, and Mary Bodamer, who lived near Jamestown, took the children and gave them a home. It was here that they spent the early part of their lives and received the adoptive name "Bodamer".

Given some acreage by the Bodamers and buying more land located three miles south of Prairie Home, Charles Henry made farming and raising livestock his life occupation until his retirement.

On April 3, 1895, he was married to Elizabeth Augusta Kuhn, a daughter of Henry and Amalia (Scholle) Kuhn, early settlers at Jamestown, Missouri. Charles Henry and Elizabeth were the parents of five children: Arthur William, Carl Alvin, and Mrs. Leo (Marie Elizabeth) Meyer of Prairie Home, Missouri; William Henry of Olean, Missouri; and Mrs. Houston (Elsie Gertrude) Schilb of Boonville, Missouri.

Five grandchildren were added to the family tree: Mrs. Dorsey (ClayBelle Bodamer) Morris, Boonville; A.W. Bodamer, Jr., Jefferson City, Missouri; Mrs. George (Charlotte Bodamer) Blakemore, Liberty, Missouri; Gary B. Meyer, Columbia, Missouri; and Charles B. Schilb, Boonville, deceased. The tree has branched to nine great grandchildren and ten great great grandchildren.

Following the death of Mrs. Bodamer in 1936, Mr. Bodamer and daughter, Elsie, continued to live on the family farm. Eventually, they moved to Prairie Home and made their home with the other daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Meyer. However, Mr. Bodamer continued to maintain an active interest in his farm as long as health permitted. He would be seen riding his horse regularly to the farm. He enjoyed attending sales and was a familiar figure at the Boonville sale barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodamer were active members of the Prairie Home Methodist Church. He was a founder and director of the Prairie Home Fair and had attended every year since its beginning. He served as a director of the Prairie Home Bank and served a number of years on the Prairie Home School Board. He was a staunch member of the Republican party and voted in his first Presidential

election in 1892.

Death came to Charles Henry Bodamer on November 8, 1972 at the age of 102 years.

Grandpa Bodamer was a man who was patient, kind, considerate, and whose life exemplified high moral and religious principles. He was an inspiration to those who knew him.

by ClayBelle Morris

BODINE, BILL AND MARLENE MELLOR

F22

William Lawrence (Bill) Bodine was born on April 24, 1926 in King City, Missouri, the son of Ethel Sophia Parsons and Clement Bodine. Marlene Mellor was the daughter of Georgia Mae Kincaid and Thomas Edward Mellor. She was born on March 15, 1931 in Blackwater, Missouri.

Bill came from a very large family of seven brothers and six sisters. When reciting the brothers' names in birth order it rhymed: George, Mark, Cecil, Red, Jim, Hank, Bill, Fred. Marlene on the other hand, was an only child.

Bill and Marlene were married on August 12, 1950 in Indian Creek, Missouri. During the early part of their marriage they lived in Slater, Missouri, and later, in rural Blackwater with Marlene's parents Georgia and Thomas Mellor.

Their only son, William Gerard (Jerry) Bodine was born in Boonville, Missouri on August 14, 1951. Jerry died at age 17 as the result of injuries sustained in a car accident in Cooper County. Also born of the marriage were two daughters, Rhonda Gail Bodine born in Marshall, Missouri on October 11, 1955 and Kimberly Marie Bodine born in Boonville, Missouri on January 15, 1961.

Bill's occupations were electrical and plumbing work. He also worked for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company as an installer and repairman for twelve years. Marlene was a dental assistant before marriage and later was a homemaker for an active family.

On August 2, 1961, Bill was in a car accident and suffered from a broken hip, among other things. In order to relieve pain from the old injury, he underwent surgery in 1972 and received a stainless-steel ball and plastic socket in his hip. This is a great help to his mobility since he is an avid Indian arrowhead collector and has spent countless hours in the plowed fields of Cooper County.

At this writing their daughter, Kim, (Mrs. Jerry Landry) lives in Lafayette, Louisiana. Their other daughter, Rhonda, (Mrs. Jim Moore) lives in Columbia, Missouri. Rhonda's children, Kelley Lyn, aged seven, and William Tyler, aged five, are Bill and Marlene's only grandchildren to date.

by Marlene Bodine

BOND, WILLIAM "BILLY"

F23

William "Billy" Bond has been a resident of Boonville, Mo. since about 1970. He was born at Hannibal, Missouri July 3, 1921, the second child of Joseph and Mazie Bond. At age 3, Billy and later his younger brother, Wesley, were placed at the State School at Marshall by the Marion County Circuit Court. They lived there for about 50 years, learning many skills.

Billy came to Boonville to work at the Old Frederick Hotel under Paul Sombart's management. He is well known around town for his shoeshine business administered at the customer's convenience from a shoeshine box. In recent months Billy has retired because of multiple myeloma. He is being treated by Dr. Edith Mitchell, M.D., at the University of Missouri Medical Center.

He has made his home with the William L. Holmes family since 1973 when he came to help care for Orville D. Nothdurft, the invalid husband of William Holmes' deceased elder sister, Sibyl (Holmes) Nothdurft. Mr. Nothdurft, who was born at Otis, Kansas, in 1916, died in 1979. Billy has a sister, Mary Alice (Bond) Pearson who lives at Burrton, Kansas, with her husband, Ted Pearson, their son, Ted "Bud" Pearson, Jr., his wife, Margaret, and their daughter, Michelle.

Mary Alice is a writer and published poet. In 1924 a Marion Co. judge placed her under the care of a physician and his wife at Waynesville, Mo., where she graduated from high school.

by William L. Holmes

BOND, WILLIAM A. FAMILY

F24



William A. Bond Family, L-R: Eva Lee, Genevieve, Sara Allee, Ethel, William.

William A. Bond was born near Tipton, Missouri, April 4, 1892. His parents were John S. Bond and Sarah Hutchinson Bond. Ethel Anderson Bond was born in Cooper County, near Pisgah, August 13, 1892, the fourth daughter of Thomas Benton and Joanna Allee Anderson.

William A. and Ethel were married March 4, 1914 at California, Mo. His parents had died a short time before so they moved on the

old Bond place. This was to help maintain a home for his two brothers, George age 11, and Edgar sixteen.

Their oldest daughter, Genevieve, was born July 25, 1915. Sara Allee, the second child, joined them July 13, 1918. Ena Lee, the youngest, was born December 13, 1924.

William A. farmed and worked for others while they lived around Tipton. He and his brother Bart hauled oil among the different towns. Bast continued in the oil business until he retired. William A. loved horses and all livestock.

The William A. Bond family moved to Kansas City, Missouri in 1919. He became homesick for the farm and they returned to a farm in Cooper County. Ethel enjoyed music and played the organ for rural churches. All of her family sang for family entertainments. The family lived from 1923 to 1931 on this place and then moved to Otterville, Missouri on another farm. They lived here until Ethel died May 31, 1944 of a malignancy.

Genevieve taught school from 1932 until she married Bloom R. Faulwell in 1942. They had two sons after he served in World War II. Bond R. was born September 24, 1945. He married Shirley Middendorf March 29, 1969. He has been with the GSA branch of the Federal Government since then. Their children are Maria Elena and Andrew Carlos.

James Arthur was born December 1, 1950. He married Carole Scroggs November 22, 1977. He is a hospital administrator in Wisconsin. Their two sons are James Robert and Eric Jon.

Bloom retired from the Veteran's Hospital in 1972. Genevieve left the educational field in 1977 after forty years of service.

Sara Allee began work with the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington D.C. in 1941 where she worked as an adjuster until she retired. She married Paul F. Kohring August 1, 1948. He died in March 1973. She is a world traveler. Their three children were Kathleen Ruth, Anne Maureen and Paul Michael.

Kathleen married Walter Lapatka. She teaches in California while her husband is an industrial engineer. Their two sons are Walter III and Matthew.

Anne Maureen married Stephen Johnson. She is an architectural landscaper and he is a salesman. Their two children are Christine and Jeremy.

Paul M. is an electrical engineer and has his own business.

Ena Lee was born December 13, 1924. She taught several years before she married John McNeal April 16, 1945. She died June 29, 1965 after a lengthy illness. Elna Deane, their oldest, was born April 25, 1946. She married Larry Thornton, a telephone installer, September 14, 1963. Their four children are Sherry Lea, Terri Lynn, Pamela Deane and Micheal Dean.

Harold Ray McNeal was born July 3, 1956. He is an ordained minister and teacher at Kemper in Boonville. He married Terri Lynn Smith, a social worker with Family and Children Services. Their son Eric Shayne is six.

William A. Bond married Mrs. Ethel Miller August 3, 1950. She died in 1967 and he followed in death March 1973.

by Genevieve Bond Faulwell

BOONE, DANIEL

F25



The frontier cabin restored along with facial restoration for Daniel Boone Days. Left to right — Paul Hull, Arthur King, Clarence Thoma and Lawrence (Parson Toots) Thoma. Back Studio Photo.

Daniel Boone Hated The Indians

The name heard most often in Boonville for weeks is that of Daniel Boone — Pennsylvanian by birth, Kentucky by choice, and Missourian to get "elbow room" and because he loved this state best of all the frontiers he conquered, and spent the last years of his life here. He died September 26, 1820, at the home of a son, Nathan, at St. Charles, said to be the first stone house built in Missouri. At his death the constitutional convention of Missouri went into mourning for twenty days, so highly was he esteemed.

The Boonville Public Library has three books about Boone but I have taken the facts for this column for Daniel Boone by Reuben G. Thwaites. Most folks know of his greatness as a hunter, explorer, and expert rifleman. He knew Indians better probably than any man of his day, hated them thoroughly, and gave invaluable service fighting them during a half century of border warfare in defense of the West.

Daniel Boone was born November 2, 1734, in a backwoods cabin, the sixth child and fourth son of Squire and Sarah Morgan Boone. His father was English, and is mother of Welsh descent. His grandparents, George and Mary Maudridge Boone, were Quakers who had moved by sailing vessel from Bradninch, England, August 17, 1717, to Philadelphia because of a promise of cheap land and religious freedom.

In the summers the boy Daniel spent his time herding his father's cows on a grazing range about five miles from home where he and his mother lived from spring until autumn in a cabin with a dairyhouse over a spring nearby where she kept the butter and cheese. Daniel is said to have been her favorite of eleven children. When winter came he went on hunting trips in the mountains, killing game for the family and taking skins to Philadelphia where they were swapped for lead, powder and hunting knives.

The author says Boone loved the woods and their inhabitants and came to know them as did Audubon and Thoreau, but he had no regular schooling. A brother, Samuel, married an intelligent young Quaker, Sarah Day, with more education than was usual,

and she taught Daniel, then fourteen, how to read and write. He never became a scholar and was a very bad speller but could keep notes of his work and read understandingly.

He married Rebecca Bryan, daughter of Joseph Bryan, an Irishman. She was only fifteen when he fell beneath the spell of her black eyes. He was past twenty-one and she seventeen when they were married and set up housekeeping in a cabin of logs in his father's yard. Afterwards they acquired some land of their own on Sugar Tree, a tributary to Dutchman's Creek, where they lived for many years save when driven out by Indians.

The children of Daniel and Rebecca Bryan Boone were: James, born in 1757; Israel, 1759; Susannah, 1760; Jemima, 1762; Lavinia, 1766; Rebecca, 1768; Daniel Morgan, 1769; John B., 1773; and Nathan 1780. The four daughters married and died in Kentucky. The two oldest sons were killed by Indians and the other three emigrated to Missouri.

Daniel Boone is pictured as a good husband and father but he loved the great open spaces and could not be content to stay long in one place. When civilization moved in and game became scarce he moved out, and on to new worlds to claim from the wilderness. His was a life of dangerous adventure. Because he was careless of legal forms of entry he lost his lands and was never a moneymaker or a man of affairs. But to him and his kind, rugged, fearless, honest people who underwent hardships and privations that civilization might inhabit the land, we owe a real debt of gratitude.

—Zythum!

by Mrs. E.J. Melton

BORN, FRANK FAMILY

F26

Washington Franklin Born was born Jan. 30, 1857 in Warwick Township, Tuscarawas County. He was the 2nd of eleven children born to Jacob and Rosanna Schlup Born. His great grandfather was Jacob Born who was born in 1768 and was married to Margret Weller at Graceland, Maryland. The Born's were carpenters and handed down the trade from generation to generation. Frank came to Cooper County in 1871 and settled with his parents on a farm near Clarksburg, Mo. He was 14 years of age and worked with his uncle Joseph in the carpentry trade.

He married Carrie McCammet of Warrensburg, Mo. October 30, 1879. Carrie was born in Warrensburg September 27, 1856. To this union one child was born, Minnie Elnora, on September 19, 1880. Minnie E. was married to Chris F. Gerhardt on June 21, 1908.

Frank Born was ingenious even in childhood and became skilled in carpentry and general repair work. His motto was, "I can fix it!" He spent his work life in the Pisgah area, except for about three years in which he worked with his son-in-law Chris F. Gerhardt in the Speed community. There are several good houses still in use that attribute to his skill as a carpenter.

His grandchildren were: Harold Gerhardt born November 11, 1911, Roy Gerhardt March 8, 1914, Charles Gerhardt August 7,

1915, Elnora Gerhardt Thomas February 20, 1918 and Walter Gerhardt November 19, 1919.

Carrie McCammet Born died in the fall of 1931 and Frank died in the winter of 1939.

Frank Born was a solid citizen wherever he lived. He served as Justice of Peace in both the Pisgah and Speed Communities.

by Roy B. Gerhardt

BRIDGEWATER - DIX - MARSHALL - MORTON

F27

Boonville Families in 1800's

(Our people came into Missouri in the late 1700 and early 1830's and 1840's and 1856. From Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The Nathaniel Bridgewater's, Larkin and Thomas Dix, Fleming Marshall, and later James Quinn Morton, my line, whose descendants are still in Boonville re: Mary Frances Oswald a Gr-Granddau. of Robert Morton and Permelia Orr, whose father, Wallace Morton helped to build the Panama Canal! Minnie Morton-Short whose son was lost in a Submarine accident on the East Coast in the early or mid 1920's. He was on a shakedown Cruise of a new Submarine as an observer, he was retiring and come home to Boonville when it happened. Your newspapers of that area had headlines all about it. Minnie Morton-Short was a sister of Wallace Morton of Shamrock Farm.

Three Ellison sisters in Kentucky that came to Missouri were: Polly, married Benajah Gentry and settled outside what is Sedalia in Pettis Co. Nancy ? married Woolery and they helped form the Mt. Nebo Church, near Bell Air Mo. off #5 hiway and #135 Hiway, NE of Pilot Grove in 1820. The other sister, my Great-grandmother Artemissia married: James Quinn Morton in Madison County Ky. and joined the other two sisters in 1840, settling near Pleasant Green, and all three families became members of the Mt. Nebo Church. Later they helped found the Peninsula Congregation near Blackwater Jct. K & I-70, as well as the Heath Creek Church near Ridge Prairie on Hiway J. South of I-70. Nathaniel Bridgewater was among the founders in 1849. Many from the Peninsula Church changed their memberships closer to home at that time. My Grandfather, Tandy Dix, helped to build the present Peninsula Church in 1873 by bringing lumber and building supplies from the river at Arrow Rock. He later became a member of Heath Creek which was close to their home. All three of the Ellison girls were born in Madison County, near Richmond Ky. They also were married there before coming to Missouri. All three of the marriage records are in the Court House in Richmond, Ky. along with their parents marriage and when necessary, Bondsman records. I stop there frequently. I was raised on the tales of their trip down the Ohio, up the Mississippi into the Missouri and later settling on the Lamine River near what is now the Ridge Prairie, Peninsula, Pleasant Green, Pilot Grove and Blackwater

neighborhoods.

My Grandmother, Artemissia Morton-Dix, was born in Mo. in 1851. She was married to her Bro. Robert Mortons home, on Nov. 1873, to Tandy Dix, son of Thomas Dix and nephew of Larkin Dix who came into Missouri earlier, with friends Robert Clark, Fleming Marshall and Nathaniel Bridgewater, in 1832, with Land grants and warrants on parchment, some signed by President Polk and earlier Presidents. I placed the one that Grandmother Artie Dix gave me with James Goodrich, Editor of our Missouri Historical magazine and the Historical Library at Columbia Missouri. So many of these records have been lost and destroyed, over the Civil War periods and later through disinterest. I sought to save what I could. He was a former Classmate of my daughter.

M. Kathryn Eickhoff-Smith formerly with the Reagan Adm. at the O.M.B. as Chief Economist. Now has her own firm in N.Y. City and Wash. D.C. "Eickhoff Economics" and at times this is an advisor to Pres. Bush. My son Leo E. Eickhoff Jr. General Atty for Southwestern Bell in St. Louis, has assisted in authoring a number of present laws on our [statutes. Gov.](#) John Ashcroft recently signed one into law. My older son Thos. J. Cannon Jr III, is a retired business man in Des Moines, Iowa.

My line of Piatt's came into Mo. around 1850-60, although records in Benton Co. at Warsaw and grave stones in the Mt. Lebanon Cemetery show that some were in Missouri much earlier. My line came from Augusta Co. W. Va., and Macon Co. Va. or W. Va. It was during the breaking up process of Va., so on, some census's they stated Va., Ky., or W. Va. as their places of birth. Five Piatt bros. served on Gen. George Washington's staff during the Revolution and their descendants with their land grants and warrants are in Iowa, Ark., Pa., Tenn., Ky., Delaware, Ohio and in 1840 mine were in Ind. across from Louisville, Ky. They were on the Cabel Co. W. Va. census in 1850 and also on the Cooper Co. Mo. 1850 census. So even way back then those people did manage to get around!

The Piatts, Smiths and Morgans intermarried in early 1800s. A cousin of mine in Boonville, Mo. Col. Aubery Dewitt Smith's Grandparents, both Mother and Father, were a brother and sister to my father, Geo. Martin Piatt! who was a child of 2nd. marriage of James H. Piatt after his first wife, Tabartha Tempest Morgan died in 1861. He married my Grandmother, Sarah Ellen Smith-Lloyd a widow with two daughters. His son by his 1st wife, James M. Piatt married his step-sister Nannie Belle Lloyd, the daughter of his father's 2nd. wife, Sarah Ellen Smith-Lloyd. Talk about mixups. You go crazy with census records where two or more family members name their children for the same brothers, uncles, cousins, grandparents and parents!! It's easier since they use ages, as well as names.

I became a member of DAR under the name of John Dix. Near Danville Va. in Pittsylvania Co. Va. earlier from up around Spotsylvania Co. Va. in the late 1600's and early 1700's. My direct lines, include John and Anna Anderson. their Daughter Lavinia (Vinne) married Benjamin Morton, their son John Morton mar. Nancy Quinn dau. of Frankie Watts-Quinn. Their son James Quinn Morton married Artemissia Ellison Daughter of James Ellison and Becky John-

son a widow with one son Vincent. Their daughter Artemissia Morton married Tandy Dix, son of Carter Dix, and Nancy Rebecca Bridgewater daughter of Nathaniel Bridgewater and 2nd. wife, Rebecca Clark in 1873 at the home of her brother Robert Morton, in Boonville, on Walnut Hill. Their daughter Effie Lou Dix, married George Martin Piatt, son of James H. Piatt and Sarah Ellen Smith-Lloyd-Piatt his 2nd wife of near Pilot Grove at the home of her parents Artemissia and Tandy Dix on the Cooper Saline Co. line by Rev. Phillips in 1899. Their daughter Magdalene Piatt married Thos. J. Cannon II, of Baltimore, Md. in Pettis Co. Mo. in 1923, son of Milton Harvey Cannon and Margaret Traugh of Baltimore and Pa. My 2nd marriage Jul 31-1929, in K.C. Mo. to Leo E. Eickhoff, son of Albert Gottlieb Eickhoff and Anna Margaret Kroencke of Cole Camp Mo. who was the son of Henry Eickhoff and Marie Mertens who was the son of John Eickhoff and Katie Meyers of Hanover area, Germany. And Anna Margaret Kroencke of Cole Camp, Benton Co. who was the daughter of Hermann (Kronke) (German spelling.) Kroencke and Anna fucholz of the Mt. Hilda neighborhood near Cole Camp, Benton County Missouri.

My Grandmother Artie Dix raised me on family stories, which I am trying to get on tapes for my great-grandchildren to enjoy as much as I and my own children did. My Great Grandmother had told her daughter Artie of how inhuman many of the Indians were treated along the Ohio River while being transported in a mopping up exercise to their new homes or the wilderness in Okla. and Ark. I have always been pro Indian because of those tales. Other stories during the Civil War much later of how family members who were prisoners of War, at Ft. Lavenworth Ks. had to catch young rats to cook and eat. How they tasted something like young rabbits! How, she and a colored woman took food-stuffs of lentils, meal, dried fruit, cured hams and bacon to them by river boat, then back down for a fresh supply and down to Alton Ill. It was on the last trip her mother had contracted typhoid and lived only a few weeks after being met by her husband in Boonville on her return. The Dr. was unable to save her, she died in Apr. 1865. Her Father James Quinn Morton was found hanging in his barn in May 1865 a month later. Thought to be a suicide out of grief, it was only later they learned the true story, which is indeed another story in itself.

**BRIGHTWELL,
BERNARD EUGENE
AND ESTHER
PAULINE (DICK)**

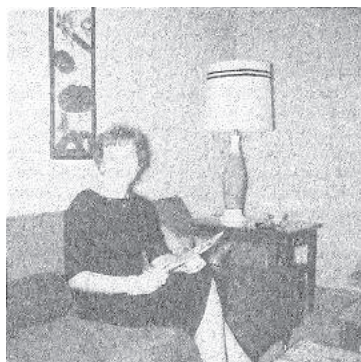
F28

In Loving Memory

Bernard Eugene Brightwell was born 22 Jan. 1928 in Boonville, Missouri, the son of Lewis E. and Estelle (Haynie) Brightwell. Gene has one brother Lou Brightwell and a sister De De Gum. Gene graduated from



Bernard Eugene Brightwell



Esther Pauline (Dick) Brightwell

Slater High School. He served in the U.S. Navy from 19 March 1946 to February 1948. He was a Seaman 1st Class. He served on the USS Chandler DD 877 and USS Duncan DD 874. Gene attended Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg, Mo. where he received his B.S. in Education on 1 August 1952 with a major in Industrial Arts and he received a Masters of Science in Education on 31 July 1959 with a major in Secondary School Administration. He worked at a tool and die shop for awhile in Kansas City, and later taught Industrial Arts at Van Horn High School in Independence, Missouri. Then he was on the State Board of Education serving as Industrial Arts Supervisor in Jefferson City at the time of his death on 22 March 1985.

On 1 August 1954 Gene was married to Esther Pauline Dick at the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ, Jamestown, Mo. Esther was born 31 December 1927 in Cooper County, south of Prairie Home, Mo. Esther's parents were Martin and Emma (Kobel) Dick. Esther has one brother David Luther Dick of Jamestown, Missouri, and two sisters Dorothy Luella Dick Zimmerman of California, Mo. and Emma Margaret Dick Acre of Maryland Heights, Mo. Esther attended Felder Grade School and graduated from Prairie Home High School. She received a BS in Elementary Education from Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg, Mo. She taught kindergarten in Sandy Hook and the Independence School Systems. Esther died 1 March 1982 in an auto accident. Both Gene and Esther are buried at the Moniteau

Advent United Church of Christ Cemetery, Jamestown, Mo.

Gene and Esther were members of the Jefferson City Central United Church of Christ. Esther belonged to the Elenor Circle, the Fellowship Society, the Sigma Sigma Sorority, and was a volunteer for the Meals on Wheels Program.

Gene and Esther have one daughter Karen Kam Brightwell born 3 December 1963. She lives in Warrensburg, Mo. where she is finishing up her degree in communications.

by Shirley Frieling

**BROWNFIELD,
GEORGE DERRY AND
DERRY GEORGE**



F29

George Derry Brownfield

Two Generations of Orators

George Derry Brownfield, a resident of Boonville for many years maintained a successful law practice and was active in political circles. He was born March 9, 1879 on a farm west of Pilot Grove now owned by his son Derry George Brownfield. His father, Martin, came to Pettis County with his parents, John Brownfield, and wife Catherine Shover, early pioneers from the state of Virginia.

George Derry Brownfield was an ambitious youngster as he attended the public school at Pilot Grove and also the Pilot Grove Academy. He graduated from Sedalia High School where he received a medal in oratory. He attended Hill's Business College in Sedalia and then was employed by International Harvester, Standard Oil and Armour Packing Company. At 21 years of age he enrolled in the college of law at the University of Missouri where he made an "A" in each and every class he attended. He graduated from



Derry George Brownfield



Cartoon of George Derry Brownfield — This cartoon was in the University of Missouri Magazine in 1908

the University of Missouri in 1909, ranking first in his class.

George Brownfield then set up his law practice in Boonville serving as City Attorney. He was elected County Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket three consecutive times in 1914-1916 and 1918. He disagreed with national leaders and predicted a failing economy several years before the crash of 1929. In 1932 he again entered politics, this time as a Democrat and was again elected Prosecuting Attorney. George Brownfield ran and won on both the Republican and Democrat tickets saying, "A wise man can change his mind, a fool never does".

George Derry Brownfield married Georgia Stegner of California, Missouri on June 25,

1930 and on January 24, 1932 a son they named Derry George Brownfield was born in Boonville.

George Derry Brownfield died in the same summer of 1934 when he was 55 years old. The editor of the Boonville Daily newspaper said of George Brownfield, "When an important criminal case came up for trial with George Brownfield representing the state, the courtroom was always packed for the legal contest. Bomb shells of state evidence were exploded as the eloquent and vigorous states' attorney reached heights of oratory to break down enemy defense and to stampede the arguments of criminals.

His colorful personality lent to a courtroom something of the atmosphere and enthusiasm that develops in an epochal political debate. Not everyone always agreed with George Brownfield but all respected his clean cut and virile opinions and his uncompromising attitude toward crime. He could not understand the flippant attitude of the public toward the domestic virtues on which the country was founded".

His son, Derry George Brownfield, then lived with his mother and her parents at California, Missouri until his mother died in 1949. At that time Derry enrolled in college and graduated from the University of Missouri with B.S. and M.S. degrees. Derry taught Vocational Agriculture several years before going to work as a Marketing Specialist with the Missouri Department of Agriculture. Derry served as Director of the Kansas City Livestock Market Foundation at the Kansas City Stockyards prior to establishing himself in farm broadcasting.

In 1972 Derry and his partner established a Radio Network which now serves 150 radio stations, including KWRT, Boonville, Missouri. The Brownfield Network broadcasts farm news and market information daily over a satellite system located on the Brownfield farm.

Derry and his wife, Vernie, have four children: Joy Lynn Brownfield Woods, Jay Derry Brownfield, Jon Paul Brownfield and Jim Ray Brownfield. Derry is heard daily throughout the midwest on his radio broadcasts. Derry is an enthusiastic outspoken public speaker and travels extensively throughout the country addressing farm and businessmen's groups, civic clubs, high schools, colleges and others interested in our nations well being.

Derry George Brownfield, much like his father, George Derry Brownfield, is quite concerned about this nations economy and the general lack of understanding towards our monetary system and financial problems. Derry, like his father 50 years before him, "cannot understand the flippant attitude of the public toward the domestic virtues on which this country was founded".

by Derry Brownfield

BRUECKNER AUGUST FAMILY

F30

August Brueckner — When a building site for the location of the splendid new St. Joseph's Hospital was desired in Boonville, the promoters had little difficulty in finding

a place on the high bluffs of the Missouri River just east of the main part of the city. A more ideal location for the hospital could not be desired and it was the public spirited and kindly impulse of August Brueckner to dispose of 11 acres of his land for this purpose at less than its actual value, the sale price being \$200 per acre. The remaining 30 acres of the Brueckner land is devoted to fruit raising and is one of the most valuable fruit farms in Cooper County. Mr. Brueckner moved to this place from his farm in 1904, erected a large handsome brick residence facing the grounds of the Missouri Training-School and set out an orchard. His orchard was planted in 1905 and consists of peaches, pears and plums, containing 500 peach trees, and 50 pear trees, 60 cherry trees and embracing five acres in all.

August Brueckner was born on a farm one mile south of Boonville, Aug. 28, 1855. He is a son of John M. and Margaret Brueckner both of whom were born in Germany. His parents emigrated from Germany in 1852 and John settled on his farm and resided thereon until his death in 1906. He reared a family of five sons and a daughter: George, the eldest son was killed by lightning; August, subject of this review; Gustav A., lives in Boonville; William L., retired farmer living in Boonville; John lives in Henry County, Mo.; Louisa, wife of Rudolph Tennis, Boonville.

When he was 26 years old, August Brueckner rented land from his father. Mr. Brueckner was married in 1890 to Miss Bettie Smith of Cooper County, a daughter of Nicholas Smith. Three children have been born to this marriage: Laura, at home with her parents; Nettie, wife of George Neff, St. Louis, Mo.; Victor A., bookkeeper in the office of Roeder and Weyland, later named Weyland and Windsor. In the year 1929 Victor started his own radio repair shop called "Vic's Radio Shop" in the same building and later moved to 326 Grand Ave. until his retirement in 1967. He died August 10, 1975.

On September 20, 1923 he married Pauline Diana Brockman of Woodridge, Mo. To this union seven children were born:

Infant daughter born and deceased on 12-25-25.

Mary Louise, born 2-21-27, two sons, James E. Martin, 1-11-47, and Sammie L. Martin, 1-18-48. Three granddaughters Tammy Martin, Becky Martin, and Miranda Martin, and 4 grandsons Jamie Martin, David Martin, Kurt Martin, and Logan Martin. Two great-grandsons, Chris Martin and Cody Martin.

Thelma Elizabeth, born 11-25-29, married 5-5-48 to Raymond R. Gerke. One daughter, Deborah Ann, 12-2-53, married 8-24-73 to Michael F. Zoeller. Three grandsons, Matthew (1-26-74), Daniel (12-27-79), and Vincent (2-23-84).

Emmarie, born 10-3-32, married 4-24-54 to L.J. Kempf. One son, Steve, 7-19-56; 2 daughters, Joyce, 6-10-55 and Elaine, 3-13-67.

Lola Mae, born 1-11-35, married 2-16-62 to Leon Calvin. Three daughters, Lari Lynn, 62-59, married Charles Stuckey, 4-21-84; Lisa Rena, 11-14-62, married David Porter, 5-18-85; Lanet Diana, 8-7-65. Three grandsons, Joshua Stuckey, 6-28-86; Jacob Stuckey, 7-26-88; Kevin Porter, 11-4-88.

Robert Albert, born 7-20-38, married Betty Jo Miller, 8-7-61. One daughter, Robin Lean, 8-11-65; 1 son, Michael Wayne, 5-22-67.

Linda Frances, born 8-16-43.

All of the above children still reside in Boonville, except two daughters, Lola of Columbia, Mo. and Linda of Ashland, Mo.

by **Thelma Gerke**

BRUMBACK FAMILY

F31



Clarence and Lucille Brumback

The ancestors of the Brumback family came to this country from Germany and settled in Page County, Virginia.

Frank Huffman Brumback, one of eleven children, son of William Henry and Mary Susan Huffman Brumback, came from Winchester, Virginia in 1892 and settled in the New Lebanon Community.

January 15, 1902 Frank married Mary Elizabeth Gander, daughter of Isaac Franklin and Elizabeth Burner Gander.

Frank was a carpenter by trade; he built their own home and several houses in the community and county. One was the James B. Palmer home, southeast of New Lebanon, built in 1901.

This home has a beautiful winding stairway. The Palmers had a family of several daughters and Mrs. Palmer wanted this stairway for her daughters to march down on their wedding day. (Some of the girls used it.)

This farm was purchased by Kenneth Brumback, and he sold the house to Jack and Patsy Wittman for their home.

A son, Clarence Monroe, born December 18, 1907, attended the New Lebanon school through ninth grade. He was a farmer and lived on the same farm his entire life.

Clarence and Lucille Maples were married December 16, 1928. They are members of Mt. Nebo Baptist Church and are active in church, school and community activities.

Jack and Patsy have two children, Kenneth Monroe and Bonnie Louise. Clarence and Lucille celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in December 1978. Clarence died May 25, 1984.

Kenneth Monroe Brumback and Cecile Arm Ashmead were married at Pilot Grove Methodist Church, October 29, 1950. Kenneth started farming when a senior in high school and has continued to add acreage to his farming operation. They live on the farmland that his great grandparents, Isaac Franklin and Elizabeth Burner Gander, settled on in 1870 when they came to Cooper County, Missouri from Luray, Virginia. This farm has been in the family 118 years. The Century Farm Award was received in 1986.

They have four children, Ronald, Oklahoma City, Ok.; Mrs. Tom (Joyce) Colvin, New Franklin; Mrs. Thane (Suzanne) Kifer, Bolivar; and David of the home.

Kenneth and David have a large scale row crop farming operation with the fifth generation farming the same land.

Bonnie Louise Brumback and Donald Gene Williams were married April 6, 1952. They spent twenty six years in the United States Air Force. They have four children, Mrs. David (Janet) Yell, Odessa, Texas; Kevin Williams, Ft. Worth, Texas; Mrs. Don (July) Van, Wichita Falls, Texas; Keith Williams, Arlington, Texas. Donald retired from military service in 1977; they reside in Wichita Falls, Texas.

by **Mrs. Lucille Brumback**

BRYAN, THOMAS F. AND JOSEPHINE MILLER FAMILY

F32

Thomas Franklin Bryan, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Homan Bryan was born December 24, 1881 on a farm near Pilot Grove, Missouri. His grandfather was Benjamin Buckner Bryan, who was born in Kentucky near Covington August 11, 1816 and was married to Mary West also of Kentucky. He moved to Cooper County prior to the Civil War.

Thomas F. married Josephine Virginia Miller, daughter of Silas and Katherine Grauer Miller, on February 14, 1906. They had six children; Kathryn Elizabeth born February 6, 1908, Howard Thomas born September 29, 1910 and died November 24, 1935, Oscar born January 31, 1913 and died February 24, 1913, Myrtle Virginia born January 3, 1914, Vernon Franklin born August 2, 1918 and died January 13, 1981, and Barbara Jean born September 9, 1929.

Thomas F. was the son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Homan Bryan, the second wife of Benjamin F. His first marriage was to Armilda Givens. One child was born; Josephine. She moved back to Kentucky with her daughter and was subsequently divorced from Benjamin. He then married Elizabeth Homan on May 9, 1880. Elizabeth died in 1883 and Benjamin remarried Armilda his first wife. Seven children were born to this remarriage; Mary and Maurice, May 22, 1885 (twins), George, January 9, 1888, John, December 3, 1889, Amy, April 30, 1892, Henry, March 25, 1894, and Rolland, June 15, 1898.

Thomas Bryan lived with his grandmother, Cina Wells Homan, in Pilot Grove for about six years after the death of his mother. Then

he was taken by his father to help on the farm. He attended school in Pilot Grove and Billingsville. He worked with his dad on the farm and in the early 1900's ran a general merchandising and grocery store in Woolridge, Mo. He lost everything in the flood of 1904 and engaged in farming with Jim Donahoe on one of his father's farms. He married Josephine Miller February 14, 1906 and they farmed several farms in the Speed location. In 1911, Thomas F. opened a general store in the W.O.W. building in Speed, and operated it there until January 1913 when he purchased the store at Billingsville and began operation there. This business was sold to his brother, John, January 6, 1916 at which time he purchased a farm from Joe Wesselman seven miles southwest of Boonville in the Prairie Lick community. In 1926 he was made manager of the Speed Farmers Elevator and occupied that post for three years. Unable to find satisfactory housing in Speed, he gave up the elevator job and returned to farming. In 1948 Thomas moved again, by trading his farm for the George Drennen store in Prairie Lick. He operated this store until his retirement in 1965.

During most of his life he also served as a lay veterinarian. He never charged for his services accepting any amount the benefactor was able to give. Thomas and Josie were members of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church. He died September 20, 1979, three months shy of his 98th birthday. Josephine Miller Bryan died March 14, 1987 at the age of 98 yrs. and 7 months.

Kathryn Elizabeth married Leonard Schmidt on April 18, 1935. They purchased a farm about one mile north of Bunceton and spent their lifetime in that occupation. Kathryn was a graduate of Boonville High School and received an A.A. degree in teaching from C.M.S.U. in Warrensburg. She taught in several Cooper County rural schools and did substitute work in the Bunceton schools. The Schmidts had two children: John Lyle, a farmer on the home place and Joyce Schmidt Pulley of Bunceton. Grandchildren are; Daniel Lynn, Dennis Earl and Kathryn Christine Pulley, and John Lyle Jr. and Teresa Schmidt Twenter. Great-grandchildren include Daniel and Hillari Pulley, Brandy Mae and Carie Jo Schmidt and John Urban Twenter.

Howard Thomas married Margaret Potthast June 11, 1935. They were both killed by asphyxiation, caused by a floor furnace November 24, 1935. Howard was a graduate of Boonville High School.

Myrtle Virginia married Roy Gerhardt August 18, 1938. She was a graduate of Boonville High School and the St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing. She registered with the State of Missouri and spent her early career in the nursing occupation. The Gerhardts had two children; Dr. Donald Gerhardt, a physician in Columbia and Bonnie Gerhardt Marshall, a teacher in Columbia. Grandchildren are; Brian W. Marshall, and Lisa Noel, Laura Elaine and Gretchen Ann Gerhardt.

Vernon Franklin married Ruth Woods and managed a ranch they had purchased in the Wellington, Nevada area. They had six children; Victoria Ann, Richard Howard, Vernon F. Jr., Bryon, Delores, and Robert. Grandchildren are; Lynn Dee, Robert, Karol & Karl, Nancy Ann, and Scott Eric Nelson, Barbara and Bonnie Bryan, Mike and Debbie

Bryan, and Jody Bryan.

Barbara Jean married Claude Robinson January 20, 1951. She graduated from the Boonville High School and is a dental technician. Twb children were born to this union; Paul Timothy, an electronic engineer and Peter Kim, an Ordinance Plant employee. Grandchildren are; Misty Dawn, Shannon Marie, and Paul James Robinson.

by Roy B. Gerhardt

BUEKER, HERMAN WILLIAM FAMILY

F33

Louis Bueker, father of Herman William Bueker and grandfather of William Roy Bueker, was born in Lippe Detmoldt, Hanover County, Germany, July 31, 1859, the son of Christoph Bueker and Condradine Krueel ueker. When he was 22 years old he came to America and settled in Moniteau County near California, Mo. on a farm where he lived for 70 years before his death, Aug. 6, 1951. On Nov. 8, 1883, Louis married Mary Elizabeth Bauer who was born at Jamestown, July 25, 1862. She was the daughter of William and Mary Muri Bauer. William Bauer came from Germany and Mary Muri came from Switzerland. Louis and Mary Elizabeth celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, Nov. 8, 1933. She died on Sept. 5, 1939. Both are buried at the Evangelical United Church of Christ in California, Mo.

They were the parents of four daughters and two sons. Their third child, Herman William Bueker was born March 26, 1889 and died Aug. 12, 1959. He was in the construction business before retiring. He married Meta Amanda Blank on June 20, 1915. They met while both attended the Hooper Institute at Clarksburg. Meta Amanda was the daughter of John Erhardt and Margaret Kloeckner Blank. She was born Aug. 7, 1889 near Prairie Home and died Aug. 29, 1959. Herman and Meta are buried at Evangelical UCC Cemetery in California. They were the parents of four children: William Roy, Helen, Ivan Frederick, born Feb. 21, 1921 and died at Linn Creek, Mo., April 20, 1922, and Marjorie Marie.

William Roy Bueker born Oct. 23, 1916 at California, married Lily Lee Reimler on Sept. 17, 1940 in Boonville. Roy was in the construction business most of his life except during the time he served in the army from 1940 until 1945. He went overseas with the 13th Airborne Division. Roy managed a concrete plant 10 years before retiring. He died April 4, 1988. Roy and Lily were parents of four children: Ida Marie, Elizabeth Ann "Liz," Meta "Sue," and Roy Eugene.

Ida Marie works as a Civil Service Examiner and is married to a retired geologist in the Corps of Engineers and lives in Kansas City. Elizabeth Ann "Liz" has taught school in Raytown since 1964, lives in K.C., also. Liz's husband of 17 years died in 1985; her daughter, Ragan is 8 years old. We became step-grandparents and step-great-grandparents before we became grandparents. Meta "Sue" is a teacher in Blair Oaks District south of Jefferson City. Sue's husband is a Missouri Highway Patrolman. Roy Eugene teaches school in Arnold, Mo. He and his

wife, Carol have a daughter, Evelyn who is 7 and a son Adam who is 3 years old. All of our children graduated from Central Missouri State College at Warrensburg, Mo.

Helen Bueker, second child of Herman and Meta Bueker was born Oct. 23, 1918 at California, Mo., married Leonard K. Kane I, Aug. 2, 1942 in Austin, Texas. Leonard served in the U.S. Army in the infantry during WW II. After he returned home from overseas, he became Assistant General Supt. of Construction and Maintenance for Detroit-Edison until he retired. Helen and Len were parents of four children: Leonard K. Kane II, Sandra Jean, Michael Dennis and Barbara Ellen. They have seven grandchildren and two step-grandchildren. Helen and Len live in upper peninsula of Michigan during the summer and in Florida during the winter.

The fourth child of Herman and Meta was Marjorie Marie, born June 26, 1923 in Boonville. Marge served in the U.S. Marine Corps during WW II and was stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. Car., where she met her husband-to-be, Pasquale "Pat" Muzzillo. They were married in Boonville on Aug. 16, 1945. They were the parents of Michael "Mike" Muzzillo, Antonia Muzzillo and Patricia Esther Muzzillo. Marge lives and works for the post office in Denver, Colorado. She has a grandson and granddaughter by Mike and his wife, Susan.

by Lily Lee Bueker

BYLER, JOSEPH FAMILY

F34

My great great grandfather, Joseph Byler, came to Cooper Co. in 1817 with his first wife, Rebecca Dillard and four sons and a daughter. They settled on a farm about seven miles south of Boonville and being south of Rankin's Mill. He served two terms as a judge in the twenties. For a time, he made gunpowder in Morgan Co. but died on his farm in Cooper Co. in 1858 at about 85 years of age.

Their children: Jacob, b. 1804 in NC, made gunpowder in Benton Co., Thomas Dillard, b. 1805, m. Jane Gilbreath and lived south of Prairie Home where the brick house he built still stands. Abraham, b. 1810, farmed near Bunceton and had a stage coach stop on the Bunceton-Boonville line. One of his daughters married a Gallagher and Dr. Gallagher of California, MO. is a descendant. David C. Byler, b. 1812, furnished Boonville with coal and brick before the Civil War. Afterward he purchased a large farm east of Garden City. A large cemetery called the Byler Cemetery is the site of his burial. Mary Ann, b. ca. 1814, married Peter Ferrel. The boys all had large families, but Mary Ann died young and childless.

Joseph's wife, Rebecca, died in 1820, and he remarried ca. 1822 Rachel Harper (?) and they had James Harper Byler, b. 1823. He moved to Pea Ridge, AR after the Civil War, where he produced a large family which still gathers in an annual family reunion. Joseph, b. 1826, lived in the Mt. Hermon area near Boonville where he was a deacon in the church. He had two children.

The second wife of Joseph, Sr. died and in 1835 Joseph, Sr. married the widow Black

and she bore him a son and a daughter. The son William P. Byler became a lawyer and migrated to the State of California and became a prominent citizen. The daughter married a Chambers and moved to the Kansas City area.

John Godfrey Kaempfer came from Saxony, now in East Germany, about 1839. He married Mrs. Mary (Schiele) Fourr who had one son, Will, by her first husband. This son went west and eventually settled in the Dragoon Mts. of AZ where he became a prominent rancher and fruit-grower.

J.G. Kaempfer was a farmer and blacksmith being frequently called to shoe the horses at the stage coach stop east of Prairie Home on the Jefferson Road.

J.G. Kaempfer was the father of several children of whom three survived: Louis, who died in the Union Army, Robert, my grandfather, and Mary, whose descendants went to Chicago.

Robert Kaempfer, b. 1846, inherited the family farm just inside Cooper Co. and due east of Prairie Home and there raised nine children remarkable for longevity.

Margaret - Will Kuhn and they raised a large family in Prairie Home. She d. 1954 age 78.

Mary - Millard Pipkin. They had one child. She d. age 77.

Emma - Will Oerly and raised a large family in the Overton area. She d. 1976 age 96.

John - Anna Hertzog and had three children. They lived for years at the site of the stagecoach stop east of Prairie Home. He d. 1973 age 91.

Elizabeth - Jesse Byler and had eight children. They lived 3 1/2 miles southeast of Prairie Home. Two children died young. Of the others, five attended Prairie Home High School. She d. 1979 age 94.

Annie - Walter Byler (bro. of Jesse). They had two children. He was a barber in Prairie Home but later moved to California, MO. She died ca. 1987 at nearly 101.

Eleanor - Birch Morris and lived for a time in the Kaempfer home. They had four daughters. She d. ca. 1984 at ca. 95.

Louise - Otto Wallenmeyer who farmed in Moniteau Co. and still lives at near 100. She d. 1980 age 88.

Meta - Clarence Hornbeck who was a carpenter. They lived on a small farm adjoining the Kaempfer farm. She d. 1978 age 84.

Robert Byler raised a large family in the Clarks Fork area.

William Byler had a hardware store in Prairie Home and was a deacon in the Baptist Church. He had a large family. One of his sons, Dr. Robert H. Byler, became a Baptist preacher. Another son, Dr. William Byler, became a chemist and President of United Radium Corp. He had no children but set up at Missouri University a scholarship fund for needy students from Cooper Co. Another son, Chester, was a barber in Prairie Home.

Tyra raised a large family in Prairie Home. He was a guard at the Boonville reformatory. Joel was a barber in Kansas City. He had one son who died in Boonville. A granddaughter, Mrs. Tom Bagnell lives near Overton.

Jesse D. Byler lived ca 3 1/2 miles southeast of Prairie Home. He married Elizabeth Kaempfer.

Walter Byler m. Anna Kaempfer. He died in California, MO.

Harris Byler m. Allie Bland Clay and lived mostly in the Lupus area.

Catherine Byler, a sister of Joseph, Sr. came with him from NC and settled with her husband, Samuel Peters, and large family near old Petersburg. One of the daughters married Samuel Cole, youngest son of the Hannah Cole family, first settlers of Boonville.

Rev. Robert H. Harris, second pastor of First Baptist Church of Boonville, was born in Boone Co., the son of State Sen. Tyre Harris. He was pastor of several other churches in Cooper Co. He was pastor at Pisgah for 13 years, including the Civil War period. He married in Boone Co. Frances Ann Copher, whose great grandfather was George Boone bro. of the famed Daniel. A daughter, Susan Esther married Joel W. Byler, son of Thos. D. yler. They had 12 children of whom several died young. Frances was the only girl who grew up. She m. Robert Hornbeck who was a long time groceryman in Prairie Home and a pillar in the Baptist Church.

by Roger L. Byler

CAREY FAMILY

F35

John Carey came from Morgan County in Tennessee. He entered a tract of land in the Prairie Home, Missouri Township. He was the founder of the pioneer Carey family in Cooper County. They settled here in territorial days. His son, Evans Carey, married Sarah Burger April 4, 1822 in Cooper County, Missouri. They had sons. They were Alfred, Calvin Morgan, John E. and George W. There were daughters, Nancy A., Sarah Ann, Elizabeth J. and Mary F. He was the grandfather of the late Robert A. Carey Sr. of Prairie



Calvin Maud Matilda T. Carey Home (Colored unknown) Robert A. Carey Sr., Matilda T., Alma Jones and Sallie Carey.

tracts of land - one on Cave Creek in Saline Township in 1819, the other now included in the homeplace, "Maple Grove Farm" located one mile north of the town of Prairie Home, Missouri. Later Calvin M. Carey, son of Evans bought the interests of the other heirs in this latter property and in the succeeding generations, the farm has continued to be bought by each of the following generations thus having been held in the Carey name since it was homesteaded on July 11, 1836; patented January 10, 1840.

George W. Carey, another son was twice married. His first wife Polly Woods, was born November 3, 1833 and died September 15, 1883. By that union, they had two daughters, Mrs. Clara Adair and Mrs. T.F. Hale of Prairie Home, Missouri.

Calvin M. Carey, was born in Saline Township in October 25, 1825. He was reared on his father's farm. In youth he attended such neighborhood schools as they had in those days. Mr. Carey was twice married - His first wife, formerly Miss Mary Bruce, to whom he was married in early manhood, died in 1854. In 1862 he married Matilda (Tevis) Miller who was born on a farm near Richmond, Kentucky, June 6, 1840. Her parents

James E. and Harriet F. (Tevis) Miller, came to Missouri and located in Moniteau County and settled on a farm a mile south of Tipton, Missouri. There were eleven children. Matilda was educated in the district school and in a boarding school or seminary, which then was being conducted in the settlement which was the forerunner of Sedalia, Missouri. She was living in Tipton at the time of her marriage to Calvin M. Carey. To this union were born seven children: George Calvin who died at the age of three years, Prof. Estill Carey, Harriet, wife of L.P. Stark, Anna, wife of R.W. Payne, Maud, wife of R.L. Meredith, Sarah, wife of Starke Koontz, and Robert A. Carey proprietor of "Maple Grove Farm". All of them were educated at the Prairie Home Institute. Robert also attended Boonville School and several of the daughters attended Howard Payne at Fayette, Missouri. When grown Estill E. Carey taught at the Prairie Home Institute. Calvin Carey passed away in February 11, 1879 and in later years George W. married Matilda T. Carey.

The home pictured was a Victorian style built in 1836 which burned in 1885. The present Calvin Carey home was built and still is being occupied which is over one hundred years old.

by Virginia Carey
Blankenbaker

CARR, MEAD - ROTHGEB

F36

The Meekins Carr family lived in Va in the 1800's and circa 1820-43 the address was Charlottesville, Albemarle Co. Mead Carr, son of Meekins Carr, was born Feb. 21, 1806, in Va. In 1829 Mead lived in Todd Co., KY and at that time his brother, Bernard Carr, and some sisters and his father lived in Albemarle Co., VA. My great-great-grandfather Meekins Carr, a soldier in the American Revolution, fought to free America from British rule.

Mead Carr, my great-great grandfather, married Elizabeth B. Gillum Mar. 9, 1829 in KY. A son, Elisha Meekins Carr (Uncle Meek) was born Jan. 1, 1830 in KY. When he was about one year old the family moved to Cooper Co., MO. Mead Carr's first land entry in Cooper Co. was Jan. 15, 1831 and it was on this land that he built a log home. By land entries and purchase, Mead Carr acquired large land holdings in this county.

Children of Mead and Elizabeth B. Gillum Carr: Elisha Meekins Carr (b. Jan. 1, 1830 - moved to Morgan Co. and married Louisa Jane Woolery Stephens - d. Aug. 9, 1908 - buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Sedalia, MO), Overton W. Carr (b. Apr. 18, 1831 - d. Oct. 20, 1833 - buried Carr family cemetery), Mary Ann Carr (b. May 27, 1833 - married David F. Homan Oct. 13, 1853 - Mrs. Mary Ann Homan married Barney Roadcap Feb. 14, 1860), Amanda Carr (b. Nov. 4, 1834 - d. July 3, 1849 - buried in Carr family cemetery), Julia F. Carr (b. July 27, 1836 - d. June 16, 1861, see Rothgeb - Spence data), Elizabeth Bell Carr (b. Nov. 28, 1837 - d. July 11, 1923), Martha Ann Carr (b. May 16, 1839 - married Shelby Carr May 23, 1859 - moved to Morgan Co., MO), Lucy E. Carr (b. Mar. 29, 1841 - unmarried), Susan E. Carr (b. Nov.



George W. and Matilda J. Carey (August 1917) Back Row L to R - Pryor Starke, Hattie Starke, Estill Carey, Maude Meredith, Robert Payne Sr., Annie Payne, Starke Koontz, Sallie Koontz, Kathryn Carey, Robert Carey Sr., Matilda Carey. Middle Row L to R - Frances Carey, Frances Koontz, Lenore Starke, George Carey, Matilda J. Carey, Edna Starke, Harriet Meredith. Front Row L to R - Robert Payne Jr., Lillian Meredith, Helen Starke, Virginia Sue Carey, R.A. Carey Jr., Robert Estill Carey, Richard Payne, David Koontz

Home, Missouri. Evans Carey entered two

22, 1843 - d. Jan. 29, 1925 - unmarried).

In a letter written Jan. 2, 1839 and posted Feb. 9, 1839, Palestine, MO to Meekins Carr, Stony Point, Albemarle Co., VA, Mead Carr writes . . . "I do not advise any person to move to this or any other country, but will take the liberty to say, that I believe we have as fine a country as I ever saw . . . it is as rich and healthy as any country I ever saw. I speak of Cooper Co. which is high and dry and generally well watered . . . I am still living where I first settled . . ."

When Mead Carr died on March 9, 1855, he bequeathed 801 acres of land situated in Cooper Co., MO. He also left six slaves named Anthony, Tom, Kit, Jane, Fanny, and Mary. Mead and Elizabeth Bell Gillum Carr (b. Jan. 5, 1803 - d. April 1859) are buried in what are now unmarked graves in a family cemetery on the old Carr plantation, located about 18 miles south of Boonville, MO on Highway 5, then west of the highway a short distance. The grave markers were removed from this cemetery many years after the Carr family moved from this farm, which later became known as the "Doc Nelson Place" called Eastwood.

My great-grandmother, Elizabeth Bell Carr Rothgeb, was born on her parents homestead. She was married to Samuel Benjamin Rothgeb July 20, 1862. They lived in the Bethlehem community, later moving to a farm at New Lebanon, MO circa 1878-79. My great grandfather Rothgeb died Sept. 28, 1890, and my great grandmother continued to maintain her home until her death July 11, 1923.

My great-grandmother Rothgeb died the year I was born, therefore I did not have the privilege of knowing her, but I have learned of her glowing character by many who knew her. "A wonderful person . . . willing always to be of service to others . . . continually sharing . . . there was nothing too hard for her to do for the sick and suffering . . . very hospitable . . . the young and old alike enjoyed being in her home." As one person told me, "Oh, she helped everyone."

Elizabeth Carr Rothgeb donated the site for the Bethlehem church and school. It was many times said by the old preachers of that time, that she prepared better meals for the church presbyteries and ministers than any woman in the presbytery. She and her husband are buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

Susan E. Carr Rothgeb was born on the old Carr plantation Nov. 22, 1843 and spent nearly her entire life in the community in which she was born. In her latter years she made her home with her sister Elizabeth, and then with her niece Belle Spence. When Susan was a student in school in St. Louis she contracted a severe cold and in the treatment for this she was given some medicine that left her senses of hearing and speaking partially paralyzed. However, despite her affliction, she lived a long and useful life, especially of much usefulness in the work of her Lord. She was affectionately called "Aunt Sue" by her many friends and the children who especially loved her. Aunt Sue died Jan. 29, 1925 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

by **Margaret V. Spence Rogers**

CARY - CARTNER FAMILIES

F37

The descendants of the Cary and Cartner strain have influenced this area from the early 1800's.

Earl C. Cary was the third child of eleven children belonging to Rimey and Molly Cary of Speed, Mo. Rimey was a farmer and lost his wife, Molly, through complication of childbirth, leaving a baby and several small children for the oldest daughter, Helen, and the community to help raise. Of course, this was a period in our history where work was done by hand and horse instead of machines and the pay was little and the hours were long. Boys were an asset with the long, difficult, drudgery of farming.

Rimey was known to play the fiddle by ear to lighten the day's toiling. Many of his children and grandchildren inherited this gift for the "musical" ear. Guitar, harmonica, piano, drums, and the saxophone list a few of the instruments that have been played by the "gifted" ones.

Earl C. Cary became a farmer, trader, trucker, and a father of six children. He married a local girl, Ruth Cartner, and they lived in and around the Boonville and Speed area all of their lives. Earl died in 1979, leaving a strong foundation for his heirs to follow.

Ruth M. (Cartner) Cary attended high school while living with an aunt from Boonville. Transportation was difficult in the early 1900's. Ruth's heritage stretches back to Germany on her mother's side. Her great-grandmother couldn't speak English, she recalls.

Ruth's parents, Elmer Cartner and Mary (Back) Cartner, were also farmers. With only one brother, Ruth often had to help with harvest time and chores on the farm that were so necessary to survival.

Ruth's parents and grandparents, Theodore Cartner, ran a local sorghum molasses mill, as well as a Beef Club of approximately 20 members. Because of refrigeration problems during this period, beef had to be butchered often. So once a week, a member would bring their beef to Theodore. He would process it on Friday and all members, with white sacks, would come on Saturday to pick up their fresh meat. The following week, another member would bring in his beef to be processed for all 20 members.

Ruth's grandfather on her mother's side, **William H. "Dutch" Back**, helped mix the concrete for the Boonville bridge. Dutch was known for his masonry work, which included street construction, as well as buildings and in some landscaping.

Ruth's mother, Mary, was one of the early telephone operators in Boonville and except for a short period in St. Louis, the Back family lived in this area all of their lives.

Earl and Ruth's six children all graduated from Laura Speed Elliott High School and most have settled in this area.

1) Mary Ann (Hein) Cary married a New Franklin boy, Ralph Hein, and they are presently living at Blue Springs, Mo. She was a telephone operator from 1951-55, housewife, and an active church member. Mary Ann has three children: John, Sharon, and Pamela.

2) Earl K. Cary lives on the "Cartner" home place and owns two other farms in Cooper County. He farms, raises beef cattle, and is a fieldman and co-owner of the Farmer's Livestock Auction Barn in Boonville. Earl has two children: Mark and Brenda.

3) Robert D. Cary died in 1966.

4) Roy L. Cary lives in Boonville, but owns two farms in Cooper County. He farms, raises beef cattle, and is manager and co-owner of the Farmer's Livestock Auction Barn in Boonville. Roy has four children: Becki, Karen, Sandra and Amanda (twin girls).

5) Joyce M. (Custer) Cary lives in Bunce-ton, Mo. and is a graduate from Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo. She has taught elementary grades for 20 years, mostly at Cooper County R-IV Bunce-ton, Mo. Joyce has four children: Robert Keith, Kimberly, Klinton and Karie (twin boy and girl).

6) Carlos R. Cary lives in Tipton, Mo. He has worked for the Missouri State Highway Department for 22 years. Carlos has three children: Chris and John (twin boys), and Nathan.

Ruth lives in Boonville and is active in Rebekah Lodge, Senior Citizen's Club, and an active member of the Mt. Herman Baptist Church, south of Boonville.

A heritage of German, English, Irish, and Indian genealogy; a heritage of hard farm workers; a heritage of family living; and a heritage that will be passed on to the present and future generations of Cary and Cartners.

by **Joyce Custer (Cary)**

CASE, HIRAM DRANE

F38

Hiram D. Case was born January 18, 1867, the youngest child of Samuel Skidmore Case and his wife, Elizabeth Miller Case. He was just a year old when his parents moved their family of eight children from Monroe, Wisconsin in a covered wagon, to Cooper Co., MO. Except for a few years in Bates Co., Hiram lived his life in Cooper Co. He married Ida Frances Rennison, daughter of James Harvey Rennison and Sarah Creighton Cartner of Cooper Co., on October 24, 1894. Hiram was first and foremost a farmer, successfully managing the Woodbine farm just west of town. But he was also President of the Farmers and Merchants bank of Otterville during the early 1900s, and was president of the school board for 25 years. He was a strong advocate of education, as witnessed by the fact that most of his children went to and completed college, even though he himself did not have that opportunity. Most of his children were teachers at some point in their lifetimes.

Theophilus Case, Hiram's grandfather, was born in Kentucky, and married Sarah Skidmore in Clermont Co., OH, in 1812. He fought in the War of 1812, and later obtained a land patent in St. Joseph Co., IN. Theophilus and Sarah raised a family of 10 children there, the oldest being Samuel, Hiram's father. Samuel and Elizabeth Miller were married in Vermillion Co., IN in 1838, and lived in Parke Co., IN about ten years. In the early 1850's, they moved their small family to Monroe, WS, where Samuel and his



Lorida Frances Rennison and Hiram Drane Case 1890



Mable Bane Case and Roy Edgar Case 1910

brother John operated a stave and shingle business. They stayed there until 1868, when the two brothers moved their families to Cooper Co., MO. Samuel and Elizabeth's children were Jacob Miller Case, Melissa (known as Sis), married to Victor Colin, Samuel Frank, Elijah Alexander, John, James, Charles, and Hiram. Elizabeth died in 1883, and Samuel in 1895; both are buried at the Salt Fork Cemetery in Blackwater, MO.

Hiram and Ida's children were Hiram Earl, born in 1897, and who was already a school principal when he died in 1919; Florence Beatrice, known as Bea, who married Leo J. "Mode" Smith, well-known in the Otterville area; James Eugene, who taught in St. Louis all of his life; the twins, Alma, who married Thomas W. Douitt, and taught in Independence, MO, and Amy, who married Thomas B. Nichols, a successful Otterville farmer; Roy, who lived on the homeplace with his wife, Geneva Bryan, and their three children; and Mable, who married Marvin W. Douitt of Independence, MO. Of the seven children, only the twins, Alma and Amy survive. Hiram D. Case and his wife, Ida Frances Rennison Case are buried at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Otterville, along with three of their children, Earl, Bea, and Roy, and Hiram's oldest

brother, Jacob Case.

There are eight grandchildren. Jack Smith, son of Beatrice and Mode Smith, is a successful farmer in the area. Jim Case, son of James Eugene Case and Dorothy Rickus, lives in the St. Louis area. Alma Douitt is the mother of two sons, Jerry and Thomas Richard, both of whom live near Kansas City. Roy's three children are Frank, who lives in Texas, Mary Evelyn who lives in Sedalia, and Cathy McGraw, who is a teacher in Warrensburg, MO. Mable's daughter, Frances Smith, is a St. Louis resident.

Hiram was a progressive-thinking man, who believed in progress and new ideas. He was one of the first in Otterville to own a car, and his house had electricity as soon as it was available. He believed in new methods of farming, and implemented them whenever he could. He died in 1955, having sold the last of his cattle just a few years before, when he decided he could no longer actively farm. Even then, it was not unusual to see him driving along in his 1938 Chevrolet, as he took care of business and visited friends. Hiram and his family were Presbyterian, and in politics he was a Republican.

by Frances Douitt Smith

CATON FAMILY

F39

This is the story of the Caton history as my mother, Octa (Caton) Widel told me. The Catons came from England and settled in Baltimore, MD. Richard and wife, Polly (Carol) Caton built a home in 1800 and called it Castle Thunder. Now called Caton Thunderbird, it is still standing and is open to the public. Some of the relatives migrated to Virginia. Mother's grandfather, William, born 1810 and wife, Adeline (Lauri) Caton lived in Farquier Co., VA, until their oldest son, Joseph Thomas was 10 yrs. old. In 1839 they moved to Mo. in Saline Co. and later to Cooper Co. When Joseph married Emeline McMahan in 1853, he moved to a farm in Laraine Township. He was a carpenter and

built the house where he lived the remainder of his life. Joseph and Emeline had 5 children: William Walker, Ira Jasper, Walter Lee, Minnie Jane and River Dee. When Emeline became ill, Joseph hired a neighbor girl, Dorcas Janette (Nettie) Hill to care for his wife and children. Emeline died Feb. 9, 1879 and was buried in the Old Laraine Cemetery. Joseph married Nettie Hill Aug. 17, 1879 when she was 27 years old. He died Nov. 23, 1909, Nettie died May 30, 1931. They are also buried in the Old Laraine Cemetery. They had 4 children, Novella Elma, Clifford Claud, Earl Estes and Octa May. My mother, Octa was born Nov. 25, 1888 and was called only "Baby" until she was 3 years old. A girl, Octa Frady (sister to River Dee's wife, Cora) asked if she could name her Octa and the family agreed. Octa had no middle name until she was about 7 whereupon she demanded one. Her father looked up and said "This is a beautiful May day, we will use May for your middle name." So her Mother grew up and many many stories she told us of her childhood. She went to grade school at the school that stood near the Old Laraine Cemetery. A blacksmith shop and a store or two were there also. A trip to Blackwater was made every week or so to buy groceries and to sell eggs etc. Other than that, shopping was done on a semiannual trip by wagon to Boonville. On one trip Mr. Kemper, the founder of Kemper Military School, gave her family a dog that they thought would have a better life on a farm. They named him "Kemper" after his owner and were very fond of him, but one day he disappeared. After quite a long time they got a letter from Mr. Kemper saying that the dog had come home to him and would the Catons pick him up next time they were in Boonville. So on the next trip, they brought "Kemper" home with them again. Again he disappeared and after a time another letter from Mr. Kemper arrived saying the dog had showed up in Boonville. A third trip was made to Boonville to pick him up. Again the dog left. Now this involved the dog having to travel over 15 miles each of 3 trips and crossing the Laraine River at some point. So the next letter received from Mr. Kemper said, yes, the dog had come home and if he thought that much of the Kempers, then they would keep him. Teachers and preachers lived with the Catons, so handy were they to the school and church, and Mother didn't always agree on their points of view. But being a child in those days meant keeping quiet and having great respect for your elders. One preacher was particularly fond of waiting until all the birds had gone to roost in the great cedar trees in the yard, then whacking two boards to create noise loud enough to send them scattering in all directions. Mother, a lover of birds and animals, failed to see the humor in this. Worse still, was the day she came home from school and not one of her 13 cats greeted her. Upon inquiry, no one seemed to know where they might be. After a lengthy search, she found them by the creek, all dead where the teacher, who lived with them at the time, had killed them, presumably with someone's permission for 13 cats would be a nuisance. Still for a child it was devastating and such was her loss that she refused to fix lunches for the teacher anymore which was about all that she could do in retaliation. Octa was married Dec. 24, 1911 to Philip Widel. They had 4 children, Forest, Elsie (Widel) Price,



Joseph and Nettie Caton and children, 1898: Octa, Earl, Cliff, Novella.

Nettie (Widel) Becker and Bonnie (Widel) Rapp. Philip retired from farming in 1943 and they moved to Blackwater. Mother enjoyed being near her children, all of whom reside in Blackwater, and her grandchildren and was happy and content to be at home in her later years.

by Nettie Becker

CAUTHON, MELVAN, JR. FAMILY

F40

Melvan Lavan Cauthon Jr. was born November 27, 1924 in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, the son of Melvan Lavan Cauthon Sr. (Born 07-04-1903 — Died 09-01-1976), (Foundry Workman) and Rosalie R. Cauthon (Born 11-28-1902 — Died 06-25-1985), (Housewife). Both parents were former residents of Boonville, Missouri. Melvan and his parents spent his first six years in Kansas City, Kansas. The summer of 1932 the Cauthon family returned to Boonville, where his father was employed by the G.W. Sombart and Arthur Wallace's ice and coal business. Known as the Boonville Ice and Laundry Plant located on First Street West of the MKT railroad tracks and South of Spring Street. During the first few years the family lived in the area of Boonville, known as Corktown.

Melvan Jr. entered Boonville Central School reenrolling in the first grade in the fall of 1932 where he attended school for the next six years. Van was promoted foreman for the ice and coal business and the family moved into the Wallace house at 102 West Spring Street, West of the ice plant on the hill. During the summer months Melvan Jr. rode with the ice delivery truck drivers on the county ice routes as gate boy.

After completing the sixth grade Melvan

attended the Laura Speed Elliott High School for the next six years, graduating with the class of 1943.

As a school boy Melvan Jr. had a Kansas City Star newspaper route throwing the paper, thirteen times a week. Other jobs included helping and making ice and coal truck deliveries in city of Boonville. During high school he worked at Trout's Bakery, located on Trafficway, West of the present city hall.

Joined the Missouri State Guards in February 1941 until May 1943. After graduation entered the United States Navy on May 28, 1943 for a six year tour of duty. Inducted

at the Naval training station (boot camp) Farragut, Idaho. Attended Gunnery school, San Diego, California; Armed Guard school, Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA; Shipped out of Everett, Washington. Spent thirty-six months duty overseas returned to shore duty at Camp Elliott, CA; Honorably discharged October 27, 1946. After returning home to Boonville, his first job was on the Missouri River with the William W. Black Corp. of Engineers dredge boat for one summer. Later drove the Kansas City Star Route from Boonville to Jefferson City for several months. Then went to work for the MKT yard, working up to relief foreman on the East end, Baden, Missouri to Fort Scott, Kansas. During winter months walked the MKT tracks from Huntsdale to McBaine.

Met and dated Kathryn Sloan (Born 03-13-1923) South of Boonville in Cooper County. The oldest daughter of Marshall I. Sloan (Born 05-22-1891 — Died 04-03-1966) and Stella Dumolt Sloan (Born 03-13-1893 — Died 10-09-1982).

Kathryn at the time was employed at the Boonville Ice, Locker and Laundry plant. She later worked at the Davis Cleaners and in December 1945 was hired as a telephone operator with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, when the office was located at 512¹/₂ East Spring Street. Kathryn worked as a local operator for the first six months before receiving training for long distance calls. In less than a year she was assigned the all night trick from 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. for eighteen months before receiving assignment of day and evening tricks.

Melvan Jr. and Kathryn were married at the S.S. Peter and Paul Rectory, Boonville, MO on November 23, 1949 by Rev. Donald Paa. They lived at 1000¹/₂ Locust Street until January 1950, when they bought the rock house at 528 Thoma Street from Romie and Nanie Brown, where they lived until February 1955. During this time Melvan was still employed with Katy railroad and Kathryn at the telephone company.



Figure 2 The Melvan Cauthon Family. Front Row: Kirsten Conson, Melvan Jr., Kathryn, Jacqueline, standing: Mary Kay Conson, Melvan III, Carol

On August 13, 1951 their son, Melvan Lavan Cauthon ITT was born at the Saint Joseph hospital on East Morgan St. During this time it was not unusual to be laid off from the railroad, so Melvan had jobs with F.H. Korte Hauling and Raymond Aggler coal and fertilizer company. He would leave at 4:00 A.M. to haul stoker coal from the Lindberg Coal mines in Boone County to the Missouri Tankage plant age Blackwater, MO. On May 28, 1954 their daughter Mary Kay Cauthon was born at the St. Joseph hospital, Boonville. At the time the children were born, Kathryn was granted leave from the telephone company, but in 1954 Southwestern Bell Telephone company was changing to the dial system and moved the office from Spring Street to 804 Main Street, so Kathryn returned to work in September. Thinking of the convenience of being nearer to work and school we bought our present home at 722 Locust Street, known as the Stegner property, built on what was originally the site of the Boonville Pottery.

Melvan had now accepted a month's temporary job, working vacations with the City of Boonville Sanitation Department, which ended up being a full time permanent garbage truck driver. He transferred to the collection and service department, later transferring to the Boonville Wastewater plant and was made Chief Operator by the City Council in 1965. He continued to work in this capacity until his retirement from the city on January 27, 1989 with 36 years service.

M.L. III entered kindergarten at Central school in 1956. Started in the first grade at S.S. Peter and Paul Catholic School, where he graduated with the Boonville Catholic High School class of 1969, which was the year the high school closed. After graduation M.L. III joined the United States Navy. At present he is a full Lieutenant in the United States Navy and as of February 1989 is in an Exchange Program with the Australian Navy as an Action Information Officer on HMAS Torrens. On July 17, 1976 M.L. III married Carol Leah Leach (Born 10-04-1952 in Seattle, Washington). They have one daughter Jacqueline Arm Cauthon born in Monmouth County, Long Branch, New Jersey on 11-11-1983. At the present M.L. III and family are stationed in Sydney, Australia.

Mary Kay Cauthon attended kindergarten at Central School entering first grade in 1960 at S.S. Peter and Paul Catholic School, where she attended through her Freshman year of 1969, when the Catholic High School closed. Mary Kay finished school graduating from Laura Speed Elliott High School with class of 1972. After graduation she worked at the service dept. of Rival Manufacturing company in Sedalia until 1978. Married David James Conson (Born 02-16-1947 Lynchburg, VA) at Boonville, MO on June 5, 1977. Moved to Boonville, in May 1978.

Mary Kay worked as a Metermaid for city of Boonville Police Department. At present is the second trick Police Dispatcher in Boonville, have one daughter Kirsten Conson born November 4, 1979 at the Cooper County Memorial Hospital. Mary Kay Conson divorced 01-17-1986. In December 1971, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company terminated the telephone operator long distance service in Boonville, so Kathryn took a transfer to Sedalia, MO and continued as an operator until her retirement from the company in July 1974, with 27 years service. Upon

retirement Kathryn returned to the home at 722 Locust Street, Boonville where she is active in the community.

Melvan L. Cauthon Jr. after retirement filed for city councilman, 2 year term, fourth ward in April 4, 1989 city election. Melvan won the election over the incumbent and took oath of office at the Boonville City Council meeting April 11, 1989.

by Melvan L. Cauthon, Jr.

CHENAULT, JAMES MADISON FAMILY

F41

During the 16th century, the Protestants in France came to be known as French Huguenots. My ancestor, Estienne (Stephen) du Cheneau (Chenault), a French Huguenot escaped to England in the late 17th century because of religious persecution. While waiting for a ship to be outfitted to America, he met and married Mary Elizabeth Howlett who already had relatives living in the colonies. They arrived on the "Le Nassau" April 5, 1701 and settled in Essex County, Virginia, where their five sons and one daughter were born and raised. Estienne (Stephen) and Mary died around 1749.

Several generations later, my Great-Grandfather James Madison Chenault was born Dec. 22, 1834 in Union County, Indiana. He was the ninth child of John Chenault, IV, who was born in Virginia, Dec. 24, 1790 and married Sarah Wesley. James Madison had a twin sister, Deborah. In the spring of 1852, James Madison married Angeline Adelia Edwards. Angeline was born Aug. 31, 1833 and died Sept. 3, 1901. He died June 5, 1895. Both are buried at Copp's Chapel Cemetery near Woodlridge. They were parents of 10 children: Alfred, Wesley, Robert James, John Madison, Sarah and Elizabeth who died in infancy, Lamanda Belle, Charles Sherman, James Madison, Jr., Ida Belle, (my Grandmother) and Elizabeth Mae.

Sometime in the late 1850's, the family left Indiana to head west, we don't know why. They may have come to Columbia, Mo. first as James Madison had a brother, Robert Clarence Chenault who died May 9, 1850 buried in the Columbia Cemetery just off Broadway St. It is on record, James Madison was a tax assessor in Wyandotte County, Ks. in 1862. He served as a captain in the Kansas State Militia and rode a white horse and was in the battle at Westport during the Civil War. We don't know why the family moved further west near Salina, Ks. and into Indian territory until the Indian uprisings. Then they moved back to the Manhattan and Ft. Riley area and lived until the late 1870's.

We don't know if the plague of the grasshoppers in Kansas in 1876 made them decide to come to Missouri and settle in Moniteau County between Woodlridge and Lupus or what. Charles Sherman Chenault, Grandfather of Geraldine Chenault Knorp told about grasshoppers being so thick, the trains couldn't run on the tracks. During the war, James Madison would get home to see his family, if possible and if he heard the enemy coming, he'd grab biscuits, cornbread or boiled potatoes and run. Angeline placed a corn knife beside her bed at nights, as her

weapon. One of her by-words was "Dad-burn-it". That was pretty mild for the circumstances. When she had to go to town to get supplies and some word about the war, she rode her horse, sometimes on the way home she would hear the screams of a panther. She would rush, put the horse to pasture and get into their sod house. Sometimes, the panther would come to the door, scream and then leave.

After their return to Missouri, James Madison was a plasterer, a farmer and a Campbellite preacher which was a forerunner of the (Disciples of Christ) Christian Church. James Madison plastered in the house that belonged to the late Arthur and Alwilda Lamm Adair. This house is presently occupied by Keith Adair and his family. Keith is a Great-Great-Great Grandson of James Madison Chenault.

My Grandmother, Ida Delle Chenault, born July 3, 1870 was the ninth child of James Madison and Angeline Adelia Edwards Chenault. She was born in Pottawatomie County, Ks. She married John William Keough on Oct. 20, 1897 and to this union, four children were born. First child, my mother, Elizabeth Angeline Keough born Nov. 18, 1898 and died Sept. 11, 1975. Elizabeth's twin sister, Lillie Ethel died with summer complaints, June 21, 1901. The third child, James Lawrence, born May 18, 1906, died Sept. 5, 1928 with leakage of heart. The fourth child, Stanley Ray, born Sept. 1, 1909 was killed when he climbed on a tombstone at Copp's Chapel Cemetery, May 30, 1914. All of the Keough family except Elizabeth Angeline are buried at Clayton Cemetery near Overton. James Madison and Angeline are buried at Copp's Chapel Cemetery.

Elizabeth Angeline Keough married Charles Winifred Reimler on June 18, 1919 and to this union, Lily Lee Reimler was born June 3, 1920. On Dec. 19, 1923, Elizabeth married William Lester Morrow and they had one daughter, Elsie Mae Morrow who was born Nov. 8, 1937. Elsie and her husband, C.W. "Pete" James live in Bixby, Oklahoma and their five daughters are married and they have several grandchildren. William Lester Morrow died March 27, 1956. He and Elizabeth are both buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery.

by Lily Lee Bueker

CHILTON, MARY EMMA

F42

A Pioneer Mother

Mary Emma Chilton was born in Fauquier County, Virginia on July 30, 1820, the daughter of Mark Anthony Chilton and Betty Blackwell. Her mother died in 1835. When Mary was sixteen her father brought her, along with slaves, and household goods, by covered wagon, and boat, to Old Franklin, where her 2 unmarried brothers, and 3 uncles lived. With Mary, came a tiny black girl, Agnes, who was to be Mary's playmate. Agnes's mother was dead, and her father had given her to Mark Chilton for "safe keeping".

Mary grew into an attractive young lady



Mary Emma Chilton

and married her cousin, Charles Chilton (son of Stephen Chilton), on February 8, 1844. Charles, a budding young lawyer, and Mary moved to Boonville where he practiced law. To this union were born two daughters – Susan in 1845 and Eloise in 1846. In 1848 Charles contracted typhoid fever and died on November 17th.

Boonville was, at that time, not considered to be a safe place to live for a widow with small children, and so, in 1848, Mary with her two small daughters and Agnes moved to Pisgah.

Mary's father, Mark Chilton, had acquired some 3,000 acres of land South and East of the present town of Bunceton, had given farms to his sons, John, Edward, and Frank, and "Seclusion Hill Farm" to Mary in order that she and her family could be close to her brothers. Mark Chilton had died on October 29, 1849.

In 1850 Mary moved to "Seclusion Hill Farm" and added rooms to the original log house. This house, now in ruins, was the second house to be built in Cooper County. There, Mary lived during the Civil War with 2 daughters in their teens, 6 slaves, and Agnes.

Mary has often been described as being timid, retiring, reserved, bashful, shy, and delicate. To some she must have seemed so, but, during her busy life she acted as slave manager on her 315 acre farm. She served as postmistress since mail was often dropped off at "Seclusion Hill." She rode some 8 miles twice a day to a school north of Bunceton, where she taught for a number of years. On Sundays, Mary served as Sunday School teacher and minister at her home, where family members, slaves, and neighbors gathered to worship God. She served as midwife, nurse, and doctor. Riding on "Old George", her sorrel horse and with saddle bags holding medical supplies, Mary traveled near and far to administer aid to the sick, the suffering and the dying. She often prepared the dead for burial.

Mary sewed for her family, her slaves, and her neighbors, raised chickens, turkeys,

ducks, and geese, and helped make soap, lard, and apple butter in her black kettles. She loved the out-of-doors, wild animals and birds, but did not hesitate to shoot or trap one if it threatened domestic fowls or animals, or if it was needed for food. She picked the trees to be cut for honey gathering, and firewood.

On two occasions she was brave enough to meet a wandering Indian at the yard fence as he stopped to rest. With never a complaint, Mary fed northern and southern soldiers who had camped under the giant hedge tree at the corner of her yard. Her last act in the evening during the war was to take down her gun and walk around the house before going inside to lock the door for the night.

While Mary was still living her oldest daughter, Susan, who had married Prof. David Robinson Cully, came with her husband to live at "Seclusion Hill." Eloise, Mary's other daughter who had never married, also lived there as did 2 of Mary's grandchildren, a sister-in-law, a brother-in-law, and a brother.

As Mary grew older, everyone called her "Aunt Mary". She was loved by old and young, friends and relatives. She was often seen reading to her grandchildren and neighbor children, telling them stories, peeling apples for them, and walking with them, "while she was resting."

Mary never showed sadness for very long. When Charles died, she was heard to say, "I will carry on." This she did for 59 years, happy in the memory of Charles' love for her and hers for him — and happy in her busy life.

Mary died at "Seclusion Hill" on December 28, 1907 and was buried in the Chilton Cemetery on the John Chilton farm, South of "Seclusion Hill." It has been told the house and yard were filled with mourners that day — those outside stood in the snow. Mary had lived 87 years, and, like her grandfather, Gen. John Blackwell, she had been a good soldier.

Agnes, known as Aunt Aggie Gray, lived in a 2 room cabin on a 10 acre plot given to her by Mary after the War. She lived there until the last of Mary's descendants had died or had moved away. When the infirmities of age forced her to move to Bunceton where she lived with relatives, she still talked of Miss Mary and their life on the farm, telling tales to anyone within hearing distance.

One of Aunt Aggie's grandsons who remembered Aunt Mary once said, "One word would tell how Miss Mary was — kind."

by Estelle Snow

CLINE, EDWARD WILBURN AND DOROTHY (STAMMERJOHN)

F43

Edward Cline was born August 13, 1906, in Appleton City, Missouri, the eldest of four children of Caryll Eugene Cline (1881-1974) and Mattie Albert (King) Cline (1881-1951). He was graduated from the Appleton City Public Schools and attended Park College and the University of Missouri, from which he received his A.B., B.S., and M.S. degrees,

with his major interest in chemistry. He received his M.D. degree from New York University School of Medicine in 1936. He was a resident physician at the University of Missouri Student Health Service and then did post graduate work at Vanderbilt University School of Public Health. He followed the general health career interests of two preceding generations. His father, Caryll E. Cline, Sr., was a practicing dentist in Appleton City for over fifty years, and his grandfather, Wilburn Cline, was a practicing physician in Appleton City for many years. Edward Cline was a Public Health Physician and was employed by the Division of Health of Missouri. During this time the family lived at a number of locations within the state, the last being Poplar Bluff from 1948 to 1966. He died in Poplar Bluff May 11, 1962.

Dorothy May Stammerjohn was born October 19, 1915, in Boonville, Missouri, the elder to two children of Benjamin F. and Lottie (Walther) Stammerjohn. She was a graduate of the Boonville Public Schools, the University of Missouri School of Nursing, received a B.S. in Education also from the University of Missouri, and M.S. in Education from Arkansas State University. She spent seven and one half years as Assistant Chief of the Nursing Service, United States Veterans' Administration Hospital in Poplar Bluff, and resigned from that position due to an incurred visual impairment. She opened and served as Teacher-in-charge of Training Center #4 of the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in Poplar Bluff for seven and one half years. In 1967 she became Teacher-in-charge of State School #53 of the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education in Boonville and remained in that capacity until her retirement in 1985. The school has been officially renamed the Dorothy S. Cline State School.

Edward and Dorothy met at the University Hospitals while in school in Columbia. They were married in Boonville, August 16, 1938, at the home of the bride's parents. They had three daughters: Margaret Ann (Mrs. Rodger Orville Bell of O'Fallon, Missouri) born November 25, 1943; Susan Elizabeth (Mrs. Gary Lee Burns of Columbia, Missouri) born January 8, 1947; and Dorothy Jean (of Cincinnati, Ohio) born June 8, 1952.

Boonville has been considered the family home since 1966.

A photograph of family members accompanies the biography and picture of Benjamin F. and Lottie (Walther) Stammerjohn and their progeny.

by Dorothy S. Cline

COCHRAN, EUGENE N. AND ONA L.

F44

Eugene N. Cochran son of William J. Cochran and Mary M. (Snell) Cochran was born on June 30, 1900 at New Franklin MO. He had 2 brothers: Francis and William Jr., and 2 sisters: Mrs. Charles T. (Alice) Burnette and Mrs. Leo (Mable) Walterschied.

Ona L. Muntzel, daughter of Peter L. and Tessie Jane (Eichelberger) Muntzel, was born July 8, 1909 on a farm near Bell Air, MO.

She attended the grade school at Bell Air and the Bunceton High School. She had one brother: Lawrence, and 3 sisters: Mrs. Fred (Dorris) Haake, Mrs. Marion (Anna Mae) Watkins, and Mrs. Jewell (Helen) Nash.

Eugene and Ona were married on June 17, 1928 and to this union was born one daughter, Betty Ann on May 5, 1929. On April 12, 1950, she married Billy Kenneth Clark (son of William R. and Ruth C. Clark). Billy and Betty Clark have 2 children: Jeffrey Kenneth, born December 25, 1957, and Nancy Jane Clark, born July 31, 1968.

Eugene N. started to work on the M.K.T. Railroad when he was 23 years of age, and worked continually on the Railroad until he suffered a heart attack on September 17, 1953 at work causing him to take an early retirement. In 1962 while at their home on the Lake of the Ozarks at Laurie, MO he suffered a fatal heart attack. He was a member of the Evangelical United Church of Christ, an active member of the IOOF Lodge, and loved fishing and boating.

In 1962 Ona started to work in the Post Office and Quartermaster Department of the Kemper Military School and College in Boonville, and continued to work there until her retirement in 1985. She is a member of the United Church of Christ, active in the Boonville Rebekah Lodge, and the Dorothy Ann Past Noble Grand Club in Boonville, MO.

COLE, HANNAH

F45

Homestead, Elderwood Farm (during Roe ownership) Old Cole Place

The Vohn Young house on Highway 5 about 15 miles south of Boonville was built in 1905 by Robert S. Roe and sits on a 160 acre tract of land originally entered from the U.S. Government by Hannah, Samuel, and Holbert Cole on November 1, 1824. Hannah Cole, the original settlers (Feb. 1810) of the land on which present day Boonville, Mo., is located, moved to this 160 acre tract in 1825 with her slave, Lucy, and her sons Samuel and Holbert Cole after selling her original lands for a trifling sum to a man named Byrd Lockhart in 1819. When Hannah Cole died in 1843 at the age of 81, the land passed to Samuel Cole, who lived on here in an old log cabin (no longer in existence) until his death in 1886 at the age of 86. The land then passed to two of his children, Madison and Mattie Cole, who retained possession until 1899 when it was sold to Robert S. and Gilla Roe, who had rented the land a year earlier. During their ownership, it was known as Elderwood Farm.

The Roes originally purchased a 441 acre tract of land which included the 160 acre Cole property. They moved into an old farmhouse (no longer in existence) on another part of the 441 acre tract. In 1906 they sold some 253 acres (that included the old farmhouse) and built the present house on the remaining 188 acres (the old Cole homestead).

Robert S. Roe was born on a pioneer farm in Pilot Grove township January 18, 1858, son of Robert and Frances (Harrelson) Roe, both

of whom were representatives of families which had settled here in the early days. Robert Roe, the father (1815-1894), was the son of Samuel (born in Scotland) and Elizabeth (Leith) Roe, who came to Missouri from Virginia in 1825 and located in Cooper County. In 1827, Samuel Roe (1788-1878) entered a tract of land from the government on the site now occupied by the town of Pilot Grove and remained there for the rest of his life. His son, Robert Roe, farmed near Pilot Grove until 1869 when he bought a farm in Palestine township. He retired in 1893 and moved to the town of Pilot Grove where he died in 1894.

Robert Roe's son, Robert S. Roe, who built the house presently under consideration, began farming in 1879 in Pettis County. In 1882 he bought a farm near Speed, Mo. In 1885 he sold that farm and went to Camden County where he stayed until 1890. He returned to Cooper County in that year, went back to Camden County in 1893, came back to Cooper County in 1898, and purchased the old Cole place a year later.

Robert S. Roe was twice married. His first wife was Myrtle C. Wilkerson (by whom he had two children). When she died, he married Mrs. Gilla C. (Cole) Solomon in 1892 (by whom he had six children). Gilla Cole was one of two daughters born to Samuel Cole and his second wife, Catherine (Peters) Cole.

When Robert Roe sold the land in 1918, it had only two long-term owners from that time until it was purchased by the present owners in 1951.

These two long-term owners were Julius H. Stegner, who owned it from 1919-1934, and P.H. Gardner, who owned it from 1934-1948. The farm is presently owned by Vohn and Charlotte Young.

150 Years on the Missouri River

Boonville's founder: Hannah Cole

Ironically, in 1810 Hannah and her nine children built the first permanent white settlement in Boonville, 29 years before the date that the town was incorporated with the state, the date used for the town's celebrations. Hannah exemplifies the typical female of the era when Missouri was a territory and the only career open to a woman was motherhood.

Hannah's story actually begins in 1808 when William Clark (of Lewis and Clark fame) negotiated a settlement with the Osage Indians. This fierce tribe used the Boonville area as part of their summer hunting grounds even though they were not in the region the entire year since their permanent headquarters was in southwestern Missouri in Vernon County, near present day Nevada, Missouri. That year Missouri Territorial Governor, Merriwether Lewis (also of Lewis and Clark fame), ordered all the white settlers to remain below (east of) the Osage River until the Indian claims could be settled. A group of Kentuckians led by Benjamin Cooper had already come to the Boonslick. They were forced to return east of the Osage River to Loutre Island. In early 1810, Indians stole several horses from the group at Loutre Island and in the following pursuit, William Temple Cole, husband of Hannah, was killed. He left Hannah with nine children to rear. In February 1810, the Cooper group, including

Hannah and her children, once again arrived in the Boonslick. Hannah's sister, Phoebe, was married to Stephen Cole, brother of the late William Temple Cole, so Hannah and her children were not alone. This type of intermarriage (two sisters marrying two brothers) was extremely common in frontier society where social contacts were limited.

The Cole family decided to settle upon the south bluff of the Missouri River while the rest of the settlers remained on the north bank in the flood plain area. Hannah and her children built a fort for protection in what is now eastern Boonville at the vacant River Heights Retirement Center, across from the Boonville Correctional Center.

Known as Hannah Cole's Fort, it served as a place of refuge during the War of 1812 when Indian uprisings fueled by the British occurred in the Boonslick. It is often forgotten that the War of 1812 reached this far west. The British hoped the Indians would cause havoc and draw military resources from the East coast of the United States into the interior.

The fort was built at the edge of the bluff for defense. Not only was the bluff so steep that attack was impossible from the side, the family had a long log running out over the edge of the bluff and a windlass and rope attached to it, so that water was always available from the Missouri River, even during an Indian attack. The first county seat of government for Howard County, which at that time included Cooper County as well as 38 other present day counties, was held in Hannah Cole's Fort. In 1813, the first school in the Boonslick was also taught in the neighborhood of the fort with 15 males enrolled in the first class.

Females spent their time caring for material needs, rather than formal education. Supplies were scarce and both men and women were forced to wear clothing made out of knettle woven by the local women, including Hannah. Knetties grew approximately three feet high in the low flats along the various rivers. The knetties were allowed to remain standing through the winter until the frost caused them to fall over and decay. They were then gathered and broken with the long fibrous material inside being spun into cloth from which garments were made. Both men and women wore simple, long shirts which reached to their heels since the process of making the garment was so difficult. The most famous person Hannah entertained in the fort was Daniel Boone who visited them the first winter on his return from a trapping expedition to the mouth of the Lamine River. Boone was a cousin of Hannah's late husband.

By 1824, Hannah Cole had moved approximately 15 miles south of Boonville to live with her son, Samuel. She died in 1843 and was buried in the Brisco Cemetery. Her grave is now marked with a large stone monument and she is honored with an adjacent roadside park named for her. The local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter is also named in honor of this resourceful woman.

by Robert L. Dyer

COLE, HANNAH

F46

Pioneer Mother of Missouri

Hannah Allison Cole was born in Wythe County, Virginia, in 1762. Her father, Holbert Allison, was a prosperous Virginia planter. He farmed many acres and had numerous slaves. He and a son were soldiers in the Revolutionary army under Gen. George Washington.

As a young woman, Hannah Allison was married to William Temple Cole. Her sister, Phoebe, married Stephen Cole, a brother of William Temple.

Original handwritten records in the Wythe County courthouse in Wytheville, Va., reveal that William Temple Cole and his wife, Hannah, sold 100 acres of land on a branch of Peek Creek "for sixty pounds lawful money of the state of Virginia." Since the William Temple Cole family was at that time in Fleming County, Kentucky, Stephen Cole was the attorney who handled the transaction.

Stephen and Phoebe Cole joined the William Temple Cole family in Kentucky about 1803. At this time William Temple and Hannah Cole had nine children. Stephen and Phoebe Cole had five children. Their first child, James, was born in 1802. He died in 1871 and is buried in the Mt. Nebo cemetery a few miles off Highway 5 south of Boonville. Samuel Cole, youngest child of William Temple and Hannah Cole, was born in 1800, died in 1886. He is also buried in Mt. Nebo cemetery.

The two Cole families, along with Benjamin Cooper and his family, left Kentucky and came to Loutre Island on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, arriving there in 1807. There they joined a small community of settlers. The place was isolated and exposed to wandering Indian bands.

It was not long before a war party of Indians crept into the settlement one night and stole seven horses. A group of settlers left at dawn the next morning to overtake the Indians and bargain for their horses. They caught up with them the second day near what is now Mexico, Mo. In the ensuing fight William Temple Cole was killed.

Soon after that the widow Hannah Cole, her nine children, along with Stephen Cole and his family, left Loutre Island and crossed the uninhabited territory to the north side of the Missouri River opposite what is now Boonville, arriving there in February 1810.

For some reason the two families decided to leave the river settlement and cross to the south side of the river and build cabins. They were the first white people south of the Missouri River in that part of the territory west of the Osage River.

Hannah Cole's cabin was located on the bluff a few yards east of where the old St. Joseph Hospital was built many years later. A monument marks the spot. During the War of 1812 Hannah Cole's location was converted into a fort as protection against the Indians whom the British had incited against the white settlers. The fort was known throughout the territory as Hannah Cole's fort.

Following the war two of Hannah Cole's sons operated a ferry across the river at what is now Boonville. Her cabin served as the first

schoolhouse and community church. She laid claim to most of the land now occupied by the city of Boonville which was surveyed and platted by Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas. The papers were filed August 1, 1817, more than a year before Cooper County was organized as a county.

Hannah Cole sold her Boonville property in January, 1819, and bought land 13 miles south of Boonville on what is now Highway 5. There she lived with her devoted slave until she died in 1845 at the age of 83. She has been designated "Pioneer Mother of Missouri." She is buried near where she lived out her life. Her grave is marked by a large stone erected by the Pilot Grove chapter of the DAR.

MyrlRoe Solomon, a resident of Boonville, and his brother, J.E. Solomon, Kimberling City, Mo., are great, great grandsons of William Temple and Hannah Cole.

The Cole Family Association meets the second Sunday in August each year in Liberty Park in Sedalia, Mo. Hundreds of Cole descendants from all over the U.S. attend the big basket dinner event. A complete Cole Family genealogy is available for \$25.

by John E. Solomon

COLE, SAMUEL

F47



Samuel Cole Pioneer

He Shot Panther in Boonville

Time moves swiftly. Here is the picture of a man who as a boy lived in the old fort at Boonville, hunted deer on the present site of the court house, and once killed a panther, which measured eleven feet from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail, the animal being shot from a tree which stood on the property now owned by C.F. Wagner on West Morgan Street.

The old hunter is dead but he had three

living daughters and one of them while she was in Boonville told The Advertiser editor many interesting incidents dealing with the life of her father.

The father was Samuel Cole and the daughter of Mrs. Gilla Roe, of Bunceton.

Samuel Cole was a son of Hannah Cole and Hannah Cole was the first white woman to take up her permanent abode south of the Missouri River in Missouri.

On February 20, 1810, Hannah Cole and her children, Jennie, Mattie, Dikie, James, Holburt, Stephen, William and Samuel, and her brother-in-law, Stephen Cole and Phoebe, his wife, and their children, James, Rhoda, Mark, Nellie and Polly, seventeen in all, came up the north side of the Missouri River from below the mouth of the Gasconade, in company with Colonel Benjamin Cooper and others. Leaving the others behind, they crossed the river at what is now Boonville, but what was then an untrodden wilderness. They crossed in a large canoe, or "perogue," as it was then called, swimming their horses behind them.

Stephen Cole and his family settled about one and one-half miles east of Boonville in what was later known as the "old fort field," while Hannah Cole settled in what is now East Boonville, just about where St. Joseph's Hospital stands.

The Cole's only neighbors at that time on this side of the Missouri River were the Sauk and Fox Indians. The Sauk Indians, under their chief, Quashgami, lived on the Moniteau creek in the south part of Cooper County. When the settlers first came here, these Indians professed to be friendly to them, but would steal their horses and commit other depredations. During the War of 1812, the Indians took sides with the British against the Americans, and following the conclusions of the war the Sauks were ordered off to Grand River, and from thence to Rock River. Their other chiefs during this time were Keokuk and Blundo; the latter, one-half French, the other a full-blooded Indian.

Samuel Cole often told of having hunted with these chiefs and found them generally kind and obliging. He was also well acquainted with Blackhawk, who was at that time a common Indian warrior but afterwards became a noted chief.

Samuel Cole was born in Kentucky February 1, 1800, and died on March 16, 1886. His body lies in Mt. Nebo cemetery. Coming to Cooper County as a lad of ten years he spent the remainder of his interesting life in the county. As a young man he married Miss Sallie Briscoe, a daughter of Andrew Briscoe, an early-day settler who lived in a log house on what is now a part of the old R.S. Roe farm, near Bell Air.

To this union were born 15 children, including a set of triplets. One of the fifteen is still living. She is Mrs. Sallie Kauffman, of Collins, Mo., and it is interesting to note that she is one of the triplets.

Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Cole was again married, this time to a Mrs. Katie Patrick, the wedding taking place some time in the 'forties. Two children were born to the union and both are still living — Mrs. Roe and, Mrs. Jennie Cash, the latter of Warrensburg.

As a young man Mr. Cole entered a large tract of land near Bell Air from the government and there reared his large family and

spent his days in farming and hunting — possibly more hunting than farming, for the old man loved the woods and was an unerring shot.

"Pa was a tall raw-boned man," said Mrs. Roe in telling of her illustrious sire. "He was as straight as an arrow and had fine eyesight even in his old age. I can recall that he would often have me accompany him to the woods when he went squirrel hunting, and while he stood on one side of the tree he would direct me to walk around on the other side. The squirrel seeing me, would move around the limb until he came in range of Pa's trusty old cap and ball rifle, and regardless of how tall the tree, the squirrel was pretty sure to come tumbling down when Pa pulled a head on him."

Mrs. Roe still has in her possession the land patents granted her father when he entered his land near Bell Air. The instruments are written on sheepskin and were signed by President Adams.

In the picture shown above "Uncle Sam" is clad in a home-spun jeans suit and a coonskin cap. The jeans cloth was made from wool grown by sheep owned by Mr. Cole, and which was spun, carded and woven by his wife. "Who killed the coon from which the cap was made?" someone asked. "I can't say for a certainty," replied Mrs. Roe, "but I'll wager Pa did it as I guess he would have felt capable of killing his own coons."

Many and interesting are the tales told about this old pioneer. Some doubtless are the figments of fertile minds, but others are authentic. One which Mrs. Roe said she had often heard her father tell and which has become a classic in the early annals of our county's history runs like this:

When Samuel Cole was living at his mother's fort in East Boonville, in 1817, there was a dance at William Bartlett's boarding house, at the mouth of Ruppe's branch (the stream between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Missouri Pacific tracks, near the Ferry landing). Although Samuel wished very much to attend, his mother refused to permit him, as his wardrobe at that time was entirely too limited to allow him to associate with the "elite." He had no pants, his sole garment consisting of a long tow shire, which reached entirely to his heels. But Samuel was not to be deprived of so great a pleasure by this, to him, a very trivial excuse.

So he determined to attend the dance. Not having any horse, he bridled a tame bull, which was at the fort, and, thus mounted, rode up to the door of the house in which they were dancing. After looking in for some time, and by his strange looking steed and attire, attracting a large crowd around him, he rode his bull down to the river and riding in, slid back over its haunches, and caught hold of its tail. In this way they swam down the river to Hannah Cole's fort. This story has often been published, but never correctly, as all former accounts represented him as swimming the river to attend a wedding, but, says Levens & Drake's History of Cooper County, this version is correct, as it was obtained directly from Samuel Cole himself. — Reprinted from The Advertiser, May 11, 1923.

COLEMAN FAMILY

F48

The Colemans of Pilot Grove

A small grove of hickory trees stood tall and served as a pilot for early 1800 settlers heading westward, thus the town of Pilot Grove established its name. The grove of trees was on land owned by Dr. Samuel Coleman, an early settler from Fairfax, Virginia.

Samuel Coleman (7/11/1791 - 7/1/1847) was the son of John Coleman and Susan Critcher Coleman of Fairfax, Virginia. Samuel was married in Fairfax to Sarah Gunnell (d. 9/1/1868). They were the parents of eight children.

My great grandfather, James Samuel Coleman (d. 7/1847), was married to Margaret Ann Cockrell Oct. 4, 1853. They had 9 children: William French (4/9/1855-1870, born in Liberty, MO); Maggie L. (3/30/1856-1857); James Henry (3/18/1860); General Lee (2/10/1862); Major Beauregard (5/17/1864); Mary Elizabeth (2/26/1866); Stonewall Jackson, my grandfather (4/13/1868 - 4/18/1915); and Mitchell Cockerell (11/26/1869-1870).

A small burial site was laid out beneath the old hickory trees on the family land. I recall as a little girl our family placing flowers on the graves marked by old stones. The site has been plowed under and the old stones and original trees are gone. It is approximately 150 ft. west of the M.F.A. station.

Dr. Samuel Coleman, my great-great grandfather, claimed the "Coleman" acreage in 1834, 687 acres which passed to his wife and children at his death. Parts of land were sold. James S. Coleman, my great grandfather, was one of those receiving a share of the land in 1858, and purchased most of the land owned by family at that time.

My grandfather, Stonewall Jackson Coleman, purchased a part of the "Coleman" farm land in 1898. He was born in the house (construction date unknown) in which my father, one brother, 2 sisters, and I were born.

April 8, 1915, Stonewall Jackson Coleman died of a heart attack leaving his estate to my grandmother, Hortense Hardy Coleman, and their two sons, James Hardy (b. 8/6/1894 - 1/10/1970) and Charles William (dates unknown). A part of the land was sold to Herman Ries in Dec. 1931. Approximately 55 plus acres north of the M.K.T. railroad was not sold. At the death of my father, James Hardy Coleman, the land ownership passed to our mother, Sarah Morris Coleman. James Hardy Coleman and Sarah Ann Morris (b. 9/11/1895) were married in Sedalia, MO, May 15, 1918. They were the parents of 5 children: James Morris Coleman (8/17/1919 - 6/1978), wife Delores Urbain; William Lynn Coleman (b. 12/23/1920), wife Lillian Ballew; Mary Suzanne (b. 4/10/1923), husband Norman W. Johnson; Barbara Ann (b. 2/12/1928), husband Raymond Rohlfing; Carl Jane (b. 10/3/1931), husband C. Caryl Caton. That same land is now owned by the four living children, a fifth generation ownership in the Coleman family. Sarah Morris Coleman will be 93 years old in Sept. 1988. She has 12 living and 2 deceased grandchildren: Linda Jones Baie (b. 10/12/1943); James Hardy Johnson (b. 5/28/1950); Raymona Rohlfing Sander (b.

11/26/1949); Debra Rohlfing Esser (b. 1/4/1955); Lisa Rohlfing Hirlinger (b. 11/30/1955); Alan Raymond Y Rohlfing (b. 8/3/1965); Clifford Caryl Caton, Jr. (b. 12/26/1951); Christine Caton Garland (b. 3/24/1954); Carolyn Sue Caton (b. 10/17/1965); Randall William Coleman (b. 7/9/1954); Delores Ballew Meder (b. 8/3/45); Randall Dwight Ballew (b. 9/6/52); Ronald Hall Johnson (d. 1952, infant); Catherine Caton Tharp (3/24/1954 - 11/1976). Mrs. Coleman has 21 great grandchildren and resides in New Franklin.

The old farm house is still vivid in my mind, with the storeroom filled with cured hams and bacon, an old oak barrel always filled with sugar. That barrel, brought from Fairfax, VA, is now a table in our family room. Our generation will be the last to have seen and lived in the big old home with its walnut staircase, beautifully encased windows in the living room, cedar lined driveway on the west side with a large sugar maple at the end. I tell my grandchildren about walking to town on Sunday mornings and attending Sunday School and Church at the Christian Church, about hot summer nights when we all slept under the tall pine tree in our front yard, about winters and the big base burners with isinglass allowing us to see the flickering fire, about harvest time and the big threshers pulling into our drive, about long tables filled with home-cooked food prepared by our mother, friends and neighbors, about a life that was not so easy yet more peaceful. Summers were long and filled with fun, angel food cakes and real lemonade. Those years in the 20's and early 30's left each of us with fond remembrances of a way of life that is now past. I am thankful for those memories!

by S.C. Johnson

COLLINS, LEAH MAY FULKS

F49

Leah May Fulks (Collins) was born in Bothwell Hospital, Sedalia, Mo. on June 24, 1953. Her parents were David Hull and Mary Belle Becker Fulks, of Blackwater, Mo. She had a brother almost six years older who once wrote that he had a little sister to defend and protect. Her maternal grandfather, George



Kenneth Glenn and Leah May Fulks Collins

Becker, Sr. also lived in the home. He read stories to her and she enjoyed visits to his farm. Leah started going to church with her family at three months of age and had a seven year record for attendance. The family always found a church to attend wherever they might be.

Leah attended kindergarten at Central School, Boonville. She attended grades one through five at Blackwater Elementary School. The family moved to Boonville in April 1964 and Leah attended the Boonville Public Schools through the ninth grade.

Leah loved the big old house and yard in Blackwater where she could roam and rummage through the attic and basement. How her friends loved to dress up in old shoes and clothes of her mother's or drape curtains around their shoulders to pretend to be brides! How she enjoyed visiting her friends or grandfather's farms and romping over the fields.

In the fall of 1963, Leah was baptized in the Christian Church at Boonville and joined the Federated Church at Blackwater. The family moved to Boonville in the spring of 1964 and Leah became a member of the Christian Church. She also belonged to several school organizations; Pep Club, Future Homemakers of America, and Future Nurses Club.

In the Science Fair of 1968 she won first in the chemistry division with a project on crystals. She spent many hours daily, for weeks, growing crystals and making styrofoam constructions of the various shapes. She then wrote about them and displayed them.

After school was out the family moved to Florissant where Leah attended Mc Cluer High School, the largest high school in the state of Missouri. At that time, there were 4100 students. She made the honor roll, worked on the sophomore play make-up committee, joined the Pep Club, the Interact Club and Spirit Committee at school. She was a choir member at John Knox Presbyterian Church and a member of Youth Fellowship. She also joined Junior Achievement. Leah enjoyed her years at Mc Cluer and decided to go on to school.

Leah enrolled in the University of Missouri at St. Louis and graduated from the University of Missouri at Columbia as an electrical engineer on May 13, 1978. She was a member and Vice President of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, a member of Engineer's Club and the Society of Women Engineers. Leah worked in the engineering design lab during her senior year. She began work with Proctor and Gamble later in May 1978 at their plant in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

On October 7, 1978 Lean May Fulks married Kenneth Glenn Collins, born July 18, 1949. After serving in the Air Force, Ken worked for Pennzoil in St. Louis. They moved to Cape Girardeau and bought a home and Ken worked for Proctor and Gamble. In January 1981, Leah was transferred to Coca Cola there but neither of them liked the cold weather.

In April of 1982, they moved to Vancouver, Washington, where Leah worked for Crown Zellerbach. Ken works for Pennzoil. In 1985, Leah took a position with United Telephone Company as senior engineer and is presently working for them.

They bought a home in Vancouver in 1982 and moved into a larger home in 1987. They enjoy raising beautiful roses, loving and

caring for two big yellow Lab dogs, collecting dishes and china dogs, spending holidays, week-ends, and evenings with Leah's Mom and Dad and friends.

by Mary Becker Fulks

COOPER FAMILY

F50

The Cooper family was among the first to blaze the trail to the Boonslick area, settling in what is now Howard County. In Fort Cooper, Captain Sarshall Cooper, the leader of the settlers north of the river, was shot by Indians in 1814. The Coopers have continued living in Howard County until July, 1985, when Marion Lee Cooper, his wife Yvonne and sons Dean Lee and Brett Alan Cooper crossed the river to live in Boonville, Cooper County — the county that was named for Capt. Sarshall Cooper.

Marion Cooper is the great-great-grandson of Captain Sarshall and Ruth Hancock Cooper, the great-great-grandson of Patrick and Dosa Hoy Cooper, the great-grandson of Joseph and Mary Ann Hayden Smith Cooper, and the grandson of Stephen Tolson and Fannie Louise Wells Cooper. Marion was born January 2, 1934, on a farm near Fayette, MO, the son of Robert Lee and Anna Lou Thurman Cooper.

Marion is a graduate of Fayette High School and University of Missouri, Columbia. He was a teacher-counselor for five years in the Brentwood, MO, and Salisbury, MO, public schools before being employed by the Missouri Division of Employment Security in 1962. He is presently manager of the Job Services Office in Marshall, MO.

At Bates City, MO, June 10, 1956, he was married to Yvonne Janet Krueger, the daughter of Luther L. and Denise Gindre Krueger. Yvonne is a graduate of Odessa High School, and University of Missouri, Columbia. She is employed as a teacher in the New Franklin Public Schools.

Yvonne's mother, Denise V. Gindre Krueger, is a naturalized citizen coming to America from Champagnole, France in 1920. Her father had died during World War I and her mother married an American soldier. Yvonne's father, Luther L. Krueger, is a first generation American. His father, Carl Frederick William Krueger, came to America with his parents and sisters in 1863 from Katzow, Prussia.

Marion Cooper's mother and two aunts, Kay Karlin and Elizabeth Thurman, live in New Franklin. He has one sister, Mrs. Joyce Cooper Campbell, who lives in Cairo and another aunt, Mrs. Lucille Cooper Shiflett in Fayette. An aunt and uncle, Margaret Thurman Bateman and Robert Bateman are deceased.

by Yvonne Cooper



COOPER, BRETT ALAN

F51

Brett was born October 22, 1968, in Jefferson City Memorial Hospital. He is the son of Marion Lee and Yvonne Janet Cooper, the grandson of Luther and Denise Krueger and Robert Lee and Anna Lou Cooper. He is the 4th great grandson of Captain Sarshall Cooper.

Brett attended kindergarten and first grade at Cedar Hill Elementary School in Jefferson City. He moved to New Franklin with his parents in 1976 and completed grades 2-12 at New Franklin, graduating in 1987.

He was an honor roll student during high school and was very active in extracurricular activities including the basketball team that finished the season in 1987 with a 28-1 record and the baseball team that finished the spring season placing 2nd in state competition.

Brett received a Regent's Scholarship from Northwest Missouri State University at Maryville when he graduated from New Franklin High School. During his first year at N.W.M.S.U., Brett began a major in Marketing and participated in the Army R.O.T.C. program. The summer of 1988 he was a sales representative for *The Record*, a newspaper in Boonville.

He pledged Tau Kappa Epsilon his freshman year at N.W.M.S.U. and served as Rush Chairman during his sophomore year.

by Yvonne Cooper

COOPER, DEAN LEE

F52

Dean Lee Cooper was born February 24, 1964, in Columbia, MO at Boone County Hospital, where his family lived. He is the son of Marion Lee and Yvonne Janet Cooper, the grandson of Luther and Denise Krueger, and Robert Lee and Anna Lou Cooper. He is the 4th great-grandson of Captain Sarshall Cooper.

He attended kindergarten through grade 6 at Cedar Hill Elementary School in Jefferson City.

His family moved to New Franklin in June of 1976 and he completed junior and senior high school at New Franklin graduating in 1982. He was valedictorian of his class, participated in basketball, baseball and other extracurricular activities.

He received the Agnew-Mallinckrodt Scholarship, a Presidential Scholarship from Westminster College, and a four-year Army R.O.T.C. Scholarship.

Dean entered Westminster College, Fulton, MO, in the fall of 1982 as a computer science and pre-law major. During his four years at Westminster, he was elected president of Kappa Alpha social fraternity, member of Omicron Delta Kappa national honorary leadership fraternity, member Interfraternity Council, Pi Mu Epsilon national honorary mathematical fraternity and the Blue Jay yearbook staff. Upon graduation Dean was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve as a

distinguished military graduate.

He was selected for admission to the University of Missouri, Columbia Law School in December of his senior year at Westminster and entered law school in the fall of 1986. During the first year in M.U. law school, he was selected for Missouri Law Review and honored for the top grade in Criminal Law. He is Note and Comment Editor (1988-1989) of Missouri Law Review. A publication is Casenote, "A 'New' Subject Matter Jurisdiction for the Military Justice System: *Solaria V. United States*," to be published in Volume 53, Missouri Law Review, November 2 (1988).

Dean has been employed as a law clerk in the office of Hawkins, Brydon & Swearingen, Jefferson City, MO, during the summers of 1987 and 1988. He continues as part-time during the school year.

He is a member of the Missouri National Guard since he was commissioned in 1986.

by Yvonne Cooper

COPELAND FAMILY

F53

Edgar S. Copeland (Jack) son of William and Elsie Copeland of Newton County, near Neosho, Mo., along with his wife Dorothy and two small daughters moved to Cooper County in 1952, settling in the Peninsula community on Interstate 70 near Blackwater. Here he built, owned and operated a Motel-Cafe-Service Station known as Rustic Acres for several years. He also built and owned Rustic Acres on Interstate 35 near Cameron, Mo. Edgar also started Tall Timber Log and Construction Company, Inc., a builder of Cedar Log Homes. He owned and operated these businesses until his retirement in 1982, at which time the business was taken over by his son Steve, who still owns and operates them.

Edgar and Dorothy now live near Boonville and spend the summers in their home in Colorado. They are the parents of four children: Linda Jean married to Carl Green, children: Brian Kevin and Kristy Lynn; Diana Sue married to Kerry Thompson, children: Wade Gratton and Keith Stuart; Edgar Steven married to Christine Day, children: Nicole Marie and James Michael; Terri Lea married to Dennis Otto Oser, children: Jacob Ryan and Tara Dene.

by Dorothy Copeland

CORDRY, EUGENE

F54

Eugene Cordry, Cooper County native, geologist, and publisher, is best known for his interest in the New Lebanon Presbyterian church. Mr. Cordry laid all the groundwork for approval of the New Lebanon Presbyterian church to be put on the National Register of Historic Places. The church was placed on the National Register of Historical Places, July 9, 1979, a month after Mr. Cordry met an untimely death when he interrupted a burglary in his home in Fort Worth, Texas, in June, 1979.

The New Lebanon Presbyterian church

was the first Theological Seminary west of the Mississippi river and the first training ground for ministers west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Cordry wrote "Descendants of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Pioneers", a family genealogy which led him to New Lebanon and Cooper County. In 1976 he wrote "History of New Lebanon, Cooper County, Missouri" as part of a Bicentennial project. He also presented an Atlas of Cooper County, and a book on Finis Ewing, the founder of the New Lebanon Church and community in the early 1800's. Rev. Ewing led a group of pioneers to central Missouri from Kentucky.

by Jeanne Brunda

CORLEY, ADRIENNE

M.

F55

Adrienne Marie Corley was born August 28, 1948 in Litchfield, Illinois. I am the second of eight children born to Richard Adrian and Lucille Lyons Corley.

I lived in Jennings, Missouri in St. Louis County from 1950-1977. In October 1977 I moved to New Orleans, Louisiana — the birthplace of my paternal grandmother and great-grandmother. Several months after the death of my mother in August 1985, I returned to St. Louis, Missouri. I lived with my brother Kevin Corley until July 1986.

On July 14, 1986, I began my employment with the Department of Corrections and Human Resources as an Academic Teacher at the Boonville Correctional Center. In August 1986, I moved into my home at 403 Spruce Street, Boonville, Missouri.

by Adrienne M. Corley

CRAIGHEAD -

WILLIAMSON

F56

World War II brought about many changes in the Cooper-Howard County area and many of the events left tragedy and some events brought about a bond between people and a community that resulted in a lifetime of memories. The War effort was an all-out effort across the United States and was felt as strongly in central Missouri as anywhere. One of the most active war efforts in the area was the Missouri-Kansas-and-Texas Railroad that ran from central Texas to St. Louis, Missouri making it's trail through Cooper and Howard Counties. During the war years, the Katy was one of the main means of transportation for war supplies, materials and soldiers trained in the west and headed for Europe to the front lines.

George Elton Craighead (born July 22, 1910 near Fulton, MO.) was passed the normal draft age when World War II broke out and was classified based upon his age, family status and health. He chose to hire on the MKT Railroad in early 1942. It was a busy bustling life for a young man coming from the southern part of Callaway County where he

had been employed as a farm hand and had married one of the farmers five daughters, Minnie Louise Schmidt (born July 29, 1904) at Mokane, MO, on March 5, 1932 at the Henry Schmidt family home. In coming to New Franklin they brought their two small children, Richard Dale Craighead (born July 11, 1934) and Wanda Jewell Craighead (born December 17, 1935).

Settling in New Franklin which was the terminal of the Katy, the family soon became a part of the community and became very close to the families associated with the railroad life. On December 11, 1942 due to error in orders from the railroad yard office, Craighead was making a trip east to St. Louis when he was severely injured in a head-on collision. He passed away on December 12, 1942 at St. Mary's Hospital in Jefferson City, MO. The orders had failed to give either train a side track order causing the east bound Engine 737 to collide with Engine 853 headed south from St. Louis. The tragedy occurred near Tebbetts about 12:05 P.M. and it took the lives of Craighead as well as E.C. Benson and A.J. Smith, both of New Franklin. 14 others were injured in the accident which took days to clear from the tracks.

The widow and her two small children lived in the New Franklin area and were given support and continued friendship of the Brotherhood of the Katy and it's families for many years. It is this friendship and support that is still remembered by the family and also those members of the crew that gave their lives in their own special way in the operating of the trains and other supportive jobs during World War II.

Minnie Louise Craighead later married Herman W. Cordes of Sedalia, Mo. and lived on a small farm near Otterville, and later in Sedalia. She returned to Boonville after Mr. Cordes' death in 1974. She passed away in June 1979. Richard Dale Craighead served five years in the U.S. Navy and returned to Boonville to marry Lois Jean Korte of Boonville. Their two children, Cheryl Layne (Burham) and Richard Dale Craighead, Jr. were born in Boonville. The family now resides in the Kansas City area.

The daughter, Wanda Jewell, married Buck Williamson, Jr. September 25, 1954 in Holly Springs, Mississippi and they have lived their entire married life in Boonville. The Williamson's have one son, Clark Elton Williamson born October 29, 1965 in Boonville, Missouri and graduated from Boonville High School in 1984.

The Craighead-Williamson family history is only a short span of the Cooper and Howard County history but it was a span of time that we feel was a vital part of its history . . . the railroad, World War II, and the binding together of communities and its people for an effort that is still felt today. It is . . . with great sadness that we no longer have the Missouri-Kansas and Texas Railroad freight trains whistling through Boonville and Franklin that carried so many soldiers, friends as well as the mail and visitors to our community, and most of all, the loss of the brotherhood that surrounded the life of the railroad.

by Wanda J. Williamson

CULLY FAMILY

F57

Prof. David Robinson Cully was born on a farm near Dalton, Ohio, in Wayne County on Jan. 17, 1836. His father, Joseph Cully, was born in Maryland, the son of Peter Cully who served in a Maryland Company during the Revolutionary War, and died when his two sons, Joseph and George, were very young. Since the boys were orphans, they were adopted (or bound out) in Maryland.

Joseph's wife, Margaret Mondebaugh (or Manderbusch), was born in Pennsylvania. Joseph and Margaret settled on a farm near Dalton, Ohio, and lived there the rest of their lives.

David Robinson Cully was one of 10 children born to them, the others being

Elizabeth McMillan, William, John, Maria McCall, Joseph, Jane McDowell, Samuel, James and Thomas.

David Cully was educated at Vermillion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio, and was the youngest student in the school. He graduated from Jefferson College (now William and Jefferson) in Washington, Pa. in 1858.

He came that year to Boonville where he taught in Missouri Female College. He later taught in a log school (also used as a church) near Vermont, but due to unsafe pre-war conditions, the school was closed, and he went to Hopewell Academy, a Baptist school near Tipton, Mo. For a short time he also taught at Rose Hill, a girls school at what later became McClay Mansion in Tipton. His next school was Cully Simpson Institute that stood across the road from Concord church, east of Bunceton. Just before Bunceton was

'laid out' in 1868, he became the first superintendent of the Bunceton School.

In 1864, Mr. Cully had married Susan Chilton (daughter of Mary and Charles Chilton). They were the parents of five children: Mary Lee, Margaret, Charles, Walter Brooking, and Elizabeth.

The family moved to Texas where Mr. Cully served as superintendent of the Paris, Texas school. His last school was Sedalia, Mo. where for 10 years he served as superintendent.

In 1898 he and his wife retired to Seclusion Hill Farm where Mrs. Cully's mother, Mary Chilton, still lived. Mrs. Cully died at the farm in 1926. Mr. Cully died in Bunceton in 1929.

Their three daughters were never married. Mary Lee (1865-1956) cared for her grandmother and her parents. Margaret (1868-1949) taught in Kansas City, Mo. Elizabeth (1879-1969) taught in Colorado. Charles (1872-1918) married Sally Stephens of Bunceton. Their children were Chilton, Fay, Elizabeth, David Charles and Joseph (twins), Dorothy, and Thomas (d. infancy). Walter Brooking Cully Sr. (b. Aug. 29, 1875, d. Feb. 27, 1917) married Martha Davis (daughter of Estelle Prewitt and Winchester Davis of Fayette, Mo.). Their five children, all born near Bunceton, were: (1) David Winchester Cully (b. Sept. 8, 1903) married Doris Gilligan. (2) Mary Chilton Cully (b. Oct. 4, 1905) married 1st Perley Bennett. Children: Janey and Martha (d. infancy). She married 2nd Loring Cowles. Children: Audrey and Richard. Her 3rd marriage was to James DeLodge. (3) Estelle Suzanne Cully (b. Aug. 20, 1909) married David Nathaniel Snow on March 23, 1934 in Olathe, Kansas. They had one child, William Brooking Snow (b. July 3, 1935, d. Nov. 4, 1982). (4) Walter Brooking Cully, Jr. (b. Feb. 10, 1911, d. June 1, 1982) married 1st Hazel Bruce. Child: Wayne Davis Cully. Married 2nd Virginia Shaw. Their children were: (a) Marjorie (b. Sept. 16, 1941) married Walter Wade Draffen, Jr. Jan. 29, 1958. Children: Cathy Lynn (b. Sept. 29, 1958), Carolyn Leigh (b. Sept. 29, 1959), Nancy Clarinda (b. Jan. 22, 1964). (b) Elizabeth (b. May 16, 1944) nurse and M.D. sent to Vietnam as instructor, adopted 2 Vietnamese orphans, Miriam and Andrew. (c) Susan Jane (b. Nov. 18, 1953, d. Jan. 12, 1982) married Fred Napier (March 17, 1973). Their children: Stephen Brook, Robert Shaw, and Cherri. Wayne Davis Cully married 1st Donna Brubaker. Child: Michael Joe Cully, who married Annette Reder; children, Miranda and Michelle Cully. (5) Lionel Davis Cully (d. infancy).

Walter Brooking Cully, Sr. owned Spring Brook Farm where he raised Poland China hogs. His herd won many prizes at county and state fairs, and he sold breeding stock in six states.

Mrs. Cully, a graduate of Howard Payne College, Fayette, MO, was a school teacher before her marriage.

by. Estelle Snow



Back Row: David and Mary Chilton Cully. Middle: Estelle Suzanne Cully and Mrs. W.B. Cully Sr. Front: Walter Brooking Cully, Jr.



L to R (Back) Walter Brooking Cully, Sr., Margaret, Mary Lee and Charles. (2nd Row) David, Chilton and David Culley. (3rd Row) Mrs. W.B. Cully holding Mary Chilton, Eloise Chilton, Prof. D.R. Cully and Mrs. Charles Cully. (4th Row) Jay Cully, Mrs. Mary Chilton and Elizabeth Cully.

DAVIS, C. HOMER

F58



Homer C. Davis, B. 9-26-1863, D. Dec. 14, 1950

Homer C. Davis (1863-1950) was elected Sheriff of Cooper County November 5, 1912, took office January 1, 1913, and served a term of four years.

On November 5, 1918, he was elected Probate Judge of Cooper County for a term of four years and took office January 1, 1919. He was reelected in 1922 for a second term.

Homer Clark Davis married Susan Catharine Jeffress.

Their children: Roxie Owen Davis who married Mary Claire Bryan; Guy Elwood Davis who married Mabel Gene Viertel;



Certificate (Judge of Probate Court)

Hazel Nadine Davis who married Swisher Dick Cochran.

Grandchildren: Mary Edna Davis who married Thomas Elvin McCarthy; Jacqueline Jean Davis who married G.A. "Tony" Sapakoff; Richard Davis Cochran who married Henrietta Gilmore.

Great-grandchildren: (Twins) Jack David McCarthy, Thomas Owen "Mack" McCarthy who married Sharon Kaye Neiger (a twin). Their children: Jennifer Michelle McCarthy and Julianne Marie McCarthy.

by Mrs. Thomas Edna McCarthy

DAVIS, HOMER

F59

Homer Davis led Cooper County men to 'Cherokee' land rush

(Editor's Note: The Great Land Rush of 1883 has often been noted in history as a fantastic spectacle. The rush opened the



The sturdy and often praised Missouri Mule was the mode of transportation for Homer Davis and his group of men as they traveled to the great land rush at the Cherokee Strip in 1893. The mule pictured above is much the same and may be a descendant of the mules that took the Cooper County men to Oklahoma. The mule above received fond attention from John Chain, long time Cooper County Deputy Sheriff, at the Blackwater Crafts Festival earlier this summer (Daily News photo)

Oklahoma Territory and many men set out to stake out a claim on the Cherokee Strip. Cooper County was represented in the rush by a group of men led by Homer Davis, a former Cooper County Sheriff. This account of their trip was first published in The Daily News, Mar. 17, 1948.)

The line stretched due east and west for 165 miles, a hot and dusty line across the great prairie, pawed by the impatient feet of many horses, tramped by milling thousands of eager men and women, and closely patrolled by mounted soldiers of the United States Army, sworn to hold back the mad stampede for land until the starting time for the run. It was almost noon of September 16, 1893, hour and day set for the opening six and one-half million acres of grasslands, the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma.

Young Homer David, 30-year-old Cooper Countian of Missouri, stood tensely in his wagon, his feet far apart, his hands gripping the lines, his body braced against the wild plunging of his powerful Missouri mules, his ear keyed for the shot that would start the "greatest horse race that American has ever known, run for the greatest stakes in history!"

Grouped about him in the wagon was a breathless trio, Billy Davis, 48, his brother, who loved a race almost as well as life itself; Oakie Davis, his 21-year-old nephew; and William Hull 23, neighbor and friend.

Up and down the line as far as the eye could reach stood the teams of men who had gathered to make the great race. Thousands upon thousands of horses hitched to wagons, buggies, buckboards, — fretting against the restraining reins of their drivers. Saddle horses rearing and plunging in eagerness to be off, hoping to hang on to some conveyance

that would carry them to a stakable claim. On every border of the fifty-eight mile strip, about the size and share of Massachusetts, —the picture was reenacted. One hundred thousand men and women were poised that hot, sultry day, awaiting the staccato signal of the starting gun!

The moment neared. Clear as the air a bugle sounded — then a shot! The horses leaped forward as if released by gigantic springs! Men yelled. Wagons and buggies bucketed and bounced over the rough ground. Wheels interlocked and were torn from their hubs. A roar like that of a great storm filled the air, and dust rose in choking clouds to obscure the madly pounding horses and the careening vehicles.

A tire spun from the wheel of a wagon ahead of the Cooper County group and went rolling and bouncing off across the prairie for a quarter of a mile. "We'll take your claim!" yelled Billy with a jocular wave of the hand as the Davis bunch hurtled past.

"Were you trying to reach any particular section of land, Judge Davis?"

"No," says the judge, leaning back in his chair, his brown eyes alight with the excitement of the remembered race, "we were just going south with the crowd."

And south with the crowd they went for seventeen miles, ten miles at the punishing clip set by the mules at the start of the run south over the bumpy prairie land, through ravines, across small streams, on and on across the drought-bitten lands. But fast was their pace, some one was always there before them, riders on race horses or trained cow ponies, men driving light rigs, men sitting in boxes on the stripped gears of a wagon, "sooners," who crept in before the starting of the run, men who had built houses on their wagons and had only to roll them across the line to be living on a claim.

"When we were about five miles from the line," William Hull says, "we could look up ahead on a slope and see the horses leaping forward like gigantic grasshoppers hopping across the prairie."

As the group neared the center of the strip they were met by the swiftest riders from the other starting lines. And as the sun slipped low in the west the men from Missouri slowed their hot and weary team, and faced the knowledge that the land was gone.

Six men made the trip from Pilot Grove that September; John Hull; the Davis brothers, Billy and Homer and their nephew, Oakie, son of the late Judge James Davis of Pilot Grove; William Hull, who furnished the wagon; and William Hull's brother-in-law, John Cattrell.

John Hull, Cattrell, and Billy Davis went by train to Arkansas City, agreed meeting place for the group. Homer and Oakie and William Hull took the wagon trail. The wagon was covered with a sheet, regular covered wagon style, and carried the men's bedding and camping supplies, with canteens and other paraphernalia dangling picturesquely on the outside.

The mules, big bay beauties, stood 16 hands high. They were five and six years old, and belonged to Homer Davis who had raised them.

It took eleven days to make the trip to Arkansas City by wagon, thirty miles a day being a good average. The first night they camped between Windsor and Sedalia and that night they came near losing one of the

mules that broke free from its tether and wandered off. Luckily its clanking halter chain awoke the men and the animal was soon recovered.

At Windsor they fell in behind four men from Marshall who were on their way to the strip and from there on followed them, holding the mules back with difficulty whenever the Marshall team was sighted. The trail led south and west through Fort Scott, Humbolt, Iola, Winfield.

They pulled into Walnut Park on the Walnut River near Arkansas City one afternoon about eleven days before the scheduled opening of the strip. They had arrived early in order to give the mules a rest before the run. Fifteen hundred teams were jammed in the park, where a parking fee of 15 cents a day was charged. It was a motley gathering. Many were farmers from Missouri and Kansas wanting land. Some were Indians, some were thugs, desperadoes, gamblers, there to prey upon the honest men.

The Cooper County group made the run from the north side of the strip, which was the line between Kansas and Oklahoma. All entrants were required to register at booths along the line which had become so beaten down by the restless pacing of the crowds that it looked like a big road.

Registration lines began forming on Monday before the Saturday when the run was scheduled. So great were the crowds, that the line in front of the booth would stretch two miles across the prairie. To ease the arduousness of this registering, companies of about 24 men banded themselves together with a captain. Twelve of the men would stand in line to hold the places of the 24. About every eight hours, they would be relieved by the other 12. The captain of each group had the names of his company members, and no one else was allowed to slip into the place.

A three wire fence marked the border line of the strip and occasionally men, and sometimes women, slipped under the wires to make exploratory visits. "I saw many hard fights as the result of this attempt to get into the strip ahead of time," William Hull says. "The other men would go after the man. — although they would let the woman alone."

Tanks of water had been hauled from Arkansas City and supplied the crowds with drinking water, at the rate of 15 cents a canteen. There had been no rain for some time, and the ground was baked and the roads dusty.

Nearby was a lot where men sold race horses for the run, — sometimes to innocents who never had been on a horse before and who fell off their steeds before the race was well begun.

It was at noon Saturday that the race broke. The Missourians had drawn up to the starting fence the night before, dropped the traces, and slept on the spot. They chose as their starting point a high ridge which gave a view of the land ahead of them. They had removed the sheet from the wagon and streamlined it for the race. John Hull and Cattrell did not make the run, the others returning for them the following day.

Just before the starting gun, Billy Davis planted himself across the line in front of the team and wagon. He held the flag and staff in his hand, ready to plunge it into the ground the moment the wagon crossed the line. But he was outwitted in this maneuver. For a man with a house built upon his wagon drew up

beside the Davis team, and had only to roll across the line for his family, within the house, to be living on the claim. So, Billy, a little disgruntled, crawled back into his own wagon.

In order that markers showing the location of sections might be more easily found, United States officials had set fire the day before to the prairie grass, to burn off the land. The fires had spread to gullies and smoldered there, to flash up again the day of the run. Many raced through the fire, and one woman was burned to death trying to save her horses. Although the men from Cooper County saw the fires, their path did not lead through them.

When the mules slowed to a weary halt at sundown that day about seventeen miles from the Kansas border, Homer alighted and half in fun, half in earnest, drew a shovel from the wagon preparatory to digging a well. Immediately a man came running up to inform him that the claim was staked. But young Homer was already discouraged. "The ground was so hard," the judge says with a twinkle in his eyes, "that I couldn't even cut the grass with it."

They camped that night by a river near a big spring. Indians who lived in scattered houses near the main springs sold water that day to the hot and thirsty people at the rate of 15 cents a jug.

About the center of the strip was a land office called Perry. Oakie Davis who had staked on a claim went to this office the next day to file his claim, but found that he had arrived after hours. The other men made no attempt at filing. In many cases a number of persons filed upon the same quarter section and the land was divided among them. There was cheating, jumping of claims, and dodges taken to secure land dishonestly.

There were casualties too. Judge Davis recalls that on the day of the run the soldiers had difficulty holding back the crowds until the starting signal. One man grabbed the bridle of a soldier's horse, and the soldier struck him in the face with a saber inflicting an ugly wound.

The Cooper County men, though unable to secure any land, reaped other rewards. They were young, full of life, and keyed to adventure. Light-hearted fun reigned.

William Hull, who had contributed the cooking utensils, was chief cook. One night he baked a great lot of flapjacks and stacked them on a bucket turned upside down. Oakie and Homer were scuffling, and in the rounds Oakie sat down on the flapjacks. Hull quit right then as cook. He refused to eat the pancakes too. But Oakie and Homer downed them without a complaint.

One night, while the men were still camped in the strip one of the mules was stolen. The group had been warned by other homesteaders not to camp in that spot as a bunch of horse thieves was believed to be in the vicinity. But they took a chance. John Hull and Cattrell were sleeping under the wagon and awoke in the night to find that a mule which had been tied to the wagonwheel was gone. They called Homer, who immediately saddled the other mule and started in pursuit.

A short distance from the camping site he found the grass bent down and tracks on the ground that led him to believe the mule had broken away from a man who had tried to put a bridle on her.

Homer set out on the track but it was so dark and he was so uncertain of the trail that he soon gave the pursuit over to the mule he was riding. There was no hesitancy on the part of the second mule. For 10 miles she struck across the prairie traveling straight toward the Kansas line. Finally they reached the border and came upon a road and down the road a piece Homer saw a house. He pulled up and listened. It sounded like the clanking of a chain against a water tank. He rode in, aroused the man of the house, and told him he believed he had a mule at his water tank.

He was right. He led the recovered mule back to camp, arriving there before daybreak. The judge has often wondered how the second mule tracked the first one so unerringly. It may be the following mule heard the first one's chain dragging on the ground or received some signal from her mate.

The men did not shave from the day they left home until they reached Sedalia upon their return trip. They spruced up a little there lest their families not welcome them home. At Nevada, Homer and John Hull took the train for home, leaving the others to come on with the team. They had been away about six weeks and the trip had cost them approximately \$75 apiece.

Nevertheless, they had reaped rich rewards in experiences to recall over the years to relive in memory, and to retell to listening children and grandchildren — "I remember the day we made the great run in Oklahoma. As far as the eye could see . . ."

by Edna McCarthy

DEBO FAMILY

F60

Reed Perry Debo was one of a number of Virginians who migrated to Missouri following the Civil War in a covered wagon in 1870. He listed his occupation as merchant when he and Mary Jane Heptinstall married in 1860. He was 28 and she was 19.

The year 1863 left marks on his life. In February he had returned to duty in the 28th Virginia Infantry after a six-month illness. On July 3 of that year, as a member of Pickett's Brigade, he was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. Two weeks later his firstborn, a daughter, Gille Jane, **died** at the age of 23 months. As a prisoner of war he was paroled in August and returned to his unit in October.

Two sons and another daughter were born before the family moved in 1870 to Howard County in Missouri. As a plasterer, Reed Debo worked on houses in Franklin. Later the family crossed the Missouri River on ice and lived in several locations near Boonville. Four more daughters and another son were born in Missouri. Childhood illness took one daughter, Daisy Della, and three others died at age 25 (Julia Mary), 29 (Serena Pearl) and 31 (Ida Laura).

The three brothers engaged in farming. Early in this century they were using a steam engine for threshing and operation of a sawmill. The eldest, Lee, married Alice George. Luther and Grover married sisters, Bessie and Hattie McFarland. They established their homes on three neighboring farms southeast of Boonville. Lee had two

children; Luther and Grover three each. Luther achieved a 98th birthday, Grover was 92, Lee 83 and their remaining sister, Miss Martha Debo, also 92.

One daughter of Lee and Alice Debo died in infancy. The other, Thelma, married Albert Cowan, and was 41 when she died in 1945.

Luther and Bessie Debo's three children were Elizabeth, who married Frank Pickett and who died in 1986; Lewis, who married Virginia Carpenter and who lives in Ottumwa, Iowa, and Truman, who married Marguerite Patrick Korsen and who died in 1978.

The Picketts' daughter, Elizabeth Ann, is married to Robert Greer. They have two children, a daughter Stacy Lynn and son John Anthony, and live in Fort Worth, Texas. Virginia Debo died in 1983. She and Lewis have two sons, John of Oviedo, Fla., and James of Memphis, Tenn., who married Diane Sego. They have a son, Clinton Jameson, and three daughters, Elizabeth Ann, Martha Virginia, and Jean Marie. Marguerite Debo lives in Boonville. Her daughter Nancy is married to Gerry Thies and lives in Osceola, Mo.

Grover and Hattie Debo were parents of a son, Grover Glenn, and two daughters, Mary Malvina and Ethel Louise, who married brothers, Calvin and Weesen Huff. Glenn Debo died in 1930 while a student at the University of Missouri. Born to Mary Malvina Huff, who lives in Boonville, and Calvin Huff, who died in 1988, were three sons, William Calvin (Bill), Thomas Eugene and Donald Roy, and a daughter, Doris Mae.

William Huff, who married Arlene Goetz, died in 1979. Their son James, who died in 1978, left two sons, Mark Dwain and David Michael. Their daughter Lois, who married Brice Lambert, has two children, a daughter Katherine Kinsey, a son Russel Reed.

Eugene Huff, who lives at Versailles, married LeAnn Thomas and they have two daughters, Joy Rena and Jennie Lea. Doris Huff, now of Grayson, Georgia, is married to Don Vail and they have a daughter Robin Jo and a son Forrest Lee who married Cathy Barnes. They have a son, Joshua Lee. Donald Huff married Tina Kemper and they have a son Roy Wayne who married Roschelle Ann Baker. Chouteau Springs is their home.

Born to Louise Huff, who lives in Boonville, and Weesen Huff, who died in 1974, were two sons, Robert Michael and Dennis Dale, both of whom live in Boonville. Robert Huff married Anna May Hunter. They have a son Michael Christopher and a daughter Jill Ann. Dennis Huff married Debi Seipel and they have two daughters, Melissa Seipel and Lauren Elizabeth.

Reed Perry Debo, the Virginian who established family roots in the Boonslick region 118 years ago, had 47 descendants. Of the 30 who are living in 1988, eight reside in Cooper County.

These are the three surviving grandchildren of Reed Perry Debo: Louise D. Huff of Boonville, Mo.; Mary D. Huff of Boonville, Mo.; and Lewis Debo, Ottumwa, Iowa.

by Louise D. Huff

DERENDINGER FAMILY

F61



Fritz E. and Magdalena Derendinger, 1896

Fritz Edward Derendinger was born in Switzerland in 1868 and immigrated to America in 1885 with his parents, Rudolph and Louise Derendinger. They located first in Moniteau County and then moved to Cooper County and settled on the farm where the parents died. They are both buried in the cemetery at Pleasant Grove.

In 1896, Edward Derendinger and Magdalena Stauffer were united in marriage. Mrs. Derendinger was the daughter of Johannes and Anna Stauffer of Jamestown, who immigrated from Bern, Switzerland in 1884. In 1903 Edward Derendinger purchased a farm located seven miles east of Boonville. After his death on June 9, 1912, Mrs. Derendinger continued to run the farm and raise the children.

Edward and Magdalena Derendinger had ten children. Four survived childhood: Emma, who married William Bock and is a widow living in St. Louis; John, the subject of this history; Edwin, who married Mary Francis Schouten and lived in Kansas City at the time of his death; and Louis, who married Anna Stewart and lives near Jamestown.

John Rudolph Derendinger was born September 13, 1906, the same year that his parents built the farm house which has been the family home since. Throughout his life he was active in community affairs, serving on the board of the Woodland School, and working in the Republican party. He was an active member of Immanuel Lutheran Church at Boonville, serving as an Elder, on the Building Committee, etc. John and Edna S. Stock were married April 17, 1937. Edna was born October 21, 1908, the daughter of



John R. Derendinger family, 1983

Herman and Augusta Eichhorst Stock of Lupus. To this union was born four children: Jane Ellen, John Edward, Kenneth William, and Doris Anne. John died on January 7, 1986, and was buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville. Mrs. Derendinger now lives in Boonville.

Jane (born July 18, 1939) married Bernard Oswald and lives in Chicago, Illinois, where she is the registrar for the John Marshall Law School. Jane and Bernie own the former George Watson farm and the former Jim Hickam farm, both east of Boonville.

John Ed (born August 5, 1941) married Mary Gebhardt and lives on the family farm near Boonville. He farms and runs a successful auction service. John Ed and Mary have two daughters: Penny Kay (born September 2, 1966) and Tammy Sue (born July 27, 1977). Penny is married to Bryan Waibel and lives on the former George Watson farm. Their three children are Meagan Kay (born June 1, 1984), Shain Jay (born July 9, 1985), and Cody Nicholas (born October 19, 1988).

Ken (born August 1, 1943) farms and lives east of Boonville on the former Oscar Schmidt farm. His first marriage was to Catherine Gerhardt. To this union was born Kenneth William, Jr. (October 1, 1966) and Timothy Wayne (December 19, 1967). This marriage ended in divorce. Ken married Linda Burlingame. To this union was born John Phillip (February 15, 1985). Tim married Wanda Brown. Their children are Amber Dawn (born May 5, 1985) and Katie Marie (born October 10, 1987).

Doris (born October 8, 1944) is married to Jimmie Ray Dace, a United Methodist Minister. They live in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Doris taught in the public schools in Missouri eighteen years. The Daces have a son, John Quentin (born May 14, 1970).

by Doris Dace

DEUSCHLE, ARTHUR J.

F62

Jakob Deuschle, grandfather of Arthur, was born May 25, 1827 near Nuringen-Kerchleim, state of Wurttemberg, Germany. He died in Cooper County July 19, 1906.

Jakob and his older brother Adam were stowaways on a ship that left the port of Hamburg, Germany in 1846 and landed on the west coast of the United States. They were in the California Gold Rush of 1849 and later moved east and settled in the Clear Creek community in Cooper County.

He was married to Juliana Boeringer who was born June 26, 1829 and died in March 1878. They were the parents of two children, Jacob John and Elizabeth. His second marriage was to Threisa Ritzhaupt who was born January 2, 1827 and died August 5, 1910. She was the widow of John Franz Ritzhaupt. She was born in Bavaria, Germany.

Jacob John Deuschle was born July 6, 1866 and died May 15, 1945. He married Julia Salenia Amalia Rentschler who was born August 4, 1866 and died September 10, 1894. They were the parents of Willie, Lula, Rose, George, Arthur and Clarence. Clarence and Willie died at birth. He was married the second time to Nancy Sowers. Jacob Deuschle was a farmer in the Clear Creek community until the early 1900's when he retired and moved to Sedalia where he died in 1945.

Arthur Jacob Deuschle was born August 27, 1892 and died June 18, 1978. On September 16, 1913 he married Ida Mae Quint, born July 24, 1892 and died June 27, 1982. He farmed in the Pilot Grove area until 1929 when they moved to a farm north of Otterville. They were parents of four children, Edna Mae, Jacob Edward, Lloyd Paul and Arthur Jr. He later married Myrtle Paxton

and lived in Sedalia until his death in 1978.

Edna Mae Deuschle was born September 22, 1914. On September 28, 1966 she married Walter Roehrs who was born October 22, 1921. They owned a cafe (Bud's Place) west of Bunceton until 1981. They are now retired and live in Bunceton.

Jacob Edward Deuschle (J.E.) was born April 12, 1916 and died November 21, 1980. He was married March 9, 1940 to Edna Ruth Ami who was born June 10, 1919. They were parents of Jack Ami Deuschle and William Edward Deuschle. J.E. Deuschle was a farmer in the Otterville community, a member of the Otterville Presbyterian Church serving as a deacon and elder. He also served on the Otterville Board of Education for fifteen years.

William Edward Deuschle was born October 22, 1954. On June 12, 1982 he was married to Donna Des Combes Harms who was born May 27, 1952. He has one step-daughter, Holly Lynn Harms. They live on a farm south of Otterville. He is a farmer and an employee of the U.S. Postal Service.

Jack Ami Deuschle was born on October 22, 1954. He is married to Brenda Owens who was born August 2, 1960. They are the parents of two daughters. Jaclyn Michelle born December 24, 1983 and Charley Danielle born September 25, 1986. They live in Otterville. He is employed by the Kansas City — Sedalia Express.

Lloyd Paul Deuschle was born May 11, 1918. He served in the United States Army in Europe during World War II. On October 7, 1940 he married Grace Gregory who was born May 17, 1921. He was in the pump and well drilling business. He is now retired and living in Sedalia.

Tamara Sue Deuschle, daughter of Lloyd and Grace, was born August 3, 1985. She is a speech therapist and teaches in the Otter-vale School System.

Arthur Deuschle, Jr. was born October 18, 1924. He served in the United States Army in Europe during World War II. He was married to Violet Shaver who was born September 12, 1927. They were the parents of one son, Thomas Arthur Deuschle. On November 1, 1974 he married Vila Jean Hass who was born May 11, 1934. He is retired and living in Sedalia.

Thomas Arthur Deuschle was born December 15, 1957. On October 22, 1982 he married Denise Holzem who was born December 13, 1956. He is Director of Appointments and Personnel on Governor John Ashcroft's staff and lives in Jefferson City.

by Edna Ruth Deuschle

DICK, DAVID LUTHER

F63

David Luther Dick, born November 23, 1921 in Cooper County south of Prairie Home, is the second child and only son of Martin and Emma Kobel Dick. In 1935 Luther graduated from Felder School. Luther was inducted into the Army in 1942. He was in the 102 Infantry Division 407th Regiment, Company K. He toured into Normandy, Rhineland, Central Europe, France and Germany. He was discharged in



David Luther Dick

February 1946. When he returned to the United States, he returned to live with his family and to help his father farm. Shortly after his return, Luther purchased some farmland of his own in the Cedron Community (the Gus Roedel farm and the Martin Odneal farm). Soon following, Luther and his father started purchasing tractors and farm implements. Luther continued living on the family farm with his mother, Emma Kobel Dick, after his father's death in 1967. Luther at present lives on the same farm where he still raises cattle today.

by Shirley Frieling

DICK, DOROTHY LUELLA

F64

Dorothy Luella Dick was born October 17, 1919 in Cooper County, Missouri. She is the oldest child of Martin and Emma Kobel Dick.

Dorothy attended Felder School for eight years, and continued at Prairie Home High School, where she graduated in 1938. Right



William Riley and Dorothy Luella Dick Zimmerman

after graduation she was employed by California Manufacturing Company for four years, which had just opened for business. She then went to Kansas City, Missouri where she worked at the Quartermaster Depot, in the Effects Bureau. This was a government installation known as the record center. Dorothy worked there until World War II ended and the Effects Bureau closed in 1946. After returning home she married William Riley Zimmerman (born May 28, 1913) on December 29, 1946.

William attended the Martin Box School where upon completion he worked for local farmers in the surrounding area. During this time he stayed with his sister and helped her and her husband run their business, a dance hall and restaurant. He then was drafted into the Army, where he served in the European theatre as a cook in the 2nd Infantry Division, being in places such as Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes and Central Europe. William received five bronze stars for these campaigns and a Good Conduct Medal. After he was discharged in 1945, William returned home where he continued farming and custom work. He also worked part-time for many years at the Meat Processing Plant on the farm of Martin and Robert Burger.

In 1963, Dorothy returned to the California Manufacturing Company, where she retired in 1983. William is also retired, but still has some livestock. William and Dorothy enjoy caring for their garden, fishing and spending time with their children and grandchildren. Their children are: Sharon Kay, Shirley Mae, Gerald Wayne, Robert William, Pamela Sue and Bradley Mark.

by Shirley Frieling

DICK, EMMA KOBEL

F65

Letter to Emma Kobel Dick on her 82nd birthday from her daughter, Esther Pauline Dick Brightwell:



Margaret Dick Acre, Dorothy Dick Zimmerman, David Luther Dick, Esther Dick Brightwell.



3-10-74 Emma Kobel Dick

I'll always remember how you were kind to Grandpa Kobel and "Uncle." You fed them, washed their clothes and did your best with what you had.

I'll always remember how you helped me with my arithmetic problems, the crepe paper dress you made for me and the other new dresses you made for special programs and days, working way up into the night. The smell of fresh baked bread as we came through the lane to the house from school. The confirmation assignment that you helped me learn. You rolling my hair on old rags to make my locks that I so much approved of.

I'll always remember the encouragement you gave us to plan for a job or career and the gentle push to college and a teaching job. My college and teaching years were truly some of the happiest and most rewarding. Thanks to You!

I'll always remember how you were Dad's better half and daily worked many hard hours. The care you gave Dad when he was bedfast and hospitalized, and very nearly exhausted your own strengths.

I'll always remember the many times you and your sisters talked Swiss together and we found that amusing.

But perhaps the fondest memory is of your unselfish attitude (putting yourself last) doing and forgiving others from the love in your heart only and never for what you would gain by it, always a compassionate spirit.

So "Happy Birthday" Mom, accept my gratitude and know I love you although I don't always show it.

"Memories"

Her name was Emma Kobel Dick. She was very special to me, she was my Grandmother. She was there when I was sick with the mumps, poison ivy, and other childhood illnesses.

Grandma was a great "seamstress," many



Figure 3 L-R: Karen Brightwell, Barbara Hardwick, Way e Zimmerman, Brad Zimmerman, Shirley Frieling, Pam Hegg, Robert Zimmerman, David Acre, Sharon Woelfel

of mine and my sisters' dresses were made by her and usually without a store-bought pattern.

She was a great inspiration for my religious upbringing, taking me to church with her, teaching me the Lord's Prayer and upon my confirmation, was the one who gave me my Bible.

Another fond memory was of her cooking. She loved gardening and would can a lot of food. Her cellar looked like a grocery store. Some of her specialties were sweet rolls, homemade bread, chocolate layer cake, cherry pie (with her cherries from her own trees), lep cookies, and of course those Parker House rolls, a must for any family gathering.

Christmas was always very special, gathering at her house for the entire day, and sometimes it would start on Christmas Eve. She made these days wonderful and usually the whole family was there.

Grandma was a kind and considerate person. She would help anyone at anytime, and do more than what she had been asked to do.

So Grandma . . .
 Happy times and people we love
 we can keep in our hearts
 for God is love.
 We will keep the memory of you alive in our hearts.

The above two articles were written in the Kobel History Book in memory of Emma Kobel Dick.

by Shirley Mae Zimmerman Frieling

DICK, EMMA MARGARET

F66



Emma Margaret Dick Acre and husband, Bert Ernest Acre.

Emma Margaret Dick, the fourth child of Martin and Emma Kobel Dick born in Cooper County south of Prairie Home, was born in the family home June 6, 1931. She attended Felder School and graduated 8th grade. These were very enjoyable years growing up. Always loving the outdoor work, she helped her Dad during the years of World War II by cutting wood, putting up hay and "carrying water" for the threshers. In addition, the motherless animals were fed by bottles and became very dear pets, and tears

were shed when the animals were shipped to market. She loved to fish but was never given much free time to do so.

One memory was of Esther being an indoors person and helping their Mother with the chores in the house. When they would have a sisterly fight, she (Esther) would run behind her Mother for protection.

Her high school years at Prairie Home were where Margaret spent a lot of her time with basketball and softball. She graduated in 1949. That following summer Margaret and her Mother took the "milk train" to St. Louis, Missouri so Margaret could take pretests for entrance into Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing. Emma did not want Margaret to leave the farm and go so very "far away." She had said that Margaret would never return. After receiving her diploma from Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing in 1952, her first job was at the V.A. Hospital in Poplar Bluff, Missouri. It was then that Margaret married Bert Ernest Acre (born July 6, 1927) on February 14, 1954. Ernest had recently returned from his service in the Korean War.

In the summer of 1954 they moved to Columbia, Missouri where Ernest attended the University of Missouri and in 1958 received his degree in Business Administration. Margaret at this time worked as a nurse for Ellis Fischel Hospital.

In 1958, Ernest, Margaret and their first child, David Martin, moved to Jackson, Missouri. Margaret worked in hospitals, schools and as a nursing home consultant. Ernest was working for a farm implement dealership.

During the 60's, after the birth of their second child, Barbara Jean, Margaret attended Southeast Missouri State University where she received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing. Ernest had begun working as a salesman for American Chic Company. In 1970, Margaret was teaching full time at SEMO, until 1973 when the family moved to St. Louis, Missouri. Margaret once again returned to college and received her Masters Degree of Science in Nursing at St. Louis University. She has been a Nursing Educator at Deaconess College of Nursing for the past 13 years. Ernest now owns and operates his own business in St. Louis.

by Shirley Frieling

DICK, FRANK L. FAMILY

F67

Adolph and Anna Margaretha Baum Dick, with their three children, came to Cooper County in 1854 from Prussia, Germany. Four other children were born to them in Cooper County, including Henry in 1856. In 1881 Henry married Henrietta Fredericka Greisbach. Her parents, Johann and Barbara Hoffman Greisbach, came to Cooper County from Bavaria, Germany, in 1854, and were married in this country in 1858. Henrietta Fredericka, the oldest of their eight children, was born in Moniteau County in 1860.

Henry and Henrietta Fredericka had six children, the fourth being Frank August, born January 26, 1889. On October 3, 1915, he married Dora Alice Odneal, born August 15, 1898, to Jefferson Davis and Letitia Smith



The Frank Dick Family

Odneal. Frank and Dora Dick had five children: Elza Kenneth, September 15, 1916; Chester Leland, September 2, 1919; Frank L., January 30, 1923; Norris Elroy, July 20, 1927; Lola Doreen, May 12, 1930.

Marriages of these children are: Elza, to Marie Sanders, August 20, 1944; Leland, to Novella Clay Watters, January 4, 1949; Frank L., to Mary A. Nelson, May 5, 1946; Norris, to Dora Marie Poteet, November 8, 1952; Doreen, to Gaines Ward Geier, April 28, 1949. There are ten grandchildren.

Children of Frank L. and Mary Dick are: Forrest James, February 20, 1947, married Connie Sue Herrington July 9, 1966; David Allan, March 19, 1952, died August 9, 1962; Margaret Ellen, married Charles William Cook November 23, 1985; Roger Kenneth, married Dionna Loree Johnson December 12, 1979 (now divorced). Forrest has two sons, Michael James, March 3, 1967 and Christopher Frank, November 1, 1971. Roger has one daughter, Chelsea Ellen, January 26, 1983.

Frank served in the United States Army from January, 1943 to January, 1946, his overseas service being in the European theater of operations. Following his discharge from the army, he farmed, did custom baling, and for the past twenty-three years has worked as a carpenter in the Cooper and Moniteau Counties area.

Mary has worked as a bookkeeper and taught school for a total of twenty-three years before her retirement in 1986. She received her BS in Education from the University of Missouri at Columbia in August, 1969.

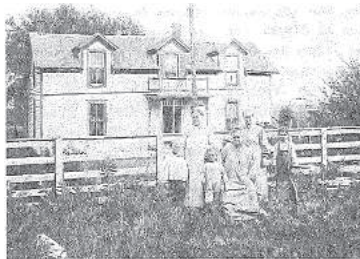
Frank and Mary Dick have lived on their farm four and one-half miles south of Prairie

Home for the past forty-one years. They are members of the Prairie Home Baptist Church. Frank is a charter member of the Prairie Home Lion's Club, serving as its president for several years.

by Mary A. Dick

DICK, HENRY AND FREDRICKA GRIESBACH

F68



Henry and Fredricka Henritta (Griesbach) Dick family. L-R: Ted Ernst, Mrs. Emma (Dick) Ernst, Carl Ernst, Mrs. Fredricka Henritta (Griesbach) Dick, Mrs. Barbara Louise (Dick) Henry and Paul Henry.



Barbara Margaret Hoffman Griesbach

Henry Dick (26 March 1855-3 Aug. 1898) and Fredricka Henritta Griesbach (17 April 1860-24 July 1926) were married 17 May, 1881. Henry died when he was scalded to death by a steam engine which fell through a culvert not far from his home. Henry and Fredricka lived south of Prairie Home, Mo. in Cooper County. They were members of the Moniteau United Church, Jamestown, Mo. where they are both buried. Henry and Fredricka were the parents of six children: Emma married Cornelius Ernest, Barbara Louise married Thomas A. Henry, John H. married Mary B. Huffman, Frank August married Dora A. Odneal, Martin married Emma Kobel, and Alma Caroline married William T. Knipker.

Henry Dick's parents were Adolph Dick (16 Dec. 1803-8 July 1877) and Anna Margaret Baum (7 Nov. 1812-24 Aug. 1876) who came to the U.S. in 1852 from Prussia, Germany and homesteaded 160 acres south of Prairie Home, Mo. Eighty acres are now owned by Emma Kobel Dick and 80 acres are now owned by Wm. Kobel. They planted oats, wheat, and corn on the land. Adolph Dick died in 1877 and is buried at St. Andrews Cemetery in Tipton. Anna is buried at Cedron Catholic Cemetery. After Adolph's death the farm was sold to Fredrick Schneider 1878. In 1891 Schneider sold the property to Johann and Sophia Kobel and Ulrich Kobel. In 1934 Ulrich Kobel became the owner of the 80 acres. On the 80 acres now owned by Wm. Kobel stands the original cabin and was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Adolph Dick and Anna Baum were the parents of 7 children: Adolph (14 April 1840-20 Feb. 1917) married Catherine Baker; Peter (17 July 1842-10 Jan. 1932) married Katherine Emmerich; Christian (12 Aug. 1846-18 June 1909) married Gertrude Fischer; Henry and Peter Joseph (twins, born 16 Jan. 1854 and died as infants); and Henry (26 March 1855-3 Aug. 1898) married Fredricka Griesbach.

Fredricka Griesbach's parents were Johann Griesbach (28 Sept. 1831-31 May 1882) and Barbara Hoffman (23 Oct. 1842-28 Dec. 1923) who were married 22 Dec. 1858. Johann and Barbara (Hoffman) Griesbach were the parents of 8 children: Fredricka married Henry Dick, Johann married Lucy Wisdom, Magdalena Jacobina married Benjamin Lawson and Ambrose Stricfaden, Christina Whilhelmina married John Baer, Katherina

Maria married J. Conrod Williamson, Margaretha Johanna married Frank Walterscheidt, Carolina Henritta married W.F. Hopefinger, and Emma Elizabeth married Jacob B. Knipker.

Johann Griesbach (28 Sept. 1881-31 May 1882) was the son of Johann Paulus Griesbach (25 Sept. 1802-22 Dec. 1865) and Margaretha Katherine Fredrick (3 June 1807-Oct. 1857). Johann Griesbach reached Boonville, Mo. on 14 Jan. 1855. He was a silk weaver by trade. He received his citizenship papers 27 March 1860. He was a stagecoach driver for awhile and drove from Boonville to Jeff. City. In 1859 he purchased a farm. He followed the trade of silk weaving too, in his home. Johann was born in Bavira, Germany.

Johann Paulus Griesbach and Margaretha Fredrick were the parents of 7 children: Johann Henrich Griesbach married Barbara Ludwig and Fredricka Miley; Johann Griesbach married Barbara Hoffman; Johanna Henritta Griesbach married John Rodel; Anna Margaretha Griesbach married John Burger and John Ashl; Johann Martin Griesbach married Sally Lupton; Christena Margaritha Griesbach married William Gilbert; and Johanna Susanna Griesbach married a Mr. Levy. Johann Paulus and Margaretha Griesbach came to America in 1856 from Hof, Germany. After they had been in the U.S. awhile they were dissatisfied and had started to return to Germany with their two youngest children. However, before they could leave the U.S., in New Orleans Margaretha came down with yellow fever and died. She was taken away and buried before Johann Paulus Griesbach reached the hospital where she was hospitalized. So he returned to live with some of his children who were living in Moniteau County. He is buried at the Moniteau United Church of Christ Cemetery, Jamestown, Mo.

Barbara Hoffman Griesbach (23 Oct. 1842-28 Dec. 1923) was the daughter of Nickolas Hoffman and Anna Margaritha Hoffman. Anna Hoffman later married Phillip Broder. Nickolas and Anna Hoffman were the parents of Nicklos Hoffman; Margaretha Hoffman who married a Mr. Geminden; Barbara Hoffman who married Johann Griesbach; Katherine Hoffman who married a Mr. Sperber. From the marriage of Anna Margaritha Hoffman and Phillip Broder were born the following children: Anna Broder Howard, Henry Broder married Emma Keil, Lena Broder Whitman; John Broder; and one infant died. Barbara H. Griesbach came to the U.S. when she was 11. She was born in Bavaria, Germany. She was married at age 16 to Johann. Barbara Hoffman Griesbach is buried at the Moniteau U.C.C. Cemetery Jamestown, Missouri. Johann Griesbach is also buried at the Moniteau United Church of Christ Cemetery, Jamestown, Mo.

by Shirley Frieling

DICK, MARTIN AND EMMA (KOBEL)

F69

Martin Dick (8 Nov. 1891 — 26 Aug. 1967) and Emma Kobel (13 Jan. 1898 — 6 Sept. 1988) were married 29 Jan. 1919 at the Evangelical United Church of Christ, Calif., Mo. Martin was a farmer and livestock



Martin and Emma (Kobel) Dick wedding picture Jan. 1919

dealer. Emma was a homemaker. They lived south of Prairie Home, Mo. in Cooper County. They were members of the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ Jamestown, Mo. and are buried in the church cemetery. Martin and Emma were the parents of 4 children: Dorothy Luella, David Luther, Esther Pauline, and Emma Margaret.

Dorothy Luella Dick was born 17 Oct. 1919. Dorothy graduated from Prairie Home High School and was employed at the Calif. Manufacturing Company for 20 years. Dorothy married William Riley Zimmerman (born 28 May 1913) on 29 Dec. 1946. William served in the II Infantry Division of the U.S. Army during World War II (Feb. 1941 — Oct. 1945). He was in Normandy, N. France, Rineland, Ardannes, and Central Europe. William is a farmer. Dorothy and William are the parents of 6 children: (1) Sharon Kay Zimmerman was born 24 Jan. 1948 and married Jerome Anthony Woelfel. The Woelfel's live in Cambria, Wisconsin. (2) Shirley Mae Zimmerman was born 17 Aug. 1949 and married Martin Charles Frieling. They are the parents of Martin Brian Frieling born 8 Dec. 1972, Amanda Kristen Frieling born 23 Aug. 1979, and Wade Cody Frieling born 8 March 1987. The Frieling's live at Route 3, Boonville, Mo. (3) Gerald Wayne Zimmerman was born 12 March 1951 and married Joyce Ann Trey. They are the parents of Cynthia Louise Zimmerman born 11 March 1974. Gerald served in Vietnam from 1971-1972. The Wayne Zimmerman's live in Calif., Mo. (4) Robert William Zimmerman was born 25 Aug. 1954 and married Carolyn Ann Marshall. They are the parents of Travis Robert Zimmerman born 2 Jan. 1982 and Trenton Marshall Zimmerman born 10 June 1986. The Robert Zimmermans' live in Calif., Mo. (5) Pamela Sue Zimmerman was born 23 Nov. 1956 and married Carl Ray Hegg. They are the parents of Carrie Elizabeth Hegg born 25 Nov. 1979, Melissa Lynette Hegg born 6 July 1984, and Danielle Renee Hegg born 1 Sept. 1985. The Hegg's live in Eldon, Mo. (6) Bradley Mark Zimmerman was born 27 July 1958 and married Micki Jean Winebrenner.

They are the parents of Grant Steven Zimmerman born 7 Dec. 1977, Bridget Elanie Zimmerman born 10 Aug. 1982, and Adam Christopher Zimmerman born 20 Oct. 1987. The Brad Zimmerman's live in Clarksburg, Mo.

David Luther Dick was born 23 Nov. 1921. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II (23 Nov. 1942 — 28 Feb. 1946). He had the rank of Staff Sergeant. David Luther was in the 102 Infantry Division, 407th Reg. Company K. He was in Normandy, Rhineland, Central Europe, France, and Germany. Luther lives on the family farm south of Prairie Home, Mo. and farms 400 acres.

Esther Pauline Dick was born 31 Dec. 1927 and died 1 March 1982. Esther graduated from Prairie Home High School and received her BS in Elementary Education from CMSU in Warrensburg, Mo. She taught Kindergarten in Sandy Hook and the Independence School systems. Esther was married on 1 Aug. 1954 to Benard Eugene (Gene) Brightwell (22 Jan. 1928 — 22 March 1985). Gene served in the U.S. Navy from 19 March 1946 — Feb. 1948). He was a Seaman 1st Class. He was on the USS Chandler DD 877 and the USS Dunean DD 874. He went to Slater High School. He received his BS and MS in Education from CMSU in Warrensburg, Mo. Gene taught industrial arts at Van Horn High School in Independence, Mo. He was on the State Board of Education in Jeff. City, serving as Industrial Arts Supervisor at the time of his death. Gene and Esther lived in Jeff. City, Mo. and they are both buried at the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ Church Cemetery, Jamestown, Mo. They are the parents of Karen Kam Brightwell born 3 Dec. 1963. Karen attended CMSU in Warrensburg, Mo. and lives in Kansas City, Mo.

Emma Margaret Dick was born 6 June 1931. Margaret graduated from Prairie Home High School. She received her R.N. at Deaconess School of Nursing, BN in Nursing from S.E. Mo. State, MSN from St. Louis University and now teaches nursing at Deaconess College of Nursing in St. Louis, Mo. Margaret married Bert Ernest (Ernie) (born 6 July 1927) on 14 Feb. 1954. He was in the U.S. Army (1 Dec. 1950 — 2 Sept. 1952). He received a BS in Business from Mizzou and is self-employed as a St. Louis Post Dispatch Carrier. Margaret and Ernie are the parents of 2 children: (1) David Martin Acre was born 4 Nov. 1956 and married Debbie Fanger. They are the parents of Shenna Marie Acre born 11 April 1983 and Jessica Lynn Acre born 17 Nov. 1986. The David Acre's and the Ernie Acre's live in Maryland Hts., Mo. (2) Barbara Jean Acre was born 25 Jan. 1962 and married Steve Hardwick. The Hardwick's live in Olney, Illinois.

Martin Dick's parents were Henry Dick (26 March 1855 — 3 Aug. 1898) and Fredricka Henritta Griesbach (17 April 1860 — 24 July 1926) who were married on 17 May 1881. They lived south of Prairie Home, Mo. They were the parents of 6 children: Emma (Ernst), Barbara (Henry), John H., Frank, Martin, and Alma (Knipfer). Henry Dick was the son of Adolph Dick and Anna Margaretha Baum. Fredricka was the daughter of Johann Griesbach and Barbara Margarett Hoffman.

Emma Kobel Dick's parents were Johann Kobel (20 June 1854 — 20 March 1933) and Sophia Zaugg (5 March 1860 — 10 Feb. 1929).

They were the parents of 8 children: Mary (Borghardt), Elsie (Schnur), Bertha (Lachner), John Jr., Anna (Gentzsch), Frank, Emma (Dick), and Lula (Robrach). Johann and Sophia were married 17 Sept. 1886 and natives of Cantonbern, Switzerland. Johann Kobel was the son of Ulrich Kobel and Verna Brandt. Sophia Zaugg was the daughter of Peter Zaugg and Katherine Kobel.

Shirley (Zimmerman) Frieling

DICK, MARTIN AND EMMA (KOBEL)

F70



Emma Kobel Dick and Martin Dick

Emma Kobel was born on 23 January 1898 in Cooper County, the seventh child of Johannas Kobel (20 June 1854-20 March 1933) and Sophia Zaugg Kobel (5 March 1860-10 February 1929) who were married 17 Sept. 1887. Emma was baptized at the Moniteau Evangelical Advent Church in Nov. 1910. She attended Felder School. She attended confirmation school at the Moniteau Church for 2 years, where half the day was taught in German and half in English. Many days she and neighbors would walk the four miles one way to church from home. She was confirmed by Rev. F. Gladow on 23 March 1913. After completing her confirmation schooling she returned to Felder School and completed her 8 years of schooling there. After graduation she helped out in the homes of her older sisters with their children and household chores. Once she was voted most popular at a box supper at Martin Box School. She had 2 brothers Frank and John and sisters Mary Borghardt, Eliza Schnur, Bertha Lachner, Anna Gentzsch, and Lula Rohrbach.

On 29 January 1919 Emma was married to Martin Dick who was born 8 November 1891 in Cooper County, south of Prairie Home, Mo. Martin was the son of Henry Dick (26 March 1855-3 Aug. 1898) and Fredricka Henritta Griesbach Dick (17 April 1860-24

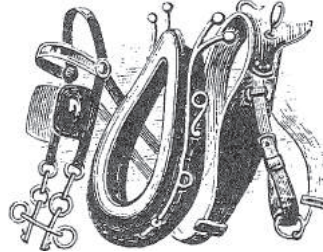
July 1926) who were married 17 May 1881. Martin's brothers and sisters were: Emma Ernst, Barbara Lousie Henry, John H. Dick, Frank A. Dick, and Alma Caroline Kriepker. Martin and Emma lived on a 40 acre farm south of Prairie Home when they were first married. Martin attended Fedler School for 8 years. He was a member of the Moniteau Evangelical Church. Martin was a farmer and did custom thrashing for neighbors and other people in the community. During the 1920's Martin and Emma raised cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, and geese. They used the down of the geese to make pillows and feather beds.

In 1929 after the death of Emma's mother, Sophia Zaugg Kobel, the family (Martin, Emma, Dorothy, Luther, and Esther) moved into the home of Emma's parents Johannas and Sophia Kobel. They cared for Johannas and "Uncle" Johannas Ulrich Kobel until their deaths. In 1931 a daughter Emma Margaret was born. In 1933 Johannas Kobel died. In 1937 "Uncle" died. Then in 1939 Emma and Martin Dick bought the Johannas Kobel farm. In the early 1940's the farming was still being done with horse drawn equipment. Also turkeys were raised for extra income. In 1946 after their son Luther returned from the service they purchased their first tractor. In 1950 R.E.A. supplied electricity to the farm which allowed them to purchase electrical appliances and things such as a refrigerator.

Emma kept busy with her garden, raising chickens, quilting, and helping raise her grandchildren. She also was an active member of the Homemakers Sunshine Club. In 1962 Martin had his first serious illness; he was hospitalized for three months. He was found to have cancer of the stomach. However he lived for 5 years after this first operation. On 26 of Aug. 1967 Martin passed away and is buried at the Moniteau Evangelical Church. Emma remained on the farm with her son until 1983. Then she lived on and off with her daughters. Emma died 6 Sept. 1988. She is buried at the Moniteau Church Cemetery too.

Martin and Emma's children are: Dorothy Luella Dick who was born 17 Oct. 1919 and married William Rilliey Zimmerman on 29 Dec. 1946. Dorothy and Bill are the parents of Sharon Kay Woelfel, Shirley Mae Frieling, Gerald Wayne Zimmerman, Robert William Zimmerman, Pamela Sue Hegg, and Bradley Mark Zimmerman; David Luther Dick who was born 23 Nov. 1921; Esther Pauline Dick who was born 31 Dec. 1927 and died 1 March 1982. Esther married Bernard Eugene Brightwell on 1 Aug. 1954. Gene and Esther are the parents of Karen Kam Brightwell; and Emma Margaret Dick who was born 6 June 1931. She married Bert Ernest Acre on 14 Feb. 1954. They are the parents of David Martin Acre and Barbara Jean Hardwick.

by Shirley Frieling



DIX AND BRIDGWATER R FAMILIES

F71

From Va. to Cooper Co.

Thomas Dix brought his children to Cooper Co. Mo. from Pittsylvania Co. Va. in 1835. His wife, Jane (Mickleberry) Dix had died between 1820 and 1830. In Va. Thomas and his son, Carter, resigned as tobacco inspectors on Sept. 21, 1835. Other members of the Dix family worked for the tobacco industry also.

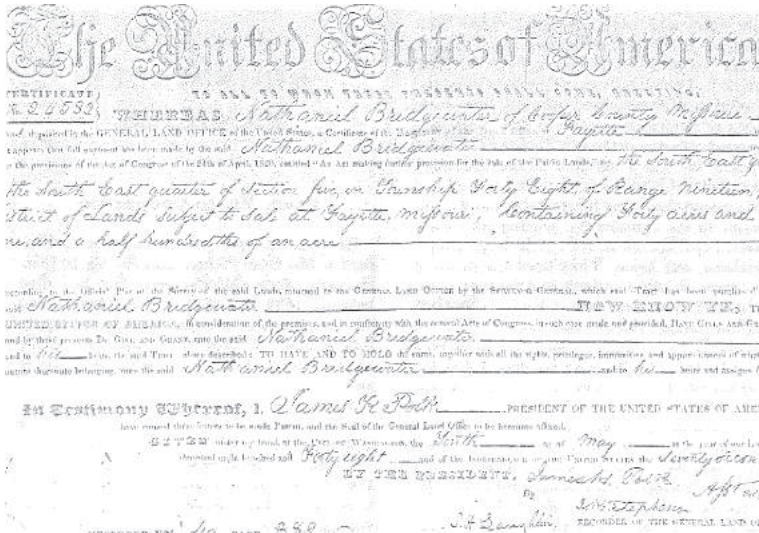
Thomas was a son of Larkin and Jane Dix. He had sisters named Elizabeth b. ca. 1778 and Susanna b. ca. 1785. Thomas was b. ca. 1781 and his brothers were: William P. b. ca. 1787; Larkin Jr. b. 6 Mar. 1790; and John P. b. ca. 1794. They lived in a house built by their grandfather, John Dix. This house, in Danville, Va. is still occupied and called "The Dix-Ragland Home". John Dix kept a ferry on the Dan river which was very important to the Rev. army.

Larkin Dix Jr. also came to Cooper Co. in 1838. His descendants bear such familiar names as, Bagby; Poindexter; Dial; Sutherland; Burchell; Harvey; Mollet; Malott; Grifith and many others in the Blackwater area of Cooper Co.

Thomas Dix purchased land in the county as early as 1830. He bought 240 acres from Abraham and Grace Barnes. In 1836 he added 360 acres which he purchased from Freeman and Virginia Wing. This land was along, what is now, Route K near Blackwater, Mo. In 1845 he sold a large portion of the land to Erasmus and William Sappington of Saline Co. and in May 1846 deeded the remainder to his daughter, Martha and her husband William Bridgwater, and to his son, James Dix and wife, Elizabeth. Soon afterward these two children and families went to Hopkins Co. Texas. Thomas may have gone with them.

The son Carter remained in Cooper Co. and on Oct. 17, 1839 married Nancy Rebecca Bridgwater. She and Martha's husband, William, were children of Nathaniel and Netta (Clark) Bridgwater. Nathaniel Bridgwater was one of the earliest settlers of Cooper Co. Born in Henrico Co. Va., he came to Cooper Co. in 1831. Ten years later he and men named Fristo, Gwinn and Thornton Rucker organized a body of Baptist worshippers who first met in the Bridgwater home. This group has since become Peninsula Baptist Church. It is located in Cooper Co. near the Blackwater Junction of I-70 Hwy.

Carter and Nancy Dix lived close to the Lamine River. Besides farming, he and his brother-in-law, C.W. Bridgwater owned and operated a steam saw and grist mill at a ford on the Lamine that for generations has been called "Mill-ford". On June 8, 1856 Carter attempted to cross the Lamine by boat to see about his cattle on the other side. The water was high and rough because of the spring flood, the boat capsized and Carter was drowned. Nancy was left with 8 children. James b. ca. 1841; Sarah Jane b. 1844 m. Joseph Adams; Wm. Larkin b. 1846 m. Josephine Moore; Tandy b. 1849 m. Artem-



The Carter Dix Family about 1872. Left to Right, Back row: Samuel P. Dix, Alonzo G. Dix, Carter Dix (son). Front row: Tandy Dix, Sarah Jane Dix, Nancy Rebecca (Bridgwater) Dix, wife, Rebecca Elizabeth Dix. Not pictured: James Dix and William Larkin Dix.

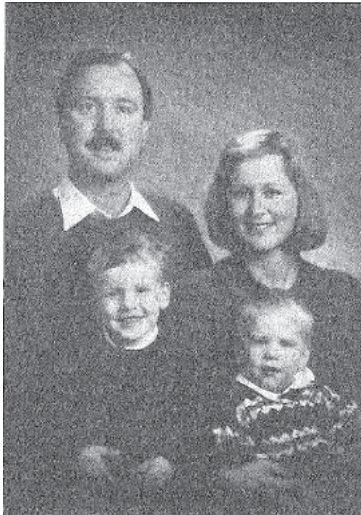
isia Morton; Rebecca Eliz. b. ? m. Samuel Frank Case; Alonzo G. b. ? m. Mary Potter; Samuel P. b. 1854 m. Nancy Phillips; Carter b. 1858 m. never. The children were unmarried when their father died and things were rough for Nancy. Her father-in-law, Thomas Dix, helped a short while before he left, then her mother, now a widow, moved in with her. On Jan. 9, 1868 her farm was offered for sale at the Cooper Co. court house for the satisfaction of taxes in the amount of \$16.07. A kindly friend and neighbor purchased the place and returned it to her.

Nancy's son, Tandy Dix, married Artemisia (Artie) Morton Oct. 20, 1873 in the home of her brother, Robert Morton in Boonville, Mo. They made their home in Cooper Co. near the Saline Co. line. They raised 3 children. 2 others died while young. 21/2 yr. old Hattie b. 1877 was buried in the 1st. grave in Peninsula Cemetery. Ray Morton b. 1887 died at age 5. Effie Lou married Geo. Platt and had 3 sons and 1 daughter. Brack Dix married Dovie Renno and had 1 daughter. Newton Dix married Mamie Tucker and raised 6 daughters and 2 sons.

by Irene (Dix) Thomas

DuMONTIER, BRUCE JOHN FAMILY

F72



Back row left to right: Bruce John DuMontier, Clarissa Rose Williams DuMontier; Front row left to right: Benjamin John DuMontier 3 years, Clark William 18 months.

Bruce J. and Clarissa (Clare) W. DuMontier were married July 19, 1980, at St. Peter Catholic Church, Jefferson City, Missouri. They are the parents of two sons. Benjamin John was born at Columbia, Missouri, on December 3, 1984, and Clark William was born at Columbia, Missouri, on April 26, 1987. The family resides at 613 North Valley Drive, at Boonville.

Bruce, a dentist, arrived in Boonville in

June, 1976. He established his General Dentistry practice at Boone Villa Plaza in Boonville. Clare arrived in Boonville after their marriage. She is Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Cooper County.

Bruce was born December 6, 1949, at St. Louis, Missouri. He spent his childhood in O'Fallon, Missouri. He is the fourth of the eight children of Dr. Rene J. and Louise (Dolan) DuMontier. His parents moved from Honolulu, Hawaii, to St. Louis in 1949, where his father attended St. Louis University Medical School. Bruce is a 1968 graduate of St. Dominic High School, O'Fallon, and a 1972 graduate of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. He received his Doctor of Dental Science degree in 1976 from the University of Missouri at Kansas City School of Dentistry.

Clare was born April 13, 1957, at Jefferson City, Missouri. Her family lived at New Bloomfield, Missouri. She was the fourth of the six children of James Albert Williams, Jr. and Ann Marguerite (Dyer) Williams. Her father's family home was near Richmond, Missouri, and her mother grew up on a farm near St. Paul, Missouri. Clare is a 1974 graduate of Helias High School, Jefferson City, Missouri, and a 1977 graduate of the University of Missouri at Columbia. She taught kindergarten from January, 1978 to June, 1979 at the Academy of the Sacred Heart at St. Charles, Missouri. She is a 1982 graduate of the University of Missouri at Columbia School of Law. She was an associate of the Harlan Law Offices law firm at Boonville from June, 1982 through August, 1984. Since May, 1986, she has been Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

The DuMontiers are members of St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church at Boonville.

by Bruce J. DuMontier

DUSENBERG, LOUIS

F73

Louis and Martha Dusenberg moved to Boonville in the fall of 1973. Louis retired from farming in Howard County. Martha retired from her job as Howard County Health nurse in 1974. They built a new home on Weyland Road which they now occupy. They are members of The United Church of Christ, New Franklin.

Louis Gustav was born October 16, 1915 in Howard County. His parents were Ernest Gottlieb Dusenberg (b. May 14, 1875-d. June 5, 1962) and Emma Sophia Bueker Dusenberg (b. Oct. 15, 1885-d. May 15, 1967) married September 6, 1906. Louis is the youngest of five children, the others being Alfred, Ernest, Cornelia Dreyer, and Edna Schwartz. Louis graduated from New Franklin High School in 1933. Louis's grandfather, Henry Simon Ludwig Dusenberg was born in Hohanhausen, Germany, March 27, 1841. He immigrated to the United States from firemen, Germany on the vessel "Shakespeare". It is told that before he left Germany he drew straws to see if he should go into the army or be free. Henry drew the free straw. He arrived in New York, New York in May 1865 at 24 years of age. He worked in the brick yard or factory and after earning a little money he migrated to Warrenton, Warren County, Missouri. There he met and married Freder-

icka Duesel, who was born in 1847 and died in 1915. Henry died February 5, 1929.

It is thought Henry was a relative to August and Fred Duesenberg, the brothers who built the famous Duesenberg car.

The letter "e" was dropped from his name when he signed a declaration on intent on August 30, 1919.

Mary Martha Kirschman Dusenberg was born July 9, 1913 in Prairie Home, MO. Her parents are Ernest Martin Krschman (b. Nov. 9, 1876 d. March 30, 1959) and Laura Schillb Kirschman (b. June 16, 1881 d. Jan. 30, 1973) married October 20, 1904. Martha has four sisters Lowell Odneal, Verna Hein Viets, Irene Klatt, and Clorene Carpenter. Martha graduated from Prairie Home High School in 1931. She earned her nursing degree from St. Joseph Hospital in Boonville and became a registered nurse in 1937.

Louis and Martha were married October 15, 1938 in Boonville, MO. They lived on a farm northwest of New Franklin until their retirement and move to Boonville. They are the parents of one son and one daughter.

Larry Louis was born May 6, 1943 in Boonville. Larry graduated from New Franklin High School in 1961. He graduated from UMC with a B.S. degree in Agricultural Engineering in June 1966 and earned a Masters Degree in Public Health in 1970. Larry married Shirley Mae Wallenmeyer Dusenberg (b. Sept. 14, 1942) on June 13, 1964 at the United Church of Christ, New Franklin. Shirley is from the Prairie Home area. Larry and Shirley live in Jamestown, MO. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter. Michael Wayne born January 8, 1967, Stacey Dawn born November 9, 1969, Christopher Sean born October 24, 1974, and Patrick Aaron October 24, 1978.

Mary Jane Dusenberg Maloney was born February 11, 1948 in Boonville. Mary Jane graduated from New Franklin High School in 1966. She graduated from UMC in 1970 with a B.S. degree in Education and earned her Masters Degree in Business Education in 1975. Mary Jane married John Jeff Maloney (b. July 3, 1946) on August 11, 1973 at the United Church of Christ, New Franklin. Jeff is from the St. Louis Area. Mary Jane and Jeff live in Springfield, MO. They are the parents of one son and two daughters Jennifer Ann born July 26, 1978, died August 5, 1978, Darren Patrick born November 10, 1979, and Kelly Lynn born August 31, 1982.

by Shirley Dusenberg

DYER, ROBERT L.

F74

Robert L. Dyer, author of Boonville: An Illustrated History (Pekitanoui Publications, Boonville, 1987), is a poet, historian, teacher, and musician who lives with his wife, the former Sharon (Brandes) Bozarth, daughter of Norbert and Mary (Crawford) Brandes, and his daughter, Amber (by a previous marriage), in the old Horace Simon Windsor town house at 513 High Street, built in 1871 by Marcus Williams, Jr.

Robert is the second of three sons born in Boonville to Howard A. and Frances (Bates) Dyer. His older brother, Howard Bates Dyer, was born December 17, 1934, and resides in Leavenworth, Kansas, with his wife, Janice

(Reed) Dyer. His younger brother, William Alan Dyer, was born February 22, 1941, and is unmarried living in Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert was born May 22, 1939, attended elementary and high school in Boonville, graduating in 1957. He attended the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, from 1957 to 1961, and from 1965 to 1966, receiving both the B.A. and M.A. degrees in English from that institution. Following three years of service in the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps (1961-1964) he taught English at the University of Missouri from 1966 to 1974. From 1975 to 1982 he worked at a variety of jobs including custom furniture making, commercial art, and historic survey work for the Friends of Historic Boonville. From 1980 until the present he has been an active part of the Missouri Arts Council's Artist-in-Education program presenting two-week workshops in the State's public schools using his skills as writer, historian and musician. From 1982 to 1986 he taught English at Kemper Military School and College in Boonville.

In addition to his book on the history of Boonville, he is also the author of a monograph on Ravenswood Farm, an unpublished history of Kemper Military School, a book of poetry entitled Oracle of The Turtle (Singing Wind Press, 1979), a film entitled Performing The Vision (about the poet, John Neihardt, author of Black Elk Speaks), and a record album of original songs entitled River Of The Big Canoes (1983). He has also published poetry in a number of literary magazines and has written numerous articles on local history for area newspapers. Several of his songs have been recorded by area folk musicians Cathy Barton and Dave Para, Paul and Win Grace, and Lee Ruth, in addition to East Coast folk musician, Ed Trickett. His song "River of the Big Canoes" was used in the made-for-TV documentary on Missouri that was part of the Portrait of America series on national TV, and his music has been featured in a Missouri Conservation Department film (More Than Trees) as well as a film on Thomas Hart Benton's Missouri State Capitol mural (Tom Benton's Missouri).

On his father's side, Dyer is descended from John R. Dyer of Ross County, Ohio, whose parents came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. John R. Dyer moved to Missouri in 1888, settling on a farm near Barnett, Missouri. His son, Clausin (Robert's grandfather), came to Boonville with his wife, Cora (Amos) Dyer about 1917. After working for Roeder & Weyland and Durr-Warnhoff, Clausin and Cora Dyer operated a grocery on Spring Street across from the Hamilton Brown Shoe Factory for several years. Clausin Dyer became a Boonville policeman in 1928, later serving as Chief of Police from 1936 to 1944. His only surviving son, Howard Amos Dyer, was born February 19, 1910, and married the former Ida Frances Bates (born June 16, 1911) on June 19, 1933.

On his mother's side, Dyer is descended from Clement Bates who came to America from England in 1635. The Bates family migrated from Connecticut and Massachusetts to Illinois and Iowa over the next 200 years, and Dyer's maternal grandparents, Archie Burr and Martha Frances (Breiner) Bates, came to Boonville from Churdan, Iowa, in 1906, when Mr. Bates took over the Commercial Department at Kemper Military School under Col. T.A. Johnston, later rising

to Vice-President and Treasurer of the school before his death in 1955.

Dyer's father, Howard A. Dyer, was for many years manager of the Mattingly Brother's store in Boonville and an organizer of the Boonville Rod and Gun Club. He died in 1956. In 1969 Dyer's mother, Frances (Bates) Dyer, was married for the second time to Boonville Postmaster, Marvin Kalb, who died in 1978.

by Robert L. Dyer

EDWARDS, MARY MARGARETE

F75



Mary Margarete Edwards

Born in Kansas City, MO, March 15, 1930. She was born the oldest of three children to Harry Cornelius Edwards and Mildred Hilden Edwards of Rt #1, south of Boonville (Mt. Herman community). She attended Concord School, then graduated in the Boonville school system. She met and married Edward Bernard Wiemholt on July 26, 1947. She became a housewife and mother of six children: Beverly Kay, born May 1948; Brenda Joyce, born July 1949; Dorothy Jean, born January 1951; Edward Bernard Jr. (Eddie), born October 1953; Terry Wayne, born February 1960; and Tracy Christine, born December 1965. They all attended Saints Peter and Paul Catholic School and Parish and graduated Boonville High School.

Mary worked in the school as a teacher's aid, in religious instructions in CCD, and also as a Cub Scout and 4H leader for 16 years.

In 1967 she went to work part-time at the Mattingly Store downtown Boonville, staying in retail for 10 years until the closing of the store. Since then, she has worked at IGA Grocery store for 3 1/2 years, the Cooper County collectors office and Wee discount. She returned to night school in financing and business in Columbia, Mo. She took her training as an Activity Director with American Health Association in St. Louis and

worked in the health field at Colonial Gardens for 3 1/2 years.

In 1984, she attended the School of Real Estate and received her license to be a realtor and now works with Chipley and Company. In 1983, she became a councilwoman for the Second Ward, City of Boonville. She was with Civil Defense, the Street Department, Housing Authority, Park Board, Block Watch Program, Downtown Boonville Renovation Program, and the Sesquicentennial Steering Committee. She enjoys working with people, seeing and helping make things happen, and always hopes what she does is the best for everyone in our community. She continually shows interest and support in programs to help make Boonville a better place to live for everyone. She comments, "You never need to be without something to do in your spare time. There is so much you can do to help others. Just be a volunteer." For the young people, "Keep busy, the world has so much to offer and you can do anything and make your world what you want it to be. It's up to you."

by Mary Wiemholt

EICHELBERGER, GEORGE FAMILY

F76



George and Dorothy Eichelberger

George Irvin Eichelberger, the only child of Nathaniel (Nat) and Katie Eichelberger, was born November 15, 1911 on the old Eichelberger farm east of Pilot Grove, now owned by Virgil Stegner. His father, Nat Henry Eichelberger, was born February 22, 1878 son of Washington Eichelberger and Mary Jane Merit Eichelberger. He was the seventh child of ten and he went to school at Mt. Vernon south of Pilot Grove. He was a good farmer and liked raising cattle and hogs. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Nat's father, Washington Eichelberger, own-

ed a spring wagon and tug harness. It was the only one in the community at the time and when there was a funeral he would take the seats out of the wagon and it would be used to haul the casket. After the funeral the seats were put back in and it was Nat's job to clean the harness before it was hung upstairs for the next time. Nat H. Eichelberger married Katie Minnie Schupp on November 25, 19088 at the Evangelical Church in Boonville, Mo. Katie was born September 16, 1883 in Pilot Grove, Mo. She was the daughter of George Schupp and Minnie Walje Schupp.

The spring of 1916 Nat and Katie bought the farm of 230 acres east of Pleasant Green located at the junction of 135, A and E of the four way stop. Nat died December 12, 1919 age 41. After his death Katie's brother Walter and his wife Mary and their family came and lived with Katie and George until George was old enough to run the family farm by himself.

The current Eichelberger home was built by Katie in 1923. Logs were taken from the farm by her brothers, Walter and Gussie Schupp, and they were used as lumber to build the house. The house cost about \$4500 to build. The barn on the Eichelberger farm was built in 1890 by the Rothgeb brothers and it is still in good repair.

Katie liked to raise things in the garden, can fruits and vegetables, and always raised a lot of chickens. She sold hatching eggs to the hatchery at Sedalia. Her hobby was quilting and she made many quilts for her family even in her 90's. She was a member of the UCC Church, sang in the choir, and a member of the women's guild and the Mt. Nebo Extension Club. She lived to be 97 years old and died March 19, 1981.

Her son George went to grade school at Mt. Nebo and graduated from Pilot Grove High School in 1930. When the roads to Pilot Grove were muddy, George rode a mule to school. On nice days he drove to school in a 1929 Model A Ford. George was baptized at the Boonville UCC Church and was confirmed at St. Paul's Church of Clear Creek. After graduation he started farming the home place and being interested in Angus cattle began his registered Angus herd by purchasing cows from the Howard County Angus Association. In 1942 George and Katie purchased the Ed Winsor Farm. George always had a sow herd and raised and fed hogs. He raised livestock and grain and in 1947 bought the Ruth Winsor 80 acre farm. In 1957 he bought John Quint's 282 acre farm, and in the 1960's he bought the Norwood Read farm making a total of 834 acres.

On April 26, 1944 George married Dorothy Marie Friedrich at the UCC St. John's Church at Billingsville, Mo. She is the daughter of Oscar Herman and Martha Amelia Moehle Friedrich. Dorothy was born October 17, 1923 on her grandparents' farm near Billingsville. She received her education at the Billingsville Grade School and graduated from Laura Speed Elliott High School, Boonville, Mo., in 1943. Dorothy had to walk across the Petite Saline Creek bottom to go to school. If there was a big rain and the Petite Saline Creek was up, her grandfather was there with a boat so she could get across to school. George and Dorothy have three children, Georgia Marie, December 4, 1947; Esther Dorothy, August 30, 1953; and Gene George, January 24, 1956.

George and Dorothy are Cooper County

Farm Bureau board members. George served 5 years as president. George has been a board member and vice-president of Ag COOP for 13 years. George served on the church council for 5 terms. Dorothy served 15 years on the Red Cross Board. George was the 4-H beef leader for 16 years and Dorothy was the home grounds 4-H leader for 15 years. They won the balanced farming award in 1953 and in 1986 they won the Cooper County farm family award. They are members of the Evangelical United Church of Christ, Boonville, Mo.

Georgia, Esther and Gene graduated from Pilot Grove High School. They were all active in 4-H and they were chosen to attend the 4H Citizenship Shortcourse held in Washington, D.C. and they each won the 4-H I Dare You Award.

Georgia graduated from Central Methodist College in 1969 with a Bachelor of Science degree in education. She was a member of Theta Chi Upsilon sorority. She has taught in both Missouri and Illinois. She married Lawrence Robert Degitz from Quincy, Illinois on May 31, 1969. Larry is the principal of the Eugene Field Elementary School in Hannibal, Mo. where they now reside. They have two children, Douglas Robert, born December 15, 1974, and Laura Marie, born September 12, 1977. They are active 4-H members and Georgia and Larry are 4-H leaders.

Esther graduated cum laude from Central Methodist College with a Bachelor's degree in Music Education. She was a member of Alpha Lambda Delta honorary fraternity. She has taught music at Prairie Home Public School and continues to teach piano to private students. She married Hal Schnetzler on June 2, 1973. They live in Boonville where Hal works with his family at the Boonville IGA. Hal is active with the UCC Church, serving on the board and is also on the board of the Cooper County Hospital. Esther is on the Extension Council board. They have had three children; Adam Neal, December 13, 1977; Jared Brian, August 13, 1981; and Lydia Kathryn, stillborn, November 25, 1987. Adam and Jared are active 4-H members.

Gene George Eichelberger graduated from the State Fair Community College in Sedalia, Mo. in 1976 with an Associate of Science degree in agriculture. Gene is an active member of the Missouri State Tractor Pulling Association. He has been point champion. Gene has served on the Extension Council for Cooper County and is also a Cooper County Farm Bureau board member. Gene is engaged in farming with his father and has upgraded the registered Angus herd through use of the AI program. He and his father both have a registered Angus herd. Gene is a member of the Evangelical United Church of Christ and is serving on various committees. He was awarded the FFA state winner for outdoor recreation when he built a lake on the farm. He was awarded the Star Chapter Farmer and was a district winner for beef production and soil, water and air management.

by Dorothy Eichelberger

EMBRY FAMILY

F77

Dr. William Rash Embry, son of Rev. Allen Embry, had an office at Round Hill. He and his wife, Nancy Hood Embry, b. 1833, daughter of Dr. Andrew Hood, had seven children: Albert Sidney Johnson, Andrew Allen, William R., Ann, Ellen Hood, May, and Irene.

Dr. Embry favored the South during the Civil War. The story goes the Yankees came for him. He hid under the feather tick and the children lined up around the edge of the bed so they didn't find him.

Dr. Embry died of a brain hemorrhage in 1862. Nancy then married his brother Lawyer Leonidas Embry, b. 1827. They had one son,

Dick, who became a lawyer and lived in California, Missouri.

by Iola Potts

EMMEL FAMILY

F78

Ina Faye Emmel, b. 10/31/1898, Rhineland, Missouri, was the daughter of Gustavaus (b. 12/12/1864, d. 1/2/1899) and Ellen Doyle (b. 1/3/1874, d. 6/3/1955) Emmel. Gustavaus was the son of a German immigrant, Frank Emmel. Ellen Doyle was the daughter of Patrick Doyle, an Irish immigrant and Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of William and Fetney Kerr originally from Ken

tucky. After the death of Gustavaus in 1899, Ellen married (9/5/1900) Fredrick Rice Oliver (b. 6/22/1874, d. 4/1963) son of John and Jane Emmel Oliver. Mr. Oliver's grandfather, Joseph Oliver was originally from Virginia and his grandmother was Margaret Best, daughter of Isaac Best owner of Best Fort on Loutre Island. Mr. Oliver was affectionately called "Dad" by all who knew him. He not only raised the three Emmel children, but several nieces. The family moved from Rhineland, Missouri to Boonville in 1918. Mr. Oliver was employed by the Missouri/Kansas/Texas Railroad. He and Mrs. Oliver were active members of Evangelical and Reformed Church in Boonville. Ina Emmel was employed by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company as Chief Operator for over 30 years. She currently resides at Village Gardens apartments and is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. Her brothers:

Champ Clark Emmel, b. 4/7/1894, d. 11/6/52, married Julia Holschlag of Rhineland, Missouri. They had one daughter, Iris Emma. Julia died when Iris was one year old and she was raised by her grandparents the Olivers and her Aunt Ina Emmel. Champ married a second time to Mabel Amelia Haas, daughter of Emil Haas of Boonville (b. 11/11/1899, d. 2/7/1962). To this union was born two children Ralph Fredrick, who resides in Jefferson City, MO. and Mabel Lucella, who is deceased.

Ralph married Mary Lou Opel and has three children: Tom, Connie and Janet. Mabel (called Lucille) married Russell Schaffer and had one daughter, Jacqueline.

The other son of Gustavaus and Ellen was Adolphus Gustavus Emmel (b. 2/1/1896, d. 8/30/1969), married 6/1/1923, Mildred Willers of Jamestown, MO. They had two children: Douglas Vern, (b. 11/25/ 1925, d. 10/22/79) who married (11/8/1941) Celia Elizabeth Roethgen of Glasgow, Missouri. They had one daughter, Mary Elizabeth (b. 6/13/1942), she married Dennis Oden(b. 1/22/1942). The Odens have one daughter, Lori Ann b. 2/18/1971.

The daughter of Adolph and Mildred, Joyce Lorean (b. 6/13/31) married (1/24/52) George Crigler, (b. 6/25/1931) son of George and Lily Crigler of Fayette, Missouri. The Criglers have three sons: Dennis, who is married and has 4 children and resides in Atlanta, GA, Davey who resides in Bossier City, LA and Steve who lives in Dallas, Texas. George Crigler is retired from the U.S. Air Force and he and Joyce make their home in Bossier City, LA.

Fred and Ellen Oliver, Champ and Mabel Emmel, Adolph and Mildred Emmel and Doug Emmel are all interred in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

by Judy Bieber Shields

FAHRENBRINK FAMILY

F79

Descendants of Christian and Dora Fahrenbrink

This story includes many area families and is written to record the descendants of



Judge Leonidas Embry

Christian Wilhelm Fahrenbrink (1874-1940) and Dora (Brandes) Fahrenbrink (1882-1953). Both were born in Cooper County and lived there all their lives.

Christian was the son of Henry Fahrenbrink (1842-1917) and Magdalena (Schnack) (1852-1924). Henry left his home in Westphalia, Germany in 1866 and came directly to Cooper Co. Magdalena was the daughter of Magdalena (Pingel) and Christian Schnack, a teacher and organist in Bilsen, Hemding, and Quickborn, Germany. His mother's maiden name was Christine Martens. The Schnack family was a neighbor of the family of Lone Elm pioneer, John King, in Hornerkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany and Magdalena came with some of his family to America when she was 18 years of age. She worked for one year to pay for her transportation costing \$66.00. Her brothers also came to this country: Johann to Leadville, Colorado (he is buried in Lone Elm Cemetery), Gustav to Quincy, Ill., Christian to Lone Elm, and Herman to Boonville. Her sisters, Christine (Kommen) and Anna (Armbrust) stayed in Germany but Sophia also came to Lone Elm and married Herman Toeliner. Herman and Magdalena were married March 28, 1873 and were parents of the following: Christian W. (married Dora Brandes), Herman (married Lena Loesing), John died in infancy, Henry (married Gertrude Lewis), Emma (Mrs. Albert Brandes), Helena, and Julius (married Hilda Schleying). Henry purchased a farm of 425 acres of the Colonel Pope place. Julius, his son, operated the farm after Herman's death.

Dora's father was Charles Brandes (1843-1912) who came to this country with his parents from Germany first locating in Iowa, then settling in Clarks Fork Township. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army and after serving for four years, resumed farming and later married Margaret Smith. She was born in 1840 and came from Germany with her parents in 1855 settling near Clarks Fork. Margaret's first husband, Christ Fricke, was killed by guerrillas during the Civil War. Two daughters were born of this marriage: Caroline (Alpers) and Sophia (Rassmussen). Charles and Margaret Brandes' nine children were: Christian, Mrs. Margaret King, Mrs. Josephine Pethan, Mrs. Emma Langkop, Mrs. Elizabeth Brockamp, John A., Theodore, Mrs. Dora Fahrenbrink and Albert. Charles Brandes operated a farm 4 miles east of Bunceton in North Moniteau Township until his son Albert took over its management.

Christian Fahrenbrink bought land from the Hall estate in 1901, located 61/2 miles northeast of Bunceton. He and Dora married January 23, 1902 and they first lived in a small dwelling on this land. Later they built a home on another location on the property. In 1914 a 2 story addition was constructed on the front of the original house. Two large barns and other buildings were erected. This farm was eventually operated by his son Paul and was later sold to its present owners the Jeff Huth family.

To Christian and Dora were born the following children: Erna died in infancy; Margaret (Mrs. Julius Loesing) (1903-1969); twins: Paul (1906-1979) who married Wilma Brandes (1915-); and Carl (1906-1981) who married Alberta Toler; Gertrude (Mrs. Harold Hosp) (1915-); Edna (Mrs. Harold Timm) (1920-); and Norma (Mrs. Morris John-

meyer) (1927-1982). Many of Christian and Dora's descendants listed below live in Cooper County, those who do not are indicated.

Margaret and Julius (1898-1975) Loesing's children are: Marcella (Mrs. Donald Frederick); Charles (married Patricia Schlup) who now operates the family farm south of Boonville on Rt. 87; Doris (Mrs. Ralph Twiliman); Gladys (Mrs. Tom Moore); Grandchildren: Edward Frederick (married Dawn Guthrie) and son Gabriel; Ruth (Frederick) (Mrs. John Elder) and her children Michael and Macandy Landreth, Columbia, Mo.; Arlene Loesing, Leann (Loesing) (Mrs. Earl Williams) and son Brandon; Phyllis Loesing; Robert Twiliman (married Nancy Thompson), Los Angeles, Calif.; Cynthia Twiliman, Nancy Twiliman, Nathan Moore, Alan Moore and David Moore.

Paul and Wilma (1915-) Fahrenbrink's children are: Judith (Mrs. Richard Baker); Shirley (Mrs. Larry Meyer) Kansas City, Mo.; and Lloyd (married Trudi Poehlmann). Grandchildren: Michael Baker; Jeffery Baker (married Ginger Atterbury) and Douglas Baker (married Rhonda Collins) and son Justin; Mark Meyer, San Francisco, Calif.; Darren Meyer, Kansas City, Mo.; Tim Fahrenbrink and Lorette Fahrenbrink.

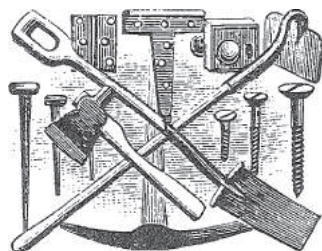
Carl and Alberta Fahrenbrink lived in Peoria, Ill. Their daughter Roseann died when she was 3 years old; son, Carl Theodore Jr., and his wife Margie live in Henderson, Nevada. Ted has a daughter, Amber Lynn, from a previous marriage to Mary Brown in Pontiac, Michigan.

Gertrude and Harold (1907-1983) Hosp also lived in Peoria, Il. Their children are: Gretta (Mrs. R. Merle Dickey) Metamora, Il.; Carolyn Pobanz East Moline, Il.; and Ardith (Mrs. W. Brian Unwin) Corvallis, Oregon. Grandchildren are: Lynne Dickey, Darren Dickey, Metamora, Il.; Brenda Pobanz, Chad Pobanz, East Moline, Il.; Kristin Unwin, Matthew Unwin, Corvallis, Ore.

Edna and Harold (1913-1981) Timm's children are: Duane (married Shirley Schrader) who now operates the family farm near Boonville; Janet (Mrs. Norman Gephardt) Hutchinson, Kan.; and Lana (Mrs. David Linhart) Leon, Iowa. Grandchildren: Stephen Timm, Stacia Timm, Shannon Timm and Kelly Timm; Nancy Gephardt, Jenny Gephardt and Timothy Gephardt, Hutchinson, Kan.; Charles Linhart, John Linhart, Leon, Iowa.

Norma and Morris (1919-) Johnmeyer's children are: Gregory (married Tekla Galle-more) their daughter Tanya and three children from Tekla's former marriage: Tekla, Charles, and William Broyles; and a daughter Brenda Johnmeyer.

by Mrs. R.M. Dickey



FANCLER, WALTER FRANKLIN "BILL" AND LUCILLE (HARRIS)

F80

Walter and Lucille Fancier, with their two children Joe and Gloria, moved to Bunceton, Cooper County in the spring of 1935 from Dalhart, Texas. Walter, born near Miami, Oklahoma February 8, 1909, the youngest of four daughters and two sons of Joab and Mollie (Wood) Fancier. Joab, born near Tower Hill, Illinois was the third child of nine children born to Solomon and Catharine (Neil) Fancier. The Fancier family moved to south Missouri in the late 1870's but settled near Berryville, Arkansas in 1886.

Solomon, the son of a circuit preacher from Ohio, married Catharine Neil October 1, 1857 in Shelby County, Illinois. She was the daughter of John Neil of Irish ancestors, a native of Tennessee and Sarah Anna Shultz. Sarah parents came to America from Germany in 1790. She died 1896 and Solomon died 1899. They are both buried in the Bunch Cemetery near Berryville, Arkansas.

Joab married May 1, 1891 Mollie Gertrude Wood. She was born November 11, 1870 in Kentucky, daughter of Dr. John Benton Wood, born 1834 Fentress county, Tennessee and his second wife, Sarah Gertrude Story, born 1836 in Fleming county, Kentucky. Joab died February 13, 1922 of pneumonia and Mollie died in July 1937, at Dinuba, California. They are both buried in the Williams Cemetery, three miles west of Miami, Oklahoma.

Walter had just turned thirteen when his father died. His mother sold the farm and they went to live with his oldest sister Bertha McFarlin in California. There Walter worked in their orange grooves and in the raisin drying warehouses. In 1929 he went to Dalhart, Texas to work and live with his sister Ola and her husband Art Collins. Walter, for his own pleasure, learned to play the Mandolin at the early age of six. So it was only natural that he form a group to play at local gatherings. At one such gathering he met Lucille Harris. They were married April 30, 1931 at Clayton, New Mexico. Walter went to work at the big Taylor Ranch near Dalhart. This is where two of their children were born, Joe Morris February 3, 1932 and Gloria Adell August 11, 1933. In early 1935, Walter "Bill" and Lucille, with their children, moved to Bunceton where Lucille's father had bought a farm at the east edge of town. On December 18, 1935 Deloris Jean was born. Bill went to work as a mechanic with Lou McCoy and later with Fritz Gerhardt. In 1942 he opened his own garage on east Main Street. A son, Jan Dayle was born February 12, 1945. Bill and Lucille were very active in school and community affairs and both members of the Bunceton Baptist church as each of their children were also baptized. Walter, a charter member of the Bunceton Lions Club and a member of Wallace Lodge No. 456, A.F. and A.M. of Bunceton, joining 1956. (Joe and Jan are also members of the same lodge).

Joe Morris graduated from Bunceton High School in 1950 and participated in all sports and music activities. Attended Warrensburg



Walter and Lucille Fancier children, Jan Doyle, Gloria Adell Delores Jean, Joe Morris.

State College and married July 27, 1952 Mable June Howard. They are the parents of Victoria June (Mrs. Wm. Goodwin), born December 16, 1953 and Daniel Morris, born October 29, 1955. Joe entered the Army Reserve Signal Corps on December 5, 1952 and served one year, two months and 12 days in Korea. Was honorably discharged November 3, 1954 at Fort Carson, Colorado as a Corporal. Returning home went to work for the State Highway Dept. and is now Highway Maintenance Supervisor. On April 5, 1974 he married Winifred (Lammers) Gerke. They make their home in Tipton, Missouri where they are both very active in church, school and community affairs.

Gloria Adell, also participated in all sports and music activities and graduated from

H.S. in 1951. She attended Warrensburg State College and married August 10, 1952 James E. Doty. (He served in the Fifth Army, Med Det USAH Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 1953-55). They are the parents of Jerel Wayne, born October 6, 1953, served 1972-76 in the 4th Marine Air Wing-Drum and Bugle Corps. Honorably discharged with the rank of Sargent. Robert Franklin, born June 19, 1955. Cheryl Adell, born November 9, 1958, Clay County, Missouri Debra Jean (Mrs. Brian John Bastarache) born April 19, 1960 Clay County, MO. and Michael Eugene, born November 2, 1964. Gloria and "Gene" moved to north Missouri in 1956 where they have a farm and Gene is employed at the T.W.A. overhaul base.

Deloris Jean, also active in sports and music, graduated from B.H.S. in 1953. Married Glen Langkop 1953. Their daughter Phyllis Sue (Mrs. Gregg Padgett) born December 26, 1953. Deloris received her beauty operator license in 1955. She married second, January 25, 1958 Darrell R. Lenz (Inducted into service October 8, 1954, trained at Fort Bliss, served one year and six months in Alaska with Btry "B" 96th ARMY AUS ARTY as a AAA Gun Crewman. Honorably discharged September 26, 1956 at Fort Lewis, Washington with SP 3(T) rank.) They are the parents of Mark Douglas, born October 19, 1958, Todd Edward, born April

19, 1960 and Darla Adell, born September 4, 1971. They make their home in Sedalia where they moved in 1968 and are active in Church and school. Deloris still works part time as a hairdresser and Darrall is plant manager of the Hall and Riley Quarries at the Marshall plant.

Jan Dayle, also took part in all school sports. Graduating in 1963 from B.H.S. Entered the U.S. Navy September 4, 1963 at St. Louis, Missouri and served on the U.S.S. Oriskany. Was honorably discharged September 2, 1966 at Charleston S.C. as a AA E2. He was a member of a Navy basketball team stationed in Hawaii. Returning home he married Sharon Louise Oerly September 23, 1967. They are the parents of Kimberly Sue (Mrs. Ralph Rodriguez) born April 21, 1968 and Christopher Dale, born June 23, 1972. Jan married 2nd. Linda (Acton) Winnegar July 13, 1981 and has been with the Missouri State Conservation Dept. since 1982. Jan and Linda make their home on their farm near Humansville, Missouri.

Bill and Lucille built their new brick home in 1967. After Bill retired in 1975 he and Lucille made many trips into other states looking up family history. Lucille was an active member of the D.A.R., U.D.C., D.A.C., the Bunceton Extension Homemakers and the Garden Club as well as the W.M.U. of the Bunceton Baptist Church. They are both Democrats. Lucille worked at many elections. In 1981 they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at the home of their daughter's in Sedalia. All their children, grandchildren and several nieces and nephews from OK and CA helped them to celebrate. Lucille died February 25, 1985 and is buried in the Bunceton Masonic Cemetery. They are the great grandparents of Michelle, Nathan and Jessica Goodwin of near Princeton; Steven and Jenna Fancier of Houston, Texas; Jason Wayne, Shauna, Jamie and Russell Doty of Ottumwa, Iowa; Justin and Jodi Doty of Plattsburg; Krista and Tim Padgett of Kansas City; Travis and Katie Lenz of

Jefferson City; and Theodore Quinton Rodriguez of Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

by Gloria Doty Bun.citon

James K. Farrell son of Dee and Delia Farrell and Lucille Chapple Farrell daughter

FARRELL, J.K. FAMILY

F81

of Richard Penn and Ethel Robinson Chapple met at the University of Missouri, Columbia where Lucile (Lucy) was attending the School of Home Economics (1941-43) and were married March 20, 1943 at 1st Baptist Church Student Center, Columbia, Mo.

The family of James K. Farrell, D.V.M. and Lucille Chapple Farrell moved to Boonville, Mo., Oct. 1952 from Moberly, Mo. At that time we had one son James Michael Farrell born Nov. 30, 1951 in Moberly, Mo. On July 3, 1953 Maurice Kennie Farrell arrived at St. Joseph Hospital, Boonville, Mo.

Dr. Farrell was born in Deyersburg, Tenn., March 25, 1920 and moved to cotton country at Hornersville, Mo. His father brought his family to Missouri because of better schools. James K. (Jim) graduated from Hornersville High School in 1938, attended University of Mo., Columbia 1940-43 and received B.S. in Agriculture. He entered military service 1943 as a 2nd Lt. in Field Artillery. In 1945 he went to the Philippines, then into Japan with the Army of Occupation. He returned to the States and to University of Mo., Columbia Aug. 1946 and entered Veterinary School in the first class at M.U. He graduated with Doctor of Veterinary Degree in June 1950. He entered practice of Veterinary Medicine in Moberly until Oct. 1952 when he sold his practice and joined classmate Dr. F.E. Coley as partners in Boonville Veterinary Hospital from that time to present (11/88).

James Michael (Mike) graduated from Boonville High School 1970 and went to Southern Methodist University, Dallas Texas 1970-74, where he received Bio-Medical Engineering Degree. He entered Univ. of Texas — Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas and graduated June 1978 as a M.D. On July 10, 1977 Mike married Marilyn K. Chester. They have one daughter Jayne Elizabeth born 8/27/79 and one son Grant Michael born 2/24/81. Dr. Mike entered three year Family Practice Residency training at the Medical Center, Columbus, Ga. He was named a Diplomat by the American Board of Family Practice June 1981. The family returned to McKinney, Texas June 1981 where Mike established his practice to present time. (11/88)

Maurice Kennie Farrell graduated Boonville High School 1971, and entered Southwest Missouri State Univ., Springfield in fall of 1971. He transferred to Univ. of Mo., Columbia 1973 and graduated with a B.S. in Secondary Education Aug. 1976. He became school librarian at Bunceton, Mo. and earned a Masters Degree Univ. of Mo. in Library Science in 1979. He moved to Chillicothe, Mo. as High School Librarian Sept. 1981 to present. (11/88) Maurice likes world traveling and golf.

by James K. and Lucille C. Farrell

FINLEY, ALBERT AND ISABELL

F82



Albert and Isabell Finley

Isabell Finley was born Isabell Caroline Cramer on September 30, 1918. She was the firstborn child of Ludwill Allen Cramer and Nellie Tally Cramer. She was born at the farm home near Clifton City, but the family moved very shortly to a farm in the Peninsula Neighborhood. She is a 5th generation Cooper Countian. She has two sisters, Ann McQuire of St. Charles, and Jessie McDonough of Marshall; also one brother, Ludwill Allen Cramer of St. James, Missouri.

Albert was born on December 22, 1919, the fifth child of A. Weight Finley and Nellie Farris Finley. He grew up in the Woodland School district east of Boonville. He and Isabell were married on December 20, 1941 and except for a short time during World War II, they have lived in Boonville.

Isabell taught school for 5 years in the rural schools of Saline County and for 3 years in the Blackwater High School. After the birth of their daughter, Carol Jeanne, now Mrs. David Hotle of St. Louis, she worked as an Automotive Dealer Accountant until her retirement in 1985. Now she enjoys her friends, her hobbies, and most of all her two grandchildren — Dana Finley Hotle and Jerret David Hotle.

Albert served in the Army Air Corps during World War II. After the war he worked as a fireman and then a Journeyman Lineman for the Missouri Power and Light Company. After about 10 years he resigned and then opened a restaurant in Boonville. From then on he was involved in some aspect of the food service business until illness forced him to retire. He passed away April 26, 1986.

John Cramer and wife Rebecca Allen Cramer, great-great, grandparents of Isabell, came to Cooper County and settled at Laraine around 1815. John originally came from Holland and was rescued from a shipwreck during this voyage. Rebecca came from Virginia. They met and were married in Kentucky and then migrated to Cooper County and purchased a farm near Lamine. One acre of their farm was donated to the Old Lamine Cemetery Assn. to begin that old burying place. This corner of the Cemetery is filled with Cramer ancestors. Sometime during the next two generations the spelling of the name Cramer was changed to Cramer.

Isabell's great grandparents were Ludwill Allen and Elizabeth Shackelford Cramer. Her grandparents were Harmon B. Cramer and Cynthia Caroline Smith Cramer.

Isabell's Maternal great-grandparents, Henderson and Mary Ann Taylor Tally, were married in Cooper County in 1836. They had both come from Scotland by way of Kentucky. Their son, James Pearson Tally was Isabell's grandfather. He served in the Civil War as a member of the Union Army from April 1862 until July 1865. After the war he settled on a farm near Pilot Grove. He was married 3 times, each wife a former school teacher. Isabell Kirkpatrick, daughter of Arthur and Pamela Galbraith Kirkpatrick was his second wife and grandmother of Isabell. The Kirkpatricks were early Franklin, Mo. settlers.

Albert was a 6th generation Cooper Countian. He was a direct descendant of three homesteaders of Cooper County. His paternal great-great-grandfathers were James Taylor and Turner O'Brian. His great-great grandparents were Jordon O'Brian and Mary Hampton Taylor O'Brian. Also George Washington Weight and Elizabeth Van Meter Williams Weight. His great grandparents were Oscar Weight and Comelia O'Brian. His grandparents were Mary Catherine Weight and John Finley. His mother, Nellie Farris Finley was the daughter of William P. Farris who was the son of Eri Farris. Eri Farris was an early settler who registered land in Jolly Bottoms east of Boonville. Albert has a sister, Edna Catherine Pyles who lives in Boonville, and a brother, Wilbur Hampton Finley who lives in Kansas City.

by Isabell C. Finley

FORBIS, WILLIAM F. AND ROSA FAE

F83



William and Rosa Fae Forbis

William F. Forbis and I were both born and reared in Howard County. William better

known as "Billy" was born near New Franklin, the son of Newt and Pearl Forbis and the third of four children, namely Robert, Studie, Billy and Dorothy Dean.

Rosa Fae was born in Fayette the daughter of Uriel and Eliza Miller and the oldest of two children, namely Rosa Fae and J.C. Miller of Fayette.

We were married December 25, 1940 at the Methodist Church in Fayette. After marriage we moved to Cooper County in the Concord community south of Boonville where I was teaching and Billy was employed at Krogers Grocery store. In May of 1941 we moved to Cleveland, Ohio seeking different employment. Billy was employed by Vogt and Canot Steel erecting company. One year after his employment he was injured in a bad accident causing us to return back to Howard County where he was employed as foreman for the Special Road District and I returned to teaching in the Guthridge district.

We remained in Howard County until 1951 when we returned to Cooper County. Billy was employed as Correction Officer of the Missouri State Training School for boys where he was employed until retirement after 32 years of service. I taught in various schools in the county, namely Lone Elm and Hailridge. When Hail Ridge closed I went to New Franklin and taught there from 1964-1969.

By that time we had built a home in Boonville and I taught in the system here from 1969 through 1977. At that time I was forced to take disability retirement after 32 years of teaching service in Howard and Cooper Counties.

We built two new homes while living in Boonville and both on 11th Street where I now reside.

One son, William Dale Forbis, was born December 5, 1944. He attended the Boonville Schools through graduation and then attended the Warrensburg State College and Weaver Airline schools of Kansas City, where he was employed by Braniff Air Lines for seventeen years. He married Margaret Alice Tennyson and they reside in Kansas City. They have one son, John William Forbis.

William F. Forbis expired November 27, 1987 and interment was made in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Cooper County is an enjoyable place to live because of friendly people, lovely churches and excellent entertainment center "Thespian Hall."

by Rosa Fae Forbis

FOSTER, AVA JAY AND EULALA DELL (BOND)

F84

Ava Jay and Eulala Dell (Bond) Foster came to Cooper County in February 1927 from Moniteau County near Fortuna, Missouri with their eight children. They settled on a farm near Billingsville, Missouri. Their children were Marvin, Leroy, David, Gertrude, Virginia, Fred, L.J. and Dorothy. Later three more children were born to them while they were living in Cooper County. They are

James, Robert and Barbara.

In 1941, they bought a farm near Bunceton, Missouri, where they lived until they retired in 1958 and moved to Bunceton, Missouri. Ava Jay, the son of Matilda Jane (Jennie Randal) and Jackson Grant Foster was born in Newton County near Carthage, Missouri on January 7, 1885. He had three sisters: Elizabeth Porter, Lula Pierce and • Bessie Chambers. Ava died on December 1, 1959 and is buried at the Masonic Cemetery in Bunceton, Missouri. Ava was a farmer and stockman.

Eulala Dell (Bond) Foster was born in Moniteau County near Tipton, Missouri on April 3, 1890, the daughter of Sarah Ann (Hutchison) and John S. Bond. She had two sisters: Stella Allee and Elsie Newkirk. Five brothers: David, Bart, William, Edgar and George Bond. Two brothers and one sister died in infancy. Eulala died on March 15, 1978 and is buried at the Masonic Cemetery in Bunceton, Missouri.

Ava and Eulala (Bond) Foster were married in California, Missouri on November 9, 1908. They lived to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary and see all their children married and settled. Three of their sons served in the military. David and Fred served in World War II and Robert in Korean War.

One daughter (Alma May) died in 1923 at the age of nine months, before they moved to Cooper County.

by Dorotha (Foster) Nelson

FOSTER, WILLIAM D. AND MARY F.

F85

William David Foster married Mary Frances Barbarich on December 26, 1945 in Kansas City, Kansas. Together, they made Boonville, Missouri their first home.

Dave was born in Morgan County, Missouri on December 27, 1912. He is the son of Ava and Eulala (Bond) Foster and is the oldest living child. Presently, he has four sisters and four brothers: Gertrude Purvis, Virginia Forsee and Barbara Lang in Boonville, Missouri; Dorothy Nelson and Robert J. Foster in Bunceton, Missouri; Fred B. Foster in St. Louis, Missouri; L.J. Foster in Sturgeon, Missouri; and Jim Foster in Tipton, Missouri. Two brothers and one sister have passed away; Marvin died in 1963, Leroy in 1987, and Alma May died as a child in 1923.

Dave spent most of his early life in Morgan and Cooper counties until he entered the U.S. Army in April, 1942. He served thirty-three months of his military service overseas, most of which was under the command of General Patton. After being honorably discharged in November of 1945, he returned to central Missouri.

Mary Frances, the oldest child of Mickey and Beulah (Ridenour) Barbarich, was born on August 15, 1922 in Kansas City, Kansas. Presently, she has three sisters and three brothers: Alice Barbarich and Rose Huey in Kansas City, Kansas; Doris Wade in Edwardsville, Kansas; Paul Barbarich in Shawnee, Kansas; Robert Barbarich in Kansas City, Missouri; and Donald Barbarich in Anchorage, Alaska. Three brothers and one sister have passed away; Mickey Barbarich Jr. died in

1928, George in 1937, Patrick in 1957, and Louise Ferrieria in 1988.

On November 15, 1946 in Boonville, Missouri Mary Frances and Dave gave birth to their first child, Della Marie. Even though Della was born in Boonville it is a farm near Speed, Missouri that Della remembers as her childhood home. Mary Frances and Dave bought the farm in March of 1948 and this became their home for the next thirty years.

Shortly after graduating from Bunceton High School in 1964, Della moved to Columbia, Missouri where she met her future husband James (Jim) A. Nichols. They were married in Columbia on May 2, 1970.

Jim is the son of James P. and Kathleen (Rains) Nichols of Moberly, Missouri. Jim earned a bachelor's and master's degree from the University of Missouri in Columbia, and works in the field of data processing. He also served in the U.S. Army from August, 1967 to May, 1969.

Della and Jim have three children, which were all born in Columbia, Missouri on the following dates: Katy, February 14, 1971; James, November 13, 1975; and Amy, December 19, 1976. Presently, they make their home in Chesterfield, a suburb of Richmond, Virginia where Jim is employed by Phillip Morris.

On July 27, 1948 Dave and Mary Frances gave birth to their second child, William (Bill) David Foster Jr. Bill graduated from Bunceton High School in 1966 and then attended Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg, Missouri. In June of 1968, Bill was inducted into the United States Army where he spent eleven months in Viet Nam. After being honorably discharged in April of 1970, Bill continued his education at Central Missouri State where he received a bachelor's and master's degree. Presently, Bill lives at Lake Saint Louis, Missouri and teaches at Fontbonne College in nearby Clayton, Missouri.

In addition to farming, Dave worked as a Stationary Steam Engineer at the Missouri Training School for Boys. Shortly after his retirement from there in 1978, Dave and Mary Frances moved back to Boonville, Missouri where they started their marriage of more than forty years.

by Mary F. Foster

FREDERICK, DONALD AND MARCELLA

F86

Donald and Marcella Frederick reside thirteen miles south of Boonville, Missouri in the Clarks Fork area where they have lived since July 1957.

They farm 510 acres of diversified crop land and raise hogs and cattle.

Donald was born January 14, 1933 at Montreal, Camden County, Missouri. He is the second child of Jesse Ballard and Martha Ellen Jeffreis Frederick. He has an older sister, Anna Mae Schultz and a younger brother, Larry Joe Frederick. He moved to Cooper County with his family when he was four years old. They first lived on the Brueckner farm on Petite Saline Creek where his father worked for Logan Walters. From there they moved to the Bud Durnil farm east



Donald and Marcella Frederick.

of Clarks Fork. In 1941 they purchased and moved to the "Bus" Hurt farm where Jesse still resides. (Martha died March 8, 1979). He started to school at Pleasant Valley. In 1946 he graduated from the eighth grade at Crab Orchard School. Donald did not attend high school but farmed with his father.

July 31, 1953 he married Marcella Loesing at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville. They lived in a tennant house rented from F.E. Hoberecht until Donald entered the service in March of 1954. He was stationed at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; Fort Knox, Kentucky and Fort Hood, Texas. In September 1955 Marcella joined him living in Belton, Texas until five months before he was discharged from the service in March 1956. Upon returning to Cooper County, they lived in a tenant house on the W.G. Henry farm where Donald again farmed. In 1956 they purchased the Henry Summers place and the family moved there in July 1957. In 1965 they purchased the Henry Ohlendorf Farm and in 1986 part of the Carl Kirchner farm.

Besides farming Donald is an agent and director for Clarks Fork Insurance, and an agent for Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance. He has served on the following boards: MFA Exchange Board, MFA Hog Market Board, and MFA Oil Board. He also served as member of the Prairie Home School Board for six years, five years as treasurer, Prairie Home Fire Board and FMHA Board for Cooper County. At the Lutheran Church in Boonville he served as Sunday School Superintendent, Board of Education member and elder and trustee. He enjoys hunting and fishing. He likes to collect bridal bits and other antique collectibles.

Marcella Christine Loesing Frederick was born March 3, 1933, the oldest child of Julius Christian and Margaret Magdalena Fahrenbrink Loesing. She was born at home south of Boonville on the Wm. McFarland farm where she lived with her family until she married. Her father was a farmer. Her mother died March 25, 1969 and her father September 25, 1975. Marcella is a full time homemaker, and helps Donald operate their farm. She has been church organist since she was 16 years old, taught Sunday School for

twenty five years and is a member of the Alter Guild. Her hobbies include sewing, crafts, gardening, being outdoors and enjoying their grand children.

She is the oldest of four children. One brother, Charles William Loesing, a sister Doris Louise (Ralph) Twillman and a sister Gladys Margaret (Wm. T.) Moore. She attended grade school at Crab Orchard School and high school at Laura Speed Elliott in Boonville. In June after graduation she began working as a secretary to C.A. Repp, Cooper County Superintendent of Schools in Boonville. When moving to Texas in 1954 she was employed by Chupik Wood Mfg. Co. of Temple, Texas, until returning to Cooper County.

Donald and Marcella have two children: Edward Lee born March 30, 1956 and Ruth Ellen born August 12, 1958. Edward married Dawn Denise Guthrie September 26, 1981 and they have a son, Gabriel Edward, born May 6, 1986. Ruth was married to Lanny Ray Landreth November 20, 1976. They had two children, Michael Ray was born July 10, 1978 and Macandy Christine was born November 13, 1979. They were divorced in May 1981. On May 14, 1988 she married John David Elder.

by Donald Frederick

FRICKE, HENRY F. SR. F87



Henry F. Fricke, Sr.

Born: 1-12-1852 Died: 11-12-1929.
Married: Caroline Kosted (b. 9-13-1853 D. 10-7-1930)

Henry and Caroline were both born in St. Louis, Missouri. After their marriage there, they moved to Cooper County and purchased a farm about 4 miles west of Prairie Home on Hiway 87 where they were farmers and livestock producers.

They had 7 children: Sophia, Annie, Minnie, Mattie, Henry Jr., Chris and George.

by David Muntzel

FRIEDRICH, NICHOLAS FAMILY

F88

The descendants of Johann Nicholas Friedrich can date their lineage in Cooper County back to 1857. It was in that year that Nicholas immigrated to Boonville, Missouri. Nicholas was born on Mar 16, 1833 in Fronlach, Sachsen-Coburg, Germany; the fourth child of Johann Lorenz Friedrich and Margaretha Tahuer. He along with his sister, Dorothea, were the only members of their family to immigrate to the United States. Immediately after his arrival in Boonville,

Nicholas engaged in the cooperage business. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted on the Union side serving in the Boonville Home Guards and later in Company G, 1st Regiment of the Missouri Volunteers. On Jul 11, 1867 after the close of the Civil War Nicholas married Lydia Louise Wilhelmine Passler. They lived in Boonville until 1882. By then the demand for a cooper in Boonville had diminished and Nicholas purchased a 160 acre farm six miles west of Boonville. There Lydia and Nicholas remained until their deaths. Nicholas died Mar 8, 1907 and was followed in death by Lydia who died on Jan 3, 1916. Both are buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Lydia (Passler) Friedrich was born on Feb



The Nicholas Friedrich family at their west Boonville home, about 1894. Left to right: Johann Nicholas, George, Lydia Louise, Wilhelmine Passler, Christina, Elizabeth, and Richard.



The Lawrence Garfield Thoma family, about 1943 at the family home in Boonville. Back row standing: Gail Frances Edwards. Sitting: Agnes Duvall Thoma, Lawrence Garfield Thoma. Front row l-r: George Bradfield, Roy Bradfield, Ron Thoma, Gary Thoma.

19, 1850 in Duenenkirchen, Schem, Germany. She was the second child born to Phillip and Wilhelmina Passler. Phillip Passler was killed in the Germany uprising of 1848. After his death, Wilhelmina married Charles H. Drechsel. In 1860 the family immigrated to Cooper County, where they lived on a farm in west Boonville. Wilhelmina was born on Jul 1, 1826 and died on Oct 3, 1902.

The union between Nicholas and Lydia was a fruitful one. Twelve children were born to them. They are: 1) Mary Elizabeth (born on May 11, 1868, married Louis Edward Walther, and died on May 14, 1963), 2) John Henry (born on Aug 28, 1870, married first to Anna Dumolt and later to Anna K. Branch, and died on Sep 10, 1941), 3) Augusta M. (born Aug 24, 1871 and died Jul 13, 1872), 4) Henry Ernest August (born Sep 24, 1873 and died Jan 19, 1947), 5) Peter Ernest (born Aug 22, 1874 and died in 1875), 6) Georg Marcus (born Dec 17, 1876, married Ethel Marie Smith, and died Jun 5, 1961), 7) John Lawrence George (born Dec 11, 1878, married Rosa Walje, and died Jan 17, 1964), 8) Johanna Christina (born Jan 16, 1882, married Henry C. Angerman, and died Jan 19, 1969), 9) Elizabeth Helena (born Nov 30, 1883, married Arthur H. Moehle, and died Aug 24, 1969), 10) Theodor (born Jul 18, 1885 and died Mar 7, 1891), 11) Otto Nicholas (born Mar 21, 1888 and died Mar 5, 1891), and 12) Richard Adolph (born Dec 25, 1890, married first to Pearl Simmons and second to Emma Simmons, died Aug 7, 1972).

Richard Adolph Friedrich was a carpenter by trade. On Dec 11, 1912 he married Pearl Simmons. Pearl, the daughter of Henry J. Simmons and Mary Langlotz, was born in Cooper County on Sep 20, 1893. Pearl developed tuberculosis and the family moved to Arizona for her health. Pearl died in Tucson on Feb 12, 1919. Richard then married Pearl's sister, Emma on Nov 21, 1920 in Tucson, Arizona. Emma was born on Jan 11, 1895. Richard and Emma then returned to west Boonville where they remained for the rest of their lives. Emma died on Jun 30, 1868 and Richard on Aug 9, 1972. Both are buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery. There were two children born of the union between Richard and Pearl. They are: 1) Earl Henry Nicholas (born Sep 21, 1913, married Alice Genevieve Schuster, and died Dec 27, 1984), and 2) May Pearl (born Jun 21, 1915, and married Lawrence Edward Thoma). Lawrence and May Pearl appear in another history in this volume. Of the union between Richard and Emma, there were four children. They are: 1) Richard William (born Oct 16, 1923 and died May 4, 1925), 2) Helen Marie (born Feb 5, 1926, married Carl Bates, and died Apr 188, 1968), 3) Margaret Louise (born Nov 24, 1927 and married Raymond Raines), and 4) Robert John (born Feb 19, 1932 and died the same day).

The lineage of Johann Nicholas Friedrich dates back to the early 1700's. Without exception all of his ancestors were born and died in the same village of Fronlach, Sachsen-Coburg, Germany. His lineage is as follows: Georg (born 1700 - 1716 and died Jan 25, 1770) was a shoemaker and had Caspar. Caspar (born Jan 22, 1734, married Kuni-gunda Carl, and died Feb 20, 1772) was a shoemaker and had one son, Paulis. Paulis (born May 27, 1767, married Margaretha Erlicher, and died May 29, 1836) was a cooper

and had Johann Lorenz. Johann Lorenz (born Feb 4, 1801, married Margaretha Thauer, and died Jul 10, 1845) was the father of Johann Nicholas Friedrich.

by Barbara Thoma

FRIEDRICH, OSCAR AND MARTHA

F89

Oscar Herman Friedrich was born January 30, 1899 on a farm about seven miles south of Boonville, Missouri the fourth child of a family of seven sons.

His father was Henry Carl Friedrich (1866-1950), a native of Germany, who immigrated to America when a young man, married Miss Lena Grauer (1872-1956) and made a success of his vocation as a farmer and land owner. Oscar's grandfather was William Herman Friedrich, who was a music teacher and principal in Gettensburg, Hessens Cassel, Germany. He died in 1868 in Germany. Oscar's grandmother was Martha Elizabeth (Sonnenshein) Friedrich, born May 3, 1835 in Wisdorf, Hesson Cassel, Germany. After four of her sons immigrated to America, she also left her "fatherland" with her youngest son and settled in Cooper County. After Henry married, she made her home with him and his family until her death. She died on June 16, 1920 and is buried in St. John's Cemetery, Billingsville, Mo. Oscar's maternal grandparents were Jacob (1827-1899) and Catherine (Reiman) Grauer (1846-1881), natives of Germany, who came to America in 1853. They lived near Boonville and were buried in the old Oak Grove Cemetery, one

mile northeast of the site of the Billingsville church.

Oscar received his education in the rural schools of Cooper County. He has been a farmer all his life; he farmed with his father until his marriage, after which he purchased his own farm located near his parents home- stead. He has been a life long member of St. John's United Church of Christ (formerly Evangelical and Reformed) Billingsville, Mo.

On November 15, 1922 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Amelia Moehle at her parents home of West Boonville. Martha was born December 13, 1900, about four miles west of Boonville, the youngest daughter of a family of nine. Her parents were Ernst L. (1857-1934) and Amelia (Neef) Moehle (1855-1928). Mr. Moehle was a farmer, carpenter and also operated a saw mill. He assisted his father in boat building when a boy. Martha's grandfather was Louis Moehle (1817-1892), who was born in Germany, married Elizabeth Brunschied (1815-1891) and came to the United States. He built a saw mill on the Laraine River and engaged in the building of steamboats. Martha's maternal grandparents were Jacob (1829-1864) and Elizabeth (1823-1896) Neef, natives of Germany coming to America in June 1848. At the age of 35, Jacob Neef was killed by bushwhackers during the Civil War, leaving his widow to care for their small children.

Martha was educated in the West Boonville schools. She was a member of West Boonville Evangelical Church until her marriage, after which she transferred her membership to St. John's United Church of Christ, Billingsville, Mo.

Oscar and Martha reside on their farm near Billingsville. In November 1987 they celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary.

They are parents of five children: Dorothy



Oscar and Martha Friedrich Family. Front: Oscar and Martha Friedrich. Second row L-R: Dorothy Marie (Friedrich) Eichelberger, Mary Frances (Friedrich) Bail, Alfred L. Friedrich, Oscar C. (Sonny) Friedrich and Martha Elizabeth (Friedrich) Bechtold. Picture taken on the 59th Wedding Anniversary of Oscar and Martha Friedrich November 1981.

Marie, October 17, 1923; Martha Elizabeth, October 17, 1926; Oscar Carl, April 24, 1931; Alfred Landon, August 16, 1936; and Mary Frances, September 30, 1938.

Dorothy married George Eichelberger and they have three children, Georgia, Esther and Gene. Martha married Roy Bechtold and they have five children, Linda, Martha, Shirley, Roylene and Roy Darrell. Oscar Carl married Arlene Barringhaus and they have five children, Kathleen, Steven, Richard, Brenda and Jennifer. Alfred married Barbara Turner and they have two children, Jerry and Marsha. Mary Frances married Don K. Bail and they have two children, Keith and Karen. There are 15 great grandchildren.

by Mary Bail

**FRIELING, GEORGE
HENRY AND
CHRISTINA
(SCHMALFELDT)**
F90

George Henry Frieling (3 Sept. 1867 - 7 Feb. 1953) was born in Insel, Hanover, Germany. He came to the U.S. when he was 15 years old so that he would not have to serve in the military in Germany. His brother, Christian Frieling, was already living in the U.S. in St. Louis. So George came to St. Louis first and then on to Cooper County, Mo. where he knew some people that had come from Germany too. So George got a job on a Dorn farm as a hired hand. On May 13, 1896

he applied for his citizenship papers. George never returned to Germany or saw his parents again. He was a member of the Zion Lutheran Church at Lone Elm, Mo.

On 5 Feb. 1891 he married Christina Sophia Schmalfeldt (26 Aug. 1873 - 28 Oct. 1948) at the farm of Christina's parents under a large tree, just east of Lone Elm, Mo. The farm is now owned by the Smith Brothers and the tree still stands today. Christina was born in Cooper County. George and Christine lived all their married life in Cooper County near Bunceton and Lone Elm, Mo. They farmed for a living, raising sheep, hogs, and cattle. They also had crops of oats, corn, wheat, and hay. In 1901 George and Christina Frieling bought 205 acres of land North West of Lone Elm, Mo. Arthur Frieling now owns 45 acres of this land and Martin Charles Frieling owns the other 160 acres. George and Christina are both buried at the Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery, Lone Elm, Mo. where they were both members of that church. George and Christina were parents of 10 children: Maggie, Chris, Martin, Emila, Emma, Clara, Henry, Ilda, Albert, and Arthur.

(1) Maggie Annie Frieling (14 Nov. 1891 - 4 Jan. 1968) married Curtis Sapp (3 April 1892 - 26 Oct. 1959) on 6 April 1924. They are the parents of 2 daughters: Nellie Marie Sapp b. 11 March 1925 married Henry Roberts and they are the parents of Bonnie and Karen; Alice Christine Sapp (27 Jan. 1933 - 1 Sept. 1949).

(2) Chris William Frieling (13 Jan. 1894 - 17 Dec. 1981) was married on 10 April 1923 to Emilie Veith (b. 25 Feb. 1901) and they are the parents of 5 children: Herman Frieling b. 3 April 1924; Edgar Frieling b. 4 Aug. 1925 married Norma Kramer and they are the parents of Keith Gregory and Mary Beth;

Edna May Frieling b. 12 May 1929 married Merle Jensen (5 June 1929 - 5 Dec. 1985) and they are the parents of Michael E. and Mark E.; John William Frieling b. 7 June 1932 married Margaret Ernst and they are the parents of Robert, Carol, and Lisa; Helen Emile Frieling b. 13 March 1934 married Herman Wilcox and they are the parents of Christy Emile.

(3) Martin John Frieling (13 July 1897 - 13 Dec. 1976) married Iva Grace Bail (13 Jan. 1907 - 4 May 1988) on 8 Nov. 1927 and they are the parents of 5 children: Lu Etta Frances Frieling b. 28 Feb. 1929 married Al Johnson (12 Oct. 1925 - 8 March 1974) and they are the parents of Janet Kay. Lu Etta Johnson married Ellsworth Brown. Ellsworth's children are William Richard, Susan Elaine, and Karen Lynn; Mildred Jeanette Frieling b. 19 June 1930 married Clarence Robert Miller; Viola Grace Frieling b. 1 May 1933 married James Kenneth Dodson and they are the parents of James Brent; Ruby Edwina Frieling b. 5 Oct. 1936 married William Donald Rieves; Martin Charles Frieling b. 20 April 1945 married Shirley Mae Zimmerman and they are the parents of Martin Brian, Amanda Kristen, and Wade Cody.

(4) Emila Marie Frieling (4 July 1899 - 3 March 1975) married Fred Bosau (3 April 1891 - 5 May 1969) on 24 Feb. 1918 and they are the parents of 5 children: Frances Bosau b. 18 April 1919 married Carl Bayer and they are the parents of Carl Wayne, Gary Michael, and Lynn Frances; George Bosau b. 22 Nov. 1920 married Fern Wilsnisen and they are the parents of Larry George and Carol; Helen Bosau b. 13 June 1924 married Ernest Rohr; Stella Bosau b. 9 March 1926 married Marvin Brandes and they are the parents of Earl (26 March 1946 - 26 Jan. 1948), Richard, Dale, and David; Fred Bosau, Jr. b. 22 May 1928 married Marion Salmon and they are the parents of Gloria Ann.

(5) Emma Josephine Betty Frieling (4 Aug. 1901 - 23 Feb. 1970) married Clarence J. King (20 June 1893 - 19 June 1977) on 18 Jan. 1925 and they are the parents of 7 children: Leola King b. 22 Nov. 1925 married Jacob E. Walther and they are the parents of Ernest Eugene, Rosemary, Darlene, Carol, Joyce, and William (17 July 1958 - 17 Jan. 1976); Edna King b. 12 Sept. 1927 married Ora Schafersman and they are the parents of Lynn and Michael; Earl Clarence King (3 Feb. 1929 - Nov. 1946); Dorothy King b. 3 Sept. 1931 married Robert Fredrich and they are the parents of Earl, Carol, Rosa Kay (18 Oct. 1957 - 8 June 1972), Betty Christine (14 May 1959 - 8 June 1972), David, and Mary; Herbert Eugene King b. 24 Oct. 1937 married Doris Redding and they are the parents of Steven McGee (1954-1973), Deborah, and Janet. Herbert King married Brenda Carrole; Marcella King b. 30 May 1940 married Ernest Garcia and they are the parents of Sherri and Paul; and Margaret Christine King b. 29 April 1942 married Melvin Cremeen and they are the parents of Michelle.

(6) Clara Christine Frieling (b. 15 Sept. 1904) married Karl Bosau (b. 22 Jan. 1904) on 25 Nov. 1928 and they are the parents of 4 children: Verna Bosau b. 8 June 1929 married Herbert Nauman and they are the parents of La Vern, Diana, and Marilyn; Margaret Marie Bosau b. 10 July 1930 married Ted G. Hazlett and they are the parents of Shirley and Wanda; Catherine Christine Bosau b. 22 Dec. 1931 married



George Henry Frieling Family. Front Row L to R: George Henry Frieling, Arthur John Frieling, Albert John Carl Frieling, Christina Sophia Frieling. Middle Row L to R: Maggie Anne Frieling Sapp, Emila Marie Frieling Bosau, Emma Josephine Betty Frieling King, Clara Christina Frieling Bosau, Ilda Emma Meta Frieling Wassmann. Back. Row L to R: Martin John Frieling, Chris William Frieling, Henry John George Frieling.

Charles Arthur Held; Evelyn Clara Bosau (14 April 1933 - 6 June 1948).

(7) Henry John George Frieling (3 Dec. 1907 - 23 Sept. 1981) married Ethel Smith (b. 20 June 1907) on 4 Nov. 1933 and they are the parents of 2 children: Doris Frieling b. 8 March 1934 married Donald Schmute (20 Feb. 1931 - 8 May 1976) and they are the parents of Kevin Lee. Doris Schmute married Earl Lee Hayes; Brenda Frieling b. 4 April 1948 married Dr. Richard Callison and they are the parents of Karen Leigh.

(8) Ilda Emma Meta Frieling (b. 14 July 1910) married Henry Wassmann (22 Feb. 1906 - 5 May 1985) on 6 Nov. 1934 and they are the parents of 2 children: Donald Wassmann b. 5 Nov. 1943 married Patrice Renner and they are the parents of Teresa and Tammera. Donald Wassmann married Jackie Walje; Jerry Wassmann b. 22 Sept. 1945 married Linda Winningham and they are the parents of Angela and Amy. Jerry Wassmann married Sondra Heed and they are the parents of Kyle and Jared, and also Steven Drennen and Brian Drennen.

(9) Albert John Carl Frieling (b. 19 Oct. 1912) married Margaret Brickner (b. 17 Dec. 1915) on 26 Oct. 1936 and they are the parents of 2 children: Kenneth Frieling b. 14 March 1945; and Donna Sue Frieling b. 18 Feb. 1949 married Anthony Francis Konski III.

(10) Arthur John Frieling (b. 6 Nov. 1915) married Dorsey Rasmussen (b. 23 Sept. 1912) on 20 Nov. 1941 and they are the parents of 2 children: Juanita Frieling b. 28 Oct. 1942 married Glenn Beltz and they are the parents of Tonya and Nedra; Glenn Ray Frieling b. 23 Sept. 1945 married Donna Class and they are the parents of Derek and Kevin.

George Henry Frieling was the son of Henry Frieling and Anne Vaiea who were both born about 1838 in Germany and lived their lives there. Henry and Annie were the parents of 5 children: Christian Frieling (18 Nov. 1859 - 30 Nov. 1934) married Clara Marie Ziegler; Henry Frieling; Annie Frieling; Gustina Frieling married Christian Kousal; and George Frieling married Christina Schmalfeldt.

Christina Schmalfeldt was the daughter of Otto Schmalfeldt (4 March 1842 - 14 Jan. 1874) and Mary Pauline (Polly) Arnold (18 Dec. 1850 - 13 Sept. 1925) who were married 14 Feb. 1869. Otto and Polly were the parents of Christine, John, and William. Polly Schmalfeldt married Peter Smith (1 Jan. 1846 - 26 Feb. 1922) on 19 Jan. 1875 and they were the parents of Margaret and Martin.

by Shirley E. Frieling

FRIELING, KRISTEN

F91

My name is Amanda Kristen Frieling. I am 9 years old. I was born on August 23, 1979 at Cooper County Hospital in Boonville, Mo. My parents are Martin Charles Frieling and Shirley Mae Zimmerman Frieling. I have two brothers. Martin Brian Frieling was born December 8, 1972 in Boonville, Mo. at the St. Joseph Hospital. Wade Cody Frieling was born March 8, 1987 in Columbia, Mo. at the Boone County Hospital.

I live on the farm about 6 miles south of Boonville, Mo. My dad is a farmer and my



Amanda Kristen Frieling and Wade Cody Frieling, April 1988.



Martin Brian Frieling

mom is a farm wife. We have hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, and chickens on the farm. Also I have ducks, cats, and dogs for pets. I have taken my duck, cat, lamb, and chicken to the pet shows at the fair in Boonville and Prairie Home. I have won several ribbons and trophies. When I was 2 I won the baby show contest at the Prairie Home Fair. And I was in several other baby contests, winning a 2nd and a 3rd place.

I am in the fourth grade at David Barton Elementary School in Boonville, Mo. My home room teacher is Mrs. Connie Journot. I like school. I have been on the Honor Roll each quarter at school. I might like to be a teacher some day. I was also chosen citizen of year in my class last year. I also like to read lots of books.

I was baptized at the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo. when I was only four weeks old. My parents and brothers are members of Immanuel Lutheran Church too. I did not miss any Sunday School in 1986, in 1987 I missed two times, and in 1988 Sunday School year I have not missed any. When I was baptized, my sponsors were William D.

Rieves and Ruby Edwina (Frieling) Rieves, my aunt and uncle. They were also sponsors when my brothers were baptized.

I am a member of the Zion 4-H Club. We meet at the Zion Lutheran Church at Lone Elm, Mo. This will be my second year in 4-H. I was elected song leader for the coming year of my club. I received a Gold Medal in Sheep at the county level. I had photography, horsemanship, and sheep as my 4-H Projects last year. I entered 3 photography entries at the Cooper County Youth Fair and received 2 blue and 1 red ribbon. I entered my horse Trixie in the horseshow in 2 classes. I received a ribbon and \$5. I also showed my five sheep at the fair. I have a Oxford Ewe I named Emmy Lou. She had twin lambs last Feb. 22. One was a ewe lamb I named Ruby Lou-I and a ram lamb I named William B. Cody. I showed these 3 sheep at the fair. I also have a suffolk ewe I named Sheba. I had a wether lamb named Mr. W. too. I showed these two at the fair too. I won Grand Champion Wether with Mr. W. He was sold after the fair. I also sold ram lamb too. I also won 5 first place ribbons, 3 Grand Champion ribbons, 2 reserve champion ribbons, and high point sheep trophy with my sheep at the fair. I hope to get more sheep and show more at the fair in 4-H. I enjoy 4-H and hope to be a member for many years.

My paternal grandparents were Martin John Frieling (13 July 1898 - 13 Dec. 1976) and Iva Grace Bail Frieling (13 Jan. 1907 - 4 May 1988) who were married Nov. 8, 1927 at the Lutheran Church Parsonage in Lone Elm, Mo. I was born after my Grandfather Martin Frieling died so I did not know him. My Grandma Iva Frieling lived just down the road from me. I saw her almost every day and sure miss her since she passed away last May. She was the greatest Grandma anyone could have. I shall always remember those great times I had with my Grandma and the great family get togethers at her house. My dad has 4 sisters: Lu Etta Frances Brown, Mildred Jeanette Miller, Viola Grace Dodson, and Ruby Edwina Rieves.

My maternal grandparents are William Riley Zimmerman born May 28, 1913 and Dorothy Luella Dick Zimmerman born October 17, 1919. They were married December 29, 1946 at the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ Church, Jamestown, Mo. They live on the farm north of Calif., Mo. I see them often and they are great grandparents. My mother has 3 brothers and 2 sisters: Sharon Kay Woelfel, Gerald Wayne Zimmerman, Robert William Zimmerman, Pamela Sue Hegg, and Bradley Mark Zimmerman.

My brother Martin Brian Frieling is a sophomore at Boonville High School. He played football in the 8th and 9th grade. And was on the track team. He likes to help Dad on the farm. He used to belong to 4-H and Cub Scouts. He likes to draw and make things. His favorite singer is Hank Williams, Jr. He has a black quarter horse mare Beauty. In 1986 he won the Horsemanship Trophy at the Cooper County Youth Fair, for the 13 and under, high point in the horseshow. He likes to go horseback riding and fishing with his dad and Uncle Bill Rieves. Also Dad and Brian have a Appaloosa Stud horse. Brian is in FFA.

My brother Wade Cody Frieling is only 20 months old now. I help Mom take care of him. He has won several baby show contests. He

is growing up fast. He likes Mickey Mouse and likes to watch Sesame Street on TV. He is quite a kid and I like him.

by Amanda K. Frieling

FRIELING, MARTIN AND IVA GRACE (BAIL)

F92

Martin John Frieling was born 13 July 1897 near Bunceton, Mo. On 8 Nov. 1927 he married Iva Grace Bail who was born 13 Jan. 1907 near Pilot Grove, Mo. Martin and Iva were married at Lone Elm, Mo. at the Lutheran Church parsonage. They were members of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo. They lived on the farm about 6 miles south of Boonville, Mo. in Palestine township. They owned 240 acres. They raised hogs, cattle, chickens, and had crops of corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, and hay. Martin Frieling died 13 Dec. 1976 at Cooper County Hospital in Boonville, Mo. Iva Frieling died 4 May 1988 at her home. They are both buried at the Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville, Mo. They are the parents of 5 children: Lu Etta Frances, Mildred Jeanette, Viola Grace, Ruby Edwina, and Martin Charles.



Martin & Iva Frieling 1974

(1) Lu Etta Frances Frieling was born 28 Feb. 1929 and was married on 6 June 1948 to Elzie Albert (Al) Johnson (b. 12 Oct. 1925 - D. 8 March 1974). Lu Etta and Al are the parents of Janet Kay Johnson born 20 March 1950. Janet married Ronald Eugene (Gene)

Miller (Born 22 May 1947) on 3 Aug. 1969. Janet and Gene are the parents of Tracy Lynn Miller born 26 April 1973 and Nathan Eugene Miller born 22 Feb. 1980. Lu Etta Frieling Johnson married Ellsworth E. Brown (born 3 Oct. 1918) on 30 April 1977. Ellsworth E. Brown was married to Ruth Stansbury who died. Ellsworth and Ruth are the parents of William Brown, Susan Brown Chadwick, and Karen Brown Martin. Lu Etta is employed at a Food Barn Store in Lenexa, Kansas. Al Johnson was a Bankers Life Insurance Manager. Ellsworth Brown was a A.P. Grocery Store manager for 20 years and now is employed at Klausen Hardware in Shawnee, Kansas. Lu Etta and Ellsworth Brown live in Lenexa, Kansas.

(2) Mildred Jeanette Frieling was born 19 June 1930. She married Clarence Robert Miller (born 27 Nov. 1928) on 21 Sept. 1950. Mildred is employed at Bimet Co. in Boonville, Mo. Robert is employed at the Boonville Correctional Institution in Boonville, Mo. They live in Boonville, Mo.

(3) Viola Grace Frieling was born 1 May 1933 and married James Kenneth Dodson (born 23 Feb. 1928) on 31 July 1951. Viola and Kenneth are the parents of James Brent Dodson born 16 July 1955. James Brent was married to Lisa Rohlfing and they have a son James Brandon Dodson born 17 March 1977. James Brent Dodson married Jill Marie James on 26 Dec. 1987. Viola is employed at Toastmaster in Boonville, Mo. Kenneth is a farmer. Viola and Kenneth live at rural New Franklin, Mo.

(4) Ruby Edwina Frieling was born 5 Oct. 1936 and married William Donald Rieves (born 13 June 1935) on 7 May 1955. Ruby is employed at Boben Manufacturing Co. in Boonville, Mo. William is employed at Combined Communications Services in Columbia, Mo. Ruby and William live in Boonville.

(5) Martin Charles Frieling was born 20 April 1945 and married Shirley Mae Zimmerman (born 17 Aug. 1949) on 24 Aug. 1968. Charles and Shirley are the parents of Martin Brian Frieling born 8 Dec. 1972, Amanda Kristen Frieling born 23 Aug. 1979, and Wade Cody Frieling born 8 March 1987. Charles and Shirley live on the farm south of Boonville, Mo. and they farm.

Martin John Frieling was the son of George Henry Frieling (3 Sept. 1867 - 7 Feb. 1953) and Christina Sophia Schmalfeldt (26 Aug. 1873 - 28 Oct. 1948). George and Christina Frieling were the parents of 10 children: Maggie Annie Sapp, Chris William, Emilie Marie Bosau, Emma Josephine King, Clara Christine Bosau, Henry John George, Ilda Emma Wassman, Albert Carl John, Arthur John, and Martin John.

George Henry Frieling was the son of Henry Frieling and Annie Vaiea. Henry and Annie were both born about 1838 and lived out their lives in Germany. We do not know when they died. Henry and Annie Frieling were the parents of Christian (married Clara Mary Ziegler), Henry, Gustina (married Christian Kousal), Annie, and George (married Catherina Schmalfeldt).

Christine Sophia Schmalfeldt Frieling was the daughter of Otto Schmalfeldt (4 March 1842 - 14 Jan. 1874) and Mary Pauline (Polly) Arnold (18 Dec. 1850 - 13 Sept. 1925). Otto and Polly were the parents of Christina (married George Frieling), John (married Emma Ohlendorf), and William (married Anna Brandes). After Otto died Polly



Martin John Frieling Family. Front: Martin John Frieling, Iva Grace Bail Frieling. Back L-R: LuEtta Frieling Brown, Mildred Frieling Miller, Martin Charles Frieling, Viola Frieling Dodson, Ruby Rieves Frieling. Taken Nov. 1970

married Peter Smith (1 Jan. 1846 - 26 Feb. 1922). Polly and Peter were the parents of Martin D. (married Clara Fricke) and Margaret Caroline (married George John Friedmeyer).

Iva Grace Bail Frieling was the daughter of Edward Blassius Bail (12 May 1870 - 1 May 1949) and Lelia Georgia Smith (12 June 1880 - 10 April 1961) who were married 27 Sept. 1898. Edward and Lelia were the parents of 8 children: Walter, Emma (Waltz), Laura (Veith), Lora, Ida (Gerhardt), Dora (Niemyer), Iva Grace (Frieling), and two infants who were stillborn.

Edward Blassius Bail was the son of Mernoid Bail (17 Dec. 1828 - 17 Nov. 1893) and Gertrude Stegner (22 Aug. 1837 - 19 June 1893) who were married 10 July 1860. Mernoid and Gertrude Bail were the parents of 5 children: Edward (married Lelia Smith), Johann George (married Mary Muller), Henry George (married Frannie McMillan), August and Charles who were twins.

Lelia Georgia Smith was the daughter of Alonzo (George) Smith and Lennia Lottie Hastings (23 July 1863 - 6 April 1941), Alonzo and Lennia were the parents of Lelia Georgia (married Edward Bail) and Emma (married F.D. Floyd). Lennie married Christian Oswald and they were the parents of Anna (married Leslie Sheets) and Earl H. Lennie then married Andrew Renfrow.

by Shirley M. Frieling

**FRIELING, MARTIN
CHARLES AND
SHIRLEY
(ZIMMERMAN)**

F93



Martin Charles Frieling Family - Sept. 1988 - Back row: Martin Brian, Front - Amanda Kristen, Shirley Mae holding Wade Cody, Martin Charles



Martin Charles Frieling Family 1974 - Martin Charles Frieling, Shirley Mae Frieling, Brian Frieling

Martin Charles Frieling and Shirley Mae Zimmerman were married 24 Aug. 1968 at the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ, Jamestown, Missouri. Martin Charles Frieling was born 20 April 1945 in Boonville, Mo. Charles attended Concord grade school for eight years and graduated from Boonville High School in 1963. Charles is a farmer. He has crops of corn, soybeans, wheat, Hay, and sometimes milo and oats. For livestock he has hogs and cattle. Also chickens, horses, and sheep can be found on the farm. He farms the family farm located 6 miles south of Boonville, Mo. in Palestine Township. Charles resides on the farm with his family. Shirley Mae Zimmerman Frieling was born 17 Aug. 1949 in Calif., Mo. She attended California Public Schools for 12 years and graduated in 1967. She attended CMSU in Warrensburg, Mo. Shirley is a farm wife. Shirley taught Nursery Sunday School at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo. for 4 years before the birth of Wade Cody. Also she did some substitute teaching for 2 years before Wade Cody was born. Shirley had been a roommother for ten years for the children at school. Charles and Shirley are members of

Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo. They are the parents of 3 children: Martin Brian, Amanda Kristen and Wade Cody. Martin Brian Frieling was born Dec. 8, 1972 in Boonville, Mo. Brian is a sophomore at Boonville High School. Brian likes to help his dad with the farm work. Brian is a member of FFA. He is a past member of Zion 4-H Club and Cub Scouts. Brian was on the football team in the 8th and 9th grade and was on the track team too. Brian likes to draw, likes shop, and likes to ride his horse Beauty. Brian also likes to collect farm toys. He is also a member of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo.

Amanda Kristen Frieling was born 23 Aug. 1979 in Boonville, Mo. She is in the 4th grade at David Barton School in Boonville, Mo. she is active in 4-H and attends Sunday School each Sunday. She has sheep as one of her 4H projects and showed them at the Cooper County Youth Fair in 1988. She has a horse Trixie she likes to ride.

Wade Cody Frieling was born 8 March 1987 in Columbia, Mo. On April 5, 1987 he was baptized at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo. William and Ruby Rieves

were his sponsors. Wade Cody is only 19 months old. He has won several baby contests. He is the typical boy who is going on two.

Martin Charles Frieling is the son of Martin John Frieling (13 July 1898 - 13 Dec. 1976) and Iva Grace Bail (13 Jan. 1907 - 4 May 1988) who were married 8 Nov. 1927 at Lone Elm, Mo. Martin and Eva Frieling also have 4 daughters: Lu Etta Frances Frieling born 28 Feb. 1929 married Elsie Albert (Al) Johnson (12 Oct. 1925 - 8 March 1974) and they are the parents of Janet Kay Johnson born 20 March 1950. Lu Etta Johnson married Ellsworth Brown. Ellsworth was married to Ruth Stansbury who died. Ellsworth and Ruth are the parents of William, Susan, and Karen; Mildred Jeanette Frieling was born 19 June 1930 and married Clarence Robert Miller; Viola Grace Frieling was born 1 May 1933 and married James Kenneth Dodson and they are the parents of James Brent Dodson born 16 July 1955; and Ruby Edwina Frieling was born 5 Oct. 1936 and married William Donald Rieves.

Martin John Frieling was the son of George Henry Frieling (3 Sept. 1867 - 7 Feb. 1953) and Christina Sophia Schmalfeldt (26 Aug. 1873 - 28 Oct. 1948) who were married 5 Feb. 1891. Iva Grace Bail Frieling was the daughter of Edward Blassius Bail (12 May 1870 - 1 May 1949) and Lelia Georgia Smith (12 June 1880 - 10 April 1961) who were married 27 Sept. 1898.

Shirley Mae Zimmerman Frieling is the daughter of William Riley Zimmerman (born 28 May 1913) and Dorothy Luella Dick (born 17 Oct. 1919) who were married 29 Dec. 1946. William and Dorothy have two more daughters and 3 sons: Sharon Kay Zimmerman born 23 Jan. 1948 married Jerome Anthony Woelfel; Gerold Wayne Zimmerman born 12 March 1951 married Joyce Ann Irely and they are the parents of Cynthia Louise Zimmerman born 11 March 1974; Robert William Zimmerman born 25 Aug. 1954 married Carolyn Ann Marshall and they are the parents of Travis Robert Zimmerman born 2 Jan. 1982 and Trenton Marshall Zimmerman born 10 Jun 1986; Pamela Sue Zimmerman born 23 Nov. 1956 married Carl Ray Hegg and they are the parents of Carrie Elizabeth Hegg born 25 Nov. 1979, Melissa Lynette born 6 July 1984, and Danielle Renee Hegg born 1 Sept. 1985; and Bradley Mark Zimmerman born 27 July 1958 married Micki Jean Winebrenner and they are the parents of Grant Steven Zimmerman born 7 Dec. 1977, Bridget Elaine Zimmerman born 10 Aug. 1982, and Adam Christopher Zimmerman born 20 Oct. 1987.

William Riley Zimmerman is the son of Riley Zimmerman (10 March 1884 - 21 Aug. 1963) and Caroline Eicher (9 March 1890 - 29 Oct. 1985) who were married 25 Oct. 1910. Dorothy Luella Dick Zimmerman is the daughter of Martin Dick (8 Nov. 1891 - 26 Aug. 1967) and Emma Kobel (23 Jan. 1898 - 6 Sept. 1988) who were married 29 Jan. 1919.

by Shirley M. Frieling

FRY FAMILY

F94

Sidney Embry, Susie Mary - m - John Rutherford, Ora DeKale - m - Alongo Butler Potts, John W. - m - Nola Wingate, Amy Maude - m - Snook Hodges.



Dec. 16, 1976, The Tipton Times, Tipton, MO. How about a wild goose dinner? Hunting wild geese many years ago was successful for these men, from left to right, seated: Ben Bond, Bill Redmon and Fant Fry; standing: Emmet Fry, Dr. Porter Williams and Turner Woods.



Aunt Becca Fry and Aunt Mary Tivis.

Stanley Potts is a grandson of Caleb and Martha. He and his family live in the Fry community.

See related Martin

See related Embry

by Iola Potts

FULKS, DAVE AND MARY

F95

Valentin "Felty" Fry, b. 1790, North Carolina was the son of Valentin Fry Jr. and Cathrine **Petree**. He married Frances "Franky" Guymon daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth Flynn Guymon.

Felty's children were Lewis Henderson, Chancy - m - Drury Venable, Noah Washington - m - Rebecca Tivis, Joseph Valentine - m - Margaret Morris, daughter of Shadrick and Rebecca Tevis Morris, Francis Marion - m - Mary Elizabeth Greer, Martha - m - John Miller, Jane - m - Wm Wilkey, Mary - m - Frank Atkeson, Mary Margaret - m - Hammond Tivis, Sarah Adaline - m - James Eason, 2 - George Marshall Wells, William, Catharine - m - Jefferson Lovell.

Joseph Valentine and Margaret Morris Fry's children were: Martha Ellen - m - Caleb Martin, Fant, Lace, Judy, Elizabeth - m - Andrew Allen Embry, Nola - m - Wm McLain, Wm, Francis Marion - m - Doreas Crone.

Caleb Columbus and Martha Ellen Fry Martin's children were: Rosa Lee - m -

Mary Belle Becker was born April 27, 1914 on a farm in Cooper County. She attended school in Blackwater, graduating from high school there in 1930. She attended Central College at Fayette two years, but received her degree from the University of Missouri. In 1934-35 Mary taught at Latham, Missouri and met her future husband, David Hull Fulks. He was born January 16, 1917 on a farm near Latham. Mary taught Shackelford and Cotton Patch schools in Cooper County. David worked in Oregon and California until he served in the Army from April 3, 1941 to September 30, 1945. He had more than two years foreign service on the Aleutian Islands in the Pacific.

Mary, after six years at Cotton Patch, was teaching in Kansas City when David returned from overseas. They were married June 9, 1944. When Dave received his discharge



Dave and Mary Fulks

September 30, 1945 they headed for Albany, California. Dave got a job with Standard Oil and Mary taught at Marin School. After a visit back to Missouri, they decided to come back to Cooper County. Their son, David George, was born July 26, 1947 and on October 30, 1947 they moved to Blackwater. Mary's father, George Becker, moved in with them.

David and his brother-in-law, George Becker Jr., opened the B. and F. Super Service Station, Garage, and Tank Wagon Service. Dave and Mary became active in church, school and community. Dave played on the town baseball and basketball teams, sponsored a bowling team and race car, joined the Masonic Lodge, and served as chairman of the Federated Church Board. Mary taught music lessons, worked on P.T.A., 4-H and Extension Club, taught Sunday School, and kept the books for the business. Their daughter, Leah May, was born June 20, 1953. Their big yard in Blackwater became the playground and ball park for their children's friends. A container of homemade ice cream was always in the freezer for friends stopping by, and they enjoyed their cabin on the Lake of the Ozarks.

In 1958, Mary took a position as teacher at

Central School in Boonville. In 1964 David sold the business in Blackwater and they moved to Boonville. David worked for Central Furniture and Appliance Company, Thacher Funeral Home, McGraw Edison, and tried operating a Dog "N" Suds Drive In. In April 1968 David became a machine operator for Crown Zellerbach Company. Mary took a position teaching in the Ferguson-Florissant School District and they moved to St. Louis. Their son was a student at Missouri University and their daughter enrolled in McCluer High School in Florissant.

In 1977 Mary retired after 34 years of teaching. David retired from Crown Zellerbach in 1981 after thirteen years with the company. In 1984 David and Mary moved to Vancouver, Washington, selected the All-American-City in 1986. They enjoy the friendly people and beautiful scenery but they miss their many friends in Cooper County. They have many happy memories of the people there and enjoy going back for visits.

by Mary Becker Fulks

FULKS, DAVID AND PATTY

F96



David George, Patricia Louise Gerhardt Fulks and son Christopher Scott in Flint, MI

David George Fulks was born in Bothwell Hospital, Sedalia, Mo. July 26, 1947. His parents were David Hull and Mary Becker Fulks of Blackwater. He graduated from Blackwater Elementary School and continued his education at Boonville High School, graduating in 1965. He received a curator scholarship to Missouri University and entered the School of Engineering that fall. He received his degree in Mechanical Engineering on January 24, 1970.

David was president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Corresponding Secretary for Tau Beta Pi, president of Tau Sigma and a member of Phi Eta Sigma, Omicron Delta Kappa, Engineer's Club, American Society of Tool and Manufacturing Engineers, and of Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges. He was a Member of St. Pat's Board, Knight Cum Laud.

David attended church and Sunday school regularly having a nine year record of perfect attendance. No matter where the family was on Sunday morning, they found a church to attend. David and his grandfather, George Becker, were buddies too. George took him to his farm and read to him a lot. Swimming, 4-H and model cars were his early interests. He worked in his father's garage and service station, played baseball, and spent as much time as possible with the family at their home on the Lake of the Ozarks. Water skiing was his favorite sport.

His first real paycheck came from Dee Kalb in Marshall, Missouri. He worked at several service stations in Boonville, at Bendix in Kansas City, and at Crown Zellerbach in St. Louis.

While in High School David started dating Patricia Louise Gerhardt, born October 6, 1948, the daughter of Rudolph and Virginia Gerhardt. They were married September 6, 1969. Patty grew up in Boonville, graduating from St. Peter and Paul High School in 1966. She worked at the National Bank of Boonville and a bank in Columbia, Missouri. In January 1971 David received his Masters Degree and they moved to Flint, Michigan where David had a position as research engineer with Buick Motor Company. On March 12, 1971 their son, Christopher Scott Fulks, was born. In 1981 they moved to Lennon, Michigan.

Patty went back to banking. She rose from teller to manager of the Pacesetter Bank and Trust which later became the Old Kent Bank. After a few years and many banking courses, she became a bank officer and was promoted to their commercial loan division at the home bank in Oswego, Michigan.

After seventeen years with G.M.C. David took a position with Calsonic in Phoenix, Arizona on May 9, 1988 and the family moved to Arizona.

David and Patty grew up in homes that taught moral values, hard work, and a positive outlook on life. David once wrote in an essay for his English teacher "My motto has been to do the very best I can in whatever I undertake. I have found this a very good rule to live and work by."

by Mary Becker Fulks

FUSER, HENRY E. F97



Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Fuser 50th wedding anniversary Nov. 23, 1960.

Henry E. Fuser, farmer, stockman, realtor and capitalist, Boonville, Missouri was born October 9, 1880 (July 12, 1971) in Cooper County, three miles west of Boonville, Missouri. Martin Fuser, his father, was born in Germany in February, 1856. He accompanied his parents, Vernon Fuser and wife to America in 1864 and was reared to young manhood in Cooper county. He married Mary Lutz who was born in Cooper county in 1857, and was the daughter of pioneer parents. Henry was one of eight children born to this marriage.

Henry E. Fuser received his education in the public schools of Cooper County. He attended Westwood School and Boonville High School. He was married to Minnie Meyer on November 23, 1910. Minnie Meyer, born on July 5, 1892 (November 13, 1978) at Pilot Grove, Missouri, the daughter of Michael and Catherine Meyer. The following

children were born to this union: Henrietta, October 5, 1911 (October 9, 1969); Herbert, October 2, 1913; Alberta, October 28, 1915; Martin, March 1, 1919; Virginia, February 9, 1927 (October 3, 1983).

Mr. Fuser purchased his first farm, 370 acres, in 1907 from his parents, who moved to Vinita, Oklahoma, to retire. In later years he added acreage to the home place to make it 500 acres. Over the years he purchased two additional farms in the Lamine Township area. His son, Martin M. Fuser farmed with his Dad until a few years before his death.

Mr. Fuser was always active in farming and livestock. He was a breeder of Mannath Jacks and Purebred White Faced Hereford Cattle. He was also an extensive feeder of hogs and cattle.

Mr. Fuser was always active in the community. For many years served as school director and clerk of the Westwood School District. He served on the Cooper County Selective Service Draft Board for 23 years. He was a member of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce. The M.F.A. and the Boonville Rod and Gun Club. He was always ready to help with any worthy enterprise, which would help Boonville or the area.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuser retired in 1946 and moved to Boonville where they purchased a home at 807 Main Street. The home is now owned by their daughter, Alberta Kathryn, and her husband, Colonel J.T. McMahan, who is retired from the United State Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuser were active members of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Boonville.

by Alberta K. Fuser McMahan

GANN, MR. AND MRS. JONES

F98

As early as 1939 and long before they were married, Mr. and Mrs. Jones W. Gann had



Mr. and Mrs. Jones Gann

made trips to the Boonville area to visit relatives. In 1944, Jones saw the house on the corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets and thought it would be special to live there. In August, 1949 Jones Gann married Norene Ruddell in Springfield, Missouri. The next year they moved to Texas. It was after a tour of duty in the Air Force and later, in 1962, they returned to Boonville and became permanent residents. In November of that year they moved into the house on the corner of Sixth and Spruce. The house is listed on the National Historic Register and is locally known as the old Mittlebach House.

Mrs. Gann's mother, Callie Ruddell, and an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Davis, were instrumental in the Gann's return to the area. Mrs. Ruddell taught fifth grade in the Boonville Public Schools from 1947 until her retirement in 1967. Mrs. Gann began teaching in the Boonville Schools in 1964 and is still actively employed. Mr. Gann was first employed by Missouri River Sand and Gravel managed by Mr. Russell Davis. In 1965 he became Assistant Manager, later Manager, of Dalton Material Company in Columbia. In 1976 he became co-owner and manager of Columbia Ready Mix and is still active in that business.

To this marriage were born three children. JoRene was born April, 1953 at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Joel Windsor was born September 7, 1957 and died February 21, 1958 in Corpus Christi, Texas. James Russell was born November 1963 at the St. Joseph's Hospital in Boonville.

JoRene married Ralph Aurelius Howard III of Sunbury, Ohio in August 1977. He is currently on the faculty of the Jamestown Public School. They have two children: Rachael Anne born May, 1981 and R.A. Howard IV born August 1983. They live in Boonville.

James Russell is employed at Mid-Missouri Printing and is on the staff of the Record. He is a member of the Cooper County Fire Protection District. He, too, resides in Boonville.

by Norene Gann

GARRETT, FRANCES BRUCE

F99

George Bruce, the first ancestor of the family to come to U.S., was born in Scotland in 1640. He settled at Northern Neck, Va. in 1660. He died in 1715, in Richmond County, Va. There is a record of the Bruces dating back to the 1200's but space prevents it being included here.

Thomas, the fifth generation from George, had three sons that settled in Mo. in 1832. Meredith, at Wooldridge, Coleman, at Lupus, and Richard at Sandy Hook.

Coleman was the Great Great Grandfather of Frances, (b. 12-16-1802, in Campell Co. Va.; d. 3-29-1885, at Lupus). He was married (11-27-1823) to Elizabeth Swinney (b. 9-16-1802; d. 3-6-1846, at Lupus). They traveled, in an oxcart from Va. with three small children. James Thomas (b. 8-8-1824), Alfred (b. 5-22-1928) and Martha Jane (b. 8-23-1830).

Coleman had traveled along the Missouri



The Alfred Bruce Family, Frances, Ripley, Maggie and App

River, while in the army, when they took Indians to the Oklahoma Reservation. He found an extra good spring of water just south of Lupus, so that location was where he brought his young family to live.

He built a small log house which has been covered with weather boarding. As the family grew, he added more rooms. The fireplace he built to heat a large living room, is still standing, the house has been modernized, and now lived in.

Coleman and Elizabeth's son Alfred, that came to Missouri when four years old, married Matilda Stone (b. 6-22-1828; d. 7-7-1875). Coleman gave them a farm located just south of Lupus and east of the river bluff. The home they built and all the land is now in the middle of the river.

Great Grandfather Alfred and Matilda had ten children. Matilda and the oldest daughter, Nancy, carded wool, wove cloth and made the family clothes. The eighth son, Coleman M. (Frances's Grandfather) said he was 19 years old when he got the first bought jeans.

Coleman M., Alfred and Matilda's eighth child (b. 1-27-1860; d. 12-22-1930) married (2-6-1879) Eliza Deatherage (b. 5-2-1859; d. 7-15-1935). Their daughter Clara married Bertram Hampton. Their son Alfred (App) B. (b. 9-4-1883; d. 9-7-1968) married (12-10-1905) Margaret (Maggie) Shannon (b. 12-9-1883; d. 8-6-1963). They lived their entire life on a farm south of Lupus.

Maggie was the fourth child of James Dodds and Nancy Sartain Shannon. James was a teacher from Xenia, Oh. He came west hunting a better climate for an asthmatic condition. He liked the friendly community near Marion, Mo. He married and taught until his health failed the year before he died in 1903.

App and Maggie's children were Frances (b. 6-8-1907); Ripley Shannon (b. 3-28-1909; d. 9-11-1987). Ripley married Bland Stevens 8-26-1931. Their three children as follows: Betty Joan died at 13 months; Robert S. and Judy Martin.

Frances longed to start school and at the end of her first day, told her family she was going to be a teacher. She attended school eight years at Lupus, three years at James

town H.S. and in her senior year at California took a State Teacher Training Course. She taught in winter, and by attendance in summer, correspondence and extension classes earned 85 hours of credit from Warrensburg College. After moving to Boonville in 1942, she continued to teach, attended classes at M.U. in Columbia getting a B.S. in Elementary Education in Aug. 1953.

Teaching experience: 7 years in first 3 grades at Lupus, and 7 years in Moniteau Co. Rural Schools; 10 years in Rural Cooper Co. Schools and the last 19 years third grade at Boonville.

J.B. Garrett and Frances have been married 51 years. In August 1987 they were happy to have so many of their family members and friends attend their 50th Anniversary at the Christian Church.

They consider it a privilege to record some history of their families in the Sesquicentennial History Book.

by Frances Garrett

GARRETT, J. B.

F100

J.B.'s parents were William Jackson Garrett (b. 546-1871, d. 1-22-1934), married in 1898 to Annie Lee Cheatham (b. 5-21-1881, d. 8-9-1952). They lived on a farm near Lupus their entire married life, where all their children were born.

William Jackson's father, Greenwood Garrett, settled at Providence, on the Missouri River in the 1860's. He married Phoebe Swinney and settled on a farm in the river bottom between Lupus and Sandy Hook. Their two sons were Wm. Jackson and James Abner Parker.

Annie Lee's father was John Boswell Cheatham (b. 9-15-1854 in Amity County Miss., d. 6-15-1927 at Lupus). His parents, Moses and Susan Boswell Cheatham, were both killed and their three small sons were brought, on a boat, up the Miss. and Mo. Rivers to live with an uncle and aunt at Prarie Home, Mo.



J.B. and Frances Garrett

Annie's mother, Virginia Bruce, was the seventh child of Coleman Bruce and his second wife Balzora Scott. Coleman and his first wife Elizabeth Swinney, came to Mo. in 1832 from Lynchburg, Va. They came in an ox cart with three small children. Elizabeth died in 1846 after having nine children. In 1948 Coleman went back to Va. and married Balzora April 10, 1848.

J.B. has Coleman's money box and an iron hub ring from one of the cart wheels.

J.B. (b. 6-27-1914) had six sisters and five brothers. Their names follow: Phoebe Seifert (b. 2-1-1900, d. 4-16-1929), Ralph (b. 1-4-1902); Annie Stephens (b. 7-28-1903, d. 7-4-1987); Ruth Bieri (b. 9-4-1905); Eunice Lebbing (b. 5-6-1907, d. 3-19-1979); George (b. 6-15-1909); Edna (b. 6-1-1911, d. 1-28-1918); Oliver (b. 11-23-1916), killed 5-17-1943 while on army maneuvers near Fort Riley, Ks.; Wallace (b. 10-4-1918); Marian Woodruff (b. 9-20-1920); and Thomas (b. 9-2-1923).

All the Garrett children attended the Bethel Rural School northeast of Jamestown. When 7 years old the family doctor had J.B. stay in bed all winter with rheumatic fever. After eighth grade graduation he worked one year on the farm before entering Jamestown High School. His help was needed at home because of his father's illness.

He graduated from high school in 1934, helped with farming and worked in the barite (tiff) mines that operated just south of Lupus. Pay was 25 cents an hour. That was real depression days, but the men were happy to have work.

Social Security would not accept initials for a name so he adopted the name John Boswell because he was named for his Grandfather John Boswell Cheatham.

J.B. married Frances Bruce Aug. 17, 1937. He continued work at the mine and on the farm. She continued teaching in Moniteau County Rural Schools. May 1942 he was hired as a trainman by the M.K.T. Railroad. June 1, 1942 he and Frances rented a furnished apartment for three months, because she had been hired as a teacher at Lupus. After six weeks, because work was so steady, with

twelve to sixteen hour trips, it was decided to stay in Boonville. Frances resigned and Boonville has been home for 46 years.

During the 1960's railroad trips were few and far between.

J.B. worked at the local I.G.A. when it first opened. He also worked one year for the County Collector and Assessor, then at J.C. Penney's.

In May 1965 he went back to work for the Katy. Altogether he worked thirty-three years on the R.R., retiring July 1, 1975.

He has enjoyed retirement but has kept busy being active in the First Christian Church and the I.O.O.F. and Masonic Lodges. He is presently serving on the Senior Center Advisory Board and delivering Meals on Wheels one day each week. He has donated ten and one half gallons of blood to the Red Cross and has served as Chairman of the Mason Temple Blood Drive the last three years.

by Frances Garrett

GEIGER, CHARLES WILLIAM AND CORA VELMA BROWNFIELD STEGNER

F101



Geiger Family Charles Wm. and Cora Velma Brownfield.

Charles William is second son of George Victor Geiger and Dorothea Elizabeth Hoflander Geiger. He was born 12-6-1914 on a farm, which he now owns in Cooper County south of Boonville. George V. Geiger born 3-11-1889 and died 3-7-1960. George's grandfather was Lorenz Geiger, who was born in Baden, Germany 1826. He died in 1855 Boonville, Mo. He married von Sails in Ill., a native of Berne, Switzerland. They had two sons. Lawrence who was sexton of Walnut Grove Cemetery many years and died in 1940's. Victor Emmanuel (Monty) born in Boonville 1855 and died 1939 in Boonville, Mo.

Lorenz widowed, married wife's unmarried sister about 1859, on return from Pike's Peak gold rush. They had one son, Charles, who was pharmacist and Presbyterian minister. Lorenz founded first soda pop factory in Boonville, Mo. beginning the Boonville Bottling Works, recently closed.

Vicotor Emmanuel married Rose Anderson about 1880. Rose died 1896. They had four children: Harriet, Minerva, George Victor (Charles father) and Fred. When Rose

died Victor E. was unable or unwilling to care for the children. They were put out to be raised, in separate families. George was raised by the Grathwohl family, Stony Point 1898, lived there until his marriage to Dorothea (Dora) Elizabeth Hoflander 1-10-1912 and died 7-7-1977.

Dora's parents, John George Hoflander, youngest son of Johann Ernst and Kunigunda Stegner Hoflander, came to America at the age of 13. He was born 7-17-1841 in Grasmstadt, Saxon Coburg, Germany. He married Elizabeth Back at Pleasant Green, Mo. 1-15-1880. They had nine children. John George died 3-6-1915 and Elizabeth died 9-3-1929.

John George parents, Johann Ernst Hoflander, born 6-15-1804 and died 8-24-1879. Kunigunda Stegner born 2-10-1806, died 3-19-1829. They were married in Germany 1829. He came to America Oct. of 1853 and settled on a farm near the Billingsville community. The Johann Hoflanders hosted the first church service in their home in the spring of 1855 (this group later became St. John's United Church of Christ, Billingsville, Mo.).

Geo. V. Geiger and Dora Geiger had four children: Louis George, born 3-21-1913 in Billingsville, married Helen Margery Watson, 12-20-1946; Marie Magdaline, born 11-20-1917, married Wesley Wyatt Crenshaw 6-4-1949; Olive Eugene (Sonny) born 7-7-1919, married Norma June Burse 3-20-1946 and died 2-12-1947; and Charles Wm., born 12-6-1914.

Charles William Geiger married Dorothea Louise Heinrich 11-3-1940, daughter of John David Heinrich and Clara Henrietta Ratzlaff Heinrich. Clara was born 8-24-1883, Sharon County, Iowa. Clara died 4-12-1973 in Pilot Grove, Mo. John David Heinrich born 10-20-1872 and died 11-20-1966 in Pilot Grove, Mo.

Dorothea Louise Geiger born 12-19-1913 and died 8-19-1970. Charles and Dorothea

had two children. Anne Louise Geiger born 10-6-1942, who is a dietitian for Baptist Memorial Hospital in San Antonio, Texas. She married Dale Emmett Hollrah, who is an officer in Army Air Force. They had two children, Kristen Dorothea Hollrah, born 6-8-1970. Samuel Dale Hollrah, born 9-28-1971. William Oliver (Bill) Geiger born 7-5-1949, who is a fur buyer and farmer, married Marilyn Ann Herigon 10-11-1969. She was born 1-12-1951. Her parents are Ernest John Herigon and Gertrude Anna Morrison Herigon. Bill and Marilyn have five children: Dorothea Rebecca, born 9-9-1970; Sareah Elizabeth, born 1-1-1976; Rachael Marie, born 11-16-1977; William Brett, born 8-31-81 and died 9-8-1981; Aaron Luke, born 10-12-1982.

Louise Anne was divorced 3-20-1980 and married Daniel Avila, June 1986.

After Dorothea Louise Geiger's death Charles Wm. Geiger married Cora Velma Brownfield Stegner, whose story is given separately.

by Cora V. Brownfield Geiger

GEORGE

F102

Early accounts of the George family appears. Daughter Susannah and her five brothers, William Jr., Reuben, Carroll, Jesse and Lewis in 1799 were children of William George, Sr. b 1760. They were originally from North Carolina but more recently and directly from Tennessee. Susannah, William George Jr., Reuben George, Carroll, and Jesse George all married McFarlands. The McFarlands were not brother and sisters of one family, but were of three of four families. Lewis married Martha Chambers. Louis's family were William R. m. Louise Gilbreath,



George family. Left to right: Mrs. Lowell George, Lowell, Mrs. Alpheus George, Alpheus, Hood and Mrs. Hood George.

Felix in. Florie, Francis Marion m. Mattie Douthit, Archie m. Margaret Adams, Reuben m. Minerva Gilbreath, Harriett m. Peyton McClain, Elizabeth e.

Reuben A. and Minerva Gilbreath George's children were Nola m. Wm. R. Embry, Jos. m. Minnie Houston, Lewis, Alpheus m. Stella French Hood, Estell m. Ada Thompson.

Alpheus and Stella were the parents of Wallace Hood and Lowell.

by Iola Potts

GERHARDT, ALBERT AND BERTHA STEGNER FAMILY

F103

Albert Gerhardt was born in the Pilot Grove vicinity (MO) on July 25, 1889. He was the fourth child of Joseph and Catherine Groom Gerhardt.

Bertha K. Stegner was born September 15, 1890. She was the daughter of Feodor and Louise Bach Stegner. They settled in the Billingsville community around 1853.

Albert and Bertha Stegner were married on Sept. 20th, 1910 at the Billingsville German Evangelical Church. They settled on a farm one mile east of Billingsville, Mo. Three children were born here, Louise in 1911, Ruth in 1913 and Joseph in 1915. From the farm they moved to Speed, Mo. Here he farmed and was road overseer. He also dealt in farm machinery. After living here several years, the home burned to the ground. While a new house was being built, a daughter, Frances, was born in 1918. They were both members of the Billingsville Evangelical Church. For many years Albert was Supt. of the Sunday School. He was Secy. of the church council. In 1929 the family moved to Boonville, Mo. Here he ran an International Harvester Co. business. His son Joseph was in business in later years with him. At the time of his death he owned a cafe. While living in Speed they had four more children . . . Edwin Albert in Oct. 1920, Esther in Oct. 1921, Mildred, March 1925 and Frieda in Sept. 1927.

Albert died Dec. 30, 1949 and Bertha died Aug. 16, 1960. Both were laid to rest in the St. John's Cemetery, Billingsville, Mo.

Eight children were born to this union —
1. Louise Catherine Gerhardt. Born Sept. 10, 1911. She attended Speed Grade School, was graduated from Boonville High School. She was a registered nurse from St. Joseph Hospital. She married Rev. Walter H. Meyer a minister of U.C.C. on June 23, 1936. Walter Meyer passed away Sept. 5, 1975. (Gave his body to science.)

They have three children, Doris Oitzman in Apple Valley Calif, Donald Meyer of Aurora, Colo., and Beverly Meyer in Columbia, Mo. They have three grandchildren, Michael Oitzman, Jeffery and Jeanine Meyer.

2. Ruth Elizabeth Gerhardt born Aug. 24, 1913. Attended grade school at Speed, graduated from high school in Boonville and worked as a cosmetologist. She married Albert H. Erdman on April 14, 1950. He retired from the Burlington Northern Railroad. They had two children, James Joseph (1945-1965) and Albert H. Jr. One grand

daughter, Erin.

3. Joseph F. Gerhardt. Born Dec. 17, 1915. Attended public schools in Speed and Boonville. Was graduated from Boonville High School. He went into business with his father for I.H.C.

He then worked for I.H.C. living in Colo. He later owned an I.H.C. business in Keenesburg, Colo. He then bought a ranch in the Colo. Mts. and retired to Florida. He died August 23, 1985 and was buried in St. John's Cemetery at Billingsville. He married Wya-ma Kamp of New Franklin on March 28, 1937. Two children, Frank A. Gerhardt and Venita Foos. Four grandchildren, Mark and Jeff Gerhardt and Aaron and Seth Foos.

4. Frances Albertha Gerhardt born April 14, 1918. Went to public school at Speed and Boonville. Graduated from Boonville High School. Worked as a bookkeeper. She married William Wren of Columbia on Nov. 28, 1937. He worked in grocery business and for M.F.A. He passed away Nov. 11, 1960. Buried in Memorial Park Cemetery in Columbia. One daughter, Karen Stock and two grandchildren, Jennifer and Heather Stock.

5. Edwin Albert Gerhardt. Born Oct. 1, 1920 and died Nov. 5, 1920.

6. Esther Edna Gerhardt. Born Oct. 28, 1923. Went to Boonville public school and was graduated from Boonville High School and Dunkle Business School. She was a private secy. at Kemper Military School. She married Leo Vesenmeir from Indiana, on May 30, 1943. He was a post graduate of Kemper Military School and of S.M.U. in Dallas, Texas. Leo died Oct. 28, 1984 and buried in Dallas Memorial Gardens, Dallas, Texas. They have two daughters, Sharon Lynn Aubrey and Eloise Kay Morgan. Four grandchildren, twins — Kyle Leo and Craig Boyce Morgan and Aimee and Andrew Aubrey.

7. Mildred Stegner Gerhardt. Born March 2, 1925. Went to Boonville public school and graduated from Boonville High School. Worked as bookkeeper for Lincoln Properties in Dallas, Texas. Married Rudolph Gruebbel of Columbia, Mo. on Aug. 28, 1944. He also worked for Lincoln Properties. They have two children, Theodor and Barry and two grandchildren, Ashley and Kimberly Gruebbel.

8. Frieda Hazel Haas. Born Sept. 20, 1927. She went to public school in Boonville and was graduated from Boonville High School. She worked at Kemper School in office. She married Lester W. Haas on March 31, 1946. He was head maintenance man for Kemper Military School until retirement. He passed away Aug. 25, 1985 and buried in St. John's Cemetery at Billingsville. Two children, Michael and Gregory and three grandchildren, Bradley Haas and Tia and Travis Haas.

by Ruth Erdman



GERHARDT, AUGUST AND FLORA STEGNER

F104

August Gerhardt was born in Pisgah, Mo., February 27, 1894. He was the sixth of nine children of Joseph and Catharin Groom Gerhardt, who immigrated to this country in 1881.

August and Flora Stegner were married on July 11, 1914. Six children were born to this union. Elmer August born February 7, 1916 and died December 27, 1972; Helen Kathryn born January 1, 1918; Daniel Hubert born February 24, 1920 and died January 27, 1936; Edgar Herman born April 7, 1922; Rudolph Feodor born February 6, 1925 and Hillard Frederick born July 27, 1926.

August and Flora purchased a farm three quarters of a mile north of Speed, Mo. in 1918, where August engaged in farming through his short married life. He was burned to death in a home fire, that partly destroyed their home on January 2, 1927. Flora died May 30, 1988.

Elmer August attended grade school at Speed, Mo. and graduated from Boonville High School. He was a Building Contractor and built many beautiful homes in and around Boonville. He died of a heart attack on December 27, 1972. Elmer married Mildred Burton on August 18, 1940. They had one daughter, Penelope June, a registered nurse. Grandchildren are Kimberly and Suzanne Walcott, and a great grandson Anthony Joseph.

Helen Kathryn attended grade school at Speed, Mo. and graduated from Boonville High School. She worked four years in the ASCS Office at the Court House in Boonville. Helen married Clinton W. McClary, a Public Works Meter Foreman on July 21, 1938. They had five children, Judy Sears, Medical Records Librarian; Hubert, Pharmacist; Linda Hagen, Registered Nurse; Kathy Fife, Pharmacist; and Jane Rodman, Registered Nurse. Grandchildren are Jennifer Martin, Robert and Justin Jackson, Nancy and Kevin McClary and Clinton Fife, Step grandchildren are Heidi, Holly, and Rick Hagen, Tina Rodman and Kate Fife.

Daniel Hubert attended Speed and Independence grade schools and was a sophomore in Boonville High School when his life was tragically ended in a hunting accident on January 27, 1936.

Edgar Herman attended Speed and Independence grade schools and graduated from Boonville High School. He is engaged in farming. He was married to Dottie Kosfeld on September 24, 1950. They have two adopted children, Janice Million, Secretary at Millions Insurance Co., and Jerry, engaged in farming with his father. Grandchildren are Stacy, Adam and Sam Million and Jason and Melanie Gerhardt.

Rudolph Feodor attended Speed and Independence grade schools and graduated from Boonville High School. He served two years in the army in WWII. He became a wallpaper and painting contractor. He was married to Virginia Gerke on September 12, 1946. They had two children, Patty Fulks, Bank President and Loan Officer, and Kenneth, a Service Technician for Mirax in St. Louis.

They have two grandsons, Chris Fulke and Jeffrey Gerhardt.

Hillard Frederick attended Independence grade school and graduated from Boonville High School. He served two years in the Navy in WWII. He became a Building Contractor and Cabinet Maker in Albuquerque, N.M. He was married to Anna Louise Stone on June 26, 1949. They have two adopted children: Larry, County employee and Shirley Straba, bookkeeper. They have two grandchildren, Johnathan Gerhardt and Hillary Straba.

by Helen McClary

GERHARDT, CHRIS FREDERIC AND MINNIE BORN FAMILY

F105

Chris Frederic (Fritz) Gerhardt was born in Circleville, Ohio, February 6, 1885. He was the 2nd of nine children of Joseph and Catherin Groom Gerhardt, who immigrated to this country from Tutchfelden, Germany in 1881.

Minnie E. Born was born September 19, 1880. She was the daughter of Frank Born and Carrie McCammet Born, who settled in Pisgah, Mo. in 1879.

Chris Frederic and Minnie Born were married on June 21, 1908. Six children were born to that union: Mary Rowena born January 2, 1911 and died January 6, 1911; Harold Frederic born November 13, 1911; Roy Born born March 8, 1914; Charles Joseph born August 7, 1915; Ada Elnora born February 20, 1918; and Walter Franklin born November 19, 1919.

Chris Frederic and Minnie purchased and settled on a farm about three quarters of a mile northwest of Speed, Missouri on June 21, 1908. After eight years of farming, they sold the farm to August and Flora Gerhardt and purchased the hardware and blacksmithing business from John Schubert and moved their home to the Salzman property in Speed.

They became important members of the Speed community, participating in the affairs of the Speed Union Church, while maintaining membership and contributing support to the St. John's Evangelical Church at Billingsville.

Mr. Gerhardt made a success of the Speed store and shop, adding a filling station and garage in the 1920's. Fritz was known as one of the better skilled blacksmiths in Cooper County, often working 16-18 hour days to get the farmer's equipment repaired or his plowshares sharpened.

In 1937, Mr. Gerhardt moved his business to Bunceton, Mo. Here with his older son, Harold, an International Farm Machinery business was added to the hardware shop, and garage services. This did not prove productive and Harold withdrew from the partnership and entered government service in Washington, D.C. in 1939.

Minnie Gerhardt died June 4, 1944. Chris Frederic died February 22, 1952.

Harold F. Gerhardt attended the grade school at Speed, Missouri, graduated from the Bunceton High School, attended Elm-

hurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois for two years, Central Missouri State and Chillicothe Business College. He taught elementary school at Stony Point, Cooper County for two years and business classes at Chillicothe Business College for two years. He spent two years in the hardware and implement business in Bunceton, Missouri and over thirty years in the government civil service.

Harold Gerhardt married Frances Moore of Gulfport, Mississippi July 11, 1937. They had two children; William Frederic, a Methodist minister in North Carolina and Sondra Libman, an educator, in Champaign, Illinois. Grandchildren are: Debbie and Stephen Gerhardt; Step-grandchildren are; Andrew, Aaron, Rebecca and Rachel Libman.

Roy B. Gerhardt attended the Speed Grade School, graduated from the Bunceton High School, received a B.S. from C.M.S.U. in Warrensburg, Mo. and a M.Ed. from Univ. of Mo. in Columbia, a Sp.Ed. from C.M.S.U. Roy spent 42 years in teaching; 6 in Bunceton, Mo., 4 in Vandalia, Ill., and 32 in Lexington, Mo., serving 15 as a H.S. principal and 17 as superintendent. In 1984, he authored the book "A Town Called Speed".

He married Myrtle Bryan, daughter of Thomas F. and Josephine Miller Bryan, Aug. 18, 1938. Mrs. Gerhardt is a Registered graduate Nurse. She is a graduate of the Boonville High School, and St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Boonville, Mo.

They had two children; Bonnie Gerhardt Marshall, a teacher in Columbia and Dr. Donald C. Gerhardt, a Columbia physician. There are four grandchildren; Brian Marshall, and Lisa, Laura and Gretchen Gerhardt.

Charles J. Gerhardt attended the Speed Grade School, graduated from the Bunceton High School, attended Missouri Valley College and C.M.S.U.

He worked for Western Auto in Boonville and International Harvester Co. in St. Louis before becoming general manager and vice-president of the Missouri Illinois Tractor and Equipment Co. This he made his career.

He married Dollie Childs of Speed, daughter of Leonard and Anna Burrell Childs, December 31, 1939. Mrs. Gerhardt is a graduate of Bunceton High School. They had one son, Gary C., a contract manager for Engineered Air, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Grandchildren are: Scott and Mandy Gerhardt.

Ada Elnora Gerhardt attended the Speed Grade School, graduated from the Bunceton High School and is a registered graduate nurse and anesthesiologist. She is a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing at Boonville and St. Mary's Hospital, Peoria, Ill. She worked in Wharton, Tex.

She married Haywood Thomas March 7, 1946. They had four children; James Ray, Bobby Jack (deceased), Diane and Donna. Grandchildren are; Ronald and Wendy Thomas, Courtney and Clayton Wilson. Step-grandchildren are; Theresa and Phillip Derney and Brent Hyman.

Walter F. Gerhardt attended the Speed Grade School, graduated from the Bunceton High School and attended C.M.S.U. in Warrensburg, Mo.

He worked for Sinclair Oil in Bunceton, International Harvester Co. in St. Louis, and served in the Navy during W.W. II. After service he engaged in farming and insurance business in the Bunceton-Tipton areas.

He married Beatrice Hagemeyer, daughter of Harry and Mary Phillips Hagemeyer September 14, 1941. Mrs. Gerhardt is a graduate of the Boonville High School. They had two children; Rev. Wayne Gerhardt of Austin, Texas and Wanda Gerhardt Haley, a teacher at Belle, Mo. Grandchildren are; Michele and Heather Haley and David Gerhardt.

by Roy B. Gerhardt

GERHARDT, EMIL AND NORA HEIN FAMILY

F106

Emil Gerhardt was born October 6, 1898, the eighth of nine children of Joseph and Katherina Krumm Gerhardt, on a farm near Pisgah, Missouri. He had six brothers and two sisters. He moved with the family to a farm near Speed, Missouri in 1904. His formal schooling was in the Palestine School, some of it from under the teacher's desk while being punished for some mischief or other. One of his favorite things during school was to trade his homemade molasses and biscuit lunch to another boy for salmon croquets. Both boys were delighted with the trade. He attended St. John's Evangelical Church with his family and was baptised and confirmed there.

Emil Gerhardt married Nora Katherine Hein February 16, 1919, the daughter of Peter and Sophia Fricke Hein, a farmer of the Lone Elm community. Nora had an older brother, George who married Eunice Hill. Her younger sister Ada married Frederick Bail. Emil and Nora lived for a while on the Gerhardt farm where he and his brother were doing the farming. In 1920 they purchased a home on Witlow Street in Boonville where Emil worked in the Selwyn shoe factory, forming shoes until 1926. In 1925 he purchased his first new car, a Chevrolet, and remained a General Motors advocate throughout his life.

From 1926 to 1937 the family lived on several farms in Cooper County that had been rented. In 1937 he moved his family to a farm near New Franklin and began farming there. In 1939 he purchased a short order restaurant and moved his family to St. Louis. Long hours and other considerations caused him to sell the three restaurants he had developed and he took a job with the Pendleton Detective Agency. In 1948 he went to work for the McDonald Aircraft Company on their security force and remained there until his early death in 1957. He was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, Mo.

Emil was a hard working happy man who never knew a stranger. He had friends from every walk of life and enjoyed the simple things. He liked family reunions and visiting with childhood friends. He loved picnics, snow, fishing and enjoyed all types of games, cards, checkers, croquet, etc. His favorite foods were fried chicken, fish, homemade ice cream, watermelon and chocolate pie. Emil enjoyed his grandchildren. A favorite saying of his when something happened over which he had no control and was not happy with was, "Why get upset, can't do anything about

it except get red in the face." He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

Emil and Nora had two children; Virginia Catherine born in Boonville, September 25, 1921. She was a beautiful blue eyed blond haired baby, but was allowed only a short life. She died of kidney failure in May of 1925.

Irene Gertrude was born January 27, 1924 in Boonville, Mo. She attended Boonville and New Franklin schools and graduated from Roosevelt High School in south St. Louis in 1941. She also attended Mound City Business College. She worked for Kroger's, the government during WW II and was office manager for Campbell Chemicals, Inc. She also served as secretary for the Webster Gardens Lutheran Church.

Irene married Charles E. Miller on June 6, 1943, of Richmond Heights, Missouri. They have two children; Daniel Charles, a financial analyst for General Motors, and Patricia Louise, a registered nurse.

Grandchildren are; Joel Edward, Paul, and Jonathan Brent Miller, and Christina Joy and Clinton James Pfeiffer.

by Irene Gerhardt Miller

GERHARDT, HENRY AND MINNA KOTTEMAN FAMILY

F107

Henry Gerhardt, the oldest of the nine children born to Joseph and Katharina Krumm Gerhardt, was born on May 18, 1883 at Darbyville, a small town near Circleville, Ohio. He moved with his family in 1886 to the Dakota Territory where his father had planned to homestead land. Due to the severe winter, the parents changed plans and moved to Cooper County in July of 1887 and settled near Pilot Grove. In 1894, Henry moved with the family to a farm near Pisgah, Mo. known as the Penn Place, which his father had rented. Henry attended the Lee School, but did not complete the grades as he was getting old enough to work and with the large 400 acres to farm, he was often taken out of school for the more pressing needs at home. In 1904, Henry moved again to a farm between Speed and Billingsville, which his father had purchased.

On January 23, 1906 Henry Gerhardt married Minna Kotteman, daughter of Frederic and Mary Hein Kotteman. Minna Kotteman was born on August 8, 1885. The couple made their home on the Henry Festler farm until 1914 when they moved to Jefferson City where Henry was employed as a prison guard. In 1918, Henry moved his family back to a farm he had purchased about one mile east of Speed. Henry sold the farm in 1961 and purchased a home in Boonville. Minna Kotteman Gerhardt died March 18, 1965. Henry Gerhardt died December 3, 1972. The Gerhardts were Lutherans.

Seven children were born to this union; Clara Minnie, January 15, 1907, Lorine Betta and Corine Bertha born November 2, 1909, Edward Joseph August 5, 1911, Edna Anna born February 12, 1917, Eugene Henry born Nov. 1, 1921 and Gilbert Monroe November 28, 1925.

Clara Minnie Gerhardt married Floyd

Hampton Manning on November 14, 1928. They had three children; Dorothy Jean born August 7, 1929, Earl Lee born September 19, 1930 and Willard Warren born December 31, 1931.

Clara Gerhardt Manning died on February 18, 1932.

Lorine Betta Gerhardt married Paul John Hahn on April 21, 1935. Paul Hahn died August 24, 1939. They had one child, JoAnn born on Jan. 5, 1937.

Lorine Hahn married Oscar Goldammer on April 28, 1942. One child was born to this union; Beverly Jean. Grandchildren are; Wade Dennis, Kristofer King, and Tia Luann.

JoAnn Hahn married Robert Lee Burchett November 17, 1956; children Charles Dean and Belinda Corine were born to this union.

Corine Bertha Gerhardt married Ernest Muester in 1938. This marriage ended in divorce. In 1957 she married Clayton P. Bussey. There were no children.

Edward Joseph worked with his father on the farm. He spent several years working in St. Louis. He died December 2, 1953. He was not married.

Edna Anna Gerhardt married Albert William Schepler August 10, 1940. They had two children; Barbara Frances born September 17, 1942 and Roger William born April 27, 1946. Grandchildren are; Lisa Mae, James Lee, and Christopher Eaan Lute, Nora Ann, John William and Mark Garrett Shepher.

Eugene Henry Gerhardt married Lillian Jean Foster August 18, 1944. He engaged in the plumbing business in Boonville.

Eugene and Lillian had 8 children: Mary Corine who married John Derendinger June 14, 1964; Catherine Christine who married Kenneth Derendinger August 22, 1965. This marriage ended in divorce. Catherine married Paul Crouch in 1972; Patsy Carol was born November 3, 1948 and married Richard Gramlich June 29, 1974; Geannie Carolyn was born Dec. 5, 1949. She married Jimmy D. Shay April 3, 1970; Denise Cheryl was born September 1, 1953 and was married to Barry M. Meyers August 16, 1980; Michail R. was born October 29, 1957 and was married to Brenda K. Carroll February 3, 1978. They were divorced and he married Linda E. Taylor on November 21, 1980. This marriage also ended in divorce. Michail R. was killed in an auto accident July 24, 1986; Jimmy Wayne was born May 5, 1962 and was married May 29, 1982 to Elvina Mai Shoenneh; Glenda Leona the seventh child was born August 9, 1960.

Grandchildren are: Penny Kay Derendinger (Mary Corine); Kenneth William Derendinger Jr. and Timothy Wayne Derendinger (Catherine Christine); Melissa Deanna and Amanda Christine Crouch (Catherine Christine); Barbara Jean and Christina Marie Gramlich (Patsy Carol); Rebecca Jean, Matthew Wayne, Aron Eugene, and David Edward Shay (Geannie Carolyn); Shannon Renee, Benjamin Travis, Lauren Ashley, and Michail Brandon Meyers (Denise Cheryl); Jennifer Teresa and Angelia Marie Gerhardt (Michail Randy); Elizabeth Ann and Cassandra Mai Gerhardt (Jimmy Wayne).

Gilbert Monroe Gerhardt was born November 28, 1925. He was married to Frances Marie Smith on January 20, 1949. He was divorced June 9, 1954. Gilbert M. married Mildred Lois Carey June 19, 1954. Grandchildren of Henry and Minnie G.: Donna

Marie, Junior Monroe, Danny Clay, and Larry Dean (Francis M. Smith), and Linda Mae, Kathy Sue, and Timothy Monroe (Mildred Lois Carey).

by Roy B. Gerhardt

GERHARDT, HERMAN FRANK JOSEPH AND IDA BAIL FAMILY

F108

Herman Frank Joseph Gerhardt was born on a farm near Pisgah, Mo., March 26, 1901. Herman was the last of nine children born to Joseph and Katrina Krumm Gerhardt.

Ida Bail was born June 6, 1903 at Pilot Grove, Mo. the daughter of Ed Bail and Leila Smith.

Herman and Ida were married on August 11, 1926. Six children were born to that union; Herman Edward, born November 4, 1928; Wilma Georgia, born July 18, 1930; Katherine Marie, born January 16, 1932; Albert Joseph, born March 3, 1933; Roberta Ida, born February 15, 1939; Carl Fredrick, born September 18, 1943.

Herman and Ida were members of St. John's Evangelical Church in Billingsville.

Herman started farming with his parents' farm in 1919 located north of Speed and farmed his entire life in the Speed and Billingsville community. Herman died in 1974 and Ida then moved to Billingsville.

Herman Edward Gerhardt attended grade school at Independence School (located between Speed and Billingsville) and graduated from Boonville High School. He served in the Army. He is the father of three children; William Herman (deceased), James Robert and Berry Lee. In October, 1982, he married June Williams Scott.

Wilma Georgia Gerhardt (deceased) attended grade school at Independence School and Speed School and graduated from Boonville High School. She married Rimey S. Cary, Jr., January 20, 1952. They had one daughter, Susan Hayes.

Katherine Marie Gerhardt attended grade school at Independence School and Speed School and graduated from Boonville High School. She married Forrest Kenney on January 20, 1952. They had two daughters, Sharon Smith and Barbara Neckermann. Grandchildren are, Sarah, Ryan and Andrea Smith and Grant Neckermann.

Albert Joseph Gerhardt attended grade school at Independence School and Speed School and graduated from Boonville High School. He graduated from Central Missouri University and began his teaching career in Independence, Mo. He married Iris Cannon of Sedalia on December 28, 1964.

Roberta Ida Gerhardt attended grade school at Speed School and Billingsville School and graduated from Boonville High School. She married Raymond Kueckelhan on June 15, 1960. They had three children; Teresa Cauthorn, Timothy Kueckelhan and Angelia Kueckelhan.

Carl Fredrick Gerhardt attended grade school at Billingsville, graduated from Boonville High School and the University of Missouri. He married Judith Beck September 8, 1972 and they had one daughter,

Brenda Ann. Carl owns a printing business in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

by **Kathryn M. Gerhardt Kenney**

GERHARDT, JOSEPH AND KATRINA KRUMM FAMILY

F109

Joseph Gerhardt, son of Chris and Lena Gerhardt, was born in Teuthfelden, Germany on January 9, 1857. In 1881, his father sent him to America to escape being drafted into the German army. He was followed soon by his brother Henry and sister, Christine. Catherine Groom and her mother, Rosina came about the same time. Joseph made his way to Circleville, Ohio. There on March 7, 1882 he married Catherine Groom. Catherina was born in Germany on February 16, 1858. The couple lived in Ohio about five years and their two children were born, Henry on May 18, 1883 and Chris on February 6, 1885.

In the fall of 1886 the family moved to the Dakota Territory (North Dakota) to homestead land. They lived in a sod but and almost starved that winter. Katherina was born January 31, 1887. The cold winter and/or poor prospects of farming caused the family to move again. They moved to Cooper County and arrived by M.K.&T. Railroad in Pilot Grove in July 1887. They were assisted by the Ries and Sexhour families, who were friends from Germany. Joseph Gerhardt worked as a farm laborer for one year and then rented a farm owned by Judge Jim Davis for seven years. He saved enough to make a payment of \$1500 or 2000 on a farm near the St. Martins Church known as the Lowe Place. He lost this place due to a misunderstanding of

the contract, namely no timber was to be cut until the farm was paid for in full. Three more children were born to the family in the Pilot Grove community; Albert on July 25, 1888, William on October 20, 1889 and August on February 27, 1894.

Joseph was a determined individual and on the loss of the farm at Pilot Grove moved to a farm he rented near Pisgah, Mo. known as the Penn Place. This was a 400 acre farm and with Henry and Fritz able to do a man's work he prospered again and after nine years was able to purchase his first farm of approximately 193 acres one mile north of Speed, Mo. The family increased to nine children while living in the Pisgah community. Louise was born July 6, 1896, Emil October 6, 1898 and Herman March 26, 1901.

The 193 acre farm was purchased from O.N. and Hattie Dills on Sept. 3, 1904 for \$8010. 185 acres were added making the farm almost double in size.

In 1919, Joseph and his wife purchased a home in Speed, Missouri and planned to retire there. Emile and Herman were left to run the farm. However, when Emile married Nora Hein in February 1919 he subsequently left the farm. Joseph and Catherine moved back to the farm to assist Herman.

Joseph Gerhardt died February 21, 1922 and Catherine February 21, 1943.

by **Roy B. Gerhardt**

GERHARDT, WILLIAM, EMMA AND ELLA FAMILY

F110

William Gerhardt was born near Pilot

Grove, Missouri October 20, 1891. He was the fifth child born to Joseph and Catherine Groom (Krumm) Gerhardt, who came to the United States from Germany in 1881.

Emma Elizabeth Wolfrum was born September 15, 1888. She was the daughter of John G. and Elizabeth Herrenleben Wolfrum of Cooper County. William and Emma were married February 4, 1914. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter. John William was born July 1, 1916, Leonard Nicholas was born January 21, 1919 and Elizabeth Marie (Betty) was born March 21, 1923. William was active in community affairs all his adult life. He served as Judge of the Eastern District of the Cooper County Court for two terms from 1944 to 1952; served on the church council for twelve years; Sunday School teacher from 1930 and superintendent of the Sunday School for four years; member of the cemetery board for three years and member of the church building committee for six years. He was active in the organization of the R.E.A. in his area in 1938. He was community leader when the Bunceton 4-H Club was organized in 1942 with fifteen members. He was county chairman of 4-H Clubs for one year. He was active in CROP and on the State Board of Community Appeals for Church World Service. He was Publicity Chairman of the committee for the School of Religion at the University of Missouri for this community and a member of the "1000 club" committee for the United Church of Christ. As long as health and strength permitted he continued to be interested in all civic and church affairs.

Emma Elizabeth died March 17, 1935. On October 27, 1940 William married Ella Louise Wolfrum, younger sister of Emma Elizabeth. William died March 6, 1973 and Ella Louise died November 1974.

John W. Gerhardt attended Bunceton Grade School and graduated from Bunceton High School. He was engaged in farming east of Bunceton, served as Secretary-Treasurer of Bunceton Mutual Insurance Company from 1959 to 1985 and currently General Manager of Bunceton Mutual Insurance Company.

He was married to Agnes Lucille Betteridge, daughter of William Nelson and Cammie Open Betteridge, on October 13, 1940. She died July 15, 1988.

They had two children, Barbara Ann Gerhardt Dicus and Deborah (Debbie) Lucille Gerhardt Woods. They both graduated from Bunceton High School and attended C.M.S.U. Barbara lives on the William and Ella Gerhardt home place and Debbie lives in Peculiar, Missouri.

Grandchildren are Christa Jill Dicus and Brett Eric Dicus and Zachary Taggart Woods.

Leonard N. Gerhardt graduated from Bunceton High School. He married Mary L. Salzman August 25, 1940 and they have lived on homeplace, east of Bunceton, since. They have two children Stephen William and Janet Lynn Hickam, who both graduated from Bunceton High School and attended C.M.S.U. Stephen served four years in the U.S.A.F. and is owner/operator of Tiger Sunoco in Columbia. Janet is Secretary/Librarian in the school system in Delaware, Ohio. Grandchildren are Justin William Gerhardt, Amy Leigh and Chad Owen Hickam. Step-grandchildren are Christine and Olivia Gerhardt.

Leonard farmed, owned a plumbing and



1st Row — August, Joseph, Katharina, Herman & Emil. Back Row — Louise, Henry, Fritz, William, Katie & Albert.

Grove, Missouri October 20, 1891. He was the

electric business, then in 1960 purchased the Princess Theatre in Bunceton, converting it into a complex of four apartments and a chapel. In 1982 he retired from 20 years of employment with a trucking company. He now devotes his time to his monument company. Mary worked as the bookkeeper for Boonville Auto Supply for 19 years until retirement.

Elizabeth M. Gerhardt Brandes graduated from Bunceton High School and Chillicothe Business College. She was married to Robert H. Brandes April 5, 1942.

They had four children: Betty Jean, Robert H. Jr., Jerry Allen and Janey Marie Humphries. All attended C.M.S.U. Betty Jean is a Sr. underwriter for Cigna Ins. in Fountain Valley, California. Robert Jr. served in the U.S. Navy and is a farmer. Jerry served in the U.S. Marines and is a System's Engineer for Eaton, in California. Janey, a housewife, lives in Kansas.

Grandchildren are Matthew Robert, Timothy Carl and Joshua Allen Brandes, Karlean Marie, Kylie Marlean, Richard Marshall and Kelley Megan Humphries.

Robert H. died November 25, 1968 and Elizabeth Marie died April 16, 1972.

by Leonard Gerhardt

GERKE, HENRY FAMILY

F 111

The Henry William Gerke family started on July 2, 1842 in Westfalen, Germany, when Anton Gerke was born. He immigrated to the US about 1872 and initially settled in Kentucky. There he met Anna Forendorf at with her for dinner. From this union the Gerke family of the Pilot Grove, Clear Creek area descended.



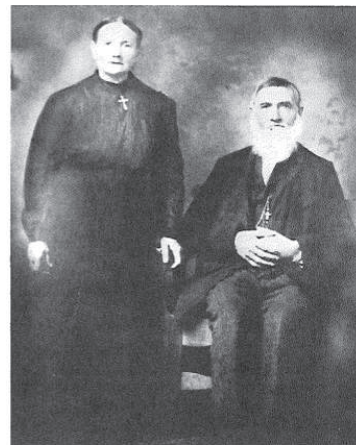
Back Row: Barney Gerke, Frank Gerke, Anton Gerke, Joseph Gerke, Regina (Gerke) Brummel. Middle Row: Henry Gerke, Antone Gerke, Anna (Fahrendorf) Gerke, Herman Gerke. Front Row: John Gerke, Mary (Schoen) Gerke, Lucy (Gerke) Walje.



Back Row: Raymond Rudolph, Henry Joseph, Anna Marie Schwartz, Virginia Margaret Gerhardt, Leonard Oscar, Edward Herman, Bernadine Rose Felton Tebbe. Front Row: Florence Lucy Taylor, Henry Gerke, Elizabeth (Franken) Gerke, Cathrine Martha Wendland.

area descended.

Anton and Anna had nine children who all lived in the Pilot Grove area. This is about their fourth child Henry Gerke (26 Feb 1879 d. 8 Oct 1964) who married Anna Elizabeth Franken (b. 8 Jun 1891 d. 8 Nov 1959) from Prairie Home on 19 Apr 1910. They lived in the Clear Creek area the first part of their married lives and farmed. Later they moved to the Lone Elm area and lived the remainder of their lives. They also had nine children with all surviving except for Vincen Jacob (b. 31 Oct 1930 d. 18 Feb 1931) who died in infancy. Their children and grandchildren are listed in the following:



Anton Gerke met Anna Forendorf in Kentucky before marriage.

Anna Marie married John Jake Schwartz on 18 Jun 1929 and farmed in the Boonville area until retirement. Their children are Jacob Norman Scharz who is married to Joyce Wyatt, Gilbert Schwartz married to Vera Bowman, Helen Marie married to Laverne John Holester, Elizabeth Ann Berryman unmarried, and Harold Gene married to Sandy Shook. Marie survives and lives in Boonville.

Edward Herman married Melbourne Martin on 1 Dec 1945 at Boonville. Ed and Melbourne lived in Boonville where he was a carpenter. He survives and lives in their home in Boonville. They had three sons, Gerald Eugene married to Shirley Cash, Keith Edward married to Regina Pery and Donald Wayne-Lori Rudical.

Florence Lucy married Ralph Taylor on 18 Jan 1945 and lived in the Speed area the first part of their married lives. They then moved

to Tipton where they farmed. They had two sons, Ralph Dale married to Sue Antle and Mickey Dean married to Mary Munoz. Florence survives and lives in Tipton.

Bernadine Rose married Albert Felton on 30 Jan 1930. They farmed in the Fayette area until Albert's death. They had four children who are Viola Agnes married to Euell Elwood Long, Robert Eugene married to Judy Virginia Yaeger, Phyllis Joan married to John Albert Cross, and Linda Francis married to John W. Paul. Bernadine is married to John Tebbe and lives in Boonville.

Raymond Rudolph married Thelma Brueckner on 5 May 1948 in Boonville. They have lived since their marriage in Boonville where he was a carpenter. They had one daughter Debroah Ann who married Mike Zoeller.

Henry Joesph married Tonnett Winkler on 1 Dec 1976. They lived in the Lone Elm area where he farmed until they moved to the Armstrong area. They have no children.

Virginia Margaret married Rudolph Gerhardt on 12 Sept 1946. They live in Boonville where Ruby is a painter. Their two children are Patricia Louise who married David Fulks and Kenneth Rudolph who married Linda Maden.

Leonard Oscar married Irene Lang on 28 Aug 1951 at St. Martins. They live in Tipton where he manages a grocery store. Their children are James married to Belva Dowell, Mary Beth married to Richard Becker, Thomas married to Danai Ogg, Roy Wayne married to Beth Ann McQuillan, Kent married to Belva Dick, Jenna, Jane married to Dean Bishop, and Janet.

Martha Catherine married Eugene Wendland on 14 May 1955 in Boonville. They live in Kansas City. Their children are Carol Ann married to Joe Stasi, Eugene married to Courtney Spencer, Sharon Kay married to Randy Lacy, and Steve Allen.

by **Ralph Dale Taylor**

GLENN, ROBERT FAMILY

F112

Robert Glenn was born around 1760-70 as was his wife, Nancy. Their parents are unknown. Children born to them: James,



Robert Glenn Family Reunion 1968

born 1792; William, Robert, Henderson, births unknown; John, born in 1815; Polly, birth unknown; Jane, born 1794; Nancy, Sarah, and Marty, births unknown. Robert died Oct. 5, 1840 and Nancy in the 1840's.

Our ancestor, James Glenn, married Pegey (Margaret) Hunter on Oct. 13, 1813. We do not know her parents. They had eight children: Abraham, born Mar. 16, 1833; Robert McFarland C., born Dec. 26, 1826; Madison, James Crockett, births unknown; Peggy, born 1830; Elizabeth, born 1836; Polly and David M., births unknown. James died Mar. 12, 1880 and Pegey in 1875.

Robert McFarland C. Glenn married Martha Murray on Mar. 24, 1850. She was born to Joshua and Mary Murray in 1830. Robert died Sept. 3, 1911 and Martha died in 1861. They did have children: Elizabeth, born ca 1850; Hester Ann, born around 1851; James Monroe, born Feb. 2, 1855; Margaret, born Aug. 8, 1857. There may have been other children. Robert had a second wife, Nancy Ann Milburn.

James Monroe married Sarah Ellen King, daughter of William Wesley King and Celia Davis. Sarah was born Feb. 19, 1858. James died Jan. 10, 1931 and Sarah Ellen on Feb. 26, 1887. They had two children that we know of: Thomas Carrington, born Feb. 10, 1884 and Georgia Bell, born Sept. 7, 1882.

Thomas Carrington Glenn married Bertha Levina Bishop on Nov. 14, 1906. Bertha was the daughter of John Douglas Bishop and Betty Mary McCulloch and was born Nov. 11, 1887. Thomas died Oct. 22, 1924 and Bertha on Sept. 3, 1974. They are both buried at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Otterville, Missouri. Children are: Mildred Elizabeth, born July 5, 1910; Douglas Thomas, born Aug. 7, 1914; Helen Bertha, born Oct. 11, 1915; John Wilson, born Jan. 15, 1919; Nellie Margaret, born Oct. 25, 1920; Daniel Talbert, born June 2, 1922, and Lula Mae, born Mar. 23, 1924.

Douglas Thomas Glenn married Helen Juanita Roehrs and divorced her with no issue. He married the second time Margie Lee Wear Herndon who was born Aug. 27, 1925 to Walter Edwin Wear and Susie Lee Adams. They were married Apr. 7, 1958. Douglas died Aug. 10, 1987 and Margie on Nov. 2, 1987. Margie had two girls when she married Douglas. They were: Marva Lee Herndon, born Nov. 9, 1949, and Sherry Ann Herndon, born Oct. 18, 1950. Douglas and Margie had two children: Rebecca Lynn, born Dec. 9, 1958; and Thomas Douglas, born Nov. 26, 1959. Thomas Douglas Glenn has a son, Michael Thomas Glenn, born Aug. 15, 1985. Michael is the only one to carry on the Glenn namesake. This is a very close family (the Glenn's). They have annual reunions and the cousins get together more than that.

by **Marva Lee Nau**

GOODWIN - POWELL

F113

James B. Goodwin and wife, Mildred M. Powell Goodwin, lived south of Boonville in the early 1830's. James B. Goodwin was from Old Dominion, Virginia. Mildred was the daughter of William Cowper Powell of Wilson Co., Tennessee, and Betsy Martin. Betsy Martin was the daughter of Jim Martin who ran Martin's Ferry across the Cumberland



David, Scott, H. Martin, Michael and Marsha Phillips



Laveta, Richard, Laura and Ralph Anderson

River near Lebanon, Tenn. Nathaniel Powell, father of William C. Powell, was born in Virginia, 1762, and died in Bellwood, Wilson Co., Tennessee in 1827. Elizabeth Cowper, mother of William C. Powell, was the daughter of Phillip Cowper of Virginia (a Revolutionary War soldier according to family records). Elizabeth died at Bellwood, Wilson Co., Tennessee, and was buried at White Cemetery, as was Nathaniel Powell.

Parents of James B. Goodwin are unknown. He was born Sept. 8, 1808 and married Mildred M. Powell on Dec. 22, 1830. Mildred was born Nov. 19, 1811. Their children were the following according to Charlotte Ann's Bible record: Mary E., born Nov. 18, 1831, married Dewees; Francis P., born March 28, 1833; Charlotte Ann, born Oct. 24, 1834, married 1. Jeremiah Ratcliff, 2. Henry Rains; James L. Goodwin, born March 10, 1836, married 1. Sarah Slocum, 2. Sallie Powell Gorrell; and Sarah A., born Oct.



Henry Rains and 2nd spouse Charlotte Ann Goodwin Ratcliff Rains in 1880

17, 1837, married 1. Montgomery, 2. William Goodrich. James B. Goodwin died at an early age but his burial site is unknown.

Mildred Powell then married Joshua Harrison who had come apparently from Tennessee. Their children were George W., born Sept. 1, 1844, Morton, born Feb. 20, 1846, Rebecca J., born January 22, 1848, (married Pitman), and Nancy M., born Jan. 31, 1853 (married Rucker). Their home was burned and livestock taken during the Civil War. The family members were later found near Versailles, in Pettis County, in Bates County, and in Cass County. Morton was killed in the Civil War. Mildred Goodwin Harrison died enroute to Texas and was buried in Arkansas or Oklahoma. Joshua Harrison was buried in Pitman Cemetery, SE of Gordon, Texas. Relatives lived at Gordon

and Breckenridge, Texas. One went to Washington state.

After Charlotte Ann's husband, Jeremiah Ratelift died during the Civil War, she married Henry Rains near Versailles. They moved to Archie. James L. Goodwin was a pioneer in Montana, but came back to Warrensburg. Descendants of Charlotte Ann are in Missouri, Colorado, California, Oregon and other states.

The children of Charlotte Ann Goodwin Ratcliff and Jeremiah Ratcliff were Francis (married Etta Rains), Mildred (Mrs. Oscar McCord), Elizabeth (Mrs. Will Martin), and Sarah Virginia (Mrs. William A. Kidwell. Jeremiah had one daughter, Hannah, from a previous marriage to Nancy Kelsay. Children of Charlotte Ann and Henry Rains were Leona, Leota, Saloma (Loma, Mrs. George H.



Mildred Powell Goodwin 1850 (Mrs. James L.)

Phillips), James W., Alice, Charles A., Cora (Mrs. Jed Brooks, Mrs. Murphy) and Oberia. Henry and his first wife, Mary Ratcliff, had Nancy (Mrs. James Painter), Mary Ann (Mrs. George W. Painter), Sarah E. (Mrs. John Atchison, then Mrs. George W. Painter), John, Robert, Martha, Talitha, Jerusha Jane (Mrs. Charles Nesbit), William Henry, and Celia Agnes (Mrs. Benjamin Burns).

Loma and George H. Phillips had Ray, Herbert, Nelle, Jed, Paul, Katheryne and Ethyl. Herbert Martin Phillips married Ruth McClarnon in Harrisonville. Their son is James Herbert Phillips of Drexel. Herb and Ruth lived at Adrian, in Oregon, at Noel, and Columbia. James is a graduate of the University of Missouri, spent several years in the USAF and retired from the reserves. He married Lois Ehrlich of Laddonia, Mo., daughter of William and Leona (Stevens) Ehrlich. Their sons are Herbert Martin II, married to Marsha Reynolds of Archie with children, Michelle and Janelle, Scott, an officer in the USAF, and David, married to Jami Poff, and living in Columbia.

Their daughter is LaVeta Phillips Anderson, an educator. She is married to Ralph Robert Anderson, professor at the University of Missouri. Their children are Richard Robert and Laura Lynne.

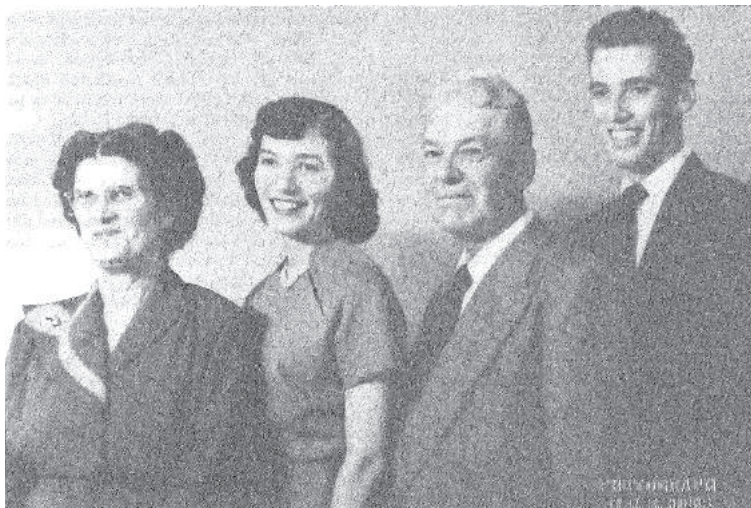
Nine from the last two generations are graduates of the University of Missouri and two are graduates from Columbia College.

by LaVeta Phillips Anderson

GRAFF FAMILY

F114

Earliest records of the Graff family in Cooper County indicate that Joseph Graff, Sr. purchased his farm northeast of Prairie Home, Missouri, about 1857. Nothing is known of Joseph except that he was born in Germany about 1813, immigrated to the United States in 1840, and was a farmer. In 1949 he married a widow in Elkhart County, Indiana, Margaretha (Rockenbaugh) Young who was born June 24, 1816, Baden, Germany. Margaretha at that time had three daughters — (Katherine, Elizabeth and



Herbert Martin Phillips, Lavela Ruth, James Herbert, Leveta Ann Phillips (Anderson)



Margaretha (Rockenbaugh) Young Graff

Margaret Young, Joseph and Margaretha became the parents of Joseph, Jr. (1850-1927), Catherine Alice (1853-1937), Wendell (1855-1934), and Jacob (1858-1884).

It is not certain when Margaretha brought her family to the Cooper County farm. Joseph died about this time and it was never recorded where he was buried . . . here or in Indiana. It is told that Margaretha came by river boat to this area with the children, and it is not known if she was coming to meet her husband or was a widow at the time.

She settled in a log house on their farm and lived there until her death Oct. 27, 1894. Her son, Jacob, died in 1884, but all the other children married and reared families in this area. Katherine married David Schilb, Elizabeth married Fred Speiler, Margaret married Paul Otto Speiler, Joseph, Jr. married Caroline Weber, Catherine Alice married Robert Kaempfer, and Wendell married Christina Weber, and after Christina's death married her sister, Emelia Weber. (Weber was a shortened spelling of Weaver - Webber.)

"Grandma Margaretha" lived with Joseph, Jr. and his wife on the homeplace where a new house was built. Joseph, Jr. and Caroline were the parents of eight children: Emma Margaret (12/17/1879 - 04/04/1899); Frank (Oct. 1883 - Apr. 1885); Caroline Louisa (09/15/1884 - 04/14/1974) married Alexander Clay; Nettie Lily (01/16/1886 - 07/19/1979) married Fred Lenger; Henry Herman (11/06/1889 - 11/18/1979); Walter August (05/26/1893 - 10/12/1969) married Lula Heinrich; Ottomer William McKinley (07/15/1896 - 08/04/1984) married Elsie Fiedler; Edna Anna Viola (05/05/1901 - 04/06/1985).

The Graff family attended the nearby Pleasant Grove German Evangelical Church, all the children were christened and confirmed there, and this Church cemetery is where most of the family is buried.

Cooper County descendants of Ottomer and Elsie Graff are their two sons, Aubrey Vernon and Wilbur Truman. A.V. married Edna Schnur and they have one son, William who married Dale Maude Hogge. Their children are Leslie Dale and Christopher William. They live northeast of Prairie Home, MO and are all farmers.

Wilbur married Ruth Anne Baker and they had three sons, Warren Wilbur, David William, and Joseph Wendel. Warren and his wife Wanda Mae (Medlin) have three daughters, Holly Jean, Heather Dawn and Hilary Ann. David died in 1963 at the age of 12. Joseph and his wife Rebecca Ann (Ramm) have three children, Andrew Philip, Dana

Kristine, and David Joseph. They also farm in the Prairie Home/Boonville area.

by Ruth Anne Graff

GRAMLICH FAMILY

F115

As proud descendants of Frank and Caroline Elizabeth Brenneisen Gramlich, we hope that future generations will benefit from this family information. The first Gramlich ancestors that we know of came to Missouri from Baden-Baden, Germany in the 1840's. Their names were Frank Gramlich and Caroline Elizabeth Brenneisen. Gramlich. We do not know their dates of birth, marriage, or death. But we are sure they are buried in the Clear Creek Township of Cooper County, MO. Frank and Caroline Gramlich were the parents of three children who were all born in the Clear Creek Township of Cooper County. The children's names were John Christian, Johanna, and Henry Gramlich.

On Caroline Elizabeth Brenneisen Gramlich's side, Caroline had two sisters named Annie and Johanna. Annie Brenneisen married John Tihen of Jefferson City, MO. They had four children named Angela, Catherine, Libby, and Ervin. Caroline's sister Johanna Brenneisen married J. Bernard Twenter. She and her husband are buried at St. John's Cemetery in Clear Creek, MO. We understand that J. Bernard Twenter made most of the coffins for people in the Clear Creek and Pilot Grove areas. It is also believed that Caroline Gramlich also had two Brenneisen brothers who lived in Jefferson City and worked for the State of Missouri there but this has not been verified yet.

Frank and Caroline Elizabeth Gramlich's daughter Johanna was born on Feb. 2, 1850 in Clear Creek, MO. When she was twenty years of age, she married Aloysious "Aloys" Pabst. Johanna and Aloys Pabst had two sons name John and Frank. The family traveled to Parsons, Kansas in a covered wagon. Aloys Pabst died in Parsons and was buried there. Johanna Pabst then returned to Pilot Grove, MO with her two sons. John Christian and his wife Mary Larm Gramlich took care of the two Pabst boys. Later Johanna remarried to Henry Perkins. Johanna and Henry Perkins then had seven children. Their names were: Amelia, Mary, Rosa, Victor Henry, Theresa, Catherine Elizabeth, and George. Henry Perkins died in 1922. Johanna died at the age of 92 in 1942. She was survived by eight of her children, fifty-four grandchildren, and eight-five great grandchildren.

Frank and Caroline Elizabeth Gramlich's son Henry was probably also born in the 1850's in Clear Creek, MO but the exact information is not known. He married Sue Young. Henry and Sue Gramlich had one daughter named Anna Marie Gramlich. Anna Marie later married Will Lorenz. They had three daughters and one son. Ann and Will Lorenz's children were Ida, Matilda, Mary, and Joseph. Ida married John Walz. Matilda married Bill Neckerman, Mary Lorenz did not marry and Joseph Lorenz entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church.

Frank and Caroline Elizabeth Gramlich's son John Christian Gramlich was born May 12, 1852 in Clear Creek Township of Cooper County, MO. On November 18, 1878, John

Christian was married to Mary Larm who was also born in Clear Creek. John Christian and Mary Gramlich were the parents of eleven children. Those children were: Fred, Rosa, Mary Magdaline "Lena", Frank Henry, Joseph Christian (who died as an infant), Edward Henry, Clara, Joseph William, Otto Aloysious, Ollie Frank, and Ida Mary. John Christian Gramlich died March 23, 1933 and his wife Mary died Jan. 9, 1942. They are buried at St. Joseph Cemetery in Pilot Grove, Missouri. At the time of her death, Mary Larm Gramlich was survived by nine children, thirty-seven grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

John Christian and Mary Larm Gramlich's son Edward Henry Gramlich was born July 31, 1888 in Clear Creek Township of Cooper County. In his youth he lived on what is called the Old Gramlich Place. Although his formal schooling was not extensive, he learned much through his experiences in life. He was raised in the Catholic faith and tried to live up to the teachings of the Christian faith. Ed trusted that God would help provide for him and his family.

On October 12, 1915, Edward Henry Gramlich married Frances Bernadine Meyer. She was born August 8, 1889 in Cooper County, MO. Her parents were Joseph and Frances Klein Meyer. After Edward and Frances married, they moved to a farm on the Lamine River. Edward was a charter member of the Clear Creek Council #2261 of the Knights of Columbus. He had joined that organization on March 19, 1911. He was also an avid fisherman and always enjoyed furnishing fish for the Knights of Columbus fish fries.

Edward saw a lot of changes in the history of his community and country during his lifetime. He liked to tell about the fact that when he was young he walked wherever he had to go. When he had saved up enough money, he bought a horse. He then rode wherever he had to go. Later on, when he saved up the funds, he bought a car and drove it. Even later still, airplanes made traveling even easier and faster. He would conclude that his great-grandchildren could someday travel to the moon if they wished. When asked once by his great-granddaughter what the "secret" was to having lived such a long life, Edward replied "Moderation in all things is the key. Don't drink too much, smoke too much, don't work too little or too hard. Try and keep a balance in life."

Edward was very proud of the self-sufficiency of the times he grew up and lived most of this life in. In those days they lived on what the farm produced. They had no refrigeration as we know it so they mainly butchered and cured pork for their meat. They also had chickens, grew their own fruit and vegetables and canned them for winter eating. They made their own lard. The family cows furnished milk, cream, butter, and cheese. They also made their own molasses, cider, vinegar, and even beer and whiskey when the occasion called for it. He recalled it as a life of hard work but also of self-satisfaction and happiness.

One source of pride for the Gramlich family and for Edward are the long lives and long marriages of many of its members. Edward and his wife Frances celebrated their 50th Golden Wedding Anniversary on August 1, 1965. Four of Edward's siblings also celebrated their Golden Anniversaries: Frank Henry

and Catherine Nold Gramlich. Joseph William and Emma Teresa Beck Gramlich, Otto Aloysious and Helen Sophia Twenter Gramlich, and Mary Magdaline "Lena" Gramlich Twenter and her husband John. On Frances Bernadine Meyer Gramlich's side, three of Frances' siblings celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversaries: George and Sarah Ann Meyer Robb, Edward and Mary Lena Meyer Hobelman, and Herman and Cecelia Christina Meyer Hobelman.

In Edward's later years, he lived at the senior citizens' apartments in Pilot Grove, Missouri. He liked to pass his time by visiting and playing cards at the Senior Citizens Center. He died November 18, 1982 and is buried at St. John's Cemetery in Clear Creek Township, Missouri.

Edward Henry Gramlich and Frances Bernadine Meyer Gramlich had three children: Joseph Roy Edward, Mildred Lena, and Adolph Francis. Their descendants are as follows.

Joseph Roy Edward Gramlich married Rose Permelia Wiemholt on October 12, 1937 at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Boonville, Missouri. They had one child Mary Margaret Gramlich born Feb. 6, 1939 in Boonville, MO. Rose died on March 14, 1939. Joseph Roy Edward (known as Roy) then married Helen Louise Jenkins on Sept. 17, 1942 at St. Elizabeth Catholic Church in Kansas City, Missouri. Mary Margaret Gramlich married Stanley Vincent Slyngstad July 15, 1959 in Spokane, Washington. Mary and Stan Slyngstad were the parents of four children: Vincent Ray Slyngstad born in Denver, Colorado; Kathleen Gail Slyngstad born in Harve, Montana; Norma Jean Slyngstad born in Silverton, Oregon and Roy Edward Slyngstad born in Silverton, Oregon. Kathleen Gail is now married to Michael Edward Aho. They were wed on Sept. 1, 1979 and have two children: Johnathon Michael Edward Aho born Nov. 10, 1985 and Jennifer Marie Aho born on May 19, 1989. Norma Jean Slyngstad married Richard Allan Kikkert on October 15, 1982 at Olympia, Washington. Norma and Ric Kikkert are the parents of two children: Sarah Michelle Kikkert born at Ft. Rucker, Alabama and Eric Jesse Kikkert born in Ft. Wainwright, Alaska.

Mildred Lena Gramlich married Vincent John Vollmer on April 22, 1946 at St. John's Catholic Church in Clear Creek, MO. They are the parents of three children: Ronald Vincent, Pamela Frances, and Sharon Sue. Ronald and Pamela were born in Wichita, Kansas and Sharon was born in Kansas City, Missouri. Ronald married Ellen Ruwe on May 28, 1972 at Salem Lutheran Church in Fontanelle, Nebraska. Ronald and Ellen are the parents of two children, David Alan and Frank Ron both born in Nebraska. Pamela Vollmer married David Ray Perryman on Feb. 21, 1987 at Full Faith Church of Love, Shawnee, Kansas. Sharon Sue married John Alvarez in April, 1985 in Indiana.

Adolph Francis Gramlich married Dorothy Irene Krudwig on April 9, 1951 at St. Francis De Sales Church in Lebanon, Missouri. They were the parents of two boys Christopher Francis and Edward Leo who were both born in Kansas City, Missouri. Dorothy Irene died Feb. 15, 1975 and is buried at Resurrection North Cemetery in Kansas City, MO. On Oct. 7, 1978 Adolph remarried to Mary Collier at St. Gabriel's Archangel Church of Kansas

City, Mo. Christopher Gramlich married Deborah Annan on July 28, 1973 at the St. James Lutheran Church in Kansas City, MO. Edward Le Gramlich married Barbara Anne Hoeslyon June 24, 1978 at S t. Charles Borromeo Church of Kansas City, MO. Edward Leo and Barbara have one child named Christina Marie born in Kansas City, MO.

We hope that future generations of our family will find our short history of the Frank and Caroline Elizabeth Gramlich line informative and interesting. We have completed it to the best of our knowledge at this time and we continue to research even further. The generations before us have left us a proud heritage that we should not forget.

by Helen Jenkins Gramlich

GRAMLICH, OTTO ALOYSIOUS (OTT)

F116

Otto Aloysious (Ott) Gramlich was born March 4, 1894 in Clear Creek Township, Cooper County, Missouri. His parents were John Christian and Mary Larm Gramlich. His grandparents were Frank and Caroline Elizabeth Brenneisen Gramlich. The grandparents were born in Baden-Baden, Germany. The parents were born in Clear Creek Township, Cooper County, Missouri. He had ten brothers and sisters as follows: Fred, Rosa, Mary Magdaline (Lena), Frank Henry, Joseph Christian (died as an infant), Edward Henry, Clara, Joseph William, 01 lie Frank and Ida Mary. In his youth he lived on what is known as the old Gramlich home place. On September 1, 1920 he married Helen Sophia Twenter at St. John's Church, Clear Creek Township, Cooper County, Missouri. Her parents were Theodore and Coletta Neckerman Twenter. They were the parents of six children, Elnora Marie, Martha Isabelle Coletta, Julia Elizabeth, Bernice Catherine, Harold Otto, and Charles William, all born in Missouri. In 1970 they celebrated fifty years of marriage. The celebration was given by their children and held at the Eagles Lodge, Boonville, Missouri. Helen Sophia Twenter Gramlich died September 18, 1972 at Boone County Hospital, Columbia, Missouri. Otto Aloysious died July 2, 1975 at Keller Memorial Hospital, Fayette, Missouri. Both are buried at Sts. Peter and Paul Cemetery, Boonville, Missouri. They were of the Catholic faith and tried to live up to the teachings of their religion.

After their marriage they lived in the Clear Creek Township, Cooper County, Missouri. After about three to four years they moved to the Jules Oswald farm, Boonville, Missouri. They lived on this farm until Otto (Ott) became ill and had to move in with his son, Charles. First, will mention that Otto was known to everyone he knew as "Ott" so that name will be used hereafter. Ott was good with farm animals and knew instinctively what to do when an animal was ill. He was called on by people far and wide in the county to come help them when they had problems with their farm stock or even their pets. He always or nearly always knew what remedy was needed.

Ott and Helen were a very gregarious

couple, always having people in for meals, card parties, birthday celebrations etc. Their hospitality was gracious and warm. If you dropped in for a visit you usually had to stay for a meal and play cards. They loved to dance and went to every dance for miles around as long as they could.

Like all couples, they shared happiness and sorrow and accepted both as God's will. Will relate one incident that was told by Ott's sister-in-law, Katherine Nold Gramlich. She credits Ott with saving the life of her husband (his brother, Frank Henry Gramlich). She said the doctors gave up on him but Ott stayed up day and night taking care of him and he survived.

Helen was a multi-talented person and was always on call to help with the birth of new babies or taking care of sick people. She was a wonderful cook and loved to make quilts.

Ott and Helen were interested in their German and Catholic heritage and in their family so have listed some family information.

Elnora Marie was born February 13, 1921. On April 24, 1940 she married Edward Francis Heilman at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Boonville, Missouri. He died July 4, 1973 and is buried at Marshall, Missouri. They were the parents of seven children, Helen Marie, Paul Wayne, Edward Francis, Jr., Elizabeth Ann, Donald Joseph, Mark Anthony and Richard Eugene, all born in Missouri.

Helen Marie was born April 26, 1942. On November 24, 1962 she married Herman Leon Davidson. They had five children, Mary Helen, twins, George Robert and William Francis, Debra Diane and James Allen all born in Missouri.

Paul Wayne was born February 6, 1945. On November 25, 1967 he married Carolyn Sue Hardin. They have three children, Susan Renee, Christine Lynn and Michael Wayne. Edward Francis, Jr., was born May 11, 1947 and is unmarried.

Elizabeth Ann was born April 5, 1950. On July 13, 1973 she married William Joseph Naron. They have one child, Quentin Allen, born June 12, 1981.

Donald Joseph was born February 15, 1955. On October 21, 1971 he was married to Brenda Ann Swearingen. They have two children, Teresa Ann and Tracy Marie.

Mark Anthony was born November 24, 1959 and is unmarried.

Richard Eugene was born October 29, 1964 and died November 1, 1964.

Four of Helen Marie Heilman Davidson's children are now married and she has two grandchildren.

Martha Isabelle Coletta was born December 19, 1923. On May 8, 1946 she married Orval Slaton Atkinson at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Boonville, Missouri. He died December 12, 1969 and is buried at St. Joseph Cemetery, Pilot Grove, Missouri. They were the parents of eight children, Ella Marie, Edna Louise, William Joseph, James Robert, Carl Eugene, Donna Jane, Thomas Francis and Charles Ray, all born in Missouri.

Ella Marie was born December 4, 1947. She has been married and divorced twice. She had three children, Brian Keith Frakes who was born October 24, 1969 and died January 17, 1976, Robert Shawn Davis and Marvin John pavis.

Edna Louise was born July 5, 1950. On

December 19, 1970 she married William K Colson. They have four children, Michelle Christine, Gina Louise, Stephen Britton and Lucinda Denise all born in Missouri.

William Joseph was born June 5, 1953. On September 14, 1974 he was married to Nancy Louise Fuemmeler. They have three children, Regina Louise, Sandy Lynn and Bradley Joseph all born in Missouri.

1., D James Robert was born June 30, 1954. On May 18, 1974 he married Linda Green. They are divorced.

Carl Eugene was born November 20, 1955 and died at birth.

Donna Jane was born April 24, 1957 and died September 7, 1982 in a car accident.

Thomas Francis was born November 21, 1958. On February 6, 1982 he married Marilyn Cecelia Bremer. They have two children, Shana and Nathan.

Charles Ray was born April 28, 1961. He married Sheri Marie Salmons. They have one child, Charles Slaton.

Julia Elizabeth was born January 22, 1928. On March 28, 1945 she married William Emery Melkersman at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Boonville, Missouri. He died April 26, 1952 and is buried at the Catholic cemetery in Boonville, Missouri. They were the parents of three children, Edward Otto, William Emery, Jr., and Joyce Ann, all born in Missouri.

5*Edward Otto was born October 28, 1947. In 1975 he married Bonnie Lumsden. They were divorced in 1977. They had two children, Eric Stephen and Colleta Elizabeth, both born in Missouri. On May 18, 1983 he married Florence K Young. They are divorced. On August 28, 1987 he married Linda Lois Litchford Rhines.

3 William Emery, Jr., was born April 14, 1951 and is unmarried.

Joyce Ann was born February 20, 1950. On November 11, 1970 she married Jimmy Dale Newell. They were divorced in May, 1982. They have three children, Michelle Ann, Lisa Marie and Natlie Elaine, all born in Missouri. 4i- Bernice Catherine was born November 7, 1932. On June 20, 1955 she married Robert Donald Grissum at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Boonville, Missouri. They have two children, Mary Ann and Robert Jeffery, both born in Missouri.

Mary Ann was born April 3, 1956. On June 3, 1977 she married Johnny Joe Conrow. They have two children, Benjamin Doncolvin and Amy Marie.

fr,Robert Jeffery was born June 15, 1959. On October 10, 1980 he married Lori Marie Roberts. They have two children, Jamie and Jeffery Michael.

Harold Otto was born October 17, 1939. He died in a car accident on December 10, 1960.

Charles William was born April 9, 1945. On September 9, 1967 he married Elaine Sue Hoff at Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, Boonville, Missouri. They have three children, Douglas (Doug) Harold, Joseph (Jody) Charles and Julie Sue, all born in Missouri.

GREEN, RON FAMILY F117



Ron and Judy Green and children, Stephanie and Brett.

Baseball brought us to Boonville and "America's favorite pastime" remains paramount in our lives.

We caravanned from Lebanon, Tenn. to Boonville, Mo. the middle of August, 1985. (It seems most of our major moves and important events occur in odd years.) With the move, Ron's parents, John Henry and Essie Eloise Josephine Green, lent a helping hand, like they so often do. A friend in Lebanon let us borrow his produce truck to move our belongings. Our green 1976 Ford pickup was filled to the brim and the cub cab contained Pop driving, Stephanie riding "shotgun" and General, our "57 variety" German shepherd, in the back seat trying to get to the front seat windows. This made for an interesting time driving through St. Louis during late afternoon rush hour traffic when General became sick. Mother and I arrived in our 1980 Ford Granada with all the cleaning supplies needed to clean the apartment we just left at Castle Heights Military Academy where Ron was Social Studies Chairman, baseball coach, and dorm director and where I managed the school's bookstore.

John Ronald Green, born Nov. 27, 1946, in Greenville, S.C., became the college baseball coach and Admissions Director at Kemper Military School and College in 1985. Julia Faye (Judy) Batson Green, born March 1, 1944, in Evansville, Ind., daughter of Julian Corbin and Grace Elizabeth Allen Batson, was employed as receptionist at Kemper before pursuing a career as a reporter for the Boonville Daily News in February, 1987.

Stephanie Vence Green, born March 13, 1971 in Nashville, Tenn., entered Boonville High School as a freshman where she played second singles position on the varsity tennis team and was a starter on the freshman basketball squad, tying the team's record for the number of rebounds achieved in a single game. She has continued playing both varsity sports. As a senior, she won the privilege of participating in state competition by sporting a no loss record in conference and taking second place in district play in the number one singles position in tennis.

John Brett Green, born Dec. 4, 1973, in Memphis, Tenn., began Boonville school life as a sixth grader at Laura Speed Elliott Middle School. For the first time, he became active in Little League baseball, having played softball in Tennessee. He made the All-Star team that 1986 season. In 1987, Brett

was a member of the 13 year old All-Stars which finished fourth in the district tournament. With lots of hard work on the part of the Boonville Babe Ruth officials, Boonville was granted the privilege of hosting the seven state 14-15 year old regional tournament in August, 1988. Brett was among the lucky ones selected for the Boonville All-Stars which competed in it.

I had the honor and responsibility of being a Babe Ruth Board member during the 1988 baseball season.

Besides coaching Kemper College baseball for two years, Ron was an assistant coach for Brett's baseball teams: Little League Kentucky Fried Chicken and Junior Babe Ruth Steven's T.V. He also coached girls' softball for Jamestown High School the fall of 1987 and 1988 and boys' softball the fall of 1988. Ron was the Social Studies teacher/girls' basketball coach for Jamestown School in 1987-88 and principal/softball coach in 1988-89.

A tradition in our family is to collect one or more Christmas ornaments each year which represents something special that happened during that specific year. The 1986 World Series found Kansas City facing St. Louis and here we were in Boonville in the middle of the action. With Ron coaching his first college baseball team and with Brett playing organized baseball for the first time, a baseball ornament was a must for 1986.

Other ornaments acquired while living in Boonville include a deer (for Brett's first deer hunt in 1987), a golden church (for Stephanie's and Brett's baptism by immersion on July 11, 1987 by Nelson Memorial United Methodist pastor Steve Cox in the baptismal at the Boonville First Baptist Church), a camera (for Ron's and Stephanie's walk-on parts in the movie "Combat High" filmed at Kemper in the fall of 1986), a toy computer-/typewriter with the name Julia at the top of the list coming from it (for Judy's reporter's job in 1987), and a house ornament (for the purchase of our home in Boonville).

Our tree in 1988 will feature an ornament sold by the Boonville Chamber of Commerce in commemoration of Boonville's Sesquicentennial to be celebrated in June 1989. Ron also sponsored a Jamestown School bus trip to the Renaissance Festival in Bonner Springs, Kan. All four of the Green family members shared the experience, providing a good opportunity for another Christmas ornament.

by Judy Green

HALL - TUMY - GREGORY - HOLLIDAY

F118

Mary Elizabeth "Betty" (Hall) Tummy was born near Boonville, Missouri, at Goochs' Mill (Big Lick) April 9, 1861, died November 17, 1951, daughter of William J. and Martha (Gregory) Hall, the youngest of eleven children. She was the only one of the children born in Missouri. In 1877, she was married to James Tummy, who preceded her in death by a number of years. Six children were born to them: Ida (Tummy) Cole, Robert, Gracia

(Tunny) Holliday, William, Mary (Tumy) Byler and Porter. Betty (Hall) Tumy was a maker of ladies' hats in Brent Peters' Millinery shop for a number of years. Martha Gregory was born in Virginia, May 19, 1826, and died at age eighty-four. She was married to Wm. J. Hall, November 1839. They came from Virginia and settled near Prairie Home, Missouri, in 1858. They made the journey by flat boat down the Ohio River. Some of the children became ill with the measles, dying and being buried along the way. Martha (Gregory) Hall became a widow at age fifty-four. She became ill with typhoid fever, the fever so intense it caused her to lose her eyesight. She was blind for twenty years before her death, making her home with her son-in-law and daughter, James and Betty Tumy. She wove baskets from willow twigs and branches, the family gathering them and boiling them in vats, stripping them and making them ready for her hands. Martha was a member of the Baptist church for seventy years, devoted to its interests. She was, at all times, cheerful, patient, ever teaching lessons of fortitude and faith. She enjoyed life to the fullest extent.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holiday

HALL, ROBERT RUSSELL

F119

Robert Russell Hall born August 17, 1849-Died December 15, 1890. Married Lovina Elizabeth Coffman Hall (Wilson) born September 2, 1857-Died September 29, 1925. Second marriage to Jesse Wilson, no children. No date of either marriage available. Children born to this marriage were: Hattie Mae Hall (Harmon) born March 26, 1879-Died April 12, 1953, married Charles Hershel Harmon; Nettie M. Hall born April 11, 1881, no date of death available; Thomas Russell Hall born March 2, 1884-Died November 26, 1963; Edward Ferdinand Hall born November 13, 1885-Died August 26, 1974. Married Margaret Ellis Neale (Hall).

Edward Ferdinand Hall

Edward Ferdinand Hall born November 13, 1885-Died August 26, 1974 married Annie Maurice Payne born June 26, 1890-Died November 26, 1913. Two children: Baby Boy Hall, died at birth; Kathryn Maurice Hall (Berry) born August 4, 1911-Died January 17, 1987, married Vaughn N. Berry. One son, Bobby Joe Berry, Plano, Texas.

Edward Ferdinand Hall (second marriage) married Margaret Ellis Neale (Hall) March 20, 1917. They were the parents of six children: Frances Marie Hall died in infancy. Carl Edward Hall died in infancy. Floyd Ewing Hall born June 12, 1920-Died March 26, 1945 in WW II, never married. Carrie Elizabeth Hall (Mergen) (Pennington) born August 11, 1922. Married Lawrence Mergen (expired), parents of one son, Larry Lee Mergen living in Kansas City, Mo. Second marriage, Loren Pennington (no children) lives in Kansas City, Mo.

James Edward Hall born August 9, 1924. Married Ruby Ellen Bolton (Whitehead) December 22, 1946. Retired, living in Sunrise

Beach, Mo. They are the parents of two children. Ronald Lee Whitehead born May 31, 1943. Married Linda Lee Belak. One son was born, Eric Lee Whitehead. Second marriage to Andrea Loretta Roose Lancaster. No children. Living in Sunrise Beach, Mo. Jameille Kay Hall (Narans) born May 29, 1950. Married Everett Lee Narans. They reside in Madison, Wisconsin with their three children, Leah Louise, Edward Lee, and Daniel James.

Margie Lee Hall (Bolton) born May 12, 1926 married William Stanley Bolton, Jr., July 8, 1944. Now living in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. They are the parents of four children.

Floyd William Bolton born December 27, 1946 married Patricia Johnson. Have three children, Christina Ann, Kimberly Ann and Kathy Ann. Live in Hazel Green, Wisconsin.

Donald Gene Bolton born December 23, 1948, married Judy Wolfe. Have one daughter, Julie Ann. Live in Janesville, Wisconsin.

Michael Lee Bolton born February 4, 1953, married Candace Ann Richard August 18, 1973. Have one child, Amy Lynn. Live in Potosi, Wisconsin.

Marjorie Ann Bolton (Vanden Boo Gaard) born September 22, 1957, married Keith Vanden Boo Gaard. Have two children, Arran John and Paul William.

Edward Ferdinand Hall owned and operated the New Lebanon General Store from late 1916 to early 1920. He then moved to Sedalia, Missouri where he was employed by the Mo. Pacific shops until retirement in 1950. Ed continued living in Sedalia until his death in 1974.

by Mrs. James E. Hall

HARLAN, LANE L. AND DOROTHY (COCHRAN)

F120

Lane and Dorothy (Cochran) Harlan have lived in Boonville, MO since their marriage June 15, 1946.

Lane Latimer Harlan was born at Pilot Grove, MO, Nov. 3, 1920, the son of George Bascom Harlan and Dale (Latimer) Harlan. Dorothy was born at Boonville, MO, Oct. 11, 1924, the daughter of James Robert (Bob) Cochran and Mildred (Swarner) Cochran.

The Harlans live at 14 Morningside Dr., Boonville, MO. Lane has been a partner in the law firm Harlan, Harlan and Still. He has retired as a partner and now has the status "of counsel" to the firm.

Dorothy retired in 1988 from the Boonville Public Schools where she served as librarian at the Middle School for 28 years.

There are four Harlan children. Timothy Cochran Harlan (born Mar. 15, 1949) is married to Linda (Long) Harlan (born Feb. 10, 1948). They reside in Columbia, MO. Tim is a partner in Harlan, Harlan and Still law firm, and Linda teaches at Rock Bridge High School in Columbia. Their sons are Reed (born Sept. 19, 1977) and Brook (born Aug. 4, 1980).

Linnet Cochran Harlan (born Oct. 10, 1950) is married to Duane Edgington. They live at Saratoga, CA. Linnet practices law and

Duane works in the manufacturing of computers. Their son, Lane Harlan Edgington, was born Jan. 29, 1987.

Laurel Cochran Harlan (born Nov. 11, 1952) is married to Tom Brintnall. They live in Columbia, MO where Laurel has her own counseling firm and Tom builds custom-made furniture. Their daughter, Piper Harlan Brintnall, was born Nov. 2, 1982.

Heather Cochran Harlan (born June 20, 1954) is married to Bruce Bacus (born July 20, 1955). They live in Jacksonville, Illinois, where Heather is a homemaker and professional storyteller and musician working with children's material, and Bruce is an administrator in charge of Computer Instruction at the Illinois School for the Deaf. Their children are Micah Harlan Bacus (born March 1, 1981) and Robin Harlan Bacus (born July 11, 1983).

Lane Harlan died December 26, 1988.

by Dorothy Cochran Harlan

HARRIMAN, ALFRED CLIFFORD

F121

Alfred Clifford (Bert) Harriman was the third child of Dr. William Peyton Harriman and his wife, Eliza Margaret (Maggie) (Russell) Harriman. He was born November 23, 1869, at the home of his mother's parents, Col. Thomas and Eliza Russell, on the Lone Elm Prairie in Cooper County, and grew to manhood at the home of his parents, Mt. Vernon Park Farm, about 11/2 miles south of Pilot Grove. After attending the Mt. Vernon School on the grounds of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church near the family home and public school in Pilot Grove, he went for one year to Kemper Military School in Boonville before returning to Pilot Grove to help manage the family shorthorn cattle farm. The farm also included a flouring mill established there in 1870 and operated by various owners (including the Harrimans) until it was razed in 1935.

On April 10, 1900, Alfred Clifford (Bert) Harriman married Mariah Hortense Adams, daughter of William Dickson and Mary (Tompkins) Adams. They settled on the family farm and raised both shorthorn cattle and purebred Poland China hogs. They also had five children: William Peyton, who died in infancy; Mary Margaret; Albert Russell; William Adams; and Bessie Hortense.

Mrs. Harriman died on July 25, 1925, at the age of 48. In 1928, Mr. Harriman lost the family farm as a result of the Great Depression and moved first to Pleasant Green and then to Saline County where he remarried. He died August 3, 1943.

This information was compiled by William Adams Harriman, son of Alfred Clifford Harriman, and presently a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas.

by William Adams Harriman

HARRIMAN, DR. WILLIAM HENRY

F122

William Henry Harriman, one of the pioneer settlers in the Pilot Grove area, was born in New York City or New Jersey on April 7, 1810. He apparently received his medical training at Yale University and then moved to Kentucky where he met and married GeorgeAnna Mayo, daughter of William and Caroline (Pleasants) Mayo, on January 12, 1837. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Vadaia, Louisiana, where their first child, William Peyton, was born May 28, 1838. A second child, named GeorgeAnna (after her mother), was born April 30, 1840. But on October 16, 1840, the mother died as a result of complications from the birth and Dr. Harriman returned to Kentucky with the children and established a medical practice near Lexington in the vicinity of his wife's family.

In 1846 Dr. Harriman, along with the Mayo family and a number of slaves, moved west by river boat and established themselves on a farm 1 1/4 miles south of Pilot Grove (the Mayo farm was about two miles further south than the Harriman farm). Here Dr. Harriman built up one of the early herds of purebred Shorthorn cattle in Cooper County (the earliest herd was established by Nathaniel Leonard about 1839), and also raised thoroughbred horses.

On May 28, 1848, at the age of 38, Dr. Harriman married Caroline Louise Mayo, the younger sister of his deceased wife, and they had eight children together: Sarah Isabel (Belle), who never married and died in 1867 at the age of 18; John Halsey; Jane E. (Jennie), who married Joseph Thompson; Robert Lyle; Regis Alexander; Caroline Mayo, who married John Dent; Frederick W., who died in infancy; and Idella, who also died in infancy.

During the Civil War both the Harrimans and the Mayos were harassed by guerrilla gangs who roamed the country side around Pilot Grove. On one occasion Dr. Harriman was hanged from a tree by guerrillas, but was saved by a black cook on the farm who cut him down shortly after the guerrillas rode off.

William Mayo, father of both Dr. Harriman's wives, was shot down by guerrillas at the age of 82 during an incident that began in front of the Pilot Grove post office near the end of the war.

In 1866 Dr. Harriman and his wife moved to a farm on what was known as Buffalo Prairie in the Lamine River valley and turned over the old home place to their son, William Peyton Harriman, who had recently graduated from medical school and married Eliza Margaret (Maggie) Russell. The elder Dr. Harriman's second wife, Caroline (Mayo), died January 7, 1873, and he died June 25, 1881. Both are buried in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery near Pilot Grove.

This information was compiled by William Adams Harriman, great grandson of Dr. William Henry Harriman, and presently a resident of Wichita Falls, Texas.

by William Adams Harriman

HARRIMAN, DR. WILLIAM PEYTON

F123

William Peyton Harriman, first child born to Dr. William and GeorgeAnna (Mayo) Harriman, was born May 28, 1838, at Vadaia, Kentucky. In 1846 he came west with his father and the Mayo family after his mother's death in 1840. Both families settled in the Pilot Grove area where William Peyton grew to manhood. At an early age, with the help and encouragement of his father, he became interested in medicine and in 1863 enrolled in the Michigan School of Medicine. In 1865 he graduated from St. Louis Medical College and returned to the family farm 1 1/2 miles south of Pilot Grove where he practiced medicine and helped his father run the farm, now known as Mt. Vernon Park Farm.

On April 5, 1866, he married Eliza Margaret (Maggie) Russell, daughter of Col. Thomas and Eliza Elenor Russell of Lone Elm Prairie (the Russells came to Cooper County from Virginia in 1838). In 1867 they built a large white house at the top of a hill where Dr. Harriman's father had originally built a log house when he came to Cooper County in 1846. In this big white house (razed in recent years by the present owners of the farm) Dr. Harriman and his wife raised three children: Alfred Clifford, Thomas Russell, and Elizabeth.

In 1900, Alfred Clifford Harriman and his new wife, Maria Hortense Adams, took over operation of the family farm and Dr. Harriman and his wife moved to San Antonio, Texas, to be near their son, Russell. They lived in Texas until 1912 when they moved back to Cooper County and bought a home in Boonville across the street from the Kemper Military School parade ground. Here in a stable at the back of the lot, Dr. Harriman kept his faithful horse "Old Santa" who he often rode to Pilot Grove and back visiting the old family farm.

Dr. Harriman died September 14, 1918, and was buried in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery. His wife, Maggie, then moved back to the family farm where she died April 25, 1922.

by William A. Harriman

HARRIS, HARVEY H.

F124

Harvey H. b. 4-7-1920 to Alfred and Bertha (Schockley) Harris in Cedar County, Mo. He has three sisters and one brother; Maxine Neely, Geneal Caywood, Bonnie McBride, and Sammy.

He attended Hall and Fairview Rural Schools and graduated from eighth grade in 1933.

He served in Army during World War 2, with 39th Combat Engineers for three and a half years with thirty-two and half months overseas in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

On returning home he attended Moler Barber College in Kansas City and came to Boonville October 1948, working for Leo Kempf. He worked in same barber shop for thirty-nine years, retiring Dec. 1987. He also worked at Kemper Military School as a part time barber for several years.

He married 8-6-1950 to Ruby Louise Watkins b. 11-27-1928. They had two sons. Larry Ray b. 6-20-1953; Gregory Keith b. 5-2-1956; d. 1-11-1972.

He is a member of First Christian Church, serving as deacon, member of Board, and other committees.

He is member of I.O.O.F. since 1956; Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1949, and Boonslick Association for Retarded Citizens. He has served several offices in these organizations. He is also a member of Boonville Police Board serving in this capacity since 1967.

He is still active in all these organizations and he and Ruby enjoy camping where they have traveled in several states and Missouri, since 1966, meeting people and making lots of friends whom they keep in contact with all over the U.S.A.

by Ruby Harris

HARRIS, LARRY RAY

F125

Larry Ray, son of Harvey and Ruby Harris, b. 6-20-1953 in Cooper County.

He attended Central Elementary, David Barton, and Laura Speed Elliot High School, graduating in May, 1972.

He participated in all sports during his school years, being a varsity letterman in track three years, and football two years; also a Student Council Representative two years.

He attended Kemper Junior College, as a day student, and participated in varsity track in 1971-73, lettering two years. He earned the Athletic Honor Society, and E.H. Vick Track Award in 1973.

He attended Central Methodist College in Fayette from 1973-75, receiving a Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education. He received a Masters of Educational Administration Degree from University of Missouri, Columbia in 1980.

He taught sixth grade in Boonville Public School for seven years.

He was a member of Boonville Community Teachers Assoc. 1976-82, and also Missouri Teachers Assoc. 1975-82.

He married 6-11-1976 to Brenda Carole Johnson, b. 8-25-1951, daughter of R.L. and Joan Johnson of Chandler, Ar. They have three children; Natalie Nicole b. 9-24-1981; Stacia Renee b. 1-3-1984; Landon Ray b. 12-17-1985.

In Aug. 1982, he moved to Tempe, Ar. where he was employed by Henne and Associates Ins. Group of Phoenix. In 1985 the agency merged to Acadia Financial Group, where he is an account manager; serving as a financial planner, registered representative with the NASD, and Insurance Broker.

He is a member of National Association of Life Underwriters, and Greater A.L.U., since 1982.

He has received the following awards and recognitions: Associate of year for Henne and Associates 1983; member of Million Dollar Round Table, Provisional member 1984, qualifying member 1985, National quality 1985-87.

He was a Cub Scout, Webelo, and he earned the following awards and achievements as a Boy Scout: Inducted into Order of Arrow 1967; God and Country 1967; Eagle

Scout 1968; Bronze Palm 1969; Gold Palm 1970. He was Assistant Scout Master 1975, and 1976.

He was a member of First Christian Church, Boonville, and the Board of Deacons 1979-82. He transferred his membership to Lakeshore Bible Church in Tempe, Ar.

He was member of Boonville Jaycees 1976-83, serving several offices. He joined Tri-City Jaycees in Tempe in 1983 and was President in 1985-86. He was chosen as the local Jaycee President of the Year by the Arizona Jaycees; also was overall Giessenbier entry sweepstakes winner.

He likes all sports, and enjoys his family, swimming, playing golf, and tennis.

by Ruby Harris

HARRIS, OVERTOM MORRIS

F126



Overtom Morris Harris, Lucille Adell Harris, Lulie, Adell (Miller) Harris.

Overtom Morris Harris moved to Cooper County in 1934 from Texas with his second wife, Mary (Carrell) Douglas who he had married in Dalhart in 1933. As there were other Harris families in the county he was sometimes referred to as "Texas" Harris, but to his family he was always "Ove". The ancestors of Overtom came from Wales, to France, then to England during the reign of Charles II. Robert Harris, born 1615 in Wales, settled on the James River in Virginia. There he married Mrs. Mary (Claiborne) Rice. To Robert Harris and his wife was born in 1652 a son William. The son, William, married Dec. 24, 1670, Temperance Overtom of Hanover County, Virginia. They were the parents of Christopher, Robert and Overtom.

"Major" Robert Harris, the second son, born 1673 in Hanover County, VA. and died at Browns Cove, Albemarle County, VA. August 1765. He had gained his title of "Major" by serving with the Virginia Troops during the Indian Wars. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from Hanover Co. in 1736-40-42. He was appointed by the King as surveyor of the new county of Louisa, and was Justice of the Peace of Louisa. He later moved on west to Albemarle County and was one of the earliest settlers on Doyle's River. He obtained patents for more than 3000 acres in that vicinity. He was Vestryman of Fredericksville Parish for a number of years. To Robert and Mourning (Glenn) Harris were born eleven children.

Christopher, the oldest son born 1725, married first Mary Dabney 1745. She was a

daughter of Cornelius D'Aubynne, a French Huguenot and Sarah Jennings, an English lady. Christopher and Mary had eight children (a son Rev. Christopher Jr. born 1755 was the father of Tabitha (Harris) Burnam). Mary died in 1760 and in 1762 Chris Sr. married Agnes McCord, an Irish lassie, daughter of John and Isabell McCord, and were the parents of ten children. Many members of the D.A.R. have used Christopher Sr. as their ancestor for membership. By 1790, a great many of the Harris children were married. So, with the exception of the oldest son Dabney who went to Surry County, NC, the other seventeen children and their families, left Albemarle County, VA. and settled in Madison County, KY. This family is listed with the people at Fort Boonesborough as one of its early settlers, acquiring land along Muddy Creek and Downing Creek. Christopher Sr. lived just four years after coming to Kentucky — dying February 1794.

Samuel, one of his youngest sons, born 1777, married Nancy Wilkerson in Kentucky 1814, and settled in Clay County, Mo. in 1852 and had ten children. Their oldest son, John Wilkerson born 1816, married 1838 Clinton Co. Mo. to Lucinda P. Hornshell and had sons Overtom and John Jr. The gold rush took John Sr. to CA. in '49 but was killed before reaching CA. John Jr. born in Platte Co., Mo. married Susan Miriam Burnam, December 22, 1863. Susan, born 1846 Clinton County, was the daughter of Henry Thompson and Miriam Martin Burnam. "Thomps" Burnam was a native of Madison County, KY. and had come with his parents, Joel F. and Tabitha Harris Burnam, to Clinton County in 1827. "Thomps" died June 10, 1862, Priceville, Miss. from wounds he suffered in the Battle of Vicksburg fighting for the Confederacy. They had eight children. The Burnam Families were originally from England, coming to Cecil County, Maryland about 1700, to Wake County, North Carolina by 1769, to Madison County, Ky. in 1790, and on to Howard County, Missouri by 1818.

The children of John and Susan Harris were: Virgil Smith, Henry Thompson, Overtom Morris, George Earl, Anna Miriam, Mary Lucetta, John Reed, James Willard, and Charles Milton. In 1900, John and Susan with sons Virgil, George, John, James and Charles went to the western Oklahoma Territory to homestead land. "Thomp" and "Ove" remained in Mo. where they farmed extensively in DeKalb Co. John and Susan Harris returned to Missouri by 1910 and made their home in Amity. Susan died in 1916; John in 1927.

Overtom Morris, born June 9, 1869, Clinton County, married Jan. 8, 1893, Lulie Adell Miller born December 3, 1871, St. Joseph, Mo., daughter of Jasper Smith and Ida Adell Hebron Miller. They were the parents of one daughter, Lucille Adell, born February 22, 1910, St. Joseph, Mo. Ove, Lulie and Lucille moved to Dalhart, Texas in 1929, where Lulie died October 28, 1930. Lucille married April 30, 1931 at Clayton, New Mexico Walter F. Fancier. (See related story elsewhere in this volume). Overtom Morris Harris died December 21, 1941, at his daughter's home in Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri.

by Joe Morris Fancier

HARRIS, RUBY LOUISE

F127

Ruby Louise, b. 11-27-1928 in Vernon County, Mo., to William Earl and Elizabeth Frederick (Klumpp) Watkins. She has two sisters and four brothers. Clara Ware, Esta Lodzue, deceased, Roy, Clarence, Raymond, and Richard.

She attended Keck and Dederick Rural School graduating from eight grade in April 1942. She attended El Dorado Springs, Mo. High School, graduating in May 1946. She worked one year for International Shoe Co. She took a one year apprentice course in Cosmetology at Mann's Beauty Shop, taking her practical and written test in Kansas City. She received her permanent license in July 1948. She continued working at Mann's Barber and Beauty Shop until 1950.

She and Harvey H. b. 4-7-1920 were married 8-6-1950 and moved to Boonville. She worked at Modern Beauty Shop for Mr. Ed Kopine, until Jan. 1953.

They had two sons, Larry Ray b. 6-20-1953 and Gregory Keith b. 5-2-1956; d. 1-11-1972, Gregory was a retarded child. They, along with some other parents of retarded children, petitioned the State of Mo. to establish State School #53 for mentally retarded and handicapped children in Sept. 1964. He attended this school for eight years. He was a member of the First Christian Church.

She was a member of Dederick Christian Church, and transferred her membership when she moved to Boonville.

She has been a member of Boonville Rebekah Lodge #643 since Mar. 1956, and has held several offices including being Noble Grand three times, and representing the lodge as President of District 22 in October 1978.

She served as the first President of the Boonslick Association for Retarded Citizens. She has also served in all the offices of the organization and a Trustee at present time.

She is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary #7042 has held offices through the years.

August 1958 she established Ruby's Beauty Shop in her home and still working part time.

by Ruby Harris

HARRIS, W.E.

F128

Surveyor, Charismatic Personality

William Elias Harris was born October 30, 1863 near Phillipsburg, Missouri in Laclede County. His father, C.B. Harris, was a merchant in Bunceton around the late 1880's. William Elias was a surveyor and taught rural schools in Laclede County. Mrs. W.E. Harris, the former Dora Viola Terry, was born in Fremont, Indiana October 30, 1866. She spent early childhood in Ohio, but later moved to Laclede County, Missouri where she met W.E. Harris. They celebrated identical birthdays October 30, 1888 by making



William Elias Harris, Cooper County Surveyor and Highway Engineer. Picture was taken in Boonville, Missouri in the fall of 1925. Picture was made at request of the Harris family.

that occasion their wedding day. They celebrated forty-six delightful anniversaries. Viola Terry Harris was a teacher with talent in acting and in writing lyric poetry. She was known for her knowledge of the Bible. Around 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Harris moved to a farm near Bunceton in Cooper County. They became charter members of the Bunceton Christian Church.

At the turn of the century W.E. Harris and his brother A.M. Harris bought the Nile Valley Farm in the Cotton Community near Oakland Church. In 1912 W.E. Harris was elected Cooper County Surveyor and was appointed highway engineer. The family returned to Bunceton in 1913. After serving his first term in office he and his brother, C.H. Harris, opened a variety store in Bunceton in the old building formerly occupied by the C. Z. Harris grocery store.

W.E. Harris was elected for a second term to the same county office in the early 1930's. He died while in office August 29, 1934 at his home in Bunceton, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Harris were the parents of four children. The eldest, Charles Ellis, died in infancy near Phillipsburg November 1889. A second son, Marion Carlyle, was born February 9, 1892 near Cotton. He taught rural schools in Cooper County. After his return from overseas in World War I he taught in Moberly Commercial College. November 11, 1919 Miss Estella C. Weeks of Moberly. For thirty years he was a plain clothes detective for the Wabash railroad. He was a poet. He was an active member of the Baptist Church and the Masonic Lodge. He died April 4, 1976 in Moberly. A third son, Terry Earl, was born in New Franklin, Missouri June 18, 1894. He spent his early life on the Nile Valley Farm and in Bunceton. He served overseas in World War I. He married Miss Juanita A. Mansfield October 9, 1921. Their son William M. Harris was born in Moberly June 10, 1924. He served in World War II. He attended Missouri • School of

Mines at Rolla and earned two degrees in chemical and materials engineering which led to a professorship in 1960 in California State Polytechnic University in Pomona. In addition he holds a Juris Doctor Degree. He married Miss Phyllis Cochran in St. Louis January 31, 1948. Terry Earl and Juanita moved to St. Louis in 1942 where he was employed by The Federal Reserve Bank until retirement. Terry was a past master of a St. Louis Masonic Lodge. He inherited and repaired the famous family antique Eli Terry Clock. He was a Baptist. In 1961 Terry Earl and Juanita moved to Pomona, California. They watched their four grandchildren, Nancy, Shirley, John and Jean develop to earn degrees in California universities.

Terry Earl died April 3, 1969 in Pomona, California.

Miss Willie Viola Harris, daughter of William and Viola Harris, proudly maintains she received her basic training for higher education in the elementary and secondary schools of Cooper County, Missouri. She finished high school in 1917 and began teaching in 1918. She taught eleven years in Cooper County. She earned two undergraduate degrees at Central Missouri State University, an M.A. Degree in English and Latin at the University of Missouri, an M.A. Degree in speech pathology at the University of Denver, and additional graduate credit at Gallaudet College for the Deaf and the School of Speech, Northwestern University. Miss Harris is listed in Who's Who in American Education and also in International Who's Who in Poetry, 5th Edition. After 58 years of public service in Missouri, Illinois, California and Ohio she retired December 31, 1982 in Quincy, Illinois.

Influence of charismatic citizens, honesty, all citizens in general, and sincere devotion to mankind have been of paramount importance in the development of progress for historical Cooper County, Missouri.

by Miss Willie Viola Harris

HARVEY, HENRY AND CHARLOTTE

F129

When Charlotte and Henry Harvey watch their two granddaughters, Rachel and Sarah Brown, playing together in the family room they know that these two little girls are the present generation in a family that can be traced back to the 17th Century in Germany and the 14th Century in England. They know that in time they will be able to tell Rachel and Sarah about Robert Townley of Burnely, Lancashire, England who was born in 1387 and is the founder of their family seventeen generations ago. Charlotte and Henry will be able to show the girls how, through Townley, they are related to George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Queen Elizabeth II of England. They know they will be able to show to the little girls the original passports that were given to the Grauer family to immigrate from Wurttemberg, Germany to the United States in 1853 and let them see the passenger list of the ship *Excelsior* that brought them from Le Havre, France to New York City. The Harveys will also be able to tell about the Deuschle family who left Germany in the

mid-19th Century to come to America to find their fortune. And when they are older, Charlotte and Henry will be able to take the girls to places in Cooper, Saline and Howard Counties to visit the locations where their relatives in the Stabler, Verts, Kester and Harvey families lived and worked in the years gone by.

Charlotte Marie Verts Harvey was born at the family home in Billingsville, Cooper County, Missouri on Sunday 25 August 1935. She was educated in the Boonville public schools. For nearly fifteen years she worked as an IBM operator for McGraw Edison in Boonville.

Henry Carroll Harvey was born at the family home in Franklin, Howard County, Missouri on Wednesday 18 July 1934. He was educated in the New Franklin schools. At the age of 11 he got his first job at Joe's Cafe in Boonville. He would bicycle from Franklin across the Missouri River Bridge to work in the kitchen of Joe Diring's restaurant. He later worked in Diring's Blue Pantry restaurant. When he graduated from high school he went to work at the Archway Cookie factory where he became night foreman. When he left Archway, Henry returned to restaurant work. He became the cook at Clemo's Drive In (present day Big John's on Bingham Road), one of the first such restaurants in Boonville. When Abe Finley purchased Clemo's and renamed it Abe's Cafe, he stayed on and ran the kitchen. Henry switched from restaurant work to sales and became a Senior Sales Associate at J.C. Penney's in Boonville. Henry and Charlotte were married on June 29, 1957.

In 1967, the Harveys obtained their first rental property in Boonville. Today, they have a number of housing units that they own and operate.

In 1971, Henry and Charlotte combined their skills and knowledge and purchased the Golden Hour Retirement Center in New Franklin. The Center is a residential care facility for retirees and a residential level nursing home. Because of her experience in the area of residential care, Governor Joe Teasdale appointed Charlotte in 1979 to a special Missouri State Ad Hoc Committee to draw up the guidelines for the operation of all residential care centers in Missouri.

The Harveys have two children. Cynthia Lynn Harvey (Ruffel) Brown (born April 3, 1962) and Steven Carroll Harvey (born January 25, 1967). Cynthia attended Boonville public schools and Central Methodist College in Fayette where she graduated in 1983 as a Registered Nurse. Cynthia has two daughters, Rachel Lynn Ruffel (born August 3, 1985) and Sarah Marie Ruffel (born June 21, 1988). She is presently working on the staff at the Golden Hour Retirement Center. Steven attended the Boonville public schools, graduated from Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Oklahoma and is presently attending Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas where he is working on his master's in Business Administration.

On March 18, 1989, Cynthia married David Charles Brown of Fayette, and formerly from Perryville, Mo. A Business Administration graduate from Central Methodist College, Charlie presently works for Commercial Trust Co. in Fayette, while also coaching baseball for Central Methodist College. Charlie has one daughter, Allison, by a previous marriage. On July 21, 1989 Charlie



1st Row: Sarah Brown, Rachel Brown, Allison Brown. 2nd Row: Henry C., Charlotte M. Harvey and Eula Verts (age 91). 3rd Row: Charlie, Cynthia and Steven C. Harvey.

adopted Rachel and Sarah Ruffel. The Brown family currently resides in Boonville.

Henry Harvey is the son of Alvin A. Harvey (b. 1892 d. 1965) and May Della Craycraft (b. 1900, d. 1973). Their home was the last house inside the city limits on the west of Franklin. The home is still in the family and is owned by Homer Harvey today. Henry was the ninth of the ten children in the Harvey family: Hazel Vaughn Harvey Burton, Huston Fleet Harvey, Helen May Harvey Shaw, Hilda Fern Harvey Traxler, Harrell Alvin Harvey, Herbert Tilford Harvey, Homer Lee Harvey, Hester Anna Harvey Miracle, Henry Carroll Harvey and Herschel Eugene Harvey. May, born in Kentucky, was a full time housewife and mother raising the family. In later years, Henry assisted his mother in owning and operating the Sale Barn Cafe on Old Highway 40 in Boonville. This restaurant only operated two days a week, Wednesday and Thursday, when there were cow, horse and mule auctions.

Alvin Harvey was a machinist on the MKT Railroad. He also owned his own steam engine and used it in sawing lumber and threshing. For a period he worked for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in Crystal City, Missouri. His main occupation was as an over-the-road driver for Eastern Motors, a Chicago-based freight company. Working out of New Franklin, he traveled across the nation for close to thirty-five years.

May Della Craycraft Harvey was the daughter of Richard and Nannie Dee Stull Craycraft of Owingsville, Bath County, Kentucky.

Alvin Harvey was the son of James T. Harvey (b. 1865, d. 1937) and his first wife Delia Smith Harvey. James T. Harvey was a big man, being well over six feet tall. He worked for the Sinclair Oil Company in Marshall, Missouri. Delia Smith Harvey was from Kentucky, her mother being a member of the Bottorff family. James and Delia Harvey had two children, Lula Gabriel Jobe and Alvin A. Harvey. In 1906, James T. was remarried to Nannie Jet Harvey. They had three children, Henry (b. 1907, d. 1934), Carroll (b. 1908, d. 1986), and Alice (b. 1910, d. 1985).

The family of Delia Smith Harvey's father, John L. Smith can be traced back five generations to William Smith (b. 1680, d. 1734) of Spotsylvania County Virginia. Through William Smith, the family can be further traced back to Richard Townley (b. 1387, d. 1454) in Burnely, England. It is through Townley that the Harveys are distantly related to George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Queen Elizabeth II.

James T. Harvey was the eldest son of Elijah Harvey (b. 1838, d. 1917) and Lucinda Pritchett Harvey (b. 1842, d. 1919). Elijah Harvey was born in Greene County Virginia and at the age of 14 came by horse-drawn wagon to Missouri. Elijah Harvey brought his mother and grandmother with him from Virginia to Boone County, Missouri. On 29 December 1864, Elijah Harvey married Lucinda Pritchett in Boone County, Missouri. In 1867, they moved to a farm on the Arrow Rock Road near Marshall, Missouri in Saline County. Elijah Harvey was known "as a man of sterling integrity of character and undoubted business ability." He was also active in Democratic politics in Saline County.

Elijah Harvey was the son of Jacob Kester (b. 1797, d. 1886) and Mary Harvey (b. 1800, d. 1872). Kester was originally from Virginia and settled in Saline County. Kester was a successful farmer and businessman, for his will, dated 1876, indicates he had sizeable landholdings in Saline County plus cash of over \$20,000.00, a considerable amount for the time.

Jacob Kester was the second of ten children of John Kester (d. 1835) and Fanny Lutwiller (d. 1840) of Rockingham County, Virginia.

Charlotte Marie Verts Harvey is the daughter of John Roger Verts (b. 1898, d. 1948) and Edna Marie Margaret Stabler Verts (b. 1897). Roger Verts was born on the family farm on Black Hawk Hill southwest of Boonville. He had a 273 acre farm plus worked in the real estate business with Joseph Memmel in Boonville. He was known throughout the area for his high quality penmanship. Eda Verts was born in Billingsville and worked in nursing care for much of her life. She still lives on her own on 6th Street in Boonville. At age 90, she gave up

driving her own car. They had two children, Emogene Elizabeth Verts Myers (b. 1931) and Charlotte Marie Verts Harvey.

John Roger Verts was the seventh of ten children of Joseph Albert Verts (b. 1856, d. 1941) and Florence Bell Figgins (b. 1863, d. 1909). They were married on June 4, 1886. The Verts children were Lewis W. Verts (b. 1886, d. 1968), James O. Verts (b. 1888, d. 1949), Charles I. Verts (b. 1889, d. 1982), Eula Verts Nowlin (b. 1892, d. 1950), Harry L. Verts (b. 1894, d. 1974), Joseph L. Verts (b. 1899, d. 1968), John Roger Verts, Ernest W. Verts (b. 1899, d. 1962), Ada Bell Verts Windsor (b. 1901, d. 1976) and Roy F. Verts (b. 1904, d. 1957). The Verts family were from Leesburg, Virginia where there is a Verts Boulevard named after them.

Family records indicate that five Figgins died fighting in the Revolutionary War. Another letter in the possession of the family indicates that a Figgins lost "his life and children and their house" when Indians in Virginia set fire to the property "while the men were away selling their tobacco and farm goods." Only the wedding ring of the wife was found and no one knew if the Indians had taken them away or they were killed in the fire.

Charlotte Harvey's mother Eda Marie Stabler Verts was the daughter of John Lewis Stabler and Elizabeth Deuschle (b. 1867, d. 1920). John Lewis Stabler was known as a "white collar farmer." He built his home on a farm near Billingsville. This home burned down in 1971. Elizabeth Deuschle's father Adam (b. 1824, d. 1896) was born in Germany to Jacob and Lisa Deuschle.

John Lewis Stabler was the son of Johann Ludwig Staebler (b. 1820, d. 1903) and Margaretha Christiana Grauer (b. 1833, d. 1917). Johann Staebler accompanied Johann Jakob Grauer and Anna Catharina Stollsteimer Grauer and their three children from Stuttgart in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg (in modern day West Germany) on the passenger ship *Excelsior* from La Havre, France. They arrived in America on 16 August 1853. The Harvey family still have the original passports for the Grauers and Staebler issued in Stuttgart on 18 June 1853. They settled in Champaign County, Ohio. Staebler married a daughter of the Grauers, Margaretha Christiana and they came by wagon to Cooper County. He rented a farm south of Boonville at the present location of Korte Lumber Company. He owned three white stallions plus a considerable amount property that he had brought with him from Germany.

At the end of the Civil War, when "Bloody Bill" Anderson and his bushwhackers returned to Boonville, Staebler took his wife and son to the safety of Boonville. He returned to the farm and buried his money in a wooden box in the ground inside the chicken house. He was on the farm when the Confederates arrived and hid in a chimney for three days. During this time the only food he had was one egg each day that was laid by a hen near his hiding place. He was able to reach out and grab the egg without being spotted by the bushwhackers. The Confederates took almost everything that the Staebler owned except for some blankets, feather bedding and fine linens which are still in the

Harvey family's possession. The box with the money was also discovered and the money taken. The box, with a hole in the top made by a sword, is also in the Harvey family's possession. After the Civil War, he moved to Billingsville and bought his own farm. That farm is still owned by the family.

Johann Jakob Grauer (b. 1799, d. 1853) and Anna Catharina Stolsteimer were married in 1824 in Germany. On his passport, Grauer is described as "a citizen and a farmer." The Grauer family were from the city of Echtingen (modern day West Germany). Records that belong to the Harvey family trace the Grauers back to Sebastian Grauer (b. 1617, d. 1673), an inn keep in Jettenburg, Germany.

From this very brief description, it is obvious that little Rachel and Sarah Ruffel are but the most recent members of a family that can be traced back into history.

HEIN, GEORGE

F130



George and Eunice (Hill) Hein

Born: 2-13-1897 Died: 4-18-1957.
Married: 6-2-1918 to Eunice Hill (B. 10-31-1897 D. 408-1983) daug_h_ter_of-Brude and Lenora Hill.

George and Eunice lived northeast of Lone Elm and about 3 miles west of the Clarks Fork Church where they were members. They farmed and raised livestock on this farm until around 1945 when they moved their family to Howard County. They are both buried at the Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.

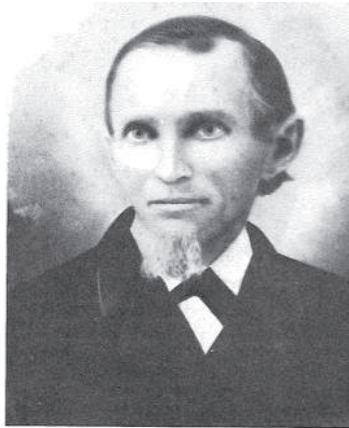
George had 2 sisters, Nora who married Emil Gerhardt, and Ada who married Fred Bail.

George and Eunice had 8 children: Ruth Marie B. 7-3-1920 Married: Lawrence E. "Pete" Muntzel; Frances Louise B. 12-26-1922 Married: Frank Dunn; Wilbur Eugene B. 4-28-1925 Married: Velma Johnson; Norbert Hillard B. 8-1-1927 Married: Veva Morrow; Ralph Waldo B. 3-7-1930 Married: Mary Ann Cary; Helen May B. 1-19-1936 Married: Richard Wilmsmeyer; Doris Jean B. 10-18-1937 Married: Lloyd Sears; Lawrence Glenn B. 4-2-1941 Married: Martha Imhoff.

by David Muntzel

HEIN, HENRY

F131



Henry Hein B. 1-14-1826 D. 7-1-1903



Catherine (Tietchen) Hein, wife of Henry Hein

Born: 1-14-1826 Huhnerkirchen, Holstein, Germany. Died: 7-1-1903 Cooper County, Missouri. Married: Catherine Tietchen B. 5-17-1837 Huhnerkirchen, Germany D. 4-4-1897 Cooper County, Missouri.

Henry and Catherine came to the U.S.A. in 1856 and finally settled in the Clarks Fork area where Henry farmed. Harry and his family were members of the Clarks Fork Lutheran Church where they are buried. Their children were: Anna Marie (Mary) B. 10-12-1863 D. 3-27-1947; John Henry B. 1-28-1866 D. 8-7-1945; William Otto B. 1-28-1866 D. 3-31-1950; Christ B. 4-26-1868 D. 5-8-1928; Peter Marcus B. 10-15-1870 D. 10-22-1938; Sophia B. 2-24-1873 D. 5-3-1957; Jens Frederick B. 8-14-1875 D. 2-20-1946; Henry Frederick William B. 3-2-1879 D. 1-31-1963.

by David Muntzel

HEIN, PETER MARCUS

F132



Peter and Sophia Christine (Fricke) Hein wedding picture

Born: 10-15-1870. Died: 10-22-1938. Married: 2-13-1896 to Sophia Christine Fricke B. 4-3-1874 D. 5-19-1939 (daughter of Henry F. and Caroline "Kosted" Fricke Sr.)

Peter was the son of Henry and Catherine "Tietchen" Hein, who came to the U.S.A. in 1856. Peter was a farmer and lived and built the home located north of Lone Elm on Highway B, -currently owned by Robert Bail.

Peter and Sophia were members of the Zion Lutheran church at Lone Elm where they are buried. They had 3 children: George Henry (B. 2-13-1897 D. 4-18-1957 M. Eunice Hill), Nora (married Emil Gerhardt), and Ada (married Fred Bail).

Peter's brothers and sisters were: Anna Marie B. 10-12-1863 D. 3-27-1947; John Henry B. 1-28-1866 D. 8-7-1945; William Otto B. 1-28-1866 D. 3-31-1950; Christ B. 4-26-1868 D. 5-8-1928; Sophia B. 2-24-1873 D. 5-3-1957; Jens Frederick B. 8-14-1875 D. 2-20-1946; Henry Frederick William B. 3-2-1879 D. 1-31-1963.

by David Muntzel

HERNDON, WILLIAM FAMILY

F133

William Herndon came from Tenterden, Kent Co., England. He was born in 1649. He and his family settled in New Kent Co., Virginia, where in 1677 he married Catherine Digges. His parents are not known. Catherine was born in ca 1654 and was the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Digges. William died ca 1722 and Catherine Digges around 1729. Children were: Edward, born 1678; James,

born ca 1683; William ca 1685.

Edward Herndon married Mary Waller in 1698. She was the daughter of Doctor John Waller and Mary Pomfrett, born May 23, 1674. Edward died ca 1758, and Mary died about 1720. Offspring born to this union: John, born ca 1700; Edward, born ca 1702; unknown child born ca 1704; William, born ca 1706; Richard, born ca 1708; Martha, born ca 1710; David, born ca 1712; unknown, born ca 1714; James, born ca 1716; Esther, born ca 1723, and possibly more. Esther was the daughter of his second wife, a Mrs. Leftwich.

William, son of Edward and Mary married Ann Drysdale in ca 1729. Ann was the daughter of Hugh Drysdale. Her mother is not known, and neither is her birthdate. Their children are as follows: Elizabeth, born Ca 1731; Lucy, born ca 1733; Owen, born ca 1735; Edward, born July 16, 1738; Joseph, born ca 1739; Sarah, born ca 1741; Reuben, born ca 1743; William, born ca 1745.

This Edward, son of William and Ann, is my great, great, great, great grandfather. This gets confusing as each generation was skipped. (Ex: William, Edward, William, Edward). Edward Herndon married Mary Ann Gaines on Nov 30, 1762. She was the daughter of James Gaines and Mary Pendleton, and was born May 10, 1742. Edward died on May 11, 1831 and Mary Ann on June 15, 1829. They had twelve children: James Gaines, William Pendleton, Benjamin, Edward, Rachel, Nancy, birthdates unknown; John, born ca 1772; Elizabeth, born 1776; Henry, birth unknown; Joel, born ca 1807; George and Mary, births unknown.

John Herndon married Elizabeth Wood on Nov. 5, 1795. She was the daughter of James Wood and birth unknown. John died Oct. 2, 1839 and Elizabeth in 1841. They also had twelve children: James W., born 1796; Frances, born 1798; Zachariah, born 1800; Lucinda, born 1802; Gabriella, born 1804; Sarah, born 1806; Eliza, born 1810; Lucy, born 1812; Mary, born 1811; Edmond, born 1808; Nancy, born 1816; and Curtis, born 1822.

James W. Herndon, eldest son of John and Elizabeth married Esther Ferny Hough. No children were born. Secondly he married Mary Ann McGruder on Dec. 6, 1832. They had three children: Lucy Jane, born 1834; John Burgess, born Aug. 28, 1837; and Hugh Bartle, born Dec. 11, 1838. His third wife was Emily P. Cox (Holmes). James W. died in 1855 and Ann, the second wife died in 1841.

John Burgess Herndon married Amanda Elizabeth Norman on Mar. 24, 1859-60. Amanda Elizabeth Norman was born July 9, 1840, to Sanders and Eliza Norman. John died Aug. 29, 1900 and Amanda in 1924. Seven children were born to them: Rupert Oscar, born Apr. 2, 1866; Roanna Blanche, born Jan. 17, 1862; Laura Juanita, born May 18, 1870-71; Emma Wright, born July 13, 1873; James Robert, born Jan. 27, 1876; Bertie Norman, born Mar. 10, 1868; and Lula Lee, born Nov. 20, 1860.

Rupert Oscar Herndon married Sarah Belle Lickider, daughter of George William Lickider and Mary Jane Jones. She was born May 9, 1861 and they were married Apr. 23, 1889. They bore these children: Rupert, born Aug. 30, 1890; Herbert H., born Jan. 8, 1892; George Burgess (Doc), born Jan. 25, 1895; and Joseph Leonard, born Apr. 27, 1900. Rupert died Apr. 23, 1953 and Sarah Belle on July 24, 1933.

Joseph Leonard Herndon, my father, married first Jane Berry of which

four children were born. He married secondly, Margie Lee Wear on Nov. 7, 1948. Margie was the daughter of Walter Edwin Wear and Susie Lee Adams. She was born Aug. 27, 1925. Joseph died Nov. 18, 1977 and Margie Nov. 2, 1987. To their union were born two daughters: Marva Lee, born Nov. 9, 1949 and Sherry Ann, born Oct. 18, 1950.

Marva Lee Herndon married Stephen Edward Nau on Mar. 2, 1968. Stephen is the son of Carl Henry Nau and Betty Irene Shean. He was born Sept. 25, 1948. They have two children: Cara Lee, born Nov. 14, 1973 and Travis Edward, born Nov. 3, 1976.

by Marva Lee Nau

HICKAM FAMILY

F134



James T. and Belle (Powell) Hickam

William Hickam, Sr. was born in Belfast, Ireland, about 1750 and his wife, Sussannah, was from Scotland. They came to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His occupation was linen weaver. William and Sussannah had four sons born in Philadelphia, John in 1774, Joseph in 1776, William, Jr. in 1778, and Richard in 1779. The family later moved to Scott County, Virginia.

In 1810 John and wife Christina (Comer) and William, Jr. with wife Sussannah (Erton) left Virginia for Illinois, but they did not like it there so John and family moved to Boone County, Missouri. William, Jr. and family followed in 1824, and they later settled in Cole County.

William, Jr. and Sussannah were the parents of eleven children. There was Harden, George, Kesiah, Nancy, Jacob, John, Joseph, William, Silas, Owen, and Polly.

William, Jr. also had some slaves, and in his will he asked for the slave Nancy to be freed. Sussannah died in 1850 and William, Jr. in 1858. They are both buried in the Marion Cemetery in Cole County.

Joseph Hickam, son of William, Jr. and Sussannah Hickam, was born in Illinois and came with his parents to Boone County in 1824. In young manhood he served in the war with the Seminoles in 1836, and he was with Colonel Gentry when the Colonel was killed. His brother Silas was killed in the war against Indians in Florida. After the war in 1836 Joseph returned to Boone County and there married Susan Ellen Teeter. They were the parents of seventeen children, Squire, John T., Jasper, Nancy, Susan, Samuel, Henrietta, Shelby, Joseph, and James T. Hickam and another seven children who died before adulthood. The family moved to Moniteau County in 1851. Squire and John served with the Confederates in the Civil War for three years and six months. John was killed in the battle at Mine Creek. Squire was captured by the Union men in the same battle and was held prisoner until the close of the war. He was sentenced to be shot, but Joseph, his father, was able to secure the boy's release from the prison at Jefferson City. The family then moved to Cooper County in 1876. Joseph died February 23, 1889, and his wife died two days later. They both are buried in the Hickam Cemetery in Moniteau County, near Lupus.

James T. Hickam, son of Joseph and Susan Ellen (Teeter) Hickam, was born in Moniteau County in 1861 but moved with his parents to Cooper County in 1876. In 1884 James T. (Jim) married Laura Belle Powell, born in 1868, the daughter of Irvin and Betty (Ross) Powell. Laura Belle was a granddaughter of John and Talitha Powell who came to Missouri about 1829. John was born in Tennessee and Talitha in Kentucky. John and Talitha were the parents of James, LeRoy, William, George, Benjamin, and Irvin. John died in 1854 and Talitha in 1876. Both are buried at Gooch's Mill Cemetery.

Irvin Powell and wife Betty were the parents of Willie who died in infancy, Florence (Mrs. Issac McFall), Ella (Mrs. George Lamm), Theodocia (Mrs. Henry Kaiser), Mollie (Mrs. Philip Bail), Charlie, and Laura Belle (Mrs. James T. Hickam). Betty Ross Powell suffered from severe arthritis and died in 1877 at the age of thirty-one leaving six young children. Relatives helped raise the children and the father Irvin died in 1884.

After James T. and Belle were married they first lived on his farm in the bottom near Overton. He was a farmer and stockman. They later bought a farm about nine miles east of Boonville on what is now Highway 98 and they lived there until their deaths. They were the parents of eight children, Joseph Watt, twins Samuel Hagan and James Bower, Virgie (Mrs. Clay Groom), Speed Stephen, Jessie Belle, Owen Powell, and Russell Roy.

James T. and Belle Hickam kept a nice home and were very well liked in the community. Their children attended Lowland School and then later Woodland School. The Hickams attended Highland Presbyterian Church and their daughter Jessie sang for funerals and church services.

The Hickam children were very devoted to their parents and visited them often. James T. Hickam was a staunch Democrat and most

every Saturday he could be found in Boonville discussing politics. He passed away January 27, 1934 just three months after the death of his son Bower. Belle Hickam died November 20, 1951. They are both buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville, Missouri.

by Marie Hickam Moehle

HICKAM, JAMES FAMILY

F135

The children of James T. and Belle (Powell) Hickam were all born in Cooper County and all are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville, Missouri.

Joseph Watt (Joe) Hickam was born in 1885 and in 1908 married Jennie Hamlin. They operated a farm east of Boonville. He, with his brother Bower, also farmed their father's land near by. Joe and Jennie adopted a daughter, Beverly Jane, at an early age. Beverly Jane later married Morton Craig and they had four children, James, Karla, Chiles R., and Michael. Joe died in 1950 and his wife Jennie in 1970. Beverly died in 1975 and Morton in 1970.

Twins Samuel Hagan and James Bower Hickam were born in 1888. Hagan was married to Cordula (Dula) Oerly in 1911 and they had one son Aubrey Gray Hickam. They lived east of Boonville. Hagan was a carpenter and they soon moved into Boonville. Dula died in 1931. Hagan later moved to California where he died in 1957. Aubrey married Frances Meistrel and they reside in Fallbrook, California. They have one son, John, and two granddaughters.

James Bower Hickam was born January 30, 1888, a twin to Hagan. Bower taught school for one year after graduating from grade school, and then he went to Central Business School in Sedalia. He married Laura Viertel on March 2, 1913, and they started farming by renting land. Soon they bought their own farm about four miles east of Boonville. They also had a small dairy. They were the parents of one daughter, Marie Bereneice Hickam who was born on December 30, 1913. Marie married Melvin Moehle in 1933 and they were divorced in 1963. Marie and Melvin Moehle had two children; Phyllis Jean Moehle Sallman and Aubrey Wade (Buck) Moehle; four grandchildren, Kelly Lyn Sallman Metge, Douglas Dale Sallman, Melissa Kay Moehle, and Vincent Wade Moehle; and one great-granddaughter, Katherine (Katy) Moehle. Bower and Laura lived on the farm until their deaths. He died in 1933 and she died in 1954.

Virgie Elizabeth Hickam was born in 1890. She married Clay Groom in 1910 and they lived near Overton. They later moved to Boonville where Clay was a salesman for automobiles. He was a fine gentleman and was well liked. He became Sheriff of Cooper County and later Chief of Police. Virgie, like her father, was a staunch Democrat and took quite an interest in politics. They were the parents of Laura Virginia who married Fred Olebeare and currently lives in Boonville, and Jessie Madeline who married Woodrow Nunn. Jessie and Woodrow are the parents of Gary Nunn. Jessie died in 1973.

Speed Stephens Hickam was born in 1892 and married Grace Hurt in 1913. They farmed in the Clarks Fork community and were the parents of a daughter, Lois Rogers Hickam, who married William Clark. They reside near Fayette, Missouri, and he is a retiree from the Fayette School System. They had one daughter, Melinda. Speed died in 1964 and Grace in 1972.

Jessie Belle Hickam was born in 1894 and was never married. She was a devoted daughter and lived with her parents on the family farm east of Boonville. She helped cook many Sunday dinners for the whole Hickam family when the children and their families came home to see the parents. Jessie's father, Jim Hickam, always took great pride in having the entire family home for Sunday dinner, and in those days no one took a covered dish. Jessie had a beautiful singing voice and was called on to sing at many funerals. She also had a sunny disposition and was well liked by all who knew her. After her mother's death she moved to Boonville. Jessie died in 1974.

Owen Powell Hickam was born in 1897. He was married to Zola Hamilton in 1926 and they lived in Boonville where he first operated a service station, then a dry cleaning establishment, and a taxi service before retiring. They are the parents of a son, James Owen, who is married to Janet Gerhart. They have two children, Amy Leigh and Chad Owen Hickam. Owen and Zola left Boonville and moved to Lees Summit, Missouri, where he died in 1977. She still resides there.

Russell Roy Hickam, the youngest child of James T. and Belle (Powell) Hickam, was born in 1902. He along with the other Hickam children attended Woodland School. He married Beatrice (Bea) Honerbrink in 1933 and they resided on the George Honerbrink farm with her mother, Tina, where they farmed and raised livestock. Russell was in poor health several years before his death in 1977. After his death Bea moved to Boonville where she is involved in church work and is active in the Boonville Senior Citizens.

The entire family was well known throughout the county.

by Marie Hickam Moehle

HILDEBRAN, WILLIAM JOSEPH FAMILY

F136

William Joseph Hildebran married Irene (Forelda Carolina) Lytle on Nov. 8, 1886. His date of birth and parents are unknown. (Granny) as Irene was called, was born Nov. 8, 1874. She was the daughter of Francis and Harriet Lytle. When she was twelve years of age, she went in from playing and asked her mother what she was doing. Her mother told her she was making her wedding dress and Irene didn't even know she was getting married. This was very young. Irene led a very interesting and long life, living to the age of 102. She died Jan. 11, 1977 and William, Her husband, left one day to get milk. They found the wagon in the river. They thought he died, when actually he'd run off with an Indian woman. Their offspring were: Walter Wil-

Ham, born unknown; Maude, born unknown; Emma, birth unknown; Harriet, born Jan. 26, 1898; Frank; Joshua E.; Pardon Bentley; all birthdates unknown; Sierra Nevada (Sadie) who died young of spinal meningitis. When Harriet was a baby, Maude was left to babysit in their little cabin. Some Indians came and Maude took Harriet and hid under the bed as far as they could. The Indians felt under the bed but missed them. Granny married, second, Jeremiah Calloway, on Sept. 20, 1909. From this union was born: Rosa Dorinda, born Dec. 26, 1911; and Albert, birthdate unknown. Granny married still a third time in 1952, B.M. Retherford. No children were born to this union.

Harriet Ellen Hildebran married Peter Edward Shean on Feb. 17, 1917. He was the son of Edward Peter Shean and Clara Reide. Peter Edward was born May 27, 1885. Their children are: Norma Jean, stillborn 1918; Orbert Dean, stillborn; Edward William, died from dysentery; Maida who died at the age of two of dysentery also; Joseph Eugene, born Oct. 4, 1922; Betty Irene, born Nov. 26, 1926; Henry Otto, born Aug. 23, 1928; Rose Ellen, born Apr. 13, 1930; Mary Theresa, born Nov. 24, 1932; and John Albert, born 1934 and lived only for ten minutes. Harriet died June 24, 1969, and Peter died Dec. 17, 1958.

Betty Irene Shean married Carl Henry Nau on Apr. 18, 1944. Carl is the son of Karl George Nau and Rose Elizabeth Schreck. Carl was born Aug. 1, 1923. Betty and Carl's children are: Carlene Ellen, born July 14, 1945; Patricia Louise, born Dec. 2, 1946; Stephen Edward, born Sept. 25, 1948; Larry Dale, born Sept. 2, 1953; and Kevin Mark, born Feb. 2, 1955.

Stephen Edward Nau married Marva Lee Herndon on Mar. 2, 1968. Marva Lee is the daughter of the late Joseph Herndon and Margie Wear. She was born Nov. 9, 1949. Their offspring: Cara Lee, born Nov. 14, 1973; and Travis Edward, born Nov. 3, 1976.

by Marva Lee Nau.

HILDEN, ADOLPH EVERETT JR.

F137

A native of Cooper County, was born June 9, 1922 five miles south of Boonville on the land settled by his great-grandfather when he came from Germany in 1853.

His parents were Adolph Everett and Ellen Stephens Hilden whose family histories can be found on pages 539 and 912 of Johnson's 1919 History of Cooper County.

Adolph attended grade school at Billingsville for seven years and St. Peter and Paul Catholic School in Boonville for five, graduating in 1940. He went to work for Columbia Auto Parts at their Boonville store in March of 1942 and in November of the same year was inducted into the United States Army. He was trained in Fort Knox and Camp Campbell Kentucky and in 1944 was sent to Europe with the 20th Armed Division which was assigned to the Seventh Army. He was in action in France, Belgium, and Germany and in April 1945 met the Russian Army at Salisburg, Austria. When the war ended in May 1945, he was sent back to the United States to be transferred to the Pacific to land

with 8th Army on mainland of Japan in 1946; but he did not see the atomic Bombs on Japan the war ended and he did not see them on Feb. 13, 1946.

Adolph went back to work for Columbia Auto Parts at Boonville and in 1948 was made Manager of the store. He held this position until 1984, then partly retired, and at present time he still works part time.

On May 5, 1948 he married Julia Mae Newman, the daughter of Van Austin and Julia Dorssom Newman, who was born at Oak Mills, Kansas on August 9, 1927. In 1935 her family moved to Auxvasse, Mo. and one year later moved to Hatton, Mo. She graduated from Fulton High School in 1945. After attending the Chillicothe Business College of Chillicothe, Mo., she came to Boonville to work for Trout's Bakery.

To this union five children were born: Carolyn Sue born June 23, 1949 who died at birth.

Julia Ellen born Dec. 11, 1950. She married Michael R. Wozniak on Sept. 15, 1973. They are parents of three children: David Michael born Sept. 15, 1977; Julia Ann born Nov. 13, 1986; Douglas Carl born April 2, 1988. At this time they live in Minneapolis, Minn.

Joyce Anne born Jan. 12, 1952. She married Larry Elmer Schuster on May 23, 1971. They are parents of two children: Timothy Dean born May 14, 1974; Jeffrey Cole born May 8, 1981. At this time they live in Boonville, Mo.

Donna Marie born April, 30, 1955. She has not married. At this time she lives in Cuperinto, California.

Laura Gail born July 14, 1960. She married John Diaz on Feb. 12, 1983. They are the parents of one child. John Christopher born July 24, 1983.

In May 1950 Adolph and Julia purchased a home at 811 Jefferson Road in Boonville. In 1956 the home was remodeled and an addition added. All the children were born at this address and attended Boonville Schools.

In 1968 they bought the Luther Lebo Farm 5 miles east of Boonville on Highway U. In 1974 they built a new home on the farm and are living there at the present time.

Adolph and Julia are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Past Commander of V.F.W. Post 4072 of Boonville. Julia is Deputy County Collector of Cooper County.

HILL, ISAAC FAMILY

F138

Isaac Hill came to Missouri around the time of the Civil War from West Virginia. He was first in the Civil War in Virginia, was wounded, came to Missouri to his family in Carroll County, trying to escape from the union sympathizers, he got back with Confederate people and recovered. He then joined the Price's Army serving the rest of the war with the Price Army. After the war he settled in Cooper County. When he was more than 70 years old living near Blackwater River, a young boy fell in the river. Isaac asked for a rope to be tied around his waist and he went into the river and brought the body out of the water. He married Elma Leeper. They had 11 children. Mary Eleanor who married Robert Slocum and they have 5 children. Josephine Virginia who married

her Dr. United States Army in the Virgin River and then Pacific War in a field

married Sarah McMahon and had four children. Rufus Bascorb Hill born in Marion County, West Virginia, who came to Missouri and married Emma Matilda Peterman of Saline County, Missouri. He was a farmer of LaMine township. They had eight children, all born in Cooper County. Sophia G. Hill, Laura G. Hill, Rena V. Hill, Edith M. Hill who married J. Hurt Groom, Mary J. Hill who married Thomas A. Weekley; They had two sons. Dewitt Talmage Weekley who married Eunice Lee Mollet, they have a son, Douglas D. Weekley who married Sally Howard and has two sons. Steven T. Weekley married Linda A. Pate and has a son Ryan C. Weekley. The second son of Douglas is Tim Weekley. The Weekley's are Cooper County residents and farmers. D.T. Weekley served on the Cooper County School Board to reconsolidate the county schools. He also has been a member of the MFA State Board thirty years. Martin Rufus Weekley who married Dorris E. Nichols had two daughters, Eula Ann who married Clarence Bergman and later Steve Kempf. Three daughters, Jacqueline Bergman Reuter, Marcia Bergman Twenter and Monica Bergman. Two grandchildren, Christen Reuter and Landon Todd Reuter. Rufus Weekley was Cooper County Judge for 4 years and County Clerk for 8 years. Norma Weekley who married Samuel L. Kosfeld and has Dorann Kay Kosfeld, Samona J. Kosfeld and Martin Roger Kosfeld. Martin Rufus Weekley died in 1958.

Paul P. Hill married Faye Sombart and they adopted Louise Long Hill who married Patrick J. Feeney in Phoenix, Arizona. They have four children and seven grandchildren. The children are: Patrick J. Feeney, Jr., Mary K. Feeney Chafoules, Maureen L. Feeney Berget and Michael J. Feeney. Jasper L. Hill married Mary Venita Smith and lived in LaMine, Cooper County, all of their life. He served in World War I and was honorably discharged. They had three children: Sara Dean, Jasper Leroy and Ida Belle. Sara Dean had three children, Anne B. Blank Allen has one daughter Dena Allen Ray. Marilyn Kay Blank Earls and they have a son, Earl Jason Earls. Carl J. Blank has two daughters, Nicole and Megan Blank. Jasper Leroy died in 1977.

Ida Belle Hill Worts Boehm had a son, Willard L. Worts II.

Lawrence Russell Hill married Delores Campbell Fowler. They had two children, R.B. Hill and Doris Hill Chilcott Stumne. Doris had three children, Cheryl E. Chilcott, Susan Chilcott Hunter and Bart Chilcott. Susan has three children, Jeffrey Hunter, Kimberly Hunter and Angela Hunter.

All of the Rufus B. Hill family with the exception of Russell's family are buried at Old LaMine Cemetery, Cooper County.

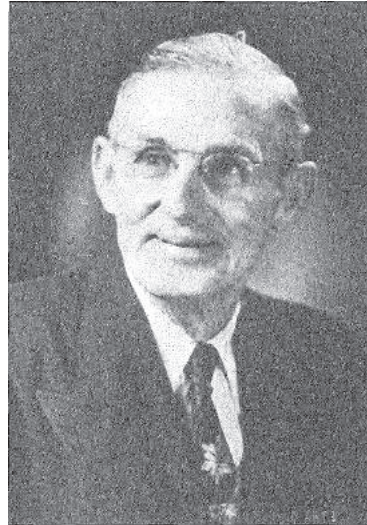
Standford Cyrus Hill —

Dorcus Jeanette Hill who married Joseph Caton had four children, Octa Caton Widell, Novella Caton Esser, Earl Caton and Cliff Caton. Milla Florida Hill, Rebecca Hill, Missouri Jane Hill, Sidonia P. Hill and Mauda G. Hill who was a telephone operator at Blackwater for years.

by Sara Dean (Blank) McAllister

HILLYARD, FLORENCE WINDSOR

F139



James Lawrence Windsor Sr. 1952.



Arizona Florence Johnson Windsor, 1954

Alfred Windsor, son of John Francis and Mary, was born in Prince William County, Virginia about 1800 and was in Boone County, Missouri in 1820. Alfred's brothers and sisters were Minor S., John Francis, Bernard, Robert, Joseph, William, and Henrietta. Their father John Francis died in 1820. He was the son of Sampson Windsor of Prince William County, Virginia. Sampson's other children were Mary "Polly", Delia, Burton, Rebecca, Christopher, Alfred S. Pate, Thomas and William. Sampson, son of Thomas and Sarah Simpson Windsor of Fairfax County Virginia, was born 22 March 1760. Mulberry Hill, former home of Thomas and Sarah Simpson Windsor, stands on land which was



Chester Lee and Florence Windsor Hillyard Family, 1987 - Olathe, Ks. Left to right: Chester Lee "Chet", Charles Windsor "Chuck", Florence Arizona "Pokey" Windsor, and Rebecca Lynn "Becca" Hillyard.



Phillip Alfred Marion and Martha Ann Renfrow Windsor Family, 1890 - Cooper County, Mo. Left to right: Andrew Hagan, Phillip Alfred Marion, baby - James Lawrence, Martha Ann "Matt" Renfrow, and Charles Owen.

granted by Lord Fairfax to Sarah's father Richard Simpson in 1727. Thomas and Sarah's other children were John, Thomas Jr., Sara, Elizabeth, George, William, Sibby, Jemima, Mourning "Millie", Mary, and Richard Simpson. Thomas Windsor was born 14 May, 1714.

Alfred Windsor and Elizabeth Mitchell, born in 1807 in Kentucky, were married on 20 February 1825 in Boone County, Missouri. Elizabeth was the daughter of William Thomas Mitchell and Elizabeth Moran Mitchell, originally from Virginia, who brought their children to Cooper County in 1816. They are believed to be the first family that drove through to this part of Missouri from the Mississippi River on the south side of the Missouri River. They crossed the Petite Saline at a ford near Hurt's bridge. Alfred and Elizabeth Mitchell Windsor's children were Johnathan, America, William, Stephen, Agnes and Alfred Marion born in 1837. Alfred Marion and Julia Ann Bass who was born in 1835 were married on 23 June 1858 in Cooper County, Missouri.

Alfred Marion and Julia Ann Bass Windsor had two children, Phillip Alfred Marion born in 1862, and Elizabeth. Phillip Alfred Marion married Martha Ann "Matt" Renfrow in Moniteau County, Missouri on 19 Nov. 1882. They had four children: Andrew Hagan, Charles Owen, James Lawrence born on 7 March 1890 and Virginia Mattinlee. Martha Ann Renfrow is descended from John and Charlotte Pierce Renfrow who traveled from Tennessee to Moniteau County Missouri by ox wagon in 1834.

James Lawrence Windsor married Arizona

Florence Johnson, born on 9 February 1893, at Boonville on 13 May, 1912. Arizona Florence Johnson is descended from Phillip and Margaret Elizabeth Parker Johnston who settled in Cooper County in 1819. James Lawrence and Arizona Florence Johnson Windsor had eight children: James Lawrence Jr., Julia Marion, Naomi Nell, Chloe Lee, Virgie Jewell, George Gillis, all born near Overton, Florence Arizona "Pokey" born 17 December 1928 in Wooldridge and Donald Johnson born on Franklin Island in Howard County, Missouri.

Florence Arizona "Pokey" Windsor married Chester Lee "Chet" Hillyard on 14 May, 1960 in Kansas City, Missouri. They have two children: Charles Windsor "Chuck" born on 2 August 1961 in Kansas City, Missouri and Rebecca Lynn "Becca" born on 5 April 1963 in San Mateo, California.

Florence and Chester Hillyard live in Olathe, Kansas. Chet is Regional Sales Manager for RU Corporation. Florence is a former TWA airline hostess supervisor. They are members of Olathe First United Methodist Church and the Christian Gathering Sunday School Class. Chet is in the Greeter's Unit of the Ararat Shrine Temple. Florence is active in the United Methodist Women, TWA Clipped Wings and Save A Connie Inc. The Save A Connie organization has restored a Super G Constellation airplane. This recently overhauled flying museum is the only flying Constellation in the United States. The "Star of America" will probably be the last Constellation in the world to fly.

by Florence Windsor Hillyard

HOBERECHT HENRY A. FAMILY

F140

Johann Gothet Hoberecht and his wife,



James Lawrence and Arizona Florence Johnson Windsor children, 1942 - Boonville, Mo. Left to right: Naomi Nell, Chloe Lee, Julia Marion, Donald Johnson, George Gillis, Florence Arizona "Pokey" and Virgie Jewell.



Henry and Nancy Jane Hoberecht, 50th wedding picture.

Maria Sophia Keompher Hoberecht, came to this country from Querfert, Germany in 1840. It took them 3 months by sailing vessel to reach New Orleans, LA. From there, they came by boat up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and settled in Missouri, in Saline Township, Section 36, Cooper Co., MO. Henry August Hoberecht (my grandfather) was born Jan. 13, 1851 and died Mar. 28, 1938.

Henry A. Hoberecht is of German parentage and both his father Frederick, and his mother, formerly Christena Kuhn, are natives of Prussia. Henry Hoberecht's grandfather Johann was one of the earliest settlers of Cooper County and located on the farm where Henry A. Hoberecht lived.

Frederick and Christena Kuhn Hoberecht reared a family of 8 children. Henry A. Hoberecht was the eldest of the family. He had four sisters, three brothers. Paulina married Charles Beck, one child. Sophia married Herman Erhardt, seven children. Laura (unknown). Rocinea H. married Mr. Batchlar, five children. Frank Herman married Annie Bankson, Charles W. (unknown), John O. married Laura Finley, Henry A. married Nancy Jane Wilson on June 11, 1874, daughter of James T. Wilson of Adair Co, MO. They had six children, two of which died in infancy. Charley O. born Nov. 3, 1875 and died Oct. 16, 1876.

Aubrey Stanley, born March 24, 1885, and died Oct. 12, 1885. Sadie Mae Hoberecht Paris, born Aug. 25, 1877, and died May 2, 1922 and had four children. Alma Hoberecht Hasenbach was born Aug. 2, 1879, and died Feb. 23, 1971, and had two children. Chloe Hoberecht McFarlan was born Nov. 4, 1895 and died Jan. 15, 1919. No children. Frank Elmer Hoberecht was born Sept. 27, 1887 and died March 28, 1970. He married Myrtle E. Shipley, had two children. My grandparents, Henry A. and Nancy Jane, both died of pneumonia within a week of each other. Henry A. died April 10, 1871 and Nancy Jane, April 16, 1871.

The old homestead contained over 400 acres, of which one third was the Missouri

bottom land. The bottom land was entirely washed away by the Missouri River. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

by Mildred Hoberecht Smith

HOLLIDAY, ALEXANDER

F141

Glenn Robertson Holliday, son of Leonard C. and Gracia (Tumy) Holliday, was born February 8, 1908, in Bunceton, Missouri. He attended the Bunceton schools and lived in or near Bunceton most of his life. He attended the American Aeronautical Institute, Kansas City, Missouri, graduating in the spring of 1941, and was offered a position with the Glenn L. Martin Military Airplane Manufacturing Plant of Baltimore, Maryland. He accepted a position instead with the T.N.T. Plant at Weldon Springs, Missouri.

Glenn was in the construction business, along with his father, for many years. In addition to being a builder, he was a musician. Glenn started playing the drums at age fourteen in the twenty-two member Bunceton Band, organized by Martin Thompson of the Reformatory Training School Band in Boonville. The band was under the direction of Dr. Real and later Dodson Culley. He played fairs, picnics and other social affairs while the band was under the direction of Dr. Real. He played at the Eastwood Farm of Dr. Arthur Nelson for the gubernatorial rally of 1924. Presidential nominee John W. Davis was one of the honored guests and crowd estimates ran between 50,000 and 100,000 people.

During the jazz era of the 1930s and 1940s, Glenn played with a jazz group and later with organist, Clara Louise Culley, who had played the pipe organ at the Old Mainstreet Theater in Kansas City during silent movie days.

Glen and Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday, who were married August 28, 1930, are the parents of six children. They are: Glenda, born November 17, 1931, married Jack Veulemans of Tipton, Missouri on June 9, 1951. They live near Syracuse, Missouri. Their children are: Infant son, Phillip Gregory Veulemans, born September 6, 1953, died September 16, 1953; Jennifer (Veulemans) Wessing, Sedalia, Missouri; Lori Ann Veulemans, Kansas City, Missouri.

Betty, born June 7, 1933, married Norbert Leonard Bestgen of Tipton, Missouri, October 20, 1951. Their home is in Scottsdale, Arizona. Their children are: Michael, Los Angeles, California; Kathleen (Bestgen) Porter, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Steven, Blue Springs, Missouri; Gregory, Scottsdale, Arizona; Mary Elizabeth (Bestgen) Madden, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Kathleen, born October 3, 1939, married Robert Salzman January 24, 1959. Their children are: Lisa (Salzman) Oswald, Columbia, Missouri; Jill (Salzman) Perigo, Columbia, Missouri; Jeffery, U.S. Navy, Toni Salzman, Harrisburg, Missouri. Kathleen is now married to James McClelland, Speed, Missouri.

James Leonard Holliday, born July 22, 1942, married Mary Lou Davis, August 15,

1970. Their children are: Amy, Laura, Jane, Melissa. James is a teacher at the middle school, Sedalia, Missouri, where they now live.

Gail, born July 17, 1950. Married James Richards April 15, 1972. Their children are: Elizabeth, Matthew, Scott and they live in Lees Summit, Missouri.

Patricia, born June 15, 1953, married Randy Kuhn March 23, 1973. They live in Otterville, Missouri. Their children are: Emily, Brandon and Erica.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday)

HOLLIDAY, CALLAHAN, TUMY

F142



Leonard C. and Gracia Tumy Holliday

Leonard Claude Holliday was born October 18, 1884, on his father's farm located on the southwest corner of Junction T and J roads, east of Bunceton, Missouri. He was the son of Abner J. Holliday and Catherine (Callahan) Holliday.

Abner J. Holliday was born about 1857 in White Hall, Illinois. The Holliday and Bates families operated a flour mill there at that time. The Hollidays migrated to Illinois from West Virginia.

Catherine Callahan was born northeast of Bunceton, Missouri, on September 11, 1854, and died November 12, 1927. She was the daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Allison) Callahan. Jacob Callahan was bushwhacked during the Civil War while riding his horse between Speed, Missouri, and what is now 5 Highway. His grave was never found. Nancy died February 22, 1880, at the age of sixty-nine, and is buried at Concord Baptist Cemetery, northeast of Bunceton.

On December 20, 1879, Abner Holliday was united in marriage to Catherine Callahan. Seven children were born to them. Those who reached adult age were Minnie, Leonard C., Arthur L., Earl C., Frank and Abner. All are now deceased.

Leonard was five years old when his father

sold the farm east of Bunceton. Abner bought a farm about a mile west of Petersburg, Missouri, where he farmed the bottom land. The farm had a log house on it, part of which still remains. The original homestead is now owned by the V.H. Hartman and C.F. Runyon families, who have built lovely homes on the hilltop overlooking the valley.

Petersburg was at the crossroads, three miles northwest of Bunceton. The road winds through Speed and Billingsville on to Boonville. Petersburg was a flagstop on the Branch Line Railroad, that at one time, ran three freight trains and three passenger trains a day between Boonville and Versailles. There were several farm homes in that vicinity. Neighbors were Ed Patterson, Hurt, Routt and families. The Obe Nelson family made delicious sorghum molasses and sold it for \$.75 a gallon. Columbus C. Callahan, a brother of Catherine, raised watermelons for sale at \$.10 each. The Heinrich Schmidts' were farmers and their daughter, Clara, married Arthur Holliday.

People would meet in the small settlement on Sunday afternoons to visit and fish in the nearby creek. There are no buildings standing in Petersburg now, only memories.

Abner died on August 10, 1900 and left the responsibility of rearing the family on Catherine who never wavered in her duties. Leonard C. was fourteen years old when his father died, and he assumed much of the load keeping every gate on its hinges and the fences and buildings in good repair. One winter, their smoke house burned while smoking the winter meat supply.

A clipping from the Bunceton Weekly Eagle, dated July 22, 1898, states: "On Friday morning of last week, Dr. P.E. Williams was called to attend Leonard, 14 year old son of A.J. Holliday, who lives about 3 miles northwest of town. He found that the patient, who had been sick for a week or two, was suffering from appendicitis, and as the only means of saving his life was by an operation. It was decided to operate on him as soon as possible. On the same evening, Dr. Williams, assisted by Drs. O.A. Williams, of Versailles; F.R. Smiley of Boonville; Cox, of Pilot Grove; H.A. McDonald; and Maurice Popper of this place performed the very difficult and dangerous operation. The patient has been doing remarkably well, and it's firmly believed that he will recover. The operation performed is one of the most difficult known to surgical science, and the success of the operation Friday evening reflects much credit on the operating physicians." The operation was performed on the dining room table.

Leonard left home at age 21. On February 20, 1907, he married Gracia Gregory Turny, born May 7, 1887. One son was born to them, Glenn Robertson Holliday, on February 8, 1908.

Leonard was a contractor-builder throughout his life. At an early age, in 1920, he built a new brick home for himself in the western part of Bunceton. He taught himself the building trade, studying at home and doing commercial construction, in central Missouri, Texas and New Mexico. He was building supervisor for the Texas Empire Oil Company in Missouri and Pennsylvania. He was estimator-inspector on government projects during World War II at Ft. Leonard Wood, Weldon Springs, Missouri, and Eudora, Kansas. Leonard died September 9, 1963,

and is buried in Bunceton Masonic Cemetery. He was also Mayor of Bunceton, leaving the City, at the end of his term, free of debt and \$1,000 in the black.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday

HOLMES, WILLIAM LEWALLEN AND MARY PATRICIA

F143



William Lewallen and Patrick McCue Holmes Family, 1987

William Lewallen and Mary Patricia (McCue) Holmes have made their home in Boonville, Mo., since 1970 when they purchased the Andrews-Chilton house at 617 E. High St. William was born June 20, 1932 at Williamsville, Wayne Co., Mo. He received his education in vocal music and sculpting at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and Washington University, St. Louis. He is the youngest of six children of Lucien Harry Holmes, born May 8, 1896 near Holmes Cave (now Rebel Cave) near Patterson, Missouri, and Ethel Almedia (Lewallen) Holmes, born Jul. 19, 1897 at Coldwater, Mo. Lucian (d. Nov. 10, 1961) was a stockman and farmer with land holdings in Southeast Missouri. Ethel owned and operated a general store at Williamsville, Mo., for 50 years prior to her death in 1979. William enjoys an avid interest in antiques and has been engaged in sales work for many years.

Mary Patricia was born Jan. 13, 1939 at Springfield, Mo., the eldest of five children of George Robert McCue (born May 13, 1910 at Lipscomb, Tex.) and Pearl (Lucas) McCue, (born Feb. 13, 1911 at Mendon, Mo.) Mary Patricia received the A.A. degree from Cottey College, Nevada, Mo., the B.A. and M.A. degrees from Washington University, St. Louis, and attended Universidad Ibero-Americana at Mexico City. Prior to retiring to raise their children, Mary Patricia served for nine years as Chief Architectural Historian for the Missouri Department of Natural

Resources' Historic Preservation Office. She is a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

George R. McCue is the retired Art and Urban Design Critic of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Mrs. McCue was educated as an R.N. at St. Joseph's Hospital in Kansas City. She stayed home to raise her family. The McCues have resided at Kirkwood, Mo., since 1950. Her father was Dr. John H. Lucas, M.D., of Brookfield, Mo., and her grandfather was Dr. William B. Lucas, M.D. of Mendon, Mo.

William and Mary Patricia were married Dec. 22, 1968 at Kirkwood, Mo.

The Holmes and McCue families were early settlers in Missouri, both dating prior to the 1800 settlement period.

William and Mary Patricia's children are Ethel Luciana Llewellyn Holmes, born March 16, 1975 at Columbia, Mo., named after her paternal grandparents, and George McCue Llewellyn Holmes, born Nov. 1, 1978, at Columbia, Mo. named after his paternal and maternal grandparents. Luciana and George are students at the Apostolic Christian Academy, Columbia, Missouri.

The Holmes embrace the Christian faith and are engaged in the jewelry business in Columbia, Mo.

by Wm. L. Holmes

HOOD - CHISM

F144



Luke Hood and Cornelia Chism Hood

Luke Andrew Hood, b. 1836 son of Dr. Andrew L. Hood, b. 1796 and Hannah Kerley Hood, arrived on the stage at Round Hill in 1856 and settled in a little house just north of Seely Store. He married Cornelia Chism, daughter of Howard and Sarah (Duncan) Embry Chism. Cornelia was a granddaughter of Jacob and Priscilla Howard Chism. Jacob was one of the first pioneer Baptist Preachers in Cooper County. Luke and Cornelia's children were: Wallace William, Matt Embry, Effie Mae, Joseph Turner, Olive Kerley,

Susan Wren and Stella French.

Luke bought land at Smiley Creek and built a house on the hill. When they moved they had to stop at the foot of the hill and carry the furniture up through the woods to get to the house. The farm is still in the possession of Luke's descendants.

A fact not generally known is Luke and the intrepid Confederate cavalry general, John B. Hood were first cousins.

Stella French married Alpheus George. Their children were Wallace Hood and Lowell.

by Mrs. Iola Potts

HORIUCHI JOHNSON FAMILY

F145

Clyde Gale Johnson Junior (C.J.), born 23 Mar 1925, Boonville, Cooper Co. MO, son of Clyde Gale Johnson and Margaret Elizabeth Custer. C.J.'s father died in 1931 and C.J. was educated at Bellair School (1931-33), at Bunceon School (1933-34), at the Boonville School District (1934-43), worked for parents at Coney Island Cafe (1935-43), member Missouri State Guard (1940-43), and graduated Boonville High, Class of 1946. Clyde served in the United States Marine Corps from 31 May 1943 till 31 October 1963 and was transferred to the Fleet Marine Force, inactive reserves, (on retired pay).

While on active duty he served overseas during World War II from January 1944 till August 1945 in South Pacific area, was in following major campaigns: Consolidation Northern Soloman Islands Campaign, Bismarck Archipelago Campaign, Philippine Islands Campaigns, and Okinawa Campaign. Back to overseas in September 1946 till June 1949 China, (Tientsin, Peiping, Tsingtao, Shanghai, and other small places). Reassigned overseas June 1950 till June 1952 Hawaii and Korea. Overseas again in December 1954 till 1958 Japan, (Kobe, Gifu, Yokosuka, and Atsugi). Overseas aboard USS Lexington Oct 1961 till June 1962 (Hawaii, Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong, and Vietnam), and other overseas assignments were Dominican Republic, USS Oriskany, Cuba, and other Central American countries.

Clyde was transferred to Fleet Marine Reserve (Class III) Inactive, 31 October 1963, and went on the full retired list 1 May 1973, as a Gunnery Sergeant. In November 1963 was employed by the Boonville Police, and resigned as Captain (Assistant Chief) on 31 October 1968. At that time was employed by the Missouri Department of Youth Services, and retired 31 March 1987, as Youth Specialist II.

Clyde Gale Junior married Hatsue Horiuchi (daughter of Kazuo Horiuchi and Sono Nakamura on 19th December 1955, at American Embassy, (and at Japanese Ward Office) Tokyo, Tokyo-to, Japan, and they lived at #63 Akiyia, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa-ken, (a small house in a fishing village) just to the rear of one of the homes of Emperor Hirohito, (they talked to him several times while there). Hatsue Horiuchi was the great great granddaughter of Lord Chokuro Ochiai, and Chosaman Nakamura, of Hokkaido, Japan. Hatsue was born 3 Feb 1931, Maiwa-mura,

Sapporo-Gun, Hokkaido, Japan, and her family moved to Chosuguchi near Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan, when she was a young girl because of the war and her fathers work. Hatsue came to America with her husband in November 1958 and had lived in California and Missouri. Hatsue died while visiting her mother on 12 August 1985 in Nanae-machi, Kameda-Gun, Hokkaido, Japan and was buried in their family plot, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido, Japan.

On July 28, 1956, their first daughter was born: Margaret Ellen, 1200 hours, at U.S. Army Hospital, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa-ken, Japan, married Bill Cliff Lamm of Texas, November 1976, (separated 1981).

On July 25, 1958, William Patrick was born: 2248 hours, at U.S. Army Hospital, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa-ken, Japan, married Christian Ann Oser (daughter of William John Oser Jr. and Irene Lena Kempf of Howard County, Missouri), 24 Oct 1981, Boonville, Missouri. They have one child: Lee Chi, born June 25, 1986, Columbia, Missouri.

Their second daughter Elizabeth Ann was born 2314 hours, 9 Oct 1959, at Doctors Hospital, Santa Anna, Orange County, California.

Their third daughter Norma Charlene was born 1227 hours, 3 Feb 1962, St. Joseph Hospital, Boonville, Missouri. Married Philip Wendell Lang, (son of William A. Lang and Theresa F. Martin), no children at this time.

by Clyde Johnson

HOWARD, THOMAS HARVEY FRANKLIN

F146



Tom and Permelia Howard, taken about 1920.

Toni Howard was born on Howard Creek near Jamestown in Moniteau County on August 29, 1851. He lived most of his life a few miles south of Pisgah in Cooper County. Tom was a respected farmer in the area, and it is thought by the family that he was the "Mr. Howard" that Bob Ford shot when Bob killed Jessie James. At least Permelia was asked to attend the premier of the movie "Jessie James" with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda when it opened in Jefferson City. She wouldn't go.



Tom and Pemelia Howard, during early life.

Tom's grandfather, James Howard, came from Wilson County, Tennessee to Missouri in 1821 along with his wife, young son Thomas Harvey Howard, and infant daughter. James Howard kept a journal starting in 1810 and listed his birth date as February 1, 1793. In another place he says 1792. His tombstone in the family cemetery on Howard Creek gives his age at death as either 46 or 48 years. James was married to Elizabeth Collins in Tennessee on July 25, 1816 and their son was born February 5, 1819. Elizabeth and infant daughter died shortly after arriving in Cooper County and True Howard, a great grandson, pointed out their place of burial as on the Cliff Hunt place south of Pisgah.

Thomas Harvey Howard lived on the home place near Jamestown and married Messariah C. Hargis on October 28, 1841. They had several children and Tom was one of three boys. T.H. Howard died October 19, 1893 and his first wife Messariah on October 10, 1851. They are buried in the family cemetery on Howard Creek. Tom married Permelia Branch Dale on March 17, 1870. "Melias" father, Robert Jessie Dale, born March 15, 1820 and mother Olive Cox, born June 5, 1822 moved from their home at Joplin to central Missouri during the Civil War. The Kansas raiders caused the family too much danger and great-grandmother Howard told of some hair-raising tales that she could remember as a 9 year old. The Dale family returned to Joplin area about 1870 and Robert became a prominent member of the community.

Tom and Melia started married life in a log cabin near the site of their lifelong home south of Pisgah. The "big" new house, at least it is remembered as big, was the scene of many a happy family reunion.

To Tom and Melia 8 children were born, Christin, Gertrude, Annie, True, Herman, Bob and two who died in infancy. Most of their children, now all gone, lived their lives, raised families and died in Cooper County within a few miles of their birth place. Tom died November 5, 1922 and Permelia October 4, 1952. They are buried in the Pisgah

Cemetery.

The following is a quote from James Howard's journal that he wrote when he was a sergeant in Andrew Jackson's army in 1814. The spelling, etc is his. It is repeated here for the hundreds of his descendants in the Cooper County area other than myself who may never have seen it.

Then forth there was marched full four thousand men, on the eighteenth of March to Fort Strother again.

General Jackson received us and marched us on.

We had plenty of cannon but cowards had none.

In six days we came to Fort Williams below Established a station and manned it also, On the twenty-fourth day we marched away to

storm the strong host on the Talaposa. To this fortification we instantly came and put their imposturous led prophets to shame.

Their armies appeared in battle array and Jacksons land cannon upon them did play.

Our brave Captain Russell and the Cherokees

went round and got into their brassworks with ease,

their personal courage did them realize In eminent danger we did them surprise. At first we attempted by our cannon balls To shatter their breast works and tare

down their walls,

n'Til vengeance and courage in us did grow warm,

We charged on their great woks and took them by storm

On Sunday the seven and twentieth day — 1814

of March in the morning we stormed away. The sean was tremendous, the Indian did roar,

We slaughtered on thousand dead warriors or more.

The New Yorker borders did echo and sound

the naked red bodies lay thick on the ground

The roaring of cannon and the sound of the drum

Like Heaven and earth quite together had come.

Some hundreds we buried in those liquid grave

three hundred and upwards of captives we saved

Thus prognastication three of them did fall Destruction to all the false prophets of gall.

They fought with courage from morning til night

One thousand red warrior did join us to fight

Our forces was three thousand that formed all around

and scarcely one red stick escaped from the ground.

They fought until next day not one seemed afraid to waid

through blood death and carnage we caused them

A glorious Victoroy brave Jackson did gain Lost forty men only, lay ded on the plain.

Such bravery and courage I never did see They paid for Fort Mims at the Talaposa.

We dressed all our wounded and buried our slain.

And immediately marched to Fort Wil

hams again.

Here is a helath to the poet that did mke the song

His life to be easy his day to be long.

To relate the sad story it doth trouble my heart

For them and their wives and their true loves to part.

by Wade Shipley

HUFFSTUTTER, RALPH

F147

Ralph and Betty Huffstutter and their son, Richard K., moved to Boonville from St. Joseph, Mo. in Nov. 1958. They purchased an apple orchard in Howard County 11/2 mi. northeast of New Franklin on Rt. P. Later they bought a farm on the Missouri River in Cooper County and planted that in apples; they also own an orchard in Illinois. All the fruit is processed and shipped from the packing shed in New Franklin. Richard married Pamela Krantz in 1970 and they are the parents of twin sons, Wesley and Clayton, born in 1975. In 1988 Ralph and Betty sold their entire interest to their son Richard and he continues to operate the business.

by Ralph Huffstutter

HULL, PAT FAMILY

F148

Clarence E. "Pat" Hull (1907-1978). Pat, as he was known to his friends and customers, sold Coca Cola for 44 years, starting in 1928. In 1928 Coke was sold mostly in gas stations and restaurants. He made 29 stops on his regular route between Marshall Junction and Rocheport, and had only five customers in Boonville when he began. He also made many of his first sales to enterprising people who set up their own soft drink stands on warm days along "newly completed" old 40 highway. The use of cartons, which were developed in the late 1930s, gradually helped sell the soft drink to both grocers and the public. "I wish I had a penny for every mile I've driven," he said, also recalling his first jobs as a heavy machinery operator on the old 40 Highway project and as a St. Louis to Kansas City bus driver. I remember my Mom telling how she used to drive up beside the bus, going fast, and Daddy would step off onto the running board of the car, and ride a little ways with her, and then get back onto the bus the same way. (Excerpts from the Boonville Daily News, Oct. 12, 1972.)

Pat Hull was born two miles east of Pilot Grove on May 8, 1907, the son of Charles G. and Sarah Lillian Ashmead. Pat was a nickname given to him as a young boy in Pilot Grove by a man there. His mother never called him Pat, but always Clarence. Grandpa Charley served as Cooper County Assessor and Sheriff. Pat married Mary Evelyn Settles, daughter of Harris and Jannie Pharris Settles, on November 24, 1926 at the Evangelical Church parsonage in Boonville. Mary was born on July 12, 1907 near Rocheport, and had moved to Cooper County

as a young girl. Mary worked for many years at the shoe factories that were in Boonville. On November 21, 1932, their only daughter Evelyn Jane was born on West St., in Boonville, and for the last 55 years their home has been at 314 McRoberts. Evelyn and Charles Curry Brownfield, son of Dee and Mary Schweitzer Brownfield of Pilot Grove, were married on August 9, 1952 at the Evangelical & Reformed Church, Boonville.

Charley and I adopted Larry Wade Brownfield, who was born September 5, 1959, and Tammy Lynn Brownfield, born September 27, 1961. Larry is a musician and lives in Los Angeles. Tammy graduated from Columbia College, Columbia, MO on Dec. 20, 1986, and now lives in Columbia. She is the mother of the following: Kristopher C. Spotts, born Dec. 3, 1976; Kimberly N. Hutchison, born March 27, 1981; Megan Michele and Whitney M. Stock, born October 10, 1984; Lauren N. Stock, born December 21, 1986. Whitney M. died on Dec. 1, 1984.

I went to work in March 1969 for Cooper County Clerk Joseph C. Soph as Deputy County Clerk, and continued in this capacity until Dec. 31, 1982. In Nov. 1982 I was elected Cooper County Clerk and served one term. I did not seek reelection, because I had done what I had set out to do — to be the third generation of my family to serve the people of Cooper County. I followed my Grandpa Charley and my Uncle W. Sevorn Hull who served on the Cooper County Court. I shall always cherish the friendships made during my time at the courthouse. My husband Charley has worked since 1954 at the Toastmaster Plant in Boonville.

by Evelyn Hull Brownfield

HUMFELD, HELEN FRANCES (EDWARDS)

F149

The third child of Harry Cornelious Edwards and Mildred F. Hilden Edwards, I was born October 21, 1932 on our grandmother's farm eight miles south of Boonville, Mo.



50th Birthday

Dr. John Potts was the attending physician.

I attended Concord Grade School, which included a 1 1/2 mile walk to and from. I attended Laura Speed Elliott High School. We attended the Mt. Herman Family Church 3/4 mile from our farm, walking to and from every Sunday with my sister and brother. I still have three of my favorite teachers that still live in this area: Rosalie (Miller) Forbes, Mrs. Wilma Harris, and Mrs. Edna (Davis) McCarthy. I have nothing but good memories and a lot of respect for them. My sister, Mary Wiernholt, lives in the Boonville area, and she and her husband, Edward, are the parents of six children. My brother, Harry (Bud) Edwards, and his wife, Lucille, have two children.

While working at Holt's Cafe, I met and married Simon William Humfeld III of Howard County. We were married December 24, 1949, at my brother's home on Main Street in Boonville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Howard Blankenbaker, Junior's uncle from Kansas City.

Junior was employed by National Life Insurance Co., and I worked at Selwyn Shoe Factory in Boonville. Our first born, Barbara Ellen (Chibley) was born October 25, 1950; our son, Simon William IV (Billy), was born November 30, 1957. We lived in Kansas City for six years. We moved to Boonville when Barbara began Kindergarten, where I began to work at McGraw Edison and later Toennes Studio and Record Shop. We went in business opening the first "Pizzaria"; we later opened another restaurant called "The Other Place" from 1976-1980.

My father died accidentally in 1948, and my mother passed away in May, 1978. They are both sadly missed even to this day.

When I'm thinking of our old homestead or farm, I think of all the good times, all the bad times - Yes! Even the hard times! The fun times far outweigh them all. I think of good friends, good neighbors like Curtis and Walt Sapp, George Loesing, Walt Knabe, the Cooks, the Melkersmans, etc. Everyone that was in a few miles' radius. None of these older folks are living now - only the children. But I will always be nostalgic about these people and the farm that I was raised on. Whenever I drive by our driveway, all those good memories start coming back.

Due to ill health, I now live in New Franklin Senior Housing. I am close to my daughter, who lives nearby with her family; Bill lives in Boonville and works at the Correctional Center. I also have four grandchildren whom I love very much.

by Helen Humfeld

HURT, WILLIS FAMILY

F150

Willis Hurt, a prominent citizen of Clarks Fork township, is a native of Page County, Va., born August 2, 1850. He is a son of Acrey and Matilda (Rickard) Hurt, both natives of Virginia, and early settlers in Cooper County. Acrey Hurt was born in Virginia in 1820, and his wife was born in that State December 29, 1827. They were married September 23, 1847, and in 1855 came to Missouri, settling in Clarks Fork township, Cooper County. They



Richard and Rosalee (Drechsel) Kirchner

located near Washington school house, which was then an old log building. Acrey Hurt was an industrious man and a good citizen. During the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards. He died on his place in Clarks Fork township in February, 1883, and his wife died April 9, 1898. Their remains are interred in Green Ridge Cemetery. Acrey and Matilda were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Jeannette Arnold, Boonville; Willis, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, resides in Henry County; Mrs. Arabella Albin, resides near Clarksburg, Mo.; Mrs. Eliza Copas, Jefferson City; Newton, died in Henry County; Acrey; Silas, Boonville; and William, Pilot Grove.

Willis Hurt was reared to the age of manhood in Cooper County, his parents having settled here when he was about five years old. He received his education in the Washington School district, and recalled among the early teachers of that district, Dock Freyer, who lived near Lone Elm Prairie. Mr. Hurt remained on the home farm with his parents until he was about 27 years of age. In 1877, he moved to his present farm, having purchased it two years previously. This place was formerly owned by the Berry heirs, their father having entered it from the Government. Mr. Hurt bought the place from Sylvania Young. He has made many improvements, and while Mr. Hurt is not the owner of a large farm, it is one of the well improved and valuable places of the county, and here Mr. Hurt has successfully carried on farming and stock raising for over 40 years.

March 4, 1877, A.W. Hurt was married to Miss Emma Bear, a daughter of Samuel K. and Susanna (Woods) Bear, both natives of Virginia. Samuel Bear was born May 26, 1825, and died December 30, 1882. Susanna (Woods) Bear was born in January, 1828, and died December 9, 1887. The Bear family consisted of the following children: Mrs. Barbara J. Clawson, Barnard, Mo.; Charles, of Alva, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary G. Cox, Denver, Colorado; Emma S., the wife of Willis Hurt; Mrs. Sarah Moffitt, Barnard, Missouri; Cornelia M. Morphey, New Mexico; Mrs. Martha Smith, Santa Ana, California; and Mrs. Laura Robinson, Spearfish,

South Dakota; William Henry, died at the age of 16 years, and Benjamin Alfred, died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. A.W. Hurt have been born the following children: Minnie Bell, was born August 3, 1879, married Harry Kirchner, Clarks Fork township, November 28, 1900. Alva Willis, an attorney and counselor at law in St. Louis, Mo., was born March 30, 1882; Alvina, born February 8, 1884, and was married to Frank Kalb, April 26, 1905; Clarence Lee, born May 8, 1888, married Lulu Anna Blanck, May 22, 1912, Lulu died February 21, 1989. Mr. and Mrs. Hurt have six grandchildren: Richard Kirchner, born November 16, 1905. Mary Josephine Kirchner, born November 23, 1909; Emma Louise Kirchner, born July 16, 1912; Wilbur Hurt Kalb, born January 19, 1907; Charles Marvin Kalb, born February 2, 1908, and Hazel Emma Kalb, born December 30, 1912.

A historic landmark in the way of a hackberry tree adorns the front yard of the Hurt place. This tree is 42 years old, and came up from its own accord the year that the Hurt family settled on the place, 42 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hurt are members of the M.E. Church South, and the members of the Hurt family are well known and prominent in the community.

Nettie Augusta (Haas) Drechsel was born October 25, 1894, and died December 8, 1948. She married Ernest Robert Drechsel, who was born April 6, 1894, and died May 10, 1955. They were both born west of Boonville, Missouri, and married May 27, 1914. They had two children: Ernest Drechsel, Jr; born November 23, 1922, and died December 26, 1980; and Rosalee Elnora Drechsel, born May 5, 1919. Rosalee married Richard Kirchner January 12, 1944. One daughter was born: Betty Jean Kirchner, April 21, 1956. Betty Jean married in 1974 and had one son, Nathan Schnell, February 2, 1976. On October 28, 1978, Betty married Kenneth Cramer. They reside in Boonville, Missouri.

by Rosalie Kirchner

JAMES DUVALL

F151

Indian Fighter

Since the founding of this country, the ancestors and descendants of James Israel Duvall have not failed to answer the call of their country. James Israel Duvall, who was born on Mar 13 1848 in Lisbon, Howard County, Maryland, served in the Civil War, Indian Wars, and Indian Resettlements of the western United States. When the Civil War broke out, James tried to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected due to being under age. Finally, a few days after his 16th birthday, he was accepted. He fought in Virginia in the latter days of the war under Generals Wallace and Wright. After the close of the Civil War, he enlisted into the regular Army and served in the western states. After his discharge on Mar 3, 1869, he took up railroading in the west. In the early summer of 1869 he arrived in Boonville where he continued in that work. Here on May 5, 1870 he married Margaret Louise Fouzer. The



Captain James Israel Duvall and Margaret Louise Fouzer, Wedding Day 1870 in Boonville.

couple eventually moved to a farm in Laraine Township where they had 13 children. James continued farming and working as an engineer in a saw mill. In his later years, James became a rural postmaster. After his retirement, James and Margaret moved into Boonville where Margaret died at the age of 66 on Jun 16, 1921 and James on Mar 28, 1932. Both are buried in the old Lamine Cemetery.

The children of the union between James and Margaret are as follows: 1) James Elmer Duvall was born on Jan 1 1872 and died as an infant. 2) Wilfred (William) Duvall was born on Dec 21, 1872 and married Nora E. Plumlee. After Nora's death, he married Hulda Marie Pertle. Wilfred died on May 21, 1930. 3) Annie Bethina Duvall was born on Dec 2, 1874 and died on Apr 10, 1902. 4) Benjamin Reynolds Duvall was born on Oct 27, 1876 and married Annie Houston Blakely. Billy died on Oct 27, 1928. 5) Sally Levania Duvall was born on Nov 3, 1878 and died on Mar 15, 1893. 6) Mary Beal Duvall was born on Nov 11, 1880 and died unmarried on Nov 7, 1902. 7) Cyrus Edward Duvall was born on Dec 15, 1882 and married Annie Hannah Roe. Cyrus died on Oct 22, 1951. 8) Emma Crowley Duvall was born on Nov 23, 1884 and married Daniel Elmer Martin. Daniel died on December 10, 1920. 9) Laura Louise Duvall was born on May 28, 1886 and died on Dec 15, 1954. She was married to John E. Jeffress. 10) Frank Herndon Duvall was born on Jul 30, 1888 and died on Jan 31, 1891. 11) Margaret (Maggie) May Duvall was born on Aug 31, 1890 and married Charles Vergil Johnson. Margaret died on Jan 24, 1923. (12) Agnes Cornelia Duvall was born on Dec 25, 1892 and married Lawrence (Lon) Garfield Thoma. Agnes died on Aug 1, 1971. A history of the Thoma family appears elsewhere in this history. 13) Nellie Foster Duvall was born on Oct 10, 1894 and died on Oct 4, 1957. Nellie was married to Russell E. Burton.

As stated earlier, James Israel Duvall was born in Maryland. He was the child of Amos Duvall and Martha Selby. Amos was born in 1821 in Ohio, the child of Israel Duvall and

Henrietta Roberts. Martha was born in 1815, the child of Thomas and Rebecca Selby. Amos was a farmer in Howard County, Maryland. His father, Israel Duvall, had fought in the War of 1812. Israel was born in 1784 in Maryland and was married to Sarah Mitchell and Henrietta Roberts. He moved his family to Ohio and later back to Maryland where he worked as a farmer and a miller. Israel died on Mar 1, 1881 at the age of 97.

The wife of James Duvall, Margaret Louise Fouzer, was born Aug 13, 1854 in Pittsburg. She was the child of Charles Fouzer (born in 1824 in Maryland and died in 1859 in Pennsylvania) and Laura Eveline Mechling (born on Aug 17, 1831 in Maryland and died in Jul of 1874 in Pennsylvania). After the death of her father, Margaret was adopted by James Elmer and Bethana Annie Beall. The Beans moved to Boonville where Margaret was to meet and marry James Duvall. The lineage of Margaret is replete with individuals who fought in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War. The most famous of which was Brigadier General Daniel Brodhead of the Revolutionary War. Other members of her lineage served as officers in the time of America's need; while still others served as governors or other state officials.

This service to their country has not stopped with the Civil War. Descendents of James Duvall have served in the First and Second World Wars, Korean Conflict, and Vietnam Conflict.

by Barbara Thoma

JEWETT FAMILY

F152

Bennie Dorsey, Nancy Matilda and Kathryn Louise the daughter of Theodore Brown Jewett (Born Nov. 17, 1873 - died Mar. 30, 1934) and Kathryn Florence Logan (Born July 1, 1887 - died Jan. 25, 1958) were married Aug. 27, 1907. Both were from Pioneer families. Theodore Brown was the fifth son of Samuel Lewis Jewett (Born Nov. 12, 1833 and died Feb. 20, 1916) and Martha Matilda Dorsey (Born Jan. 14, 1834 - died May 24, 1893). Samuel Lewis was born in Illinois but moved to Missouri in 1840. He apprenticed at Conner's Mill for two years. About 1854 he went to California by way of the Isthmus. He was there, mining and milling for five or six years. He returned by way of Cape Horn and New York to Cooper County and bought a mill near Clarks Fork in 1860. That same year he was married.

The Jewett Spring Mill was located near Clarks Fork on the Jefferson Highway (main route between Jefferson City and Kansas City). During the Civil War Price's Army came by and forced Mr. Jewett to grind wheat and corn 3 days. Shortly after that the mill was sold and Mr. Jewett went back to Illinois and was engaged in farming. He returned to Cooper County bought the farm and mill back and spent the remainder of his years farming and milling.

Theodore Brown the 5th son of Samuel L. lived his entire life on the home farm. He was a grain and livestock farmer. Kathryn Florence was the daughter of Hugh Logan and Nancy Davis. Nancy Davis was the daughter of Rev. O.P. Davis (Born Sep. 16, 1816 - Died in 1904). He was one of 16 children and was



Back row left to right: Raymond J.W. Leonberger, Robert Ray Leonberger, Jay Jewett Leonberger. Middle row: Bennie Dorsey Jewett Leonberger, Tracy Faye Meyer Leonberger, Sarah Michelle Leonberger in her mothers arms, Patricia Ann Kinley Leonberger, Kathryn Louise Jewett and Nancy Matilda Jewett Rastorfer. Front row: Kathryn Nicole Leonberger holding her Pound Puppy. This photo was taken in May 1987 at Raymond J.W. Leonberger's home. This was the first visit of the Jay Jewett Leonberger's to see their new niece, Sarah, and Katie to see her first cousin.

carried on horseback to Missouri from Kentucky when he was 1 year old. He became a Christian Church Minister in 1848. In 1857 he came to Cooper County and was for several years the only Christian Minister in Cooper County. He was instrumental in establishing and building up the Christian Churches in Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan and Boone Counties.

Bennie Dorsey Jewett married Raymond J.W. Leonberger, Mar. 27, 1949. Nancy Matilda married Herschel L. Rastorfer, May 2, 1936. (See separate histories)

Louise Jewett (Born June 15, 1909) never married. She attended Fairview grade school, Boonville High School and Warrensburg State Teachers College. She taught 5 years in Rural Schools in Cooper County. Salaries were \$25 to \$90 per month and this included janitorial work. In 1933 the corn-hog program was implemented by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Triple A). Louise worked through the summer then taught school that winter. When school was out in the spring she went back to work as clerk for 1 year then was Chief Clerk for ten years. In 1946 Louise went to work for Smith Hatcheries as Office Manager, in a few years she became Co-Manager. She retired in 1976 after having worked 30 years at the Hatchery.

by Louise Jewett

JOHN, CHRISTOPHER AND RUTH MARTIN

F153

Christopher Gottlob Jahn was born on November 9, 1802 in Saxony, Germany. Around 1830 Christopher came to America through New Orleans. He settled near Boonville, Missouri. In Volume 3, page 273 of the Circuit Court records of Cooper County, Missouri Christopher had applied for his intention to become a citizen of the United States. It is believed that Christopher changed his last name when he came to America from Young to Jahn. In his intention his name is listed as Christopher Gottlob Young (Jahn).

On December 6, 1832 Christopher married Ruth Martin, also of Cooper County, Missouri. Ruth was born in Cumberland, Kentucky on April 4, 1807, her parents are believed to be Nathaniel H. and Elizabeth Martin.

Christopher and Ruth farmed in Cooper County until around 1836 when they moved to Cole (now Moniteau) County, Missouri.

Ruth died September 1, 1859 and Christopher died October 21, 1876. Both are buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery, north of Jamestown, Missouri. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom died at birth. The others were William F., Mary R., Margaret, Martin Luther, and Matilda.

William was born October 3, 1832 in Cooper County. On February 15, 1874 he married Judith Phipps, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth Smith Phipps. Judith was born November 22, 1853, died in 1922. William died February 16, 1914. Both are buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Tipton, Missouri. They were the parents of six children: Benjamin, Christopher, Mary, Margaret, Minnie, and Lillie.

Mary R. was born April 14, 1835 in Cooper County. On February 6, 1863 she married a John E.L. Dearing. John was born January 6, 1835 in Stokes County, North Carolina, the son of William and Margaret Rierson Dearing. John died March 19, 1889 and Mary died January 5, 1890. They both are buried with their two sons at Concord Cemetery in Jamestown, Missouri. Their sons were William Brownlow and Lewis Dearing.

Matilda was born February 28, 1843 in Cole County, Missouri. On March 22, 1865 she married William Kirschman of Cooper County, Missouri. William was born October 21, 1841 in Cooper County, Missouri the son of Ernest and Anna Muri Kirschman. Matilda died in 1893. William died January 25, 1926. Both are buried at St. Peter's United Church of Christ Pleasant Grove, Prairie Home, Missouri. They were the parents of ten children: Henry, Mary, Elise, Benjamin, William, Emma, Ernest, Ida, Charles, and Eunice.

Margaret was born around 1848 and died in 1860.

Martin Luther was born February 11, 1857 in Moniteau County, Missouri. On August 6, 1874 he married Mary D. Wiesser. Mary was born November 21, 1856 the daughter of John and Marie Barbara Moll Wiesser. Martin died March 1, 1921 and Mary died January 5, 1931. They both are buried at Bethel

Cemetery north of Jamestown, Missouri. They were the parents of eleven children:

Emma, Lewis, Rosa, Dora, William, George, Ida, Lucy, Frances, Ruth, and Katie.

by Peter D. Schlup

JOHNMEYER, MARTIN C. AND BERTHA (LANGLOTZ)

F154



Martin, Bertha Pearl, Robert, Casper and Bertha Carolina, March, 1940.

Martin C. Johnmeyer was born on July 8, 1890 in Boonville, MO. He was the fourth child born to William F. and Sophia (Smith) Johnmeyer, story given separately.

On October 29, 1913, Martin married Bertha Carolina Langlotz of Boonville, MO. Bertha was born February 9, 1895 the fifth child of Casper William and Margaret (Lymer) Langlotz, story given separately.

Martin graduated from Hickory Grove School and the Dunkles Business School. He was very interested in children and the Westwood School activities. He was on the Board of Directors for many years, and would spend time each week visiting the school and giving problems at ciphering matches.

Martin and Bertha (known as Bird to her many friends) made their home on the farm they bought 2 1/2 miles west of Boonville, MO. They were farmers and started the Johnmeyer Dairy in 1928 with five Jersey cows. Later in the 1930s, chocolate milk and orange juice were also being sold to their many customers. During the next 20 years, they were milking up to 53 Jersey-Holstein cows. They retired and sold their farm in 1954 and moved to town.

On November 23, 1914 their first child Casper was born, followed by Robert on March 8, 1919; Isabelle on March 25, 1923 and Bertha Pearl on January 17, 1927.

Casper married Florence Schlib on March 31, 1944. Three sons were born to them, Johnnie Joe (deceased), David and Donald Dale. David married Karen Clemens. Two sons were born to them, Philip (deceased) and Paul; Donald married Kathy Hodges, their two daughters are Karissa and Tyler. On March 7, 1940 Robert married Faye Tipton. They have three daughters, Dixie, Thelma and Jennifer. Dixie married James Lloyd and their three sons are Brian, Mark and Jamie. Brian married Brenda Bushner; Thelma married Lonnie Crane, their children are Sheila and Neil. Sheila married Ray Newell and have a son Jeremiah; Jennifer married Robert Schultheis and they have a daughter, Kristin.

Isabelle passed away on November 12, 1925 when only 2 1/2 years old as a result of burns received when she accidentally fell into a tub of scalding hot water; Bertha Pearl married Ralph Wilkinson on August 15, 1951 and their three daughters are Patricia, Carolyn, and Rebecca. Patricia married Thomas Wiseman, their children are Gregory and Christina; Carolyn married John Banks, their children are Brandon, Evan (deceased) and Elaine; Rebecca married Kevin Brown.

Martin and Bertha Johnmeyer passed away on June 27, 1969 and December 22, 1978, respectively. Both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, MO.

by Dixie Lloyd

JOHNMEYER, WILLIAM F. AND SOPHIA (SMITH)

F155



William and Sophia Johnmeyer, Golden Anniversary.

William F. Johnmeyer was born on November 15, 1858 in Prussia, Germany, the oldest child of Frederick W. and Charlotte (Hengelege) Johnmeyer. In 1881 William came to America and settled in Cooper County, Missouri and was quickly hired out as a farm hand. During this time, he worked hard and saved enough money to rent a farm and to get married. On January 28, 1884, he married Sophia Smith of Clark's Fork, MO. Sophia was born on December 25, 1863, the second child of John Nicholas and Margaret (Dornhauser) Smith. After renting land for several years, William and Sophia purchased 132 acres west of Boonville, MO. Later he bought an additional tract of 140 acres.

Mr. Johnmeyer not only accumulated a fine farm, became well to do, but had a reputation as a grower of corn and breeder of poultry. His 1907 exhibit of corn won him a silver loving cup for best exhibit of many kinds of corn. As an expert corn grower, he made a business of producing seed corn which received good prices. His achievements as a corn grower attracted nationwide attention as having produced the best grades of corn in the U.S., this according to the leading agricultural authorities in Washington, D.C.,

at that time.

Sophia Johnmeyer also received many loving cups at county fairs for taking the most prizes for canned goods and farm products put up on the Johnmeyer farm.

At their Peach Grove Poultry Farm, the varieties of poultry were bred from prize winning stock. Several varieties of chickens and ducks were raised. Geese and turkeys were also sold on the farm.

William and Sophia had eight children. Margaret (1885-1963) married George Branch (deceased). Their children are William John, Catherine (deceased), Sophia, Clara, Walter, Marie, Eugene, Stella, George, Ben and Betty (twins); Frederick H. (1886-1969) married Maria Schler (deceased). Their children are Charles (deceased) and Morris; Albert (1888-1966) married Marie Neef (deceased). Their children are Ernest, Emil, Julius, Raymond, Jacob, Hillard and Alberta Marie; Martin, whose story is given separately; Nellie (1892-1970) married Walter Brickner (deceased). They had William (deceased), Margaret, Earl, Virginia, Alvin, Palmer and Nellie (deceased); Emma (1894-1985) married James Wm. Langlotz (deceased). Their children are Elmer (deceased), Hubert, John Wilbur (deceased), and William; Pearlie, whose story is given separately; Alexander (1906-) married Wilhelmina Orleendorf.

William F. and Sophia Johnmeyer passed away on October 19, 1934 and July 15, 1936, respectively. They are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, MO.

by Dixie Lloyd

JOHNSTON FAMILY F156

A Missouri Pioneer

Lord William Johnston was born 19 Dec 1697, Annandale, Scotland and came to America in 1722, settled at the present Fredrickburg, Virginia, and on 12 Oct. 1723, he married Ann "Nan" Chew, (daughter of Larkin Chew and Hannah Roy). They had several children, one of whom was Benjamin. Nan died 1743, living her entire life in Virginia.

William married a second time about 1747 to Elizabeth Wyatt (daughter of Thomas Wyatt); they had two children. William died about 1778 in Virginia. William serviced as a Captain in the Virginia Militia (American Revolution).

Benjamin Johnston was born about 1732, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, son of William Johnston and Nan Ann Chew. About 1756 he married Dorothy Jones; they raised a family in Spotsylvania County, and one of them was Phillip. Benjamin, wife, and unmarried children moved to Pennsylvania in 1782; Dorothy died there in 1785. Benjamin and Phillip moved to Jefferson County, Kentucky, (about 1790) after his wife died and Benjamin died about 1795 in Kentucky. Benjamin serviced as a Captain in the Virginia Militia (American Revolution).

Phillip Johnston was born 1770, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, son of Benjamin Johnston and Dorothy Jones. On 22 March 1798, Clark County, KY, married Margaret

Elizabeth Parker, they had following children all born Clark County: Elizabeth married Blancher Mosley; John married Sarah Jane Moore; Curtis; Sally; Nancy married Thomas Hackney; Snelling married Prudence Hackney; Eliza married Levi Ode-neillie; Matilda married Walter T. Hines; Polly; (twin) Thomas married Meloina New-el; (twin) Miriah.

Philip and family left Kentucky about May 1819 and arrived in Cooper County, (present Moniteau County) Territory of Missouri in June/July 1819, settling a half mile south of his cousins Johnson and William Clay, near Spice Creek, (about one mile south of present town of Lupus). Phillip died 15 Jan 1820, on the homestead and is buried in family grave there; Elizabeth died about 1827/28 and is buried same place.

Thomas Johnson was born (twin) 1813, Clark County, Kentucky. He married on 23 April 1834, Cole County, Missouri, to Meloina Newel. Their death date and place unknown.

Joseph Jesse Johnson was born Feb 1835, Cole County, Missouri, son of Thomas Johnson. He was married on 23 Oct 1856, in Moniteau County, Missouri, to Nancy Aley, (daughter of Issac Aley and Edith Fox). Nancy died 1880, Joseph died 1907, buried Copps Chapel Cemetery, Linn Township, Moniteau County, Missouri.

Issac Preston Johnson was born 16 Jul 1862, Moniteau County, Missouri, son of Joseph Johnson. He married Lamanda Belle Chenault (daughter of James Madison Chenault and Angeline Adlia Edwards) on 5 Feb 1884, Cooper County, Missouri. Their children: Mosses; Leona Adell married John W. Mills; Robert Lee married Ellen J. Slaughter; Charles Vergil married 3 times; Arizona Florence married James L. Windsor; Lorin Adelia married Clay H. Lamm; Clyde Gale married Margaret E. Custer; Rollo Alley married Florence E. Oerly; Lon Roscoe married Eva Marie Taylor; and Marjorie Marie married 3 times. Issac died Nov. 26, 1914, Lamanda died Dec 24, 1936, buried Copps Chapel Cemetery.

Clyde Gale Johnson was born 22 Jan 1897, Moniteau County, Missouri. On 1 Mar 1924, Cooper County, Missouri, married Margaret Elizabeth Custer (daughter of William W. Custer and Ollie May Ellison. Their children: Clyde Gale Junior (C.J.) married Hatsue Horiuchi; Martha Lee married Walter J. Potter. Clyde died 28 Jul 1931, Margaret died 17 April 1980, buried Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, Missouri. Clyde serviced in World War I as a private in Quartermaster Corps.

by Clyde Johnson

KEMPF, HAROLD AND MARY ANN

F157

On October 4, 1948 Harold Kempf and Mary Ann Schuster were married at Saint Joseph Catholic Church in Pilot Grove. Rev. Luke Becker O. S. B. performed the ceremony. The parents of the Groom, Otto and Mary Kempf served a dinner to the Wedding Party, the relatives, and guests. It was served at their farm home northeast of Pilot Grove. In the picture left to right are: Coletta (Neckerman) Twenter (1858-1953) Grandmother of the Groom. Otto Joseph Kempf (1891-1970) and Mary (Twenter) Kempf (1896-1981) parents of the Groom.

Harold Kempf and Mary Ann Schuster Kempf in the center. William Cletus Schuster (1898-1959) Father of the Bride, and Anna (Vollrath) Schuster (1876-1953). Paternal Grandmother of the Bride.

Harold and Mary Ann both graduated from Pilot Grove High School. Harold served in the United States Army from December 1945 to February 1947. After basic training he was stationed at a message center located in the Aluetian Islands. He remembers traveling on a troop train from Virginia to the State of Washington. Transportation to the Island was in an old cargo plane with only



Oct. 4, 1948 Our Wedding Day.

wooden benches for seats and no heat for warmth. It was very windy on the islands. While he was there it was the summer season and stayed light enough to read almost twenty four hours a day.

Mary Ann, her Sister, and Father moved to Pilot Grove about 1943. Mary Ann worked at the telephone office as a switchboard operator part-time while in High School. Her Mother had also worked there years before.

Our first home after marriage was a large brick home just east of the present Cooper County Fair Grounds. Then we moved to a little farm north of Pilot Grove. Finally we purchased a farm in 1952 located 6 miles from Boonville and this is still our home.

Our children; Mary, Darryl, David, Jerry, Linda, Carol, Elaine, Chris, Charles, John, Greg. Almost all are married, with families.

We have nineteen grandchildren. Most of them are attending school now. They are a joy.

by Mary Ann Kempf

KING, DENNIS FAMILY

F158

Mr. Dennis W. King is the manager of Valley View Farm in Clarks Fork Township, nine miles southeast of Boonville, Mo. This farm has been in the King family since its purchase in 1867 by one Jacob King, great-grandfather to Dennis.

Jacob King was a native of Schloessburg-Holstein which at the time of his birth was a province of Denmark but later was taken over by Germany. Jacob King and Anna Noeremberg King farmed this land with his son, John, until his death in 1878. After his death, the farm was worked by the sons, Henry and John W. King. For thirty-eight years these two men farmed together. In 1916, they dissolved this partnership and the farm was then divided. Henry King got the land to the south which is now owned by a granddaughter, Mrs. Glenn Kahle and her husband. The other half is now owned by a daughter-in-law Mrs. Ewing King and operated by a grandson, Dennis King of this subject. After the settlement of the estate, John King named his half of the farm Valley View and worked the land until his death in 1943.

In December 1898, John W. King married Anna Hoerl and to this union were born two sons, Henry Martin King (Oct. 22, 1899) and John Ewing King (Oct. 26, 1901). Mrs. John King was the daughter of John and Marguerette (Kaiser) Hoerl who settled on a farm in Clarks Fork Township which was, in 1968, inherited by John Ewing King. Said farm is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis King and their family since May 1969.

Valley View farm was then passed on to John Ewing King in 1943 and he worked the land with his son until his death in December 1983. In 1934, Ewing King was united in marriage to Grace Marie Lohse. To this union were born two children, Maurine Dorothy King Kahle now of Hinsdale, Ill. and Dennis Wilbur King (Oct. 29, 1942).

Upon the death of Ewing King in 1983, Dennis then took the reins and is still working the land of which he some day hopes to be the

proud owner. Dennis was married on May 29, 1965 to Barbara Jane Zimmerman and to this union were born four children, Jammie Jeanette, Carmen Dennise, Roberta Lynn, and Daniel Joseph Lee King. This union has been a very successful one with the couple working hard together to make it so.

Mr. King is a 1960 graduate of Prairie Home High School. Upon completion of his grades, Mr. King, as well as farming with his father, joined the Mo. National Guard in 1963. He was a faithful server of his country for 22 plus years. During this time he saw action on flood duty on both the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers, riot duty in Kansas City, fireman strike duty in Kansas City, Cuba Guard Patrol in Pennsylvania and MATO maneuvers in Germany. He retired in May 1988 as Sergeant First Class from the 1175 MP Co. Boonville, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. King and family are members of Clarks Fork Trinity Lutheran Church which they support wholeheartedly, holding offices when possible. They are also proud owners of a successful bait business and deliver from 20 to 50 dozen boxes of river-worms around the Lake of the Ozarks each week during the tourist season. Mrs. King is a 1965 graduate of California High School and has a successful cleaning business which she started in 1981. Since then, she has included another person in her business.

Through all this hard work the Kings are proud to say that they have helped to maintain the Valley View farm debt free during the recession of the 1980's. Barbara King has confirmed by word of mouth from Mr. Ewing King that as a child he used to play in a blacksmith shop positioned 100 yards south of the Valley View homestead. The shop was run by an Old Mr. White, great-great-great-grandfather of Barbara King. His grandson took over the shop and moved it to Prairie Home where it prospered until the late 1940's. Barbara and Dennis feel lucky that both of their families had roots on the same ground.

Dennis W. King was born Oct. 29, 1942 to Grace Marie Lohse King and the late John Ewing King. He was born at home on the Valley View Farm in Clarksfork Township, nine miles southeast of Boonville. The farm was purchased in 1867 by Jacob King great-grandfather of Dennis and has been in the family ever since.

In 1866 Jacob King was married to Anna Nohrenberg and to this union were born 3 children, John W. King, Christ F. King, and Henery M. King.

In 1898 John W. King was married to Anna Hoerl also of Clarksfork Township and they had two sons, Henery Mortin King and John Ewing King.

In 1931 John Ewing King was married to Grace Marie Lohse and to this union were born two children Maurine King Kahle, now of Hinsdale, Illinois and Dennis W. King subject of this article.

Dennis graduated from Prairie Home High School and then joined his father to work the family farm.

On May 29, 1965 Mr. King was united in marriage to Barbara Jane Zimmerman of California, Mo. To this union were born four children Jammie Jeanette Biesemeyer, Carmen Dennise King, Roberta Lynn King and Daniel Joseph Lee King.

Mr. King presently lives with his family on a farm settled by John and Margaret

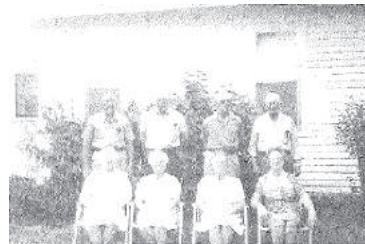
(Kaiser) Hoerl also great-grandparents of Dennis King. He maintains the family farms as well as farms other land in the community. As a lifelong member he attends the Clarksfork Lutheran church with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. King also have three grandchildren. Bobbie Lee Biesemeyer, Kasey Lee Biesemeyer and John Kody Lee Biesemeyer.

by Barbara King

KIRSCHMAN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FAMILY

F159



L to R: Glen, Hugh, Jim, Lester. L to R: Pearl, Mabel, Hattie, Helen.



Frank and Alice Kirschman 50th Wedding Anniversary

Benjamin Franklin (Frank) (1870-1952), son of William and Matilda Jahn Kirschman, married Alice Edith Adair (1875-1950) daughter of James and Sarah Adair, May 15, 1895.

Grandfather William Kirschman fought in the Civil War. He joined the 5th Missouri State Militia commanded by Col. Albert Siegel. He served two years and was mustered out of the service at the Thespian Hall in Boonville, Missouri.

Frank was born on a farm just west of

Prairie Home, Missouri. They lived in Prairie Home when first married where father worked in the Prairie Home Mill. Later he turned to farming. They bought a farm east of Prairie Home, now owned by Ben Meyer. In 1909 they sold this farm and bought a farm adjacent to his father's farm two miles north of Prairie Home. The home place is now owned by a son, Hugh, and wife, Pauline. Father also used his skills as a sawmill operator and helper. Frank and son Lester hauled many loads of building material from Boonville to Prairie Home for the building of the Prairie Home Methodist Church. Wagons and horses were used to haul this material. The church was dedicated in 1916.

Frank and Alice were the parents of four sons and four daughters.

1. Lester Lowell (Feb. 29, 1896 - Sept. 4, 1985) married Mattie Lee King (deceased). They have four daughters.

a. Thelma - Married James Ballard (deceased)

b. Dorothy - Married Leo Trimble, later married Ray Hicks.

c. Juanita - Married Forrest Morrison d. Kelly Ann

Lester served in World War I having his shipping orders to go overseas when the armistice was signed. He returned home from the service and was a farmer.

2. Lena Pearl (Feb. 17, 1898 - June 20, 1986). Married Gilbert Chappel (deceased). They had one son and one daughter.

a. Lewis - Married Dolly Reed

b. Ruby - Married Harold Maier (deceased)

Pearl was a housewife and mother. Later she worked as a seamstress in the Kemper Military Schools' tailor shop in Boonville, Missouri.

3. Florence Mabel (July 25, 1900 - Nov. 2, 1980) Married Carl Sands (deceased).

Mabel taught school. She received her degree from Warrensburg State Teachers College (now a branch of Missouri University). She taught school in Cooper County and spent many of her forty years of teaching in Prairie Home High School, where she taught Commerce and Math.

4. James William (April 17, 1903). Married Celeste Schilb (deceased). They have 2 daughters.

a. Nellie - Married Gerald Pendleton

b. Mary - Married Pick Gaston (deceased)

James is a farmer. He helped his father haul stone for the building of the Prairie Home Methodist Church when he was thirteen years of age.

5. Hattie Irene (June 13, 1905) - Married Ray Smith (deceased). They have two daughters.

a. Virginia - Married Dennis Schultz, later married Calvin Hardman

b. Beverley - Married William Fritz.

Hattie was a housewife and mother. She also was a seamstress at the Kemper Military School's tailor shop in Boonville, Missouri.

6. Helen Independence (July 4, 1909) - Married Joseph Ramsey (deceased).

Helen received her degree in Education from the University of Missouri. She taught school in Cooper County, Missouri, and in Washington School District in Phoenix, Arizona.

7. Franklin Hugh (Nov. 10, 1913) - Married Pauline Custer Irvin. They have one daughter.

a. Debora Elaine - Married Paul Davis. They have one daughter, Jennifer, Nov. 5, 1984.

Hugh is a grain and livestock farmer. He helped to organize the first Prairie Home Fire Department and was a board member for many years.

8. Robert Glen (Sept. 21, 1917).

Glen served overseas in World War II. He was in the infantry and saw service in the Guadacanal Area. When he came home from the war he had developed arthritis and soon went to Phoenix, Arizona, to be in a warmer climate. He attended a business college in Phoenix and later was a Postal Dispatcher for a large Arizona hardware company.

Our father's ancestors came from Switzerland and from Saxony, a province of Prussia, the most ancient of all the German races.

Our mother was a loving mother, always kind and patient, never tiring of her daily duties as a mother and housewife.

The first Kirschan reunion was held October 3, 1895, with seventy relatives present. Later the date was changed to the second Sunday in June. This reunion has been held every year with the exception of a few times during periods of war.

by Helen K. Ramsey

KLEKAMP, FRANK AND WILHELMINA MENZPETER

F160



Waldo and Virginia Klekamp

Frank Klekamp was born in Germany July 4, 1859 son of William and Charlotte Klekamp. When 22 years old Frank Klekamp immigrated to America and for a year worked as a common laborer in St. Louis. He then came to Cooper County and was employed for several years by John King and Mr. Hockenberry as a farm laborer.

Frank Klekamp married Wilhelmina Menzpeter Feb. 17, 1885. They first lived on the Hockenberry farm east of Bunceton. In 1888 they bought 100 acres of land east of Lone Elm and later purchased 40 additional acres. Wilhelmina (Minnie) Menzpeter was born in Germany in 1862 and came to America with an uncle. She first found employment in Franklin County, Ill., and later came to Cooper County where she met Frank Klekamp. Frank Klekamp died Dec. 7, 1938. Wilhelmina Klekamp died in 1942.

Three children were born to this marriage; one of whom died in infancy. Emma Louise Julie born Oct. 8, 1890 and Albert Emil born Oct. 23, 1891.

Emma Klekamp attended Zion Parochial School. She was united in marriage to Gustav Toellner Nov. 15, 1910. They were farmers and owned a farm east of Lone Elm. Two sons were born to this marriage: Lawrence born May 11, 1912 and Arthur born May 26, 1917. Gustav Toellner died April 24, 1919 at the age of 38 leaving his wife with two small children to raise. Emma Toellner died Nov. 11, 1974.

Lawrence Toellner married Lucille Fricke November 2, 1940. Lucille born March 19, 1919, was the daughter of William and Sophia Fricke. Two children were born to this marriage. Joyce Ann born May 16, 1942 and Larry born Feb. 2, 1944. Lawrence Toellner died June 7, 1960.

Joyce Ann Toellner attended Zion Lutheran School and graduated from Bunceton High School in 1960. On June 4, 1960 she was united in marriage with Earl David Bryan. They are the owners of Bryan's Feed Store in Lone Elm. Three children were born to this marriage: Steven Earl born March 27, 1961, Marsha Ann born Jan. 31, 1963 and Wendy Sue born July 25, 1968. Steven married Christina Speaker Aug. 5, 1988. Marsha Ann married Mark Hazlett on Oct. 6, 1979. One daughter was born to this marriage; Krista Ann born April 4, 1980. Marsha and Mark are divorced. Wendy Sue married Stephen Bull Nov. 17, 1987.

Larry Toellner attended Zion Lutheran School and Bunceton High School. On July 15, 1962 he was united in marriage to Sheila Gibson. One son was born to this marriage, Michael Don born Feb. 23, 1963.

Arthur Toellner attended Zion Lutheran School. On May 14, 1944 he was united in marriage to Dorothy J. Schubert daughter of George and Antonia Schubert. Dorothy Toellner died July 26, 1976. Four children were born to this marriage; Darlene, Linda, Arthur Alan and Nathan. Darlene married Harold B. Sherman and they have three children: Ashley K., Suzanne D. and Elizabeth F. Linda married Eldon L. Jones, four children were born to this marriage; Scott A., Kriste L., Michael T., and Dianne D. Alan married Marcia Boyle, two children were born to this marriage; Amelia C. and Tara L. Nathan married Carla Bohanan and two children were born to this marriage; Calvin C. and Lauren B.

Albert Klekamp attended Zion Lutheran School and was a farmer with his father until his marriage to Ilda Muntzel on April 30, 1916. They then farmed on the Klekamp farm and his parents moved to a farm near by. Two children were born of this marriage; Irene W. born Feb. 27, 1918 and Waldo F.H. born March 8, 1923. Irene married Roy Lohse on Nov. 6, 1940. Two children were born to this marriage; Richard L. born June 19, 1941 and Charles M. born Dec. 21, 1942. Richard married Wanda Black and has one daughter, Wendy born Feb. 12, 1975. Charles married Caroly Sting and two sons were born to this marriage; Cory J. and Casey M. Waldo married Virginia Schwartz on Jan. 25, 1947. Four children were born to this marriage: Monica L. born Feb. 26, 1948, Deborah P. born Nov. 16, 1949, Yvonne K. born Nov. 12, 1953 and Denise R. born March 19, 1963. Monica married Walter Murray and they have three children: Walter Allan III, Andred T. and Laura Louise. Deborah married Dale A. Bennett and they have three children:



Emma Toellner Klekamp, Frank, Wilhelmina and Albert Klekamp

Kyle A., Kimberly K. and Kelley J. Yvonne married Thomas Gablesberger, they have three children: Brian J., Sara R. and Anna Marie.

by Virginia Klekamp

KOBEL, JOHANN AND SOPHIA (ZAUGG)

F161

Johann Kobel (20 June 1854 - 20 March 1933) was born in Lang Nau, Switzerland and married Sophia Zaugg (5 March 1860 - 10 Feb. 1929) on 17 Sept. 1886 in Canton Beme, Switzerland. Sophia Zaugg was born in Faub, Switzerland. Johann Kobel was a dairyman in his home land. On 14 Feb. 1889 Johann and Sophia Kobel came to the U.S. They lived in

Sandy Hook, Mo. for 3 years before moving south of Prairie Home, Mo. where they lived the rest of their lives. Also 2 brothers of Johann's lived with them, Fred and Ulrich. In 1891 Johann and Sophia Kobel and Ulrich Kobel bought 160 acres of land south of Prairie Home, Mo. near the Moniteau Creek from Frederick Schneide. This land reminded them of their homeland in Switzerland. They lived in a cabin on the farm that was built by the Adolph Dick family who homesteaded this land. Also they built on to the cabin. This cabin still stands today and was considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The 80 acres where the house is was later owned by Ulrich Kobel only. And is now owned by Wm. Kobel. The other 80 acres Johann and Sophia Kobel kept and was later sold to Martin and Emma Dick, now owned by Emma Kobel Dick. Johann and Ulrich had an orchard, planted oats, corn, and wheat on their farm. Later

Johann and Sophia purchased another 80 acres north of the other farm and lived here for the rest of their lives. This other 80 acres is now owned by Emma Kobel Dick and Luther Dick lives on this family farm now.

Johann and Sophia (Zaugg) Kobel were the parents of 8 children: (1) Mary Kobel (25 Nov. 1877 - 13 Nov. 1957) married Henry Borghardt and they were the parents of Olga, Josephine, and Hugo; (2) Elsie Kobel (19 Dec. 1888 - 23 Oct. 1945) married William Schnur and they were the parents of Charles and Edna; (3) Bertha Kobel (20 Oct. 1890 - 26 June 1965) married Jacob Lachner, Sr. and they were the parents of Paul, Sophia, Alberta, Jacob Jr., and William George; (4) John Kobel, Jr. (28 Sept. 1892 - 3 Sept. 1970) married Selma Ernst and they were the parents of Wilbur, William, Helen, and Herbert; (5) Frank Kobel (11 Nov. 1894 - 12 April 1950) married Irene Harris and they were the parents of Loyd, Gladys, Amelia, John Thomas, Harvey, and Dorene; (6) Anna Kobel (13 Feb. 1896 - 20 Jan. 1959) married Harry Gentsch and they were the parents of Truman, Duward, and Harold; (7) Emma Kobel (23 Jan. 1898 - 6 Sept. 1988) married Martin Dick and they were the parents of Dorothy Luella, David Luther, Esther Pauline, and Emma Margaret; (8) Lula Kobel (28 April 1900 - 29 April 1967) married Warner Robrach and they were the parents of Kenneth, Luella, and Bobby.

Johann Kobel (20 June 1854 - 20 March 1933) was the fifth son of Ulrich Kobel and Verna Brandt. The other sons were: Peter Kobel, Ulrich Kobel (15 Aug. 1857 - 11 March 1937), Fred Kobel, and Jacob Kobel. Ulrich came to the U.S. with his friend John Berry in the spring of 1887. He lived with Johann and remained a bachelor and is buried at the Moniteau United Church of Christ Cemetery, Jamestown, Mo. Fred Kobel came to the U.S. with his brother and lived with him. He worked as a farm hand and was mysteriously killed. He is buried on the Wm. Kobel farm. Peter and Jacob remained in Switzerland. Johann Kobel and Sophia (Zaugg) Kobel were members of the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ Church, Jamestown, Mo. They are buried in the church cemetery.

Sophia Zaugg was the daughter of Peter Zaugg and Katherine Kobel. Peter and Katherine Zaugg were the parents of 5 children: Sophia Zaugg, Elizabeth Zaugg, Anna Barbara Zaugg, Peter Zaugg, and one more son Zaugg (we do not know his name). As far as we know Sophia was the only member of her family who came to the U.S. to live.

by Shirley (Zimmerman) Frieling





Johann and Sophia Kobel Family — Front: Mary (Borghardt), Johann Kobel Sr., Lula (Rubach), Sophia (Zaugg) Kobel, Anna Gentsch, Emma Dick. Back row: Frank Kobel, Elsie (Schnur), Bertha (Lachner), John Jr.

KOBEL, JOHANNAS ULRICH "UNCLE"

F162



Johannas Ulrich "Uncle" Kobel

In Memory

Johannas Ulrich "Uncle" Kobel was born 15 August 1857 in Lang Nag, Switzerland, the son of Ulrich and Verna (Brandt) Kobel. He lived on a farm of 20 acres with his parents and six brothers. As a child he attended school regularly. He also attended church in the Evangelical faith and received his religious training. In those days a 20 acre farm was considered large.

Uncle came to America in March of 1887. His reason for coming was that he believed he had a good chance to own more land and to prosper — a great opportunity! He had friends in America who had settled in

Missouri earlier and said the hills reminded them of Switzerland.

In 1887, Uncle and his friend John Bieri traveled up the Missouri River by way of the Mississippi River from New Orleans. Uncle settled near Sandy Hook, Missouri and worked for a farmer, John Longdan, who was considered wealthy, and owned a lot of land. Uncle worked for Longdan several years, and considered him a fine man to work for, even if they couldn't speak the same language. Uncle wrote to his brother Johannas Kobel about conditions in Missouri and encouraged him to come to America. So in February 1889 his brother Johannas Kobel and wife came to America. Johannas and Sophia Kobel had two children when they came to America. Johannas also obtained work with Longdan and lived with his family in a small house on the Longdan farm.

On March 24, 1891, Uncle (Johannas Ulrich) Kobel with Johannas and Sophia Kobel bought 240 acres in Cooper County, south of Prairie Home, Mo. This was the first Kobel farm in Cooper County. \$1800 was the purchase price of the farm, and the interest rate was 8% on borrowed money. Eighty acres of land had been homesteaded in 1856 to another farmer during the presidency of Franklin Pierce. Another eighty acres were granted to another man during the presidency of James Buchanan. The Adolph Dicks are said to be the ones who homesteaded this 160 acres.

When the Kobels bought the 240 acre farm it was under Mr. Schneider's ownership. They had no stock law, no fences, and very little land had been cleared for cultivation. So they worked very hard splitting rails to build fences and clearing land for cultivation. They had good neighbors some came from Germany and some from Switzerland.

In 1900 they remodeled the old log cabin home, built two new rooms, and rebuilt the kitchen. Then in 1910 the farm was divided between Johannas and Uncle. Uncle kept the 120 acres where the original house was and on the other 120 acres Johannas and Sophia

built a new house. It had 6 rooms, a new outbuilding, and barn (the home of Emma Kobel and Martin Dick, where Luther Dick now lives).

Uncle never completed his papers to become a U.S. citizen. He learned to understand and speak English, but German Swiss was the dialect he used. The Kobels lived to see many changes such as the rail fences replaced by woven wire and barb wire, a cradle used to cut small grain, horse drawn binder replaced by power machinery, and tractors to replace the horse or mule, and automobiles used for transportation. However they all passed away before electricity and water were used in the home in the country. The land they bought in 1891 has been in the Kobel family or a descendant of the Kobel family (William Kobel owns part of it and the other part was owned by Emma Kobel Dick; Luther Dick resides on his mother's farm). The Kobel cabin still stands today on the land owned by Wm. Kobel and was considered to the National Archives Registry.

Uncle later came to live in the home of his brother Johannas and Sophia (Zaugg) Kobel. And after they passed on he lived with his niece Emma Kobel Dick and her family. They resided in the home of Johannas and Sophia Kobel. Uncle died on March 11, 1937 from complications of earlier bout with pneumonia. Uncle is buried at the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ Cemetery, Jamestown, Missouri, located on Route D southeast of Prairie Home, Mo. "Uncle" Johannas Ulrich Kobel never married.

(The above was written by Emma Kobel Dick in 1967 about her "Uncle" Johannas Ulrich Kobel. This was also written in the Kobel Family History Book.)

by Shirley Frieling

KOBEL, SELMA ERNST

F163

During the middle 1800's, three sons of John Andrew and Anna Margaretha Pechstein Ernst came to the United States from Kohlbuhl Germany. They all came to reside in North Moniteau township of Cooper County.

1. John Andrew Ernst b. 2-21-1829 d. 3-3-1914 married Mary Alder. John's occupation was listed as that of shoemaker. To this union nine children were born. a) Anna Mary Ernst b. 2-21-1857 d. 11-7-1926; b) Cornelius Ernst b. 11-11-1858 d. 3-26-1931 married Emma Magdalena Dick; c) Catherine Ernst b. 1-19-1861 d. 5-24-1867; d) Henry A. Ernst b. 1-?-1864 d. 7-19-1933; e) John Jasper Ernst b. 5-25-1865? d. 8-25-1943 married Susan Hill; f) Elizabeth Ernst b. 11-11-1867 d. 8-27-1869; g) William Frank Ernst b. 11-6-1869 d. 12-?-1945 married Emma Kathryn Klein; h) Lawrence August Ernst b. 4-30-1874 d. 2-5-1966 married Anna Kathryn Baker; i) Barbara Louise Ernst b. 8-23-1876? d. 4-5-1963 married Frank L. Zey.

2. Casper Ernst b. 8-1-1833 d. 6-?-1905

married Anna Maria Friday. Casper fought in the Civil War for the Union Army and was wounded at the battle of Pilot Knob. To this union three children were born: a) George Washington Ernst b. 2-104870 d. ?-?-1934 married Martha Ellen Hess; b) Anna Maria Christina Ernst b. 9-4-1873 d. ? married Carl F.W. Werner; c) Carl Heinrich Ernst b. 4-2-1875 d. 2-20-1934 married Clara C. Knipker.

3. Heinrich Elias Ernst b. 12-8-1841 d. 1-25-1922 on 12-13-1888 married Pauline Wilhelmina Kutzscher the daughter of Johann Fredrich and Aleonora Muller Kutzscher. Pauline was born 9-8-1865 and died 11-23-1928. She came to the United States from Germany during the early 1880's. Pauline lived and worked in St. Louis until she came to California, MO by train to marry Heinrich. Heinrich was a farmer. He became blind before he was very old and never saw his youngest daughter. To this union eight children were born: a) Anna Maria Augusta Ernst b. 11-13-1889 d. 4-19-1948 married Alfonzo A. Sampert; b) William Otto Ernst b. 3-19-1891 d. 12-29-1954 married Tracey Reichel; c) Selma Freida Ernst b. 1-14-1893 d. 9-24-1955 married John Kobel Jr. b. 9-28-1892 d. 9-3-1970. They were married 11-24-1914. (See William John Kobel Story); d) Hulda Ernst b. and d. as an infant; e) Friedrich Emil Ernst b. 6-11-1895 d. 11-25-1952 married Anna Marie Whitten and then married Dora Darnell; f) Anna Helena Ernst b. 1-16-1897 d. 12-26-1970 married Carl Martin Knipker; g) John Cornelius Ernst b. 9-22-1899 d. 5-28-1973 married Gertrude Caroline Zimmerman; h) Emma Maria Ernst b. 3-9-1901 d. 7-25-1965 married Ernest Storz.

by Jane Kobel

KOBEL, WILLIAM JOHN

F164

In 1887, Johannes Ulrich Kobel son of Ulrich and Verna Brandt Kobel left his home in Bern, Switzerland and came to the United States. He traveled by boat to New Orleans, then up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Sandy Hook, MO in Moniteau County. Then on February 16, 1889 his brother, Johannes Kobel and Johannes' wife, Sophia Zaugg Kobel, (daughter of Peter and Katherine Kobel Zaugg), along with their daughters, Mary (Maria) and Elizabeth (Elise) came to the United States. They started their trip at Bern Switzerland, traveled to LaHarve, France where they boarded the ship and traveled to New York City. They then traveled by train to California, MO and settled near Sandy Hook, MO.

On March 24, 1891, they purchased 240 acres in North Moniteau township of Cooper County for \$1800. This was the first Kobel homestead. The land was later divided between Johannes and J. Ulrich with another house being built. The family were farmers and J. Ulrich also had an interest in fruit trees and planted an orchard. The Kobels had an opportunity to settle on prairie or creek bottom land nearby, but chose the hills of southern Cooper County because it most remained their homeland. Also, they had friends nearby. The original homestead along

with 120 acres has remained in the Kobel family for 97 years and is presently owned by William John Kobel. The homestead is a log cabin of wattle and daub construction which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

Johannes Ulrich Kobel b. 8-15-1857 d. 3-11-1937 never married. Johannes Kobel b. 6-20-1854 d. 3-20-1934 was married 9-17-1886 to Sophia Zaugg Kobel b. 3-5-1860 d. 2-10-1929. To this union the following children were born:

1. Mary Kobel b. 11-25-1887 d. 11-13-1957 married Henry Borghardt

2. Elizabeth Kobel b. 12-19-1888 d. 10-23-1945 married William E. Schnur

3. Bertha Kobel b. 10-20-1890 d. 6-26-1965 married Jacob Lachner

4. John Kobel Jr. b. 9-28-1892 d. 9-3-1970 married Selma Freida Ernst

5. Frank Kobel b. 11-11-1894 d. 4-12-1950 married Irene Harriet Harris

6. Anna Kobel b. 2-13-1896 d. 1-20-1959 married Harry Gentsch

7. Emma Kobel b. 1-23-1898 married Martin Dick

8. Lula Kobel b. 4-28-1901 d. 4-29-1967 married Warner Rohrbach

John Kobel, Jr. married Selma Freida Ernst b. 1-14-1893 d. 9-2-1955 (See Selma Ernst Kobel story) on 11-24-1914. Upon their marriage, they moved into the original homestead with J. Ulrich Kobel and lived there until 1918. In January 1918, they purchased 88 acres of land on the Moniteau Creek in South Moniteau township near the Still House Bridge. John was a farmer, but he also was a blacksmith and on rainy days farmers from miles around brought their horses to be shod. Selma did housework in St. Louis prior to her marriage and kept the family home and raised poultry. To this union were born four children:

1. William John Kobel b. 9-11-1915 married 2-3-1957 Mary Margaret Dietzel (daughter of Gottlieb Louis and Freida Berger Dietzel) b. 12-20-1920. They have one daughter Jane Selma Kobel b. 1-23-1958.

2. Wilbur Henry Kobel b. 9-11-1915 married 9-4-1948 Ethel Marie Zimmerman b. 5-17-1922. They have two children: a) Ralph Henry Kobel b. 7-1-1950 married 9-29-1979 Diane Louise Edwards b. 5-10-1952. Child: John David Kobel b. 1-19-1982. b) Betty Marie Kobel b. 8-1-1952.

3. Helen Freida Kobel b. 12-7-1917 married 7-23-1939 Claude Fletcher b. 9-23-1912 d. 3-19-1981. They have four children: a) Claude Clay Fletcher b. 6-26-1940, b) Freida Elizabeth Fletcher Evans (?) b. 7-8-1942, c) Jerry Elton Fletcher b. 1-9-1945, d) Marilyn Sue Fletcher Burlingame b. 7-3-1947.

4. Herbert Anthony Kobel b. 19-25-1919. He never married.

William John Kobel married Mary Margaret Dietzel in 1957. William has lived in Cooper County all of his life. In 1941 he bought 40 acres of his own land in North Moniteau township of Cooper County. William is a farmer. Mary worked at California Manufacturing Co. and Jamestown Merchantile prior to her marriage to William. Since that time she has cared for the family home and garden. Their daughter Jane received a Bachelor of Social Work degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1981. Jane lives in Rolla, MO and is employed

by the Rolla Regional Center for the Developmentally Disabled.

by Jane Kobel

KOERNER, DR. SCOTT AND FAMILY

F165

The Koerner family originated in Scotland and has been researched as far back as 1157 to the Gordon Clan. In 1716 these Gordons moved from Scotland and settled in Virginia that same year. All the Gordon men joined the Continental Army and fought in the Revolutionary War. After the war was over Colby Creed Gordon, his wife Lucy Jackson Gordon and their 5 sons went west in a covered wagon. In 1843 they started farming in Saxton, Missouri and bore 2 more children, one of which was Sarah Ellen Gordon.

John Casper Koerner was born in Prussia, Germany; his wife Catherine Elizabeth Keller Koerner was born in Bavaria, Germany. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean with their 5 children, one of which was born during the journey. It was quite by accident that he and his family landed in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1845. John Phillip, son of John and Catherine, married Sarah Ellen Gordon and they had 12 children. One of them was Clarence David Koerner, who married Estelle Hilpp of Louisville, Kentucky. Their son, Robert David Koerner, married Eleanor Carolyn Neef, a Cooper County, native, in 1949. Her Cooper County Heritage has been traced to 1821 to her great-grandfather Oscar Waite, who was born in Clarks Fork Township. In 1846 he married Cornelia O'Bryan, daughter of prominent Cooper Countians Jordan O'Bryan. One of their daughters, Nannie Washington Weight, married John Parsons Glazier and their daughter, Annie Laura who married Henry Carl Neef, gave many Boonville children their first Library experience by turning an old brick barn in her backyard on east Morgan Street into the "Book Barn". The Neefs two daughters, Nancy Anne Neef Van Ravenswaay and Eleanor Carolyn Neef Koerner, followed in their mother's teaching footsteps.

Carolyn and Robert Koerner are the parents of David Scott Koerner, who now practices dentistry in Boonville and Susan Koerner Gerling, who is now living in Columbia, Missouri.

In 1979 Scott Koerner married Deborah Ann Bowers, also of Boonville and they have 2 sons, Bryan David and Gordon Lee. Bryan and Gordon can proudly boast they are 6th generation native born Cooper Countians.

by Deborah Koerner



KRUGER, FRANK L. AND DOROTHY L. (MOSELEY)

F166

During our life span we have progressed from the horse and buggy or big wagon era to man orbiting the earth.

Dorothy Lee Moseley was married to Frank Louis Kruger on July 2, 1936 in Marshall, MO in 105 degree temperature and a depression period.

I was born September 20, 1917, in the home of my grandparents, Frank Holmes Brockway and Mary Mildred Sappington, on the farm at Arrow Rock, MO. Frank was born September 3, 1909, in the home of his parents, August Herman Kruger and Elizabeth Kammeyer, on a farm near Saline City, MO.

When we were married we lived with his father for 5 years on a farm near Arrow Rock, MO. His mother died when he was 7 years old. There was no electricity or indoor plumbing, but we had many beautiful old shade trees for cooling.

Frank purchased a washing machine with a gasoline motor and it was the first in the area. Friends came to see it. He bought a kerosene stove with 4 burners and an oven for cooking in the summer instead of the old wood stove. We carried the water into the house and heated it in a wash boiler for laundry and then had to carry it back outside to dispose of it. I ironed with 10 pound irons that were heated on the stove and they cooled off very fast so you had to have 2 of them so you could keep on ironing.

We cooked for between 20 and 30 neighbor man who would come to help at wheat threshing and silo filling time. Some of the neighbor ladies would also come to help each other with meal preparation. We made pies or some type of dessert, hot biscuits or cornbread, dressed chickens for frying each day or used our own canned beef or pork to feed the men. We also had large gardens and we cooked fresh vegetables and fruits prepared each day. Our days began around 4:00 a.m. each day and lasted until after dark.

We raised our own hogs, beef and chickens. We butchered the meat on the farm and the pork was cured and hung in a smokehouse for year around use. The beef was canned as well as all vegetables and fruit that we could grow ourselves. Apple butter was made in a large copper kettle in the fall using apples from our own trees.

We had a large ice box that would hold 100 lbs. of ice and a man would haul it to us in an old truck and bring it from Marshall. My grandparents had an ice house that they used to store ice that was cut from the ponds in the winter months and it lasted quite some time.

We had guernsey cows who gave rich milk with thick heavy cream and seasoned our food with the very best cream and butter which we churned and made cottage cheese from the clabber milk. Nothing was ever thrown out that could be used in some fashion. We could not afford to be wasteful in those years, and those habits we retain today.

February, 1941, we moved to our present home 5 miles from Arrow on a farm in Cooper County, MO and it had electricity. Very few

people had it in this area but there was a beacon light on this farm that served as a guide for the air planes that flew on this route from Kansas City to St. Louis. It had a red light and only a guide and no plane could land here. The light rotated all night long.

We had a daughter, Sherry Jean, on October 13, 1937. On May 23, 1954, she was married to Floyd Henry Stone and they live in Boonville, MO. They have one son, Michael Henry Stone, born October 18, 1955, and he is married to Jeana Darlene Simmons. They have Amy Michelle and Jason Michael Stone and reside in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Frank was in the trucking business when we were married and we operated it from our home for 35 years and farmed as well. In those days they made a trip to St. Louis, Kansas City, or some other market seven nights a week, occasionally one to Chicago, Ill. In later years they made many trips to Memphis, Tenn. with fat cattle and to other states to bring in stock cattle. Now you have difficulty finding a stock truck to take cattle anywhere and there are no markets to speak of in the cities in MO, except an auction on Thursday and very little stock at one of them in comparison to what we hauled there. Most stock is sold through the local sale barns and hauled in trailers pulled by pickup trucks.

When we married Frank was a widower with a 6 year old son, Leonard Herman, and a 2 year old daughter, Clara Frances. Now there are many grandchildren and great grandchildren and not adequate space to cover all of their history here.

In February, 1960, I went to work in Boonville as a legal secretary and resigned in December, 1977, a most rewarding and educational experience. Some of my activities I have been involved in during the past 52 years are: Taught the youth group at the Federated Church in Arrow Rock for 15 years, financial secretary for 17 years, assisted in Bible School and youth groups for both churches in town, member of the Christian Church in Arrow Rock since my teens, 4-H Club member, Community Club leader for Price Mac Club for 7 years, president of 4-H County Council, Home and Community Chairman of Farm Bureau for Cooper County, Board of Trustees for Boonslick Regional Library, Clerk of the Lamine Special Road District, an officer and member of Arrow Rock Chapter NSDAR since 1954 and Honor Roll Chairman for the State of Missouri. A charter member of Friends of Arrow Rock and Trustee at present, life member of Saline County Historical Society and have been a member of Boonslick Historical Society for Cooper and Howard Counties many years. Just a few of the involvements as well as homemaker for my family.

The children were all involved in 4-H work and farm activities. They had their projects and showed their steers at the county fair. Living so far from town and school they walked a part of the time to rural school or I took them on a horse when it was bad. The school bus did not come to our door those days and it was difficult to even get Leonard through high school due to transportation problems. They were all educated in Boonville High School.

by Mrs. Frank L. Kruger

LACY FAMILY

F167

Prairie Home

The first member of the Lacy family who came to central Missouri was Dr. William Lacy, who moved to Moniteau County in 1834, and was the first practicing physician on record in that county. He later moved with his family to Vernon County where he practiced for many years; returning to the area and settling in Prairie Home where he died in 1888. His son, Dr. Archibald J. Lacy, graduated from McDowell's Medical College in St. Louis and practiced in the Clark's Fork and Prairie home areas until 1899, when he settled his practice in Prairie Home.

Dr. A.J. Lacy was married twice; his first wife was the former Mary L. Winston of Stokes County, North Carolina and they had one son, William J. Lacy of Prairie Home. His second wife was Nannie S. Johnston and they had three children, George, who died in Oklahoma, Agnes D. who died near Salado, Texas, and Robert, who married and died in Saline Township. Doctor Lacy was instrumental in the organization of the Prairie Home Masonic Lodge and the Prairie Home Methodist Church.

The son of Doctor Lacy and his first wife, Mary Winston, William J. Lacy, married Nancy Ellen Johnston, the daughter of Washington Alexander Johnston and his wife, Martha Hunt Johnston. They had two sons, Archibald Johnston Lacy, who died of tuberculosis as a young man in 1912, and Robert Winston Lacy, who married Elizabeth Melvina Jones, daughter of David Lee and Pernelia Burrus Jones. The Lacys built the farm home now owned by the Robert Overmeyers, and later moved to Prairie Home where they both died. Many earlier family members are buried in New Salem cemetery near Prairie Home while later burials are in Walnut Grove cemetery in Boonville.

The Robert Lacy family had three children: Archibald Jones Lacy, Robert Winston Lacy, Jr. and Noye Virginia Lacy. Archibald, known as Chick, married Mary Lewis Cole, and two of their children survive: A.J. Lacy, Jr. of Branson and Phyllis Lacy of Fayette. He later married Edith Stegner Odil. A.J. Lacy, Jr. married Erla Mae Odneal and they had three children, Barbara Jean, who married Wade Sanders of Odessa and has two children, Laura and Rebecca; William Robert, who married Linda Ekleja of Chicago and who now lives in Boonville with their two daughters, Sarah and Heather; and Mary Frances who has one son, Stephen Lee, and who lives in Branson.

Robert Winston Lacy, Jr., known as Dub, married Jeanne Reve Poindexter and lives in Prairie Home. Their three children are Robert Winston Lacy III, who married Deborah Lynn Schilb, and who lives in Eldon with their daughter, Katherine Anne; Lee Ann Lacy, who married Brian Wayne Clark, of Bolivar, where they now live with their daughter Lacy Elizabeth; and Nancy Ney Lacy, who lives in Excelsior Springs.

The Lacys' daughter, Noye Virginia married Herbert Rippley of Boonville and they now live near Prairie Home. They are the parents of four boys and one girl. Robert Alan Rippley married Jackie Beaver and they

live in Merced, California with their three children; Lacy Anne, Craig Alan and Christopher Robert. Steven Mark Rippley married Kenda Sue Coen and they live in Dallas, Texas with their son Steven Taylor. Gregory Scott Rippley married Delana Sue Collins and they also live in Dallas with their two children, Bradley Scott and Kailey Sue. Herbert Winston Rippley married Catherine Leslie Spoo, and they live in Dallas. The Rippley's only daughter, Virginia Ann, lives in Wichita, Kansas.

The Lacy family and its predecessors, the Johnston family, have been farming families in Cooper county for many years, and the original Washington Johnston farm is still owned by R.W. Lacy, Jr.

LAMMERS, CLEMENS FAMILY

F168

Clemens Lammers was six years of age when his parents moved to Cooper County. His father, Henry Lammers was born in Hanover, Germany in 1842. Henry came to America in 1868 and settled first in St. Louis. It is said he had no place to stay when he arrived there so he slept on a pool table in a pool hall for some time. On October 6, 1868, in St. Vts. Church in St. Louis he married Wilhelmina Vonderhaar. Henry worked in a smelter and was severely burned in an accident while on the job. While living in St. Louis, Henry and Wilhelmina were parents of four children, Clemens, Frederick, John, and Henry G. In 1877, after nine years in St. Louis, the family moved to Cooper County and settled on farm in Pilot Grove Township. There they became parents of four additional children. Twin girls who died at birth, Christina and Frank. They also reared a foster son, Joseph Kramer, until he was sixteen years of age. Their son, John, died at the age of sixteen years.



At the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904: Wm. Schuster, Clemens Lammers, Henry Lammers, Frank Lammers.

Through the years, several different tracts of land were added to their farm. At one time Henry Lammers had a ferry boat on the Lamine River where Bryan Bottom bridge is now located. Wilhelmina (Vonderhaar) Lammers died in 1910. After his wife died, Henry married Regina (Vogel) Knedgen in 1912. She died soon after the marriage and Henry later married Josephine (Kessler) Hartman in 1914. Henry died in 1915. Both Henry and Wilhelmina Lammers are buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Pilot Grove.

Clemens Lammers was the oldest son of Henry Lammers. He received a meager education. On February 13, 1895, he married Pauline Bahm, daughter of Peter and Maria Rosina (Scholpp) Bahm. Clemens became a farmer and purchased the farm on which he was raised. This place was called Shady Brook Farm. He was a member of the Board of Directors of Citizen's Bank in Pilot Grove for some years. He died in 1933 and Pauline died in 1940. Both are buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery. Clemens and Pauline (Bahm) Lammers were parents of ten children. Two of whom died at birth. Herman married Mary C. Bechtold; William married Gladys Smith; Augustine married Nellie Schuster; Mary Lorene who never married; Isabell married Bernard Stoecklein and following his death she later married J.W. Hines; Alice married Harlan Schupp; Walter married Alma Schuster; Gilbert married Edna Widel and after she died he later married Virginia (Widel) Hunter.

Herman, the eldest son of Clemens and Pauline (Bahm) Lammers, was born on January 14, 1896. He grew up on his parents farm in Pilot Grove Township near Chouteau Springs. In 1921, he married Mary C. Bechtold. They moved to a nearby farm which they purchased from his father. Mary used to recall how many of the neighboring farms were also Lammers families. Herman and Mary (Bechtold) Lammers were parents of five children. Gertrude married Cletus Felten, Lillian married Homer Twenter, Kenneth married Patricia Felten and Fred who married JoAnne Franken. One daughter died

as an infant.

Herman and Mary Lammers moved to Pilot Grove after retiring from their farm. Mary died in 1975 and Herman died in 1977. Both are buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

by Lillian Twenter

LAMMERS, HENRY G. AND MARY C. (SCHUSTER)

F169



Ernest and Margery Lammers Family — 1988. Paul Koppson, Cambodian Refugee, Joined the family in 1981

Cooper County is home for four generations of the Henry G. and Mary C. (Schuster) Lammers family. In addition, their parents, Henry and Wilhelmina (Vonderhaar) Lammers and William and Christina (Felten) Schuster spent all of their adult lives in Cooper County.

Several years after their marriage in 1903, Henry and Mary moved to Hickory Grove Farm, 276 acres in Pilot Grove Township which they purchased in 1911 for \$21,000. Their children who grew up there include Roy, Raymond, Leona (Ona), Robert, Estelle, Marvin, Ernest and Mabel.

Farming was a family undertaking with the children assuming responsibilities at an early age. Tending the field crops, livestock, chickens, fruit trees, vegetable garden, canning fruits and vegetables, picking up and cracking hickory nuts were among the routine work the family shared, with the children's schooling and homework always a top priority.

The family being Catholic, all of the children except Roy and Raymond attended St. Martin School at Martinsville (which closed in the 1960s). They attended Chouteau Springs public school in the years before St. Martin's opened.



The children of Henry and Mary Lammers. Back - Robert, Marvin, Roy, Ernest, and Raymond.
Front - Mabel, Estelle, Ona 1971

The depression of the 1930s took a toll on the financial resources of the farm, which had been purchased at a high price for that time. The farm was sold in 1934, when the family moved to Boonville.

Mrs. Lammers died Oct. 13, 1954; Mr. Lammers died Sept. 11, 1962.

Roy married Mary Felten of Pilot Grove and they settled in Pilot Grove where they still live. Roy was employed by the MKT railroad. They have four children: Roy Jr. and his wife Mildred (Schuster) of Tipton settled in St. Joseph, MO and have three children and three grandchildren. Jack lives in Kansas

City, MO, as does Glen and his wife Patricia (Klenklen) of Boonville and they have three children. Lucille and her husband Robert P. Home Jr. of Skaneateles, New York are Boonville residents. She is employed in operations at the United Missouri Bank and he is senior bank examiner.

Raymond married Mary Young of Pilot Grove. They and their children Carole and David lived in Boonville, where Raymond worked at Trout Bakery until 1957, when he became co-owner of Columbia Appliance and the family moved to Columbia.

Carole and her husband James Moore of St. Louis have four children. They lived in Minneapolis, MN until moving to Springfield, MO a few years ago. David and his wife Joyce (Tinsley) of Columbia live in Columbia with their two children.

Raymond died Nov. 20, 1976.

Ona married Leonard Stoecklein of Pilot Grove where they lived for several years before moving to Boonville, where Leonard worked at Shryack-Givens Wholesale Grocery. Leonard died on June 25, 1972. They had four children: Marjorie, married to William Stuesse of Boonville and living in St. Louis, the parents of three children and grandparents of one; Doris, married to Robert Rankin and recently settled in Boonville, the parents of Jennifer, who died Jan. 4, 1984, and James of Pittsburgh, PA, where the family was living before moving to Boonville; Leonard Jr. and his wife Patricia (Burnheimer) living in Indianapolis, IN and Linda and her husband Joe Young with their children Jill, Matthew and Michael living on a farm near Boonville.

Ona is now married to George Rankin, father of Robert Rankin, and they live in Boonville.

Robert married Hester Reynolds of Tipton and settled in Macon, MO where he worked as a livestock and poultry feed sales representative for General Mills and later helped organize and obtain the charter for the United Bank of Macon (now Mercantile bank) and served as its vice president. Their son Charles and his wife Nancy (Benzenberg) have three children and live in St. Louis.

Estelle worked as office manager of the C.H. Van Ravenswaay Clinic (later named Boonville Medical Group) in Boonville and in 1957 moved to Jefferson City, MO and served as business manager and staff writer for the *Catholic Missourian*, newspaper of the Diocese of Jefferson City.

Marvin married Mary Jane McGurn of Kansas City and settled in Indianapolis, IN where he served as vice president and Board chairman of Guarantee Auto, a chain of stores. Their children and spouses are: Maureen and Joe Williamson; Jane and John Hefley; Germaine and Mark Catton; Mark and Kristi (Lee) Lammers; Bridget and Jack Vickery and Greg and Kristi (Siersdale) Lammers. Marvin and Mary Jane have seven grandchildren. Marvin died March 3, 1988.

Ernest married Margery Pigmon of Caruthersville, MO. They have always lived in Boonville, where Ernest (Ernie) became co-owner of City Tire and Electric Company in 1946. Initially a retail store for tires and electrical appliances, it later became a furniture and appliance store. It was sold in 1975.

Their children and spouses are Christina and Don Atchley of Columbia; Dan and Sandra (Dieker) Lammers of Kirksville, MO; and Teresa and John McCurdy of Columbia.



Henry and Mary Lammers Family - 80th birthday Aug. 1988 of Ona Lammers Stoecklein Rankin. Back row: Greg Stuesse, Doris (Stoecklein) Rankin, Len Stoecklein, Linda Stoecklein Young, Matt Young, Jill Young, Joe Young. Front Row: Kyle Stuesse; Cheryl Stuesse, Monica (Stuesse) Pearlmutter, George Rankin, Ona Lammers Stoecklein Rankin, Marge (Stoecklein) Stuesse, Bill Stuesse, Mike Young.



Henry and Mary Lammers Family — 1954 City Tire and Electric Co. 419 Main St., Boonville. Ted Wood, Ernie Lammers, Bob Boss, Roy Wilkerson, Elwood Street

LAMMERS, HENRY G. AND MARY C. (SCHUSTER) FAMILY

F170



Henry and Mary Lammers

Ernie and Margery have three grandchildren. For the past six years, Paul Koppson, a Cambodian refugee, has made his home with them.

Mabel married Paul Schmitthausen of Pilot Grove, a native of Borken, West Germany, who came to Cooper County with his mother and aunt after World War II. Mabel and Paul bought the Lammers family home in Boonville in the fall of 1962, where Mabel still lives. Their daughter, Mary Ann, died two days after birth.

Paul was employed in the recreation department of the Missouri Training School for Boys. Mabel was assistant cashier at the United Missouri Bank. Paul died on Jan. 25, 1988.

Three of the Lammers sons — Robert,

Marvin and Ernie — served with the U.S. armed services during World War II.

Linda and Joe Young and family are the only descendants of Henry and Mary Lammers who have carried on the tradition of farming. For them as for their grandparents and great-grandparents, it is a family undertaking. They all share in the work, and despite the present family farm crisis nationally, farming has been a successful enterprise for the Youngs. They are presently building a ranch-style brick home on their farm.

by Estelle Lammers

Memories

The children of Henry and Mary Lammers have many memories of their life on Hickory Grove Farm where they all spent their childhood and several lived as teenagers and young adults. They share a few of those memories here:

All home furnishings for our parents to begin housekeeping in 1903 cost \$125. Even the younger family members recall hearing that told.

We got our first car, an Oakland touring, in 1918. Until then we traveled by carriage — a two seater pulled by two horses — to church on Sunday and to visit relatives occasionally for Sunday dinner. (Church was 3 1/2 miles from our farm.) A one-seated buggy (space for three people) pulled by one horse was used by Mama and Papa for trips to town (Pilot Grove) and for the children to go to Martinsville school.

The car was a luxury indeed, though of limited use as the roads were unsurfaced. Tire chains were a must when it rained and even with chains the car often got stuck in the mud.

The farm was purchased for \$80 per acre in 1911. Papa was offered \$200 per acre for it after World War I, but on looking at other farms, he found that an equally high price would be asked if he sold and moved to another farm. When we left the farm in 1934 during the "big depression", the farm sold for \$50 per acre.

During the depression, our groceries and clothing were bought mostly from the weekly sale of eggs, cream (separated from the milk by a hand-operated cream separator) and a few chickens sold to a produce house in Pilot Grove or Boonville.



Ernest and Margery Lammers Family — 1987. Back: Dan, John McCurdy, Ernie; Front — Sandy, Suzanne, Don Atchley, Christy, Jacob, Teresa, Dan

When Highway 40 was being built through our farm (around 1929), Roy bought four horses to work on its construction. The approaches to the bridge across Chouteau Creek (which bordered our farm) were built with shovels pulled by horses. Roy was paid \$4 per day for his labor and \$1 per day for each horse. That was good pay then.

Sunday fun was going to Chouteau Springs in Summer and visiting relatives the rest of the year.

Sunday night was "courtship" night; when the relationship got serious, it was Sunday and Wednesday nights.

Ona has vivid memories of ironing all those white shirts for her brothers (with a flat iron heated on the Majestic range in the kitchen).

The children always looked forward to wheat harvest. First, when the wheat was cut with the binder and as the uncut portion became smaller, the rabbits hiding in the wheat could no longer feel secure and would run out into the cut (stubble) area and we could run down and catch the young ones. Then we'd have young rabbit for dinner.

Next came the threshing crew who made the rounds of the neighborhood to thresh the wheat. When the crew came to our house, we looked forward to the big meal prepared by the women. It took one or two days at each farm. The same work crew followed the threshing machine to all the neighbors on that "run". The "water boy" carried two gallon crock jugs of fresh water on horseback (one jug on each side of the saddle horn) to all the men working on the crew.

To get to church on Sunday when the snow was too deep for even a carriage or buggy to go through, we walked. On one occasion we were able to walk over the fences on snow drifts — much to the delight of the younger ones.

About 1932, Marvin plowed 87 acres for corn planting with a "gang" plow pulled by a 5-horse hitch, an unusual arrangement. He averaged a maximum of three acres per 12-14 hour day.

A good corn yield then was 25 bushels per acre; 20 or 25 bushels of wheat per acre was a very good yield.

When we left the farm in 1934, we had a sale. Oats sold for 15c per bushel; corn, 300 per bushel; hogs 5c per pound (a year or two earlier, they sold for 3c per pound).

by Estelle Lammers

LANG, GEORGE WILLIAM

F171

(1892-1968)

George, a lifelong resident of Cooper County, was the son of Balthasar Lang (1857-1940) and Anna Day (1870-1937) who came to America from Germany. Balthasar came in December, 1881, and lived in Lake County, Indiana, for three years before settling in Cooper County in 1885. He returned to Germany on account of the death of his father, George Lang (-). When he returned to America, he was accompanied by his mother Ottilia (1833-1911), his brother George, and sisters Elizabeth, Ottilia, Marguerite, and



George and Minnie Lang, married 1920.

Anna, Balthasar and his brother George bought a farm and established the family. Balthasar moved to his new farm home in 1891 with his new wife Annie Day (born in the Rhine Province in Germany and came to America in 1886) who he had married in 1890. They lived in a log and box house. In 1900 a large six room house was built. To this union ten children were born: Mary, George, Annie, twins Rosa and Bertha, Joe, Henry, William, Magdalene, and Frank.

George, who like his father was a stockman and farmer, married Minnie Vollmer on April 14, 1920. To this union seven children were born: Leonard, who married Isabel Schuster. Their children are Leonard Francis, Marilyn, Evelyn, Melvin, and David. Edward, who married Mary Margaret Oswald. Their children are Mary Ellen, Stephen, and Paul. Mary Margaret died in 1976 and Edward married Margaret Sloan in 1981. Edith (1927-1979) married John Grissum (1923-1979). Their children are Larry, Scott, Glenn, and Brad. Rosemary married Gerald Larm. Their children are Charles, Daniel, Judith, and Linda. John married Anita Hartman. Their children are Kathleen, Jerome, Barbara, Russell, and Laura. Eunice, now Sister M. Lucy Lang of St. Francis Convent, lives in Independence, Missouri. One child died in infancy.

All of George and Minnie's children and grandchildren grew up in Cooper County. George and Minnie and family worshipped at St. Martin's Catholic Church. They are an honest hardworking, and God loving family.

by Mrs. Rosemary Larm

LANGLOTZ FAMILY

F172

Langlotz - family descendants of John and Marie (Scheidler) Langlotz are proud to claim Cooper County as their home. John and Marie came from Germany with three (3) young children and settled in Cooper County west of Boonville. John served with the Union forces during the Civil War from Dec. 21st,



Marie Scheidler Langlotz



John Langlotz

1861 to Dec. 29th, 1864. John and Marie were prominent members of the Jones Chapel Church. They were the parents of nine (9) children: Sophia (married - George Lang), Rose (married - Benjamin Schroder), Caroline (married - George Kramell), Henry (married - Carrie Kulow), John (married - Minnie Schubert), Mary Woolery) and Casper (married - Margaret Ellen Lymer).

Casper and Margaret Ellen were married Apr. 2nd, 1883 in Boonville, Mo. They bought a farm five (5) miles west of Boonville. He became a prosperous farmer and also maintained a well equipped tool shop for his farm, as well as for his friends and neighbors. He was a member of the Jones Chapel Church until it burned, then moved memberships to the M.E. Church South of Boonville. He was well known for his sense of humor. Upon their deaths, 11-25-1925 (Casper) 5-02-1938 (Margaret Ellen) they were buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville, MO.

Children born of this union were Mary Ellen (married - 1. Claude Ziegel, 2. James Murdock), James William (married - Emma Johnmeyer), Robert Henry (married - Nellie Volrath), Bertha Caroline (married - Martin Johnmeyer), Sarah Pearl (married - Aubrey Bechtold), Margaret Gertrude (married - Lewis Cook), Leona Pearl (died in infancy), Verner Casper (married - Pearlina Anna Johnmeyer). Due to the type of entertainment available and limited transportation, you will note that three of the Langlotz



Mary Ellen, James William, Robert Henry, Margaret Ellen, Verna Casper, Casper, Sarah Pearl and Bertha Caroline in 1899

children married three of the Johnmeyer children from a neighboring farm. (See separate story on Johnmeyers)

Verner Casper attended school and farmed with his father until entering service (World War I) on July 6th, 1918 along with many of his closest friends. He was in Company B. 69th, Infantry. His company was enroute to Germany when the Armistice was signed Nov. 11th, 1918. Verner Casper was honorably discharged on Jan. 31st, 1919. After returning from service, he courted and married Pearlle Anna Johnmeyer on Dec. 22nd, 1923 in Boonville, MO.

Verner Casper spent most of his life in agriculture. He worked at the water dept. during World War II and was commissioned on Special Police of City of Boonville for the term of one year from May 14th, 1943. In 1946 he went to work for Panhandle Eastern Pipeline and was employed by them until he retired in 1957 at age of 65.

Verner and Pearlle's home was always open for family birthdays and gatherings. 'She could put on a good feed'. Pearlle was very skillful with her hands and **did** beautiful embroidery, crocheting and quilting. Pearlle died Aug. 24th, 1954.

Verner took pride in his home and yard. His flowers rivaled those of any homemaker. Children born of this union were Owen Verner (died in infancy); Virgil Casper (married - Wanda Hill); Robert William (married - Maxine Schafersman) (see separate story); Leona Pearl (married - Bobby Schmidt) (see separate story); and Gladys Ann (married - Kenneth Finley). Gladys Finley is the only child living outside of Missouri. Gladys and Kenneth live in Florida. Verner and Pearlle were members of the Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church. They are buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery, 8-24-54 (Pearlle) and 10-23-77 (Verner).

by Robert W. Langlotz

LANGLOTZ, ROBERT

F173



Robert Langlotz Family

Robert William Langlotz was born in Boonville, Mo., Jan. 12, 1928. He married Maxine Schafersman June 15, 1952. Maxine was born Mar. 27, 1933, in Wisner, Neb., daughter of Alma (Sieckman) and Herbert G. Schafersman who lived in Cooper County.

Maxine attended Central School and graduated from Laura Speed Elliott in May 1952. She worked for McGraw Edison until birth of their son. Maxine is well known for her china and oil paintings which she exhibited in many craft shows in the area. Maxine has been employed at Bimet for 8 years.

Robert attended Central School and graduated from Laura Speed Elliott in May 1945. He was drafted into service in Apr. 1946 and reenlisted in May 1949 (giving him overseas duty). He served with the forces of occupation in Italy after World War II. Robert was discharged in May 1959. Upon discharge, he went to work for his uncle, Aubrey Bechtold, at the Boonville Sheet Metal & Furnace Works.

Robert and Maxine made their home in Boonville until moving to the Pilot Grove area in 1956. During this time, Robert went into construction business working a short time with Ralph Twenter of Pilot Grove, and

then with Robert Johnmeyer and Charles Jaeger of Boonville. After the retirement of Johnmeyer and Jaeger, Robert continued the business as Langlotz Construction.

One son, Paul William, was born of this union on Nov. 13, 1962. He attended school at Pilot Grove until the family moved back to Boonville in 1979. Paul graduated from Boonville High School in May 1981. Paul worked with his father in the construction business and at National Bank of Boonville until joining the Air Force on May 19, 1983. Basic training was at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas; one and a half years were spent at Fairchild A.F.B., Spokane, Wash., then three years at Clark A.F.B. in the Philippines as security policy. He was discharged Apr. 1, 1988. Paul returned to Boonville and joined his father again in the family business, "Langlotz Construction."

by Robert W. Langlotz

LEEPER - HILL

F174

Henry Leeper was born in Donegal County, Ireland in 1770. At the age of 19, he and four brothers sailed for America. Two were lost at sea. Henry and his two remaining brothers, Andrew and William, landed at New York in 1789. Henry was a weaver and settled in New Jersey. After he married Mary Meyers they moved to Virginia, where their first son, William, was born. In 1797 they gathered up their belongings and crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains horseback, carrying little 2 yr. old William. They took up a "tomahawk" claim of 900 acres, costing only a small fee for surveying. One of William's daughters, Hannah Elma, married Isaac Hill. When Hannah's uncle returned from a trip to Iowa telling of it's merits and planning to move this family there, Hannah and Isaac decided to go also, having been made destitute by fire. By that time they had 7 children, the youngest, Mollie Florida, being 15 months old. A neighbor family, the Slocums, wanted to join them, so in March, 1855 the three families embarked at Wheeling, W. Virginia. They came down the Ohio River by steam boat and up the Missouri River. By the time they reached DeWitt, Mo. there was an epidemic of cholera on board. The Hill's youngest was gravely ill so they embarked there and Millie Florida died. They rented 45 acres to put in oats and corn and were to give 10 bu. to the acre to the landowner. Meanwhile they paid 12 1/2 ¢ an acre for 320 acres and started clearing the land. In Sept. a daughter, Rebecca, was born to the Hills but died at age 2 months. During the next year both of the Slocums died and the Hills took in their three children with their own six. The beginning of the Civil War was at hand and every able bodied man was drafted. Isaac was hounded until he hid by day and walked by night to Moulton, Iowa to stay with kinsman. After it seemed that it was safe, for him to come back, Hannah Elma loaded a wagon bed with loose hay and drove the team to Iowa. She found Isaac and had him lie down under the hay and drove back to Mo. In May 1857, a daughter was born and named Missouri Jane. Another daughter, Sidonia Price was born April 1861. In 1862 Isaac made the attempt to enlist in the Southern Army but on his way to join

General Price's army, he was captured and sent to an Illinois prison. There he became an "exchange prisoner". He then enlisted in Jackson's Corps. Early's Brigade where he served until the end of the war. Meanwhile Hannah Elma heard of a farm in Cooper County, Mo. near Blackwater consisting of 40 acres for sale. She left their home in Carroll County, brought her children and the Slocum children and settled in a one room cabin. Above the room was a stairless attic. This is where Hannah hid the guns. One day soldiers came searching for guns and Missouri Jane, then just a toddler, tried to tell them "Guns in loft" and kept pointing to the open attic. The soldiers saw no way to get into the loft, neither did Jane's mother try to hush her, so the soldiers took it to be "child's prattle" and left without knowing about the guns. When Isaac returned from the war he added 4 rooms and a wide hall to the house. On Nov. 13, 1866 another daughter was born, Maud Grace Hill. Isaac and Elma lived there until their deaths, Hannah Elma's in 1892 and Issac of typhoid fever in 1895. Both are buried in the Old Lamine Cemetery. They were my great grandparents, their daughter, Dorcas Janet being my grandmother who survived the trek from Virginia to Missouri by boat at the tender age of three. When one thinks of the courage it took in those days to even survive, it is a wonder any of us are here to retell these stories. It makes you stop and think how easy, almost pointless, our lives are today when a pause in the electrical power causes us great concern and long trips are made as vacations rather than a necessity in order to live and take care of one's children. We are always grateful to our forefathers, I think, but it is almost beyond our comprehension just how hard their lives actually were unless we read some of these stories to remind us and to humble us for a time.

by Bonnie (Widen.) Rapp

LEHMANN, MARY FAMILY

F175

Mary Lehmann moved to Boonville in 1985 from her farm near Lupus in Moniteau County where she had lived since 1979. Her



Paul Tennyson Lehmann, born 11-7-88, grandson of Mary L. Lehmann.

former husband (div. '68) is Frederick W. Lehmann III (Dec. 24, 1919), a retired lawyer in St. Louis. She was born March 18, 1926. Her children's birthdates are Frederick IV (Fritz), Dec. 5, 1953; Kennett, Nov. 9, 1955; and Phoebe, Sept. 4, 1964.

Mrs. Lehmann was born Mary Potter Love; her father was John Allan Love (1887-1974), an investment banker and founder of Prudential Savings and Loan in St. Louis. Her mother was Mary Chauncey Potter (1889-1966), artist and proprietor of the Mary Potter Love real estate firm, the first in Missouri to be operated by a woman. Mr. Love's father was Col. John Erwin Love (1840-1933) who came to St. Louis from Virginia, where he fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side (some of his brothers fought on the Union side); his mother was Irene Hannah of Greensboro, Alabama. Mrs. Lehmann's maternal grandfather was archaeologist and geologist William Bleecker Potter (1845-1914), who came to St. Louis from New York to head the department of mining engineering at Washington University. His father was Horatio Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New York and the founder of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. His wife was playwright and painter Agnes Kennett Farrar (1858-1922), granddaughter of St. Louis mayor Luther Martin Kennett, and on her father's side, of Ann Clark Thruston niece of Am. Rev. Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark and the explorer, Wm. Clark. Other forebears are Governors Wm. Arnold and Roger Williams, co-founders of the colony of Rhode Island.

Mr. Lehmann's father was Sears Lehmann (1881-1935), a St. Louis lawyer; his mother was Agnes Malotte Houser (1890-1967), of St. Louis. His grandfather Frederick W. Lehmann (1853-1931) was born in Prussia and came to the United States with his father (Friedrich Wilhelm Lehmann, who fought in the Civil War on the Union side), ran away from home at age 12, started as an Iowa farmhand, and became a lawyer, president of the Am. Bar Assn. and U.S. Solicitor General, and represented the United States at the A.B.C. Powers conference in 1914. His wife was Nora Stark (1856-1941), daughter of Judge Jacob Stark of Iowa and Luthera McClure of Kentucky. Mr. Lehmann's maternal grandfather was Daniel M. Houser (1834-1915), co-founder and publisher of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, who married Agnes Barlow (1861-1907), daughter of Stephen A.D. Barlow, president of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Rwy., and Lucy Ann Dickson. Other forebears were Am. Rev. Gen. John Stark, Col. Daniel Malott, Am. Rev. soldiers Isaac Houser and Asa Douglas (who fought under Gen. Stark at age 61), and Gov. Benedict Arnold of R.I. Colony.

Mrs. Lehmann grew up in St. Louis, majored in plant physiology at Vassar College, studied sculpture at the Penn. Acad. of Fine Arts, where she won the Cresson Award, and taught sculpture at John Burroughs School in St. Louis. She was married Jan. 31, 1953, in Naples, Florida. She taught her children to read, and later taught children in Washington, DC and Detroit public schools. She worked out a phonics method easy for parents to teach, founded the Early Learning School in St. Louis and Legicode, Inc. which produced teaching aids. Studies she undertook of the '70s inflation turned out to be especially profitable, and until the move to the farm, she conducted T.V. interviews on

finance broadcast weekly in St. Louis, and served on boards and seminars concerned with monetary and tax theory. At the Permaculture Institute, where she studied in 1981, she learned of successful methods of soil conservation in Australia, and the next year started publishing *Ladybug* to exchange and spread information on sustainable economics and agriculture. In response to current farm and Main Street decline, *Ladybug's* focus and distribution have recently become more local. Mrs. Lehmann has a weekly radio program "Plant Slant" on plant lore, broadcast from Columbia, Mo., is an active member of the Mo. Taxpayers' Watchdog Assoc. and is on the Mo. board of the Nat'l Society of Colonial Dames. For relaxation she practices on the cello.

Her children live away from Boonville. Her sons attended the Summerhill School in England. Fritz is a computer software developer living in St. Louis and is active in Republican politics. Kennett graduated in music at Washington University and is now a music theorist at the University of Washington in Seattle; he married his classmate, Dixie Ellen Tenny from Kansas City, who is an author of mysteries for young adults. Phoebe graduated from New York University in 1986 in film direction, and is a film and video producer in New York City. Mrs. Lehmann has one grandchild, Paul Tennyson Lehmann, born in Seattle Nov. 7, 1988.

by Mary Lehmann

LEONARD FAMILY

F176



The Ravenswood Mansion

Charles Willard Leonard, the owner of Ravenswood, is 9th in descent from James Leonard who came to New England in 1643 from Pontypool, Monmouthshire, Wales. James and his brother, Henry, came to this country at the request of John Winthrop and the Massachusetts Bay Colony to help the colonists establish an iron industry. After early difficulties, the Leonard brothers erected the first successful iron works in North America at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652. The operation grew to include iron works at Lynn, Braintree, Rowley Village, Raynham, and Norton, Massachusetts. In fact, the Leonard brothers, their sons, and their grandsons helped establish most of the iron works in this country during the first century of its settlement.

Major George Leonard (1671-1716), second in descent from James, settled in Norton,

Massachusetts, in 1690. He had one of the largest landed estates in New England at that time, and each of his three sons became distinguished residents of Massachusetts.

His eldest son, George (1698-1778), served the town of Norton in nearly every capacity. He became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1725, a member of the Council in 1741, and Judge of Probate for Bristol County, Massachusetts, in 1747. He also served in the state militia and attained the rank of Colonel. His son, George, graduated from Harvard in 1748, held several important offices under the Colonial government, and, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was a member of Congress.

Major Leonard's youngest son, Ephraim, was a noted lawyer and ironmonger in Norton. His son, Daniel (1740-1829), graduated from Harvard in 1760 and became a noted, flamboyant lawyer. In 1769 he began a political career by entering the Massachusetts legislature and participated in many of the debates and activities surrounding the American Revolution. At first he made ardent speeches opposing King George and defending the colonists. Later, his alarm at the mob outrages and increasing mood of rebellion in the country caused him to become a Loyalist. In 1774, Governor Hutchinson secured his appointment as Mandamus Councilor, which enraged his rebellious Whig neighbors. One night his home at Taunton Green was fired upon, and Leonard fled with his family to Boston where he wrote a series of seventeen impassioned articles defending Crown politics. The articles appeared in the Massachusetts Gazette over the signature "Massachusettensis" and prompted an equally impassioned reply from John Adams over the signature "Novanglus." When the Declaration of Independence was signed, Leonard was proscribed, his property was confiscated, and he was forbidden to return to this country on penalty of death. He went to England, was admitted to the bar, and eventually became a dean of English barristers.

Major Leonard's middle son, Nathaniel (great-great-great-great grandfather of the present owner of Ravenswood), graduated from Harvard in 1719 and became minister of the First Church of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1724. He employed the New-Light revival technique and welcomed to the pulpit such itinerants as George Whitefield, Gilbert Tennent, and Andrew Crowell. Reverend Leonard's second son, Abiel, also attended Harvard (Class of 1759) and took up the ministry. He was ordained minister of Woodstock Church, Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1763. When the Revolutionary War broke out, Abiel, unlike his cousin, Daniel, and his brother, George, firmly supported the cause of the revolutionaries and became a chaplain in the Continental Army. A letter, still among Leonard papers, from George Washington to Abiel's congregation at Woodstock, commends his "glorious work of attending to the morals, of a brave people who are fighting for their Liberties, the Liberties of the people of Woodstock, the Liberties of all America." Another letter from Washington asks that the congregation extend Abiel's leave of absence. But the physical and emotional strain of the war eventually broke Abiel's will and he committed suicide in 1777 at the age of 37. The tragedy of war also had its effects on the next generation of Leonards.

Abiel's son, Nathaniel, entered the Army about 1799. During the War of 1812 he was a captain in command of Ft. Niagara, only a short distance from his home at Lewiston, New York. In December 1813, while Capt. Leonard was home visiting his family, British troops under the command of Col. Murray captured the fort and took some three hundred and fifty prisoners. As a result, Leonard was relieved of his command. Although he later received an honorable discharge from the Army, his family suffered a great deal of hardship because of this incident.

Capt. Nathaniel Leonard and his wife, Mary, had five children, three sons and two daughters. Benjamin, the oldest son, never married but he became a successful lawyer in Chillicothe, Ohio, and later helped his younger brother, Nathaniel, in the purchase of the first Shorthorns to be brought to Ravenswood.

Abiel, the middle son, attended Dartmouth (1813-1816), studied law in the offices of Gould and Sill at Whitesboro, New York, and in 1819 came west and settled in Missouri where he was to become a renowned lawyer and jurist. He was appointed States Attorney of Missouri in 1824 and justice of the Missouri Supreme Court in 1854. Abiel's home, Oakwood, built in 1835, still stands in Fayette, Missouri.

It was Abiel who was responsible for bringing young Nathaniel, founder of Ravenswood, to Missouri in 1824. Before coming to Missouri, Nathaniel had been a farm boy and stove maker, but poverty at home drove him west. He went to Chicago and engaged himself to the American Fur Company. After working there for three years he decided to follow the suggestion of his brother Abiel and come to Missouri. He arrived at St. Charles, Missouri, on a fur company boat in 1824 and proceeded to his brother's home in Franklin, Missouri. Abiel arranged for the purchase of about 80 acres of land in Cooper County and here Nathaniel settled in 1825 and began to build Ravenswood into a farm that was later to include nearly 2000 acres.

At the time of Nathaniel's arrival, Abiel was involved in one of the most dramatic events of his life. A colorful though perhaps somewhat romanticized version of this incident is contained in W.V.N. Bay's *Reminiscences of the Beach and Bar of Missouri* (1878).

Before changing his residence from Franklin to Fayette, Mr. Leonard became involved in a personal difficulty with a Major Berry. It had its origin in the prejudice then existing against the Yankees, as they were termed in derision. As soon as an Eastern Lawyer settled among them, some one was put forward to test his mettle; for it was generally supposed that his puritanical education, and the natural aversion of the Eastern people for dueling, would prevent him from resenting an injury in the mode which then prevailed in the South and West. We are not posted as to the particulars, but Berry, under some pretense, attacked Mr. Leonard with a whip or cowhide. Mr. Leonard made all the resistance in his power, but, being a very small man, and his antagonist a large, athletic man, he was easily overpowered. The insult aroused the pluck of Leonard which had been transmitted to him by his ancestry, and without a moment's hesitation he sent Major Berry [a note challenging him to a duel].

The duel was fought September 1, 1824, on an island near New Madrid, with pistols, at a distance of thirty feet. Berry fell at the first fire and died at New Madrid. Bay goes on to say that, "In after life Mr. Leonard never alluded to the duel in the presence of his children, and only once or twice to his wife, and then only to say he never regretted the course "he pursued."

Because of the laws prohibiting dueling, Abiel was disbarred and fined \$150. But he was a popular and highly respected lawyer at this time, and soon after his trial a petition was presented to the Missouri General Assembly for his civil restoration. By private act the assembly remitted his penalty save for the fine.

Abiel continued to help his brother Nathaniel financially until the early 1830's when Nathaniel went into partnership with a neighboring farmer, James S. Hutchinson. Not long after the partnership was formed Nathaniel married Hutchinson's widowed sister, Margaret, by whom he was to have six children (four sons and two daughters).

In the early years of the farm Nathaniel was involved in the then lucrative business of raising and trading mules. An interesting series of letters from him to Abiel in 1835 describes the problems he encountered in buying and selling mules in Alabama. Nathaniel was none too happy with the treatment he received on this trip, and several of his letters mention his failure to find any of the fabled "Southern Hospitality". In one of the letters he says: "Hereafter when I hear a person talk of Southern Hospitality I shall be sure he does not mean one of the cotton growing states, for I have found the planters all tavern keepers or horse jockies."*

In 1839 Nathaniel made his first purchases of purebred Shorthorn cattle (the first purebred cattle of any breed brought west of the Mississippi) and began to build the herd that was later to gain international renown.

With the help of his brother, Benjamin, in Ohio, Nathaniel purchased a Shorthorn bull, Comet Star, for \$600 and a heifer, Queen, for \$500. This was some twenty years after the first authentic importation of the breed from England. The bull and heifer were shipped by steamboat to Cooper County in charge of an English herdsman, Thomas Boyen. Nathaniel went on to build a sizeable herd, but it was his son, Charles Edward Leonard, who was mainly responsible for the later excellence of the herd.

Charles Edward Leonard was born in 1839, attended Kemper Military school in Boonville, Missouri (first of three generations to attend Kemper), and graduated from the University of Missouri at the top of his class in 1860. During the Civil War he served in the State Militia (he was a strong Union sympathizer even though his father had been a slaveholder) where he attained the rank of Captain, a title that stayed with him for the rest of his life.

In 1871 Capt. Leonard went to New York Mills, New York, and purchased three shorthorn heifers for a price of \$3,500. These three heifers formed the foundation of much of the good blood seen in later years at Ravenswood.

In 1880 (with financial help from his father-in-law) he built the present house at Ravenswood to replace a frame house built by his father.

Capt. Leonard was a leader in financing the American Herd Book of Shorthorn cattle and was an active member of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, serving as its president from 1898 to 1902. He lived to see a grandsire of one of his bulls sell for the highest price ever paid for Shorthorn. Americus, a bull auctioned in the National Show of the Argentine Republic at Palermo, in 1913, brought \$38,983. In 1918, two years after Capt. Leonard's death, one of his bulls, Lavender's Lord, was donated for an American Red Cross sale and was purchased by President Woodrow Wilson and resold to four Alabama breeders for \$10,000. It was the prize bull of the sale. After the purchase it stood for 24 hours in the lobby of the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham.

In 1872, Capt. Leonard married a local beauty, Nadine Nelson, eldest daughter of James M. Nelson, a wealthy Missouri banker, whose farm, later named Eastwood, is located some five miles south of Ravenswood. Nadine's sister Margaret, later married Lon V. Stephens, Governor of Missouri from 1897 to 1901.

The only child born to Capt. Leonard and Nadine was a son, Nathaniel Nelson Leonard (generally known as Nelson), born December 6, 1876. He took over management of the farm in the early 1900s, about 10 years before his father's death in 1916.

Nelson, who like his father attended Kemper Military School in Boonville, graduated with a degree in law from Vanderbilt in 1898. In 1909 he married Roselia Willard, daughter of a wealthy Chicago manufacturer, and they had three children, one of whom Charles Willard Leonard, is the present owner of Ravenswood.

Charles E. Leonard, eldest son of the present owner, is a businessman in the nearby town of Boonville and manages much of the operation of the farm. He has three sons. Thus Ravenswood moves into its fifth and sixth generations.

*The word "jockey" at this time was used to refer to a cheat or a swindler; a person who maneuvered for position or advantage.

by Robert L. Dyer

LEONBERGER, JAY FAMILY

F177

Raymond J.W. Leonberger was born Jan. 4, 1920, in Lilbourn, Mo., the son of Raymond Albert Leonberger and Ollie Willis. On March 27, 1949, he married Bennie Dorsey Jewett, daughter of Theodore Brown Jewett and Kathryn Florence Logan, at the first Christian Church in Boonville, Mo. Mrs. Leonberger was born Dec. 14, 1922, in Cooper County, Mo.

Mr. Leonberger attended school at Lilbourn and Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau. He taught school for one year at Conran, Mo., then enlisted in the U.S. Naval Aviation Training Program in 1941 and served 4 years in World War II as a Marine Aviator. After his release from active duty he was engaged in the hardware business with his father in Lilbourn.

Mrs. Leonberger attended Boonville Schools, the University of Missouri and the

University of Denver. At the time of her marriage she was a clerk-typist for the Farm Security Administration in Kirksville, MO.

They made their home in Lilbourn until 1951 when Mr. Leonberger was called to active duty during the Korean Conflict. They spent the next 3 years in Memphis, Tenn., Cherry Point, N.C., El Toro, California, Hawaii, Japan and Korea. Mr. Leonberger continued in the Marine Reserve until 1963 when he retired as a Colonel.

In 1955 they purchased a hardware store in Boonville, MO., which they still own. Mr. Leonberger retired in 1985 and Leonberger Hardware is now managed by Mike Browning.

The Leonbergers have two sons - Jay Jewett Leonberger (born Feb. 23, 1951, in Sikeston, Mo.), Kalispell, Mont. He married Patricia Ann Kinley of Waukon, Iowa, on Apr. 18, 1981, at Swan Lake, Mont. They have one daughter Kathryn Nicole born Feb. 11, 1982, in Kalispell, Mont.

Their second son Robert Ray Leonberger was born Feb. 24, 1953, at Cherry Point, N.C., while his father was a Major on Active Duty in the U.S. Marine Corp. Robert Ray married Tracy Faye Meyer of Jefferson City, Mo., on Sept. 27, 1980, in Jefferson City. They have a daughter Sarah Michelle born Feb. 26, 1987.

by Bennie J. Leonberger

LINDSEY, JONAS HOOVER

F178



Lindsey Family: Jonas Hoover with Harriett (L.) and Martha (R.).

Jonas Hoover Lindsey was born at Martinsburg (now West Virginia) on September 23, 1814, son of John J. and Polly Hoover Lindsey, both descended of families long prominent in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Jonas moved with his parents to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1817, where they operated a farm in the vicinity of Circleville. In young manhood Jonas managed the ferry on the Scioto River until the bridge at

Circleville opened in 1838. On January 7, 1847, he married Rachel Harman (1826-1864), daughter of John Harman (1783-1874) and, like Jonas' mother, of Pennsylvania-German extraction. The newlyweds made their home on a substantial farmstead in Fairview County, near Tarlton, and in the seventeen years of their married life welcomed seven sons and three daughters to their hearth.

Rachel died on May 6, 1864, two months after the birth of twin daughters Harriet and Martha. An infant son, George, had been buried in Tarlton's cemetery the previous year. Jonas began looking westward for his future. In 1867 he departed the scene of his sorrows and moved his family and assets to Cooper County, leaving the twins in the care of his brother, John J. Lindsey of Circleville. Within three years of his arrival in Cooper County, Jonas had organized a large farming and stockraising venture on some 600 acres of Kelly Township about five miles southwest of Bunceton, purchased of Thomas H. Nelson for \$16,000.

Coming to Missouri with Jonas were six sons and a daughter, Mary Jane (1852-1931), subsequently married to Bailey D. Soles and moving to Benton County in 1887. John (1849-1931), Worth (1850-1890), and Stephen (1859-1943) farmed in Cooper and Carroll Counties; Wayne (1851-1901) and Martin V.B. (1954-1933) did general carpentry in the Kansas City area; and Hoover (1860-1908) was a resort-hotel manager in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, and Excelsior Springs, Missouri. The twins, Harriet (1864-1927) and Martha (1864-1932), brought west by their father in 1879, operated millinery shops in Eureka Springs and Excelsior Springs. Neither Hoover nor the twins married, and Worth died without living issue, but numerous descendants of the others live in states between the Mississippi and the West Coast.

An "unswerving Democrat" all his adult years, Jonas Lindsey proved a civic-minded Cooper Countian. For a number of years he was the township assessor. Upon his death on February 13, 1886, at his farmstead, he was buried in the Bethlehem Cemetery near by, where in due course Harriet, Martha, and Hoover would join him.

by Leslie Anders

LOESING, AUGUST

F179

Frederick Wilhelm August Christian Loesing was born August 19, 1861, in Black Jack, Mo., the second child of Frederick Wilhelm Loesing and Christine Louise Pohlmann Loesing. He went by the name of August William Loesing.

August's father, Frederick Wilhelm Loesing, was born in Bielefeld, Prussia in 1836. He emigrated to America and must have come to the town of Black Jack which is now a suburb of St. Louis, Mo. He was a farmer.

He enlisted in Company D, 17th Regiment of infantry of the volunteers of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted on September 15, 1861 and was 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and had a light complexion, grey eyes and dark hair. He died in Adams General Hospital in Memphis, Ten-



August Loesing. Back Row: William, Bruno, Julius, Fred, Harrison and Pete Loesing. Front Row: Elizabeth (Loesing) Hess, Lena (Loesing) Fahrenbrink, Emily (Loesing) Schrader.

nessee on November 15, 1863.

August's mother, Christine Louise Pohlmann, was born in Bielefeld, Prussia in 1830. On October 24, 1858 she married Frederick Loesing.

Their first child was a girl, Christine Louise Caroline, born on January 12, 1859. August was their second child.

On a hot summer day in 1881, August was working with Mr. Frickie on a county road. They came to a spring beside the road that was on a farm owned by a Mr. and Mrs. Muntzel. They stopped to rest and to get a cool drink. While there, a pretty young lady named Louisa Elizabeth Falter, who was living with the Muntzels came to get a bucket of water from the well. On February 14, 1882 August and Louisa were married in the home of Louisa's sister, Kate Sauerwein in Keokuk, Iowa. Louisa Falter was born September 10, 1863 in either Fayetteville or Freesburg, III. She was the daughter of Jacob Falter and Anna Eva Hoffman Falter.

Twelve children were born to Louisa and August Loesing: Maugdalene Sophia (born November 22, 1884), Frederick Henry (born April 20, 1886), William Moritz (born March 4, 1888), Bruno Frank (born October 4, 1889), Anna Christine (born February 22, 1891), George Henry (born December 9, 1892), Peter William (born September 8, 1895), Withamenia (born September 19, 1896, died September 12, 1897), Julius Christian (born June 25, 1898), Elizabeth Wilamenia (born July 26, 1900), Edgar (born December 28, 1901, died February 28, 1902), and Emma Matilda (born February 18, 1904).

August and Louisa were tenant farmers until August's death in Boonville, Mo. on March 3, 1928 of cancer and Louisa's death February 18, 1916 of a stroke.

by Arlene Loesing

LOESING, CHARLES AND PATRICIA

F180

Charles William Loesing was born May 27, 1934 to Julius Christian and Margaret Magdalena Fahrenbrink Loesing. He was raised on the farm owned by his parents south of Boonville known as the McFarland Place, and went to school at Crab Orchard School and Boonville High School. Charles decided he wanted to farm so on the advice of his uncle, Bruno Loesing, he started raising hogs in addition to the crops and cattle his father raised.

In February 1954, Charles met Patricia Ann Schlup through Patricia's cousin Nadine Schlup on a blind date. Nadine decided since they were both tall and both liked to dance that maybe they needed to meet. Two years



Howard and Vivian (Hauetter) Owen, wedding picture, Oct 31, 1940.

later on November 11, 1956 they were married at the United Church of Christ in California, Missouri. Patricia was born January 4, 1937 to Allyn Leister and Gladys Lucille Hauetter Schlup near California, Missouri. She was raised on a farm in Moniteau County north of California. She went to school at Martin Box School, California High School and business school in Jefferson City. After school she worked for the State of Missouri in the Employment Security Division in Jefferson City as a keypunch operator.

After their marriage, Charles and Pat lived with Charles' parents for awhile. Then in February 1957 Charles went into the Army. They moved to Fort Sill Army Base in



Charles and Patricia Loesing. Back Row: Arlene Loesing, Leann (Loesing) Williams, Phyllis Loesing. Front Row: Charles and Patricia Loesing. August 23, 1979.

Lawton, Oklahoma. Charles was in APQ10 Radar Operations there. After they came back to Missouri, Charles returned to farming. Charles and Pat bought the Charles Cook Farm in the winter of 1957. In 1963 Charles traded the Cook farm for the farm where he was raised. He continued the improvements his father had made by building grain bins and a finishing house, a lagoon, a nursery and a farrowing house for the hog operation. In 1973 Charles and Pat won the Farm Management Award for their improvements to the farm. Charles was also a delegate for MFA Oil and the MFA Hog Division, and a member of the Cooper County Pork Producers.

Pat was a very good seamstress and made clothes for the entire family. She also had chickens, and raised a large garden. She took care of their three girls, Arlene Amelia (born October 20, 1958), Leann Elizabeth (born June 11, 1960), and Phyllis Jean (born August 31, 1962).

After Julius Loesing died in 1975, Charles bought back the Charles Cook Place from his estate. In 1984 he bought part of the William Simmon's Place and in 1985 he bought part of the James Farris Place, both on Highway 87, south of Boonville. He has built terraces and taken care of erosion problems and made other improvements on both farms.

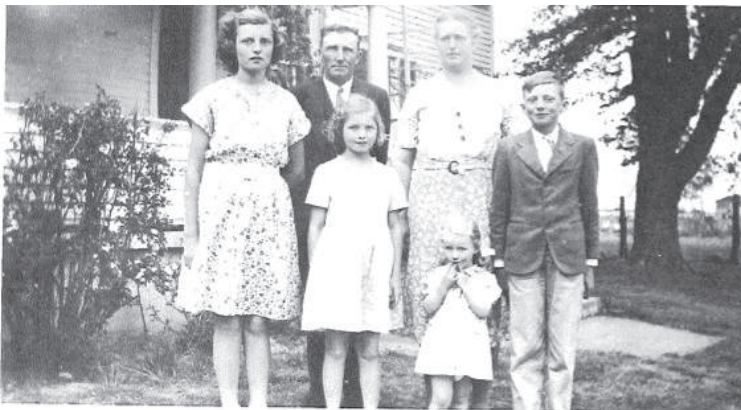
Charles and Pat and their family attend the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Missouri. Charles served on the Finance Committee and the Board of Education and Pat taught Sunday School for a number of years. Arlene, Leann, and Phyllis were members of the Walther League and held various offices.

Charles and Pat built a house on part of the land bought from James Farris and moved into the house January 10, 1988. They are currently planning and working on the landscaping around their new home.

by Arlene Loesing

LOESING, JULIUS AND MARGARET

F181



Julius and Margaret Loesing. Back row: Julius and Margaret Loesing. Front Row: Marcella (Loesing) Frederick, Doris (Loesing) Twillman, Gladys (Loesing) Moore, and Charles Loesing.

Julius Christian Loesing was born June 25, 1898 to Frederick Wilhelm August Christian Loesing and Lousia Elizabeth Falter Loesing.

Julius grew up on various farms in the Boonville area where his parents were tenant farmers, and went to school at Lone Elm parochial school and Dunkles Business School. After graduating from school and before his marriage to Margaret Fahrenbrink, Julius worked as a truck driver hauling grain and livestock.

Margaret Magdalena Fahrenbrink was born July 21, 1904 to Christian W. Fahrenbrink and Ida Dorothy Brandes. Margaret's sister Gertrude remembers that she was a very good seamstress. She did smocking, hemstitching, embroidery, crocheting and made very dainty linen handkerchiefs with dainty embroidery, rolled hems or crocheted lace around them. She would also bake wonderful angel food cakes in a kerosene stove with no oven temperature control. At Christmas she would make all kinds of candy, fudge, divinity, peanut brittle, marshmallows and others and store them in gallon syrup buckets and hang them from the rafters in the basement. She was also very interested in flower gardening. She was always trying out new seeds and varieties and digging up a new spot to plant them in.

Margaret was a member and secretary of the Lutheran Walther League for several years. This may be where she started dating Julius.

Margaret went to work as a maid for Dr. Smiley in Boonville after she was out of school. About this same time Julius and his brother, Bruno, bought the Wilbur McFarland Place, a 199 acre farm south of Boonville. He then began dating Margaret. He later said "I always had my eye on her but wasn't going to come courting until I could offer marriage."

On March 31, 1932 they were married at the Lutheran Church parsonage in Boonville. Shortly after they married the banks failed and Margaret's "fortune," \$1000 that she planned to buy furniture with, was tied up for several years.

Julius had a lot of work to do on his farm. In addition to the depression and drought, the land was badly eroded, wouldn't support

the livestock and wouldn't produce good crops. Julius was one of the first farmers in Cooper County to terrace his farm. He started terracing with a homemade blade and a team of mules. He built eleven miles of terraces, three grass waterways, two farm ponds and a silt basin. He filled in gullies and reclaimed between 6 and 7 acres of land. He rebuilt the soil through the use of legumes, fertilizers and manure, and therefore doubled his livestock capacity and increased his crop yields from one-third to one-half. Margaret had a large flock of laying hens that provided additional income from eggs sold at a local hatchery. Julius and Margaret remodeled their house and put running water in the kitchen and bathroom. They were featured in an article in the Kansas City Star in 1949 after Julius won the Farm Improvement Award for his water management program.

Julius and Margaret had four children: Marcella Christine (born March 9, 1933), Charles William (born May 27, 1934), Doris Louise (born June 7, 1937), and Gladys Margaret (born November 21, 1943). Julius served on the board of the Crab Orchard School, southwest of his home, where Marcella, Charles and Doris went to school.

Julius died September 25, 1975 after his leg was removed because of gangrene from a blood clot. Margaret died of Parkinsons disease on March 25, 1969.

by Arlene Loesing

MRS. LETA DONCARLOS

F182



Mrs. Leta Logan

Pupils "Never Cease to Hold Warm Spot" in the Heart of Veteran County Teacher

Mrs. Leta DonCarlos Logan Has Taught Hundreds of Boys and Girls and Would "Do It Again" — Her Profession Followed by Many Members of DonCarlos Family

"If I had my life to live over again, I'd still be a school teacher." So says Mrs. Leta DonCarlos Logan, one of the well known, highest paid teachers in the rural districts of the county. Those few words express enthusiasm for her profession that is manifest in her attitude even in the most casual contacts with her.

Having no children of her own, she mothers her pupils, one and all. Her feeling for them is warmly reciprocated, for when they leave her supervision they retain their love and their gratitude for "Miss Leta."

"Boys and girls who have been my pupils," says Mrs. Logan, "never cease to hold a warm spot in my heart, whether they are on the coast of Italy, in the stormy seas of the Pacific or Atlantic, on the sandy African desert, on India's coral strand, or high in the air on a bombing mission over Tokyo — they are still mine."

She receives many messages and letters from those same far flung fronts which she never fails to answer. She numbers among her former pupils not only soldiers and sailors and nurses, but teachers, college professors, ministers, artists — successful career men and women.

Family Runs to Teachers

Miss Leta comes from a family of school teachers; her mother, three paternal aunts, two maternal aunts and two sisters among the immediate family, several cousins, and a nephew in the profession at one time or another. One sister, Mrs. Bernyce Bailey, is at present the county superintendent of schools of Moniteau County.

Mrs. Logan is the daughter of the late B.F. and Julia (McWorkman) DonCarlos and was born on the old DonCarlos farm a few miles southeast of Prairie Home. She attended her first school at the neighborhood Carlos school, which was also the first school she taught. Written on the underside of the old teacher desk at this school are the names of some of the former teachers, three of them aunts of Mrs. Logan, Misses Emma and Fannie DonCarlos, (now Mesdames Allen of Boonville), Miss Hattie McWorkman (Stewart); a cousin, Miss Nannie DonCarlos; later that of a sister, Bernyce, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Berenice (Byler) Don Carlos. So, for many years the Carlos school was not only family in name but in character. This school is no longer being "kept" as it was abandoned a few years ago and the district pupils are now attending at Jamestown or Prairie Home.

Miss Leta's high school education was completed at Hooper Institute at Clarksburg, followed by a two-year academic course at Clarksburg College, where she was graduated as valedictorian, and with a two years post graduate course in music at the college. Her parents had moved to Clarksburg in order to give their family of three boys and three girls

better educational advantages.

Her later education has been obtained at the C.M.S.T.C. at Warrensburg, where she majored in music and art, supplemented by extension and correspondence courses from Warrensburg and Missouri University, now totaling 70 hours of college credit. She has just completed an extension course in art from M.U. that was given in Boonville the past winter, where she took finger painting, making original designs for transfer patterns, etc. She has also made six hours credit in an American History correspondence course from M.U. recently.

A few summers ago when a student at Warrensburg she was elected president of a Student Council consisting of 45 students from Cooper County.

Emphasis In Music

Music has always been of first interest to Mrs. Logan, followed closely by art and literature. Her first music lessons were given by Miss Agnes Teel (now Mrs. A.L. Meredith, of Prairie Home) and her aunt, Mrs. Emma Allen of Boonville, who still retains her old time magic touch of the "ivories." Music was always stressed in her childhood home, her father with the violin, the brothers with guitar and mandolin, the mother or one of the daughters at the piano — they had their own "home grown" orchestra.

When about 14 years old she became a member of the Clarksburg Baptist church and was promptly thereafter made its pianist, a position she retained throughout their Clarksburg residence. She is at present first pianist at the Prairie Home Baptist church of which she is now a member, and has served there, throughout the years at different intervals.

Mrs. Logan has been teaching in the public school systems of Cooper and Moniteau counties for the past 30 years, 27 of them in Cooper County, 12 of those years in Prairie Home Consolidated district, with 5 at the New Salem School.

"I have been out of the schoolroom only three terms since I started to school at the age of six," says Mrs. Logan, so a schoolroom might be said to be practically her natural habitat.

Ten Years At Washington

This busy woman has taught the Washington School in Cooper County for the past ten years and will go into her 11th term there this fall, each year with a raise in salary whenever it could be managed by a grateful school board, until she is now receiving one of the highest paid salaries to a rural teacher in the county. She drives her own car back and forth each school day, a distance of eight miles, does her own housework, even the laundry, raises poultry (has a flock of purebred Barred Rocks from which she at present sells 50 dozen eggs each week) cooks on occasion for "hands," cans, preserves and pickles to the extent of about 350 quarts each year, raises a garden, and since she and Mrs. Logan are the souls of hospitality, they entertain guests, many of them and frequently.

She makes many of her own clothes and in addition to all this and more, teaches a class in piano through the summer. Her husband, U.J. Logan, to whom she was married in

January, 1920, has been farming 263 acres, and she has all the duties of a farmer's wife added to those of a school teacher. Mr. Logan is a member of the well known Davis-Logan family of the Prairie Home and Walnut Grove church communities.

Mrs. Logan has brought the Washington school to a fine degree of perfection where it has attracted favorable notice throughout the state. She has developed an interesting chorus of children's voices and, in 1942, on invitation from the State Teachers' Association program committee, these children sang six numbers before 1500 professionals at a meeting at Edison Hall in Kansas City, and received wide acclaim for their performance. The children composing the chorus were: Nora Kathryn Kirchner, Raেলা Lenz, Delores Ann Lohse, Dorothy King, Herbert Alpers and Chas. Martin. They have also sung before the Boonville Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs and often visit the sick and afflicted where their fresh young voices give pleasure to shut-ins.

The pupils of the Washington school, under Mrs. Logan's instruction composed a song — music and words — "Our Country," which was recently published in a Theatre Guild magazine. These youngsters, one and all, are made familiar with the music notes and syllables, even the tiny first grader receiving his share of "do-re-mi" instruction.

Diet, Manners Not Neglected

In addition to her regular teacher duties, Mrs. Logan has served hot lunches each day for the past few terms to 18 pupils. She not only did most of the preparation as to the actual cooking — the meal consisting of one hot vegetable, sandwiches, salad or fruit, and milk or cocoa — but she worked out themselves to conform to the government standard of nutrition and expense, and she and Mr. Logan did the marketing for them. These lunches were not merely informal handouts — they were served at a long table where the niceties were observed, even to the returning of thanks; table manners were taught, table conversation held, in fact they dined each day "en famille."

No wonder youngsters like to attend a school like that — in addition to the old three R's their oldsters were taught (and none too gently either) these children have the finer things of life handed out to them, music, art, conversation, etc.

A Junior Citizens Club is one of the projects of this school, fostered by the Boonville D.A.R. and sponsored by Mrs. John Glazier, whose home school this was in her youth. This club has been a consistent winner of awards in national historical scrapbook contests.

Mrs. Logan says, "I strive to make my school room the home of a happy family."

There is no "let down" to Miss Leta. She keeps herself mentally alert by her reading and her constant educational advancement. Her driving ambition is to keep her school abreast of the times, and "one jump ahead."

Responsibility To Youth

She is also civic and social minded. She is a member of the Ellis Home Economics Extension Club, the Washington W.P.F.A. and is a moving factor each year in the success of the Prairie Home Fair. Mr. Logan is

superintendent of the Art Hall and she serves as the secretary. She is often called upon for additional civic, social and church duties and graciously responds whenever possible."

by Mrs. George S. Stemmons

LONG, THERON W. FAMILY

F183

The Missouri branch of the Long family was headed by Theron (Tom) W. Long, who moved to Boonville from Niles, Michigan with his wife (Bertha Pauline Brunk) and son Robert E. Long in 1916. He had been selected to be the Commercial Manager of the Boonville Light, Heat and Power Company. A few years later he was advanced to General Manager of the local utility which had become one of the branches of the Missouri Power and Light Company. This position he held until his death in 1951. During this time he was active in civic and church affairs. At the First Baptist Church he held the offices of deacon, Sunday School Superintendent, Trustee and Treasurer. He was a director, past secretary and past president of the local Rotary Club. He was very supportive of the Boy Scouts and was presented the cherished Silver Beaver Award. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce and the Masonic Lodge and during World War II was appointed a member of the local Ration Board. He served on the Library Board and did considerable research on the Long family. He compiled and published a booklet entitled "A Genealogy of the Long Family of Cass County, Michigan."

Theron and Bertha Long were the parents of one son, Robert Edward, born May 26, 1912. Robert was educated in Boonville Schools, is a graduate of Laura Speed Elliot High School and attended Central Methodist College, Fayette, Mo. for three years. He was graduated from Missouri University and from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. He married Mary Katherine (Bunny) Pieper, who was also a registered pharmacist, and together they operated Long's Drug Shop (formerly Pieper's Drug Shop) from 1947 to 1973. Bob and Bunny had two daughters, Nancy Allison Long who is the wife of Dr. Loren E. Broaddus, Springfield, Mo. and Linda Margaret Long who is married to Timothy Cochran Harlan, an attorney in Columbia, Mo. Nancy and Loren Broaddus have three sons: Loren Edward, born October 27, 1965; John Mark, born June 29, 1967; and Robert Matthew, born November 28, 1969. Linda and Tim Harlan have two sons: Reed Long Harlan, born September 19, 1977 and Brook Long Harlan, born August 4, 1980.

by Robert E. Long.

MARTIN

F184

Wm. Martin and his wife Martha were born 1775 in North Carolina. To this union eleven children were born, Isham m. Elizabeth Hill, Solomon m. Sarah Cruse, Moses m. Nancy Burrus, Aaron m. Lillie Gist, Joshua m.



The Williams family about 1897 at the home on the old William Martin homestead, Cooper County, South Moniteau Twp. L-R: Willie A. Martha Jane (Hunt), R.L. (father), Betsy Ann (mother), Tandy D., Frank, Nell (Gump), Grover, Jane (grandmother). Mrs. Roscoe (Albert) too young to be in this picture.

Elizabeth Edwards 2 Sarah Thompson, Elizabeth m. John Gist, Sarah m. Hiram Gist, Jane m. Michael Brown, Martha m. James Stinson, Nancy m. Stephen Stinson, Caleb m. Louise Crowder. The Martins settled near Prairie Home but soon moved east of the Oakland church near Cotton. You will find the Martin family Cemetery just south of the old log house which was their home.

Stanley Potts is a great grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth Edwards Martin. Stanley and family live where Hound Hill was many years ago.

McCARTHY, EDNA

F185

McCarthy Retirement Marks End of Era

Edna McCarthy will be honored at an open house on Sunday, May 18, 1980 at the New Franklin Elementary School multi-purpose room. A planned program will begin at 2 p.m.

The event is being planned by the Parent-Teacher Organization and the New Franklin Community Teachers Association in recognition of her 38 years in the teaching profession, 25 of which have been in New Franklin teaching first grade. She plans to retire this May.

Relatives, friends, school administrators, teachers and staff, former and present students are invited to the Open House.

Mrs. McCarthy took her first teaching job in a one room school at East Oakland.

Before coming to New Franklin Elementary School to teach first grade in 1955 she had taught rural schools at Billingsville, Concord, BelAir and Clear Springs. She has taught approximately 900 students in her teaching career.

Over 300 Attend Open House; Teacher Plans Post-Retirement

Over 300 former students, patrons, relatives, educators, parents, and friends attended the program and open house honoring Edna McCarthy for 38 years of dedicated service to the field of education. Twenty-five of the years she has taught the first grade at New Franklin Elementary School.

One of the students she has had here asked her why she wanted to retire; he wanted her to teach his baby brother. She told him she was like he was, she wanted to have some fun. She is about to enter retirement using her same pattern she used for teaching. She has a list of things she plans to do.

High on the list is to spend more time with her family. Another priority is to spend more time out of doors. A vegetable garden and a collection of forty-five tea roses to care for will make that possible.

Their sons may have sneaked a look at the list. They gave her matched luggage for the travel spot on the list. Visiting them will be short trips. Mack, his wife Sharon and daughter Jennifer live in Chesterfield, Mo. Jack lives at Overland Park, Kan. They are both lawyers.

Since she did not know how interesting and exciting Sunday, May 18, 1980 was going to be, it is possible she will add to the list to remember the day along with other memories.

Gordon Renfrow, Columbia, Cooper County, Superintendent of School 1935-41 was the first speaker.

"Additional guest speakers were Fairley Paul, Florissant Superintendent in 1955 when Mrs. McCarthy first came to New Franklin; Carl (Skip) Griggsby, Sedalia, Principal 1974-76; Marjorie Spaedy, present elementary principal; and Dr. Terrence Stewart, present Superintendent.

Mrs. Preda Sherman, principal 1955-1974 was unable to attend.

Mindy Megaw presented a gift from the



Edna McCarthy will this year be completing her 25th year as a New Franklin elementary teacher and is planning to retire. Above, Mrs. McCarthy is surrounded by her class of 18. Starting at left and going clockwise is Jamey Heath, Mike Hoist, Travis Overstreet, Holly Hendrix, Heather Coates, Dawn Haase, Heather Cook, Jonathan Ambrose, Greg Shaw, Tracy Keller, Shelly Boggs, Tawnya Ernst, Stephen Wood, Mindy Megas, Wesley Salmon, Sherry Southerland, Amy George and Kurtis Craig. (Daily News photo by Charlie Rahm).

1979-1980 first grade.

Melanie (Holem) Spencer presented a book case to the first grade room in honor of Mrs. McCarthy from the first grade in 1955-56, the first year Mrs. McCarthy taught in New Franklin. A brass plaque with the inscription, (Edna McCarthy, 25 years of Dedicated Service had been attached to the 5 shelf walnut bookcase.

Mrs. McCarthy's first grade, 1955-56; Tommy Jack Alsop, Johnny Bisemeyer, Ricky Bisemeyer, Laurel Brown, Troy Brown, Wanda (Brown) Wells, Marilyn Bryan, Charlotte Burgess, Sue Cox, Jackie Denny, Donna (Dobson) Colvin, Pauline Dodson, Marsha (Gerding) Eatherton, Melanie (Holem) Spencer, Larry Holt, David Huffman, Denny Hunt, Linda Innes, Fetina Jackson, Darrell John, Dickie Lang, Sandra (Northern) Browning, Lana (O'Bryan) Belstle, John Dennis Owen, Stoney Pipes, Janice Pohlman, Dickie Powell, Patricia (Privett) Brush, Dale Purvis, Sue Robinson, Sharon (Snow) Derendinger, Joe Sandbooth, Howard Sprick, Marilyn Jo (Thomas) Peeler, Kerry Thompson, Christine Turley, David Wendleton, Jill (Willoughby) Schumaker.

One of Mrs. McCarthy's students in 1960, Bobby Meyer suffered a fracture of his left leg a week before school opened. Mrs. McCarthy tutored him for 52 days in the hospital and aided him during his recovery. He appeared on the program Sunday.

Gifts were presented to Mrs. McCarthy by Brenda Felts from the Parent-Teacher Organization and the Community Teachers Association.

Special music: "I love you Truly", was by the fifth grade band under the direction of Linda urnett, Kelly Pilhana, Penny Shaw, and Lisa Hackman, all former students of Mrs. McCarthy, sang "Bless the Beast and the Children," and sometimes.

Three students this year are nieces of students in Mrs. McCarthy's first grade twenty-five years ago. They are Mindy Megas, niece of Tommy Jack Alsop; Dawn Haase, niece of Larry Holt and Tawnya

Ernst, niece of Howard Sprick.

Closing remarks were by Mrs. McCarthy. "I'm Proud to be a First Grade Teacher" were by Mrs. McCarthy.

Former students from Concord, Billingsville, Bel Aire, East Oakland, and Clear Springs Schools attended the open house.

by Gertrude Eatherton

McCARTHY, EDNA DAVIS

F186

Enthusiasm Remains for 38 Years

Since Edna Davis McCarthy began her teaching career in a one-room school 38 years ago, there have been many changes in educational systems. But through all the changes, Mrs. McCarthy has remained the same in that she still teaches with enthusiasm, discipline and a concern and love for her pupils.

For the last 25 years, she has shared these qualities with first grade students of New Franklin Elementary School. But all things must end, and at the close of this school year Mrs. McCarthy will retire — taking with her the memories she has of the approximately 900 students she has taught.

Mrs. McCarthy was born in Cooper County near Boonville and attended Concord School, a one-room rural school located south of Boonville just off Highway B. It was while in high school that she decided she would like to be a teacher.

So after high school, Mrs. McCarthy took her first teaching job at East Oakland, a one-room school east of Pilot Grove.

Her salary was \$45 per month, plus \$5 per month for making the fires and sweeping the building.

"After I was graduated from high school,

my thoughts turned to college, but I needed a job to finance my goal," she says. "In those days, the State Department of Education would issue a county teaching certificate providing an individual could pass the exams in 14 subjects. Well, I passed all the subjects and was issued a teaching certificate."

Mrs. McCarthy's dedication to her job first was displayed while she was teaching at East Oakland.

"I recall one Sunday during the winter when the roads were too bad for a car so I rode my saddle horse to the Fred Stoecklein farm on Highway 5. My uncle lived there at the time and I stayed all night there and then rode on to East Oakland the next morning," she says. "It was bitter cold. My horse's nostrils were covered with frost and ice. I stayed in the district that week and rode through water on Friday on my return home."

In 1935 Mrs. McCarthy went to Billingsville School. While there she began teaching the first of what would later be three generations.

"Martha Friedrich, now Mrs. Roy Bechtold, was one of my students there," she says. "And since I have been at New Franklin I have had her daughter, Mrs. Benny (Linda Kay) Leach, and her grandson, Chris Leach."

Mrs. McCarthy taught at Billingsville School until 1937 when she accepted a job teaching at Concord. She stayed there until 1939 and moved to Bell Air School.

All these years she had been attending mid-spring and summer sessions at Warrensburg and had taken extension and correspondence courses towards her degree.

In 1941 she decided to leave the teaching field and took a job in the state Department of Liquor Control. In the summer of 1942 she was granted a leave of absence to return to Warrensburg to complete requirements for a bachelor of science in education with a major in elementary education and business education.

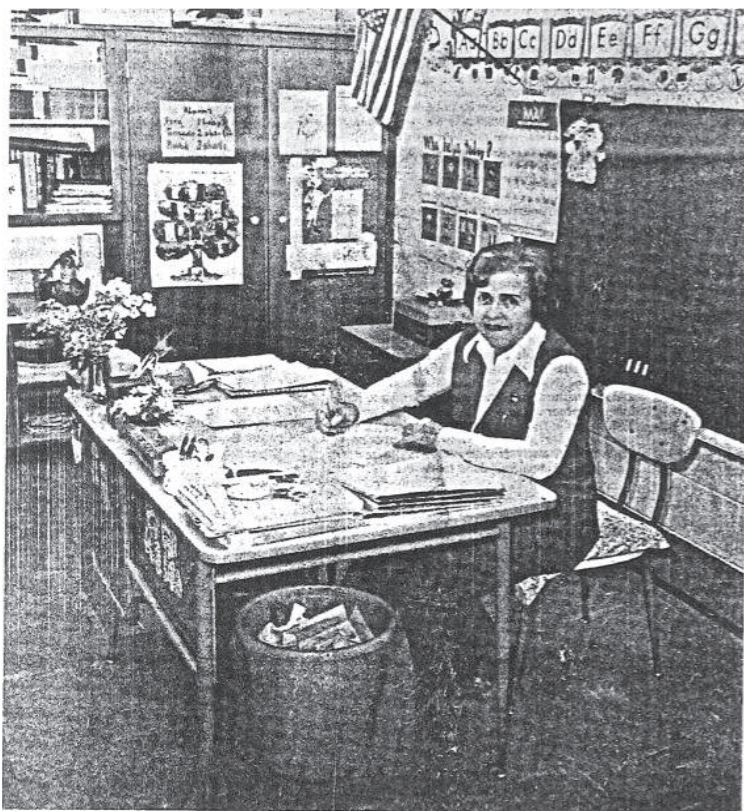
After marrying Tom McCarthy in 1943 and he returned from the Pacific Theatre at the end of World War II, she moved to Denver, Colorado. Twin sons, Mack and Jack, were born there in 1947. Due to notice that her husband was going to be recalled to active duty with the Navy in the Pacific, Mrs. McCarthy returned to Missouri in 1948.

Then in 1955, Mrs. McCarthy began teaching first grade at New Franklin Elementary School. In her 25 years there she has earned the respect of both pupils and peers.

Brenda Felts and John Biesemeyer have the distinction of being both. Biesemeyer was a first grader in Mrs. McCarthy's first class at New Franklin and Mrs. Felts was in her fourth class. Biesemeyer now teaches high school English, drama and speech at New Franklin and Mrs. Felts teaches second grade.

"I remember her as being bubbly and enthusiastic with the kids," Mrs. Felts says. "And when I came here the last two years, I found it interesting that she's been able to maintain that enthusiasm all these years. She is an outstanding teacher. I receive students that she has had in the past and they come here extremely well prepared for the work of second grade. I remember that she really made us work and my second graders now say the same thing. She treats each child as her own and takes full responsibility for their success."

"I think the thing I remember most about



Edna McCarthy

her is that she seems like she cared enough about the students as individuals to see what we did after we got out of school," Biesemeyer says. "She used to always ask me what I was doing and how I was. It was almost like we were family instead of her students."

Mrs. McCarthy has received a lot of praise for her teaching ability. She is listed in the 1974 volume of Outstanding Elementary Teachers of America and is a member of Alpha Phi Delta, an educational honor society of Central Missouri State University; Kappa Delta Pi, a national educational honor society; International Honor Society for Business Education; Delta Kappa Gamma International Honorary Professional Organization; the American Association of University Women; and the Missouri State Teachers Association. In addition, she has served as a president of the Cooper County Teachers Association and the Howard County Teachers Association.

"In my daily program, I greatly emphasize the teaching of reading, with math, spelling and handwriting a close second," Mrs. McCarthy says.

"Teaching first grade requires an abundance of love, understanding, compassion and patience, and I am also of the opinion that teaching first grade carries a tremendous responsibility. Here lies the foundation for future learning. I feel the success of each

student depends greatly upon the teacher. Therefore, I endeavor to meet that challenge with a goal that each day I will be a better teacher than the day before. I want to be innovative. I keep striving to increase knowledge and values, establish inquiring minds, and create a daily interest that will make my students say "learning is fun."

"I believe she is a great example of a teacher who has never lost her zest or enthusiasm," New Franklin Schools Superintendent Terry Stewart says. "She is probably one of the most, if not the most, enthusiastic teacher we have."

"She has a unique ability to use absolutely anything as a learning experience. She has an amazing ability to take everyday things and have the children learn from them," he said.

New Franklin Elementary School Principal Marjorie Spaedy says Mrs. McCarthy also is a big help to the rest of the faculty.

"I really appreciate her leadership and influence among the rest of the faculty," she says. "She presents a good example for all of us."

But it is the children that Mrs. McCarthy likes most. And it is easy to see that they like her.

After going on an outside jaunt with a student teacher Thursday afternoon, some returned to the classroom with handfuls of dandelions for Mrs. McCarthy. They handed

her the bouquets, hugged here and told her "I love you" before leaving for the day.

She hugged them, patted their heads, smelled the flowers and said, "I love you, too." She never told them she was allergic to dandelions.

"If I didn't accept them, it would break their hearts," she says.

by Charlie Rahm

McCARTY, AUNT KATE

F1



Catherine "Kate" McCarty standing in front of her first residence in Pilot Grove, MO (about 1920).

Aunt Kate was born just a few years after the close of the Civil War. She never talked about her childhood. I know she grew up without luxuries. She was the oldest child of Mary Elizabeth (Bowles) McCarty and Patrick McCarty. Her birthdate was December 10, 1868. Her father had immigrated from Ireland, probably during the potato famine in that county. The way the story goes of their meeting was that Patrick asked for a job as a farm laborer, was hired by Philip Bowles and eventually married Philip Bowles' oldest daughter Mary Elizabeth.

Aunt Kate had two younger sisters Josie and Mamie. She had two brothers, Charles and John. They lived in the Bell Air neighborhood.

When someone in the neighborhood needed help because a new baby had arrived or someone was ill, Aunt Kate went to help. After the death of her brother John's wife she returned home to help her widowed mother raise the two motherless girls.

The little farm was sold and they moved into Bell Air. Later the girls attended Bell Air School. Education was very important and Aunt Kate was determined that the girls would receive a better education than she had been able to get.

Finally, in 1918 they sold this house and

bought one in Pilot Grove so the girls could attend high school there. Her mother died in 1932. The youngest girl Olive Jeanne married and had two small daughters. She became ill in the summer of 1934 and died. Again Aunt Kate was there to offer comfort and a home for the two small children whenever they needed her.

I spent much of my early years with her in order to attend the Parochial School in Pilot Grove. She was a devout Methodist but made sure I attended my church on Sunday and studied my Catechism.

Learning was very important to her and she communicated that to me by teaching me practical skills like sewing, and most importantly, making do with what one had. Those were the days when everything as it was no longer needed for its original purpose was used to fill some other need. Flour sacks, sugar sacks, even cloth feed sacks, became tea towels, curtains for the back porch, or maybe even an undergarment. Worn out clothing became rag rugs. The lumpy wool in comforters was re-corded with a wool corder held in each hand and a new lining and cover were tacked to it. Worn out quilts were also used for these heavy bedcovers. She would even cook potato and apple peelings to make sure her little flock of chickens would "clean them up". They repayed her loving care with an ample supply of fresh eggs.

Some of the other things she enjoyed were evening visits in the porch swing with neighbor ladies, the wren family that nested in a cheesebox wren house hung in the apricot tree in the backyard. She taught us that happiness must come from within. I am afraid I did not always understand this for as I remember one of the things she most often said to me, "If wishes were horses, all beggars would ride".

Her body just finally wore out and she slipped away from this life while visiting her sister in August, 1944 and is buried with several members of her family in the Pilot Grove Cemetery.

by Mary Ann Kempf

McMAHAN FAMILY

F188

The biography of the McMahan family begins with the history of Cooper County. The founders of the family in this county came to this section of the state in 1811. Three brothers came together from Kentucky, James, Thomas, and Samuel McMahan, and settled at first in Loutre Island, now a part of Montgomery County, but they were driven from there by the innumerable thousands of rattle and copperhead snakes that came across the river and took up their abode on the Island. The McMahan brothers then crossed the river into Cooper County, where they lived until the deaths. The name of William McMahan deserves mention also with the other founders of the family in the county. He was here when the three brothers crossed the river and settled in Cooper. Their neighbors at that time were David Jones, Stephen Turley, William Reed, James Anderson and William, or Bill Anderson, as he was familiarly called. They built Fort Mahan, in which they all lived, more or less, for several years, the Indians being often in a

state of open hostility. James, Thomas and Samuel McMahan all married and reared families, the first two marrying sisters, daughters of David McGee, another pioneer settler; Samuel, however, married in Madison County, Kentucky, before coming to this state. His wife's maiden name was Miss Sarah Clark. Some time after the erection of their fort they went to Boone's Lick, Howard County, to make salt, as there was no other means of supplying themselves with that necessity.

Returning then to Howard County, they resumed the work of opening up and improving their farms, and James and Thomas became successful farmers and prominent, influential citizens of the county. Samuel was succeeding quite as well in life, but while on his way to Boonville to pay for a tract of land he had pre-empted, he was killed by the Indians. Thomas was then eight years of age and of the family of children he was the second; William was his eldest brother, Samuel W., John W. and Jesse were the younger ones. Some years after their father's death their mother became the wife of Thomas Smith, an early settler. He died about 1840, leaving two daughters and a son by this union: Malinda and Emily and Thomas. Their mother lived another six years, dying at the advanced age of nearly eighty-nine years.

Thomas McMahan was born before his parents left Madison County, Kentucky, on the 15th of June, 1805. He was married March 25, 1830, to Miss Lucy Riddle, a daughter of an early settler of Cooper County, from Maryland, and continued to live on the family homestead on which his father settled in 1813. He and his good wife lived together in comfort and happiness for nearly fifty years, and were blessed with a family of six children. Three of his children died prior to the death of their mother. Samuel lived in Arrow Rock, and Robert and Benjamin were residents of Cooper County. Margaret married Ed Brown. Sallie became the wife of William Harris, and Susan was the wife of Charles Sites. Mr. Thomas McMahan was an industrious farmer for over half a century, and lived without reproach a useful and upright life.

Jesse T. McMahan is a grandson of Samuel, the father of Thomas McMahan, and the son of Samuel W. McMahan, the eldest of the grandfather's family of children. Jesse's father, Samuel W., was born in Kentucky, before his parents came to Missouri, and some time after their immigration to Missouri, was married to Harriet Riddle. Of this union nine children were reared, Jesse T. being the sixth as follows: Samuel L., William A., James E., Nicholas W., Erasmus D., Jesse T., Benjamin M., Edmonia, and Lucy. The sons were all residents of Saline County, Missouri. Daughter Edmonia married W.A. Huff of Cooper County, Missouri and daughter Lucy married E.S. Herndon of Saline County, Missouri. The father, who was a successful farmer and a highly esteemed citizen of Cooper County, Missouri, died at an advanced age in 1876. The mother, after the death of her husband, made her home with her son, Jesse T.

Jesse T. McMahan was born on January 18, 1851, and, in common with the other children, received an ordinary, practical education in youth. After he grew up, farming constituted his life occupation. The McMa

han farm, located 3 1/2 miles east of Blackwater, Missouri, contained over half a section of good land, and he gave his attention to both grain growing and stock farming. He was married to Carrie DeHaven on January 14, 1885. They had two children, a son, Percy Brent, born on December 18, 1885 and a daughter, Mary Rowena, born on December 21, 1888. Both children were born on the farm. Jesse T. passed away on January 20, 1930 in the same house in which he was born. His wife died in 1947.

Percy Brent McMahan married Maude Tressa Sites on January 20, 1909 at her family home in Lamine Township. Her father was Captain L.T. Sites, a well known Cooper County farmer and river boat captain who died in 1931. Percy Brent was a successful and respected farmer and Missouri politician. He was a life long Democrat. He was elected Sheriff of Cooper County, and served for four years during the period 1924-1928. While working with the office of Missouri Secretary of State, he was instrumental in establishing the Missouri Drivers License Department. Upon retirement from politics, he and his wife returned to their farm near the Missouri River in Laraine Township. They had two children, a daughter, Anna Rowena, born in Memphis, Tennessee on August 2, 1910, and a son, Jesse Thomas IV, born on the farm on October 25, 1914. Following retirement, Percy and Maude maintained an active life in Cooper County. He died on April 20, 1949, and she died in 1967.

Jesse Thomas McMahan IV started his formal education by attending a one room country schoolhouse near his home. He went through the fourth grade in this school before moving to Boonville, Missouri with his parents in early 1924. Jesse T. IV graduated from Laura Speed Elliot High School, Boonville, Missouri in 1933. Following graduation, he moved to Jefferson City, Missouri where he worked and married Dorothy Virginia Stadler on September 12, 1935. He enlisted as a private in the Missouri National Guard on September 9, 1939. He entered active duty in the United States Army on October 10, 1940. They had one child, a son, Jesse Thomas V, born February 9, 1944. Jesse T. IV moved through the U.S. Army enlisted ranks, having the distinction of serving time in all grades and was commissioned a second lieutenant on December 30, 1946. He served in Europe during World War II. He was stationed in England prior to "D Day," the invasion of France. He was awarded decorations and citations which included: Bronze Star for Northern France Campaign, *France de la Croix De Guerre* with Bronze Star for service rendered *de la Liberation de la France*, European African Middle Eastern Theatre, American Theatre Campaign, and American Defense Service. Following World War II, Jesse T. IV continued his active military career attaining the rank of full Colonel, United States Army, on February 13, 1968. He retired from active service on August 1, 1970. His wife died on September 28, 1982. He married the former Alberta Kathryn Fuser in Harlingen, Texas on February 13, 1984. They now live in Boonville, Missouri and are very active in church and civic affairs. He is a Deacon in the First Christian Church of Boonville, a member of the Board of Directors, Friends of Historic Boonville, Secretary of the Boonslick Shrine

Club, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Missouri River Home Health Agency, Inc. Alberta Kathryn has two daughters, Patti, who is married to Charles Beale III and lives in Little Rock, Arkansas. And Barbara, who is married to Stanley (Bo) Wendleton and lives in Boonville. Patti has two children, a son and a daughter. Barbara has three children, two daughters, and a son.

Jesse Thomas McMahan V is a career officer in the United States Air Force, with a current rank of full Colonel. He married Priscilla Lyle of Boston, Massachusetts, on November 16, 1968. They have no children.

by Jesse T. McMahan IV

McVICKER FAMILY

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Wiley Ray and Mary Ellen (Maryellen) Harshberger McVicker call Boonville their home, although neither are natives of this community. They moved to Boonville in September, 1979, and reside at 813 Christus Drive. They have two children, Laura Elizabeth, who was born on June 27, 1979, at Cooper County Hospital in Boonville and Todd Michael, who was born March 23, 1983, at Boone County Hospital in Columbia. Wiley and Mary Ellen met through 4-H while students at the University of Missouri and were married on June 2, 1973, at Missouri United Methodist Church in Columbia.

Both Wiley and Mary Ellen (Maryellen) are natives of Missouri. Wiley was born on August 23, 1950, in Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri, the second of three children born to Raymond Wilbur and Elenora Magdalena Abele McVicker who still reside in that community. His maternal grandfather, Otto Wilhelm Abele, immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1904, coming to see the St. Louis World's Fair and to visit two

sisters. He never returned to Europe, but married and remained. His wife, Anna Elizabeth Schriefer, was a member of the founding German family of Meta, Missouri, located south of Jefferson City. The McVicker family came from Ohio to Missouri over 100 years ago and lived in the southwestern part of Missouri. Wiley's paternal grandfather, James Elmer McVicker, moved his family to the Nevada area before World War II. Wiley's paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Barbara Kamm McVicker, was descended from German immigrants also. Her family arrived from Germany in 1855. They took the first registered Holstein dairy herd from Hermann, Missouri, where they lived during the Civil War, to southwestern Missouri and Wiley grew up on a dairy farm. After graduating from Nevada High School in 1968, Wiley attended and graduated with an Associate of Arts Degree from Fort Scott Community College in Fort Scott, Kansas in 1970. He then continued his education at the University of Missouri, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in 1972 where he was named to Gamma Sigma Delta and Alpha Zeta Honoraries. His fraternity was Alpha Gamma Sigma. He received his Master of Science degree in 1974, and his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1977.

Mary Ellen was born on May 5, 1951 in Mexico, Audrain County, Missouri, the first of two daughters born to Don Milton and Harriet Pauline Mossholder Harshberger. Her family contains the typical American Anglo-Saxon mixture. On her maternal side she is descended from New England Yankees who emigrated to Illinois in the mid-1830's and owned the same farm for over 120 years. This farm was owned by Mary Ellen's maternal grandparents, Paul Rhodes and Minnie Ella Tourtillott Mossholder, when she was a child and played a major role in her deciding to major in Historic Preservation since the house and barns were still in place, plus the original landscaping including even

a museum in part of the house. On her paternal side, Mary Ellen is pure Southern in background. Her father's family came to Missouri with Daniel Boone to St. Louis and then emigrated to mid-Missouri in 1817, settling in Boone County. They founded Columbia and the family has been in the county ever since. Mary Ellen's paternal grandparents, Franklin Marion and Frances Cleveland Sappington Harshbarger, lived on the neighboring farm when Mary Ellen was a child and the stories of the past fascinated her as they told them. This family farm has also been in the family over 100 years and is a Century Farm. The family still farms north of Centralia which is in Boone County and Mary Ellen laughs that she graduated from eighth grade through college without ever leaving the county!! With a strong Confederate background from her father and an equally strong Union background from her mother, it was natural that Mary Ellen would attend college and major in a field related to American studies. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree with Departmental Honors in 1973 and was named to Phi Beta Kappa and Mortar Board. Her sorority is Sigma Kappa. Her Master of Arts Degree was earned in 1975 and she completed her Doctor of Philosophy in Spring 1989. Her dissertation is about the Boonslick Region since her family has lived here for so long.

All members of the McVicker family are involved in community activities and businesses. Wiley owns Boonslick Animal Hospital in Boonville. This veterinary practice is a mixed practice with both Food animals and Companion animals. Mary Ellen taught at Columbia College in Columbia, Missouri, and Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri, for 8 years and also was the Director of the college and Methodist museums while at Central Methodist. Currently, she is co-owner of Memories of Missouri, a firm that does historic tours and National Register of Historic Places work. The McVickers are members of Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church where Mary Ellen is the lay delegate to Annual Conference, sings in the church choir, is church historian, and is on the Administrative Board. Wiley is a Board member of Mid-Missouri Savings and Loan and the Boonville Chamber of Commerce while Mary Ellen gives her volunteer time to the Friends of Historic Boonville where she is President. She also is a member of the American Association of University Women, the Hannah Cole Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Robert E. Lee Chapter #1567 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is serving as President of the Mid-Missouri Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Kappa. Wiley is past president of the Boonville Kiwanis Club and the West Central Veterinary Medical Association of Missouri. Laura belongs to the We Are the World 4-H Club in Boonville.

by Dr. and Mrs. Wiley McVicker

MEREDITH, DR. A. L.

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Prairie Home's last resident family physician was Dr. Arnold Lewis Meredith. Dr.



Wiley Ray, Laura Elizabeth, Todd Michael, and Mary Ellen McVicker

Meredith, who died in 1948, was born at Lupus in 1879, the son of John F. and Malvia

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Clay Meredith. He attended the Hooper Institute at Clarksburg and received a scholarship to attend Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia for one year. He graduated from Beaumont Medical College in St. Louis and did post-graduate work at a medical college in New York. He practiced in Woolridge and Jamestown before coming to Prairie Home. Doctor Meredith was well-known in Missouri medical circles as a diagnostician.

Doctor Meredith was a full-time physician who also found time to be very active in the community. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Prairie Home School for many years and served as secretary-treasurer of the Prairie Home Fair for over thirty years. Doctor Meredith was also active in the Baptist church and the Prairie Home Masonic Lodge. He served as moderator of the Concord Baptist Association for many years.

His wife was the former Agnes Teel, daughter of Dr. Samuel Teel who came to Missouri from Louisa County, Virginia before the turn of the century. Mrs. Meredith served as infoman receptionist, helper and confidante to the doctor and his scores of patients. The Merediths had two children, A.L. Meredith, Jr. and Virginia Teel Meredith. Virginia married ? Higgins and they had one son, Richard Meredith Higgins of Columbia, the only surviving member of the Meredith family.

When he was 61, Doctor Meredith was honored by Members of the Prairie Home community with a day-long celebration, planned by the Ellis Farm Club. "Doctor Meredith Day" featured a parade of babies delivered by the doctor; many of the more than 1000 he delivered were in attendance. According to a newspaper account of the event "Scores of babies delivered by the doctor marched in the parade. Little folks up to six years walked with their mothers. Then came groups of 7, 8 and 9 year olds, and then those in their maturity, all wearing white paper bonnets with pink or blue ribbons, made by local 4-H girls." The day featured a basket dinner and an afternoon program with local citizens given testimonies for the doctor and his many good works.

Doctor Meredith made his first calls riding a mule, and accepted as fees everything from corn to cash. He handled all kinds of cases and even doubled as a dentist when a tooth needed to be pulled. Except for a time during World War I, he rarely missed a day in his office. Doctor Meredith died at the Alex van Ravenswaay hospital in Boonville on December 7, 1948. His funeral was held at the Prairie Home Baptist church with a crowd which filled the sanctuary and the basement and overflowed into the lawn and parking lot. Everyone in Cooper County knew the doctor and many counted him as a valuable friend along with considering him as their family physician. He and his family are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.



MILLER, CLARENCE HENRY FAMILY

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Clarence (1896-1958) was Manager/Pharmacist at Miller's Drug Store, Boonville from 1930 to 1958. On Jan. 14, 1920 he married Frances Nadine Burger (1898-1945) of Pilot Grove. To this marriage was born Paul, Marilyn, Robert and Ann. Clarence was the son of Joseph William Miller (1855-1927) and Katherine Berster (1864-1900). Joseph was the son of Joseph William (wagon) Miller (1819-1891) and Mary Agatha Kempf (1831-1904). Joseph arrived from Cologne, Prussia in 1847 including a steamboat ride from New Orleans. He had been a Burgomaster in a town near Cologne. Both William Millers were wagonmakers located on the S.E. corner of Spring and Sixth Streets. Kathern Berster was daughter of Theodore Berster and Mary Keck daughter of Francis Keck and Theresa Kern. Theodore Berster was the son of William Berster and Margareth Napelstein. The Bersters and related were from Baden and farmers in the German settlement from the 1840's, in Clear Creek.

The Burger Line: Nadine Burger was daughter of John W. Burger of Clarks Fork and Mattie Martin of Palestine. John was the son of John Gabriel Burger (1834-1910) and Nancy Clay Howe (1836-1873), and lived in Clark's Fork and Bunceton. The Lone Elm store area was originally Burger land. John Gabriel Burger was son of Henry Burger and grandson of George Burger who was originally from Tennessee and settled one mile N.E. of present Prairie Home, before 1820. John Gabriel married Nancy whose father was Joseph Harvey Howe (1807-1873) and mother was Elizabeth Coons. They married 1830 in Kentucky. Harvey's father was Joseph Price Howe, Presbyterian minister in Mt. Sterling, Ky. The Howe line runs back through Waxaw, S.C. to Cumberland Co., Pa. The Coons line runs to Germanna Colony, Spottsylvania Co, Virginia colony where the immigrant arrived in 1714 as an ironworker from Nassau-Siegen, Prussia. Henry Burger married Mary Layne (Polly) Titsworth in 1833. She was daughter of Gabriel Titsworth and Nancy C. Taylor. Gabriel Titsworth moved to Cooper Co. about ten miles south of Boonville before 1819. On Nov. 5, 1794 while a young boy Gabriel was scalped and his mother was killed by Creek Indians on the Red River a few miles west of Clarksville, Tennessee Co, Tennessee. Gabriel was son of Col. Isaac Titsworth whose daughter Margaret was captured by the Creeks and held as a servant until summer 1895 when Col. Isaac ransomed her. Margaret later moved to Cooper County and married Spear Fort. The Titsworth line runs back through Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Jersey to New York. The name was originally Tietsorth a Dutch line starting in New Amsterdam, New Netherlands Colony circa 1650. The immigrant was Willim, Abramamse Tietsort, original blacksmith and patented in Schenectady by 1676. He married Neeltjee Swart daughter of — Swart and Elizabeth Van Linden. The Tietsorth and Swart families helped establish Schenectady and Albany. They left Schenectady for Minisink4Kings-

ton) in the winter of 1690 due to an Indian massacre. Nancy C. Taylor wife of Gabriel

Titworth was daughter of James Taylor, Sr. originally from Georgia and in New Madrid, Missouri Territory until the earthquake of 1811-1812. They settled two miles s.w. of present Pilot Grove on several sections partly on "earthquake" government land grants. Nancy's sister Mary E. Taylor married Jordan O'Brien early politician in Cooper Co.

Martin Line: Mattie Martin Burger (1867-1964) of Pilot Grove was daughter of William H. Martin, born Tenn. 1817 died 1888. He was a farmer and mule Breeder in Palestine and married Mary Frances Collins (ca. 1833-living 1905). The Collins line runs through William, Thomas Collins who married Frances Woods, Thomas Collins II and Thomas Collins I son of Joseph Collins (1687-1757) and Susanna Lewis probably daughter of Zachery Lewis of Spottsylvania Co. Virginia. Joseph was son of William Collins who came to Virginia in 1635. Thomas Collins I married Susannah Bartlett, granddaughter of John Davis and Susannah Wyatt, granddaughter of Rev. Haute Wyatt an early (1621) Jamestown Va minister and brother of Sir Francis Wyatt first Governor of Virginia Colony. Rev. Rebecca and Patricia, and she now resides in Mesa, Arizona where she is a nurse.

by Paul M. Miller

MILLER, DR. JONATHAN PARIS II AND L. PAULINE VAUGHAN

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Dr. and Mrs. Miller were both natives of Missouri and spent their lives in the state with the exception of a few years when they lived in Iowa and Illinois. "Doc" Miller practiced Veterinary Medicine in Boonville from 1930 until 1955. Mrs. Miller assisted in scheduling and bookkeeping related to the practice for many years. J.P., Paris, and Pauline Miller were married in 1919 in Colorado Springs, Colorado where her parents were temporary residents.

J.P. Miller, II was the son of J.P. and Mary Jane Hayter Miller. He was born and reared in Monteau County, Missouri, the youngest son of the family of nine children. After a few years spent farming, he entered the St. Joseph Veterinary College, St. Joseph, Missouri and graduated from this institution in 1920. While in college he was President of the college Medical Association and served as class Treasurer. He originally established a practice in Prairie Home, Missouri and later was employed by the Western Wing Railroad as an inspecting veterinarian for livestock being shipped. In 1930 Paris Miller and his family returned to Boonville, Missouri and he remained until his death in 1958 at the age of 66 years. For many years he was the sole veterinarian in Boonville and his practice, though primarily large animal, included all animal care available in Boonville and surrounding areas. During the later years of his practice, several veterinary students interned with him as part of their educational program at the University of Missouri, Columbia. Dr. Miller was an active community leader and served as a member of the Boonville City Council in the 1940s. He was equally active in the First Baptist Church and was Chairman of the Board of Deacons

Wyatt's church, partly reconstructed may still be seen at Jamestown. Frances Woods father was the Rev. Peter Woods, first preacher in Cooper County at Hannah Cole's Fort in 1811. He was a Baptist minister and Indian fighter in Ky, Tn. and Mo. He permanently settled in Cooper Co. in 1819. Rev. Peter Woods grandparents were Michael Woods and Lady Mary Campbell. Michael Woods lived at Dunshanglin Castle, County Heath, Ireland, Lancaster Co, Pa and were the first settlers in Western Albermarle County, Va in 1734. They lived at the east side of Woods Gap of the Blue Ridge (now Jarman's Gap). His father was John Woods II and mother Elizabeth Worsop. Michael Woods second great grandfather was Sir Adam Loftus and fourth great grandfather was the Rev. Adam Loftus Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth I, Archbishop of Dublin 1535 and Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1567. He established Trinity College, Dublin. Through the Loftus, Plantagenet and other lines, Michael Woods 26th great grandparents were Hralf, The Ganger, first Duke of the Normans, reined 911-927 A.D., died circa 932 A.D. and as part of his service. He was a member of the church choir and sang bass in a select quartette which provided him much enjoyment. Paris was also a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Rotary Club in Boonville. Dr. Miller achieved recognition in his profession serving two terms as the President of the Missouri Veterinary Association. Among his many personal attributes, two to be remembered are that he knew few strangers and was generous to all friends and family.

Pauline Miller was the daughter of John Warren Vaughan and Nevada Don Carlos Vaughan. She was born in Cooper County, Missouri and reared on a farm near Wooldridge, Missouri. Mrs. Miller attended Warrensburg Normal School, now Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Missouri. She taught in the Wooldridge school prior to her marriage. Pauline lived with an aunt in Boonville during her high school years and was a member of the second

Papia daughter of Brengar. Lady Mary Campbell (1690-1742) of Argylishire Scotland was fifth daughter of Sir James Campbell, 5th Bart. Of Auchinbreck by his wife Susan daughter of Sir Alexander Campbell of Cawder. Mary's 14th great grandparents were Robert (the Bruce) (1274-1329), King of Scotland and Isabell, daughter of Donald, tenth earl of Mr. Mary's Campbell line goes back to her 23rd great grandfather Duibne, some research indicates the line actually goes through the brother of Robert (the Bruce).

Of the Clarence Henry Miller family of this sketch Paul is a retired federal civilian employee having served as engineering manager on the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Program at Hill A.F. Base, Utah. Paul married Dorothy Loesing. They have three daughters Paula, Phoebe and Cynthia. Marilyn is a registered nurse in Kansas City, Robert married Mildred Frieling and is a Boonville resident and employed at the Boonville Correctional Center as Carpentry Supervisor. Anne married Richard Lutkemier a J.C. Penney store manager. They have six children: Mike, Debra, Dick, Susan, graduating class of the Laura Speed Elliott High School, Boonville. She, too, was active in her community as well as being a wife, mother and integral participant of the veterinary practice. Mrs. Miller's activities were numerous in the First Baptist Church: teaching Sunday School, assisting with Mission Work, active in the Women's Circles, and serving as a member of the Board of the Baptist Children's Home, St. Louis, Missouri. She was a member of Chapter GO of the P.E.O. Sisterhood, the Hannah Cole Chapter of D.A.R. and the Eastern Star Lodge of the Masonic Order. The personal note that probably demonstrates her character is to relate that even after the age of 80 years she assumed responsibility of calling on shut-ins from the church, delivering literature and cookies. She prided herself in being independent and was honored by her family for her caring concern for others. Mrs. Miller remained in the family home at 814 Sixth Street, Boonville until her death in 1984 at the age of 88 years.

Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Paris and Pauline, had two children, J.P. Miller HI and Donna Jane Miller. Both children attended Boonville Public Schools and graduated from Laura Speed Elliott High, as did their mother. J.P. III attended Central College, Fayette, Missouri prior to World War II. During the war he was in the Army Air Corps, now U.S. Air Force, trained as a navigator in B-17s and flew combat bombing missions in the European Theater with the 8th Air Force out of England. J.P. enrolled in the University of Missouri after the war and earned a BS and MS in Biochemistry from there. He married Maretta M. Collier (BS in Education, U. of Mo.) of Shelbina, Missouri while attending the university. After graduation J.P. and Maretta moved to Waukegan, Illinois where he was employed by Abbott Laboratories. J.P. re-enrolled in school and earned a PhD in Biochemistry from Northwestern University. He continued his association with Abbott Labs in various positions ending his career as Director of Strategic Planning at the time of his retirement. Maretta has been employed with the Diver, Bollman, Grach, and Quade law firm as their Office Manager. J.P. and Maretta Miller are the parents of two boys, David Brent Miller, Los Angeles, California and Mark Collier Miller, Libertyville, Illinois. Dr. J.P. and Maretta Miller currently reside in Libertyville, Illinois.

Donna Jane Miller attended the University of Missouri after high school and while there married James A. Braxdale (BS in Electrical Engineering U. of Mo.) of Odessa, Missouri. Donna continued her education after marriage and was awarded a BA in Sociology from the University of Denver, Denver, Colorado. She did graduate work at the University of Virginia after moving to the Washington, D.C. area in 1963. Donna worked in the Fairfax Virginia School Systems retiring as a Counseling Resource Teacher. Jim was employed with the U.S. Department of Interior and Energy as and Electrical Engineer and Budget Officer from 1950 until his retirement in 1983. Donna and Jim have three daughters, Deborah Jane Braxdale Ward (Mrs. David E.), Manassas, Virginia, Karen Louise Braxdale Harrison (Mrs. Jim W.), Columbia, South Carolina, Linda Sue Braxdale, Charlottesville, Virginia. The Braxdales remain in Springfield, Virginia following their retirements.

Jonathan Paris and Pauline Miller left a heritage of great importance to their family. One very significant part of that heritage is that family and friends caring for one another is vital. Their home was always open to friends and friends of their children. One time a client of Dr. Miller's commented that with a basketball hoop in the yard no grass could grow. The reply was, "You can always grow grass after you grow kids." Their surviving family, two children and spouses, five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, appreciate this approach to life, and hope we can continue to pass along to future generations the knowledge that people are of prime importance to us as a family. We can thank the good people of Boonville for their attention and affection shared with the J.P. Millers.

MILLER, THOMAS F. AND JOSEPHINE FAMILY

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Thomas Franklin Bryan, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Homan Bryan was born December 24, 1881 on a farm near Pilot Grove, Missouri. His grandfather was Benjamin Buckner Bryan, who was born in Kentucky near Covington August 11, 1816 and was married to Mary West also of Kentucky. He moved to Cooper County prior to the Civil War.

Thomas F. married Josephine Virginia Miller, daughter of Silas and Katherine Grauer Miller, on February 14, 1906. They had six children: Kathryn Elizabeth born February 6, 1908; Howard Thomas born September 29, 1910 and died November 24, 1935; Oscar born January 31, 1913, and died February 24, 1913; Myrtle Virginia born January 3, 1914; Vernon Franklin born August 2, 1918 and died January 13, 1981; and Barbara Jean born September 9, 1929.

Thomas F. was the son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Homan Bryan, the second wife of Benjamin F. His first marriage was to Armilda Givens. One child was born, Josephine. She moved back to Kentucky with her daughter and was subsequently divorced from Benjamin. He then married Elizabeth Homan on May 9, 1880. Elizabeth died in 1883 and Benjamin remarried Armilda his first wife. Seven children were born to this remarriage: Mary and Maurice, May 22, 1885 (twins); George, January 9, 1888; John, December 3, 1889; Amy, April 30, 1892; Henry, March 25, 1894; and Rolland, June 15, 1898.

Thomas Bryan lived with his grandmother, Cina Wells Homan, in Pilot Grove for about six years after the death of his mother. Then he was taken by his father to help on the farm. He attended school in Pilot Grove and Billingsville. He worked with his dad on the farm and in the early 1900's ran a general merchandising and grocery store in Woolridge, Mo. He lost everything in the flood of 1904 and engaged in farming with Jim Donahoe on one of his father's farms. He married Josephine Miller February 14, 1906 and they farmed several farms in the Speed location. In 1911, Thomas F. opened a general

store in the W.O.W. building in Speed, and operated it there until January 1913 when he purchased the store at Billingsville and began operation there. This business was sold to his brother John January 6, 1916 at which time he purchased a farm from Joe Wesselman seven miles southwest of Boonville in the Prairie Lick community. In 1926 he was made manager of the Speed Farmers Elevator and occupied that post for three years. Unable to find satisfactory housing in Speed, he gave up the elevator job and returned to farming. In 1948 Thomas moved again, by trading his farm for the George Drennen store in Prairie Lick. He operated this store until his retirement in 1965.

During most of his life he also served as a lay veterinarian. He never charged for his services accepting any amount the benefactor was able to give. Thomas and Josie were members of the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church. He died September 20, 1979, three months shy of his 98th birthday. Josephine Miller Bryan died March 14, 1987, at the age of 98 years and 7 months.

Kathryn Elizabeth married Leonard Schmidt on April 18, 1935. They purchased a farm about one mile north of Bunceton and spent their lifetime in that occupation. Kathryn was a graduate of Boonville High School and received an A.A. degree in teaching from C.M.S.U. in Warrensburg. She taught in several Cooper County rural schools and did substitute work in the Bunceton Schools. The Schmidts had two children: John Lyle, a farmer on the home place and Joyce Schmidt Pulley of Bunceton. Grandchildren are: Daniel Lynn, Dennis Earl and Kathryn Christine Pulley, and John Lyle Jr. and Teresa Schmidt Twenter. Great grandchildren include Daniel and Hillari Pulley, Brandy Mae and Carle Jo. Schmidt and John Urban Twenter.

Howard Thomas married Margaret Potthast June 11, 1935. They were both killed by asphyxiation, caused by a floor furnace, November 24, 1935. Howard was a graduate of Boonville High School.

Myrtle Virginia married Roy Gerhardt August 18, 1938. She was a graduate of Boonville High School and the St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing. She registered with the State of Missouri and spent her early career in the nursing occupation. The Gerhardts had two children: Dr. Donald Gerhardt, a physician in Columbia and Bonnie Gerhardt Marshall, a teacher in Columbia. Grandchildren are: Brian W. Marshall and Lisa Noel, Laura Elane and Gretchen Ann Gerhardt.

Vernon Franklin married Ruth Woods and managed a ranch they had purchased in the Wellington, Nevada area. They had six children: Victoria Ann, Richard Howard, Vernon F. Jr., Byron, Delores, and Robert. Grandchildren are: Lynn Dee, Robert, Karol, and Karl, Nancy Ann, and Scott Eric Nelson, Barbara and Bonnie Bryan, Mike and Debbie Bryan, and Jody Bryan.

Barbara Jean married Claude Robinson January 20, 1951. She graduated from the Boonville High School and is a dental technician. Two children were born to this union: Paul Timothy, an electronic engineer and Peter Kim, an ordinance plant employee. Grandchildren are: Misty Dawn, Shannon Marie, and Paul James Robinson.

by Roy B. Gerhardt

MILLS, ROBERT AND HELEN

F194

Robert and Helen Mills live on the farm eight miles southeast of Boonville that has been the home of his family for six generations. Helen is also a native of eastern Cooper County. Her ancestors came to the area as early as 1818.

Early in life Robert chose to make farming his career. After graduating from the University of Missouri College of Agriculture he returned to the Mills farm to assume the operation of the farm his ancestors had farmed since the early 1830's. He developed a purebred livestock business and was able to increase his farm acreage. In 1982 he retired from active farming.

The Mills family is of English descent and came to Cooper County by way of Virginia. The early records state that Nicholas Mills, Jr. was born to Nicholas Mills and wife in 1670 in Kent County, Virginia. Nicholas Mills, Jr. married Ann Compton, the granddaughter of Robert Booth who was clerk of York County and a member of the House of Burgesses in 1653 and 1654 at Jamestown; their son Charles Mills was the father of Charles Mills II. Charles II was the father of William Mills. William Mills' son was Dr. William Mills, Jr.

Henry W. Mills, born in 1815, son of Dr. Williams Mills, Jr. and Elizabeth Gardiner Mills, came to Cooper County from Virginia in 1842 and married Susan V. Lewis. Susan V. Lewis' parents, Charles and Mary Lewis, came from Virginia in the early 1830's and settled on part of the present Mills farm.

Hunter N. Mills, born 1849, was the fifth of thirteen children born to Henry and Susan Mills. In 1874 he married Ella Thomas, daughter of Dr. James Thomas and Martha Ellis Thomas. Dr. Thomas was a physician in Cooper County and later in Jackson County. Ella Thomas Mills' grandfather, Rev. Robert S. Thomas, was a professor on the first faculty of the University of Missouri when it was organized in 1839. He was chairman of the language department until 1853 when he resigned to become the first president of William Jewell College at Liberty, MO. Rev. Thomas' daughter Eliza married George Caleb Bingham, the artist, in 1849.

Hunter and Ella Mills were the parents of six children: Mable, Irene, Robert W., Vivian, Vera and Elvira. In 1905 Robert W. Mills married Margaret E. Logan, daughter of Hugh and Nancy Davis Logan. Margaret Mills had one brother; Judge John Logan, and three sisters, Sallie, wife of Aubrey Mills, Katie, wife of T.B. Jewett and Lucy, wife of William Hunt. Nancy Davis Logan's father, Rev. O.P. Davis, came from Kentucky and helped organize several Christian Churches in Cooper County.

Robert W. Mills and Margaret Mills were the parents of one child. A son, Robert W. Mills, Jr. was born Nov. 27, 1916. On June 28, 1942 he married Helen A. Swanstone.

Helen Swanstone Mills was born July 19, 1917. Her parents were Truman H. and Grace Oerly Swanstone. Mr. Swanstone was the son of William H. and Margaret Jane Swanstone. His grandparents, James and Marian Swanstone, arrived in New York City, N.Y. from Edinburgh, Scotland on the ship "Saratoga"

Aug. 3, 1853. His mother's ancestors were of Irish descent and came to Cooper County from Kentucky in 1818.

Mrs. Swanstone's (Grace Oerly) parents were John and Elizabeth Mischler Oerly. John Oerly's father, Ulrich Oerly, was born in Switzerland and emigrated to the United States in 1847. Mrs. Ulrich Oerly was also born in Switzerland and came to this country in 1834. Mrs. Swanstone's mother Elizabeth M. Oerly was born in Switzerland and emigrated to the United States with her parents in 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Swanstone were the parents of three children, Mrs. Helen Mills, Mrs. Jane Schuppan and Dr. Floyd Swanstone.

Robert and Helen Mills have two daughters. Both girls are graduates of the University of Missouri. Mary Jane is the wife of Jerry W. Putnam. Their sons are Robert Lance 19 years of age and Barton William age 18. The other daughter, Janet Ann Galliher, has two daughters, Julie Ann, age 11 and Jill Ashley age 9.

by Robert Mills

MOORE, ALEXANDER

F195



Charles and Ora Frances (Moore) Alexander, wedding picture Oct. 18, 1896.

Charles Morton Alexander, a son of Nero C. and Martha Ann (Bruce) Alexander, was born May 2, 1875, near the Missouri River three and one-half miles northeast of Jamestown, Missouri, Moniteau County, at what later became the J.C. Stauffer farm. In 1920, he moved to a farm two miles west of Prairie Home,ouri, Cooper County, where he resided until his death, July 20, 1941. His eulogy stated him as being a prominent farmer and stock raiser of the community. He bought the farm from Boon Smith. In the old Cooper County Atlas, it was named Forestview. It had a big yard full of forest trees with a tall white picket fence along the road. The front part of the original house still stands. The farm is now owned by a granddaughter, Marian (Alexander) Brandes and husband, Paul Brandes.

On October 18, 1896, he married Ora Frances Moore, daughter of Daniel Boone Moore and Mary Elizabeth (Hudson) Moore. She was born May 13, 1878, near Jamestown,

Missouri. She died August 10, 1931. Five children were born to them. Ripley, who died at four years, is buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery, north of Jamestown.

Florence, born July 18, 1899, died December 23, 1933. She taught school at New Salem school, which was located about three miles northwest of Prairie Home. It was later torn down. On October 23, 1921, she married John Poindexter of Prairie Home; their daughter, Joella, married Johnny Miller and lives east of Prairie Home.

James Frank, born September 12, 1902, died May 25, 1974, farmed the homeplace throughout his life, and married Mary Ruth Haley November 26, 1926. She died May 4, 1972. Their children are Marian Brandes, Peoria, Illinois; Charles, Raytown, Missouri; and Roy Lee, Peoria, Illinois. Georgia, who taught school most of her adult life, was born near Jamestown, st 30, 1905. She died August 15, 1978. Georgia taught in Prairie Home, Marshall and Kansas City schools. On October 25, 1931, she married Herbert Kuhn of Prairie Home. They made their home in Otterville, where she taught many years. One daughter, Mrs. Robert (Kathryn) Edwards, is a teacher in Sedalia, Missouri. Dorothy, born July 6, 1912, the only one born in Cooper County, graduated from Central Missouri State Teacher's College High School, Warrensburg, Missouri. All the Alexander children attended Prairie Home schools. On August 30, 1930, she married Glenn Holliday, Bunceton, Missouri. They have six children. They are: Glenda Veulemans, Betty Bestgen, Kathleen McClelland, James L. Holliday (a teacher in Sedalia), Gail Richards and Patricia Kuhn.

Charles and Ora Frances (Moore) Alexander were descendants of Irish and Scottish families who had come to Missouri from the Carolinas and Virginia via Kentucky. When moved to the Prairie Home community, they also moved their membership to the Prairie Home Baptist Church where they were faithful members, coming from the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, a beautiful, quaint little church sitting on the bluff overlooking the Missouri River, its church yard filled with the graves of their pioneer ancestors. Their exemplary lives taught us early the meaning of God, Home and Country.

Charles and Ora Frances Alexander were buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, Missouri.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday

MOORE, ALEXANDER

F196

Ora Frances (Moore) Alexander was born May 3, 1878, and died August 9, 1931. She was the daughter of Daniel Boone Moore and Mary Elizabeth (Moore) Hudson and wife of Charles Morton Alexander. She was a descendant of David Moore, a Revolutionary War veteran, who, with his three sons (Jesse, James and Robert), came from Surrey County, South Carolina, to what was to become Moniteau County in 1818. They settled south of Lupus, building their home at a spring, one-half mile south of the present site of Lupus. Robert Moore was one of the first Judges of the newly organized county and became the county's first representative

to the State Legislature. He introduced sorghum into this county, paying a dollar for a tablespoon of seed bought in New York.

One of the first schools established in Linn Township was called Moore School. One of the oldest houses in Moniteau county, located three miles northwest of Jamestown, was built of bricks made by slaves. It was the home of James Frank Moore and stood on the farm now owned by Billy Schoenthal until the summer of 1986.

James Frank Moore was married three times. His first wife was Paulina Vivion. They had eight children, one of whom was Daniel Boone Moore, father of Ora Frances (Moore) Alexander. James Frank Moore was a landowner, slave holder, blacksmith and merchant. He made wagons for the wagon trains that left for the California Gold Rush of 1849 to 1851. He also conducted a store at a point called Iuka down river from Lupus; it was constructed on skids and when the river rose, it was pulled back to higher ground.

Daniel Boone Moore was a school teacher, farmer, a history and Bible scholar.

Daniel Boone Moore and Mary Elizabeth Moore had three daughters: Ida, deceased, married Jerry Renfrow; Gillie, deceased, wife of L.M. Bruce (both lived near Woolridge, Missouri, on Copps Chapel Hill); Ora F. Moore Alexander, wife of Charles M. Alexander of Prairie Home, Missouri. Daniel Moore and Mary E. Moore moved to Boonville, Missouri, in 1914 and spent the rest of their lives there. They were buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. Their home was on Elm Street. The house was sold and moved to the back of the place to make room for Potter Truck Lines.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday

MOORE, HUDSON HARRIS

F197

Mary Elizabeth (Hudson) Moore, wife of Daniel Boone Moore, was born March 16, 1855 and died at the age of eighty-five. She was the daughter of Hilliard Harris Hudson, who was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1821. He was the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Harris) Hudson, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively.

Elizabeth Harris was the daughter of Christopher Harris, Jr., a Farmer and Baptist Minister and granddaughter of Christopher Harris, Sr., of Albemarle County, Virginia and Mary (Dabney) Harris French Hugeunot ancestry.

Christopher Harris, Sr. served in the Revolutionary War as soldier and furnished money to the colonists. Christopher Harris, Sr. was the son of Major Robert Harris, born 1696 of Weyanoke, Virginia, and wife Mourning Glenn; he patented 3,000 acres of land on the Doyles River, maintaining a plantation. Afterwards, he migrated to Kentucky and acquired lands in the County of Madison on the Lickin River, besides the land he owned in Albemarle County, Virginia. He made many visits to Daniel Boone's old fort at Boonsborough and was often sheltered there and sat around the cabin fires enjoying the company of the old pioneers, he being one himself. He was the descendant of Captain

Thomas Harris, born 1583-7 at Sussex County, Essex, England. He died at Henrico County, Virginia, 1658. Indian war 1622. Burgess for Henrico County, Virginia 1623, 1624, 1636, 1647, original land owner (taking first patent 1634, 1655-58). Hilliard Harris Hudson was four years of age when he came to Missouri with his parents who had settled on a farm in Boone County, where they spent the rest of their lives. Richard died in 1845 at the age of fifty-seven, and his wife died in 1847. On March 14, 1844, Hilliard H. married Eliza Boggs, who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1825 and came to Missouri with her parents Owen Winn and Mary ("Polly") Kennard Boggs. Hilliard and Eliza settled on a farm in Moniteau County, moving in a one room cabin running out the sheep. It is located on the southeast corner of 179 and 87 Highway, east of Prairie Home, Missouri. The house is still standing having been added to over the years. Eliza raised sheep, carded the wool and wove the dark blue, white and red prized counterpanes.

One day she looked out and saw two young Indians coming thru the forest. The young children ran out the back to the woods. The Indians made signs that they were hungry. She had just baked a cake so they ate it all and left after giving her two small arrows. They never came back.

It was told the younger children rode to church in a oxcart, the oxen stopped at ponds to drink on the way.

Hilliard and Eliza had twelve children and were members of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, where they are buried.

Hilliard was a Master Mason, Deacon, elected County Judge of Moniteau County, and elected in 1874 to the State Legislature as Representative. A son, Andrew, fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side, as did two brothers of Hilliard, Hensley and Richard Jr.

Records of all family histories are documented:

Missouri History Book, Published 1889; *History of Moniteau County*, by J.E. Ford, Published 1936; *History of Genealogies*, by W.H. Miller, Published 1907 in Richmond Kentucky; Miller, Woods, Harris, Wallace, Maupin, Oldham, Kavanaugh and Brown families; Tombstones, Wills, family bibles.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday

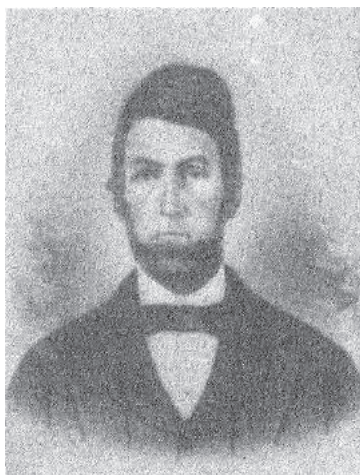
MORTON, JAMES QUINN

F198

Of Madison Co. Ky. comes to Cooper Co.

When James Quinn and Artemisia (Ellison) Morton decided to leave Madison Co., Ky., and move to Cooper Co., Mo., they said goodbye to his parents, John and Nancy (Quinn) Morton, to his grandfather, Benjamin Morton and to his 8 brothers and sisters. Artemisia's parents, James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Ellison lived in Madison Co. also, having come there from Bedford Co., Va. She also was leaving 4 brothers and 4 sisters.

James Quinn and Artemisia had four small children of their own. Manerva b. 1831;



James Quinn Morton c. 1860



Tandy and Artemisia Dix.

Harriet b. 1833; Thomas Jefferson b. 1834; and James Monroe b. 1835. All were under 5 yrs. old when they made the trip to their new home on a farm near Bell Air, Mo. There the Morton family added nine more children; Sarah Elizabeth b. 1837; John Rucker b. 1839; William Harrison b. 1841; Benjamin Hawkins b. 1842; Robert b. 1843; Geo. Phillip b. 1846; Nancy b. 1848; Mary Gilson b. 1849; and Artemisia b. 1851. Twins later died very young.

When the Civil War started these sons were young men. They served the Confederate Army because they felt a loyalty to the south. A brother-in-law was killed in action and two sons died in Federal prisons. Thomas in Alton, Ill. and Benjamin in Leavenworth, Kan. Artemisia made a trip to Kansas by train to visit Benjamin, soon after her return she became ill and died Apr. 15, 1865. About one month later James Quinn was found hanged in his barn. Some family members blamed Quantrell and his raiders who had passed through the community. In John McCorkle's book, "Three years with Quantrell" he quotes a Bushwhacker telling a Federal officer, "You murder all of the old men who sympathize with the South and burn and destroy their property, and we are only retaliating." So no one really knows how it happened. They are both buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery of Cooper Co. Mo.

The youngest child, Artemesia, called Artie, told her grandchildren in later years

that she remembered her mother well. She explained to them that a quilt on her bed was made from the scraps as her mother made her school dresses. She called it her Lindsay-Woolsy quilt. She told them how her mother had carded the wool from her father's sheep, how she had spun the thread and woven the cloth. She mentioned the different dyes they used, boiled walnut hulls produced shades of brown and black, which rarely faded. Yellow from tea leaves and pink from clover leaves needed to be set with a mordant. Usually they used vinegar and salt. Artie went to school at a Bell Air school. She must have been a good speller because she had several awards from her teacher for good spelling. On the inside front page of a small New Testament it reads: "Bell Air, Mo. This book is awarded to Miss Artie Morton for her proficiency in spelling by rule in the first class by her teacher, E.M. Stites 1867." It said the same in 'Hemen's Poetical Works' with a date of 1868. 'Etiquette for Ladies' was a spelling award in 1866 and 'Rose Tremain and Other Stories' was for spelling in 1861.

Artie married Tandy Dix Oct. 20, 1873 in the home of her brother, Robert Morton in Boonville, Mo. They raised three of their five children. Daughter Effie (Dix) Piatt had 4 children. Dryden Stratton Piatt b. 1901; Tandy Wilbert Piatt b. 1903; Roy Melvin Piatt b. 1905 and Magdalene (Piatt) Eickhoff b. 1907. Their son, Brack Dix had 1 daughter, Mildred Ulan (Dix) Bryan b. 1908. The son, Newton Dix raised 6 daughters and 2 sons. They were: Fadilla Irene (Dix) Thomas b. 1919; Nona Mae (Dix) Inskeep b. 1921; Ruby Frances (Dix) Johnston b. 1923; Floyd Newton Dix b. 1925; Annabel (Dix) Zeffiro b. 1927; Mamie Lorene (Dix) Moore b. 1931; Gladys Rose (Dix) Smith b. 1933 and Roger Lynn Dix b. 1939.

The name 'Artemisia' is the name of a lovely plant, just like the lovely ladies who were given the same name.

by Irene (Dix) Thomas

MOSELEY, FORREST AND VIRGINIA KATHRYN BROCKWAY

F199

Forrest Leo Moseley was born Sept. 10, 1890, near Bluffton, Montgomery County, MO. His parents were Henrietta Painter and John Thomas Moseley. He had 4 sisters and 2 brothers, 3 half sisters and 3 half brothers. His father's first wife died.

He came to Cooper County prior to 1915 and farmed with his brother, Byron Guy (Pete), at Blackwater, Missouri.

On January 24, 1915, he married Virginia Kathryn Brockway, better known as Jennie Kate. They moved to Saline County before 1917 and lived on an island near Saline City, MO north of Arrow Rock. While living there they had a daughter, Dorothy Lee, born Sept. 20, 1917.

Their only means of transportation during those years was a boat and horse and buggy.

The next move was to a farm north of Marshall, MO where their son, Franklin

Howard, was born on October 15, 1920. He passed away on November 15, 1921, from an illness called Brights Disease at that time. This was a traumatic event in their lives.

On January 21, 1924, they became parents of Mary Kathryn. A few years after this they moved to a house on the farm at Arrow Rock owned by Virginia Kathryn's parents, Frank Holmes Brockway and Mary Mildred Sappington. Frank Brockway would purchase a farm and send Forrest and Jennie Kate off to operate it. They lived there for 3 years, then were sent to a section of land 9 miles south of Sedalia, MO that he had purchased. This move lasted 3 years. Apparently Mr. Brockway had lost all of his land, including the home farm of approximately 500 acres at Arrow Rock and other river bottom land as well as a large number of fat Hereford steers. At one time he owned over 100 acres of land. An insurance company had control of the farm at Arrow Rock and convinced Forrest to return there and rent it. He finally consented and after 5 years he purchased around 300 acres of it. This purchase was around 1940. This was also during the depression period.

This move was the final one and they both passed away while living here. He died February 10, 1959, of a cerebral hemorrhage. She died May 24, 1977, of carcinoma of the pancreas. The daughters still own the farm.

Forrest was not a strong man and was seriously ill a good portion of their married life. He enjoyed hunting deer, quail and especially ground hogs as they were quite destructive around the buildings. He always had good riding horses and they were ridden by him, his wife, oldest daughter and friends. He traded horses and mules quite frequently but it was not always a profitable venture. More or less a hobby.

They traveled over the United States in later years and would spend the winter months in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They enjoyed playing pitch with many friends.

Jennie Kate was a beautiful seamstress, excellent cook and she would make 7 or 8 pies at a time (never just one), make yeast doughnuts by the bushel basket full to feed a group of young people for a party, had a large garden and canned and froze everything she could get her hands on. They lived through depression years but nothing much was said about it, just took it in stride because they always raised plenty to eat on the farm. They were not accustomed to luxuries so clothes were made out of feed sacks and the children wore hand-me-down clothes from older cousins with a great deal of pride.

Forrest's paternal ancestors, the first immigrant to this country was Sir William Moseley, born in England c. 1606, fled to Rotterdam, Holland, then to America and settled in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia in 1649. His wife was Susanna Burnett. Both died there.

His branch of the family ventured to Kentucky, then Callaway and Montgomery County, Mo., and he, his brother "Pete" and half sister came to Blackwater, Cooper County.

Jennie Kate's paternal ancestors were Brockways who came to America from England originally in the early 1600's. Her father was Frank Holmes Brockway, born in Trumbull County, Ohio and came to Arrow Rock by boat with his parents in 1865. All farm families. Her parents, grandparents and

she and Forrest are buried in Arrow Rock Cemetery.

Her mother was a Sappington and her paternal ancestors also came from England. The first immigrant was Nathaniel Sappington, born in England 1671, settled in Maryland and died in Cecil County and buried near the Sassafras River in May, 1713. Her branch of the family migrated to Kentucky, Franklin County, MO and finally to Saline County, MO.

Jennie Kate is also a descendant of Benjamin A. Cooper, a Revolutionary soldier who fought for our freedom in Virginia, Kentucky and the War of 1812 in Missouri.

by Mrs. Frank L. Kruger

MUNTZEL, DAVID E. F200



David and Marianne Muntzel, Heather and Pete, Christmas 1987.

David born September 30, 1950, the youngest of 3 children, to Lawrence "Pete" Muntzel and Ruth (Hein) Muntzel. He was raised at the Muntzel home in Bellair, located about 10 miles south of Boonville on Highway 5, along with his brother Louis (born 2-5-43) and sister Joyce (born 5-25-49).

David was raised helping his father farm and raise livestock until 1973 when his father died. He later purchased the farm from his mother in 1980 where he plans to return and live. His grade and high school education was received at Bunceton, Missouri where he was active and lettered in basketball, softball, track, and music. He was also an active 4-H member for 9 years until he graduated from high school in 1969.

David received a BSBA degree in 1973 from Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, majoring in Business Marketing. While at CMSU, he became a lifetime member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon social fraternity, served as Treasurer of the Student Government Association in 1970-71, and was a member of the college chorus. Upon graduation, he married Marianne L. Schoenthal on May 26, 1973. She is the daughter of Herbert and Helen Schoenthal of Jamestown, MO. After college, David started his working career with the Ralston Purina Company as a District Manager in the Chow (Feed) Division for 15 years before leaving and now working with Carl S. Akey, Inc., a livestock nutritional service company.

David and Marianne "Ann" currently live near Sedalia, Missouri where they have 2 children, Heather Anne (born 9-13-77) and Peterson David "Pete" (born 5-18-80). Ann

has a Bachelor of Music Education degree from CMSU, Warrensburg, and a Master of Science in Education degree from Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas. Ann is currently teaching at the Otterville R-VI School District and gives piano lessons at home. She also assists with the children's choir at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Sedalia, where they are members, is a member of the local Women's Service League, member of the Delta Kappa Gamma organization of women educators, and a life member of the Delta Zeta social sorority.

David is a member of the Elks, Sedalia Barber Shop Quartet Singers, and Missouri Valley Steam Engine Association. His hobby is restoring antique tractors and antique and classic cars.

by David Muntzel

MUNTZEL, FREDERICK H., SR.

F201



Frederick H. Muntzel Sr.

Born 8-27-1833 Hanover, Germany Died 1-17-1904 Cooper County, Mo. Married 6-16-1865 St. Louis, Mo. to Doris Senhold B. 8-18-1841 D. 1-21-1918.

Frederick, better known as Fritz, was the son of Henry (Heinrich) Munzel of Hanover, Germany and the youngest of 18 children from 2 marriages. Fritz came to the United States in 1863 for about 1 year and was called back to Germany due to the illness and final death of his mother. His father is reported to have died in 1863. Fritz returned to the U.S.A. in 1865 with Doris Senhold of Hanover, which he married soon after their arrival. He worked as a butcher in St. Louis until 1867. Fritz and Doris then moved to Cooper County where they purchased a small farm near Clarks Fork until 1881. They then moved to their final home near Billingsville



Doris Senhold Muntzel — Wife of Frederick H. Muntzel, Sr.

becoming members of the Evangelical Church at Billingsville in 1883 after being a member of the Lutheran Church. According to Fritz's citizenship papers, the Munzel name was Americanized by adding the "T".

Of all his brothers and sisters, those known to have come to the USA are: Peter (B. 1799 D. 1891 M. Sophia Bartel, C. Albert, Daniel, John Henry, Christian, Louisa, Julius, and Henry Christian), Henry, Anna, Mervard, and Daniel (B. 1820).

Fritz and Doris had 9 children: Anna Doris B. 1-26-1868 D. 11-17-1947 Not Married; Adolph D. B. 7-9-1870 D. 12-12-1943 M. Lena Stegner; Peter Lawrence B. 5-25-1872 D. 2-26-1963 M. Tessie J. Eichelberger; Sophia Freda B. 10-1-1874 D. 11-8-1906 M. Henry Wendleton; Amelia (Emilie) B. 5-10-1877 D. 1040-1969 M. Thomas Grathwohl; Frederick H. B. 5-25-1879 D. 8-3-1943 M. Ida Ellen Worts; Lydia B. 4-30-1881 D. 7-10-1918 M. Clarence Atkinson; Charles B. 10-6-1884 D. 3-21-1885. Martha B. 5-8-1886 Married Louis Walter Helmreich.

Fritz died several weeks after an accident involving a run away team of horses, throwing him from his wagon. Both Fritz and Doris are buried at Billingsville.

by David Muntzel

MUNTZEL, HERMAN P. AND MINNIE A. STEIGLEDER

F202

Herman P. Muntzel was born Aug. 25, 1861, son of Daniel and Minnie . Kauns Muntzel. Daniel Muntzel, father of Herman P. was born in Germany in 1835 and came to America with his father when a child. His wife was also from Germany. Herman Muntzel attended Washington school and at the age of 18 began to earn his own living. On Sept. 7, 1887 he was united in marriage to Minnie



Ilda (Muntzel) Klekamp, Albert holding Waldo Klekamp, Andrew Mentzel, Irene Klekamp Lohse in front of Andrew, Minnie, Robert and Herman P. Muntzel.



Minnie and Herman Muntzel home

Steigleder in Trinity Lutheran Church Clarks Fork. Minnie Steigleder was born Feb. 2, 1861, daughter of George F.A. and Mary K Hochstetler Steigleder. Herman and Minnie Muntzel purchased the "Pleasant Valley Stock Farm" south of Boonville in 1904 and remained on this farm until their death. Herman P. Muntzel died Dec. 19, 1935 and Minnie Muntzel died March 19, 1937. They are both buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville, Mo.

Three children were born to this marriage: Ilda I.E. born Nov. 9, 1888, Andrew Daniel born Feb. 3, 1891 and Robert John born Oct. 18, 1898.

Ilda Muntzel attended Concord School and Parochial School. She married Albert Klekamp April 30, 1916. Albert Klekamp was the son of Frank and Wilhemina Klekamp. Albert and Ilda moved on the Frank Klekamp farm at Lone Elm and continued to farm until 1947 when they retired and moved to Boonville, Mo. Albert Klekamp died Dec. 31, 1975 and Ilda Klekamp died Aug. 8, 1986. Both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. Two children were born to this marriage. Irene W. born Feb. 27, 1918 and Waldo F.H. born March 8, 1923. Irene attended Zion Parochial School. On Nov. 6, 1940 she married Roy Lohse, son of Martin and Anne Lohse. They farmed near Boonville and later moved to Columbia, Mo. Roy worked for the City of Columbia and Irene worked as a Licensed Practical Nurse. Roy Lohse died March 7, 1986 and Irene Lohse died March 25, 1987. Both are buried in Memorial Cemetery Columbia, Mo. Two children were born to this marriage. Richard L. born June 19, 1941 and Charles M. born Dec. 21, 1942. Richard Lohse attended schools in Columbia, Mo. He served his country in the army and spent time in Korea. He operates his own

business in Columbia. Richard married Wanda Black and has a daughter Wendy born Feb. 12, 1975. Richard and Wanda are divorced. Charles Lohse attended school in Columbia. He works for the City of Columbia as Shop Foreman. On May 13, 1967 he married Carolyn Sting of Dexter, Mo. Carolyn works for the City of Columbia. Two children were born to this marriage. Corey Joseph born Oct. 9, 1978 and Casey M. born June 29, 1982.

Waldo Klekamp attended Zion Lutheran Parochial School and Boonville High School. On Jan. 25, 1947 he married Virginia Schwartz of Treloar, Mo. They moved on the family farm then later moved to Boonville, Mo. Waldo farmed and worked for the U.S. Postal Service as a rural mail carrier. Four children were born to this marriage: Monica Louise born Feb. 26, 1948, Deborah P. born Nov. 16, 1949, Yvonne K. born Nov. 12, 1953 and Denise R. born March 19, 1963. Monica attended Zion Parochial School and Boonville High School. She received a degree in Elementary Education from Central State University. On Aug. 5, 1972 she married Walter Murray, Jr., Union Mo. Monica teaches in Immanuel Lutheran School, Washington, Mo. Walter is an attorney. They live in Union, Mo. Three children were born to this marriage: Walter A. Murray III, born Feb. 21, 1974, Andrew T. born Nov. 27, 1976 and Laura Louise born Sept. 8, 1978.

Deborah P. attended Zion Parochial School and Boonville High School. She received a degree in nursing from the University of Missouri Columbia. She married Dale A. Bennett on Jan. 5, 1974. Dale is employed with James River Corp., Chicago, Ill. Deborah is employed with Will County Health Dept. Three children were born to this marriage. Kyle A. born Sept. 16, 1978, Kimberly K. born March 11, 1980 and Kelley J. born June 22, 1984.

Yvonne attended Zion Parochial School and Boonville High School. She attended CMS, Warrensburg and University of Mo. Columbia receiving a degree in Cytotechnology. On Oct. 4, 1980 she married Thomas Gablesberger. Yvonne works for Physicians Reference Laboratory, Kansas City, Mo. Tom is a C.P.A. Three children were born to this marriage. Brian J. born Nov. 20, 1982, Sara R. born April 10, 1986 and Anna M. born March 1, 1988.

Denise Rena attended Zion Lutheran Parochial and Boonville High School and Vocational School. She is employed with Riverdel Care Center, Boonville, Mo.

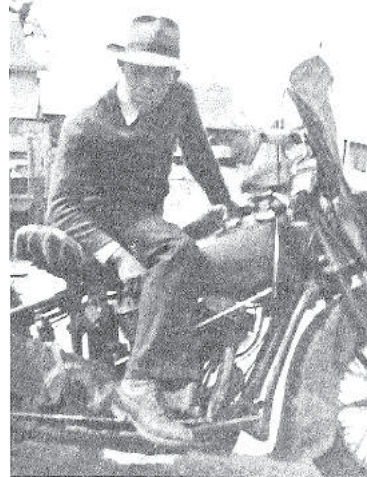
Andrew Muntzel attended Washington and Concord School and 1 year at Columbia Normal School. He farmed with his parents and later moved to Kansas City. Andrew never married. He died July 2, 1957 and is buried in Walnut Grove.

Robert Muntzel attended Concord School, Boonville High School and University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. On Nov. 4, 1920 he married Philomene Metzger of Okmulgee, Ok. He was founder of Muntzel-Benson-Marsh Nut Co. He sold his interest in 1959. Mr. and Mrs. Muntzel were Real Estate Developers. They took several trips abroad. No children were born to this marriage. Robert Muntzel died March 29, 1970, his wife is still living.

by Virginia Klekamp

MUNTZEL, LAWRENCE E.

F203



Lawrence E. "Pete" Muntzel sitting on his Indian motorcycle behind his homeplace.



Lawrence E. "Pete" and Ruth Marie (Hein) Muntzel

Born 11-6-11 Died 3-7-73. Married 11-15-41 to Ruth Marie HeM (George and Eunice "Hill" Hein)

Lawrence, better known as "Pete" was born November 6, 1911, the son of Peter Lawrence and Tessie Jane "Eichelberger" Muntzel near Speed Missouri. Lawrence received his grade school education at Bellair, just 1 mile south of his home place. He received his high school education at Laura Speed Elliott High School in Boonville.

Lawrence was a member of the F.O.E., a

charter member of the Bunceton Lions Club, and a lifetime member of the St. John's United Church of Christ at Billingsville. He was a life long farmer and livestock producer and did a lot of custom harvesting in his younger years and custom hay baling in his later years. He lived about 30 years at the home in Bellair until his death of a heart attack on March 7, 1973.

Many of his friends remember him as having one of the first Indian Motorcycles in the Cooper County area. Pete and Ruth were seen traveling on it with a sidecar for over a year after their new 1941 Ford burned in a wheat field fire. Pete and Ruth were very active in community affairs, church functions, and their children's high school activities. Many people had lived in the Palestine township in the 1960's remember the Lawrence Muntzel home as the place to vote during election years. Ruth sold this home and moved to Boonville in 1984.

Pete and Ruth had 3 children: Louis Albert born 2-5-43 married Patricia Mitchell of Kansas City, MO.; Joyce Marie born 3-25-49 married Steven Saltzman of Versailles, MO.; David Eugene born 9-30-50 married Marianne Schoenthal of Jamestown, MO.

Lawrence had a brother who died an infant, and 4 sisters: Doris B. 10-2-04 D. 2-9-77 M. Fred Haake; Ona Lucille B. 7-8-09 M. Eugene Cochran; Anna Mae B. 1-13-16 M. Marion Watkins; Helen Marie B. 11-12-18 M. Charles Nash.

by David Muntzel

MUNTZEL, PETER L.

F204

Born: 5-25-1872 Died: 2-3-1963. Married: 8-5-1903 to Tessie Jane Eichelberger. B. 10-17-1882 D. 4-2-1958 (daughter of Washington and Mary Elizabeth "Merritt" Eichelberger).

Pete, also known as "Pete" to his friends and neighbors, was the son of Frederick H.



The Peter L. Muntzel family in front of their house. Helen Marie, Tessie Jane, Lawrence Elliott, Doris, Peter L., Ona Lucille, Anna Mae

and Doris "Senhold" Muntzel. Peter received his schooling in the Palestine township and left home in 1903 to buy an 80 acre farm until 1905 when he sold it and purchased the 301 acre farm 10 miles south of Boonville on Highway 5. He later purchased another 160 acre farm southwest of Bunceton and worked as a farmer and livestock producer on these farms all his life until his retirement. Peter and Tessie were members of the St. John's Evangelical Church at Billingsville where they are both buried. They had 6 children: Doris B. 10-2-04 D. 2-9-77 M. Fred Haake; Infant Son (No Name) B. & D. May 1907; Ona Lucille B. 7-8-09 M. Eugene Cochran; Lawrence E. "Pete" B. 11-6-11 D. 3-7-73 M. Ruth Hein; Anna Mae B. 1-13-16 M. Marion Watkins; Helen Marie B. 11-12-18 M. Charles Nash.

Peter's brothers and sisters were: Anna Doris B. 1-26-1868 D. 11-17-1947 Not Married; Adolph D. B. 7-9-1870 D. 12-12-1943 M. Lena Stegner; Sophia Freda B. 10-1-1874 D. 11-8-1906 M. Henry Wendleton; Amelia B. 5-10-1877 D. 10-10-1969 M. Thomas Grathwohl; Frederick H. Jr. B. 5-25-1879 D. 8-3-1943 M. Ida Ellen Worts; Lydia B. 4-30-1881 D. 7-10-1918 M. Clarence Atkinson; Charles B. 10-6-1884 D. 3-21-1885 Not Married; Martha B. 5-8-1886 D. M. Louis W. Helmreich.

by David Muntzel

MYERS, REX FAMILY

F205

Rex, Donna and Robbie Myers moved to Boonville in July 1965 from Huntingburg, Indiana. Rex was transferred here by Central Soya Co.

Rex was born August 8, 1937, near Cornetville, Indiana, on the family farm. He and his twin brother, Ralph, are the youngest of 4 children born to Harold (1901-1982) and Ophia (1906-1965) Myers. He attended



The Rex Myers Family: Rex and Donna, Kent, Gary, Robbie



Robbie, Karen (Cary) Myers

school in Epson, Indiana, and graduated from high school in 1955. Rex attended Purdue University and graduated with a BS degree in Agriculture in January, 1961. While there, he met Donna Koch and married her in Danville, Illinois, on December 27, 1959. Leaving Central Soya in March 1967, Rex joined the USDA by going to work as County Executive Director for the Cooper County ASCS. He has always been active in the community, helping with scouts, coaching baseball, serving on the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors and being a member of the Boonville R-I School Board from 1980-1989.

Donna was born June 23, 1937, in Danville, Illinois. She was the only child born to Bob and Mildred Koch. She was raised and attended school there. After she graduated from Danville High School in 1955, she attended and graduated from Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, with a BS degree in Pharmacy in June, 1959. She worked as a registered pharmacist in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Donna has been active in various organizations serving 8 years as a national officer in Kappa Epsilon, a professional pharmacy fraternity, as well as helping with scouts and PTA and being a member of American Association of University Women. She is presently employed as a secretary at Quinlan Agency.

Robert Alan Myers (Robbie) their first born was born June 11, 1963 at Murphy Medical Center, in Warsaw, Indiana. He was

2 years old when they moved to Boonville. Robbie attended school and graduated from Boonville High School in 1981. After attending Central Missouri State University for 11/2 years, he returned home to work. Robbie married Karen Diane Cary on June 14, 1986 in Boonville. At the present time, they live in Boonville. They have one child, Kristen Nicole born August 30, 1989.

Kenneth Dale Myers (Kent), the second born, was born November 1, 1967 at St. Joseph Hospital in Boonville. He attended school in Boonville and graduated from Boonville High School in 1986. While a senior, Kent served as a national officer for Vocational Industrial Club of America and did extensive traveling for them. At the present he is a senior at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana pursuing a degree in Computer Programming Technology.

Gary Wayne Myers, their third born, was born March 29, 1973 at Boone Hospital, Columbia, Mo. Gary is attending school in Boonville and will graduate from Boonville High School in 1991. He is active in sports and taking flying lessons. He is interested in attending the Air Force Academy or Purdue University, majoring in General Aviation Technology.

by Donna Myers

NAU, HENRY JOSEPH FAMILY

F206

Henry Joseph Nau was born March 19, 1861, in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is not known who his father was. He married Anna Tasset (Annie) in 1880. Anna was born Jan. 12, 1862, daughter of Henry Tasset from Germany and Caroline Roesner. Their children are as follows: Melia, born 1881; Henry Nau, Jr., born 1884; Caroline, born 1888; Anna, born 1891; Charles Karl George, born 1894; Lena, born 1896; Louis H., born - unknown; and Joe, born - unknown. Henry Joseph Nau died June 6, 1952 and Anna Tasset on Jan. 21, 1937. They are both buried at Windhorst, Kansas. Henry ran a creamery.

Charles Karl George Nau was born Mar. 20, 1894, married in 1917 Rose Katherine Schreck, who was born Feb. 25, 1896, daughter of Frank Schreck and Mary Ann Koehner. Children born to this union are: Vernon Francis, born Sept. 21, 1918; Ethel Marie, born Jan. 19, 1921; and Carl Henry Nau born Aug. 1, 1923. Charles Karl George Nau died Sept. 2, 1965 and his wife, Rose, died Apr. 12, 1970.

Carl Henry Nau married Betty Irene Shean on Apr. 18, 1944, daughter of Peter Edward Shean and Harriet Ellen Hildebran. Betty's birthday is Nov. 26, 1926. Children born to them are: Carlene Ellen, born July 14, 1945; Patricia Louise, born Dec. 2, 1946; Stephen Edward, born Sept. 25, 1948; Larry Dale, born Sept. 2, 1953; and Kevin Mark, born Feb. 2, 1955.

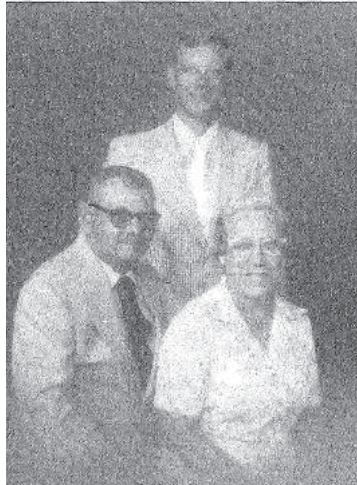
Stephen Edward Nau married Marva Lee Herndon on Mar. 2, 1968. Marva Lee is the daughter of Joseph Herndon and Margie Lee Wear and was born Nov. 9, 1949. Their

children are: Cara Lee, born Nov. 14, 1973 and Travis, born Nov. 3, 1976.

by Marva Lee Nau

NAUMANN, NORBERT FAMILY

F207



Norbert, Gary, and Hilda Nauman

Norbert and Hilda have made Boonville their home since moving from Lone Elm in November 1953. Norbert, the son of Walter Lohse Naumann and Lydia Pethan Naumann was born June 22, 1923 at his parent's home in Lone Elm. Norbert's father was born January 31, 1895, the son of Frederick and Anna Schmidt Lohse. Walter's mother and twin brother died at their birth. Walter was raised, and later adopted in 1919, by his Aunt and Uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Naumann. Walter died June 12, 1975. Norbert's mother was born October 21, 1900 at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Pethan, of Lone Elm. Norbert has two brothers, Herbert born March 14, 1926, and Kenneth born March 19, 1934. Norbert attended Lone Grove Public School, and was a member of Zion Lutheran Church. He farmed for several years prior to moving to Boonville. In 1954 he was hired by Mr. Pat Hull as a route salesman for Coca Cola Co. In April 1965 he left Coca Cola, and became a route salesman for Mr. Hopper Stanfield at Central Distributing Co. He worked for Central Distributing for twenty years before retiring in 1986. Norbert enjoyed working with the public and developed many lasting friendships during his lifetime.

On April 14, 1945, Norbert married Hilda Twillmann, daughter of Oscar and Caroline Liekweg Twillmann. Hilda was born October 24, 1923 at Bunceton, MO. After moving to Lone Elm, she attended Zion Lutheran School, and was a member of Zion Lutheran Church. She taught Sunday School and was a member of the Walther League. After moving to Boonville, Norbert and Hilda

joined Immanuel Lutheran Church and were active in Sunday School. Norbert was elected Superintendent several times and Hilda taught Sunday School and Bible School for several years. Hilda has two brothers, Earl born September 7, 1931, and Ralph born January 27, 1937.

Norbert and Hilda have one son, Gary Wayne. He was born in Boonville on May 16, 1951. Gary attended Boonville Public Schools and graduated from Laura Speed Elliott High School in May 1969. While attending school he was student manager for the David Barton Football and Basketball teams and the High School Football and track teams.

Following graduation from High School, Gary attended Central Missouri State University prior to attending twenty one weeks of active duty for training for the Missouri Army National Guard. He received Basic Training at Ft. Jackson, SC, and Advanced Individual Training for Military Police at Ft. Gordon, GA.

Gary began working part time at age eleven for the Park Dept. when his Grandfather, Oscar Twillmann, asked him to pick up paper. Gary was selected as Superintendent of Parks in August 1970 by the Boonville City Council, following the death of Oscar Twillmann. While Supt. of Parks, Gary was responsible for the expansion of the role of the Parks and Recreation Department. During his tenure as Supt. of Parks, he was responsible for the modernization of the Department and the development of Lions Memorial Park, and the Municipal Swimming Pool. Gary resigned his position with the City in October 1979 to accept the position of Administrative Supply Technician with the Missouri National Guard in Boonville, and is still employed by the Guard.

On April 14, 1973, Gary married Carol Jean Bieri, daughter of Ralph and Darlene Simmons Bieri. Carol was born June 30, 1953. They have two children, Matthew born December 3, 1976, and Amanda born May 26, 1980. They are members of Immanuel Lutheran Church, and continue to reside in Boonville. Norbert passed away on December 22, 1986.

by Mrs. Norbert Naumann

NEALE, THOMAS LEE

F208

Thomas Lee Neale born July 8, 1862-Died February 22, 1937. On October 18, 1888, Thomas "Tom" married Carrie Ann Tuttle (Neale) born February 2, 1869-Died April 11, 1968. They lived on a farm near New Lebanon, Mo. They were the parents of the following children.

Nancy Elva Neale born 1890-Died 1907.

William Minor Neale born March 3, 1892-Died July 6, 1961. Married Anna Marie Long.

Monroe Lee Neale born December 17, 1897-Died (no date). Married Zeda Neale.

Margaret Ellis Neale (Hall) born March 17, 1897-Died July 12, 1974. Married Edward F. Hall March 20, 1917.

Georgia Marie Neale (Cook) born April 26, 1899-Died July 1, 1973. Married Norval Avengton Cook.

Jessie Carrie Neale (Stewart) born January 6, 1904. Living at Brooking Park, Sedalia,

Mo. Married Ralph Wesley Stewart June 23, 1928.

Frank Enoch Neale born May 30, 1904 (no date available for death). Married Mary Helen White.

Verne Eric Neale born April 17, 1906-Died April 6, 1972. Married Alma Louise Maples.

Edna Pauline Neale (Smith) born June 6, 1908. Married William Hershel Smith. Living in state of Texas.

by Mrs. James E. Hall

NELSON, ELMER L AND DOROTHA V.

F209

Dorotha V. (Foster) Nelson was born in Moniteau County, near Fortuna, Missouri, on March 23, 1926, the daughter of Ava J. and Eulala D. (Bond) Foster. Dorotha moved to Cooper County to a farm near Billingsville with her parents when she was one year old. Dorotha is from a family of twelve children: David Foster, Gertrude Purvis, Virginia Forsee and Barbara Lang of Boonville, Missouri; Fred Foster of St. Louis, Missouri; L.J. Foster of Sturgeon, Missouri; James Foster of Tipton, Missouri; Robert Foster of Bunceton, Missouri. Marvin died in 1963, Leroy died in 1987, and Alma May 1923.

Elmer Iner Nelson was born in Milnor, North Dakota, on October 15, 1920, the son of Martin and Agnes (Evenson) Nelson. Elmer has four brothers and four sisters: Nels Nelson and Mayme Sebens from Milnor, North Dakota; Oscar Nelson and Myrtle Bidgood of Mesa, Arizona; Melvin Nelson, Edwin Nelson, and Selma Niles of St. Paul, Minnesota. Anna Stockstad died in Portland, Oregon, in 1987. Elmer served in World War II for 3 years. He spent 14 months overseas and received the Purple Heart.

Elmer and Dorotha were married on June 8, 1946, in Kansas City, Missouri. We have lived our entire married life on the same farm near Bunceton, Missouri. We have one daughter, Judy Kay, who was born in Boonville, MO, on May 14, 1947. She graduated from Bunceton High School in 1965. She also attended Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri.

Judy married Robert A. Rowles of Tipton, Missouri the son of Major and Zella (Howard) Rowles on June 17, 1967 in Bunceton, Missouri. They live in Tipton, Missouri and have one daughter, Sheila Kay, born on June 25, 1969, in Jefferson City, Missouri. Robert graduated from Tipton High School in 1963, also the University of Missouri. He served two years in the Air Force during the Vietnam War.

Elmer retired from Toastmaster Manufacturing Co. in Boonville, Missouri, after 23 years of employment. He is also a part-time farmer.

I retired from Cooper County Hospital as a laboratory secretary after 21 years.

by Dorotha V. Nelson

NELSON, TRUMAN FAMILY

F210

Richard Truman Nelson, Sr., was born south of Bunceton, November 29, 1897, the son of Joseph Obanion Nelson and Alice Catherine Kelly. Joseph Nelson was the son of Decatur Nelson, who came to Cooper County from Virginia in the mid-1800's, and Isabella Hannah Stephens, daughter of Joseph Stephens, who had also come from Virginia in 1817. Alice Catherine Kelly was the daughter of John Kelly, a native of Ireland, and Nancy Narcissis Jones, whose parents had come to Cooper County from Luray, Virginia, in 1846, three years before Nancy was born.

Other children of Joseph and Alice Nelson were Isabella, born March 1, 1891; Ernest Decatur, born March 3, 1900; Edgar Enrice, born February 6, 1902; and Armstead Mason, born August 26, 1910. Joseph also had a son, Newton, born to his first wife, Ida Tilton, who died shortly after the boy's birth in 1889.

Richard Truman Nelson, Sr., was married December 27, 1922, at Boonville, Missouri, to Anna May Ford of Syracuse, Missouri, the daughter of Sidney Edgar Ford and Mary Susan Huffman. Truman and Anna May Nelson had three children, Mary Alice, March 15, 1924; Richard Truman, Jr., August 16, 1928; and Nancy Ellen, September 2, 1930.

Mary married Frank L. Dick May 5, 1946. Richard married Marjorie Lou Hurt September 11, 1949. Nancy married Henry L. Stephens September 10, 1950. There are nine grandchildren.

Anna May died October 29, 1956. In 1957, Truman married Elizabeth Knipker Wisdom. They later divorced, and in 1967 Truman married Alice Thixton Ellis, who died in 1981.

Truman farmed near Bunceton all of his life until his retirement, after which he has lived in Tipton, Missouri.

by Mary A. Dick

OWEN, MR. AND MRS. HOWARD

F211

Thomas Howard Owen was born August 30, 1906 in Macon County, New Cambria, Missouri, the son of Charles Owen and Olive Gertrude Howard Owen.

When Howard was nine years of age his family moved to a farm south of Prairie Home not far from the Pisgah Community. He grew to manhood on this farm and graduated from the Boonville High School.

He married Vivian Amelia Hauetter on October 31, 1940 in Moniteau County, California, Missouri. She is the daughter of William Henry Hauetter and Effie Amelia Howard Hauetter.

Howard's father, Charles Owen, passed away in the spring of 1937. After he passed away his mother left the farm and moved to California, Missouri.

Olive Gertrude Owen passed away June 9, 1965 in Lea General Hospital, Hobbs, New

Mexico, after a lengthy illness. Howard's parents are buried in the Pisgah Cemetery.

Howard has a sister, Mrs. W.R. Ferguson (Grace O.) living in Lovington, New Mexico, formerly of Hobbs, New Mexico.

Howard worked a number of years in California, Missouri at the California Light Plant as Superintendent of the Water Department. October 1, 1947 we moved to New Mexico. Howard had a job as Field Foreman with Ferguson Construction Company of Eunice, New Mexico. While living in Eunice, I worked for Texas-New Mexico Pipe Line Company. Later we moved to Hobbs, New Mexico and in September 1961 I went to work for the State of New Mexico in the Oil Conservation Division, Hobbs, New Mexico. I worked for the State until I retired on March 31, 1982. Howard retired from Ferguson Construction Company September 1, 1971.

We lived in New Mexico for thirty-five years. We liked New Mexico but always had a warm spot in our hearts for Missouri. We always called Missouri home and on October 1, 1982 we moved to Boonville, Missouri. We are members of the Nelson United Methodist Church. Howard was a Master Mason for better than fifty years and belonged to the Cooper Lodge No. 36, A.F. and A.M. when he passed away on April 22, 1988, at the age of 81 years. He is buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery.

No children were born to this union.

by Vivian IL Owen

PATRICK, COL. N.D. F212

Colonel Norval Dennis Patrick, prominent auctioneer, farmer, and stockman of Cooper County, was born in Clarksburg, Missouri, April 12, 1891, to Robert Benjamin Patrick of Armstrong, Missouri and Emily Jane



N.D. Patrick

Hartman Patrick of Jamestown, Missouri. He died September 17, 1966.

Norval Dennis Patrick, one of the founders of the Prairie Home Fair, established Boonville's first Auction firm, known as Patrick & Sims, which was located immediately west of the present City Scales on Chestnut Street. He became an auctioneer in 1912, and was one of the three men who founded Davis-Johnston-Patrick Sales Commission, now located on Highway 41. His son, Riley D. Patrick, was a partner in the firm with him.

Mr. Patrick was a lineal descendant of Anthony Thomas, of Revolutionary War fame, and of John Dennis Patrick, veteran of the War Between the States. He married Beulah Helen Edwards, daughter of Riley P. and Sarah Elizabeth Rex, of the Pisgah community, on February 22, 1911. Their direct descendants are Riley Dennis Patrick, born March 26, 1912, died June 7, 1967; E. Marguerite Patrick Debo, born March 18, 1914, and Adella A. Patrick Smith, born October 30, 1920. Grandchildren are Nancy Korsen Thies, born May 4, 1943, of Osceola, Missouri, Pattie Jo Patrick Beale, born June 3, 1945, of Little Rock, Arkansas, Dennis Smith, born November 18, 1954, of Boonville, and Sara Jane Patrick Higgins, born April 8, 1954, of Boonville. Great grandchildren are Kara Beale and Glen Patrick Beale, of Little Rock, Arkansas, Patrick Higgins and Jonathan Higgins, of Boonville, Missouri, and Kaitlin Marie Smith, of Boonville, Missouri.

by Adella Patrick Smith

PIEPER, FLORENZ AND KATHERINE GARDNER FAMILY

F213

Florenz A. Pieper (born March 1, 1828, died February 20, 1902) was the original member of the Pieper family to settle in Boonville. He came from Alsace-Lorraine through New Orleans, La. and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He at one time ran a dram shop and later became a stone mason. He married Katherine Gardner (born February 22, 1846, died December 2, 1904) and they had the following children: Anna Elizabeth Pauline, born September 12, 1865, died February 11, 1958; Augusta Christiana, born November 12, 1867, died October 9, 1896; Amalea Elizabeth, born September 8, 1869, died May 2, 1948; Eugenia Bertha, born July 20, 1871, died January 26, 1928; Florenz Heinrich, born July 6 1875 died June 20, 1905; Florence Mary, born May 30, 1883, died September 20, 1949; Eleanora Maude, born July 14, 1885, died March 13, 1925; William Phillip, born June 20, 1889, died January 1, 1961.

Florenz was a Civil War veteran and a member of the G.A.R.

William Phillip married Margaret Frances Tuttle (born July 12, 1891, died March 3, 1986). They had three daughters: Mary Katherine (born May 16, 1913) married to Robert E. Long; Margaret Frances (born December 9, 1916) married to L.V. (Mike) Angelo; and Jean Allison (born June 6, 1924) married to Frank Oliver.

"Bill" Pieper, as a young man, apprenticed

as a pharmacist under the direction of Dr. Wm. Mittelbach and in 1921 purchased the Mittelbach Pharmacy from the teacher. He renamed the store Pieper's Drug Shop and was its proprietor until he sold the store in 1947. He was a respected pharmacist, a bank director and an active Boonville promoter. He was one of the leaders in persuading the Selwyn Shoe Company to establish a factory in Boonville. He always had some building project going and was responsible for the plaza area between Third and Main Streets on Ashley Road. His friendly face and outgoing personality made a bright spot on Main Street for some thirty years. He was an ardent supporter of the Kemper Yellowjackets football teams. He and Harry Manion originated the promoted the annual football banquet to honor the team, sponsored by the Boonville Chamber of Commerce. When Boonville High School added football to its curriculum both teams were honored. Among the outstanding speakers secured for the affairs were Red Grange, Bill Corum and Don Faurot.

by Robert E. Long

POINDEXTER FAMILY

F214

Prairie Home

Dr. John Wayt Poindexter arrived in Prairie Home in the 1880's, a recent graduate of Richmond Medical College in Richard, Virginia, and a native of Charlottesville. During his days in college he had met Samuel Teel who later came to Cooper County from Charlottesville to practice medicine in Prairie Home. Finding many friendly people in need of medical attention, Doctor Teel sent for his friend, and Doctor Poindexter arrived here and began his practice. He was the son of Frank and Mary Wayt Poindexter of Louisa County, Virginia.

He had not been in Prairie Home long when he met Eolo Ney Franklin, the daughter of Charles B. and Mary Elizabeth Spurlock Franklin. The Franklins lived in a house still standing in Prairie Home, just east of the old Shell station on Highway 87 across from the fairgrounds. They had a livery stable in the barn behind the house and their home served as a stagecoach stop. There were two children in the family: Florence, who later married Drury Davis, who taught at the Prairie Home Institute, and Eolo Ney. Eolo Ney's middle name came to her through a family ancestor, Field Marshal Michel Ney, who served under Napoleon. She and Doctor Poindexter were soon married.

The Poindexters moved to the local hotel, which was in the two-story house across from the Baptist church; then moved to rooms next door in the house known as the Simmons place, while building their home at the corner of Main and Carey streets - the house which has remained in the family since that time, where Mrs. James G. Poindexter now lives. Their first child, Mary Elizabeth, was born at the Simmons place, and they soon moved to their new home. Their other children, Charles Franklin, John Wayt, Rosalind and

James Gordon (Pat) were born there. Both the Poindexters were active members of the Prairie Home Methodist Church. Doctor Poindexter died in 1916 and his funeral was the first service in the "new" church. Mrs. Poindexter was a member of an all-woman town board of Prairie Home in the 1920's and the first lending library in Prairie Home was operated by Mrs. Poindexter in her home.

Mary Elizabeth Poindexter married Hugh Kennedy Gilbreath and they had one daughter, Mary Lee, who married William Wyss of the Jamestown community. They live in Jefferson City, as do their children, Robin Gilbreath who married Cathy Clemonce and has two children, Casey and Kelly; and Mary Ann who is married to Greg Polowy.

Charles Franklin married Mary Hamilton Menefee and they had three children, Charles Franklin Poindexter, Jr., who married Bernice Corbin of Blackwater and who now lives in Boonville; Elizabeth Rosalind, who married Joe Boatman of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and had four children, Rosalind, Joe Robert, Theresa and Ben; and Eolo Ney (Nadie) who married Don Hipp of Tulsa, Okla. and had four children, Steve, Barbara, Buddy and David. David was killed in an automobile accident.

John Wayt Poindexter was married to Florence Alexander and they had one daughter, Joella Ann, who married John Henry (Johnnie) Miller of the Jamestown community. They have two children, John Gerald (Jerry) who married Jan Grosvenor of Jamestown and who now lives in Sweet Springs with their son Dustin; and Jane Ann who married Steve Pello and who now lives in Lee's Summit.

Rosalind Poindexter never married and worked in the state government offices in Jefferson City where she died in 1975.

James Gordon Poindexter married Gardella Johnson of Prairie Home. Both of the Poindexters taught for many years in Prairie Home and later in Raytown. They were the parents of two children; Jeanne Reve Poindexter who married Robert Winston Lacy, Jr. of Prairie Home and Ann Gordon Poindexter who married Robert Richard Lyons of Raytown. The Lacy children are Robert Winston Lacy III who married Deborah Lynn Schilb, and their daughter Katherine Anne Lacy of Eldon; Lee Ann Lacy, who married Brian Wayne Clark of Bolivar, and their daughter, Lacy Elizabeth, who live in Bolivar and Nancy Ney Lacy, who lives in Excelsior Springs. The Lyons family lives in Raytown and their children are Christine Ann, Kimberly Elizabeth and Carrie Lee.

Teaching has been a favorite profession for members of the Poindexter family and the generations have produced fourteen teachers at all levels from elementary to college. Reunions are not unusual in the family, as more than 80% of the family members meet four times each year: at Easter at the Miller's farm home, in August for a picnic at the Lyons home in Raytown, at Thanksgiving at the Wyss home in Jefferson City, and at Christmas at the Lacy home in Prairie Home.

by Jeanne Lacy

POINDEXTER, MRS. GARDELLA JOHNSON

F215



Mrs. Gardella Poindexter

Success Keynotes Career As Prairie Home School Teacher

Paraphrasing the famous expression of the late humorous and beloved philosopher, Will Rogers, Mrs. Gardella Johnson Poindexter, principal of the Prairie Home high school, says, "I never had a pupil I didn't like." That is the keynote to her success as a teacher and civic leader, she likes people. And that is a rule that works both ways — "Like begets like" — an old and true aphorism.

Mrs. Poindexter has been a teacher for 18 years, 16 of them in the Prairie Home schools, 13 in high school, 10 of them as principal. Seventeen of those teaching years have been in Cooper County as the first year shortly after her graduation from the Prairie Home high school was spent at the Washington school. One winter she was connected with the high school at Ashland, her husband as superintendent there at the same time. As Gardella Johnson she was the salutatorian of the first class to be graduated from the four-year course at the Prairie Home high school in 1923.

She holds the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education from the Central Missouri State Teachers College at Warrensburg and has done some work on her Master's degree at Missouri University. Her major in college was English and that is her work in high school — English and Social Science. Advances in salary have come to her each year whenever practicable. Thus her work as a leader and her ability as a teacher are recognized by the School board.

In her capacity as English teacher she successfully coached the local high school one-act plays which were entered each year during the period of the annual one-act play

contests and which won first place in four out of five contests. She also at one time coached a similar play put on by a group of young people from her church and won first place in the entire Marshall district with one of the cast, Mack Kuhn, Jr. winning highest acclaim for outstanding performance.

Her chief interest has always been along the lines of education, culture and character development. The writer remembers her first as a little, eager-eyed and alert girl of 14, fresh from the grade schools of Oakland, California. Her parents had gone to California from St. Louis when she was a baby. One time soon after her coming to Prairie Home, I accompanied a group of young girls on a picnic. Gardella was in the group and I remember that I was both amazed and pleased at the amount of worthwhile reading she had done, of her interest in good literature, her ambition to advance, voiced even at that early age.

From the time of her arrival in this community, she has been a Prairie Home booster, took us immediately to her heart, no high-hatting us because she had come from the Golden State where schools were better, climate kinder, etc. Prairie Home became hers at once and has been ever since. She has become a teacher of recognized ability throughout the state and has often been offered better paying positions elsewhere but consistently turns them down as she feels that she knows and loves the people here, knows the background of each pupil, his joys and his sorrows, and as she says "I can get close to them. I feel that teaching is more than just getting book knowledge into their heads — it is also knowing their hearts' desires, their ambitions, their handicaps, their troubles and their triumphs, and being able to sympathize with and direct them. certainly enjoy my work as teacher here, and wouldn't change places with the President of the United States."

"Miss Gardella" means more to her pupils than a mere teacher, she is a friend first. The boys and girls who have been in her classes recognize this fact and appreciate it. She tries to keep in touch with them insofar as she is able after they are no longer under her tutelage, and especially the boys in the service. Only last year she wrote 25 recommendations for former pupils to be of help to them in starting out in new positions.

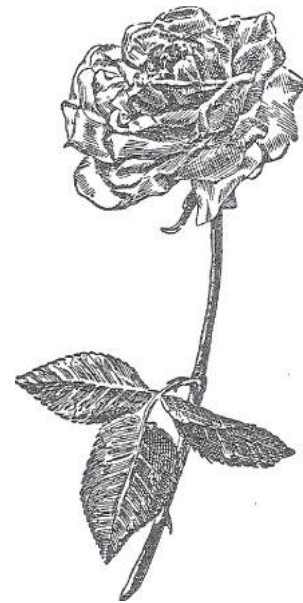
"That is one of my cherished rewards," she says "the fact that my boys and girls refer to me and value my good opinion. We have about 80 boys from our school in the service of our Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, and they all have a place in my heart and prayers, and I try to write to as many as I possibly can and as often as I can. I am vitally interested in the welfare of all those grand young men who have gone out to fight our war for us." "Miss Gardella" is of English parentage on the maternal side, her mother having been born in Coventry, and the ancestors for 400 years buried in the Coventry cemetery that was so cruelly blasted a few years ago by the "blitzing" Germans.

In 1926 she was married to J. Gordon Poindexter, also a teacher and who is superintendent of the Prairie Home school system. They have two interesting young daughters, Jeannereve 15, and Ann Gordon 7 years old. Mrs. Poindexter's hobbies are "people and flowers" as she says. Note the word "people" comes first. Her husband is also a flower enthusiast and between them they carry on

the tradition of the beautiful gardens first planted and cared for by the late Dr. J.W. Poindexter and wife. Her side line is canning fruit and vegetables, a profitable and timely one in those days of stressed Victory gardens. Her goal each year is 300 quarts but she sometimes beats that goal as it is the minimum.

In addition to her duties as teacher, mother, housekeeper, village mentor, Mrs. Poindexter is a community leader along social, religious and civic lines as the following titles she holds attest — President of Cooper County Teachers Association, she also held other offices preceding election as president; secretary-treasurer of the Cooper County Activity Association, member of Public Nursing committee, member of Victory Garden committee, treasurer of Methodist Church, Youth director in the Methodist Church, member of War Savings committee of Prairie Home township, and assistant chairman of the Educational Department of the Prairie Home Fair.

by Mrs. George Stemmons



POTTS

F216



Potts family. Top Row left to right, Raymond, Aubra, Ruth, Elbert, Melvin, Arthur, Minnie. Bottom Row left to right, Stanley, Lola, Alonzo, Ora, Grace.

Alonzo Butler Potts b. 1873 was the fifth child of a family of six children of Thomas b. 1826 and Nancy Clawson Potts. Thomas and Nancy originated from Kentucky. They came to Missouri about the year 1866. Their children were John Will, Martha A., Matilda, Fannie A., Alonzo Butler and Thomas J.

Thomas Jefferson was a carpenter by trade so it was only natural Alonzo, known to his friends as Lon, became a builder. Many houses and barns are still standing from his talents.

Lon married Ora Dekalb Martin, a daughter of Caleb Columbus Martin and Martha Ellen Fry. They lived Southwest of Cotton.

To this union were born Arthur Bingham, Amy Ruth, Caleb Elbert, Melvin Farrington, Aubra Martin, Minnie Ora, Raymond Alonzo, Nola Grace, Lola Marguerite and Stanley Clawson.

The youngest son Stanley also became a carpenter and has built many homes in Cooper and Moniteau County.

by Iola Potts

POWELL, DR. RICKY D. FAMILY

F217

Ricky and Judy moved to Boonville from Kansas City in May of 1979. They had two children, Kristel in 1983, and Haley in 1985. Kristel's sixth birthday coincided with the 150th signing of the Charter of Boonville. They are members of the United Methodist Church in Boonville and reside at Rt. 1, Boonville.

Ricky is descended from the Powells, Blakemores and Stidhams of Boone County,

organization teaching orthodontics to general dentists. He has been past secretary of Kiwanis Club, past Jaycee President and past board member of the Boonville Chamber of Commerce and was listed in The Outstanding Young Men of America 1982. The Sesquicentennial Year marks one decade of dental service to the Boonville community. His hobbies include native Missouri tree cultivation, fishing, tennis and photography.

Judy is descended from the Wolfes and Riddells of Linn County, MO. She graduated from the University of Missouri with a degree in Biology/General Science Education in 1977. She has taught science in North Kansas City, Prairie Home, SS. Peter and Paul and Laura Speed Elliot. Currently she is a homemaker caring for Kristel and Haley. She is a member of AAUW, the Methodist choir, and numerous committees. She is a past member of Jaycee Wives, the Methodist Church Board, and National Science Teachers Association. Her hobbies include playing the piano, reading, swimming and greenhouse cultivation of plants. Family interests include ice and roller skating, sledding and movies.

Although just six and four, Kristel and Haley display the family's love for nature and biology. They are constantly collecting rocks, leaves and unknowns for their collections and experiments. Kristel already shows an athletic aptitude in T Ball and swimming. Haley attends Growing Child Nursery School two mornings a week and Kristel will be in the first grade.

By Ricky Powell



Dr. Rick, Judy Kristel and Haley Powell

RASMUSSEN, ARTHUR FAMILY

F218

Arthur and Della Rasmussen were married April 23, 1918 and stayed married for 66 years! They owned a farm eight miles south of Boonville (a short distance from where Arthur grew up; the son of Chris and Sophie Fricke Rasmussen) and spent almost all their married life there.

Arthur was born May 10, 1889 and died Sept. 30, 1984 at the age of 95 and is buried at Zion Lutheran Cemetery at Lone Elm. Della (daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Langkop Theiss of Clark's Fork) was born Jan. 11, 1896 and is 93 at this writing.

They were the parents of three children: Alice, born July 1, 1920; Howard, born July 13, 1923; and Elaine, born May 21, 1928.

Alice Rasmussen married Earl Wendleton and they live on a farm south of Boonville. Earl is a retired farmer and Alice is known for her hand-made quilts. They are the parents of four children; Sharon, born June 15, 1942; Diana, born Dec. 11, 1943; Carmen, born Nov. 17, 1945; and Stanley, born Sept. 26, 1948. They have twelve grandchildren.

Sharon married Paul Wooldridge and they live in Boonville. Sharon teaches at "Growing Child" nursery school in Boonville and Paul has a law firm in Boonville. They are the parents of Shara, born Nov. 8, 1966; Wendy, born Jan. 2, 1968; Tate, born May 12, 1969; Mandy, born June 14, 1973; and Brad, born April 3, 1978.

Diana married Dale Kempf and they live south of Boonville. Diana is a receptionist at the University of Mo. and Dale owns Kempf Construction. They are the parents of Dalerie, born June 5, 1969 (died in infancy); Dara, born April 26, 1970; and Danah, born Oct. 30, 1974.

Carmen married Jim McEwen and they live near New Bloomfield. Carmen teaches art at Fulton High School and Jim is with the Athletic Department at Westminster College

in Fulton. They are the parents of Caleb, born Sept. 16, 1972; and Joshua, born Aug. 13, 1977.

Stanley married Barbara Ballard and they live in Boonville. Stanley is with the Dept. of Agriculture in the A.S.C.S. office in Columbia and Barbara is a homemaker. They are the parents of Casey, born Jan. 24, 1979; Lindsey, born Nov. 13, 1981; and West, born June 20, 1986.

Howard Rasmussen lives on the home place south of Boonville and raises cattle on the farm. He also is a maintenance worker at Central School in Boonville.

Elaine Rasmussen married George Derendinger and they live near Franklin. George is a retired stationary engineer and Elaine does free-lance writing. They own Derendinger Furniture in Boonville. They are the parents of five children: Christy, born Aug. 18, 1947; Mike, born Aug. 18, 1948; Dan, born July 28, 1950; Melody, born July 24, 1953; and Shelly, born April 30, 1965. They have ten grandchildren.

Christy married Steve Solomon and they live near New Franklin. Christy works at Derendinger Furniture and Steve is a Food Service Supervisor at the University of Mo. They are the parents of Tiffany, born March 21, 1973; Patrick, born May 6, 1975; and Erica, born Feb. 14, 1980.

Mike married Sharon Snow and they live in Holt's Summit. Mike is an aircraft pilot for the Missouri Conservation Dept. and Sharon is a teacher's aide at Kirchner School in Jefferson City. They are the parents of Kevin, born April 6, 1968; Aaron, born Dec. 17, 1969; and Whitney, born June 24, 1980.

Daniel married Debi Haerle and they live east of Boonville. Dan is manager of Derendinger Furniture and Debi is a Customer Service Manager at Wal-Mart. They are the parents of Emily, born July 31, 1971; twins, Heather and Sarah, born July 20, 1974 (died in infancy); Rachel, born July 12, 1975; Dink, born Dec. 31, 1977; and David, born May 2, 1981.

Melody lives in Columbia. She owns Avant TV Service and is Coordinator of Purchasing

and Real Estate at the University of Mo.

Shelly is married to Mike Riehn and they live in Wichita, Kansas. Shelly works in Medical Records Dept. of Internal Medicine at Wesley Hospital and Mike is with the law firm Martin-Pringle in Wichita.

by Elaine Derendinger

RASTORFER FAMILY

F219

Herschel Leroy Rastorfer, son of Theodore Bert and Mary Jane McKinley Rastorfer and Nancy Matilda Jewett, daughter of Theodore Brown Jewett and Kathryn Florence Logan (See Jewett Family) were married in Boonville, MO, May 1936. Herschel was born Jan 1912 in Morgan County, MO. Nancy Matilda was born Aug 1912 in Cooper County, MO. Both graduated from Boonville High School. They lived in Boonville until Sept 1938 when they moved to Denver, Colorado where Herschel followed the Building Business. They lived there for twenty years, then in Aug 1958 moved to a farm in Houston, MO. Herschel died Mar 1984. At that time Nancy Matilda moved back to Boonville where she now lives.

To this union seven children were born:

Theodore Benjamin Rastorfer (Feb 1937) married Mary Ann Tonnar (June 1939), Carrollton, MO, Jan 1963. They live in Kansas City, MO and have three children: Craig Martin (Feb 1965), Kansas City; Gail Lynn (Feb 1970), a student in Webster College, St. Louis, MO; Todd Steven (Aug 1974) a freshman in O'Hara High School, Kansas City.

Robert Lee Rastorfer (Mar 1939) married Rosilee Golkoski (Jan 1940), Kansas City, Kansas, Mar 1963. They live in Kansas City and have six children: Kirk Matthew (Nov 1963), Boston, Mass; Laura Anne (Dec 1964), DesMoines, Iowa; Julia Marie (Jul 1966), Kansas City; Noel Denise (Dec 1967), a student at Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO; Peter Daniel (Apr 1969), a student at Long View College, Kansas City; Robert Lee, Jr. (Oct 1970) a student in Rockhurst High School, Kansas City, MO.

Donald David Rastorfer (Dec 1940) married Phoebe Blood (May 1943), Minneapolis, Minn., Oct 1963. They live in Hannibal, MO and have four sons: Daniel Philip (May 1964), Los Angeles, CA; Thomas Kent (Dec 1965) a student in an university in Honolulu, Hawaii; William Allen (Sept 1967) and Charles Keith (Nov 1969) both students at SW Missouri State University at Springfield, MO.

Nancy Lou Rastorfer (Apr 1942) married James Michael Burns (Jul 1937), Springfield, MO in Oct 1963 at Houston, MO. They live in Cambridge, Ohio and have three children: James Michael, Jr. (Mar 1964), Sherman, Texas; Kevin Joseph (Nov 1965), who is doing graduate work at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA; and Nancy Kathleen (Dec 1974) who is in the eighth grade in Cambridge.

John Clark Rastorfer (May 1943) married Anne Donaway (Nov 1944), Houston, MO, Feb 1969. They live in Kansas City and have three children: Suzanne Elizabeth (Sept 1969) a sophomore at Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas; Erin Marie (Oct 1970) a



The Rasmussen Family 1930. Howard, Della, Elaine, Arthur and Alice

freshman at Missouri University at Columbia and John Eric (Sept 1974) who is in the eighth grade.

Mary Kay Rastorfer (May 1945) married William H. Bauer (Nov 1942), Vallejo, California in Mar 1968 at Boonville, MO. They live in Moraga, California and have two children: Darin Allen, a sophomore in high school and Cassandra Ann (Dec 1976) is in the sixth grade.

Herschel Leroy (Roy), Jr. (Mar 1948) married Linda Gent (Mar 1947), Bethel Park, PA, in Aug 1971 at Kansas City, MO. Roy passed away in Kansas City in Oct. 1976. They had no children.

by Nancy M. Rastorfer

RAVENEL, CAPTAIN SAMUEL W.

F220

Captain Samuel W. Ravenel settled in Boonville after the War Between the States. He was a civil engineer of great ability, and served as City Engineer of Boonville's City Public Water Works. In 1896 he organized local investors into the "Boonville Oil Production Company" to drill for oil in Howard County, near the city of Franklin. He made surveys in Cooper and Howard Counties, and was also for a number of years engaged in the newspaper business, first as editor of *The Advertiser* and later buying *The Topic*. Through publicity and personal effort he became a very potent factor in the welfare of Boonville. The history of the building of the Missouri River bridge would be incomplete without reference to Capt. Ravenel. His preliminary work towards its building was invaluable. (See article on Missouri River Bridge). A street in Boonville still bears his name. Captain Ravenel was always interested in promoting good roads and gathered much data concerning the Santa Fe Trail, as well as assisting the Daughters of the American Revolution in placing markers along the route.

A loyal son of the South, Captain Ravenel, at the age of 16, volunteered for service in the Confederate Army and was assigned to the staff of General W.B. Taliaferro, who served with much distinction at the defense of Battery Wagner and on the battlefields of Virginia. Captain Sam Ravenel was one of the youngest commissioned officers in the Army, and it was very fitting that a squad of Kemper cadets, grandsons, of Confederate soldiers, should fire a salute over his grave on the banks of the Missouri River, May 12, 1922. His pen and hand served his God and fellowmen in the latter years of his life with the same zeal and intelligence that marked his career as a boy soldier in the South.

by Jeanne Brenda



RECTOR AND FLUKE FAMILIES



Fred Fluke was killed in a Cyclone near Overton June 5, 1917. At left his Granddaughter Anna Henry. His daughter Ida Fluke on the right.

Lieuallen Rector was born in Tennessee in 1810. He came to Cooper County in the 1830's and settled near Overton, MO. He was a farmer and records show he bought and sold several parcels of land in that area. In 1838 he married Amanda Mattingly who was from Kentucky and came to Missouri in a covered wagon. Lieuallen and Amanda were the parents of Julia Anna Rector who was born in 1840. Julia Anna married Fred Fluke in 1858, and he is the subject of the next article.

There are no records of the death of Amanda Rector, but it is presumed she is buried at Clayton Cemetery but no stone has been found. Lieuallen married Martha Hammonds in 1867 and in 1871 they had a son, George Rector, who later married Ollie Campbell. George and Ollie lived in the Overton community and they had a son Willie. Lieuallen died in 1881 and is buried at Clayton Cemetery near Overton. His wife Martha died in 1891 and she also is buried at Clayton Cemetery.

Frederic Fluke followed his older brother John to Cooper County in the 1850's. They were the children of Jacob and Catherine Fluke who lived in Bedford County near Saxton, Pennsylvania. The first Fluke family that came to America from Palatinat (now Germany) was Johannes and Mary (Dui) Fluke. They arrived in Philadelphia on the ship Phoenix from Rotter dam in 1744. Their name was also spelled Fluck. They settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of nine children, one being John Fluke who married Dorothy Ott. John and Dorothy Fluke had eleven children including Jacob Fluke who married Catherine Fluke. Jacob and Catherine had fourteen children with Frederic being the youngest.

Frederic settled south of Overton, Missouri, and in 1858 married Julia Anna Rector, daughter of Lieuallen and Amanda Rector.

Fred and Julia Anna were the parents of ten children, three of whom died in infancy. The surviving children were Jacob, Willie, Troy, Harrison, Mattie (Mrs. Arthur Henry), Ida (Mrs. James Brady) and Mollie (Mrs. George Viertel). The sons at one time ran a mill at Gooch's Mill and then in 1884 they started a saw mill on the Lamine River. Fred and Julia Anna were among the ones who organized the Highland Cumberland Presbyterian Church near Overton on February 20, 1857. All their children were members and Mollie often was the organist. Julia Anna Fluke died June 6, 1898, and was buried in Clayton Cemetery as were three sons, Jacob, Willie, and Harrison. Fred Fluke was killed in the cyclone that struck the Overton community June 5, 1917. The home was demolished and he was found dead in a ditch near by. His daughter, Ida, was badly injured also. He was buried at Clayton Cemetery.

Harrison Fluke, son of Fred and Julia Anna Fluke, was married to Belle Williams, daughter of John and Alice Williams. They lived in the area and were parents of Harrison Jr. who died young, Dixie (Mrs. Leslie Lucas), and Stella (Mrs. Wilbur Orton). The girls lived in Michigan until their deaths. Harrison died in 1896 and Belle in 1948.

Mattie Fluke, daughter of Fred and Julia Anna Fluke, was married to Arthur Henry. They were the parents of Anna (Mrs. Agho Tiernan) and Gertie Gray (Mrs. Harold Pack). The family later left this community, but Mattie, who died in 1961 in Texas, was brought back to Boonville and is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Troy Fluke left Cooper County and lived at Jay, Oklahoma, where he operated a saw mill. He died in Kansas and is buried there.

Ida Fluke, daughter of Fred and Julia Anna Fluke, was married to James Brady who was also of the Overton community. They later moved to Boonville where she was employed at the Hotel Frederick for over fifty years. She lived to be ninety-seven years of age. Ida passed away in 1979 and James in 1958. Both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Mollie Fluke, daughter of Fred and Julia Anna Fluke, was married to George Viertel in 1889. They moved to his farm east of Boonville and it was here three children were born. The children were Speed who died as a baby, Laura (Mrs. Bower Hickam), and Vance (Mrs. Warren Davis). George died in 1936 and Mollie in 1958. Both are buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery. Information on George and Molly (Fluke) Viertel is continued under the Viertel article.

by Marie Hickam Moehle

REIMLER FAMILY

F222

The Reimler family came from Germany and settled in Moniteau County near Lupus, Mo. Even though they are not from Cooper County, they are a part of my family. I was born in Cooper County and lived here most of my life. I'm proud of my father's family and want to remember them in this way.

Frederick William Reimler was born in Hanover, Germany, May 21, 1834 and came to America as a stow-away in a salt barrel. On March 27, 1859, he married Malinda Jane Rider. They were parents of four children:

Alice, Mary, William Hewitt and Ella. Fredrick died in 1901 and Malinda died in 1902. Both are buried in the Hickam Cemetery near Lupus.

William Hewitt Reimler was born April 9, 1863 on a farm near the cheese factory between Jamestown and Lupus. He met Elizabeth Emeline Reynolds while attending School for the Deaf at Fulton. They both were deaf mutes and were married Feb. 8, 1891. From this marriage, seven children were born, four boys and three girls. William Hewitt died in 1933 and Elizabeth Emeline died in 1938. Both are buried in Hickam Cemetery near Lupus.

Their second child, Charles Winifred Reimler (my father) was born Oct. 18, 1893 near Lupus. Charles was a veteran of WWI. He was married to Elizabeth Angeline Keough of Wooldridge on June 18, 1919. They had one daughter, Lily Lee Reimler who was born June 3, 1920. On Dec. 18, 1924, Charles married Mary Katharine Schaffer of Moscow Mills, Mo. in California, Mo. They became parents of five sons: George Charles; Twins: William Hewitt and Robert Andree; Frank Phillip and Ralph Hubert. Mary died on Sept. 20, 1978 and Charles died Sept. 25, 1978. Both are buried in Mount Zion Cemetery near Jamestown.

George Charles Reimler was born Dec. 12, 1925. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1944 and served 20 years, retiring in 1964. He served in Germany and also in Korea. It was while he was in Germany, he met and married Lydia Otilie Steinruck of Konigshofen, W. Germany on June 30, 1948. They are parents of four daughters: Heidi Linda, Cynthia Karin, Debra Anne and Christine Marie. They have six grandsons. They currently live in St. Marys, Ks. where George served several years as an administrator for a nursing home.

William Hewitt Reimler and Robert Andree Reimler, twins, were born on Sept. 13, 1927 near Lupus. William served in the army and spent two separate terms in Korea. He and his wife, Jenine were parents of three sons: William Hewitt, Jr.; Nelson Charles and Edward Glenn. William retired from the army in 1972 after 22 years of service. He died Nov. 8, 1984 in Midwest City, Oklahoma. He is survived by his three sons and four granddaughters.

Robert Andree Reimler married Chlorea Croy of Marion, Mo. on July 12, 1952. They are the parents of three daughters: Judy Kay, Joyce Lynn and Janette Ann. They have four granddaughters and three grandsons. Robert worked at the Jamestown Mercantile Store before moving to Independence. He retired Sept. 3, 1986 after working for Manor Bakers that became Colonial Bread Company with 34 years of service.

Frank Phillips Reimler was born Aug. 30, 1930. He served in the U.S. Army from 1951 to 1953, serving as a Military Policeman in Okinawa. He married Janet Marshall on June 4, 1956. They are parents of two daughters: Vicki Lynn and Kathy Sue. Frank worked for McGraw-Edison over 25 years. Vicki and Kathy are teachers in Columbia School District. Frank and Janet live in Jamestown.

Ralph Hubert Reimler was born Aug. 9, 1934. He served as a cook in the U.S. Army at Fort Hood, Texas from 1957 to 1959. On June 18, 1957, he married Connie Vaughan and they are parents of two sons: Jeffrey Alan and Robbie Dean. Ralph began working for the Missouri State Highway Department in

1952 and is presently District Foreman of the Jamestown Highway Department.

by Lily Lee Reimler Bu.eker

RENNISON, JAMES HARVEY

223



James Harvey Rennison, his youngest daughter Florence Rennison, and his wife Sarah Creighton Cartner. About 1890.

James Harvey Rennison was born May 4, 1843, the first generation of the Rennison family to be born in America. His grandparents, John Rennison and his wife Jane, came to this country from Liverpool, docking in Philadelphia on August 23, 1820. John Rennison and Jane Creighton had been married in Carlisle, Cumberland, England 13 May 1799, and were the parents of nine children, Mary, d: young; John; Mary, married James Cartner in 1830; George; Sarah, married Abel G. Hampton in 1833; James; Joseph; Isaac; and William. They settled in Cooper Co., where John Rennison Sr. became a United States citizen in 1825. He was a farmer. He died in 1844, and is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, in Cooper Co. The cemetery and Pleasant Hill Church were adjacent to the land he farmed. His wife probably died before him, as she is not listed in his estate settlement.

Joseph Rennison, born 15 May 1813 in England, came to this country with his parents. He married Aristine Seat 15 Dec 1836, and they had three sons, Henry C., James Harvey and Edward F. Later, Joseph married Mrs. Keziah Robinson Cartner, and they had two more children William and Margaret Jane, who married John Wyatt. When Keziah's children from her first marriage are included, there were 12 children in their household in 1860.

James Rennison, the subject of our sketch, married Sarah C. Cartner 18 January 1863,

and they were parents of eight children, Joseph Edward who married Georgia Steele, no children; Alice who married James R. Sapp and had Olivia, Curtis, and Walter; Emily, born 19 Mar 1867, died 4 Oct 1875; Louida Frances who married Hiram D. Case (see sketch elsewhere); James Walter who married Mollie Treece and had Laura Nell, Carl, and Irene; Cordelia who married William H. Steele, and had William Estil, Marteen, Alline, Elliot, Edith, John Harvey, and Emmett; Florence, who married Will Lewis, and had Helen, died young, and Lee; and John Harvey, who married Mary Edith Cook, and had Vincent, Warren, and Larry. Sarah C. RENNISON died in 1895, and James H. married a second time to Mrs. Mary Bottom. James died in 1928, and both Sarah and James are buried in Mt. Hermon Cemetery, along with James' father Joseph. James was a member of the Mt. Hermon Baptist Church, as was his father, and many other family members.

by Frances Doult Smith

RENTSCHLER, MINNIE

F224



Miss Minnie Rentschler

Miss Minnie Rentschler Taught More than 900 Rural School Children

Standing before her roomful of country school children, Miss Minnie Rentschler reached high upon the blackboard and wrote her favorite maxim for all to see. She was not very tall, not very big. She was 17 years old. There were nearly 60 pupils in her first school at Concord, and many of them were larger and not a few older than she. "Count that day lost," she wrote in a firm hand, "whose low descending sun views from they hand no

worth action done." Then she turned around and said simply, "We'll open school with a prayer."

And so began her 33-year career of leading Cooper County school children along the paths of knowledge and character building, a life of service paralleled by the lives of hundreds of other rural school teachers.

"There is no drama in my life story," says Miss Minnie, retired now and living at her home in Boonville with her brother, John. She runs a sidecomb through her softly curling white hair, pushing it back from a troubled face. "I don't know about this publicity," she says hesitantly. "I feel I have done nothing . . ."

No, her life holds no drama, unless drama be leading little Johnnies and little Marys through their ABCs, drawing them along the path into higher education, watching over their morals, bandaging cut fingers and bruised knees, directing play hours, walking down country roads after school with her children, listening to their endless chatter, answering over and over again through the days their childish demands for attention: "Miss Minnie! Look!" . . . "Miss Minnie, see what I've made!" . . . "Oh, Miss Minnie, I've torn my dress!" . . . Miss Minnie, Miss Minnie, Miss Minnie!

First Taught At Concord

She taught six years at Concord. Her first directors were Joseph Mann, Bud Stephens, and Charles Cook. Enrollment was about 50 each year. She rode horseback from her home at Billingsville, and later drove a buggy. Her first salary was \$35 a month. From Concord she went to Hickory Grove for ten years; then Clear Springs, four years; Billingsville, six; Bluffton, four; Mt. Sinai, one; Prairie View, one; and Prairie Home, as substitute teacher, eight months.

Like other young girls who were graduated from high schools, took county examinations, and were hired by neighboring or home schools, she soon became, as teacher, the center of activities, the leader in youth projects, the necessary addition to every social affair of the neighborhood. It did not turn her head.

She went on opening her schools with prayer or by repeating the beautiful Twenty-Third Psalm. She wrote her maxim upon the blackboards and stamped it upon the hearts of the close to 900 children who passed through her class rooms. She ran up the United States flag above her school houses. She played baseball with her pupils during recess hours, she hammered into them the importance of spelling, arithmetic, history, literature, and she saw her enrollments drop from 50 and 60 to the more easily handled schools of 20 or less. Her salary, commensurately, rose to \$125 a month, and with the passing of the years came good roads and cars, teaching aids and facilities, libraries of prized books.

The life of a country school teacher is strenuous but broadening and rich, Miss Minnie says. She still feels nostalgia when fall days come, and the sight of her first side saddle that she once rode on her fractious sorrel, Guy, fills her with mixed emotions. Her brown eyes light up with laughter when she recalls the time one of her pupils gave the horse a slap upon the hips just after harnessing him, and the sorrel kicked up his heels

and went bucking off with the buggy. Some of the children took her home, and neighbors along the way recognized the horse and halted him.

Practiced Strict Discipline

She practiced discipline in her schools, the old time strict discipline. And she recalls only one rebellion among her pupils. That occurred when she forbade a certain boy to chew tobacco in school. Rather than forego the pleasure he quit school.

She has taught as many as 10 children in one family. She had started a pupil in the first grade and coached him all the way through to the completion of his eighth grade year. Two of her students are now ministers. Many others have won substantial success in life. Beside teaching country schools, Miss Minnie has been a Sunday School teacher, for 23 years, 18 years at the Billingsville Evangelical Church where her pupils were 12 to 14 years old, and five years at the Boonville Evangelical Church where she has taught a class of women.

If she had her life to live over, would she do as she did before, would she teach country schools? Her face softens with a reminiscent smile. "Yes," she says simply, "I would. For I learned as much from the children I taught as they learned from me." But one wonders if she has truly gauged her gifts to her children, the knowledge that cannot be weighed, the principles, the ideals, the ambitions instilled, the influence going on and on in endless widening circles across life's waters!

by Mrs. Gene V. Davis

REUTER, JAMES H. AND JACQUELIN J. F225



James H. and Jacqueline J. Reuter with children Christen and Landon.

James and Jacqueline (Jackie) Reuter live on the farm 21/2 miles northwest of Pilot Grove, Missouri, which his parents farmed for more than 27 years. They have two children: a daughter, Christen Lynnette, born June 12, 1980; and a son, Landon Todd, born June 19, 1984.

James began farming in partnership with his father, Leonard, in 1976. On June 11, 1977, he married Jacqueline Jeanette Bergman. They lived in Pilot Grove until his parents retired in 1979 when they moved

"home" to the farm. Their farming operation is diversified with cattle, hay, grain, and hogs.

James Henry Reuter, born February 19, 1953, was the youngest of six children born to Leonard Fredrick Reuter and Stella Ida Wessing Reuter. James, along with his older brothers and sister (Robert, Kenneth, Bonnie, Earl and John) grew up on the family farm. James' paternal great, great grandfather, William John Reuter, came to Cooper County in 1863. Antonne Wessing, his maternal great, great grandfather emigrated to the United States in 1844 from Waldvelen, Kirschspiel, Germany. James attended St. Joseph Catholic School during the elementary years and graduated from Pilot Grove High School in 1972.

Jackie was born Jacqueline Jeanette Bergman December 21, 1955. Her parents, Clarence Edward Bergman and Eula Ann Weekley Kempf, made their living on the farm. Jackie has two younger sisters, Marcia Linn Bergman Twenter and Monica Faye Bergman. An early ancestor, Benjamin Cooper, was a pioneer in this area, serving in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and became the first State Senator from Boons Lick area (which later became Howard County). For his service, Cooper County was named for him and his brother, Sarshall Cooper. Jackie's paternal great-grandfather, Phillip Jacob Bergman, came to America from Halzhausen, Nassau, Germany in 1884. Jackie graduated from Pilot Grove High School in 1973 and has been employed by Harlan, Harlan and Still in Boonville, Missouri for 11 years.

by Jacqueline Reuter

REUTER, LEONARD F. AND STELLA I.



Leonard F. and Stella I. Reuter

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Leonard Fredrick Reuter and Stella Ida Wessing were married in Clear Creek on October 10, 1939. Their first home was in Clear Creek on a farm near the Laraine River where they lived for seven years. At that time, they moved to a house "just up the road" from Leonard's family home. In 1952, they moved 21/2 miles northwest of Pilot Grove to a farm which would be home for the next 27 years until Leonard retired from farming in 1979. Leonard made his living farming and, for a period of time, running a saw mill and thrashing machine. Stella, besides caring for their family of six and many neighboring

children, canned from the family garden and orchard. Butchering was a neighborhood event every fall.

Leonard was born February 28, 1912, the fourth child of Frank Andrew Reuter and Leonora Jacobena Diel. He had five brothers and one sister. His father made a living farming and sawing lumber and wood. Leonard's grandfather, William John Reuter, came to Cooper County from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1863, when he was nine years old.

Stella Ida Wessing was the third daughter of ten children born to Henry John Wessing and Rosa Lizzie Perkins. Henry John made his living farming and trading livestock. Stella's grandfather, Antone Wessing, emigrated to the United States in 1844 from Waldvelen, Kirschspiel, Germany.

Leonard and Stella had five sons and one daughter:

Robert Leo (b. 8-1-40) was married to MaryAnn Schupp on October 21, 1961. They have two children Donna Rose (b. 12-30-62) and Darren Pearl (b. 2-15-65) who is married to Mary Elizabeth Livingston (m. 4-25-87).

Bonnie Marie (b. 7-30-42) and James Robert Salmon were married on November 27, 1965. Shane Robert (b. 9-16-66), their oldest son, was married to Jill Warner on August 18, 1987. They have two daughters, Christine Kari (b. 5-16-87), and Catheline Ryan (b. 9-29-88). Bonnie and Jim also have one daughter Stella Marie (b. 9-17-68).

Kenneth Francis (b. 10-23-44) married Joellyn Hickman on October 7, 1972. They have two sons, Kenneth Joseph (b. 7-1-75) and Anthony Leonard Gerard (b. 10-13-83).

Earl William (b. 1-6-48) and Darlene Walther were married June 8, 1974. They have three daughters: Earlene Marie (b. 1-17-77), Dala Renee (b. 4-20-78), and Deanna Elisabeth (b. 9-10-81).

John Joseph Reuter was the fifth child born to Leonard and Stella. He was born on January 29, 1950.

James Henry was born February 19, 1953, and married Jacqueline Jeanette Bergman on June 11, 1978. They have one daughter, Christen Lynnette (b. 6-12-80), and one son, Landon Todd (b. 6-19-84).

by Jacqueline Reuter

RIEVES, WILLIAM DONALD AND RUBY EDWINA (FRIELING)

F227

William Donald Rieves was born 13 time 1935 in Cooper County, Missouri the son of Charles and Florence (Veith, Haynes) Rieves. William's brothers and sisters are: Elnore Hough, Garland Rieves, Roy Schirrls, Charles Schirrls, Hazel Smith, Marie Rieves, and Bob Blodsoe. William served two years in the U.S. Army and two years in the Army Reserves. William was employed for thirty-two years at the Boonville Daily News in Boonville. He is presently employed at Combined Communican (American Press) in Columbia, Missouri. William likes to go fishing and ride horses in his spare time. He owns several horses.

On May 6, 1955 William Rieves was married to Ruby Edwina Frieling in Boonville, Mo. Ruby Frieling was born 5 October



William Donald and Ruby Rieves (Frieling)

1936 in Boonville, Mo. She is the daughter of Martin John and Iva Grace (Bail) Frieling. Ruby has three sisters and one brother: LuEtta Frances Johnson Brown, Mildred Jeanete Miller, Viola Grace Dodson, and Martin Charles Frieling. Ruby attended Concord Grade School and graduated from Boonville High School in 1954. Ruby was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran Church and is a member of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Boonville, Mo. where she is a member of the Altar Guild. Ruby has been employed as a secretary at Boben Manufacturing Company in Boonville, Mo. for twenty-nine years.

William and Ruby Rieves live at 4 C Pinecrest in Boonville, Mo. They have a small Chihuahua dog named ET. Ruby likes to do needlepoint and spoil her niece and nephews in her spare time.

by Amanda Frieling

ROBERTS, DR. WALTER

F228

Dr. Walter Roberts as born October 2, 1868 to William and Caroline Roberts in Odessa, Missouri. Walter attended country schools in Odessa and at an early age graduated from Warrensburg Normal (Central Missouri State University) receiving an A.B. degree. From there he went to Bellone Medical College, New York City, where he graduated with high honors in 1892.

Walter married Eliza Gertrude Osborn on December 19, 1894 in Aullville, Missouri. Eliza was the daughter of Joseph (Boone County) and Nancy Sutton Cauckwell Osborn (Scott County, Kentucky) of Aullville. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn lived on a large farm in Aullville and donated a portion of their land called Osborn Hill to the community so they could build a school which was later named Osborn Country School. Seven children were born to Walter and Eliza Gertrude. Ruby Fay



Walter and Eliza Gertrude Roberts.



Walter L. "Doc" and Edna Calven Roberts.



Janice Roberts Bradshaw. Jana Lynne Bradshaw 1985.



Dr. Jonathan Paris Miller.



Pauline Vaughn Miller.

(Mrs. Hugh Bruce), Russell E., Osborn Joseph, Walter Lee, and John Gilbert. Two children died in infancy.

Dr. Roberts began his career as a physician at the early age of twenty four years, in Johnson County. From there he moved his family to Lamine, Missouri, where they resided for fifteen years. In 1914 he moved to Wooldridge, Missouri where he practices medicine and owned the Wooldridge Drug Store until his death in 1923. The following is an excerpt from his obituary published in the Boonville newspaper at the time of his death. "Dr. Roberts life was typical of that of a country physician. For thirty years through rain and shine he always responded when called upon. Often, when living at Laraine he walked many miles visiting patients when the roads were almost impassable. During the influenza epidemic three years ago, Dr. Roberts went day and night to relieve the suffering of his many patients.

Many times he was hardly able to go but he kept at his work." Dr. Roberts also made his rounds in a horse and buggy and drove a 1915 Buick when weather and roads permitted. He delivered many babies, some who are still living in Cooper County today. Eliza Gertrude succeeded her husband in death on January 23, 1946. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts are buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Walter Lee (Doc) Roberts, the fourth child of Walter and Eliza Gertrude was born June 18, 1905 in Lamine, Missouri. He attended grade school in Wooldridge, Missouri and high school in Boonville, Missouri. He graduated from the international School of Chicago Engineering Works in June, 1928. On September 12, 1928, "Doc" was employed by the Missouri Power and Light Company in Boonville, Missouri and worked for this company 42 years, retiring as Distribution Supervisor on July 1, 1970. "Doc" married Edna Ethlyn Calvin, daughter of Robert Herschel (Callaway County) and Lucy Daily Frey Calvin (Perry County, Pennsylvania) of Huntsdale, Missouri on April 27, 1929. Edna was born September 30, 1907 in Mokane, Missouri. Her family included nine brothers and sisters. Edna and "Doc" were married by Dr. O.W. Cochran in Boonville. A daughter, Janice Lee, was born to this union on September 15, 1937. Edna was a housewife and a devoted member of the First Baptist Church, teaching a children's Sunday School Class for many years and also sang in the church choir. She preceded her husband in death on March 15, 1987 and is buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery. Walter served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist church was named Deacon Emeritus of that church in 1984, and also served on the Boonville City Council from 1974-78. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge AF AM #36, Cooper County.

Janice Lee Roberts Bradshaw, daughter of Walter and Edna Roberts graduated from Boonville High School in 1955 and received her Bachelor of Music Education Degree from Central Methodist College, Fayette, Missouri in August, 1958. She received her Master of Music Education Degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia in June, 1963. She married Bob Cogdell Bradshaw of Waco, Texas in August, 1958. A daughter, Jana Lynne, was born to this union on April 2, 1962. Janice accepted employment with the Boonville R-1 School District in September, 1962 as vocal music teacher at David Barton Junior High School. In 1967 she became vocal music director at Boonville High School. Janice began lessons at the age of four, studying with Amber Haley Powell, Boonville piano teacher and composer, until she graduated from high school. She became organist at the First Baptist Church, Boonville, at the age of 12 and continued in this position until she graduated from college. She also served as choir director at the First Presbyterian Church, First Christian Church and the First Baptist Church in Boonville. She was a member of the Low-Cost Housing Committee under Boonville Mayor Earl Powell and is a Past-President of the Boonville Branch of the American Association of University Women. Janice served on the first Missouri River Festival of the Arts Committee and has been director of the Boonville Community Chorus. In addition to teaching, Janice served as Vocal Vice-President of the Missouri Music Educators Association and is

chairperson of the Southwestern Division High School Repertoire and Standards Committee encompassing a seven state area for the American Choral Directors Association. She is Public Relations Co-ordinator of the Missouri Music Educators Association and is also the Co-ordinator of the Missouri All-State Choir. She was selected to appear in the 1968 Edition of Outstanding Young Women of America and was selected by her peers to receive the Luther T. Spayde Award from the Missouri American Choral Directors Association as the Outstanding Choral Director of Missouri in 1983.

Jana Lynne Bradshaw, daughter of Janice Roberts Bradshaw and Bob Cogdell Bradshaw graduated from Boonville High School in May, 1980. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering, Summa Cum Laude, from the University of Missouri-Columbia in May, 1985. While attending the university, Jana was a co-op student with the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department in Jefferson City, Missouri. She was a University of Missouri Curators Scholar, and was awarded the Outstanding Sophomore Civil Engineering Award, Outstanding Civil Engineering Senior Award, Engineer's Dean Development Scholarship, Bannes and Shaughnessy Construction Scholarship, Caterpillar Tractor Company Scholarship, Gladys and Myron Lyttle Freshman Engineering Scholarship, Associated General Contractors of Missouri Construction Advancement Fund Scholarship, and the AGC National Graduate School Scholarship. She was a member of Chi Epsilon (President-Vice-President), Tau Beta Pi, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. On June 26, 1985, Jana accepted employment with Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in St. Louis. She is currently manager of installation and repair and is pursuing an MBA at Washington University.

by Janice Roberts Bradshaw

ROBERTSON FAMILY F229



Warner and Lelia Robertson, March, 1927

Petite Saline Stock Farm

Charles E. Robertson and Warner Whitlow Robertson were proprietors of "The Petite Saline Stock Farm" located in Cooper County, Boonville MO. Charles E. and Warner W. were born on the farm where their nephew and son now live, and were sons of John and Mary (Potter) Robertson. John was a native of Kentucky. Mary (Potter) Robertson was a daughter of William and Nancy (Dillard) Potter who located in Boonville Township, and later settled in Boonville in the early days.

William Potter operated a ferry boat and was one of the first to operate a ferry boat at Boonville. His boat was rim by horse power. That was in the days when the Indians were here. The Potters came to Missouri with the Coles and the Stephens in 1807, among the first settlers of Missouri. The mother of Nancy (Dillard) Potter was a member of the Cole family. William Potter is buried in the Hail Ridge Cemetery and Nancy is buried at Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville. The father of the Robertson brothers was a veteran of the Mexican and the Civil Wars.

"The Petite Saline Stock Farm" in Boonville Township comprised of 338.15 acres of land is located five miles southeast of Boonville. This farm is one of the best stock farms in the county. The residence was built in 1903 with 16,000 square feet of oak lumber. It is a ten room structure, modern in every respect. The farm is equipped with two good barns.

Warner Whitlow Robertson married Lelia Lenora Wilson on March 26, 1927 at Marshall, MO and to this union, one son, Charles Warner, was born on February 23, 1928.

Warner Whitlow passed away December 3, 1964 and Lelia Lenora passed away March 15, 1975. Both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville, MO.

Charles Warner married Patsy Sue Broughton on May 15, 1965. Patsy Sue is the daughter of Don Raymond and Opal Fern (Jackson) Broughton. Patsy Sue was born February 23, 1937. Patsy's great grandfather, John Jackson, was a Missouri representative for Vernon County.

Charles Warner and Patsy Sue now reside on the home place, which at present is planted in corn, soybeans, and wheat.

by Charles W. Robertson

ROEHR'S, UNCLE JOHN

F230

'Uncle John' Roehrs Entered U.S. As Poor Immigrant, Became Prosperous Farmer

(Author's note: In the following sketch the writer wishes to present the life story of one who has lived long and well in the little town of Bunceton and community. Uncle John, as Mr. Roehrs is familiarly known by many, possesses the gift of pleasing personality and cheerful, friendly manner that makes the world seem a little more beautiful to those in need of kindness.)



Uncle John Roehrs

Sixty or 70 years ago the hearts of many sturdy German youths turned to America as a land of opportunity in which to work and build for themselves homes of peace and happiness. Cooper County with its rich unbroken land lured many ambitious young men who felt as a challenge the years of toll necessary to earn money to buy a farm and clear it for cultivation. Their labor at home would bring only a small sum and three years must be spent in military service.

John H. Roehrs, a son of Christopher and Maria Roehrs, was born in Fintel, Hanover, Germany, June 3, 1858. When he was a lad of 19 he was serving as a shepherd boy in Hanover, a land noted for its production of sheep and honey.

His older brother, Chris, who had come to America several years previously, and who now held a responsible position with a big lumber company in St. Louis, had expressed a wish to return to his old home to see his parents before the died, and was summoned upon the illness of his father. Chris remained in Germany for several months after his father's death, and after considerable urging, persuaded John, the third son, to return with him to the New World.

Under the German law at the time, the oldest son inherited real estate owned by his father, and made cash settlement of an amount, fixed by legal procedure, with the other heirs. Chris Roehrs would not give up his prospects in America in order to receive the estate of his father, which passed to the second son, William, who made due settlement with the other children.

Permission could not be secured for young John to leave the country, so his brother planned for him to leave quietly, without government sanction.

Chris left for Bremen alone and arranged to meet his brother at the station the following day. When John arrived Chris had completed plans for their sailing on the ship, Nakar.

Arriving in St. Louis, July, 1878, plans were discussed concerning John's future. John's idea was that as he had lived on a farm all his life and knew no English, he should go to work on a farm. Chris recalled a farmer of the

name of Ohlendorf, whom he had met at the Lutheran Conference, who had impressed him favorably. Ohlendorf was from Cooper County, and had spoken highly of its advantages. So Chris sent his brother there.

One October afternoon in 1878, then, this 19-year-old German immigrant, speaking not a word of English, with his little "Dutch" trunk and \$3 in money got off the train at the town of Bunceton. He inquired in German of everyone he met as to the Ferdinand Ohlendorf farm, but no one could understand him. Finally a friendly citizen took him to Phillip Friday's store. Mr. Friday directed him how to reach the Ohlendorf place. Passing through Box Ankle, as Lone Elm was then called, he finally reached the Ohlendorf farm, where he was very kindly received.

Young Roehrs expressed a desire to get a job as soon as possible, so Mr. Ohlendorf took him to church the following Sunday when he presented him to Capt. Albert Muntzel, who put him to work, explaining that the job was only temporary, until his regular hand, Charles Bosau, recovered from illness. Not a word was said about wages. Bosau was back on the job in a few weeks, but Roehrs stayed on until about Christmas, when he was paid \$36 for three months work. This was a very handsome sum, as much as one could save in six months back home.

During this time young Roehrs made the acquaintance of horses, oxen being used exclusively for plowing and other farm work in Germany. After this he worked several months for Chris Rasmus but declined a steady job by the year, explaining that he felt he should get a job in an American family so that he might learn the English language.

He secured work on the Buchanan farm where he worked a year for \$12 a month. Miss Florence Buchanan, later Mrs. Ommrod, was teaching the Lone Grove school at that time. She had studied German and was of great help to Mr. Roehrs in enabling him to master English. In the Buchanan home was a Negro cook, a very ponderous woman, who was a curiosity to John, who had never seen a Negro before coming to America.

Within a few weeks, Mr. Roehrs' sister, Katie, came from St. Louis to work in the Buchanan home and remained there until her marriage to Charles Bosau a year later.

After his year was out on the Buchanan farm, John went again to work for Capt. Muntzel, remaining a year at \$15 a month. By this time he had saved \$175 and kept insisting that his brother Chris find him a job in the city.

At last Chris sent for him, having found a place for him as a driver for the lumber company at \$4 a day. He was to furnish his own team and wagon. The \$175 was not enough to buy a team and wagon and harness, so he had to borrow money. During the next five years he saved \$1500. During this period he never saw a theater from the inside, nor attended, any form of amusement that cost money.

About this time he became engaged to Miss Emma Meir of St. Charles County. Thinking it best to begin their married life on a farm, Mr. Roehrs came back to his old friends, and on April 21, 1885, he and Miss Meir were married in the Clark's Fork Church. Soon after, he purchased a 112 acre farm of James McKowan, three miles northeast of Bunceton at \$35 an acre, paying \$1500 down. Only five acres of this farm was cleared, the rest being

in heavy hazel brush and thick undergrowth. But he had brought an unusually fine **team of mules** from St. Louis which were very useful in getting the farm into cultivation. With time and much earnest effort, Mr. Roehrs improved his farm until it became an attractive country home with beautiful spacious yard and grassy lawn.

In 1902, Mr. Roehrs decided to make a trip back to Germany to visit his old home and his relatives there. He sailed on the ship Friedrich the Great Jan. 16, and returned on the ship Bluecher Sept. 24, of the same year. The ocean voyage was made in ten days and upon reaching his homeland he found many changes had taken place during the 25 years of his absence. His sister did not recognize him when he arrived at her home and was very pleasantly surprised when he made himself known.

Returning home Mr. Roehrs related many interesting details of his trip to his Cooper County friends.

Retired in 1911

In 1911 he sold his farm and retired to Bunceon, purchasing a pretty home in the west part of town, after he had added more than double acreage to his original farm and accumulated a nice sum of money beside.

Mr. and Mrs. Roehrs were the parents of three children. A son and a daughter died in early childhood. Only one child, the youngest, a son J.W.C. Roehrs, was left to them. Mrs. Roehrs died May 7, 1922, and on Feb. 7, 1924, Mr. Roehrs was married to Miss Emma Hoffman of Montrose.

Mr. Roehrs has five grandchildren, the children of Mr. and Mrs. J.W.C. Roehrs. Mrs. J.W.C. Roehrs was Miss Lillian Smith, before her marriage, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chris Smith.

The grandsons of Mr. Roehrs, Charles and Walter served three years in the U.S. Army, during World War II. The granddaughters are Mrs. Douglass Glenn of Otterville, Miss Sarah Roehrs of Boonville, and Miss Evelyn Roehrs, a sophomore in Bunceon High School.

Mr. Roehrs is a member of the Lone Elm Lutheran Church. His story is typical of many of our citizens of German descent. Practically all were poor when arriving in America, but with courage and earnest efforts they acquired homes and plenty in the "Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave."

by Emma Lee Kurtz

ROTHGEB FAMILY

E231

Jacob Rothgeb came to America from Germany in 1735 and settled in Virginia, now known as Page County, Virginia. He worked for 7 years after his arrival for Joseph Strickler to pay for his passage over the ocean. Jacob worked 7 more years to pay for passage over the ocean for the woman he married. On September 15, 1749, he received a grant of four hundred acres of land which was the first grant signed by Lord Fairfax, Governor General of the Colony of Virginia, for land in Page County.

Samuel Benjamin Rothgeb, fifth generation, came to Missouri about 1855 and settled



Children and Second Wife of Samuel Benjamin Rothgeb: This picture was taken in New Lebanon. Back Row: Daniel Leonard Rothgeb, Abram Rothgeb, James F. Rothgeb and Charles W. Rothgeb. Second Row: Mary Elizabeth Rothgeb, Elizabeth Belle (wife) and Sarah Belle Rothgeb. Front Row: Richard Rothgeb and Solomon Rothgeb.

in Cooper County, Missouri. He was married twice to sisters named Carr. By his first wife Julia F., there were two children, Elizabeth and George W. By his second wife, Elizabeth Belle, there were seven children, James F., Abram, Sarah Belle, Daniel L., Charles W., Richard, Solomon B. and they lived in New Lebanon. Samuel Benjamin died in 1890 and Elizabeth Belle died July 11, 1923 both are buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

Sixth Generation: James F. born December 12, 1863 married Belle Turner. They had two children, Julian and Adelia, the family lived in the state of California. Abram born January 21,

in New Lebanon Cemetery. Abram was a general store owner in New Lebanon until his death January 1, 1959 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Sarah Belle born October 14, 1867 married William Sidney Spence and they had five children, Ethel Mae, Brooks, Bennie, Oscar William and Oma Barnes. She died October 30, 1961 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Daniel Leonard born September 26, 1870 married Grace M. Zeigel and they had two children, Frances Janette and Mary Lee. He taught school and was superintendent of schools of Cooper County. Daniel died July 26, 1957 and Grace died May 10, 1967 both buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Charles W. born May 26,



Wilbur Rothgeb, Mabel R. Long, Orville Rothgeb

1875 married Lena S. Jordan. They lived in Sedalia where he was well known building contractor. Charles died October 28, 1957 and Lena died in 1970 and both are buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Richard born January 31, 1880 married Jessie P. Sites, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Lee Thomas Sites of Blackwater, Mo. She died December 28, 1928 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Richard was a school teacher and owned the Fountain Valley Farm in New Lebanon, where he was a leading breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs. Richard and Jessie had eight children, Mabel Anona, Wilbur H., Thomas Benjamin, twin Opal L. (died infancy), twin Orville Lee, twins Alice M. and Aline M. (died infancy) and Eldon Sites. Richard died May 31, 1950 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Solomon B. born May 1, 1883 married Margaret Delaine Spillers and had two children Nancy Mae and Virginia. Solomon died January 17, 1969 and Margaret died October 31, 1933 both buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

Seventh Generation: Mabel Anona born October 30, 1907 in New Lebanon married William David Long and they had one daughter, Helen Joan born May 14, 1932. Helen married Merle Richard Griener and they had two children, Richard William born August 15, 1958 and Jeanne Carol born December 4, 1960. Mabel has lived most of her adult life in Illinois where she retired from Granite City Power and Light Co. Wilbur H. born December 18, 1908 in New Lebanon married Helen Brower. They had two children Helen Jeanette born September 3, 1939 and Richard Dean born September 12, 1946. Wilbur has lived in Pilot Grove, Mo. most of his adult life where he raised livestock, was a auctioneer and owns a lumber mill. Thomas Benjamin born June 1, 1910 in New Lebanon married Agnes Stark and they lived in Otterville, Mo. He died August 26, 1954 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery. Orville Lee born October 30, 1911 in New Lebanon married Dora Ruth Kruse and they had one daughter Donna Lee born January 1, 1941. Donna married William Dean Meekins and had two children Denise Kay born August 5, 1959 and Randall Dean born November 22, 1961. Orville has farmed and raises livestock on a farm two miles southeast of New Lebanon. Eldon S. born September 29, 1915 in New Lebanon married Dorothy LaVerne Sturgis and they had four children. (1) Gail Diane born March 2, 1939 married James Bostock and had Valerie born June 29, 1961, Michelle born April 6, 1963 and James born November 11, 1964. (2) Graig Bruce born July 24, 1942 married Leslie Toll and had Brent born July 22, 1963, Andrea born April 13, 1964, Heidi born September 21, 1965 and Erik born June 26, 1968. (3) Connie Lynn born June 25, 1947, (4) Cynthia Denise born January 19, 1954 and died August 24, 1983. Eldon was a prominent businessman in Minneapolis, Mn., he died March 30, 1972 and is buried in Minneapolis, Mn.

The Rothgeb name got its origin from the German language. It came from "Redhead" or "Redcap", written in German it sounded like Rotegaabe, they write it with English letters to sound like the German. Some early legal papers in Virginia show the name spelled in different ways for members of the

same family. Later dates Rothgeb as the only way the name was spelled.

by **IL Jeanette Rothgeb Heaton**

ROTHGEB - SPENCE - ROGERS FAMILY

F232

In the year 1735, my great-great-great-great-great grandfather, Jacob Rothgeb, came to America from Switzerland. Joseph Strickler supplied the needed funds for this ocean trip in return for 7 years labor. Jacob then worked 7 more years to pay ocean passage for his future wife whom he married after her arrival in America. On Sept. 15, 1749 Lord Fairfax, Governor General of the Colony of Virginia, granted Jacob a tract of land containing 400 acres in Page Co., VA. This was the first land grant signed by Lord Fairfax in Page Co. Jacob and his wife homesteaded on this land. A son, George Rothgeb, was born to this union. Jacob's wife died and he married again and a second son, Peter, was born. Jacob's will was probated May 16, 1753 and by it his son George received 200 acres of land situated on Mill Creek.

George Rothgeb, my g.g.g.g. grandfather, was the father of 19 children. Children by his first wife, Biedler: Isaac, Abraham, Elizabeth, Jacob; by his second wife, Graybill: David, Christian, Barbara, George; by his third wife, Barbara Bear: Samuel, Joseph, John, Anna, Michael, Esther, Reuben, Mary, Henry, and a son and daughter who died in infancy.

My g.g.g. grandfather, David Rothgeb, married Elizabeth Strickler April 12, 1796, and to them five children were born: Anna, Solomon, Rebecca, Daniel, and Mary.

Daniel Rothgeb, my great-great grandfather, son of David and Elizabeth Strickler Rothgeb, was born on Mill Creek, Page Co., VA in 1779 and died in 1870 in VA. He was married to Sarah E. Kemp (b 1803-d Oct. 14, 1882, buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, Cooper Co., MO). Eight children were born to this union: Solomon, John, Abraham, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel Benjamin, James Harvey, and Tyandra (my grandmother called her Aunt Mandy). "The latter 3 went west to seek their fortunes," writes Rita True Rothgeb White, in her book, Papa's Diary. Now I don't know about their fortunes, but I do know Tyandra Rothgeb and Samuel Benjamin Rothgeb, my great grandfather, came to MO. Tyandra (b July 17, 1828-d Oct. 26, 1877) married Joshua Self. Both are buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

My great grandfather, Samuel Benjamin Rothgeb, son of Daniel and Sarah E. Kemp Rothgeb, was born April 11, 1830 in Page Co., VA and died Sept. 28, 1890, at New Lebanon, MO. He settled in Cooper County, MO circa 1855. He married Julia F. Carr April 15, 1858 and they had two children, Mary Elizabeth (Bettie) and George Washington. Julia died June 16, 1861. Samuel Benjamin Rothgeb then married Julia's sister, Elizabeth Bell Carr July 20, 1862. Children born to this union: James Franklin, Abram, Sarah Belle, Daniel Leonard, Charles William, Richard, and Solomon Benjamin. My great grandfather's business card reads: S.B. Rothgeb,

Contractor & Builder, Pilot Grove, MO. Satisfaction guaranteed in all CARPENTER and STONE W-O-R-K!

My grandmother, Sarah Belle Rothgeb Spence, 6th generation of Rothgeb's in America, was born Oct. 14, 1867, near Bethlehem church, Cooper Co., MO on a farm homesteaded by her grandfather, Mead Carr. She spent her childhood in the Bethlehem community and moved with her parents to New Lebanon, MO when a young girl. She spent the remainder of her life in this community, with the exception of about twenty years in Oklahoma and the latter five years in Sedalia, MO. Sarah Belle Rothgeb married William Sidney Spence May 21, 1886 at Clifton City, MO. Children: Ethel Mae (b July 7, 1887-d Sept. 13, 1955), Brooks (b June 25, 1895-d April 3, 1974), Bennie (b July 8, 1898-d Jan. 19, 1976), Oscar William (b Sept. 10, 1904-d Aug. 11, 1906), Oma Barnes (b Sept. 10, 1910-d Aug. 3, 1960). In the early 1900's the Spence family moved to Perry, OK and within a few years moved to Cimarron Co., OK where they were early day settlers on a claim in the Midwell community.

The following are excerpts written by a New Lebanon neighbor of my grandmother or "Aunt Belle" as she was affectionately called by many: "One of the most interesting and outstanding characters in our community is Mrs. Belle Spence. She is dearly loved by young and old alike and I don't believe she ever has a selfish thought for her life is a living example of kindness and usefulness. She is never too busy to help in case of sickness. Her flower garden of almost every variety supplies lovely bouquets for all occasions in our community. Another hobby is that of piecing quilts. (Later she gave each of her grandchildren a quilt.) She is noted for her hospitality and her house is home to the entire community. Mrs. Spence lives alone but is not lonely, for all the children as well as us older folk love to visit with her, and why not, the cookie jar is always full and you're welcome to eat them." My grandmother Spence died Oct. 30, 1961 and is buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

My father, Bennie Spence, 7th generation, was born July 8, 1898 at New Lebanon, MO (about mile west of my present home) and he married Flora Mildred Leap Aug. 19, 1918, at Boise City, OK.

I was the third child born to this union on Thursday, Feb. 15, 1923, at Midwell, Cimarron Co., OK. In November 1924 I came with my parents to New Lebanon, Cooper Co., MO and have lived in this community since then, with the exception of six years during WW II, when I lived in Marshall MO. I was married to Herbert Francis Rogers (b Oct. 18, 1914) Feb. 15, 1947, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sedalia, MO by Rev. H.H. Heidbreder. We started our home together on a farm in the New Lebanon community, and were actively engaged in farming until Herbert's retirement. In 1955 we moved to our present home, a farm adjoining the village of New Lebanon, which in earlier days was the home of my great grandparents, Samuel B. and Elizabeth Carr Rothgeb. (This was the residence of Rev. Finis Ewing during his ministry at New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1820-1832.) We are members of New Lebanon Presbyterian Church and since it became inactive, attend Broadway Presbyterian Church, Sedalia, MO.

We are parents of one son, Donald Keith Rogers, born Jan. 14, 1949 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Boonville, MO. Don attended school at Pilot Grove, MO and graduated from the University of MO, Columbia, in 1971. He now lives in Lee's Summit, MO. Don is Visual Merchandising Manager for Halls Plaza, Kansas City, MO. He is also a free lance interior consultant.

by Margaret V. Spence Rogers

SCHAUMBURG, OTTO

F233



Otto and Mary Ann Schaumburg

A Pioneer Brick Maker

As a very young boy, Otto Schaumburg, born July 27, 1854, and raised in Hermann, Missouri, jumped on a boat tied to the dock and decided he wanted to see Kansas City. When the boat docked at Boonville, he got off to see the town, liked it and spent the rest of his life here as a well-known and admired brick maker. He had worked in a new brick yard in Hermann, so he was well versed in the trade and made most all the bricks used in Boonville at that time.

Otto was considered a master workman of the old school who took as much interest in advancement of his employer's business as if he owned it. He worked 28 years for the late Claus Stammerjohn, grandfather of Gladys Darby, Dale Stammerjohn and Dorothy Cline of Boonville. Mr. Stammerjohn owned the brickyard near the Missouri Pacific and Katy railroad tracks.

In those days brick was made by hand and the workday started at 4 A.M. and ended at noon. Frequently there was extra work to do

during the afternoon and Mr. Schaumburg worked extra by the hour. He was one of the men that gave his boss more time than he was expected to give. It was said in his obituary that he was a master workman in every sense of the word. He also could spade a garden so that it scarcely needed to be raked and he could build a wall without using a plumbline, so accurate was his eye and hand.

Otto Schaumburg never paid rent as he built the only two houses he ever lived in after he married and those houses still stand at 123 East High Street side by side. Each house had a white picket fence around it. He worked hard all his life for modest wages, living frugally, and reared a family of four children.

Brick making is a seasonal occupation and when Otto put his shovels, spades and other equipment away until the following Spring, they shone like mirrors, it was said, and he covered them with vaseline. During the winter he worked at cutting and hauling next seasons supply of wood for the kiln. When he was not cutting wood, he found other honest toil to earn an honest living. He was never idle. He also helped cut ice on the river for storage. There were sheds called ice houses along the river banks used for ice storage.

A pioneer resident, D.S. Koontz, once said, "I never knew a man with as much energy. If there ever was work in Boonville to be had, he had it!"

In making brick, skill in the last four days that a batch was in burning, was paramount. During this time, Mr. Schaumburg would sleep only three hours a day. Just one or two shovels too much coal, or a shovel or two too little, would ruin the contents of the kiln. He would trust no one with that important operation and always supervised the operation of the furnaces. Frequently he would work twenty-four hours at a stretch with no rest.

Mr. Schaumburg was content to live simply, sanely and for his family. He sought no power or glory of the world of politics or of society. Away from the brickyard his life was regular attendance at his church, The German Evangelical, now The Evangelical United Church of Christ. He was a life-long and faithful member. Sometimes he did gather with some of his cronies at Marcus Lohse Grocery Store and later at George Garthoffner's Cigar Store, in front of which was a painted wooden Indian. This is where the news of the world and trend of the times were discussed.

Mr. Ed. C. Stammerjohn, father of Gladys Darby and Dale Stammerjohn, recalled Mr. Schaumburg was the only man, other than his father who ever spanked him. His father, Claus Stammerjohn, told his Superintendent of his brickyard, Otto Schaumburg, to make the boys working there to do their work properly and to obey him. Young Ed became careless in handling the bricks before they were burned, causing them to lose their shape when he dropped them in "off-bearing". After several warnings that did not "take", Mr. Schaumburg put little Eddie across his knee and gave him a half dozen licks with thin pallet board. After that, Ed Stammerjohn said his off-bearing was perfect!

The brick in the tower of the original building of Kemper Military School were curved on a grindstone at the Stammerjohn brickyard and L.O. Schaumburg, Boonville City Attorney, Martin Schaumburg of St. Louis and the Stammerjohn boys, helped in

grinding as they did in making, carrying, stacking and hacking brick at the yard.

Martin, LaRoy and Clarence Schaumburg, estimated the three of them working all morning saved their father an hours time a day at the brickyard. The training in honest labor and close family contact was worth much to the boys.

Otto Schaumburg was appointed by C.M. Harrison, Superintendent of the Missouri Reformatory in 1921 under Gov. Hyde, as Superintendent of the institution's brick plant and he remained in that position until August 1932 when his health failed. However, he did remain as Superintendent as the then Col. Theodore Ziske, Superintendent of the School, retained him due to his service being so satisfactory. He would give him frequent brief layoffs as he felt they were needed, giving the reason for the layoff as lack of work, otherwise Mr. Schaumburg would not have consented to rest for any other reason. The following December his physical condition worsened and he suffered much before his death, April 11, 1934. With his death took one of a few remaining links with self reliant pioneers past when communities operated on a theory of self containment. There were many small but thriving industries in Boonville when Otto was in his prime. There was less machinery and men worked long hours.

While working at the Reformatory the inmates were his work crew and on one occasion they pushed Mr. Schaumburg in the trough of clay mud and then escaped and another time they locked him in the tool shed.

Boys in those days, frequently learned their father's trade. Few women were in industry or even in stores as clerks. Family ties were very strong. Otto reared three sons, Martin, LaRoy and Clarence and a daughter, Mamie. Martin and Mamie were children by his first wife, Anna Beringer Schaumburg. She died in the late 80's and on February 18, 1890, he married Mary Ann Winklergeyer. He was survived by his widow and children and eight grandchildren including Mary Frances Putnam of Boonville and Donald Schaumburg of Kansas City. He was 79 years old when he died and was considered a rugged individualist. He left a heritage for his children and others by his example in self-reliance, self dependence and full measure of honest work for a modest wage. He sought no glory, no big gains, no special privileges.

Today we are trying a different experiment brought about by changed conditions, we are told. We must work less, spend to bring back prosperity, plow under, kill off and waste to eliminate surpluses that hold down prices. Millions in need are given relief from the government. During the life of Mr. Schaumburg, each man had to make his own way. He lived a life of high ideals, holding fast to simple homely virtues. Therefore we can say Mr. Schaumburg proved the scripture found in Matthew 7:17 "So every sound tree bears good fruit", and in verse 20, "Thus you will know them by their fruits."

Mary Ann Winklemeyer Schaumburg told the story that during the Civil War days, at which time she was about six years old, her father, J. Henry Winklemeyer, was reading his paper one evening, relaxed, with his bedroom slippers on, when there was a knock at the door and when he answered it, there

stood soldiers who immediately took him as their prisoner to the Thespian Hall. He remained a prisoner for a long time, during which time her mother would prepare a basket of food, and little Mary Ann would take it to her father. She also remembered seeing a cannon ball rolling down Sixth street hill.

Faith of Our Fathers, Living Still!

by **Mary Frances Putnam**

SCHLER, ANTON AND KATHERINA GERHARDT FAMILY

"F234

Katherina (Katie) Gerhardt was born January 31, 1887 in the Dakota Territory, where her father had homesteaded. She was the 3rd child of Joseph and Katrina Krumm Gerhardt. She moved with her family in July of 1887 to the Pilot Grove community in Cooper County. The family spent about seven years there and then moved to a 400 acre farm near Pisgah, Mo. which Mr. Gerhardt had rented. After renting for nine years her father purchased a farm about one mile north of Speed, Mo. and moved his family there.

She attended rural schools in the Pilot Grove and Pisgah areas.

Katie Gerhardt married Anton Schler March 29, 1910. They purchased and made their home on a farm on the west side of 5 Highway about four miles south of Boonville. Eleven children were born to that union; Henry May 7, 1911, Margaret August 24, 1912, Katherine March 8, 1914, Joseph January 2, 1916, Lizzie July 16, 1917, George February 22, 1919, John January 6, 1921, Ann November 13, 1922, Paul July 11, 1924, Charles August 28, 1926, and Daniel July 9, 1928.

Katherina Gerhardt Schler died May 12, 1947. Anton Schler died Jan. 14, 1948 at the age of 83. They are buried at St. John's Cemetery, Billingsville, Mo.

Henry (1911-1982): Married to Laura Gail Stegner in 1940. They owned and operated an electrical appliance sales and service business in Boonville for over 25 years. Henry and Laura Gail have two daughters and one son; Carolyn, Warner and Rosamond. Henry retired in 1973 due to ill health and died in 1982. Laura Gail is retired and lives in Boonville.

Margaret (1912): Married to Dan Jesse III in 1950 in Evanston, IL, where "Marge" had been operating a beauty salon. They lived in Yonkers, N.Y. until their retirement in 1987, and then moved to Leavenworth, KS to be near their one daughter, Paula, and her family.

Katharine (1914): Married to Maurice File in 1963, who died 1969. "Katy" served as a bank cashier in St. Louis for 20 years both prior to and after her marriage. She is retired and lives in Boonville.

Joseph (1916-1988): Married to Wilma Meyer in 1945. They purchased, resided and successfully farmed the Meyer "home-place" west of Old Franklin in Howard County. "Joe" and Wilma have one daughter and one son; Sandra and Lary Jo. "Joe" retired from

the primary operation of the farm in 1980, but assisted his son, Larry Joe, until his death in 1988. Wilma and Larry Joe continue to reside on and operate the family farm.

Lizzie (1917): Married to Robert Schmitz in 1965 in Chicago. Lizzie served as a practical nurse prior to their marriage. They are retired and live in Florida.

George (1919): Married to Elsie Sauberlich in 1944. George graduated from Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, IL, and Eden Seminary, Webster Groves, MO. He is a retired United Church of Christ minister, having served churches in Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Colorado and California. George and Elsie have two daughters and one son; Barbara, Judith and David. They live in Claremont, CA in a retirement community for ministers and missionaries.

John (1921-1944): At age 23, was killed in action in Europe in World War II during the "Battle of the Bulge".

Ann (1922): Married to Thomas Whitcomb in 1946. Ann met "Tom" when they were students at Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, IL. "Tom" is a graduate of Elmhurst College and Eden Seminary, Webster Groves, MO, and a United Church of Christ minister. They have served churches in Missouri, Iowa, and Texas. Ann and Tom have one son and one daughter; Mark and Joyce (by adoption). They are semi-retired, providing assistance to Shannondale church community near Salem, MO, in the Ozark hill country, where they purchased a house and small acreage.

Paul (1924-1985): Married to Noreen Weber in 1950. They owned and successfully operated farm land near Marshall, OK. Paul was accidentally killed while servicing an oil well pump in 1985. He was well known for his church and community leadership. Paul and Noreen have one son; Paul Anton ("Tony"). Noreen continues to live on the family farm, which she and "Tony" and his family operate.

Charles (1926): Married to Leola Pethan in 1950. They purchased, reside, and operate the original Schler family farm south of Boonville on Highway #5. "Charlie" served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and in addition to farming, was employed for 33 years, until retiring this year, by the Boonville school system; 30 years of which he served as a school bus driver. "Charlie" and Leola have 3 sons and 2 daughters; Charles Edward ("Ed"), Michael Dean ("Mike"), Linda, Terry, and Donna.

Daniel (1928): Married Mary Lefman in 1952. He attended Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, IL; Oklahoma A&M, Stillwater, OK; University of Missouri-Columbia; and Eden Seminary, Webster Groves, MO. With Mary, "Dan" served as assistant superintendent and "house-parent" at the Evangelical Children's Home in St. Louis, MO; pastor of the United Church of Christ in St. Clair, MO; and agricultural missionary in Ghana, West Africa. He was on the faculty of the University of Missouri-Columbia for 9 years and has been a faculty member and administrator at the University of Colorado-Denver for 21 years. "Dan" and Mary have 4 sons; Jon, Matt, Phil, and Stan.

by **Dr. Daniel J. Schler**

SCHLOTZHAUER, HARRY J. FAMILY



Mary Ann and Harry Schlotzhauer wedding picture, 11-25-43.

Harry J. Schlotzhauer, lifelong resident of the Pilot Grove area, was employed 36 years by the Missouri Farmers Association. He worked as employee and manager of the local MFA Exchange, as MFA insurance agent, and for 27 years as bulk plant manager for the MFA Oil Company in Pilot Grove. While employed at the exchange he met and married the bookkeeper, Mary Ann Raines (b. 4-20-24). She is the daughter of Gilbert and Cora Lee (Spears) Raines of Pettis County. Both Harry J. and Mary Ann attended Pilot Grove High School, where their children, Mary Lee, Daisy Louise and Donald Ray also graduated. The family have all been members of Wesley Chapel United Methodist Church. Mary Ann Schlotzhauer still lives in Pilot Grove.

Mary Lee (b. 9-5-47) has a B.J. degree in photojournalism from the University of Missouri-Columbia and is a freelance writer and editor in Kirksville, Missouri. She has also worked as writer, editor and photographer for the UMC Office of Communications and Alumni Relations and as editorial researcher for TV Guide magazine at the home office in Radnor, Pennsylvania. Mary Lee married Charles Ricky Fleschner (b. 11-30-47) on June 9, 1969, and they have two children, Charles Francis Schlotzhauer Fleschner (b. 6-39-81) and Fredericka Louise Schlotzhauer Fleschner (b. 7-15-85). Rick has a Ph.D. in biochemistry from UMC and is associate professor of biochemistry at Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine. He served in the US Navy during the Vietnam War and did postdoctoral work in physiology and cell biology at the University of Texas-Houston School of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

Daisy (b. 6-28-49) received B.S., M.Ed. and Ph.D. degrees in home economics and



Back row, L-R: Jeff Stewart, Rick Fleschner, Mary Ann Schlotzhauer, Donald Schlotzhauer. Front row: Daisy Stewart, Frank Fleschner, Mary Lee Fleschner, Ricka Fleschner, Daniel Schlotzhauer, Margaret Lineberry.

vocational education from UMC. She taught home economics two years at Laura Speed Elliott High School in Boonville and was a graduate instructor at UMC. She is now associate professor of vocational technical education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University at Blacksburg, Virginia. Daisy married Jeffrey R. Stewart, Jr. (b. 9-18-32) on August 30, 1986. Jeff has an Ed.D. from New York University and is professor of business education at Virginia Tech. He served in the US Air Force at the end of the Korean War and was stationed in Libya and Morocco. The Stewarts are active in writing textbooks and other instructional materials for McGraw-Hill Inc.

Donald (b. 11-7-50) attended UMC majoring in English and accounting. He served two years in the US Army during the Vietnam War, and received a B.S. in accounting from the University of Missouri-Kansas City. Don has worked as a carpenter and has been employed by the US Postal Service in Columbia, Missouri, by Farmland Industries in Kansas City and most recently by Panhandle Eastern Corp. in Kansas City. Don

married Margaret D. Lineberry (b. 11-28-54) on February 21, 1980, and they have two children, Daniel Paul Schlotzhauer (b. 6-27-86) and Laura Lee Schlotzhauer (b. 5-24-88). Margaret has an LLD. degree from UMC and is employed at Shook, Hardy and Bacon in Kansas City. She has also been on the legal staff of Butler Manufacturing. Don and his family live in Overland Park, Kansas.

Harry J. was the son of Harry Daniel and Daisy (Adams) Schlotzhauer. He was born on their farm near Pleasant Green on December 30, 1913, and died in Columbia, Missouri, on September 27, 1980. Harry Daniel was a lifelong resident of Clear Creek and Pilot Grove townships and was a farmer and stockman. He was a member of Pleasant Green United Methodist Church for many years serving in various offices of the church. Harry D. and Daisy had one other surviving son, Robert Atlantis, who married Edna Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart of Pleasant Green. The Robert Schlotzhauers now live in Overland Park, Kansas, and have nine children and nine grandchildren.

Before coming to Pilot Grove, Harry J. worked on the Pleasant Green farm of his grandfather, James H. Schlotzhauer. James H. was a farmer and stockman as was his father, John Schlotzhauer. Both were lifelong residents of the Clear Creek area and both were Methodists. John Schlotzhauer was the first member of his family to be born in the United States. John's father, Henry, and grandfather, Rudolph, were born in Philippsthal, Hesse-Kassel, Germany, and died in Missouri. They arrived in New Orleans in 1837. While in New Orleans, Henry married Anna Catherine Lingen from Alsace, France, who had accompanied the family on board ship from Europe. The family continued up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Boonville and settled in Cooper County. The Schlotzhauer families have been residents of Cooper County for more than 150 years.

by Mary Ann Schlotzhauer

SCHMALFELDT, OTTO AND MARY PAULINE (ARNOLD)

Otto Schmalfeldt (4 March 1842-14 Jan. 1874) and Mary Pauline (Polly) Arnold (18 Dec. 1850-13 Sept. 1925) were married in Cooper County on 14 Feb. 1869. Otto was born in Honerkerchen, Germany and came to the U.S. in 1856. He was accompanied by a sister, a brother John, and another brother who died while they were crossing the Atlantic. Otto settled in Cooper County where he was when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Union Army and served until the end of the war. Otto then located on a farm near Lone Elm, Mo. and spent the remainder of his days there. Otto is buried at the Clarks Fork Lutheran Cemetery. Polly Arnold Schmalfeldt was born in Holmes County, Ohio. Polly was 16 when she came to Cooper County with her parents after the close of the Civil War. Polly is buried at the Zion Lutheran Cemetery, Lone Elm, Mo. Otto and Polly were the parents of 3 children: Christina, John and William.

(1) Christina Sophia Schmalfeldt (26 Aug. 1873-28 Oct. 1948) was married to George Henry Frieling (3 Sept. 1867-7 Feb. 1953) on 5 Feb. 1891. They were the parents of 10 children: Maggie Annie (Sapp), Chris William, Martin John, Emma Josephine Betty (King), Emile Marie (Bosau), Clara Christine (Bosau), Henry John George, Ilda Emma Meta (Wassman), Albert Carl John, and Arthur John. (2) John Schmalfeldt (20 Dec. 1869-1 April 1905) married Emma Ohlen-dorf. John and Emma were the parents of Otto and Carlina. (3) William F. Schmalfeldt was born 20 Sept. 1871 and married Anna Brandes. William and Anna were the parents of Florence (Kahel), Edward, Emma (Loe-sing), Ethel (Tollner), and Hellen.

er Otto Schmalfeldt died Mary Pauline (Polly) Arnold Schmalfeldt married Peter Smith (1 Jan. 1846-26 Feb. 1922) on 19 Jan. 1875. Polly and Peter were the parents of two children: Margaret Caroline and Martin D. (1) Margaret Caroline Smith (26 Feb. 1876-11 May 1953) married George John Friedmeyer and they were the parents of Della (Houser),

Harold, and Arthur. (2) Martin D. Smith (19 June 1878-7 Aug. 1973) married Clara Fricke and they were the parents of Edna, Herbert, Norbert, Carl, and Alvin.

Mary Pauline Arnold Schmalfeldt Smith was the daughter of Daniel Arnold (14 Oct. 1814-3 Sept. 1899) and Keziah Williams (14 July 1816-25 April 1886) who were married 16 Nov. 1836. Daniel and Keziah were the parents of 12 children: John Arnold, Catherine Arnold, Jane Arnold, Levi Arnold, Margaret Arnold (Kaune), George Arnold, Henry Arnold, Sarah Arnold (Friday), William Arnold, Joseph Arnold, Lucinda Arnold (Kelly), and Mary Pauline (Polly) (Schmalfeldt).

In 1866 Daniel Arnold and Keziah Williams moved to Cooper County with nine of their children. Two girls, who were married, stayed in Ohio. Daniel bought 40 acres in Clark's Fork Township and later bought more land. Daniel and Keziah are buried at the Clark's Fork Lutheran Cemetery.

Daniel Arnold was the son of Jacob Arnold (1788-1865) and Catherine Drushel (1788-1871). In 1816 Jacob and Catherine moved from Somerset County, Pa. to Holmes County, Ohio where 7 of their 8 children were born. The first child was born in Pa., that being Daniel who married Keziah Williams. The other 7 children are: John Arnold who married Mary Gardner, Mary Arnold who married John Gindlesberger, George Arnold who married Mary Ridle, John Arnold who married Charlotte Scar, Henry Arnold who married Philbena Karch, Jonas Arnold, Louis Arnold who married Rosa Leonard. Jonas and Louis were twins. Jacob Arnold (1788-1865) was a farmer. This farm is still owned by family members today and is called "Arnold Acres." This farm is in Ohio.

Jacob Arnold (1788-1865) was the son of George Arnold (1752-21 June 1835). He was living in Fredrick County Maryland when the call came for men to fight the British tyranny. George enlisted in the company of Captain Michael Boyer of the German Regiment of the Maryland line. He was among the troops of General Washington on that bitterly cold Christmas night in 1776, when they crossed the Delaware to attack Trenton. George Arnold also took part in the battles of Monmouth, Fishkih White Plains, and fought Sullivan against northern Indians. He served three years. Later George moved to Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Here he married and had 5 children. He was a farmer. (This information was given to me by a Mr. George Arnold of Roeland Park, Kansas, who is working on a family history.)

by Shirley M. Frieling

SCHMIDT FAMILY

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John Schmidt was born at Kohbufil, Germany, Feb. 22, 1833, 5 p.m. and was baptized Feb. 28, 1833. His father, Johann Adam Schmidt, master of weaving, was born Sept. 14, 1808 and his mother, Katherina Magdalena Horl, born May 26, 1810, of Froschgasso, Germany. Her father, Johannes Horl, a farmer, was Godfather for John. This was in the state of Bayern (Barvaria), Germany. John was eldest of 10 or 11 children. In 1849 amid political turmoil,



John Schmidt's daughters. Back: Rose Widel, Anna Berry. Front: Minnie Meyer, Josephine Martin, Bertha Schneck.

John, at age 17, set off for America. He arrived at Baltimore with neither money nor connections; however, he had learned the shoemaking trade before leaving Germany. He worked 2 years at this trade in several cities before coming to Howard County, Mo. and setting up his trade at Roanoke. He must have sent word home that this was a promising area, for in 1854 his parents, 2 brothers, and 2 sisters joined him. 1. Nicholis (1835-1913) married Margurett Bornhauser, 2. Anna Margarethe (Jan. 2, 1840-1923, married Fricke, 2nd husband: Brandes. 3. Margarethe (Sept. 27, 1846-1897) married Albert Muntzel. 4. Leonard (1849-1924) married Josie Kloeckner, 2nd wife, Katherene Siegel. 5. Johann, the baby (1852) died at sea on the voyage over. John's parents landed at New Orleans and came by boat up river to Boonville and settled in Clark's Fork Township (Cooper County) where they were successful farmers until the time of their deaths about 1877. They were buried in Clark's Fork Cern. and the farm of over 300 acres was passed on to their son, Leonard. Among the founders of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Clark's Fork in 1861 were John Adam Schmidt and his sons, Nicholas, Leonard, and sons-in-law, Albert Muntzel and Charles Brandes. Meanwhile John Schmidt continued in the shoemaking trade until 1861 when he purchased a 340 acre farm north of Pilot Grove and 1 mile south of Interstate 70 on county road M. He married Evaline Engelhart (1836-1890). They had one son, Levi (1857) and separated shortly afterward. Levi married Virginia Leaton and they had 8 children: Ernest, Guy Leslie, Lula, Cora, Lena, Nora, Eva and Leonard. Levi's wife met with a tragic death when the car they were driving rolled off of a ferry boat at Lexington, Mo. and she drowned June 27, 1918.

In March, 1861, John Schmidt (my great grandfather) married Mary Magalena Kessler (Aug. 10, 1842) a native of Holland and daughter of Xarva Kessler (1806-1878) and Barbara Sertin (1811-1900). John and Mary Magalena had 11 children: 1. Johnnie (1862)

died in infancy. 2. Josie (1863-1948) married George Martin and had 8 children Lena (1882), Lawrence (1883), Clara (1885-1886), Laura and Clara Mary, twins, (1887), Vera (1888), Charles (1890-1896), Georgia (1891-1891). 3. John (1865-1930) married Sophie Rhine and had 2 daughters, Vera (1888-1892), died when her clothes caught fire while her parents were outside milking cows. Baby Ethel (1891) was in her cradle and unharmed. 4. Leonard (1868-1918) married Sophie Scheres and had 4 children, Lena (1891), Ceclia (1892), Johnnie (1896-1897) and John (1898). 5. Rose Kathrine (1870-1932) married Anton Nicholis Widel (1868-1941) and had 6 children, Philip (my father) (1891), Elmer (1893), Mayre (1895), Albert (1897), Rowena (1899) and A.R. (1904). 6. Annie (1872-1966) married Hank Berry and had 1 daughter, Merry (1890). 7. Albert (1874-1966) married Bertha Stanfield (1880) and had 4 children, Nellie (1896), Gladys (1904), Isabell (1908), A.J. (1914-1936). 8. Robert who died in infancy. 9. Bertha Mary (1878-1967) married Jacob Schneck (1876) and had 3 children, De Roy (1903), Oliver (1906), Donnie (1923). 10. Minnie (1881-1969) married John F. Meyer and had 3 children, Georgia (1903), Cletus (1904), Ocie (1908). 11. George (1884-1959) married Bessie Woolry (1891-1923). They had 6 children, Mary Alice, Alma, Lilburn, Melvin, Ruby, Norman, also Alvin (adopted). John and Mary assisted their children financially to obtain land after they married. John never attended Catholic Church, but his wife rode horseback with her daughters to attend regularly. He died Feb. 25, 1898. She died July 28, 1906. Both are buried in Martinsville Cem. Later at a family reunion, the younger generation of Schmidt changed their name to Smith.

by Nettie Becker

SCHMIDT, LEONA PEARL (LANGLOTZ)

F238

Leona Pearl (Langlotz) Schmidt was born May 15, 1935 in Boonville, Mo. She attended Central School and graduated from Laura Speed Elliott High School in May 1953. She ranked among the top 3 in all her classes during high school years. She was a member of the yearbook staff, pep squad, volleyball team, National Honor Society, performed in several of the school plays. Leona was employed at Cooper County Abstract Co. her senior year of school and continued in a full time capacity after graduation. She retired from the work force when her first child was born in 1958. Leona returned to her secretarial profession after her youngest child started school in Sept. 1970. Leona has been employed at Cooper County Memorial Hospital as Administrative Secretary since May 1981. Leona married Bobby Gene Schmidt of New Franklin, Mo. on Aug. 19, 1956. They are members of the Nelson Memorial United Methodist Church.

Bobby was born in Belle, Mo. Dec. 17, 1929. His early childhood was spent in St. Louis, Mo. His family moved to New Franklin in Oct. 1944. He graduated from the New Franklin High School in May 1949. Bobby enlisted in the Navy Jan. 2, 1951 and took his basic training at Great Lakes, **Ill.** He served in the Mediterranean area during the Korean Conflict with the rank of Seaman 1st Class. He was discharged on Nov. 6, 1954. Bobby worked for Columbia Auto Parts on Morgan St., Boonville, until 1964. At that time he joined with the new company, Boonville Auto Supply (N.A.P.A.) that had moved into Boonville. He is still employed with the N.A.P.A. Co. after 24 years.

Four children were born of this union. Michael Ray (married Brenda Wieland 1-24-81); Darrell Lynn; Russell Lee (married Christine Perkins 6-7-86); and Carol Jean Schmidt.

Michael, being mechanical minded, is the Service Manager at Sedalia Outdoor Sports and has been employed for them since Oct. 1979. Brenda attended University of Missouri, has been employed at Boatman's National Bank since Oct. 1978. They live south of Boonville in the Lone Elm area. Brenda and Michael graduated #1 and #3 respectively in their senior class, May 1977.

Darrell is a mechanic at Sedalia Outdoor Sports. He had worked in other mechanic positions before taking the position at Sedalia in May 1981.

Russell attended Boys State, was a member of the Bunceton Marching Band, basketball team, softball team, National Honor Society, and Valedictorian of his senior class. He received his B.S. in accounting from Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, Mo. Russell, a paramedic, has been employed at Cooper County Memorial Hospital since May 1983. Christine is employed at Cooper County Memorial Hospital as ER clerk and nurses' aide. She has worked for CCMH since Oct. 1985. Russell and Christine have one daughter, Leah Christine, born Mar. 26, 1988.

Carol Jean excelled in art, was a member of the Bunceton Marching Band, member of the National Honor Society. She attended

Central Missouri State University at Warrensburg. She later went to travel school in Miami, Florida graduating #1 in her class. She remains in Florida, working at the Sheraton World in Orlando, Florida.

by Leona Pearl Schmidt

SCHNELL, WILLIAM CHARLES AND VELMA FARISS SCHMITT

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Mom was a school girl when dad brought his car to my grandfather's garage for repair. Whether grandpa was a poor mechanic or whether dad continued to find something wrong with the car, return trips became a romance and then marriage — the beginning of our immediate family.

Mom's maternal family had resided in Cooper County from the mid 1800's. Her mother, Katherine Matilda Fariss was one of two daughters of Capt. John L. and Anna Catherine Witzgall Fariss. He was a river boat captain and several of his sons also were river people. Earliest records of the Fariss family in America are of John Fariss, born January 20, 1776 in Buckingham Cty, Va. Our line is from his first wife. There was one son Thomas, who with his wife Sidney Rodgers were parents of Charles McLee Fariss, who with his wife Susan Mason were parents of John L. Fariss, my mother's grandfather. The Fariss family was from England. There is not much information on the Witzgall line. Anna Catharine had a brother John, born in Bavaria, who served as a private in Capt. Joseph Weber's "G" Co. 1st Regiment of MO Infantry Volunteers from December 21, 1861 to December 29, 1864. The following year, at age 25, he died and is buried in the Fariss family plot at Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Paternally, Mom's father, Wilhelm Schmitt, was born in Cologne Germany in 1870 and came to this country as a young boy. His parents were Frederick Wilhelm and Henrietta Bonz Schmitt. I recall visiting great grandmother Schmitt as a small child. She was such a tiny person in such a big, high bed. She would have a tea party with me.

Dad was from Boone County. His father, Constantine Wilhelm Schnell was born in Dientheim, Germany, the son of Wilhelm, a teacher, and Katharine Kolb, the daughter of Heinrich and Elizabeth Stork Kolb. Wilhelm's father was Martin Schnell. Grandfather Constantine came to America after schooling in Worms, Germany, first settling in the Hermann area and then coming to Boone County. He married Emma May Allen, daughter of Charles Sydney and Mary Eliza Elliott Allen. Charles Sydney Allen was born in Ireland. Mary Eliza's parents were Berryman and Nancy Elliott. Dad's parents lived to celebrate 65 years of marriage. There was a bonus celebration during the 50 year event when he received a letter from a niece, Elizabeth Kraus, daughter of his sister Dortha. It had been many years without contact with his family. Correspondence has continued with Elizabeth and now her grand

daughter, Charlotte Kraus Schmitt.

Velma F. and W.C. were parents of five children: Katharyne Mae, Gussie Jean, Mary Margaret, William Fariss, and Donald Ray. Mom was a homemaker who loved to cook and tend to her family's needs. Dad was a well driller, establishing his business in 1915. During the depression and lean years, there was always food on the table via the barter system — farmers needed water and farm animals and produce were traded for dad's drilling service. Dad could probably give a history of every well he drilled. I recall riding down roads and his recall of "Mr. —, 3 miles east, drilled a well in — month 19—, — ft. deep with so much drawdown". Dad's reputation as a driller was a good one — he knew the importance of water and always tried to provide a good supply. In 1940, mom and dad bought the home place at 514 W. Spring. There was sufficient acreage that he could house his equipment on the property, the house was large enough for his family to be comfortable, and the ground provided space for mom to garden. By this time there were no small children to care for so she could devote her time to her flowers and vegetables. After dad died in 1965, she expanded her caring to sitting with those who were ill, at home and in the hospital. Mom's last illness, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, took away her ability to speak or to move. Only her mind remained — locked in her body.

Being typical parents, they were proud of their children and their accomplishments.

This is one factor I have missed very much, mom's encouragement.

When the grands began, this was a real delight. As grandfather Schnell once said, "When your children are growing up, you are so involved with making a living for them, you may not enjoy them as you should, but when you begin a grandparent, you can really enjoy them." This my parents did. Mom became known as "Grandma Happy", using a nickname given her as a child because of her sunny disposition.

The family grew:

Katharyne Mae married Robert Goodman Appleman. They had two sons, Robert Schnell Appleman, married to Shirley Keltner and they have a son, Christopher Barron Appleman; George Barron Appleman II is married to Cathy Dugdale and they have a daughter, Brianna Lynn and a son, James Robert. Katharyne is now married to Ralph Grimsley Frankum.

Gussie Jean (prefers to drop the first name) is married to Harold Edson Haller. They have twin sons, Harold Schnell Haller is married to Tense Valdez and they have two daughters, Allison Renee and Dianna Maria; Earl Edson Haller is married to Karma Banion and they have a daughter Victoria Lorene and are expecting this fall; a daughter, Velma Margaret is married to Paul Lang and they have a son Edward Paul and a daughter Margaret Jean.

Mary Margaret is married to Robert Eugene Quint. They have a son, Robert Paul who is married to JoAnn and they have two sons, B.P. and Michael Peter; a daughter Debra Kay is married to David DeWeerd and they have no family.

William Fariss married Erma Blanck. They had nine sons and two daughters. William Herbert married Ruth Howard and they had a daughter, Tina Marie; he then married Lynn Clinkscales and they had two

daughters, Rebecca and Jacqueline. He is now married to Valerie and they have two sons, William Charles II and Joseph. Gary is married to Cathy LeGrant and they had three daughters, Gretchen, Amy and Candice. Amy had a congenital heart condition and even though regular checkups were good, she passed away this spring very suddenly at 14 years of age. David is married to Kay Wilborn and they have two daughters, Kimberly who is married to David Dodson and is expecting, and Stephanie; two sons, Shawn and Joshua. Stephen, when married to Betty Cramer had a son, Nathan. He is now married to LeGay Genry and they have 2 sons, Charles Lester and Andrew, and two daughters, Roberta Ann and Sharon Kay. John, when married to Suzanne Dugan, had a daughter, Mandy. He is now married to Sheryl Jaeger and they have two sons, Timothy and Michael. Donald is married to Cindy and they have twins, Don and Pam and another daughter, Tabitha. Tom is married to Tonya Franklin and they have one son Thomas Franklin. One son, James Richard has never married. One son, Charles Lester, was killed in a cycle accident shortly before his 16th birthday. One daughter, Karen Sue, is married to Danny Korte and they have two sons, Nickolas and Joey. A daughter, Sara Kay is married to Kevin Geiker and they have no children. William Fariss is now married to Mary Beth Tebbe Walters.

Donald Ray is married to Edith Miller. They have two daughters, Edon who is married to Mark Hartley and Lizabeth is married to Gerald Williams. A son, William Meeker Schnell is unmarried at this time.

And so it goes . . .

by Katharyne Schnell Frankum

SCHOENTHAL, NORMAN FAMILY

F240

Norman Schoenthal (deceased) and Mayme (Hampton) Schoenthal were born in the Jamestown-Lupus area. Norman was born in 1912 and Mayme in 1913.

Norman was the son of Albert and Louise (Schoeneberg) Schoenthal. He had a brother, Herbert, and two sisters, Helen and Lucille.



Norman and Mayme Schoenthal's 25th Wedding Anniversary Dec. 25, 1963



Mayme Schoenthal and grandchildren Alicia and Nathan Bieri and Brandon and Kala Scheidt December 25, 1986

His mother was born in Berne, Switzerland, and came to this country in 1900 with her parents Albert and Susanna (Grossgläuser) Schoeneberg. Norman's paternal grandparents were Heironimus and Elizabeth (Buhlman) Schoenthal who came from Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1866.

Mayme (Hampton) Schoenthal and Norman were married on December 25, 1938, by the Reverend J.C. Bierbaum in California, Missouri. They spent 33 years of married life on the old Kempfer homestead located 21 1/2 miles east of Prairie Home, Missouri. Norman's paternal uncle, William, (Uncle Will) lived with them for 32 years and passed away in 1968 at the age of 83.

Norman was an extensive farmer who was active in civic and community affairs. He belonged to the United Church of Christ in Jamestown, Missouri, served on its church board, taught the men's adult Bible class, and was superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a member of Lions Club, Prairie Home School Board, and the Masons.

Mayme taught school several years in the schools of Splice Creek, Pleasant Hill, Carlos, South Carolina, Jamestown, and Oakland. She belongs to the United Church of Christ and has taught primary junior class there for 25 years. She belongs to the Women's Guild at the United Church of Christ and the Willing Worker's Club of Prairie Home.

Mayme was also kept busy as a young farm wife with three children — Mary Lou, Gary, and Judy — to raise and school. Mary Lou was born in 1945, Gary Lee in 1947, and Judy Beth in 1950. The children all graduated from Prairie Home High School. Mary Lou and Judy Beth both graduated from Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri.

Mary Lou and her husband Ray Bieri live in Prairie Home. Mary Lou has taught music several years in the Prairie Home School. Ray drives a diesel truck and together they have two children, Alicia Lynne, 21, a student attending Central Methodist College majoring in nursing, and Nathaniel Ray, 13 years old.

Judy Beth and her husband Michael Scheidt live in Harrisburg, Missouri. Judy teaches business at Harrisburg R-VIII School, and Michael is the Assistant Controller at Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri. They have two children Brandon Norman, 10 years old, and Kala Nicole 5.

Gary and Mayme are still on the farm, carrying on farming and thankful for the many blessings of our great land. They enjoy farming in spite of all the struggles. They love God's nature, the beauty of the wide open spaces, and the promise of new life each year.

Mayme's parents were Job and Mary (Miller) Hampton who lived on a farm six miles north of Jamestown their entire lives. Job Hampton was born April 4, 1878 near Jamestown, the son of John Wesley Hampton and Sarah Margaret Hampton. His wife, Mary Rosena (Miller) Hampton was born December 20, 1877 near Jamestown, the daughter of Louis Miller and Elizabeth Catherine (Burgi) Miller. They were married by W.W. Richerson on September 15, 1909. They were members of the Splice Creek Church their entire lives.

To this union were born four daughters and one son who died in infancy in 1918. The daughters were Linnie Elizabeth Hampton, married to Lawrence Gantner, May 1, 1936; Virginia Frances, married to Martin Sieckman, November 20, 1934; Sarah Margaret, married to Carl Strickfaden, May 28, 1946; and Mayme. Job and Mary had nine grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren. Mary Hampton died at the age of 102 1/2 years and Job at the age of 74. They were very active in farming and various civic organizations and lived in the same community their entire lives.

by Mrs. Mayme Schoenthal

SCHWARTZ, ELIZABETH GERTRUDE FAMILY

F241



Wedding photo. Elizabeth Gertrude (Schwartz) and Henry Wallace Griebel-1912.

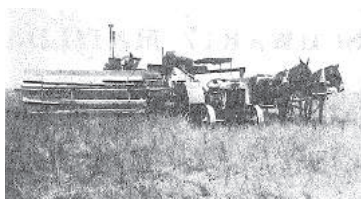
Elizabeth Gertrude Schwartz (b. April 17, 1885, d. March 4, 1966) third child of Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. Lang, married Henry Wallace Griebel (b. May 17, 1885, d. November 21, 1962) on May 7, 1912. Henry owned and ran a tinsmith shop in California, Mo. They had one son Arthur Henry who married Shirley ?. They had two daughters: Wendy and Candy. Arthur and

Shirley are now retired and live in Hazelwood, California.

by Betty Berryman

SCHWARTZ, JACOB JOHN

F242



Jacob John Schwartz Family. One of the first combines (crop harvester) in the Boonville area. Owned and operated by the Schwartz brothers. Mule team: Jack and Maude (circa 1940).

Jacob John (J.J.) Schwartz (b. Feb. 13, 1895, d. Apr. 22, 1966), seventh child and third son of Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. Lang, married on June 1, 1929, Anna Marie Gerke (b. July 27, 1911), daughter of Henry Gerke and Elizabeth Franklin. Jake and his family were threshers, livestock breeders and farmers until his retirement to a new residence in Boonville, approx. 1954. After a short period of time, Marie accepted a job in the cafeteria of SS Peter and Paul School where she remained employed for 24 years, after which she retired.

Their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren are: 1-Norman Jacob (b. July 4, 1932) married on Jan. 9, 1954, Eva Mildred Thomas in Boonville (divorced); in Aug. of 1962 married Joyce Wyatt (b. Sept. 8, 1931). Norman resides in Oak Grove, Mo. They have one daughter Norma Joy (b. July 15, 1963) who married John Haywood and has two children: Amanda Marie (b. Feb. 1982) and Jacob John (b. Nov. 4, 1983); 2-Gilbert Richard (b. Oct. 16, 1933.) Gilbert joined the U.S. Marine Corps and served during the Korean War. After his armed services duties had been fulfilled he entered service in the Mo. Highway Patrol System, in which he is currently serving as a Lieutenant at HQ in Jefferson City. He has three daughters: Nancy Kristine (b. Oct. 30, 1957). Currently works in Jefferson City and lives in Versailles, Mo. with her two children Christopher James (b. Dec. 28, 1976) and Sarah Elizabeth (b. Mar. 6, 1980); Rebecca Lynn (twin, b. May 19, 1959). Married and now resides in Minnesota; and, Elizabeth Jean (twin, b. May 19, 1959). Married in Brigeton, Mo., and now resides in Maryland. Gilbert married on June 30, 1969, Vera Bowman (b. July 30, 1931.) Gil and Vera now reside in Jefferson City. Vera has 3 children. They are: Mary Ann Bratton (b. Feb. 8, 1949) who currently resides in Springfield, Mo.; George Bowman (b. Jan. 28, 1950) who lives in Lexington, Mo.; and, Debra Bowman (b. Apr. 30, 1954 who lives in Raytown, Mo. 3-Helen Marie Co., July 16, 1935) married Laverne John Hoelscher (b. Mar. 13, 1932) on June 4, 1960, in Boonville. They now reside in

Marshalltown, Iowa, where Lavern teaches History in the local high school. They have three daughters: Kristin Marie (b. July 25, 1962) who now resides in Portland, Oregon; Erica Beth (b. Sept. 8, 1966), and Andrea Michele (b. Oct. 7, 1968.) 4-Elizabeth (Betty) Ann (b. Feb. 17, 1945) married Carl Wynn Berryman on May 19, 1968 (divorced/annulled.) Betty has worked for the University of Missouri since 1966. 5-Harold Eugene (b. Apr. 8, 1946) married on May 2, 1970, Sandra Kay Shook (b. Apr. 4, 1947). They now reside in Jefferson City, Missouri, where Harold is a chemist for the Mo. Highway Dept. Laboratory. Harold and Sandi have two children: Julie Ann (b. Aug. 26, 1980) and Jacob Erwin (b. Sept. 25, 1982).

by Betty Berryman

SCHWARTZ, JOHN CHARLES

F243



John Charles Schwartz Family. M. Janice, Charles T., Leona B. (Sutter) and John Charles Schwartz.

John Charles Schwartz (b. March 25, 1893, second son and sixth child of Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. Lang in Pilot Grove, d. Nov. 22, 1973, in Boonville) married on June 2, 1931, Leona B. Sutter (b. April 16, 1904, in Salisbury, Mo., d. December 5, 1970, in Boonville). John Charles was a stock breeder and farmer, along with his brother Joseph Henry, Jr., in the Boonville area. John served, between 1918 and 1919, in the U.S. Army, during W.W. I, in Texas with armed services mail delivery.

Their four children and grandchildren were: 1-M. Janice Schwartz (b. May 10, 1932) who married on June 12, 1954, Dean A. Merkel (b. July 13, 1924) and had a son Timothy D. (b. February 27, 1967.) They now live in Kansas City area. 2-John B. (b. Nov. 5, 1934, d. December 15, 1934, in Boonville); 3-Charles T. (B. January 11, 1937) married on December 26, 1966, Mary L. Brummel (b. May 27, 1940, in Pilot Grove). Charles served in the National Guard, between 1954 and 1963, with the 128th Battery A Field Artillery. Charles and Mary are farmers in the

Boonville area. Their children are Thomas Anthony (b. January 4, 1968), joined the Navy in June 1986, and is currently serving as an aviation machinist; Kristina Ann (b. August 17, 1971), David Anthony (b. Sept. 15, 1979), and Karen L. (b. August 30, 1981); 4-Donald B. (b. Dec. 1, 1938, d. October 24, 1939, in Boonville.)

During the early years of radio in mid-Missouri, KMOX, a new station at that time, decided to host a program spotlighting local talent. Each county from the mid-Missouri area, was asked to send a representative to perform over the radio. John Charles Schwartz on guitar, Joseph Henry Schwartz on violin, and their friend Frank Oak won the competition to be the Cooper County representative and performed for KMOX from the dome of the state capitol in Jefferson City.

by Betty Berryman

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH HENRY JR.

F244



John Charles and Joseph Henry Schwartz.

Joseph Henry Schwartz (b. October 15, 1890, d. January 11, 1966), oldest son and fifth child of Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. Lang, never married. Joseph was a member of SS Peter and Paul Catholic Church and farmer and livestock breeder with his brother John Charles Schwartz, in the Boonville area. Joe served in the U.S. Army during W.W. I in France as cook for an artillery battery between 1917 and 1919. Joe lived as a member of the J.J. Schwartz family.

Joe's whole demeanor changed as the Christmas season neared. During the Christmas season Joe became "Santa Claus," not only for the family with which he lived, but for many families in the Boonville area. As Joe's popularity and ability with children became known, it was not long before Joe became the town "Santa Claus," in the Christmas parades, as well as in Mattingly's (the local dime-store) Toyland. Joe did not limit his "Santa" activities to the Boonville area. During the Christmas season he made his "Santa" calls throughout mid-Missouri; south to Jefferson City, north to the Mexico-Moberly area, east to Kingdom City and west to Sedalia. Rarely did Joe venture outside this area; except for particular church organizations, which were dear to his heart, such as "Boy's Town" in Omaha, Nebraska.

by Betty Berryman

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH HENRY SR.

F245

Joseph Henry Schwartz, born in Germany in 1846 (d. 1917), married, on May 20, 1879, Catherine L. Lang, born in Eppenbrunn, Barvaria, on April 14, 1853, (d. December 13, 1921). After a harrowing ocean voyage in the spring of 1887 the couple, accompanied by their first three children, arrived in the Pilot Grove, Missouri, area. Here they settled and became farmers and livestock breeders. In 1891, they purchased and moved to a farm south of Boonville, Mo. At this time they became faithful members of the SS Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Boonville.

Joseph and Catherine had eight children. They are: 1-Matilda (Tilly) J. Schwartz (b. July 9, 1880, d. April 8, 1950.) 2-Sister Catherine Schwartz (b. Sept. 1883, d. Nov. 21, 1960, in Boonville, Mo.) Catherine was a member of the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor of Toronto, Canada. 3-Elizabeth Gertrude Schwartz (b. April 17, 1885, d. March 4, 1966, in California, Mo.) 4-Margaret Wilheimina Schwartz (b. Sept. 27, 1887, d. July 21, 1963,) never married. Margaret held various positions throughout her life at St. Joseph's Hospital in Boonville. 5-Joseph Henry Schwartz (b. Oct. 11, 1890, d. Jan. 1, 1966, in Boonville, Mo.) 6-John Charles Schwartz (b. Mar. 25, 1893, in Pilot Grove, d. Nov. 22, 1973, in Boonville, Mo.) 7-Jacob John (J.J.) Schwartz (b. Feb. 13, 1895, d. Apr. 22, 1968, in Boonville, Mo.) 8-Leo George Schwartz (b. Dec. 20, 1898, d. Jan. 12, 1980 in Boonville.)

After moving away from their paternal home the Schwartz brothers breed and raised Missouri Mules, well-known for their stamina and hard working demeanor. As the brothers became aware that mechanization

was to be the way of the future, they began a threshing enterprise. They would travel throughout the Boonville area with the threshing machine and the mules providing threshing services for many for the farmers of the Boonville area. At the apex of the enterprise, the brothers had 22 mules broken to harness and working in the fields.

During this time the brothers would also be called upon to provide the music at many barn dances. Whether it be a birthday celebration, an anniversary, a wedding, or just the end of harvest, the brothers and their families could be counted on to bring their instruments and provide the music for dancing.

In approximately 1940, the brothers bought combines, which gradually took the place of the threshing machines, and could still be counted on to provide helpful harvesting services.

by Betty Berryman

SCHWARTZ, LEO GEORGE

F246



The Family of Leo George Schwartz. Schwartz Brothers: Leo George, Jacob John, John Charles, and Joseph Henry (circa 1915).

Leo George Schwartz (b. December 20, 1898, d. January 12, 1980), youngest child of Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. Lang, married on January 21 1936, Julia Frances Sutter (b. February 16, 1914). They had one son, Richard Leo (b. March 27, 1938). Leo and his family farmed from 1919 through 1962 when he retired to a new residence in Boonville with his family, where his wife and son still reside.

by Betty Berryman

SCHWARTZ, MATILDA J.

F247



Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. (Lang) Schwartz (Circa 1915).

Matilda (Tilly) J. Schwartz, oldest daughter and first child of Joseph Henry Schwartz and Catherine L. Lang, (b. July 9, 1880, d. April 8, 1950) married William B. Tezon (b. July 9, 1880, d. April 9, 1940.) Their children were William (Bill) (b. Jan. 22, 1902, d. February 11, 1975) married Evalyn G. Dillon; Marget (b. September 25, 1903, d. December 16, 1984); Catherine (b. July 14, 1905); (baby girl) (b. Jan. 28, 1908, d. 1908); Matillie (b. September 23 1910); Leonard (b. July 24, 1912); Johnnie (b. July 29, 1916); Louise (b. June 8, 1920); Bernice (b. July 13, 1922).

by Betty Berryman

SELCK, HILLARD F., JR. AND MARILYN

F248

Hillard and Marilyn (Hoefler) Selck are native Boonvillians. They have two daughters, Julie (Selck) Francis and Sandra (Selck) Rohrbough. Julie and husband, Garry, with their children, Brandy, Casey, Blake, and Courtney, live in Boonville as do Sandra and husband, Alan and son, Dustin. Both Hillard and Marilyn's families have been identified with Cooper County from the pioneer days of the county.

Hillard is owner of Selck Insurance and Real Estate, Inc., and Republican National Committeeman from Missouri. Marilyn enjoys gardening and family-oriented projects.

Hillard, Jr. was born January 22, 1926, in Boonville and is the only child of Hillard and Clemente (Blakey) Selck. His father will be remembered as being Cooper County Collector for sixteen years. His great-grandfather,



The family of Joseph Henry Schwartz, Sr. Back Row: Elizabeth Gertrude Schwartz, Joseph Henry Schwartz Sister Catherine Schwartz, John Charles Schwartz, Margaret Wilheimina Schwartz, Front Row: Matilda J. (Tilly) (Schwartz) Tezon, Joseph Henry Schwartz, Leo George Schwartz, Catherine L. (Lang) Schwartz, and Jacob John (J.J.) Schwartz. (circa 1905).



Hillard Selck Family. Seated front: Hillard and Marilyn Selck. L to Right, Back Row: Alan, Sandra Rohrbough (son Dustin), Garry and Julie Francis; children back to front, Casey, Blake and Courtney.

Christopher Frederick Heinrich Von Selck was born April 1, 1821, in Copenhagen, Denmark. He served in the king's Royal Body Guard and fought in the war between Denmark and Prussia. He did not like being in the Royal Body Guard and ran away to Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, where he met and married Christina M. Dose Von Selck and took her name so that he could no longer be located for the Royal Body Guard.

His great-grandfather, Colonel Albert Galatin Blakey, served two terms in the Missouri legislature, and during the administration of James Buchanan he was appointed minister to Chile and served in this capacity prior to the Civil War. His grandfather, Colonel A.G. Blakey, Jr., was Superintendent of the Missouri Training School for Boys at Boonville for seven years. It is said that he reformed and salvaged more lives than any other man who ever presided over the destiny of the wayward youths sent to that institution.

Marilyn, born May 4, 1926, in Boonville, is the only child of George H. and Mary (Mills) Hoefler. George's father, William Alexander Hoefler, was Boonville City Clerk, 1926-1928. He was next to the youngest of twelve children born to Henry Ludwig Hoefler. Henry Ludwig Hoefler was born August 22, 1823, in Nassau, Germany. After coming to this country he enlisted in the Civil War, August 18, 1862, and served in the State Militia. He was 1st lieutenant, Company G, 52nd Regiment.

Mary (Mills) Hoefler's great-great-grandfather, Colonel Clayton Hurt, the father of William, was a native of Old Dominion. He was born in Bedford County, Roanoke, Virginia, January 15, 1790. He was married to Mary Polly Ann Dillard and after the birth of their first child in 1815 they immigrated to Missouri and settled in Boonville Township of Cooper County. Due to the temper of the Indians at that time, they were compelled

to live in Fort Cole for awhile, and then William was born (great-great-grandfather of Marilyn (Hoefler) Selck). During the Indian trouble, Colonel Hurt took a conspicuous and gallant part in the defense of the pioneer settlers and was made colonel of their military organization which they were compelled to maintain.

by Marilyn and Hillard Selck, Jr.

SHANNAHAN, EUGENE AND DOROTHY WEIMHOLT

F249

I was born and raised in Boonville, Missouri as the third daughter of Ed and Mary Wiemholt. (Dad was still trying to have a son). I have 3 sisters and two brothers.

I went to school, all twelve grades, at S.S. Peter and Paul. My class graduated in May 1969. that is when they decided to close the High School forever (I always wondered if our class had helped them to make that decision).

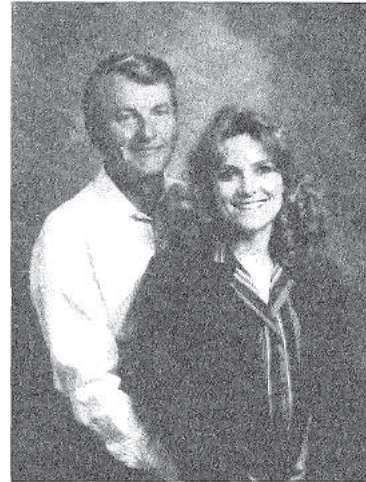
I worked for State Farm Insurance Company of over 13 years.

I married Eugene Shannahan in Boonville, December 24, 1976.

I am married, have two grown children and one grandchild.

I presently live south of Jacksonville, Florida on nine acres of land with the cows, chickens, cats; and where the buffalo roam on our neighbors land. Sounds like the "American Dream", doesn't it?!!

by Dorothy Wiemholt Shannahan



Gene and Dorothy (Wiemholt) Shannahan

SHIPLEY, SAMUEL MILTON

F250



Sam and Bertie Shipley, wedding picture.

Samuel Milton Shipley was born in Cooper County on May 23, 1868. He was a third generation Shipley in Cooper County; his grandfather, William Shipley, was born November 16, 1806, purchased government land near Clarkfork and is buried on the original site. Sam was the sixth of eight children born to William Wade Shipley, born September 10, 1832, died October 6, 1874 and Elizabeth Calvert, born April 15, 1837, died December 25, 1921.

Sam was married to Bertie Priscilla Barnhart on October 8, 1890. Bertie, born October 9, 1869, was the daughter of William Hoover Barnhart, born February 16, 1848, died



Samuel Milton Shipley, about 70 years of age.

January 19, 1930 and Sarah Frances Morris, born May 3, 1849, died September 13, 1925.

Sam and Bertie were a happy young couple, living in rural Cooper County, when their first son William Wade was born on July 10, 1891. Wade died of typhoid fever on August 4, 1926 while attending Columbia University in New York City.

He was married to Grace Odneal October 26, 1917. Grace later married Ray Ferguson. She now lives in Lovington, New Mexico. Wade and Grace had 1 son, William Wade 4th, who also lives in Lovington, New Mexico.

Myrtle Elva Shipley born May 19, 1894, died October 18, 1986. Married Frank Elmer Hoberecht January 28, 1914 born September 27, 1887, died March 3, 1970. To this union 2 children were born. Aubrey Milton of Raytown, Mo. Mildred Hoberecht Smith of Lovington, New Mexico.

Mabel Hagan Shipley born December 21, 1895, died May 12, 1975. Married Hebert Hugh Heckerman December 28, 1913; to this union 3 children were born: Anita Louise Heckerman Chase of Branson, Mo., Herbert Hugh Heckerman Jr. of Hot Springs, Arkansas, Lois Mabel Heckerman Weyland of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Grace Orvilla Shipley born September 22, 1897, died March 3, 1923. Married Ivan Shepherd May 16, 1917. To this 1 son was born, Ray Milton of Fort Scott, Kansas.

Speed Milton Shipley born July 10, 1904, died February 6, 1904 at the age of 2 months.

Martha Ann Shipley born March 21, 1907, died February 9, 1983, married Harold Barnett. To this union 2 children were born: Ann Elizabeth Barnett, born May 8, 1930, died May 10, 1977. Victoria Calvert Barnett Harris of Iowa.

The family enjoyed many happy years in the home on Main Street, where the Phillips "66" station was later built. The family was then moved out next to the water works near Harley Park, where I and many of the grandchildren spent many hours of being with Grandpa and Grandma Shipley (remember the huge lilac bushes in front, next to the highway?).

The next move and the last, was to the white bungalow at 917 Third Street. During

the years they spent here, I believe all of the grandchildren spent many enjoyable hours with their grandparents.

My memories of them are many, but here are some that are still in my heart.

Do you remember that Grandpa Sam was a County Road Commissioner and had some 25 to 40 men under him? One day on the job a young black man was working on a car, that had broke down and the jack slipped and pinned him under the car. Sam came over to see what was wrong. He lifted the front end of the car off of the fellow. He lived and would tell how Mr. Sam saved his life.

Remember that he was a member of the Oddfellow Lodge, which was across from the Lyric Theater. After the lodge meetings, they would play cards until quite late. This was the only night he would stay out late and Grandma would fret and fume. Some times when we were staying with them we would be allowed to walk to the lodge and watch them play 10 point pitch, then walk or ride home with him.

Speaking of cards, I'm sure most of us have spent an evening playing cards or dominos with Grandpa, and how sharp he was! We very seldom were able to win a game. But we realized years later, how good he was with figures.

With reference to figures, do you know Grandpa would go out in the forest areas in and around Cooper County, search out walnut trees and figure the number of board feet in that tree, have it harvested and shipped to market for lumber in furniture.

Grandpa Shipley told me one time about sending grandson Wade to St. Louis alone on the train to meet his mother. Wade was only five, and since there was no one to travel with him on the Missouri Pacific train, he pinned a Masonic pin from Wade's belongings and one of his Oddfellow cards on little Wade's coat. Told the train conductor to be sure to see that he was put on the right train and was fed on his way to St. Louis. I'm sure he told the story to Wade many times.

Back in our young days, most folks made some "so called home brew" and some wine in their basement and cellars. This was the case with the Shipleys. Grandma called it her "stout medicine." I don't remember who else was there, but I believe it was Ray Shephard. It was a warm day and with no air conditioning, the house would become quite stuffy. A loud "bang" noise accured below the kitchen, Grandma put her apron to her face and said, "Oh, my gosh, we've just ruined some!" We spent the rest of the day cleaning up the cellar, before Grandpa Sam came home! Boy, it was a mess, all over the ceiling and walls.

I don't remember who all were visiting Grandpa's but I do remember a bunch of us being left alone and decided to sample their medicine in the cellar. Wee, it sure was good and did we ever get to feeling good too! When Grandma found us did we ever get it! I don't think she ever spanked us, but she had way of punishment. I believe she washed out our mouths with good old apple vinegar and put us to bed with no supper.

Our Grandpa and Grandma Shipley were good Christian people. Having attended church whenever they could. They were members of the First Presbyterian Church in Boonville, Mo. and taught all of us the sound religious principals of life.

Does anyone remember our Grandpa running the political office? I can just see his

picture on the hand bills and cards that were put out over all Boonville. He was a good clean Democrat, but seems there were a lot of Republicans who got the votes. Whenever us kids would go visit them, we would see a big photo of F.D. Roosevelt on the wall, by his beautiful fold down oak desk in his bedroom.

Grandpa had a knack of finding out certain things of a new member entered the family by marriage. After visiting a few minutes he would say, "speak your religion and political beliefs." That always bought a lot of conversation. He enjoyed a good visit and would usually tell stories of the past.

I don't remember the type of operation he had, but do know it was in the stomach area and that he suffered many years. He wore a wide girdle to hold his intestines in. These finally grew worse, and caused his death on February 21, 1944.

Grandma enjoyed her home and raising the family. She was a great lover of plants and flowers, both inside and out in the yard. It was this love that set the stage for her passing. She fell going out the back steps one morning, to replant some geraniums. She broke her right hip, it was set 3 times. The last time with a steel pin to hold it in place. When we took her to the hospital for that operation, she took our hands and looked us in the eye, and said "I won't make it this time!" And she was correct; it had taken its toll on her. She died December 31, 1953.

They were truly our Grandpa and Grandma Shipley.

by Herb Heckerman, Mildred Smith,
and Wade Shipley

**SIMMONS,
BENJAMIN
F251**

A Union Army Veteran

Missouri was the western frontier when the ancestors of Henry J. Simmons came to Cooper County. Here they not only suffered the hardships of raising a family in primitive conditions; but suffered through Indian raids. They weathered the turmoil of the Civil War, sending their sons off to fight on both the Union and Confederate sides.

Henry J. Simmons was born on Feb 13, 1867 around Pilot Grove, Missouri. He was the seventh child born to Benjamin C. Simmons and Anna Catherine Densman. Henry was a farmer, first working on his father's farm and later on his own. On Dec 22, 1892 he married Mary Langlotz, the daughter of John L. Langlotz and Marie Anna Scheidler. After their marriage they moved to a farm seven miles west of Boonville. Through careful husbandry he managed to acquire 160 acres. After their retirement, Henry and Mary moved to Boonville where they passed their golden years at a house on West Street. Henry died on Sep 20, 1955 at the age of 88. He was preceeded in death by Mary, who passed away on Dec 17, 1954. Both are buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville. Of the union between Henry and Mary there were six children. They are: 1) Pearl (born Sep 20, 1892, married Richard Friedrich, and died Feb 12, 1919), Emma (born Jan 11, 1895, married Richard Friedrich, and died Jun 27,



The Henry J. Simmons family at their west Boonville home, about 1910. From left to right: Mary Lang, Mary Langlotz Simmons, Dora Simmons, Pearl Simmons, Catherine Densman Simmons, Henry J. Simmons, Ernest Simmons, Emma Simmons, and Edward Simmons.

1968) A history of Richard Friedrich appears elsewhere in this volume, Effie (born Mar 31, 1897 and died July 17, 1898), Edward (born Jan 18, 1900, married Opal Gertrude Davis, and died Feb 19, 1971), Dora (born Jun 21, 1902 and married William Ravanswaay Lymer), and Ernest (born Nov 8, 1904, married Helen Angerman and Isobel Fisher Volrath, and died in 1988).

Mary Langlotz was born in Pilot Grove Township on Nov 7, 1874, the seventh child born to her parents. Her father, John, was born on Apr 5, 1835 in Phillipsthal, Sachsen-Eisenach, Germany. Marie, her mother, was born on Nov 8, 1835 in Salzung, Sachsen-Meningen, Germany. In 1860 John immigrated to Cooper County, intending to get settled and then return to Germany for his wife and family. However, the Civil War delayed the return to Germany. After serving in the Union Army, John returned in 1866 to bring his family back to Cooper County. It was here that they were to remain for the rest of their lives. John and Marie were the parents of nine children. Many of their descendants still reside in Cooper County. John died on Jul 3, 1909 and was preceded by Mary who died on Apr 16, 1901. Both are buried in the Jones Chapel Cemetery west of Boonville.

Henry Simmon's father, Benjamin, was born on Jul 8, 1822 in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. He came to Missouri around 1848 where he lived as a farmer. He was twice married. First to Sarah Ann Dinsmore, and after her death to Anna Catherine Densman. When the Civil War started, Benjamin worked as a spy for the Union Army in Cooper County. However, he was discovered as a spy by the local Confederate troops and barely escaped with his life. The rest of his service with the Union Army was spent with the Missouri Cavalry. After the war, Benjamin spent the rest of his life as a farmer in Cooper County. He died on Jan 23, 1877 at age 55. Anna was born in Jul of 1834 in Cooper County and was to live to the age of 89; raising their nine children without the

benefit of Benjamin. She died on Jul 26, 1913. Benjamin, Sarah Ann, and Anna Catherine are buried in the Jones Chapel Cemetery west of Boonville.

At this point, a little should be said of the lineage of Anna Catherine Densman. She was the child of Thomas Densman and Nancy Yarnall. Thomas came to Cooper County in approximately 1820, but was met here by the Yarnall family who settled in Cooper County in 1813. The Yarnall history goes back to the early founding of this county and down to the founding of Cooper County.

Although descendants of these early pioneers are scattered across the United States; many still live, work, and play in Cooper County. Undoubtedly, many generations yet to come will also live in Cooper County.

by Barbara Thoma

SLY, BENJAMIN E. AND ANNA

F252

Benjamin Edwin Sly was born on August 19, 1863 at Felicity, Ohio, the oldest child of William Henry and Mary Catherine (Smith)



Home of Benjamin E. and Anna Sly at Bell Air, Mo.

Sly. He was taken, with a younger brother and sister, to Kentucky in 1869 where they lived for about eight years, and then came to Missouri with his parents and five brothers and sisters. The family travelled by covered wagon - they had planned to move to Kansas to live, and did go on to Kansas, but it was always told that they started back on the same day they arrived there. They finally stopped their team and wagon at the gate of the residence of Dr. Nathaniel W. Harris, at Harris Station on the M.K.&T. Railroad a few miles south of Pilot Grove, Mo. A few minutes later, Dr. Harris arrived at the gate with his horse and buggy and a young black boy driver. The father, William Henry begged the doctor's pardon for obstructing his way - but upon conversing a little with the travellers Dr. Harris invited them to drive into his front pasture where "they could be more in his way." Having learned that William H. was a blacksmith and a wagon-maker by trade, Dr. Harris said "he'd been awaiting him," as he had an empty home and shop. They told how very soon the doctor's wife, came down to the wagon, with a basket on her arm, probably with cookies and remedies for the children, some of whom were sick and crying.

The family was soon established at the Village. Upon their arrival, they had left only 25 cents in cash. This was paper money - and has been preserved as a memento of that "lucky day". The father later became the postmaster and storekeeper. There the family remained until after the children were grown. The two families became life-long friends. William Henry Sly's ancestry dates back to the early years of this country to the Revolutionary War, and before that from England.

Benjamin Edwin, known as "B.E." or "Ed", received his only formal schooling at the Harriston Public School and at an early age, began to earn his livelihood by "working out" on the farms and later operated a sawmill during the winter and a threshing outfit during the harvest seasons. In this way, he was able to save enough to form a partnership with his fiancée's cousin, George H. Schlotzhauer, and buy the 300 acre farm of John S. Jurey and wife in the Bell Air neighborhood in February of 1892.

On April 6, 1892, he was married to Mary Anna, daughter of Henry Jr. and Catherine Schlotzhauer of the nearby Wesley Chapel community. Anna's ancestors were of German and French descent. She had attended the Mt. Vernon District School and the Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute, where she also studied music. A new organ was one of their cherished possessions — a gift from her father — which they moved the following day in a new "big wagon with sideboards" (a wedding gift from Ed's father). They had bought some of the Jurey family's household furnishings. Some pieces of a set of fine china are still in the family.

The three lived together at the old Jurey Place for the next three years, when in 1895 George H. was married to Ella Babbitt. They then divided the land, each family taking a 150 acre parcel and Ed and Anna moved into a new six-room cottage on the southeastern portion of the land, on another road three-quarters of a mile East of Bell Air Village. The two families grew up, side by side, on the divided land and remained close down to the fifth generation at the present time. Anna

and Ed had five children and George and Ella had five of their own, and a niece and nephew of Ella's. Their own were Bernice Gander, Hallie C., Eugene and Arthur Schlotzhauer and Mary Ellen Leonard, wife of Charles W. Leonard of Ravenswood Farms. The two orphan children, whom they raised and nurtured as their own, were Lester Babbitt and Mrs. Leslie Haley. Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Haley are the only surviving members of that family today.

Anna and Ed's children were Inez Ida, Mary Kathleen, Rolla Edwin, Helen Harris and Geneva Gladys, three of whom are living at the present time: Kathleen, Helen and Geneva.

From the first years of their residence in the Bell Air Community, Ed and Anna were active in the work of the church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, south and the public school at Bell Air Village. Ed served many terms on the school board as director and on the Board of Trustees of the Church and taught the men's Bible Class for over 15 years. Anna acted as substitute organist and teacher at the church, but mostly as hostess for the many, many visiting pastors and their families over the years of her long life. They were always ready and willing to contribute of their time and support of both school and church. Ed also became active in the Republican party in his County and district. He served as Assessor of Cooper County from 1904 to 1908. He had been a member of the Republican Central Committee for many years and in 1924 he was a presidential elector from Missouri.

In 1909 they remodeled the cottage into a beautiful ten-room modern country home. Here the members of the family have resided for the past ninety-five years. Ed had added to his land holdings; about 19 — he had bought 80 acres on the Petite Saline Creek, west of Bell Air and about 1909 an 80 acres adjoining the home place. This was part of the homestead of Henry and Gilla Corum - still known as the "Corwin Place" - which corners at Bell Air Village. He also bought the old "store-house" lot and the Schultar lot at the village, with the two residences, one of which he used for the home of his farm help for many years. In 1925, on December 8 - Ed died, very unexpectedly, after a week's illness. He was buried in the Pilot Grove Cemetery at Pilot Grove, Mo. Anna lived on there with different members of the family with her, until her death, on April 2, 1959. She was buried beside Ed.

Inez Ida, born February 27, 1893 at the old Jurey place, attended public school at Bell Air, then entered Howard Payne College For Women at Fayette, Mo. There she took her academy and college courses and graduated in Music under Professor N. Louis Wright. She taught school at Houston Heights, Texas several terms; then one year was the elementary teacher at the new high school at Bell Air, then a few terms at Maplewood Public School. After that, she worked at the War Risk Insurance Department in Washington, D.C. during the war years, and then at the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City for several years. On July 24, 1921 she was married to Rev. Harold L. Reader, pastor of the Webster Groves, Mo. Baptist Church. She became active in the work of the church; the P.E.O. Society, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Jessie Gaynor Choral Club of Webster Groves. To this union was born one

daughter, Helen Locke Reader, on July 28, 1924. On January 23, 1925 Inez died at Barnes Hospital, following surgery and general peritonitis. She was buried at Lake Charles Cemetery.

Mary Kathleen, b. Dec. 6, 1895 received her education at the Bell Air Public School, the Pilot Grove Academy, Howard Payne College at Fayette; a year each at the Marysville and Warrensburg State Teachers Colleges, and in 1916 she graduated from Laura Speed Elliott High School at Boonville. Having studied voice at Pilot Grove and Howard Payne College, she was chosen as the soprano in the school's Girls Quartette and the Mixed Quartette. She taught school one year each at the Westfork and Billingsville rural schools. On October 14, 1919 she was married to Daniel Phillip Stegner of the Billingsville Community. They first resided at the old Anna Stegner farm near Billingsville - then bought the 240 acre farm of Mr. and Mrs. I.R. Worts, just north of her parents' homeplace. To this union were born three children: Daniel Phillip, Jr. b. January 8, 1921 - d. August 12, 1981; Edwin Ray b. Sept. 24, 1925, and Anna Louise b. March 24, 1927 - d. December 3, 1939. In 1947, Kathleen and Dan moved back to her birthplace, to be with the aged mother, Anna, and to operate the homeplace, which consisted of 310 acres. On Oct. 3, 1976 Dan died and was buried at St. John's Cemetery at Billingsville. Kathleen lived on at the home, but tragically the big house was destroyed by fire the following year. It was struck by lightning and in a few hours all was reduced to "rubble and ashes." A comfortable trailer home was moved onto the same site, and Kathleen enjoys living there still, with her one son, Ed Stegner, spending the week-ends with her. He is the Executive Secretary of the Conservation Federation of Missouri and has his offices and home in Jefferson City.

Rolla Edwin, born August 29, 1897, attended the Bell Air Public School and High School and the Laura Speed Elliott High School a short time. He followed his father in farming the "homeplace". He was married to Miss Hildred Etter of Bunceon on August 29, 1926 in Kansas City, Mo. He was also engaged in extensive wheat farming in Texas with his brothers-in-law, Tom and Andrew Etter, but this adventure ended with the "Dust-Bowl" conditions. Their two children were born while they lived at the homeplace: Thomas Edwin, b. Aug. 7, 1926 and Hildred Jean, b. February 22, 1932. After a few years in the farm implement business in Lees Summit, Mo., they moved to Portland, Oregon where they spent the remainder of their lives. Rolla worked in the shipyards there until the close of the war and then worked with a leading contractor in fine wood-finishing and cabinet work. He and son, Tom, enjoyed the fine hunting and fishing of that area. Rolla died in 1973 and Hildred in 19—; both are buried at the I.O.O.F. Cemetery there.

Helen Harris was born November 9, 1901 - a namesake of the Dr. Harris family mentioned above - who had meant so much to Ed's family in their early days in Cooper County. She was proud to carry that name and in the present generation, her grandson carries the name of Chad Harris Mitzel. There being no Harris descendants living in this area, Helen gives special attention to the graves of the Harris and Rust families at the

Pilot Grove Cemetery. She attended public school at Bell Air and then graduated at Laura Speed Elliott High School in 1919. The next four years were spent at home, helping her parents. Then she entered Howard Payne College with her younger sister, Geneva. She was elected to the Phi Theta Kappa, an honor society and received the A.A. degree from that college. She took more work in a summer term at Warrensburg State Teacher's College to obtain a teacher's certificate, but she taught only one year. On Nov. 4, 1927 she was married to William Roy Mitzel at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Roy was stationed at Buenos Aires Argentina, a representative of International Harvester Export Company. They spent the next twenty years in Argentina. To this union were born three sons: William R. Jr., Robert Benjamin and Donald Charles. Elsewhere in this history, their story under title "William R. and Helen G. Mitzel".

Geneva Gladys was born Aug. 11, 1904. She attended public school at Bell Air and high school in Boonville, graduating in 1923. She went on to college at Howard Payne College For Women, at Fayette, Mo. with her sister, Helen. There she excelled in the Home Economics Courses, being especially gifted in needlework. She had been sewing since she was a little girl - her mother, Anna had taught all of her daughters to sew starting on doll clothes and helping her with the quilt-making. Then at the Bell Air school, a much-loved teacher, Miss Betty Harned, had taught all the girls "fancy-work" - the art of crochet and tating and embroidery. Also a "sewing-lady" or seamstress, Miss Callie Zahringer of Pilot Grove, came for a week or two, each spring and fall season to help Anna with all the girls dresses. With her natural ability and all of this help and influence, Neva won favor with some of the lady professors and teachers at College, assisting them with their 'formals' for the recitals. After College, she continued her work in Design at the Kansas City Art Institute and also worked part time at a fine hat shop on The Plaza. Later she returned home and assisted Mrs. Ruth Miller, a skilled seamstress in Boonville. After Mrs. Miller retired, Geneva had her own shop and carried on with many of Mrs. Miller's customers. On September 4, 1943 she was married to Robert E. Lee of Howard County. They lived at the old Lee Homestead near Clark's Chapel Church. There she continued her work in design and sewing for some years, making the "Neva Lee Originals, blouses" which were sold in some of the best shops in Kansas City and Boonville. Robert E. called "Bob" retired to the farm after a long career with the Kemper State Bank, now the United Missouri Bank. Bob died in 1985 and was buried at Clark's Chapel Cemetery near their home. Geneva continues to live at the old Lee Home at the present time.

The highlights of their social life were many and varied: all the regular activities of the church and school, such as box and pie suppers; camping parties with friends and the Epworth League groups; picnics at Choteau Springs, a summer-resort not too distant; house-parties with college friends who came from far and near and stayed over a week or more — in the evenings the "beaux" came from Bunceon or Pilot Grove or the neighboring areas. The refreshments in those days were home-made ice cream and cake. The Bunceon Fair was a special occasion. Every summer there were relatives from Texas for

several weeks — Ed's four sisters lived there and always came back with children and

grandchildren to visit the parents at Pilot Grove. A special contribution to their education

and cultural enrichment were the many "stop-overs" at their home of the clergy of the church.

Usually when visiting clergy and other dignitaries of the church came to Bell Air, Ed would meet them at the railroad station at Speed and bring them to his home for the weekend. He especially enjoyed the evenings around the large dining table conversing and telling of experiences and humorous anecdotes. The branch railroad, which ran a combination passenger and freight train, two round trips each from Versailles, Mo. to Boonville, was a great convenience for the farmers and their families. Even after the advent of the automobile — but before the hard-surfaced roads, the trains ran at the convenient hours for business transactions and transportation to the high schools at Boonville and Bunceton, Mo.

The remaining members of Ed's and Anna's family and descendants still gather at the "old homeplace", where they have spent many happy years.

by Helen S. Mitzel

SMITH, BENJAMIN NICHOLAS JR. F253

Nicholas Smith was born November 2, 1837, and died July 5, 1914. He was a native of Germany and immigrated to America in 1854. He was the beginning of this branch of the Smith family in Cooper County.

Chris Smith, farmer and justice of the peace was born on a farm seven miles northeast of Bunceton in Clarks Fork Township, called "Walnut Dale". His first home was a log-cabin set in the midst of a clearing which his Father Squire Nicholas Smith made in the early 1850's. Chris purchased this tract of 300 acres in 1887 and sold the place March 1, 1919 to his son, Benjamin. November 17, 1887 Chris married Miss Ellen Augusta Brandes, who was born in New Zealand, June 11, 1867. She was the daughter of Chris and Sarah (Wilshire) Brandes, natives of Hanover, Germany and New Zealand. The children born to them were Mamie (Langkop), Benjamin Smith, Pearl (Mrs. Arthur Smith), Emile (Fricke), Lillian (Roehrs) and Esther Smith (Hedgepeth.)

Benjamin Nicholas Smith, Sr., was born on the "Walnut Dale farm, March 2, 1890. He was married to Zula Erma Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P.F. Smith of west of Bunceton. Of this union four children were born: Margaret Ellen (Hankewich), Ben N. Smith, Jr., (Bennie), Zula Magenta (Oerly) and Roberta Jean (van Wye). Zula Smith died July 10, 1927. On March 19, 1928 Ben Smith, Sr., married a cousin of his first wife, Mrs. Mary Cordry Putnam, of near Bunceton. She was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Cordry. She had a son Arthur W. Putnam. Ben N. Smith, Sr., was very civic minded and was active in many organizations. He was founder of the Ben N. Smith Agency and the Boonville Abstract Co., Inc. Ben N. Smith, Sr., died in January 1982.

Ben N. Smith, Jr. was born November 13,

1922, at "Walnut Dale" on the same farm that his Father and also Grandfather were born. Ben and Florence Louise Hartley were married January 20, 1946 in Centralia, MO. Florence was born in Au drain County October 25, 1921, to Alice and Stanley Hartley. In 1948 Ben and "Flossie" moved to Boonville and Ben joined his Father and A.W. Putnam in the Ben N. Smith Agency and Boonville Abstract Co., Inc. Rebecca Lee Smith was born February 26, 1953. "Becky" married James Alan Hudson July 26, 1975, and they have one daughter Christine Louise Hudson, born in Tucson, Az. The Hudsons now live in Austin, Texas. In 1978 Ben and Flossie bought the Ben Smith Agency and Boonville Abstract Co., Inc. and at this writing, they are still operating it as such. Ben served in World War II in the European theater for 3 years. He also is a past president of the Central MO. Real Estate Board and the Friends of Historic Boonville and has served on many committees of the Nelson Memorial Church and other organizations.

SMITH, BRENDA WIEMHOLT CUMMINS

F254

I was born in Boonville on July 15, 1949 at the St. Joseph Hospital. My parents are Ed and Mary Wiemholt and they live at 515 Thoma Street. That was my home from the time I was eleven years old. I have five brothers and sisters: Beverly Birdsong, Dorothy Shannahan, Eddie Wiemholt, Terry Wiemholt and Tracy Wiemholt. I attended SS Peter and Paul School and graduated from High School in 1967.

Boonville was a community which allowed and encouraged many opportunities for work and play: I worked many places such as the

A&W root beer stand as a car-hop and then later cashier; I worked as a nurse aide at St. Joseph Hospital; I was a temporary sales person at the discount stores during busy seasons. I participated in sports such as swimming, tennis and baseball that our town sponsored. I then attended college in Springfield at Southwest Missouri State University and Central Methodist College in Fayette studying Education.

I married in April 1971 to Craig Cummins, his parents were Earl and Bea Cummins. Our careers took us to St. Louis four years and then we moved to Camdenton, Missouri, where we established our own Lakeside Insurance Company. In March 1976 Craig died in a plane crash. I returned to Boonville sometime later and joined by family during my healing and new goal setting time. I then returned to Central Methodist College and completed my degree in Business Administration.

I began a new married life on May 20, 1978. I married Neil Smith, his parents are W.E. and Hethie Smith, from Trenton, Missouri. We now make our home on the east side of Columbia with our two children, Morgan Tyler born October 15, 1979, and Veronica Lynn born October 6, 1980. We have a German shepherd puppy, Cindy who joined our household in '89. My husband is a systems engineer for IBM and is in his 21st year with them. I am a homemaker, school board officer, Sunday school teacher, and a witness for Jesus Christ. We attend Community United Methodist Church in Columbia.

We enjoy traveling and camping throughout the United States, Canada, and Alaska. We participate in sports such as softball, soccer, basketball and gymnastics. We enjoy quiet home times with puzzles, board games, reading, and TV. Boonville will always be home to me. It's a special community which helped build my morals, faith and love into a sound foundation by which to live. It's a pleasure to be a part in the 150 year



Brenda Wiemholt Cummins - Smith

celebration.
God Bless You All

by **Brenda Wiemholt Cummins
Smith**

SMITH, EDWARD D. FAMILY

F255

Edward D. Smith, a substantial farmer and landowner of Lamine township and constable for that township, and for many years a railroad surveyor, was born in Lamine township and always regarded that as his home, though during the time of his connection with railroad work he was required to be away a great deal of his time. He was born on March 4, 1862 and died October 23, 1944. Son of Nicholas Smith and Lucy Higgerson. Reared on the home farm in Lamine township, Edward D. Smith received his schooling in the local schools and early became interested in civil engineering, becoming a competent surveyor. In addition to local work performed by him along that line, Mr. Smith became employed as a railroad surveyor and for four or five years was thus engaged. During this time he helped to locate and build the railroad from Boonville to Lexington, as well as the road from Boonville to Jefferson City, and also helped to lay the bridge across the Arkansas River at Ft. Smith. Upon the completion of this service, Mr. Smith returned to the home farm and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was quite successful. For 14 years Mr. Smith had charge of the highways of district 14 in Lamine township. He was a democrat and in 1912 was elected constable and re-elected at successive elections. He was affiliated with the Boonville Lodge, Woodmen of the World. Mr. Smith's wife died in 1910. She also was born in LaMine township, Cooper county, as Ida Belle Higgerson, daughter of C.C. and Mary (Herndon) Higgerson, Virginians, who became residents of this county many years ago.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith four children were born. Francis J. Smith who died at birth, Mary Venita Smith who married Jasper L. Hill of LaMine. They had three children, Sara Dean Hill who married Herbert R. Blank and after his death married Harlan E. McAllister of Parkville, Missouri. The Blank's had three children. Anne Belle Blank who married Donald R. Allen, they have a daughter, Dena Sue Allen Ray. Marilyn Kay Blank who married Earl R. Earls, they have a son, Earl Jason Earls. Carl Jasper Blank who married Judy Gail Sims, they have two daughters, Nikola K. and Megan L. Blank. Jasper LeRoy Hill, Jr. who died in 1977. Ida Belle Hill, married Willard L. Worts having a son Willard L. Worts II, who married Nancy Headrick of St. Joseph. Later Ida Belle married Harold Boehm. Ida Belle died in 1976.

Van Ray Smith who married Donna Adams of Kentucky did not have children.

Eddie Lee Smith who married Dora E. Vieth had two children. Eddie Lee Smith, Jr. married Mary E. Klenken and they had two sons. Edward Dean Smith married Patricia Vollmer. They have a son Edward Patrick Smith. Theodore G. Smith married Martha Rustemeyer, they have Amelia Ann and

Brian T. Smith. Eddie Lee Smith, Jr. died in 1984.

Elida Venita Smith married Jerome D. Slattery and they have six children. Theresa Slattery Cook, Terence J. Slattery, Mary E. Slattery Jones, Dennis L. Slattery, Sara Slattery Abraham and Deborah J. Slattery. Also six grandchildren.

Edward D. Smith was the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Smith. His brothers were Travis Smith, Dewitt N. Smith, F. Durrett Smith. Sisters were, Laura Sites and Adah Davidson.

Sara Dean McAllister and Elida Slattery are the granddaughters that survive Edward D. Smith.

by **Sarah Dean Blank McAllister**

SNAPP, BILL FAMILY

F256

Charles William Snapp and Mary Ann Fischer Snapp are both natives of Missouri. Mary Ann was born in Arrow Rock, the daughter of George Henry and Lois Mildred Case Fischer. She has one brother, George Henry Jr. of Overland Park, Kansas.

Charles (Bill) was born in rural Nelson at his grandparent's home, the son of William Edgar and Edith Lorene Lacy Snapp. A brother, Edgar Leon, is deceased.

Bill and Mary Ann began married life with the sum of thirty dollars, went to the Lake of the Ozarks for a brief honeymoon, and spent their last dollar for gasoline on the return trip to Boonville. At that time Bill was employed at the local Western Auto Store, which he was later to buy in 1960. This store has expanded to include True Value Hardware.

Mary Ann received a Bachelor and Master's degree from the University of Missouri. She is currently employed by the Boonville R-I School District as an art teacher, and is also a free lance artist specializing in por-

traits.

Bill and Mary Ann have two children, a daughter, Tara Simone, and a son, Todd Brandon.

Tara received a degree in Microbiology from the University of Missouri and is married to Anthony Lee Clark. They now reside in Chicago, Illinois. They now have one daughter, Hollen Elise, born June 26, 1989. Todd has joined his father and has helped expand their hardware business. He resides in Boonville.

by **Mary Ann Snapp**

SNOW FAMILY

F257



Estelle Cully Snow



Bill Snapp Family, Bill, Mary Ann, Tara and Todd



The Wm. Snow Family — 1st Row: Laura, Becky, Arlene, Back row: Bill, Kelly

David Nathaniel Snow of Sweet Springs, MO. (son of Rev. William J. and Hattie Drake Snow) was born at Corder, MO.

On March 23, 1934, at Olathe, Kan. he married Estelle Suzanne Cully (daughter of Martha Davis and Walter Brooking Cully, Sr.) They had one child: William Brooking Snow, (b. July 3, 1935 - d. Nov. 4, 1982) William B. Snow married Dorothy Arlene Schlueter (daughter of Herman and Dora Twillman Schlueter) on Dec. 20, 1958. He graduated from Bonne Terre High school. He attended Central Methodist College, and later joined the U.S. Army where he served for 4 years, half of which was spent in Germany. He was a building contractor. He helped organize the Bunceton Lions Club, and erect their building. Shortly before his death he received a life membership from the club, given to him in appreciation for his services and dedication to the club. While he was president, the club received a first place rating in the state. He served as mayor of Bunceton, and held offices in the Lone Elm Lutheran Church, the American Legion, and Bi-Centennial Commission for Cooper County.

To this union 3 daughters were born. (1) Laura Beth Snow (b. Sept. 23, 1960) married 1st. Edward Huffman. Child: Jessica Nicole Huffman (born Nov. 2, 1981), married 2nd Arthur Amato, married 3rd Robert Morris. (2) Becky Lynn Snow (b. Sept. 26, 1962) married Jeffrey Custer. Child: Rachel Dawn Custer (b. July 26, 1986) (3) Kelly Sue Snow (b. Feb. 12, 1964)

David Nathaniel Snow worked for the National Cash Register Co. and was a C.P.A. Mrs. Estelle Snow taught for 49 years in Missouri Schools. She is an amateur ornithologist and writes for historical and conservation publications, in addition to the Audubon Society of Missouri Magazine, The Bluebird.

by Estelle Snow

SNOW, ESTELLE

F258

Bunceton's Historian, Librarian Preserves Cooper County's Past

Bunceton, Mo. — Few people know the history of their town the way that Estelle Snow knows Bunceton, Mo.

Mrs. Snow, 70, the librarian of the Bunceton Historical Library, probably knows more about the town and its surrounding area than anyone in the county. According to Mrs. Snow, Bunceton's history is a vital part of Missouri's history. Some of the past citizens of Bunceton are Walter Williams, founder of the Missouri School of Journalism; Lon B. Stephens, former governor of Missouri; and Roe Bartel, former mayor of Kansas City.

And when the Friends of Historic Boonville were working on their county-wide survey of historic buildings, Mrs. Snow was the one they came to for information on Bunceton's buildings.

But she said her work at the library was more in the line of preservation than historical research.

"I am the librarian of the historical library," Mrs. Snow said. "We don't do much, just try and grab things as they come along. Things are being destroyed so fast."

The library was started in 1975 as Bunceton's contribution to the Nations' Bicentennial, Mrs. Snow said, just after her retirement from teaching. She said the library was made possible by gifts from the Bunceton Chamber of Commerce, which bought the building, the United Missouri Bank of Boonville and the Boonville National Bank, which provided the furniture. The building was then restored by Mrs. Snow's son, William, and she was put in charge.

But, while there was a lot of help getting the library started, Mrs. Snow said that

keeping it going is an entirely different matter.

"It is the only one in the county," Mrs. Snow said. "Ours only trouble is that we don't have enough financial assistance. We depend on gifts. We have a bake sale now and then, and tourists come by and drop in a dollar or two. And that's about it."

The library has most of the family genealogies from the town's present and past residents, Mrs. Snow said. It also has cemetery records, land grant records, old newspapers and photographs and old state histories.

Despite her apparent preoccupation with history, Mrs. Snow is not a historian. She has a degree in education from Central Methodist College in Fayette and taught history and English for 43 years. While she has lived in Bunceton her entire life, she never taught there, spending most of the years at Bonne Terre, Mo., Savannah, Mo., and Glasgow, Mo., before transferring to Prairie Home, Mo., so she could be close to home her last 12 years.

She sees history as more of a hobby than a profession.

"I've always had lots of hobbies," Mrs. Snow said, "and I'm glad I do because retirement is never easy."

Among her "hobbies" are memberships in the Boonslick Historical Society of Cooper and Howard Counties and the Audubon Society. She also includes such activities as planting trees for the conservation department and organizing bird watching tours for area residents.

Mrs. Snow has become a writer of history and conservation articles. She contributed stories on Central Methodist College, George Caleb Bingham and Abiel Leonard for a 1976 book on the history of Cooper County as part of the Nation's Bicentennial. She occasionally writes articles on birds for the Audubon Society's The Bluebird and for other conservation-oriented publications.

Another one of her writing projects is a book on the cemetery records of Cooper County. Most of the information for this book is from records collected by the Cooper County Historical Cemetery Association, of which Mrs. Snow and her co-authors, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mitzel are members.

"We go out to all the old cemeteries to record all the information on the tombstones before they're all bulldozed over," Mrs. Snow said. "Our greatest enemy is the farmer who bulldozes the cemetery. He thinks he owns the land, but he doesn't in most cases. The land is owned by the families and when they die the land reverts back to the county. There's a \$500 fine (for destroying cemeteries), but it's not pushed very hard."

One of her best sources of information for cemetery records is the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City. "They seem to know where everybody's buried," Mrs. Snow said.

In the future Mrs. Snow hopes to chart the histories of the early settlers of Bunceton and update the county's history.

"And we'd like the county histories brought up to date," Mrs. Snow said. "We have some up to 1919, but past that we don't have it."

And when the updating of Cooper County's history is finished, there might be a section in it for the Bunceton's unofficial historian, Estelle Snow.

by Alex Waddell

SOLES, WILLIAM F259



William Soles and Sarah Durling Soles

William Sole (Soles) was born in England's County Kent on April 22, 1825, and baptized a month later in Preston's thirteenth-century Church of St. Mildred. At the age of 20 he left Preston for the New World, settling in New York City to work as a hatter. He was subsequently able to bring his parents, Edward (ca. 1789-ca. 1851) and Anne Sole (1789-1886), to America, along with his sisters Mary Ann (Mrs. Job) Denny (1819-1884) and Maria (Mrs. John) Lakins (1821-1905), and his brother Edward Sole (1832-1924). While living in New York, he married on August 19, 1850, Sarah Durling (1832-1905), daughter of a Dutch-colonial family long prominent in northern New Jersey's milling community.

A few years after their marriage, William and Sarah left New York for life in the West, traveling via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes waterways to Wisconsin and eventual tenantry of a farm in Monroe County, Illinois. The rest of his family soon followed William to Illinois, save for the father, who had died at Bloomfield, New Jersey. At the age of 39 William mustered into the 20th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in November of 1864 and served as a rifleman with that regiment until the end of the war the following spring.

William and Sarah, having taken the name of Soles during the war years, chose to move in 1867 to an abandoned farm near Butler, Missouri, in the heart of that border region desolated by the late war. However, grasshoppers and the difficulty of converting the prairie to ploughland drove them back to seek a better life in southern Cooper County. Most of William's relatives, coming westward from Illinois, lived near him in the vicinity of Tipton. Many of them joined William when he entered into the fellowship of the New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church in November of 1874, in a denomination to which he remained faithful to the end of his active farming days in 1890. He spent his last

years in Benton County, near Windsor, in the care of his eldest son Bailey (1857-1940), and on Bailey's farm, still owned by a grandson at this writing. William died on September 7, 1895. Sarah lived another decade before her interment beside William in the Bethlehem Cemetery in southern Cooper County. Buried with them there also are his mother, Anne, Edward and Harriet Fletcher Sole, and Mary Sole Denny.

Of the eleven children born to William and Sarah, five died in childhood in New York, Illinois, and Missouri. Two of the others, Mary Jane (1852-1881) and John (1871-1963) died without issue. The children of Emily (Mrs. William H.) Twyman (1863-1943), Bailey, and William Ellison Soles (1867-1953) still live in or near Windsor, in various communities and other states. Benjamin Samuel Soles (1869-1954) left a daughter, who died without issue.

by Leslie Anders

SPENCE, • ENNIE AND FLORA LEAP

F262



Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Spence Golden Wedding Anniversary

My father, Bennie Spence, was born at New Lebanon, Cooper County, MO, July 8, 1898, son of William Sidney Spence (b Aug. 26, 1865-d May 3, 1949 Liberal, KS, buried Texhoma, OK) and Sarah Belle Rothgeb Spence (b Oct. 14, 1867-d Oct. 30, 1961 Sedalia, MO, buried New Lebanon Cemetery). In the early 1900's Bennie's family moved to Perry, OK. (A son, Oscar William, was born here Sept. 10, 1904 and he died Aug. 11, 1906 at Midwell, OK.) Within a few years the Spence family moved westward in a covered wagon to the Oklahoma Panhandle, and settled on a homestead in Cimarron Co. Here Bennie attended school, helped on the farm and worked with his father in the

harvest fields.

In the year 1906 a dramatic change was taking place in the life of another young child, Flora Mildred Leap, who later became my mother. She, too, was leaving her birthplace to move with her parents to an unsettled land. Flora was born Aug. 10, 1898 at Bancroft, Thurston Co. NE, second child of Elmer Edward Leap (b Nov. 14, 1870 Des Moines, IA, d Jan. 14, 1939 Keyes, OK, buried Willowbar Cemetery, Keyes, OK) and Alice Maud Mary Gregory Leap (b Mar. 24, 1872 West Point, Cuming Co. NE, d June 15, 1955 Colo. Springs, Colo., buried Willowbar Cemetery, Keyes, OK). Flora's parents were married Mar. 13, 1895 at West Point, NE. They lived on the Winnebago Indian Reservation near Rosalie, NE. Flora's maternal grandmother, Jane Reid (Reed), was born Sept. 19, 1843, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England and married George Gregory Dec. 25, 1865 at North Shields, England. They arrived in America in Sept. 1868 and in Oct. of same year came to NE and settled on a homestead eight miles south of Bancroft. Flora's father was born near Des Moines, Warren Co., IA to Richard Franklin Leap (b May 19, 1849, Henderson Co., IL, d Feb. 7, 1917, Midwell, OK) and Charlotte Jane Howery Leap (b Oct. 16, 1852 Warren Co., IA, married R.F. Leap Feb. 5, 1870, d Oct. 9, 1909). Both are buried in Green Valley Cemetery, Furley, KS. (More data on Bennie Spence's ancestry in Rothgeb-Spence-Rogers and Mead Carr-Rothgeb Family)

In the spring of 1906, Flora's father made a trip to the Oklahoma Panhandle in search of a new homestead. He filed on land now known as Cimarron Co. Before returning to NE to prepare for the move, he built a cabin of wood with a dirt floor, which the family would occupy while "holding down" the claim. Later they lived in a dugout and eventually a house. In August 1906 the family, equipped with well-filled baskets of food to last several days journey, bid families and familiar surroundings farewell and traveled by train to their new homeland. Two immigrant railroad cars were secured to move livestock and other possessions. My mother, who celebrated her eighth birthday enroute, remembered the journey well, and related interesting stories pertaining to the trip, loved ones left behind, and their new home on the open prairie in "No Man's Land." The railroad portion of the trip ended at Guymon, OK and wagons and teams were used for the rest of the way, which required camping overnight. Mr. Leap returned to NE to harvest his crops, leaving his family (consisting of his wife and 5 children at that time) to live on the claim, which was required to prove this land, returning to his new home the next spring. In this unsettled land, far removed from town, schooling and Sunday School and church were held in "dugout homes," and then in houses built by the settlers. As more people arrived, the Dee school (which my father and mother both attended and my father also attended the Oshuskey school) was built in the area, which also served as a worship center until a church was built. Mr. and Mrs. Leap were instrumental in the establishment of the first school, Sunday School and church in this new land. Flora's mother taught school and Sunday School and played the old-fashioned organ for church.

The older children helped with the farm chores, which for my mother, apart from

other duties, consisted of herding cattle on the open prairie. In reminiscing about this, my mother said: "When the cows grazed over north of home, I rode my pony up to my best friend's home, and we played together for awhile . . . oh, we had good times together."

Thus, it was that my father and mother traveled to an unsettled land in a community chosen by their parents anticipating a better life, attended school, Sunday School, and social gatherings (basket dinners, play parties and ice cream suppers) and grew to adulthood. Bennie Spence and Flora Mildred Leap were married Aug. 19, 1918 at Boise City, OK and began their life together in the Midwell, OK community. Three children were born in their OK home: Lawrence Loyd, May 17, 1919, Richard Bennie, Aug. 1, 1921, and Margaret Virginia, Feb. 15, 1923. In Nov. 1924 the family moved to New Lebanon, MO where they remained, actively farming until their retirement in 1963. Three more children were born to this union: Dorothy Jean, July 24, 1926, Earl Leslie, June 5, 1929, and Wayne Brooks, June 22, 1933. Bennie and Flora maintained their country home until after Bennie's death Jan. 19, 1976. Flora then moved to the home of her daughter, Margaret Spence Rogers, New Lebanon, where she maintained a mobile home just across the yard, until her death Nov. 21, 1984. Bennie and Flora are buried in New Lebanon Cemetery.

After moving to New Lebanon, my parents remained close to home, only occasionally leaving to visit relatives in other states. They were members of New Lebanon Presbyterian Church, where my father served as an Elder and Trustee. The family hosted a reception commemorating their Golden Wedding Anniversary Sunday, Aug. 18, 1968 at their home. Both of my parents displayed an interest in family, community and civic affairs. My father served on the New Lebanon School Board, was interested in the care and maintenance of New Lebanon Cemetery, served on the board, and was president of the board for several years. As the preservation of the old historic New Lebanon Church began in 1977, my mother held a keen interest in this work, and although she was confined to her home most of the time in the last couple years of her life, her support for this project never wavered. Good, quiet, sturdy, respectable, aptly describes my parents, who left a goodly heritage, which I am proud and honored to call mine.

by Margaret V. Spence Rogers

STAMMERJOHN FAMILY

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Claus Otto Stammerjohann was born in Hornerkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein, at that time under Danish rule, on October 10, 1842, the son of Peter and Meta Marie Schlueter Stammerjohann. Peter was a native of Hornerkirchen and Meta of Neuenberg. Their children were Katarina, Claus, Margrit, Henry, Rebecca, Peter, and John. All except Katarina emigrated to the United States and two, Henry and Peter, abbreviated the name to Stammer. Claus became a U.S. citizen in Boonville in 1870, signing his naturalization



The family of Claus and Emma Muller Stammerjohn. Photographed at the Tanner Studio, Boonville, Missouri, August 2, 1918, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary. Seated: Ben F. Stammerjohn, Emma Muller Stammerjohn, Claus Stammerjohn, Grace Stammerjohn Barnes. Standing (left to right): Ed C. Stammerjohn, Dora C. Stammerjohn; John M. Stammerjohn; Rebecca Stammerjohn Heiberger; Julia Stammerjohn Durr; Henry A. Stammerjohn; Mattie Stammerjohn Holtmann

papers with the original spelling but later adopting a shorter version, Stammerjohn. Peter, who practiced medicine in Temple, Texas, spent his last years in Boonville and is buried here.

Claus came to America alone in 1864 at the age of 21, sailing from Hamburg aboard the three-masted schooner, Prince Albert, arriving in New York City. He worked there and in Jersey City, later meeting his brother, Henry, with whom he came to the Boonville area, settling on the Lone Elm Prairie. He worked on a farm there and in 1865 moved to Boonville and established a brickmaking business. Family records indicate that he built many of the fine brick homes of Boonville, including Wilbur T. Johnson residence (Roslyn Heights, State DAR Headquarters), the original Christian Church building, the Henry Sombart, R.W. Whitlow, W.W. Trigg, John Elliott, Dr. William Harlan residences, and many of the downtown business buildings. He also remodeled the C.C. Bell, Charles Leonard, and W.M. Johnson homes.

Claus served in several civic positions, including 8 years as councilman; as street commissioner; and as city collector for 9 years. At the time of his death (December 18, 1931) he had been a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge for 62 years and had observed his 61st wedding anniversary. As a sideline he wrote articles for a local newspaper, the Central Missouri Republican.

Claus was married August 2, 1868, to Emma Muller at the close of service at the German Methodist Church (now the Four-square Gospel Church building) on Sixth Street. They lived first in a house on South Sixth Street, where the first three children were born. They later moved to (perhaps built) a home on West Water Street, where the older children were born. The brick kilns which Claus operated were in back of the home (between Water and First Streets). Clay was taken from the adjoining banks.

Early in the 1900s Claus sold his business and retired.

Emma Muller Stammerjohn was born February 23, 1851, in Wermelskirchen, Prussia, the daughter of (Carl) August Muller and his wife, Caroline Wilhelmina Putz, natives of Prussia. The father of C. August, Engelbert Muller, was a native of Dusseldorf. Emma was an infant when her parents brought her to New Orleans via Liverpool in 1852 aboard the ship Eudocia. The family traveled by river boat to Cannelton, Indiana (later to Evansville), where C. August and his three brothers and their families lived for a time.

Siblings of Emma, all of whom lived in Boonville at one time, were Julia Muller Arpe, Carrie Muller Weyland, Hugo Muller, and Laura Muller Koerner. Emma died May 17, 1933.

Claus and Emma were the parents of nine children, eight of whom lived their entire lives in Boonville: Meta Marie (Mattie) (Mrs. Ed) Holtman; Henry August (married Pauline Lauer); Julia Margaret (Mrs. Charles) Durr; Rebecca Rose (Mrs. John) Heiberger; John Marcus (married Laura Wagner); Dora Carolina; Edwin Claus (married Gladys Viertel); Benjamin Franklin (married Lottie Walther); and Grace Elnore (Mrs. Arthur) Barnes.

The inherent German-American characteristics of industry, thrift, love of family, flowers, and music, and pride in craft were strong in the Stammerjohn family. The men were civic-minded and responsible members of the community and the women were primarily dedicated homemakers. Most, along with their spouses and children, were active members of the First Christian Church, where they played in the orchestra, sang in the choir, filled positions of responsibility in the women's organizations and official board, taught Sunday School classes, and responded to other areas of need.

Members of the family still living in Boonville are Dorothy Stammerjohn (Mrs.

E.W.) Cline, daughter of B.F. and Lottie Stammerjohn, and Gladys Stammerjohn (Mrs. Paul H.) Darby and Dale Stammerjohn, daughter and son of E.C. and Gladys Stammerjohn.

by Gladys (Mrs. Paul H.) Darby

**STAMMERJOHN,
BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN AND
LOTTIE (WALTHER)
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Ben Stammerjohn was a lifelong resident of Boonville. He was born in Boonville September 22, 1883, the son of Claus Otto and Emma Muller Stammerjohn. He was the youngest son and the second youngest of the nine children of this couple. He attended Boonville Public Schools, and during the latter part of these school years, he was employed at Dan Wooldridge's Drug Store. In 1904 he became an employee of the United States Postal Service, where he served for fifty years, until 1954, retiring at age seventy. During these years he had served as clerk, cashier, and assistant postmaster. He was an enthusiastic flower lover and gardener and enjoyed sharing the fruits of his labors with friends and relatives. He was a member of the Christian Church and had served in the capacity of both deacon and elder. Fraternal affiliations were the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias. Ben was a lover of history and enjoyed travel. He died March 4, 1968, and is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, as are all other members of his family.

Lottie Walther was born November 6,

1888, in St. Louis, Missouri, the youngest of four children of Lambert Walther (1849- 1942) and Sophie (Gundlach) Walther (1851- 1905). She attended the St. Louis Public Schools and the University of Missouri, from which she received A.B. and B.S. degrees in June, 1910. She began her teaching career in Boonville in September, 1910, where she taught Latin and German at Boonville High School for four years. Lottie died September 8, 1980, and is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery beside her husband.

The Christian Church in Boonville occasioned the meeting of this couple. Seven of the nine children of the Claus Stammerjohn family, including Ben, were active members of the Christian Church. Lottie Walther, along with other family members, had been a member of Fourth Christian Church in St. Louis, and she affiliated with the Christian Church in Columbia during her years as a student there. She then transferred her membership to the Boonville Christian Church when she came to this community to teach.

Ben and Lottie were married September 22, 1914, in St. Louis, at her family home. The returned to Boonville to make their home. Their entire married life of fifty three and one half years was spent in Boonville. They had two children: Dorothy May, born October 19, 1915, and Lambert Walther, born May 29, 1919.

by Dorothy S. Cline

**STEGNER, RICHARD
ERNEST AND CORA
VELMA BROWNFIELD
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Stegner Family: Carol, Cora Velma, Richard, Cora Louise, 1959.

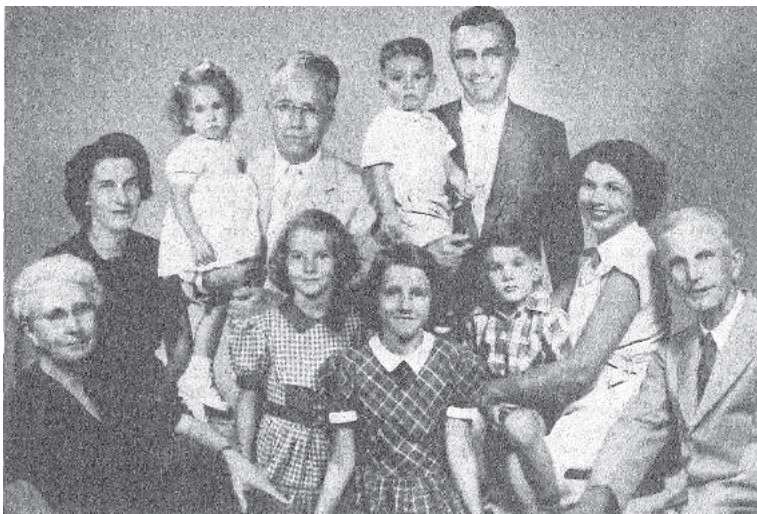
Richard Ernest Stegner was a twin son of Charles Leopold Stegner, born May 13, 1876, died Jan. 9, 1937, and Mamie Marie Behrens Stegner, born Oct. 8, 1879, died Aug. 3, 1956. Charles and Mamie were married Feb. 27, 1906, by her father, Rev. Ringleb Behrens, the minister at the St. Johns Evangelical and Reformed Church, Billingsville, Mo.

Richard and Randolph were born Sept. 10, 1912. An older brother, Diedrick, was born May 3, 1907 and died at the age of 8.

Richard was a prominent farmer and lifelong member of the St. Johns Church, Billingsville, Mo., which his great grandfather, Johann Paul Stegner, was a charter member. Richard was an active member of his church having served on the church board, as supt. and teacher of the Sunday School. He served his community as a member of the Bunceton School Board, MFA, Farm Bureau, ASC boards, and Republican Committeeman of Cooper County. A heart attack took his life at the age of 48, April 3, 1961.

Richard married his Pilot Grove High School sweetheart, Cora Velma Brownfield, born Sept. 5, 1911. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas Augustus Brownfield, born Feb. 23, 1875, died July 18, 1957, and Daisy Lillian Fritts Brownfield, born June 11, 1876, died Aug. 12, 1957. Tom and Daisy were married Feb. 19, 1902. They had three other children, Mabel Louise, Alice Lorene, and Ernest Virgil (Tommy). The four Brownfield children graduated from Pilot Grove High School. The three sisters received a B.S. in Educ. from Mo. Valley College, Marshall, Mo., and each had a teaching career in elementary school. Tommy became a successful farmer near Malta Bend, Mo.

Cora Velma taught in rural and public schools in Cooper and Pettis Counties. She retired from teaching in the Boonville Schools in 1976. She taught a total of 18 yrs. Cora was always busy. In addition to being a mother of two and a teacher, she served her church as primary supt., a teacher of many Sunday School classes, and president of the Women's Fellowship. In 1986, she became a



Benjamin F. and Lottie (Walther) Stammerjohn and their progeny. Photographed at Shannabargers' Studio in Poplar Bluff, Missouri, at the time of a family reunion in 1954. Front row (left to right): Lottie (Walther) Stammerjohn, Susan Elizabeth Cline, Margaret Ann Cline, Lambert W. Stammerjohn, Jr., and Benjamin F. Stammerjohn. Second row: Dorothy (Stammerjohn) Cline and Delsie (Hill) Stammerjohn. Rear (standing): Dr. Edward Cline holding daughter, Dorothy Jean Cline; and Lambert W. Stammerjohn, Sr., holding son, Edward Linton Stammerjohn.

member of the Hannah Cole Chapter of National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Cora served her community by holding offices in the Bunceton PTA, as Republican Committeewoman, and was a vocal soloist for a multitude of social events.

Richard and Cora made their home with Richard's father, Charles Stegner, and his twin brothers. The three Stegners farmed together until Charles' death. Charles was a very sincere, thoughtful and highly respected man. He was devoted to his twin sons and family.

Randolph married Katherine Koenig on Aug. 20, 1938. They had twins, Charles Arnold and Anna Mammie, born March 20, 1940.

Richard and Randolph purchased a neighboring farm. This farming partnership continued until Richard's death.

Cora and Richard were blessed with two attractive daughters, who have been the pride and joy of their lives. Both daughters, Cora Louise, born Jan. 22, 1939, and Carol Jean, born Dec. 10, 1941, were born in Boonville, Mo. Cora Louise and Carol graduated from Bunceton High School; received B.S. in Educ. from CMSC, Warrensburg, Mo.; and M.S. in Home Economics from Mo. Univ. in 1970; and have taught home economics for many years.

Cora Louise married Lloyd Louis Wisdom, originally of Pittsburg, Kansas, on July 2, 1983. His birthday is Sept. 4, 1937. They reside in Gladstone, Mo. where Cora has been teaching in the North Kansas City Schools for 26 years. Lloyd received his B.S. and M.S. in Engineering from the Univ. of Kansas. He has been employed by the Corps of Engineers for 25 years. In Nov. 1988, the Wisdoms will be adopting two children from Costa Rica.

On June 8, 1968, Carol Jean married Jerry Alvin Fowler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer D. Fowler of Boonville, Mo. Jerry received a B.S. and M.S. degrees from the Univ. of Mo. He played professional basketball and is now supervisor for the Mo. Vocational Rehabilitation in Chillicothe, Mo. Presently the Fowlers make their home in Marshall, Mo. They have two children, Jason Aaron, born Nov. 10, 1972 and Charla Jenea, born Jan. 31, 1976.

Cora Velma Stegner married Charles William Geiger of rural Boonville, Mo. on June 10, 1972. Presently they make their home on the Charles Geiger Farm near Billingsville, Mo.

Charles Geiger story is given separately.

It is a joy for Charles and Cora Velma to watch their grandchildren as they develop into happy people and are proud of their early achievements.

As one reaches the golden years of one's life, good advice to the younger generation is to take pricte in your self and your family. Treasure good health, friends, practice the Golden Rule, and have a cheerful, positive attitude. Remember love demands patience and understanding.

by Cora V. Brownfield Geiger



STEGNER, RUDOLPH AND PAULINE

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Eula and Freeman Brown



Pauline and Rudolph Stegner



Paula, Buddy and Eddie Wiemholt, Jr., Annie and Katy.

Pauline Regina Ries was born September 24, 1902, to the union of Mary Magdeline Sexauer and Andrew Ries. Andrew descended from Braden, Germany, around 1881. Pauline married Rudolph F. Stegner September 16, 1929. Mrs. Stegner graduated from the St. Joseph School of Nursing in 1926. She passed away November 2, 1980. Mr. Stegner's parents were Louise Bach Stegner and Feodore Stegner. Most of his early years were spent in the Billingsville area and at the time of his retirement was employed by the MO

Power & Light Company. Mr. Stegner died April 7, 1981.

One daughter, Eula, was born to the Stegners April 30, 1934. She graduated from Boonville High School and attended Central Methodist College. October 23, 1955, she married Freeman H. Brown. One daughter, Paula Denise, was born of this marriage February 17, 1958. Mr. Brown was self-employed as a service station operator and at the time of his death, August 24, 1988, was employed by Columbia Auto Parts Co.

Freeman was born June 10, 1926, in Breckenridge County, KY to Margaret Z. Keenan Brown and George Brown. Six children were born of this union: Boyd, Patricia (Mrs. J.W. Davis), and Maynard and Freeman, twins. Two children died in infancy. Margaret Keenan and George Brown were married August 28, 1910. Mrs. Brown was born May 11, 1885 and passed away February 27, 1970 and Mr. Brown was born April 14, 1887 and died March 26, 1946.

Paula Brown married Eddie Wiemholt, son of Mary and Ed Wiemholt, November 25, 1977. Eddie is currently employed as physical education teacher and coach at the New Franklin Elementary School System. They have three children, Anna Denise, born March 19, 1979; Kathryn Pauline, born July 8, 1982; and Edward Bernard, III ("Buddy") born February 15, 1987.

by Eula Brown

TAYLOR FAMILY

F265

The history of the Taylor family began on June 14, 1829 when Ravenscroft Taylor was born in Granville County North Carolina. He came to Cooper County Missouri and married Martha McCullough (b 20 Dec 1818 d 4 Oct 1904) on 7 September 1843. She had come to Missouri with her parents the Robert McCullough family. They lived in the Clark's Fork area until his death on 3 January 1847. She and her two sons, Richard Spottwood (b 30 Aug 1844 d Jun 1979) and Robert Ravenscroft (b 20 Oct 1846 b Jun 1879) lived with her father Robert McCullough who was a Captain in the War of 1812. Robert Ravenscroft and Richard Spottwood, were both killed near Aulville, Missouri in a shoot out in 1879. The younger son Robert never married. The elder son Richard was married to Mary Ann Pulley (b d 21 Jun 1929) on 17 October 1867 and had four children by that marriage. She raised their children on the farm that was subsequently bought by her grandsons Robert and Ralph Taylor. The children of Richard and Mary Taylor were Ella Lee (b 17 Aug 1868 d 14 Nov 1950) who did not marry. Anna Ravenscroft (b 22 Oct 1872 d 3 Aug 1960) who married Joseph Edward Pulley on 10 Feb 1915. Richard Spottwood (b 15 Mar 1879 d 7 Jul 1957) who never married. Robert Edward (b 22 Oct 1878 d 23 May 1959) who married Vinita Anderson (b 21 Sept 1897 d 31 Aug 1966) on 15 Mar 1905 and had the following children and grand children:

The children of Ed and Vinita Taylor are Robert Gentry Taylor (b 24 May 1908 d 15 Oct 1987), Ralph Taylor (b 19 Mar 1911 d 15 Jan 1978), and Georgia who survives. Georgia is married to Gerald Wilkinson and they live



Anna Ravenscraft Taylor Pulley, Ella Lee Taylor, Mary Ann Pulley Taylor, Richard Spottwood and Robert Edward Taylor.

in Boonville Missouri.

Robert married Elnora Kuykendall and their children are Robert Gentry and Peggy Ann. Elnora lives on the farm at Bunceton Missouri. Robert and his wife Becky (Wright) and two daughters Christie and Erica live in St Charles. He is a manager of a department store. Peggy and her husband Duane Ederati and son Michael live in Columbia Missouri. She is manager of academic computing at Williams Woods College in Fulton.

Ralph married Florence Gerke on 18 Jan 1945. They had two sons Ralph Dale and Mickey Dean. Florence lives in Tipton Missouri. Ralph and his wife Sue (Antle) and daughter Jennifer Lee and son Nathan Ralph live in Kansas City Missouri. He is an engineering manager. Mickey Dean and his wife Mary (Munoz) and daughter Carrie Dawn live in Richardson Texas. He is a computer engineer.

by Ralph Dale Taylor

TAYLOR, GENTRY FAMILY

F266

Robert "Gentry" Taylor was born May 24, 1908 in a farm house on the north bank of the Moniteau Creek in southern Cooper County. His parents were Robert Edward Taylor (b. Oct. 22, 1875, d. May 23, 1959) and Vinita Anderson Taylor (b. Sept. 21, 1887, d. Aug. 31, 1966). His parents were married on March 15, 1905 in Bunceton and had first lived in a log cabin on land between the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T.B. Anderson and land belonging to the grooms mother, Mrs. Mary Pulley Taylor. These farms near Baxter School and Hopewell Church were bought by Gentry and his brother, Ralph Taylor, fifty years later. Gentry would tell of stories that his grandmother Taylor had told him about



Gentry Taylor Family, Robert, Jr. (age 3), Robert, Sr., Elnora and Peggy Ann (age 2).

the Baxter Community, the town of Round Hill, and when the railroads at Tipton were built around the Civil War period. Gentry later wrote some articles for the books: *Tipton, a history of the community* and *The History of Clarksburg and Moniteau County Missouri History*. Gentry went to grade school at Baxter School and rode a horse to Tipton High School and graduated in 1925. He played on the basketball team and was a track star.

Gentry has a sister, Georgia Taylor Wilkerson, who lives in Boonville with her husband, Gerald Wilkerson.

Gentry always enjoyed farming and raising Black Angus cattle. He and his brother, Ralph farmed together for many years and ran a custom threshing rig in the 1940s. Gentry farmed with a lot of mules and horses before he had tractors. He first farmed in the Lone Elm area in 1932. He had light blue eyes and was six feet tall and always weighed 135 pounds. He was a hard working, honest man with a high energy level. He always liked to stop and talk to his friends.

Gentry married Elnora Kuykendall (b. Feb. 5, 1917) from Otterville on Nov. 26, 1947 in Sedalia, Mo., and he died a month before

they would have celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary. Elnora is the daughter of Charles H. and Minnie Homan Kuykendall. She has three brothers; Mylin Bell, Charles Raymond, and John Jay Kuykendall who all live in Otterville. Their mother died when Elnora was three years and her father, Charles, later married Bertie Bartlett (1881-1951).

Gentry and Elnora had two children, Robert Gentry Taylor, Jr. (b. January 13, 1950) and Peggy Ann Taylor (b. January 14, 1951). The family attended many school functions at Lone Elm School where Gentry and Elnora served on many committees and they attended Mt. Hermon Baptist Church where Gentry had served as a deacon and also held other positions.

Among some of the stories Gentry used to tell were about the depression, trucking with his brother, Ralph, playing baseball with the neighbors on Sunday afternoon in the field behind his orchard, and a trip to California in 1939 in a 1934 Plymouth. One of his favorite stories was the time he got to shake hands with President James Carter. Gentry was always active in the Democratic Party. Gentry and Elnora used to be election judges at the polling booths at the Lone Elm Store.

Gentry used to like to ride horses. Even in the year before he passed away, he would ride "Buttercup" up to six miles at a time when he would check his fences and cattle. Elnora now lives on the family farm and was always a hardworking farm wife and is a loving mother.

by Robert Taylor

TAYLOR, RALPH FAMILY

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The Ralph Taylor family started on March 19, 1911 when Ralph Taylor was born in the Baxter Community. His parents were Ed and Vinita (Anderson) Taylor. The Taylor family is separately described in this book. Ralph was raised in the Baxter community where he attended school. He subsequently went to high school in Tipton and there graduated in 1928. While in high school he was a member of the basketball team. After graduation he and his brother Gentry started farming. They farmed in the Howard county bottom and later moved to the Speed area. There they farmed and both did custom threshing for several years. While living at Speed, Ralph met Florence Gerke at a community dance. They were married on 18 Jan 1945.

Florence Gerke is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Gerke whose family is written of elsewhere in this book. Florence was born and lived the first part of her life in the Clear Creek area. She attended and graduated from Martinsville Catholic School. After her family moved to the Lone Elm area she worked in Boonville until marrying Ralph in 1945.

After Ralph and Florence married they lived on their farm at Speed. There they farmed and Ralph trucked. In 1950 they sold that farm and moved to the farm that Ralph was born on and they had bought in the thirties. There they farmed and in 1959 bought part of the Taylor farm which was Ralph's grandmothers. While living near

Tipton Ralph's father Ed lived with them.

Their first son Ralph Dale was born Dec. 24, 1945 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Boonville. He went to school in Boonville and graduated from Boonville High School in 1964. Subsequently he went to the University of Missouri at Rolla and graduated as an electrical engineer in 1968. At that time he moved to Kansas City and completed a Master's in Electrical Engineering in 1971. While in Kansas City he met Sue Antle and they married on September 2, 1972 and moved to Lone Jack, Mo. Sue is the daughter of Cyril and Wanda Antle of Bartlesville Oklahoma. Their first child Jennifer was born on October 30, 1973. Following that Ralph completed an MBA and Sue attended Longview Community College. Their second child Nathan was born on October 12, 1978. At present they live in the Raytown area.

Ralph's and Florence's second son Mickey Dean was born on August 3, 1950 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Boonville. He went to school in Boonville and graduated from Boonville High School in 1968. Subsequently he went to school at the University of Missouri at Rolla and graduated in 1971 as a Computer Scientist. He moved to Austin, Texas and worked at Texas Instruments on a supercomputer. Subsequently he was transferred to Princeton, New Jersey and then back to Dallas, Texas. While in Dallas he married Mary Munoz the daughter of Rudy and Hope Munoz. They were married on 20 Aug 1977. Mary attended El Central College. They live in Richardson, Texas and have one daughter Carrie Dawn. Carrie was born on 28 June 1978.

Ralph and Florence and their family always loved to travel and did frequently. They had been to both coasts, Canada and Mexico. Ralph died with a heart attack on January 15, 1978. Florence continued to live on the farm for several years. Later she moved to Tipton where she continues to live.

by Ralph Dale Taylor

TAYLOR, ROBERT ANCESTORS

F268

When Robert Gentry Taylor (b. January 13th, 1950 in Boonville) was a young man, his parents would tell him how his ancestors were some of the first settlers of Cooper, Moniteau, and Morgan Counties. Most of his ancestors migrated to Mid-Missouri from North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky by ox-drawn or horse drawn wagons between 1818-1855. Robert's father Gentry Taylor (b. May 24, 1908, d. October 15, 1987) and mother, Elnora Kuykendall (born Feb. 5th, 1917) spent most of their lives farming in Cooper County near Lone Elm and Baxter schools. Robert's grandparents, Robert Edward Taylor (b. Oct. 22, 1875, d. May 23, 1959) married Vinita Anderson (b. Sept. 21, 1887, d. Aug. 31, 1966) on March 15, 1905 in Bunceton, Missouri. They first lived in a log cabin they built on a farm that was later bought by their oldest son, Gentry Taylor. Grandfather Taylor was buried in Tipton and Grandmother Taylor was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville. Robert's grandparents Charles H. Kuykendall (1876-1953) married Minnie

Homan (1881-1920) and they lived near Otterville.

Robert had three great-grandfathers in Cooper County. 1. Robert Edward Taylor's father, Richard Spottwood Taylor was born Aug. 30, 1844 near Clark Forks Post Office and was killed in a gunfight in 1879 in Aulville, Missouri and then buried in Tipton. He had married Mary Ann Pulley (b. Feb. 18, 1847, d. June, 1929) in spring of 1867. She was the daughter of Ed and Nancy Tevis Pulley. Ed Pulley (b. ca. 1821) was born in Kentucky and was an early settler of Morgan County. Nancy Tevis (b. Feb. 20, 1828) was one of the 15 children of Snowden Tevis (b. ca. 1800, d. ca. 1954) who was an early settler of Moniteau County and one of the first land buyers prior to 1840. 2. Another great-grandparent, Thomas Benton Anderson (b. Oct. 7, 1858, d. March 7, 1936) was the father of Vinita Anderson Taylor. He married Joanna Allee (b. April 18, 1862, d. May 13, 1944), daughter of Logan Allee (b. March 18, 1826, d. March 27, 1910) and Diazania Bolin Allee (b. April 4, 1832, d., April 24, 1904) near Latham in Moniteau County. Thomas Benton Anderson taught at many country schools in Cooper and Moniteau Counties. A history of the Allee, Anderson, and Taylor families was published in a book, *Moniteau County Missouri History* in 1980 by Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas and is Library of Congress Card No. 80-84898. 3. Charles H. Kuykendall's father, James Franklin Kuykendall (b. March 7, 1844, d. 1925) served in the Civil War on the Federal side and married Mary Bell (b. 1847, d. 1904) and they lived south of Otterville.

Robert Taylor had at least four great-grandparents to live in Cooper County. 1. Ravenscroft Taylor (b. June 14, 1820, d. Jan. 3, 1847) married Martha Mills McCulloch (b. Dec. 24, 1818, d. Oct. 5, 1905) in Cooper County Sept. 7, 1843. He was the son of Richard P. Taylor, Jr. (1791-1826) and Ann Taylor of Granville County, North Carolina. Ravenscroft and his wife are buried in the McCulloch Family Cemetery near Clark Fork Lutheran Church. 2. John H. Anderson, father of Thomas Benton Anderson was born in 1824 in Miami County, Ohio and is buried in a family cemetery north of Prairie Home. John H. had married Nancy Twentyman in 1847 and had taught schools in Cooper County. 3. William Grant Kuykendall (b. Nov. 18, 1811, d. 1892), father of James Franklin Kuykendall, married Malvina Amick (1815-1896) in Cooper county on Feb. 28, 1833. 4. David Bell of Otterville born in Ohio around 1815 was the father of Mary Bell Kuykendall, wife of James.

Robert Taylor had at least 3 great-great-grandfathers to live in Cooper County. 1. Robert McCulloch (Dec. 2, 1781 — June 12, 1853) married Patsy Mills in 1806 in Albemarle County, Virginia and were the parents of Martha Taylor and they are buried in the McCulloch cemetery. 2. Thomas Twentyman (1755? — 1835?) was on the first grand jury in Cooper county in 1821 and the father of Nancy Twentyman Anderson. 3. Peter Kuykendall was the father of William Grant Kuykendall and was an early land owner in Missouri prior to 1821. One great-great-great-grandparent David Allee (1762-1835) was a Baptist preacher in Cooper County and was listed as a Revolutionary War soldier living in Cooper County. I am proud of these ancestors and relatives who

have worked and lived in this country and for their contribution to our heritage.

by Robert Taylor

TAYLOR, ROBERT GENTRY, JR. FAMILY

F269



Robert Gentry Taylor, Jr. family. Robert, Rebecca, Erica (age 3 on mother's lap), Christy (age 8) (1983 picture).

Robert Gentry Taylor, Jr. was born Friday, January 13th, 1950 to Robert Gentry Taylor and Elnora Kuykendall Taylor. (Their biographical sketch also appears in this book.) He lived with his parents and a sister Peggy Ann (b. January 14th, 1951) on a farm 8 miles south of Boonville in Township 47, Range 17, Sections 11 and 12. He attended the first seven grades at Lone Elm Public School, a country school 2 miles east of Speed. He graduated from Boonville High School in 1967. He attended Central Methodist College in Fayette from 1967 to 1969. He received a B.S. Degree in Business Administration from The University of Missouri at Columbia in 1971. He set a high school record and a college record at C.M.C. in the discus throw in track and field and played on a championship football team in high school. He was a member of the Mt. Hermon Baptist Church south of Boonville and was a member of Alpha Phi Gamma fraternity.

Although Robert liked farming and ranching as he was growing up, he accepted a job in retail management and buying after he graduated from college. These jobs required him to travel from coast to coast.

Robert married Rebecca Sue Wright, oldest of five children of Donald Hulen Wright and Delores Herman Wright of Columbia, Missouri on May 25, 1974 in the Newman Center on the university campus in Columbia. They have two daughters, Christine Nicole born March 5, 1976 and Erica Dawn born December 6, 1980 in Columbia. Christy

was born in Creve Coeur.

Robert helped trace the history of the Wright family back 14 generations to 1423 A.D. in Norfolk, England. Becky Wright Taylor's great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, Peter Wright (b. c. 1600, d. ca. 1675), was one of the colonial fathers and settled Oyster Bay, Long Island. The Wright Family History is one of the Family Genealogies that is recorded in The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Robert is currently working on tracing the Taylor family history to the early 1600s in Virginia and Carlisle, England, and hopes to publish a book of his findings. He is currently doing research in Oxford, North Carolina and Mecklenburg County, Virginia to prove the Taylor lineage.

Robert is currently store manager of Golde's Department Store in St. Charles. Robert and Becky are members of the First Baptist Church of Harvester in St. Charles County and are members of The Gideons, International. Becky is working on completing a Business Degree from St. Charles Community College.

Robert had a great time growing up in Cooper County. His family enjoyed going to farm sales and county fairs. They liked visiting the neighbors, attending the school functions at Lone Elm School, and going to church at Mt. Hermon Baptist Church. Robert read the history of the church at the morning service when Mt. Hermon celebrated its centennial on May 26, 1968. Robert hopes to retire on the family farm someday and to be buried in Cooper County where his father and many of his ancestors are already buried.

by Robert Taylor

THOMA, JON FAMILY F270



Jon, Barbara, Mary Beth, Brent, Christopher and Keith.

Jon Edwin and Barbara Kay are both natives of Boonville. Jon is the son of Lawrence and May Pearl Thoma of 1009 Locust St. He was born in Boonville on July 21, 1947. He is the third of five boys. Jon and Barbara have four children: Jon Keith born 10/8/69 in Mexico, Mo. Keith is now a student at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Mo. Christopher Franklin Thoma born 8/22/73 in Fayette, Mo. Now a Freshman at B.H.S. Brent Patrick Thoma born 7/7/78, a student at David Barton. Mary Beth Thoma born 4/25/80 in Columbia and adopted by Jon and Barbara in June 1986.

Jon began working at an early age of 12 for Mr. E.J. Melton a local historian and owner of "The Cooper County Record". Jon swept floors, walked the dog and did odd jobs. All four of Jon's brothers (Gary, Ronnie, Jim, and Robert) also worked for Mr. Melton over the years.

At the age of 16 Jon went to work for Mr. Temple Stephens who owned Temple Stephens Grocery, located where the present United Super Store is. At the age of 17 upon his graduation from Boonville High School in 1965, Mr. Stephens promoted Jon to assistant manager of his Fulton store.

Jon later attended the University of Mo. finishing at the offset printing school and worked at several newspapers in Missouri and Illinois.

Jon and Barbara were married March 17, 1968 at First Baptist Church in Boonville. Jon was then a manager of a Temple Stephens grocery store in Mexico where they made their home. Jon started work with the National Life and Accident Insurance Co. as a Debit Agent in Sept 1968. He was promoted to Staff Manager with the company in October 1971. He and Barbara moved with their son Keith to Rollingwood subdivision in Columbia, Mo.

Barbara is the daughter of Franklin (J.F.) and Ruby Lee Gander of 1000 Lori Dr., Boonville, born Aug 16, 1948 the youngest of

three children. She graduated from Boonville High School with the class of 1966. Barbara attended two years at Central Mo. State University in Warrensburg. After she and Jon married she taught preschool at Mexico, Mo. until the birth of Keith. Barbara then began trimming poodles in their home in 1970.

After their move to Columbia, Barbara opened the Pink Poodle Parlor in their home in Columbia. Jon bought as a gift for Barbara a small ceramic kiln in Sept 1973 which was the beginning of "Pink Poodle Pottery". Barbara's first sale of miniature terrarium animals was to Nowell's Grocery in Columbia. Barbara later quit grooming dogs and turned to full time employment making and delivering pottery all over Mo. and Kansas. First Barbara made deliveries in the back of their family car, later in a Dodge maxi-van and finally in the large blue school bus now common on Mo. highways. Barbara and Jon built the first building for Pink Poodle in Midway on a piece of property joining their home facing Hwy 40 in 1976. Later as the business grew, often employing as many as 16 people, Jon bought Boonville Floral in Boonville and they built a new Pink Poodle building next to the greenhouses. Jon also purchased Sandy's Florist in Fayette and continues to manage both shops.

Barbara and Jon purchased the "Cobblestone Restaurant" and remodeled it to hold both the pottery manufacturing and the large country gift shop. Barbara now supplies over 200 stores and shops as far away as Florida and Alaska. Jon and Barbara have traveled to Hong Kong and Taiwan to purchase baskets and silk flowers. Jon and Barbara purchased the former "Dr. Alex VanRavensway" farm and spent 4 years building their own home which has an original design by them consisting of six levels and 9 outside doors.

by Barbara Thoma

THOMA, LORENE

F271

An Early German Settler

One of the earliest German settlers in Cooper County was Lorenz George Thoma. Although, his descendants are scattered across the United States, many still reside in Cooper County. Lorenz was born in Sachsen-Coburg, Germany in 1824. In 1848 while still in Germany, he was married to Margarethe Barbara Walther. Margarethe was born on Feb 21, 1824 in Sonnefeld, Sachsen-Coburg, Germany. Lorenz and his family, along with numerous other relatives, left the Port of Bremen, Germany on May 17, 1854 to set sail for the United States. Seven weeks later they arrived at the Port of New Orleans and then traveled by river boat to St. Louis, Missouri where they were going to stay. However, a cholera epidemic in St. Louis convinced them to come to Boonville. Here Lorenz worked as a potter for George Volrath. However, by 1871 he had started his own pottery shop. This pottery shop was most likely located on 11th Street opposite Walnut Grove Cemetery. Lorenz died in Boonville on Jan 11, 1881 and was followed in death by Margarethe on



Margaretha Barbara Walther Thoma, about 1910 at the family home in Boonville.

Sep 23, 1916. There were six children born of the union between Lorenz and Margarethe. They were: John (born in 1850 in Germany and married Nancy Roach in Boonville), George John (born Apr 15, 1854 in Germany and married Annie Marie Wald in Boonville), William H. (born May 15, 1857 in Boonville and married Minnie Rabine in Calhoun, Missouri), Amelia Betty (born in Boonville Nov 28, 1859 and married Thomas Warren Goodman in Boonville), and Annie Wilhelmine (born Apr 4, 1865 and never married).

George John Thoma married Annie Marie Wald in Boonville on Nov 22, 1876. Annie, the daughter of E. and Mary Wald, was born on Jun 1, 1854 on the Atlantic Ocean as her parents immigrated to the United States. George was originally a potter, but when the demand for this trade in Boonville diminished, he turned his hand to farming. George worked a farm in Blackwater Township, Cooper County for about ten years prior to 1906 when he moved to Arkansas. It was there that he died on Nov 10, 1922 in Pocahontas, Randolph County, Arkansas. Annie, disliking Arkansas, moved back to Boonville where she died on Dec 31, 1925. When George moved to Arkansas, part of the family stayed in Missouri and part moved to Arkansas. As a result descendants of this family are scattered in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Of this union, twelve children were born, all in Boonville, Missouri. They were: Marguerite (born Apr 5, 1877 and married John Henry Brockman), Dora Tolivar (born Sep 7, 1887 and married William Andrew Bauer), Lawrence Garfield (born Sep 23, 1879 and married Agnes Cornelia Duvall), Otto Wald (born Apr 10, 1882 and married Lottie Jane Tiner), Minnie T. (born Feb 28, 1884 and married Romie Settle), Mamie Barbara (born Mar 16, 1886 and died as an infant), Annie Marie (born Feb 17, 1887 and married Paul Philip Viertel), George (born July 29, 1889 and died as an infant), Estill C. (born Sep 4, 1891 and married Dave Triplett), Peter John (born Oct 18, 1893 and married Opal Irene Vinyard), Laura E. (born Mar 1886 and married Silas Rice), and Paul (born Oct 18, 1901 and married Nora).

Lawrence Garfield Thoma married Agnes

Cornelia Duvall in Boonville on Sep 10, 1913. Agnes, the daughter of James Israel Duvall and Margaret Louise Fouzer, was born on Dec 25, 1892 in Lamine Township, Cooper County, Missouri. Lon, as he was commonly known, was an excellent machinist. He first worked for the R.L. Moore and Company machine shops and later for his brother-in-law, Paul Viertel at the Viertel Brother's Garage. Later he opened the Stock and and Thoma Machine Shop with H.W. Stock. Lon and Agnes were active members of the Christian Church in Boonville. Lon was also civic minded, serving several terms on the Boonville City Council and special road district. He was also a member of several fraternal organizations. Lon was respected in his community and as a result, Thoma Street in Boonville was named after him. Lon died March 2, 1947 and was followed in death by Agnes on Aug 1, 1971. There were three children born of this union. They were: Lawrence Edward (born Aug 12, 1914 and married May Pearl Friedrich), Margaret Annie (born Jan 14, 1916 and married John Monroe Edwards), and Lyla Gail (born Sep 25, 1921 and married Roy Franklin Bradford).

Lawrence Edward Thoma married May Pearl Friedrich on Jun 4, 1937 in Boonville, Missouri. May Pearl, the daughter of Richard Adolph Friedrich and Pearl Simmons, was born on Jun 21, 1915. Lawrence, as his father, was an excellent craftsman. He worked first for the Boonville Mills, a large grain elevator, and later for the MFA Company. He was Superintendent of MFA in Boonville and was responsible for much of the construction done there. Lawrence is currently retired, but active and enjoying the fruits of his labors. May Pearl remained in the home, raising five sons. A difficult and trying task at best. The sons born of this union are: Gary Lawrence, Ronald Edward, Jon Edwin, James Frederick, and Robert Wayne. Gary Lawrence Thoma was born on Dec 21, 1941 in Boonville. On Jun 27, 1964 he married Sharon Kay Harris. Sharon, the daughter of Cylde and Wilma (Martin) Harris of Prairie Home, Missouri, was born on Oct 26, 1946. Gary is currently manager of the Derby Service Station in Howard County. Sharon is out patient clinic receptionist at Cooper County Hospital. Gary and Sharon reside in Boonville and are the parents of Gary Douglas, Gena Deneil, and Ginger Kay. Ronald Edward Thoma was born on Nov. 23, 1943 in Boonville, Missouri. He married Ellen Hoffman Roeder on May 9, 1969. Ellen is the daughter of Samuel Norman Roeder and Edith Maps Crockett and was born on Apr 28, 1948 in Palmerton, Pennsylvania. Ron is currently the head of the Land Acquisition Department of the Missouri State Conservation Department. Ronnie and Ellen reside in Jefferson City, Missouri and are the parents of Ronald Friedrich, Sue Ellen Adele, and Michelle Cathryn. Jon Edwin Thoma was born on Jul 21, 1947 in Boonville. He married Barbara Kay Gander on Mar 17, 1968. Barbara, the daughter of John Franklin Gander and Ruby Lee Klein, was born on Aug 16, 1948. Jon currently owns Boonville Floral Shop and Sandy's Flora Shop in Fayette. Barbara owns and manages the Pink Poodle Potter in Boonville. Jon and Barbara reside in Boonville Township and are the parents of sons: Jon Keith, Christopher Franklin, Brent Patrick, and an adopted daughter, Mary

Beth. James Frederick Thoma was born Nov 26, 1949 in Boonville. Jim married Linda Kay McQuigg of Columbia, Mo. on Jun 12, 1970. Jim is currently a senior production planner for Tennessee Eastman Company and Linda is Director of Christian Education for Cas-sidy United Methodist Church. The couple currently live in Kingsport, Tennessee and are the parents of Laura Christine and Lindsay Michelle. Robert Wayne Thoma was born on Jul 4, 1953 in Boonville. He married Barbara Class of Prairie Home, Missouri on Dec 2, 1977. Robert is currently an electrician in Boonville working for Woodridge Electric. Barbara is the church secretary for the First Baptist Church in Boonville. Robert and Barbara reside in Boonville and are the parents of Jullian Danielle.

by Barbara Thoma

THOMAS, MARVIN V. AND ROBERT L.

F272

Thomas Ancestry

The known ancestors of Marvin V. Thomas and the late Robert Lyle Thomas date back to Jacob Thomas, born 1763 or 1765. Jacob was born in Pennsylvania and then moved to Tennessee where he lived several years. He came to Missouri in 1821. He was married to Jane Yarian and had two sons from this first marriage. He and his two sons, Isaac Jacob and Jonas, voted at the first election held in Cooper County. Jacob had the first horse-operated flour mill in the county. Jonas was five years old when the family moved to Missouri.

Jonas, 1816-1885, was married to Nancy (Izella) Woolery, 1819-1865. They were members of a Missionary Baptist Church.

Arthur Gabriel Titsworth Thomas (A.G.T. or Gabe), 1848-1927, was the son of Jonas and Nancy Izella Woolery Thomas. Gabe was married to Eliza Jane (Lide) Steele, 1851-1932. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are now deceased: Ximimia, Charles Lester, Carrie, Ina, Arthur, Ira, and Robert.

Charles Lester Thomas and Ira Thomas, both deceased sons of Gabe Thomas, have living descendants in Cooper County at the present time.

Ira Thomas, 1884-1945, was married to Nell Eunice Ferguson, 1885-1961. They were the parents of two sons: Marshall Ferguson, 1922-1922, and Robert Lyle, 1914-1982.

Robert Lyle was married December 23, 1946, to Mary Elizabeth Cordry, 1925, the daughter of a prominent Cooper County farmer, Oliver Langston Cordry, 1877-1949, and Stella Mae Sites Cordry, 1880-1960. Mary Elizabeth and Bob had four children: Elizabeth Lyle, 1948, Mary Roberta, 1953, Twilla Marie, 1956, and Robert Dwight, 1957.

Elizabeth Lyle married William J. Dumortier, 1936, of Kansas City. Roberta is the wife of John (Jack) Schibi, 1953. They are the parents of three daughters: Stacy Lynn, 1980; Megan Leigh, 1984; and Michelle Marie, 1987. Twilla and her husband, Tim Shrout, 1951, have a son, Bradford Thomas, 1987, who has a half-brother, Ryan Shrout, 1978.

Robert D. (Bobby) married Rita Ellebracht, 1964. They have one son, Robert Joseph, 1986.

Charles Lester Thomas, 1874-1965, teacher and farmer, married Elizabeth Albertina Kopp, teacher, 1876-1935. To this union were born four children: Helen Elizabeth, 1904-1904; Wilbur Ferrel, 1905-1963; Charles Bernard (Bud), 1907-1988; Marvin V. Thomas, 1913, teacher, administrator, and farmer.

Marvin V. Thomas married Phrona Rooks, 1916, on June 23, 1940. She was the daughter of Dr. O.R. and Amy Ratliff Rooks of Trenton. They had one son, Charles Raymond (Chuck), 1952-1982.

Chuck Thomas married Cynthia Lea (Cindy)* Keim, 1952, on August 10, 1974. She is the daughter of the late Jean and Charles Thomas Keirn, Marshall, Saline County. Cindy and Chuck were the parents of one son, Charles Christopher, born March 22, 1982.

With the exception of Elizabeth Lyle Duro ortier, Kansas City, all of the descendants of Robert Lyle and Marvin V. Thomas reside in Cooper County; mainly in the New Lebanon, Pilot Grove, and Bunceton areas.

The known Kopp ancestors of Marvin V. Thomas are as follows: William C. Kopp, grandfather, who was born in Germany, June 9, 1843, and died June 10, 1904. He married Melissa A. Mills, whose mother, Mary Taylor Mills, was a niece of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States.

Melissa was born May 3, 1843, in Kentucky and died January 21, 1904, in Boonville. She and William C. Kopp were married May 20, 1862. William C. was a popular and well-known barber in Boonville.

William C. and Melissa were the parents of the following children: William P.L. Kopp, 1863-1935; Edward A., 1879-1899; Charles C., 1870-1873; George, 1872-1872; Elizabeth Albertina, 1876-1935. She was married June 3, 1903, to Charles Lester Thomas, father of Helen Elizabeth, Ferrel, Bernard, and Marvin Thomas; Percy R., 1882-1917; John T., 1884; Effie, 1874; and Philip R., 1865.

by Marvin V. Thomas
TIMM, EDNA
FAHRENBRINK

Harold and Edna Timm were both born on farms near Lone Elm. He was born April 3, 1913 and she was born July 20, 1920. Her parents were Chris and Dora Brandes Fahrenbrink.

Grandparents were Charles and Margaret Schmidt Brandes, Henry and Magdalena Schnack Fahrenbrink. They all immigrated from Germany. Charles Brandes was just a boy when he came to this country, first settling in Iowa and later coming to Cooper County. He was a veteran of the Civil War. During his three years of service he participated in some of the most difficult campaigning of the war and was with Sherman's army on the March to the Sea. Later he returned home and resumed farming in Cooper County on a farm east of Bunceton. Margaret Schmidt Brandes was married twice; her first husband, Christian Fricke, was killed by bushwhackers in the war.

Henry Fahrenbrink was reared to man-

hood in his native land and immigrated to Cooper County in 1866. He worked for a time as a farm laborer. Later he became a successful farmer. Magdalena Schnack Fahrenbrink came to America when she was 18 years old with the family of John King who were neighbors of the Schnack family in their native land. She worked for one year after coming here to pay for her transportation of \$66.00.

Chris Fahrenbrink farmed east of Lone Elm until his death in 1940. Dora Brandes Fahrenbrink died in 1951. To this union were born the following children, Erna (died in infancy), Margaret (Mrs. Julius Loesing), Paul, Carl, Gertrude (Mrs. Harold Hosp), Edna (Mrs. Harold Timm), and Norma (Mrs. Morris Johnmeyer). Gertrude and Edna survive.

Harold's parents were William and Dora Hoerl Timm. Children were Mildred (Mrs. Ernest Pethan), Harold, and Velma (Mrs. Theodore McCracken). Velma is the only surviving member. In addition to their family they raised a nephew, John Henry Timm, who was left motherless when a small child. He is retired from the army and lives near Vandenburg Air Base in Lompoc, California.

Harold and Edna were married May 16, 1942. Their children are Duane, Janet, and Lana. When they were first married they rented the Stella Heyssel farm south of Boonville until 1946 when they bought a farm 3 miles north of Lone Elm where Edna continues to live. She is an active member of the Ladies Aid at Zion Lutheran Church, Lone Elm. Harold died of leukemia March 20, 1981.

Duane married Shirley Schrader and they have four children. Stephen 18, who farms with his father, Stacia 16, a junior at Prairie Home High School, Shannon 13, an 8th grader and Kelley 6, a 1st grader both at Zion Lutheran School in Lone Elm. Duane and Shirley own the farm where they live near Clarks Fork and they have also bought the home place north of Lone Elm. Duane has enjoyed coaching basketball at Zion, Lone Elm since 1981. Even though the school is small they have won many trophies. During her early marriage Shirley worked as a beautician. She also plays the organ at the Zion Lutheran Church in Lone Elm.

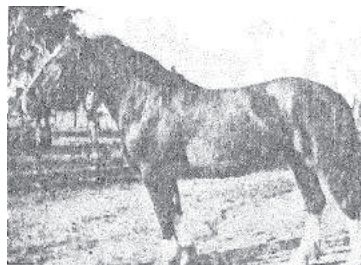
Janet married Norman Gephardt from Washington, Mo. and they live in Hutchinson, Kan. where Norman is employed as production manager for Jackson Ice Cream. Janet is employed as a teachers aid for the Buhler School District. She also has a small drapery business in her home. They have three children, Nancy 19, who is a sophomore at Bethany Lutheran College at Lindsborg, Kan., Jenny 16, is a sophomore in high school, and Timothy 11, is a 6th grader.

Lana married David Linhart of Columbia, Mo. David is a district supervisor for Golden Sun Feeds. Lana works for South Central Iowa Community Action Agency. They live on a small farm near Leon, Iowa and also raise registered Limousin cattle which is a family project. They have two sons, Charles 18, a senior in high school and John 15, a sophomore.

by Edna Timm

TIMM, LEONARD

F274



An 8 yr. old mare, one of Leonard Timm's prize winning show animals. Never defeated in class.

Leonard Timm Has 160 Show-Ring Ribbons Tied On Old Buggy Whip

Leonard Timm of Lone Elm is the owner of an old time buggy whip which he is justly proud of and which is, no doubt, most unique. The whip itself is not different from other whips of that kind 25 years ago and longer were considered a necessary equipment and ornament for every well-kept buggy. Mr. Timm's buggy whip is decorated with ribbons which in the course of years he was awarded at various fairs and exhibitions for horses and mules raised by him.

Your correspondent did not count the ribbons tied on that whip, but Mr. Timm informs her that there are 7 purple, 88 blue, 64 red, and 1 white ribbon — in all, 160 ribbons. These ribbons he received for his horses at fairs held at Prairie Home, California, Eldon and other Missouri fairs — also at the American Royal.

Besides these ribbons," Mr. Timm said, "I have given some away and others I have lost. If I had all the blue ribbons that I have taken at the Bunceton Fair and others it would take several whips to tie them on."

Mr. Timm is famous throughout the country as a fancier who devotes much of his time to his horses. "I started farming for myself in 1907," he related. "Father then gave me a pair of horses. These I sold in 1910 when they were eight years old for \$582.50, at that time an amount seldom paid for horses. I have raised quite a few horses and mules in my days, sold some cheap and some for high prices.

"I am now raising what I call a farm horse that weighs between 1350 and 1500 pounds. In 1915 I sold a yearling mare for \$200 and she came to the Prairie Home Fair with a mule colt almost every year. Some of her colts went to the American Royal and won there."

Mr. Timm now owns six mares and two mules, their ages running from colts to nine years. He has one mare eight years old which has never been defeated in her class. Last August he sold at the Boonville sales barn a 3-months-old mule raised from her for \$150.

Anyone who has seen Mr. Timm's string of horses admits that he is justly proud of them even now when no longer such attention is

given to fine horses as in the by-gone "horse and buggy days."

by Gertrude Schoech

TRIGG, W. W.

F275

Pioneer Boonville Business Man

He was in business before the Civil War and still may be found at his desk every weekday — Tells of the changes he has seen.

It was a beautiful June day. The afternoon sun, which for weeks had been seldom seen, shone warm, yet within the quiet office it was comfortable. At the desk sat the man we had gone to see. Courteous in manner, genteel in appearance, he seemed just to fit into the orderly, well-appointed office where, despite his age, he may be seen day after day. Who was this man, known to every citizen of Boonville and loved by all? Why most of the older people would recognize the description we have given, meager as it is. It could be no one else but W.W. Trigg.

Mr. Trigg represents what is perhaps the oldest line of business people now in Boonville. His father, the late Dr. Trigg, born in 1808, was for three-quarters of a century active in the business life of the city, and a similar record has been established by the son.

We had hoped to have Mr. Trigg, man of rare intellect and fine memory, tell us something of the olden times, something that would be enjoyed by Advertiser readers, and in this we were not disappointed. Without quoting him literally, we shall, in substance, at least, have him tell his own story. But of course the reader will miss the personal touch so charming to those who sit in the Trigg office, redolent of the olden times and suggestive of the South that was.

"Yes, I remember much of the comparatively early history of Boonville, yet it doesn't seem that I have been here so very long. I realize, though, that it is true, when I think of the changes. Many who have reached the age that I have — you see I will be 79 in a few days — measure time before and after the war, the Civil War, I mean. In the opening days of that terrible struggle my father was engaged in the mercantile business in Boonville under the name of W.H. Trigg & Company. Well do I recall many things that happened during those trying days. Upon one occasion, most of our stock had been taken. Looking over what remained on the shelves, father remarked that it was a frugal stock, and that conditions seemed most discouraging. However, undaunted, we carried what was left to the basement, leaving it there until it was thought all danger of further sacking of the store was past. Then it was brought up. To our dismay and discouragement, scarcely had the goods been put back on the shelves until the hangers-on came and took practically everything that was left.

"In connection with the taking of the goods from the store, I recall how money and other valuables had been placed in the vault, which was hidden by boxes which had been piled high. Out in plain sight sat a little safe. When the gang to which I refer entered the store, father was commanded to turn over such cash

as he had on his person. One of the men then set to work to blow the little safe, which was supposed to contain valuables, but which, in fact, was only a decoy.

"Father did business in Boonville until 1864, when he went to Courtland, New York, where he engaged in business for one year. After this he returned to Boonville and resumed the mercantile business. A banking house was also operated.

"But before I leave the Civil War period, I must tell you of one or two incidents. I recall how, upon one occasion, an officer asked my father whether he was for or against the Union. My father replied that while he was from the South, and while all his people were Southerners, he himself was loyal to the Union as he did not feel that secession was best. Whereupon, the inquiring officer said: 'Well, I was told that Trigg would tell me the truth; that he wouldn't lie about it.'

"During the war days many demands and requests were made upon the store. I recall that one day, among the Confederate soldiers who came into the store, was a man who stated that his family was in need of clothing, groceries and other supplies, and asked to buy such goods as were needed, the same to be shipped to Arkansas. He offered to pay in Confederate money. My father told him that he could not accept this, but did offer to let him have such goods as were needed. The entire bill amounted to about \$500. Before the purchaser left he gave us his name and said that when he got home he would remit. Somehow we felt that he meant to do so.

"One day, after the war, I was walking along a street in St. Louis when, chancing to look up, I saw the sign of an attorney at law. The name and initials were those of Major Shaler, and I recalled that these were the same as our creditor. I climbed the steps, made myself known, and suggested that the firm of W.H. Trigg & Company would appreciate a remittance. Attorney Shaler replied that he was thinking this very thing, and had expected to send a draft. 'It will be there by the time you get home,' he said. Sure enough, when I got back I found that payment had been made.

"Just here I might say that most of the losses which we suffered during the war were not from the soldiers in uniform, but from those who followed the armies. I remember once how General Shelby vigorously rebuked a soldier who was threatening to take something from the store. There were times, though, when business men had to meet unusual demands.

"The banking house of William H. Trigg & Company had as its stockholders Joseph L. Stephens, Harvey Bunce, C.W. Sombart, Julius Sombart, James M. Nelson, A.S. Walker, Rubey Walker, John R. French, Caleb Jones, and perhaps others whose names I do not recall. The original banking house was near the corner, across the street from where the Boonville National Bank now stands, and just about where Chasnoff's store is located. The building now occupied by Pigott & McKinley, a two-story building with iron shutters, was later occupied. Many years afterwards the store building now used by the Hirsch Wholesale Grocery Company was built.

"But I was about to tell you of a demand once made upon the banking house by General Lyons. He told my father that he must have \$10,000 in cash at once, in order

to provide needed equipment and supplies for his soldiers. Father at first demurred, saying that it would be impossible to supply such a large sum. However, he finally did so. Many years after the war the bank was reimbursed. fit

"You ask as to what are some of the oldest buildings now in Boonville? Well, I suspect that the one in which I was born is one of the oldest. This is the building on the southwest corner of Morgan and Sixth Streets. My father, William H. Trigg, bought the lot in 1839, and I think the brick homestead now standing was built that year. Other buildings are those on the north side of Morgan Street, some of them now occupied by negroes. The old City Hotel, for many years in charge of Captain McPherson, stood on the high embankment on the opposite side of the street. Some of these buildings still standing were used as a hotel, the place being known as the Peter Back Hotel.

"Captain McPherson was very particular as to the dress of his guests. If the traveler seemed dirty, or not quite up to standard, he was perhaps told that the City Hotel was full, but that he might find accommodation elsewhere. Upon one occasion, Dr. Nathan L. Rice, eminent Presbyterian minister from St. Louis, came to Boonville. Arriving late, and covered with dust from the long trip, he sought accommodation at the City Hotel. Captain McPherson gave him the 'once over,' but finally consented to let him M, sending him to the third floor, where the servants were quartered. The next morning prominent citizens of Boonville came to inquire if Dr. Rice was registered. They were assured that no such man was present. However, noticing the name on the register, they insisted that he must be here. Finally he was located in the meager quarters. Explanations and profuse apologies followed.

"In the old buildings still standing was the law office of a Mr. Henning and his son, John. The elder was a member of the Methodist church. I remember that we had a negro woman cook, and she was fond of singing hymns. One day my sister, Juliet, now Mrs. Johnson, was passing through the kitchen when the cook, Mariah, was singing, 'Old Brother Henning, where you been along to?' Inquiry was made as to where she got that song, Mariah replied, 'at church.' What she had really heard was, 'Oh what a Heaven I belong to.'

"Speaking of old buildings, what is known as the Flornoy house now, on the Wagner property on the heights west of the M.K.&T. depot, is one of the oldest in town. There is a tradition to the effect that it was once used as a temporary court house, but as to this I cannot say.

"Yes, I have seen many changes in Boonville. In imagination I can see the big apple orchard just to the southwest of the present Missouri-Pacific passenger depot, and I recall the flavor of the apples given me by the good woman who owned these acres. During steamboating days the river front was a busy place, and where the Boonville Mills now stands was an immense warehouse. Many were engaged in the Santa Fe trade. Among these were Andrew Adams, Major Stanley, and a man by the name of Major. I do not recall his given name. They had a wagon yard of about two acres in the west part of town. I suppose this was the original tourist camp for Boonville. As a little lad, I recall going out

very early in the morning to see the wagons start on the long trip to the southwest, heavily loaded with goods, mostly in bales and boxes. In those days Boonville was quite a manufacturing town, too. There were wagon makers, cooperage works, harness establishments, and other trades to meet the current demands. The jeweler, also, was here. George Cook had a one story jewelry store on Main Street. Orson Davis, a jeweler, conducted a little store sometime in the 60's in a temporary building in the block that had been burned, the location being about where the Gmelich and Schmidt store is now located. The present building of The Boonville Advertiser is on the site of an old wagon yard, and in the corner of this building, later erected, the William H. Trigg and Company banking house wound up its business.

"Boonville has always been a school town. At the time the late Frederick T. Kemper was conducting a school for boys C.L. Loomis was in charge of another boys' school, which was first on Seventh street and later on Fifth street. Loomis was a minister, teacher, mechanic, clock-maker and poet. Still another school was taught by J.L. Tracy. This was a school for girls, and was located at the corner of Fourth and Vine streets. Loomis fell in love with Miss Ruggles, a teacher in the Tracy school, and the two were married. A little later they went to Africa as missionaries to the Congo Free Mission. This leads me to a story in which I know you will be interested.

"Just before starting on his long journey, Mr. Loomis remarked to my father, who was in the loan and collection business, that he wished to turn over to him tuition accounts amounting to \$600 or \$700. He did so, and in time practically the entire amount was collected. Years went by and father heard nothing from Loomis. In the meantime the money was carefully looked after and loaned on short terms, first at fifteen per cent and later at somewhat lower rates. Years went by. Finally father noticed in a religious paper an account of the return of the missionary to his old home in Middletown, Connecticut. Letters were addressed to him there, but no replies came. Finally father wrote to the postmaster and asked if a man by the name of C.L. Loomis resided there. Promptly there came a reply to the effect that such a man received his mail at that office.

"As I was going to New York very soon on a buying expedition, father suggested that I taken the money, in the form of a draft, to Middletown and see if I could locate Mr. Loomis. This I did. After due inquiry, I found that the man I was seeking lived on a little place some two miles out, and near the village of Rockford. I went out and found him. He was at work in the field. This, by the way, was in the 80's. Upon introducing myself, Loomis remarked that he remembered me as a little lad. I told him that father had sent me to see him. Asked if it had anything to do with money matters, I told him that such was the case. He suggested that we go to the house.

"I shall never forget that experience. When we got into the meager little house, Mr. Loomis closed the door and pulled down the blinds. I was really scared, but he explained to me that he wanted nobody to know anything about his business, and he added that he did not want anything to do with the money. This was hard for me to understand, as the little rocky New England farm seemed most unproductive, and I had with me, ready

to turn over to him, not \$600, but \$8,000, this representing the principal of some \$600 and its earnings less the commissions which my father had taken out.

"I don't need this money," said Loomis, and as he said so, he pointed to a knife factory, to a nearby school and to a church. 'In the daytime I work in that factory, at night I teach in that school, and on Sundays I preach in that church. For all this work I get enough to live on, and no more do I want.'

"Finally, the rightful owner of the money agreed to accept a part of it under certain conditions. One thousand dollars was to go to the Congo Free Mission, one thousand to the American Bible Society, one thousand to the Boonville Presbyterian church, and my father was to be paid an equal amount, but I explained that father had already deducted his commissions. Finally an adjustment was reached, and Loomis suggested that when I got to New York I might get \$4,000 in bills of large denominations and send to him. I went to the Adams Express Company after securing the money from the bank. This I put in an envelope and expressed it to the owner. In the meantime, I had left a self-addressed post card, asking that in the event of the death of Mr. Loomis my father should be notified. Four years later the card reached us. We were also advised that between the mattresses on the deathbed there had been found an unopened enveloped addressed to C.L. Loomis, and when opened this was found to contain \$4,000 in cash."

Mr. Trigg is a man of remarkable ability for one of his age, and the same was true of his father, who died in 1895. A few years before this the business in which they had been engaged for many years having been disposed of, the father said to the son: "Let's engage in business together," "I asked," said the president Mr. Trigg, "what this business should be." "Father suggested the loan business, so we engaged in this. At first, I found my father greatly dissatisfied, but I made him content and interested by always asking his advice even about the most simple matters. This greatly pleased him, and he remained interested until the day of his death."

In his treatment of his father, Mr. Trigg gives an insight into the true character of the man. Gentle, courteous, considerate, he is a real gentleman of the old school. To men of this character and kind Boonville is greatly indebted.

by W.L. Wilson

TUCKER FAMILY

F276

Richmond, Virginia to Cooper Co. Mo.

Robert Hubbard Tucker, son of Matthew James and Elizabeth Tucker, was born 14 August 1832 near Richmond, Virginia. He was their first child. Four daughters and two more sons were born before the family moved to Cooper Co. in about 1843. Three more sons and three daughters were born in Mo. The family farm was six miles southeast of Boonville, Missouri.

On 24 Aug. 1856 Robert H. Tucker married

Sarah Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Thomas B. and Sophronia (Seats) Parker. Sophronia was a daughter of Green and Mary (Jude) Seats who had brought their family to Missouri from Tennessee.

Robert H. and Sarah (Parker) Tucker raised 14 of their 16 children. The first, William, lived only 4 mo. and the last, Maggie, only 3 mo. The others were: Robert Morris b. 1858 m. Lydia Bogart 1883 and Martha Vaughn 1910; Mary Kathryn b. 1860 m. Walter Venable 1881; Geo. Washington b. 1862 m. never; Benjamin Franklin b. 1864 m. never; Silas Edward b. 1866 m. Sarah E. King 1890; Mattie Ann and Nathaniel Alfred (twins) b. 1868. Mattie m. Chas. W. Pollard 1889, Nathaniel m. Sarah Scott 1899; Lizzie Lee b. 1870 m. George Fluke 1900; Sophronia Mae b. 1871 m. Homer L. Drennen 1892; Charles Winfield b. 1874 m. Lillian Townsend 1907; James Thomas b. 1876 m. Susie Gander 1907; Minnie Emma b. 1878 m. Isaac vVertz 1898; Sadie Ruth b. 1880 m. Urban Smith 1906; Tyre Talleferro b. 1881 m. Corine Knack 1907 and Emma Diehl 1912.

Robert H. Tucker, a prominent citizen of Cooper Co. died 24 May 1893. He had lived in the county for 50 years. He was buried in Hail Ridge Cemetery near Boonville, Mo. His wife, Sarah, died at the home of their son, S. Edward Tucker, 11 July 1910. She was visiting her son, Ed., in the Buffalo Prairie community and caring for his three daughters while their own mother was in Huron, Ind., visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josephus King.

When Sarah became very ill, Ed called the Doctor and sent his two youngest daughters, Elva and Mamie, to the mail box which was a mile and a quarter away. As the little girls returned to their house they met the Doctor in his buggy. Elva asked, "How's our Grandma?" The Doctor told them that their Grandmother had died. Ed's sister, Mattie, lived close by and she got the girls ready for the funeral. Ed had accompanied his mother's body to Boonville. Aunt Mattie's son, Ray Pollard, drove the surrey that took the girls to the funeral in Boonville. Sarah Tucker was buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

The children and families of Robert H. and Sarah Tucker held their 1st family reunion at Chouteau Springs Park in 1914. The descendants of these families have had reunions annually since that time. The early reunions were held at homes or at Chouteau Springs. Then for many years they met at Harley Park in Boonville. In recent years they have been held as far away as Kansas City and Raytown, but in 1987 and 1988 the reunions were in an air-conditioned building in Higginsville, Mo. Quite different from the summer day at Chouteau Springs in 1914. Things change, but so far, the Tucker reunions continue on. The oldest member present in 1988 was Elva (Tucker) Gash. She will be 90 years old on her birthday October 9th. Elva's family, those of her older sister, Pearl (Tucker) Marshall and those of her younger sister, Mamie (Tucker) Dix, make up the majority in attendance at the reunions in recent years.

by Irene (Dix) Thomas



Tucker brother and sisters about 1916. L-R, Back row: Robert Morris, Silas Edward, Charles Winfield, Tyre Talleferro, James Thomas. Front row: Sophronia Mae (Tucker) Drennen, Sadie Ruth (Tucker) Smith, Minnie Emma (Tucker) Verts, Lizzie Lee (Tucker) Fluke.

TUMY, EVANS, HOLLIDAY

F277

Gracia Gregory (Tumy) Holliday was born May 7, 1887, in Prairie Home, Missouri, and died on January 29, 1960, in Bunceton, Missouri. She was the daughter of James and Mary Elizabeth (Hall) Tumy. She was five years old when she and her parents moved to Bunceton. Before her marriage to Leonard Claude Holliday, she worked typesetting by hand at *The Tribune* newspaper in Bunceton. *The Tribune* was owned by Clarence Ziegel and was a Republican newspaper. The other newspaper, the *Bunceton Weekly Eagle*, was a Democratic paper and was owned by Louis and Will Nelson.

Gracia's father, James, was born in Rocheport, Missouri, on January 15, 1857, and died on August 4, 1921. He was the son of Henry and Georgia (Evans) Tumy.

James learned the profession of making leather goods, such as harnesses, saddles and boots from his father. He had his business in the Ren Moore-Hurt Hardware Store in Bunceton. The store still stands and is now Serck's Antique Shop. Among goods sold were buggies, Studebaker wagons, Monitor (Fairbanks-Morse) engines, leather goods, plumbing and tin shop.

Henry Tumy, Gracia's grandfather, was born on August 10, 1819, in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky. When he was three years old, his parents moved to Petersburg, Kentucky, and then north to Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was six. His father died of yellow fever and his mother died shortly thereafter, leaving him alone. At the young age of eight years, he was bound to a tanner named John Kuntz. He lived with Mr. Kuntz for six years and began to learn the tanning trade. Henry was fourteen years old when he settled into learning the saddle and harness

maker trades.

In September of 1842, Henry Tumy moved to Rocheport, Missouri, in Boone County. He started a saddlery and harness making business. His ventures also included a tannery and general store.

When Rocheport was burned during the Civil War, he lost most of his buildings and goods. On one occasion, he was forced to raise \$400 by Bill Anderson and his "bushwackers." He borrowed the money from his neighbors and gave it up in ransom for his life. On the return of peace, he resumed his business and by close attention, he regained his losses. His two-story house still stands in sight of the Missouri River.

On October 24, 1844, Henry Tumy married Georgia Anna Evans of Rocheport, Missouri. She was born on August 26, 1826, in Louisville, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Jonathan Evans, born in 1800 in England and Nancy ?, who was born in 1808 in Virginia.

by Dorothy (Alexander) Holliday

TURLEY FAMILY

F278

Turley Family First White Settlers in Lamine Township

Stephen Turley was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, his father Benjamin, being a veteran of that conflict. At the age of ten, Stephen's family migrated to Madison County, Kentucky, where they settled upon a farm along Tate's Creek, a few miles from the settlement of Richmond. Daniel Boone, an acquaintance of the Turley family had explored this Kentucky region several years prior to that time. This same Daniel Boone, shortly after the Louisiana

Purchase (1803) made an exploratory journey into this newly acquired territory. He returned to Madison County, Kentucky in the year of 1806.

His report regarding the exploration perhaps was quite glowing, as it stirred the nomad blood of several of the settlers in Madison County. Stephen was too young to join the first migration to the Missouri Territory, but in 1809 he married Elizabeth Jones, of Madison County. In the spring of 1811, he with his bride and one-year-old son joined a party headed by David Jones, his father-in-law, to settle in the new territory; upon their arrival in the so-called Boonslick Area of Missouri, Howard County, Stephen with others were assigned to Fort Cooper, commanded by Captain Sarshell Cooper.

Upon the arrival of the first white settlers in this new territory, there was some trouble with the local Indians, so in order for their survival, the settlers built forts where they could assemble until the trouble had passed. In addition to Fort Cooper, there was Fort Hempstead and Fort Kinkaid; Lindsey Carson, father of "Kit" Carson, who with his family had arrived in Missouri from Madison County, Kentucky in the year 1811, was assigned to Fort Hempstead.

In the fall of 1811, David Jones, Stephen, Samuel and Jesse Turley, moved across the Missouri River and settled on land in Cooper County, Missouri. Stephen was the first white settler in Lamine Township. Then came the war of 1812. Stephen enlisted in a company commanded by Captain Sarshell Cooper, he served more than a year, then returned home to his family and farm. His homestead was located along the Lamine River, so in 1819 he applied for and was granted a license to operate a ferry-boat across that river; his license was the first license of any kind issued for Lamine Township. In 1820 he joined in partnership with one Captain Smith, to operate a large boat plying the Missouri River between Saint Louis and New Franklin, Missouri. In 1821, Captain Charles Becknell, (later to be known as the father of the Santa Fe Trail) organized a small party to journey to Santa Fe in Mexico, for the purpose of establishing trade with that community. It is not known that Stephen joined that party, but in 1825 he with his brother Jesse, joined a larger party for Santa Fe. Stephen and Jesse were issued a license to trade in Santa Fe that year. (Records Museum Santa Fe, N. Mex.) Those traders were levied a tax upon each loaded wagon, upon approaching their destination the traders would unload some of the wagons and pile the merchandise upon the other wagons, thereby some of the wagons were admitted free of taxation. In the year 1827, they were again on the trail from Franklin to Santa Fe.

An article published in the Fayette, Missouri Intelligencer states that in the party there were one hundred five men with fifty three wagons. Stephen was one of the Guard Captains.

Stephen continued in the trade and also farmed in Missouri for many years. He joined Colonel Donophan's volunteers of Missouri in the conquest of what is now New Mexico, this in the year 1846. His younger brother Simeon, who had set up a distillery, store and ranch at Arroyo Hondo, on the Rio Grande River, twelve miles north of Taos, in 1830, was massacred by Indians in the uprising

there in January 1847. Governor Charles Bent, and five others were massacred at Taos.

Stephen returned to Missouri the summer of 1847 with the intention of remaining there the remainder of his days as he had now reached the age of sixty one; but it was not to be. What happened?

Gold was discovered in California in the year of 1848, news of course traveled slowly in those days, but travel it did and the report set the entire nation astir. Stephen, being an adventurer, joined a party headed westward in 1849.

The purpose of the party was to journey to Santa Fe for trade, but enroute, the gold fever struck some members of the party, so in Western Kansas, some of the members split off and headed for California, one of them being Stephen Turley; it seems that Stephen and Jesse had quite an argument and parted in some anger, as it is told that the last words Jesse spoke were, "and take that damned fiddle with you". Stephen was an old time fiddler and his services had been in demand at dances, weddings, etc. He carried his fiddle with him on his journeys, the fiddle was finally destroyed when the old home burned in 1899.

Stephen continued to California, where in 1849, he and several other Missourians made a strike at what is now known as Fiddletown, California.

Upon his arrival in Cooper County, he found his brother James, who was on a visit from Kentucky. James had remained in Kentucky, and had done real well, married high, owned a large plantation, several slaves and raised fine horses. Brother James was giving Stephen the old razz, about living in a log house, while he had a goodly poke of gold, so Stephen decided to return to Kentucky with James, to see how the other half lived. Well, James had a brick colonial house. Stephen not to be outdone, (keep up with the Jones's) purchased some slaves that were acquainted with the making of bricks. He returned to Missouri with the slaves, started them making bricks by hand, from which to construct a house, well things were going along fine, but Stephen was over his head, so decided to again journey to California, dig out some more gold in order to finish his days in splendor.

It was not to be. He arrived in the diggings again, in the late summer of 1851, we do not know where he was digging, but on December 22, 1851 he died, and is buried in the cemetery of El Dorado, California, in the heart of the Gold Country.

His headstone bears this inscription.

Stephen Turley
Cooper County
Missouri
Age 65

His headstone is the oldest in that old cemetery.

by Lester F. Turley

TWENTER, HENRY FAMILY

F279

Henry Twenter, oldest son of B. Heinrich and Elisabetha (Youngkum) Twenter, was born March 16, 1852, in Kreis Borken, Prussia. The Twenter ancestry in Germany has been traced to the name of Gert Twente who was first time recorded under the listings of Liffhtucher (Tenants for Life) in Tungerloh around the year 1536. Tungerloh is today part of the city of Gescher, Germany. There are still Twenter relatives living in Gescher who have been visited by their American relatives.

Around the year of 1859, Henry Twenter and his parents-emigrated from Prussia along with a sister, Kate and brothers, Theodore and Joseph, and three children from Elisabeth's previous marriage, Barney, Christina, and Gertrude Youngkum. It is believed that the family came to America by way of New Orleans, arriving there after about 80 days on the sea. They continued up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and then up the Missouri River to Boonville. There is a humorous tale told that while traveling to their new home in Cooper County, the children ran ahead and picked up hedge balls and tried to eat them. They had been told that oranges grew in this new land.

In Cooper County, the B. Heinrich Twenter family settled near Skull Creek in what is now Clear Creek Township. The family grew in their new life despite numerous hardships known only to pioneers of that time. Stories have been handed down of how they were frightened by bushwhackers during the Civil War. Another daughter, Mary, was born in 1860 after the family settled in Cooper County. B. Heinrich Twenter died in 1893 and Elisabetha (Youngkum) Twenter

died in 1880. Both are buried in St. John's Cemetery in Clear Creek.

Henry Twenter married Amalia Neckerman. However, Amalia died soon and Henry then married on May 5, 1878, Marie Theresa Neckerman, a younger sister of Amalia. Henry and Theresa were farmers and lived their entire married life on the same farm in the Clear Creek Community. Additional acres were added to the original farm at different times. Some years later, their son's family, Edward and Elizabeth (Larm) Twenter, lived on this farm until their deaths in 1980 and 1983.

Thirteen children were born to Henry and Theresa (Neckerman) Twenter. Amalia who married John Schibi; Ida married William Young; Herman married Mary Kraus; Bernard T. and Edward married sisters, Rosa and Elizabeth Larm; Katherine married William Rentel; Aloysius who died at age of three; Christina and Martha who were twins. Christina died at age two and Martha married Joseph Young. Ella married Leonard Zeller; Herbert married Clara Knedgen; Clem and Robert also married sisters, Isabelle and Cecelia Immele. There are many happy memories of reunions held by the family throughout the years.

Henry died in 1919. Theresa moved to a house close to St. John's Catholic church in the early 1920's. Two of her sisters, Coletta (Neckerman) Twenter and Jane (Neckerman) Twenter lived nearby. The three sisters had married three brothers, Henry, Theodore and Joseph Twenter. Theresa (Neckerman) Twenter died in August, 1950. Both Henry and Theresa are buried in St. John's Cemetery.

by Homer and Lillian Twenter



The Henry and Theresa (Neckerman) Twenter family, about the year 1920. Front row: Herbert Twenter, Herman Twenter, Henry Twenter (Father), Robert Twenter Theresa (Neckerman) Twenter (Mother), Clemens Twenter, Amalia (Twenter) Schibi. Back row: Ella (Twenter) Zeller, Bernard T. Twenter, Martha (Twenter) Young, Edward Twenter, Katherine (Twenter) Rentel, Ida Twenter (Young).

TWENTER, HOMER FAMILY

-7-
F280

Homer and Lillian (Lammers) Twenter were both born in Cooper County near Pilot Grove. Since their marriage in 1949, they have been farming in the area known as Buffalo Prairie which is five miles northwest of Pilot Grove. Homer was born February 21, 1927, the second son of Edward and Elizabeth (Larm) Twenter. When he was a small child, the family moved to a farm in the Clear Creek Community that was previously owned by the parents of Edward. This was during the time of the depression and there were many hardships. In 1945, at the age of eighteen, Homer enlisted in the U.S. Navy. After receiving his training at Great Lakes, Ill., he was sent to California and was first assigned to the U.S.S. Indianapolis. However, at the last minute, his orders were changed and he was then assigned to the 143rd N.C.B. He sailed to the Island of Samar in the Philippines where he remained until his discharge August 1, 1946. The ship, U.S.S. Indianapolis, was sunk with nearly 100% casualties soon after it had sailed from California.

In 1949, Homer married Lillian Lammers whom he met during his high school years. At that time they rented a small farm from Homer's uncle which they later purchased in 1963. Following the death of a brother-in-law in 1954, they also farmed his sister's farm and rented additional acres for several years from a neighbor.

Homer and Lillian (Lammers) Twenter are the parents of six children. James Lee who is married to Sarah Oswald and they have two

children, Grant and Kyle. Steven is married to Sandra Schupp and they have three children, Barry, Matthew and Katie. Karen married Daniel Gerke and they have three children, Elizabeth, Timothy and Laura. Thomas married Regina Schoennoehl and they have one son, Duston. Gregory Wayne married Pamela Lorenz and they have one son, Justin. The youngest, Eugene lives at home.

Homer's grandfather, Henry Twenter came to America as a young boy around the year of 1859. This Twenter family's history is listed separately. Homer's mother, Elizabeth Larm, was the daughter of Frank and Johanna (Lorenz) Larm. Some of the Larm family ancestors were born in Stuttgart, Germany.

Lillian (Lammers) Twenter, the daughter of Herman and Mary (Bechtold) Lammers, was born February 11, 1928 in Pilot Grove Township. The Lammers and Bechtold Family histories are listed separately. Lillian attended local schools and graduated from Pilot Grove High School in 1946. After marriage, she became a homemaker and worked at different part-time jobs.

Homer and Lillian are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Pilot Grove. They are active in many church and community affairs. Homer is a member of Pilot Grove Lion's Club, American Legion and Clear Creek Knights of Columbus. While their children were 4-H members, they were host family to two Japanese Labo students, and two International 4-H Exchange students, one girl from The Netherlands and one boy from Finland.

by Homer and Lillian Twenter



The Homer and Lillian (Lammers) Twenter family. Front row: Steven Twenter, Karen (Twenter) Gerke, Lillian (Lammers) Twenter, Homer Twenter. Back row: James L. Twenter, Eugene Twenter, Thomas Twenter, Gregory Wayne Twenter.

TWILLMAN, JOHN HERMAN OSCAR



Oscar and Caroline Twillman

Oscar, son of Charles and Ella King Twillmann, was born Oct. 1, 1898 on the Floyd farm east of Bunceton, MO where his parents farmed. Aug. 9, 1901 twin sisters joined the family. Nora, the wife of William Toellner and Dora, the wife of Herman Schlueter.

On Feb. 25, 1909 his father bought the Lone Elm store from Mr. Julius Hosp. He attended Zion Lutheran School which was across the road from the store. He was confirmed at Zion Lutheran Church on Mar. 16, 1913. On Oct. 17, 1915 another sister Mildred was born. She is now Mrs. Edward Niemand of Columbia. Oscar helped his father with the store and would pick up eggs from the farmers with the horses and wagons. After his parents sold the store, he helped his father farm and did carpenter work with Oscar Pethan. He also was the custodian for his Church for twenty years. The church used kerosene lamps and the organ had to be hand pumped. He belonged to the young peoples society and the choir.

In 1918 he became acquainted with Miss Caroline Liekweg who was working for her cousin Mr. Edward Fricke at the Lone Elm Store. She was born Nov. 29, 1898 in St. Louis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Liekweg. On Jan. 30, 1922 they were married at Immanuel Lutheran Church, Boonville, MO. They lived in Bunceton, MO where Oscar worked for the grain elevator. On Oct. 24, 1923 their daughter Hilda, Mrs. Norbert Nauman was born. They later moved back to Lone Elm where Oscar did farming and horse shoeing which proved harmful. A horse kicked him and later he had an operation which left him with a limp. On Sept. 7, 1931 a son Earl was born and on Jan. 27, 1937 a son Ralph was born. On Jan. 1, 1946, Oscar, Caroline and sons moved to Boonville where he worked for the Express Company and later the Corncob Pipe Factory.

Oscar had the nickname of "Sport." He thought baseball was the greatest game. When he no longer attended school, he would spend the recesses and dinner hour playing ball with the pupils at the school. As he grew older he played with the young men of the

community. The boys from Lone Elm had games with the neighboring communities and played on Sunday afternoons and maybe in a farmer's pasture.

In 1931 when the Twilight League was started, he along with other young men from Lone Elm and Boonville, formed the Lutheran Team. He was the captain of the team and catcher. He would leave his crops in the field just so he could play ball. In 1932 the lights were installed so the games could be played after dark. In the early 1950's he began to work for the city at Harley Park and became superintendent and city recreation director. He became interested in baseball for the children of Boonville. The Babe Ruth team was started in 1954 for boys too old for Little League and too young for American Legion. He helped start this league. Midget teams were started for the small boys and softball teams were formed. He bought baseballs for the teams and gloves for boys who couldn't afford one. He also provided rides to and from games for boys and girls. He built shelter houses, new bleachers and press boxes. He sodded the infield with his own money. He became manager of the Hirlinger team and led them to 1st place for three years in a row for which they received a trophy. This was in 1961.

Oscar was honored by the Lion's Club with a watch and other gifts. This was Aug. 8, 1961 for development of the Babe Ruth program. He also received these other honors: Lifetime Membership Certificate from Boonville Athletic Boosters, Oct. 19, 1962. Lifetime membership in Kiwanis Club. Plaque for meritorious service from City of Boonville, 1962. Raymond Warnhoff Post No. 4072 Veterans of Foreign Wars Community Service Award, Sept. 1963. Nov. 1963 — Missouri's representative in President Kennedy's Physical Leadership Award by Boonville Junior Chamber of Commerce. Parent's plaque for Babe Ruth baseball activities. Selected as Missouri State director of Babe Ruth Program. 1964 — First Midwest Plains Regional Babe Ruth Tournament held in Missouri and won by the Boonville host team. Oscar and Caroline accompanied the team to Woodland, CA for the Babe Ruth World Series. He also encouraged the Babe Ruth Headquarters to have tournaments here. In 1970 Oscar became ill with cancer. Oscar died July 6, 1970. A few weeks later the Mid-West Plains Regional Babe Ruth Tournament was held here for the second time. Aug. 17, 1970 the main ballfield at Harley Park was dedicated by Rev. Walter Dierking as Oscar Twillman Field. Bruce Anderson, in behalf of the other state directors, presented Caroline with a plaque and a check for \$100 from the region. It said, "In Loving Memory of Oscar Twillman, Mr. Babe Ruth Baseball, a wonderful man who dedicated his life to young men." The family received a Resolution from the Senate of the State of Missouri honoring Oscar for his services.

In Apr. 1972 Oscar Twillman was officially inducted as a member of the Babe Ruth Baseball Hall of Fame located at Trenton, NJ. In July 1987 he was one of the first three to be inducted into the Missouri Babe Ruth Hall of Fame.

Caroline came from St. Louis to visit her great aunt, Mrs. Fred Fricke. She was recuperating from surgery. She worked as a seamstress at St. Joseph Hospital for eighteen years, was a member of the Senior

Citizen club, taught Sunday School and belonged to the Ladies Aid. She was a baseball "Mom" to the boys and called "First Lady of Baseball." She kept many a meal warm for Oscar who was with his baseball buddies and enjoyed going to the tournaments with Oscar. On Feb. 28, 1974 she was awarded an honorary membership in the Boonville Lionness Club. Caroline died Feb. 6, 1987 leaving the daughter, two sons, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

by Mrs. Ralph Twillman

TWILLMAN, RALPH FAMILY

F282I



The Ralph Twillman Family 1983 — Back: Nancy Kay, Cynthia Louisa; Front: Ralph, Doris, Robert Keith

Ralph Twillman was born in Boonville, Missouri on January 27, 1937, the son of the late Oscar and Caroline Liekweg Twillman of Boonville, Mo. The Twillman family lived in Lone Elm, Mo. until 1946 when they moved to Boonville. Ralph attended the Lone Elm Lutheran Parochial School until the fourth grade, after which he attended the Boonville Public Schools. He graduated from Boonville High School in May 1954.

While growing up, he had a parttime job at the taxi cab office in Boonville and later was employed at the Temple Stephens Grocery Store as a meat cutter. In 1955 Ralph joined the Missouri National Guard and remained a member until 1963. In 1956 he started to work at McGraw Edison Company in Boonville. He held various positions with them, ranging from Mail Clerk to Warehouse Manager to Customer Services Manager.

In 1976 Ralph became an agent for Farmers Insurance Group. In 1981 he opened an office along with Dave Stephens at 906 Main Street, Boonville. Also at that time the Stephens Family and the Twillman Family started Boonville Realty Co. at the same location. Dave, Ralph and Doris were the Brokers involved.

In 1970 Ralph was elected to the Boonville City Council and remained on the Council until 1974. During this time he also served some time as Mayor Protem and served on several boards. Since then, Ralph has been active in the City of Boonville by serving on various boards.

Ralph was a member of the Lions Club where he held many different offices ranging from President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Ralph has been very active in the Imman-

uel Lutheran Church in Boonville. He was a member of the Building Committee when the present church building was constructed in the 1960's and is Chairman of the Building Committee for the present new addition to the building. He has served on various boards and held many offices, currently being the President of the Congregational Assembly.

On January 12, 1957 Ralph married Doris Loesing, daughter of the late Julius C. and Margaret M. Fahrenbrink Loesing of the Clarks Fork community. Doris was born on June 7, 1937 in Boonville, Mo. and attended grade school at Crab Orchard and Hail Ridge Schools and graduated from Boonville High School in May 1955.

After graduation, she worked for MFA Insurance Co. in Columbia until August 1956 when she went to work for McGraw Edison Company in Boonville. While there, she worked in the Sales Department as a typist and later kept records of all inventory in the Factories and Warehouses. She worked there until November 1960. In 1961 she became parttime secretary at Immanuel Lutheran Church until November 1977. In 1977 she became fulltime Secretary at the Stephens-Twillman Insurance Agency and later became a Broker-Partner of Boonslick Realty Co.

Ralph and Doris have three children, Robert Keith, Cynthia Louise and Nancy Kay.

Robert was born December 31, 1960 in Boonville, Mo. After attending and graduating from the Boonville Public Schools, he received his BS degree in Psychology at the University of Chicago and then received his Masters Degree at UCLA in Los Angeles, California. He is currently finishing his requirements for his Doctorate Degree in Clinical Psychology from UCLA. On July 23, 1983 he married Nancy Ann Thompson of Hutchinson, Kansas. Robert was very active in church, 4-H, school and sports activities while growing up.

Cynthia was born September 12, 1963 in Boonville, Mo. After attending and graduation from the Boonville Public Schools, she received her BS Degree in Accounting from Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, Indiana. In 1986 she graduated from Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, Mo. with a Masters Degree in Accounting. In 1987 she successfully passed the uniform CPA examination. She currently is an audit assistant in the Missouri State Auditor's office in Jefferson City, Mo. Cindy was also very active in church, school, 4-H, and sports activities while growing up. She served as umpire for the T-Ball Teams and Midget League Teams for several years. Currently she is active in church work as a Sunday School Teacher and Assistant Youth Counselor.

Nancy was born March 31, 1968 in Boonville, Mo. and attended the Boonville Public Schools, graduating from Boonville High School in May 1986. Currently she is in her third year at Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, Mo., majoring in Business Administration. Nancy has been active in church, school and 4-H activities. During her after school hours while attending high school and during her summer vacations, she has enjoyed working at the local car dealerships. All three children have attended the 4-H Citizenship Short Course in Washington, D.C. and enjoyed a trip to Europe

through organized High School Group tours during their High School years.

by **Mrs. Ralph Twillraan**

TWILLMANN, CHARLES F. FAMIL,

F283?

Charles F. Twillmann was the first child of ten children born to Frederick and Franciska Prigge Twillman on December 19, 1876 in St. Louis County, Missouri. He was baptized Carl Frederick Wilhelm on January 28, 1877 at St. Peter's Lutheran Church in St. Louis. He received his schooling in St. Louis County and St. Louis City and spent his early adult years helping on the large family farm in St. Louis County. His father's brother, William, had been established in the area of Lone Elm, Cooper County, Missouri and his father bought a farm there also. When Charles was twenty one, his father sent him, along with his brother Albert, then sixteen, to work the farm. Charles became one of the first members of Zion Lutheran Church in Lone Elm.

On November 4, 1897 he married Earladene (Ella) King at Lone Elm. She was the daughter of John and Sophia King. She was born September 6, 1872. Their children are Oscar, born Oct. 1, 1898. He married Caroline Liekweg of St. Louis on Jan. 30, 1922. Twins, Nora and Dora, were born on Aug. 9, 1901. Nora married William Toellner and Dora married Herman Schlueter in a double wedding ceremony on Feb. 20, 1924. Mildred was born on Oct. 17, 1915 and became the wife of Edward Niemand on September 21, 1957. They now reside in Columbia, MO.

In 1909 Charles and Ella bought the Lone Elm store from Mr. Julius Hosp. They lived in the home behind the store. Sept. 24, 1918 they sold the store to Mr. Edward Fricke and moved to a home on a farm that Ella had inherited from her parents. They spent the rest of their lives on this farm. Charles died Feb. 16, 1942; Nora died May, 1926; Ella died Oct. 14, 1969; Oscar died July 6, 1970; and Dora died Feb. 11, 1982.

Their descendants numbered, in addition to four children, seven grandchildren, 19 great-grandchildren and 15 great-great-grandchildren.

by **Ralph Twillman**

ULRICH FAMILY

F284

Louis M., Geraldine E., Gerald E., Mary L. (Ulrich)

Louis M. Ulrich was born August 28, 1896 in Chatham, Illinois. He was the youngest of ten children of Henry Otto Ulrich and Mary Ann (Meyer) Ulrich.

Geraldine E. (Akins) Ulrich was born May 29, 1909 in Mechanicsburg, Illinois. She was one of two children born to Edward Oscar Akins and Nellie Mary Ellen (McCalister) Ulrich.

Gerald E. Ulrich was born July 8, 1944 and Mary Lou Ulrich was born May 19, 1946.

Both are children of Louis M. and Geraldine E. Ulrich.

Louis Martin Ulrich and Geraldine Edith Ellen (Akins) Ulrich were united in Holy Matrimony on December 25, 1928 at Mechanicsburg, Illinois. Louis Ulrich was a farm hand and worked at various farms near Springfield, Illinois. Geraldine Ulrich was a homemaker. They had two children Gerald E. and Mary L. Ulrich. In June 1951 Louis and Geraldine loaded everything they owned on a 1948 Dodge pickup truck, the two children, and their pet dog (Tat) and headed out for Texas. Geraldine fell in love with Missouri so crossed the state of Missouri from Illinois to Kansas and then north to Iowa and then back down to Arkansas. After entering Arkansas people began to ask where they were headed. Louis boasted Texas. The people of Arkansas said why go to Texas as Arkansas has everything Texas has. Geraldine was driving the old pickup truck with Gerald in the middle and Mary in Louis's lap and she thought all were asleep. Louis kind of opened one eye and said I don't like Arkansas so if Texas is like that maybe we should go back to Missouri. She turned the old pickup truck around and didn't stop until we were in Cooper County and in the City of Bunceton. Louis went to work for several farms within Cooper County until his retirement and then moved back to Bunceton. Geraldine E. Ulrich passed away on January 27, 1972. Louis M. Ulrich passed away February 16, 1978. Both are buried in the Bunceton Masonic Cemetery.

Mary Lou (Ulrich) Craig was married to Freddie Floyd Hill June 24, 1964. She later was divorced and remarried to Leo Edward Craig on March 7, 1969. She later divorced and has settled in Bunceton. She has always worked in Cooper County.

Gerald E. Ulrich lived and helped support the Ulrich family until Louis and Geraldine's deaths. Gerald E. Ulrich has worked in Cooper County at local factories until 1986 at which time went to work in Sedalia as a Plant Supervisor. Gerald Ulrich got involved in politics and was elected Mayor of the City of Bunceton in 1980 and has been re-elected every time till his present term which will expire in 1990. Gerald E. Ulrich was drafted in 1967 into the United States Army and served in Vietnam and returned home in March 1969. Gerald Ulrich not only serves the citizens of Bunceton but also the citizens of Cooper County and seven other surrounding Counties. Gerald Ulrich serves as Chapter Chairman of Cooper County Red Cross, serves as President of Cooper County Human Development Corporation, and was appointed by the Cooper County Commissioners and serves as Vice President of Central Missouri Counties Human Development Corporation and from that board was appointed to serve on the board of Human Enterprise. All is volunteer work. Gerald E. Ulrich is presently residing in Cooper County in the City of Bunceton.

by **Gerald E. Ulrich**



UNDERWOOD, JOHN SAMUEL, JR. FAMILY

F285



John Samuel Underwood, Jr.

Mr. Underwood, Sr. was born October, 1844, the son of Jackson County pioneer parents. He was engaged in buying and shipping of livestock at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. On November 22, 1882, he married Miss Josephine Winters, whose parents came to Missouri from Mississippi after the Civil War. Her sister was Anna Lyle Winters, longtime resident of Boonville, married to Judge William Harrison Martin and five sons were born to this union: namely, Winters, Robert, John, William, and Richard. Following the death of Judge Martin, Anna married Dr. Frank Smiley. Mr. Underwood and Josephine Winters Underwood had five children: Mary Elizabeth, John Samuel, Jr., Tessie Ray, Hazel, and Harry, all deceased.

John Samuel Underwood, Jr., after two years in business college in Kansas City, came to Boonville to study law in the offices of William F. Johnson and Judge W.M. Williams. He was admitted to the bar in 1907. He served as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and was elected County Treasurer of Cooper County in 1912.

He was married August 6, 1907 to Miss Dora Brewster of Boonville, a daughter of Harry and Willis (Trent) Brewster, both of whom died when she was a child. She was raised in the home of her aunt and uncle, John and Mamie Pigott.

Mr. Underwood became Assistant to the Superintendent of the State Reform School for 4 years, and then he and his family moved to Lamar, Colorado, where he formed a law partnership. He became interested in politics and worked for the Democratic party. Eventually he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Colorado. In January 1931, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood were killed in an automobile accident.

Their children were: Dorothy Brewster Underwood Lewis of Boonville, Mo.; Ester Josephine Underwood Jorgensen, deceased; Elizabeth Grace Underwood Knaus of Rifle, Colorado; and Willis Trent Underwood Dil-

lender of Boonville, Mo. and myriads of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

by Willis Dillender

VANDERHOOF, ALVIN AND KATHY (BRIZENDINE)

F286

Alvin Quenton Vanderhoof was born on February 19, 1932 near Blackwater, Missouri. His parents are Vernon Finley (born June 3, 1901 in Tipton, MO) and Margarette Helen "Petty" (born March 1, 1904 in Sulley, Iowa) Vanderhoof. Alvin's parental grandparents are Finley Bingham (born February 6, 1859 in Claysville, PA) and Lottie Belle "Henry" (born January 2, 1869 in Tipton, MO) Vanderhoof. Alvin's maternal grandparents are Rev. Sumner Morris (born August 22, 1865 in Kentucky) and Ida Mae "Drennen" (born February 21, 1873 in Missouri) Petty.

Katherine Elaine Brizendine was born on December 23, 1931 in Lupus, Missouri. Her parents are Newton Franklin (born February 13, 1906 near Jamestown, MO) and Amelia Katherine "Berger" (born October 23, 1903 near Jamestown, MO) Brizendine. Katherine's parental grandparents are Issac Franklin (born November 26, 1877 near Lupus, MO) and Maud "Boris" (born March 4, 1887 in Jamestown, MO) Brizendine. Katherine's maternal grandparents are John (born October 10, 1862 or 63 in Switzerland) and Marianne "Ludi" (born March 16, 1868 in Switzerland) Berger. The Bergers came to the United States in 1890 whereupon they took a train to Buncecon and settled in the Pilot Grove area. John's brother Bill also made the trip to the United States but Bill was separated from the family during the shuffle upon arriving at Ellis Island. His whereabouts are unknown to this day.

Alvin was a PFC in the Army and served from February 1952 til July 1954 in Korea. On the 8th day of January 1956 Alvin and Kathy were married in Boonville. They had two children: Janelle Lanette born September 11, 1956 and John William born August 30, 1957. In 1958 Alvin, Kathy, and children headed for southern California. They settled in Pico Rivera after several months living in various other cities. They had two more children while in California: Jeanna Rozelle born January 29, 1961 in Montabello, Calif. and Jeffrey Alan born October 19, 1963 in Whittier, Calif. They lived in Anaheim, Calif. for three years before moving back "home" to Missouri in 1967.

Two of Alvin and Kathy's children are married: Janelle is married to Denver Barry Selsor (born in Boonville) with residence in Boonville along with their two children: Amelia Kay and Denver Adam. Jeanna is married to Matthew McDermott (born in Michigan) and they now reside in Sterling, Virginia. John has his residence in Boonville and Jeff now lives in Landsdowne, PA.

by John Vanderhoof

VEST, SENATOR GEORGE GRAHAM

F287

Senator George Graham Vest had an interesting introduction to Boonville. On a trip west to make his fortune after graduating from Transylvania University, his stagecoach was in an accident at Georgetown, near Sedalia, Missouri. He received a broken leg and a delay enroute. Not wishing to waste his time, he practiced law while waiting for his leg to heal. During this time, he, Southern born and bred, successfully defended a Negro slave charged with murder. Although acquitted, the slave was lynched by an angry citizenry and Vest was run out of town. He ran to Boonville (1856), and proceeded to become one of the most outstanding lawyers in Central Missouri. In 1860 he was elected Representative from Cooper County to the State Legislature. His Southern sympathies being quite evident in the legislature, he introduced resolutions that denounced the coercion of the South, and a bill that called for a state convention to determine Missouri's relations with the Confederacy. It was soon after that that he introduced Missouri's Secession Ordinance. The Rebels being forced out of Missouri by the Union forces, the capital was then established at Marshall, Texas.

George Vest went on to Richmond, Virginia, where he served three years in the Confederate House, and then was appointed to the Senate. After the War Between the States he returned to Missouri and opened a law office in Sedalia with a Confederate Army friend, Francis Cockrell, and formed a partnership with Thomas Crittenden, also an Army friend.

Senator Vest was a man of many achievements. He represented Missouri in the United States Senate from 1879 to 1903, was an early Boonville lawyer, co-builder of Thespian Hall, State legislator from Cooper County, and Confederate soldier in the First Battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861. He is best remembered today for his Eulogy On the Dog, which he wrote and delivered for a plaintiff in Warrensburg, Missouri, who was suing for \$200 retribution for the killing of his dog by a neighbor. After hearing Vest's Eulogy, the jury awarded the plaintiff \$500 and Vest's name was firmly established. The Eulogy has been translated into hundreds of languages and is very likely the greatest show of Man's love for Dog that has ever been written. A statue to Old Drum, the dog that started it all, stands in Warrensburg today.

Vest's home in Boonville is said to have been on Main Street, across from the (now) United Super Grocery store.

Vest's Plea for the Dog

At a trial in a small town in Missouri over the killing of a dog, Senator George Graham Vest, who was then a young lawyer, appeared for the plaintiff. At the close of the case young Vest arose, and in a soft voice made the following address to the jury:

The best friend a man has in the 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 man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. 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 fiercely, 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 in 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 wings 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 accompanying him, to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes and death takes his master to its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way; there by the 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.

by Jeanne Brunda

VIERTEL AND SCHNUCK FAMILIES

F268

John Viertel was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1822 and came to America at the age of 18. He landed in Baltimore, MD. Not knowing any English he found it difficult, but he worked hard, saved his money, and finally purchased some land. He married Maria Schnuck who was born in 1818 in Hanover, Germany. She had come to America as a maid to a family also coming to America, and she settled in Baltimore. As Baltimore grew the city took in John Viertel's land so he bought more. John and Maria raised vegetables and fruit and sold them in the city. They continued to reinvest in land as the city expanded.

John and Maria had six children, Lizzie, Anna, John, William, Paul, and George. After Maria had left her home and family in Germany to come to America she lost track of her family, but she thought of them often. One day a tramp came to John and Maria's home and they kept him several days. In conversation Maria mentioned the fact of losing contact with her family, the Schnuck's. The tramp immediately said he had been through Missouri and had stayed with a family by the name of Schnuck near Overton and Gooch's Mill. He remembered names of the family. Of course, Maria wondered if it

could be her people.

John, with one of the sons, George, came by train to Overton and then went on to Gooch's Mill inquiring about the Schnuck family. He located them south of Gooch's Mill and found it was his wife's father and mother, Johan H. and Marea E. Schnuck, and also her brother, John E. and his wife Catherine (Meyer) Schnuck. John E. had come to America and settled in Cooper County and married Catherine Meyer. He sent to Germany for his parents, and they also settled in Cooper County. They did not now of the Viertels. Maria's two sisters, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Molan) and Catherine (Mrs. George Brockman) also resided in the Gooch's Mill community. John Viertel was so pleased to find his wife's family. He then left the son, George, with the Brockman family and returned to Baltimore with the news. John and Maria decided to sell everything there and move to Cooper County.

They bought a farm about three miles east of Boonville on the River Road and moved there with their children about 1869. John Viertel had no other relatives that he knew of in America, but it was comforting to know his wife finally could be close to her people. John and Maria lived on this farm until their deaths. He died December 21, 1903, and she died eighteen days later on January 8, 1904. Both are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

All six children of John and Maria Viertel were born in Baltimore and all are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery.

Anna was born in 1855 and Elizabeth (Lizzie) in 1859. Neither was ever married and they lived with their parents, caring for them until their deaths. Anna and Lizzie later bought a home on Sixth Street in Boonville and lived there until Anna died in 1911 and Elizabeth in 1926.

John, son of John and Maria Viertel, was born in 1851 and was later married to Lizzie Langford. He was a farmer and owned and operated his farm east of Boonville. They had one son, Jesse Viertel, who married Alma Theis. John and Lizzie were divorced but he continued to live on the farm until his death in 1927. Jesse and wife Alma had three children, Doris (Mrs. Harold Street), Jesse Paul, and John Francis "Donnie", who still operates the same farm with some of his children.

William Viertel was born in 1861 and later married Grace Fiscus. They were the parents of Gladys (Mr. Ed Stammerjohn) and Mabel (Mrs. Guy Davis). William Viertel and wife Grace were divorced and later he married Dorsey Neale. William and Dorsey were the parents of Mary Doris (Mrs. Calvin Stephens), Willie Mae (Mrs. Cloyd Grissom —later divorced), and Jo Anita Viertel. William Viertel first owned a farm east of Boonville. He later sold the farm and built Viertel's Garage in Boonville at the time cars were coming into existence. Later his nephew, Walter Viertel, ran the garage, and William Viertel and family moved to a farm near Laraine. William lived there until his death in 1951. His wife Dorsey died there also in 1987.

Paul Viertel was born in 1863 and was about six years old when the Viertel family came to Missouri. He married Anna Thoma in Boonville. They were the parents of Lula who died at age three, Walter, and Marie. Paul Viertel was crippled and did office work in the Viertel Garage with his brother

William. Paul's wife died in 1910 while the children were quite young. He then lived with his sister, Lizzie Viertel, and she helped raise Walter and Marie. The children continued to live with Lizzie after Paul's death in 1920.

George was born in 1854. At the age of fifteen he came with his father to Missouri in search of his mother's relatives, the Schnuck family. After the family was located George remained with relatives until the Viertel family moved to Cooper County. George married Mollie Fluke and they lived on his farm east of Boonville near his brothers John and William. George and Mollie were parents of Speed who died in infancy, Laura (Mrs. Bower Hickam), and Vance (Mrs. Warren Davis). In about 1898 George with his family moved to Boonville to a residence at Sixth and Spring Streets. This was later the site of the Post Office and now the City Building. George built a brick barn at Sixth and Morgan Streets where he operated a livery stable. He rented horses and carriages and he had a horse drawn hearse. He later sold the barn as automobiles were taking the place of horses. That building still stands today. George and Mollie Viertel retired on a small farm southeast of Boonville. He died in 1936, and Mollie soon moved back to Boonville where she died in 1958.

Vance Vivian Viertel, daughter of George and Mollie (Fluke) Viertel, was born in 1897 east of Boonville but moved with her parents to Boonville at an early age. She graduated from Boonville High School and also Warrensburg State Teacher's College. She taught rural school a few years before becoming secretary to Colonel T.A. Johnston at Kemper Military School. She married Warren T. Davis of Boonville on August 24, 1931. Vance and Warren later obtained positions at Fort Leonard Wood as it was being established. They were employed there a number of years. They later owned a hardware store at St. Roberts, MO, near the Fort. Warren Davis died in a snow storm on his way to Boonville in January of 1958. Vance Davis returned to Boonville to be with her mother and to oversee rental property there. Vance died September 28, 1975, and she and Warren are both buried at Walnut Grove.

Laura E. Viertel, daughter of George and Mollie (Fluke) Viertel, was born in 1891 east of Boonville. She attended one year of school at Bluffton School before the family moved to Boonville. She graduated from Boonville High School in 1909 and then from Central Business College, Sedalia. She was employed as a stenographer by Nixon and Brosius, a real estate firm in Boonville until her marriage to James Bower Hickam, son of James and Belle (Powell) Hickam of Cooper County. Laura and Bower were married on March 2, 1913, and began their life together on the John Viertel farm where the Viertels settled when they first came to Missouri. Laura was the third generation that had lived there. Laura and Bower became the parents of a daughter, Marie Bereneice Hickam, on December 30, 1913. Marie was then the fourth generation to live on the Viertel farm. The next year Laura and Bower bought a farm farther east on the River Road. Here they continued farming and they also had a small dairy. They sold and delivered country butter, buttermilk, and dressed chickens to many homes and businesses in Boonville. Bower died October 30, 1933. Laura contin

ued to stay on the farm until her death on December 16, 1954. They are both buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery. James Bower Hickam is continued under the Hickam article.

by Marie Hickam Moehle

VIETH, JOHN AND LOUISE GERHARDT FAMILY

Louise Pauline Gerhardt was the seventh child of Joseph and Katrina Krumm Gerhardt. She was born August 6, 1896 on the Penn farm near Pisgah, Missouri. She attended grade schools in the Pisgah area and at the Independence Grade School, which was located about two miles north of Speed, Missouri. She attended the Pisgah Baptist Sunday School and later the St. John's Sunday School and church at Billingsville, Mo.

Louise was married to John Vieth and they settled on a farm about two miles northeast of Buncheon on what was called the Stephens Branch, on December 12, 1916. Their first home was a log cabin, but they soon prospered enough to build a new home during the 20's.

Louise died October 25, 1965. John Paul Vieth died March 3, 1972.

There were no children.

by Roy B. Gerhardt

WALTHER, JACOB K FAMILY

F290

The Walther family farm six miles west of Boonville has now been in the family for over 132 years. It has been carefully husbanded and nurtured from its original 70 acres to its present 456 acres. It has also changed the nature of its business from simple farming to producing Certified seeds, crossing new varieties of hybrid corn and raising registered farm animals. All of this began from the efforts of Peter John Walther. Peter Walther was born in Sonnefeld, Sachsen-Coburg, Germany on October 6, 1827. There he married Chatherina Engelhardt on November 11, 1852, at her parents home in Hofstaedlen, Sachsen-Coburg, Germany. Chatherina was born on October 10, 1826. They left for America on May 17, 1854 along with Peter's brother and five sisters. After seven weeks they arrived in Cooper County and in 1856 purchased a 70 acre farm six miles west of Boonville. Peter and Chatherina had nine children with three dying early in life. Here Peter and Chatherina lived the rest of their lives, Peter dying in October 31, 1906 and Chatherina, March 16, 1872 respectively.

Louis Edward Walther was the third child born to Peter and Chatherina. He was born on the family farm on December 7, 1859. He married Mary Elizabeth Friedrich on April 19, 1887. Mary was born on May 11, 1868 in Boonville, Missouri. She was the daughter of Johann Nicholas Friedrich and Lydia Wilhel-



First Row: William E., Carl Henry Ernest and Mary Ellen Walther. 2nd Row: Carl E., Ernest E. Jacob E. and wife Leola F. Walther (King), Rosemary F. (Walther) Wilmsmeyer, Darlene M. (Walther) Reuter, and Joyce E. Walther.

mena Passler, both of German descent and coming to Cooper County in 1854 and 1860. They purchased 70 acres from Louis's father and farmed the place with him. They remained on this farm having three children, one dying as an infant and one as a young adult. Louis died on December 8, 1910 and Mary followed him on May 14, 1963.

Carl Henry Ernest (C.H.E.) Walther was born on the family farm on June 3, 1894. He was confirmed into the West Boonville Evangelical Church on December 12, 1909 and remained a devout member of the congregation for the rest of his life. On June 3, 1919, he married Mary Ellen Cook, the daughter of Charles C. Cook, born June 1, 1869 and Sarah Catherine Stegner, born July 6, 1870. They lived on the family farm until Ernest's father died and Ernest inherited the 70 acres. They purchased additional land and the farm is now 456 acres. In 1922 Ernest built a seed building where he started business in certified seed where he, with the assistance of his son, Jacob in later years, shipped seed to forty or more states and two foreign countries. Ernest joined the seed association and remained a member till death. Jacob joined the association in 1938 and still remains a member. They have crossed new varieties of hybrid corn ever since. This greatly enhanced his standing as a farmer and economic prosperity. Mary preceded Ernest in death on December 11, 1986, while Ernest only recently passed away on February 12, 1988.

Jacob Walther was born on the family homestead on April 29, 1920, and was baptized in the West Boonville Evangelical Church on November 1, 1920 and was confirmed in that same church on May 6, 1935. As a young boy, he learned farming from his father Carl Henry Ernest Walther. On January 26, 1947, he married Leola Frances King at the Clark's Fork Lutheran Church. Leola is the daughter of Clarence John Martin King, born on June 20, 1893, and Emma Josephina Bettie Frieling, born Au-

gust 4, 1901. In 1938, Jacob became a partner and helped manage the farm. In the early 1960's Jacob's sons were included. Today they continue in the production of certified seeds and the raising of registered farm animals.

Jacob and Leola are the proud parents of an outstanding group of today's citizens. Ernest Eugene Walther was born on January 24, 1948. He married Sharon Kay Mochel on October 16, 1971. Ernest helps his father run the family farm. Ernest and Sharon are the parents of Ernest Eugene, Jr., Sondra Kay, and Susan Elizabeth. Rosemary Frances Walther was born on October 1, 1949. She married Larry Gene Wilmsmeyer on February 10, 1973. They currently reside in Franklin and are the parents of Jill Christine, Gina Melodee, Kirk William and Kent Anthony. Darlene Marie Walther was born on July 18, 1951. She was married to Earl William Reuter on June 8, 1974. They currently live in Versailles and are the parents of Earlene Marie, Dala Renee and Deanna Elizabeth. Carl Edward Walther was born on September 27, 1952, and also assists his father run the family farm. He married Joan Elizabeth Korte on November 28, 1981. They are the parents of Jason Edward. Joyce Ellen Walther was born on June 6, 1957. She is currently single and living with her parents. William Earl Walther was born on July 17, 1958. He was killed in an automobile accident on January 17, 1976.

by Jacob E. Walther



WEAR, GEORGE W. FAMILY

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Susie Lee Wear, Apr 24, 1883 - Jan 13, 1964



Walter Edwin Wear, Sept 29, 1878 - Mar 18, 1954

George W. Wear was born Sept. 25, 1783. His father is not known at this time. On Mar. 6, 1810 he married McOlin Stephens, daughter of Jacob Stephens and Anne Warren. She was born Aug. 14, 1793 in Kentucky. To this union were born: Mary Ann Wear, born Dec. 17, 1810; Winefred G. Wear, born ca 1813; George Decatur Wear, born Nov. 18, 1815; Gabriella Wear, born 1820; Virginia Melinda Wear, born 1823; McOlin Wear, born ca 1830; Margaret Stephens Wear, born June 25, 1827; Martha F. Wear, born 1832; John Miller

Wear, born Sept. 15, 1835; Elizabeth M. Wear, born 1837. George W. died Feb. 25, 1856 and McOlin died Aug. 31, 1865.

George Decatur Wear married Mary Ann Cordry, Sept. 27, 1838, daughter of James Cordry I and Margaret Murphy. Mary Ann Cordry was born Nov. 18, 1819. Their children were: Margaret Ann V., born Nov. 13, 1839; James Raleston, born Dec. 28, 1842; George William, born Apr. 18, 1884; McOlin Adilene, born Sept. 4, 1846; Decater Cordry, born Sept. 2, 1851; John Marshall, birth unknown. George Decatur died Nov. 7, 1853 and Mary Ann died Mar. 30, 1892.

George William Wear married Aletha Harriet Bartlett, Feb. 28, 1869, daughter of Asa Bartlett and Maria Phillips. Aletha Harriet Bartlett was born Feb. 24, 1850. Their children were: George Asa, born Oct. 11, 1874; Woodson Lee Wear, born Dec. 27, 1876; Walter Edwin Wear, born Sept. 29, 1878; Bettie Wear, born Mar. 3, 1880; Iva Bell, born June 24, 1882; Ernest Marshal, born Mar. 28, 1886; Thornton Ellis, born Feb. 9, 1888; Augustus William, born May 9, 1890. George William died Mar. 24, 1892 and Aletha, Sept. 2, 1918.

Walter Edwin Wear married Susie Lee Adams, July 12, 1908, daughter of John Thomas Adams and Sarah Frances Boatman. Susie Lee Adams was born Apr. 24, 1883. Children born to them were: Nadine Eula born Nov. 25, 1909; Anna Myrle, born Oct. 30, 1913; John Walter, born Aug. 20, 1916; Margie Lee, Aug. 27, 1925. Walter died Mar. 18, 1954 and Susie died Jan. 13, 1964.

My mother, Margie Lee Wear, married first Joseph Leonard Herndon on Nov. 1, 1948, son of Rupert Oscar Herndon and Sarah Belle Licklider. Joseph Leonard Herndon was born April 27, 1900. They had five daughters: Marva Lee, born Nov. 9, 1949 and Sherry Ann, born Oct. 18, 1950. Margie and Joseph were divorced Jan. 13, 1958. Joseph died Nov. 18, 1977. Margie married second Douglas Thomas Glenn on Apr. 7, 1958. Douglas Thomas Glenn was born on Aug. 7, 1914, son of Thomas Carrington Glenn and Bertha Levina Bishop. Their children are: Rebecca Lynn, born Dec. 9, 1958 and Thomas Douglas, born Nov. 26, 1959. Margie died Nov. 2, 1987 and Douglas Aug. 10, 1987.

Marva Lee Herndon married Stephen Edward Nau, Mar. 2, 1968, son of Carl Henry Nau and Betty Irene Shean. Stephen Edward Nau was born Sept. 25, 1948. Their children are: Cara Lee, born Nov. 14, 1973 and Travis Edward, born Nov. 3, 1976.

by Marva Lee Nau

WEEKLEY FAMILY

F292

The beginning of the Weekley name in Cooper County, was in 1867 when Martin L. Weekley of Martins Ferry, Ohio, moved to Missouri; altho the family can trace their beginning in Lamine Township to David Jones who came to Lamine township in 1812.

Martin L. Weekley enlisted in the Union Army at the age of 19: 1861; 43d Ohio; 17th Corps. His first battle was Shiloh, where he was picked to stand guard following the battle. He served under Generals Thomas and Sherman until the end of the War, including the March to the sea.

In 1869 he married Martha E. Lewis of Arrow Rock. Martha Lewis was a great grand daughter of David Jones thru the McMahan family. It is told that one Indian raid that Martha's grandfather carried her mother and grandmother across a flooded creek to reach safety at the McMahan fort.

Martin L. and Martha made their home on a farm in Lamine township where they became the parents of six children; Charles and Alveretta, both of whom died in infancy. They were followed by Luther F., Laura; Thomas A.; and William G. The three boys were respected farmers in Lamine Township with little or no outside activities. Laura was a housewife.

Luther was twice married. First to Marie Widel of Lamine, one child, Martha Rose. Both Marie and Martha Rose died within six years of Luther's marriage. He then married Harriet Tutt of Bunceton. To them were born six children Westley; Mary Ellen; Charles; Thomas and the twins Jean and Joan. All of these children live out of Missouri.

Laura married Palmer Taggart, one son George, now deceased.

William G. married Bernice Mellor of Lamine Township. To them were born five children; the oldest stillborn; then Martin of Marshall Missouri, Beverly who married Viola Grapes, one son Lary Grapes; Beverly and Viola live in Boonville as does Lewis Weekley who never married. One daughter Charlotte who married Dick Carico. The Charco's had five children; all of whom live outside Cooper County.

Thomas married Mary Hill of Lamine; three children Lewis, stillborn; Dewitt Talmage and Martin Rufus. This Branch of the family has stayed in Cooper County. D.T. married Eunice Lee Mollet of Nelson; Two sons Thomas, deceased and Douglas (Doug.) Well known in Cooper County as a farmer and business man. Douglas married Sally Howard of Boonville. They have two sons, Steven; married to Linda Pate of Texas. they have one son Ryan and live in Texas. The other son Tim is a student as Missouri University.

Rufus married Dorris Nichols of Miami Mo. Two children, Ann Kempt and Norma Kosfield. Ann has three children, Jackie Reuter of Pilot Grove, Marsha and Monica who live out of the County.

Norma has three children, Roger and Samoa; students at Boonville High School and Kay who lives out of the County.

Rufus was active in Republican politics, serving as both County Judge and as County Clerk until his untimely death at 44.

Talmage better known as D.T. never held a paying job except as a farmer, but was very active in many civic and Agricultural related offices. Thirty years on the State Board of M.F.A. during the influential years of the Fred Heinkel era, during which time he became known nationally because of his connection with the National Farm Colation. Closer home he was a member of the County School Board that drew the District Line that are in effect at present. Also Chairman of the Cooper County Extension Council including one term on the State Council.

Many other boards too numerous to mention.

Most of the family are, or have been, members of the Church of Christ.



Edward Weimholt

WEIMHOLT,

EDWARD BERNARD

F293

Born March 3, 1922 in Martinsville, Mo., southwest of Boonville. He was born the youngest son of Louise Martin Weimholt and Nicholas Wiemholt, parents of 8 children. The family moved to Boonville from Martinsville to a home what is now 538 Thoma St. Nicholas Wiemholt was a postal worker and farmer. He helped his father until his death in 1936. He worked on farms and went to work at the Phone American Pipe works in Boonville from 1938 to 1942. In 1938 he went into the National Guards and then was drafted into the Army, March 1942. He was Staff Sergeant serving in the European Theatre earning an Outstanding Award of Silver Star, August 30, 1945.

The following is an excerpt from restricted general orders from Headquarters, Third United States Army, 30 August 1945: Award of Silver Star - By direction of the President and under the provisions of Sec I, Cir 32, Hq ETO US Army, 20 March 1944, as amended by Sec I, Cir 56, Hq ETO US Army, 27 May 1944, a Silver Star is awarded to: Sergeant Edward B Wiemholt, 37244143, Battery A, 482d Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion (self-propelled), United States Army. For gallantry in action in Germany. On 12 March 1945, Sergeant Wiemholt was manning his antiaircraft artillery gun against enemy aerial attacks on the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagen, Germany, when a hostile artillery shell scored a direct hit on a nearby culvert in which several friendly troops were taking cover from the heavy enemy fire. With a medical kit from his halftrack, he courageously advanced under the intense fire to the culvert which was the object of concentrated 88mm fire. Finding all of the wounded men in serious condition, he administered first aid and as heavy fire continued to sweep the position, evacuated them to a place of safety where he resumed medical treatment until they could be removed to an aid station.

Sergeant Wiemholt's heroic actions and unselfish devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and the military service.

He received an Honorable Discharge January 4, 1946 returning home to Boonville. He went in training as a professional baker at Holsum Bakery for Ben Trout. He met and married Mary Margarete Edwards on July 26, 1947 in Boonville. They became the parents of six children.

He continued his profession with Holsum, training with Patterson Bakers and Anhauser Busch in St. Louis, MO. He became superintendent of Holsum and spent 17 years in the bakery business. He then went into sales for Guys Potato Chip Company and became a supervisor for 17 years. In 1981 he became employed at Bimet Corporation as an electrician and maintenance engineer until he retired July 1987.

by Mary Wiemholt

WESSING, JOSEPH

T. FAMILY

F294



Joseph Theodore Wessing married to Ida Margaretha Young by Fr. Conrad Feb. 10, 1897.

On February 10, 1897 Joseph Theodore Wessing and Ida Margaretha Young were married by Fr. Conrad at St. John's Catholic Church, Clear Creek. This union joined together great-grandchildren of the very earliest German settlers of Clear Creek Township, Cooper County.

Stephen Young journeyed from Prussia in 1840 and became a United States citizen at the courthouse in Boonville, Mo. in March 1848 having stated his intention in court on September 9, 1844. He and his wife Anna had five boys and three girls. Stephen's Rudolph Young married Maria Catherine Berster on November 15, 1874 and they were Ida's parents.

Eberhard Heinrich Wessing, a weaver, and

Elizabeth Jungkamp were married in Germany. They travelled with their three small children Elizabeth, Maria Anna, and Antone to a seaport in Holland in the winter of 1843. A child Henry was born and died there December 9, 1843. As soon as Elizabeth was able the family immigrated to the United States in 1844. At age 21 Antone Wessing left his father's farm and with John Young, son of Stephen, joined the Union cavalry enlisting June 2, 1863, at Boonville, Mo. He served with Company I of the 9th Missouri State Militia. The unit protected railroad lines from Confederate soldiers and bushwhackers. Antone was mustered out July 13, 1865. On October 8, 1867 he married Catherine Twenter and became father of five children. Joseph Theodore was his third child. Antone's friend, John Young, married his sister Maria Anna Wessing on February 14, 1867.

Joseph Theodore Wessing and Ida had four children — Herman, who died at age 12 of bulbar polio; Catherine, who married Amandus Kammerich and had five children; Mary "Dolly" who dedicated most of her life as a priest's housekeeper; and Joseph Augustine "Jody." They also raised three children of her brother Herman Young after the death their mother. Joe T. managed his farm and also served as a county road "boss." Jody watched his dad working on the wooden plank bridge, which until 1988 spanned the Lamine River at Robert's Bluff.

Joseph A. Wessing "Jody" served in the U.S. Army during World War II in the European theater. He graduated from the University of Missouri School of Agriculture with a B.S. degree in agricultural economics on June 9, 1964 and worked as a missionary in South America 1966-1970.

On March 1, 1970 Joseph A. Wessing and Virginia Marie Mehegan, a nurse from Taunton, Massachusetts were married in the chapel of Santa Maria University, Arequipa, Peru. They continue to farm the family place and raise Hereford cattle. Miss "Dolly" Wessing lives in her parents' home.

by Virginia M. Wessing

WHITTEN, CHARLES AND DOROTHY

F295

Charles Edgar Whitten was born in Alton, Mo. on August 25th, 1923 the son of Samantha Bailey Whitten and Charles Whitten, Jr. Dorothy Dean Whitten daughter of Neva Miller Harpham and Elmer DeLoram



Dorothy and Charles Whitten

Harpham was born in Warrensburg, Mo. on July 19th, 1927. After graduating as valedictorian of his High School class Charles was assigned to the 110th Medical Battalion during World War II, serving through five campaigns in the European Theater of operation. Dorothy attended Southwest Baptist University, Bolivar, Mo. after High School graduation.

Dorothy and Charles met in the summer of 1946 when Dorothy enrolled for the summer term at Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Mo. They both received B.S. Degrees. After teaching at Belmond, Iowa Dorothy returned to Springfield where they were married on July 24th at the First Baptist Church by Dr. Fred C. Eastam of Dallas, Texas.

Moving to Howard County in 1948 Charles became Biology teacher and Sr. High Basketball coach at Fayette High School, Fayette, Mo. Dorothy served as Physical Ed. teacher, basketball coach and history teacher at New Franklin. Charles attended Missouri University to become certified as a Supt. and Principal. He was later given a stipend under the National Defense Act to become certified as a Guidance Director. He served as Basketball Coach, Counselor and Principal of the New Franklin High School for 15 years.

Charles became Guidance Director for the Boonville High School in 1963. He taught classes for Central Missouri State University from 1970-80 in the evenings and week ends. He served as an instructor in the first Week End College on Campus and served as an off-campus instructor at Ft. Leonard Wood, Marshall, Versailles and Eldon. He was co-administrator for the first teacher training program for the "Head Start" Program. He is serving on the Missouri Scholars Academic Selection Committee, at the University of Missouri created under the "Excellence in Education Act". He was awarded the "outstanding Counselor Award", by the Mid Mo. Guidance Association. He is a Past Master of Howard Lodge #4 and past Patron of Eastern Star. He served as Co-Trustee of the Howard County Port Authority, City Treasurer of the city of New Franklin and teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the Nelson Memorial Methodist Church.

Dorothy began her teaching career in Boonville in 1955 as Girls Physical Education and Health teacher, volleyball coach and Pep Club Sponsor. Resigning her position in 1955 when their second child was born. Returning to Boonville in 1964 to become 9th grade Social Studies teacher. She received her Master in Education degree in Guidance and Counseling in 1982 from Central Missouri State University in 1982. Dorothy has served as president of American Association of University Women, PEO, Boonville Education Association, Worthy Matron of OES State Legislative Committee member for Missouri National Education Association.

The Whitten's have two children. Their daughter Jennifer Lynn was born in Boonville on Jan. 13th, 1950. She attended William Wood College after graduating from Boonville High School. She graduated from Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. She became a member of the "Residents Right To Read" Committee. She received a Masters Degree in Reading, from SMU and taught in the Plano Independent Dist. and Hockaday School For Girls. Later becoming a Reading consultant for the SMU Reading

Clinic. She is a member of Dallas Junior League and was listed in Outstanding Young Women of Dallas in 1984. She is married to Steven Craig Metzger of Plainview, Texas. He was graduated from Kemper Military School and College where he served as Corp Commander in 1967-68. He graduated from Missouri University with a B.A. degree in Business. He was commissioned First Lt. in the U.S. Army. He received a Juris Doctorate Degree from Southern Methodist University, Dallas. He is a partner in the Brice and Mankoff Law Firm. He serves as President of the Board of Trustees for Kemper Military School and College. They have two children, Nicole Lynn and Natalie Lisa.

The Whitten's son Dr. Charles Wesley Whitten graduated first in his class from Boonville High School. He graduated with a B.S.E.E. from Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas and the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School with an M.D. Degree. His graduate training consisted of an Anesthesiology Residency at Southwestern Medical School and affiliated Hospitals, a Fellow in Transplant Anesthesiology, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas and an Internship in Flexible Anesthesia,aylor University Medical Center, Dallas. His honors and awards consisted of Technical Club Prize (Outstanding First Year Engineering Student) Southern Methodist University, Tau Beta Pi (Engineering Honorary), Kappa Mu Epsilon (Mathematics Honorary), Southern Methodist University, Mortar Board, Magna Cum Laude, Winner Joe Billy Wood Competition for First Year Anesthesiology, Winner of the Superior Attendance Award, Anesthesiology Grand Rounds. He is the author of numerous articles, papers, and abstracts. He began practicing medicine August 1, 1988. He is a member of a Transplant Team, and serves as an Instructor on the Staff of Southwestern Medical School. He is married to Cheri Blake, a graduate of Texas University in Business. She serves as Vice President of The Loan Department, at Interstate Bank, Dallas, Texas.

by Dorothy Whitten

WIDEL FAMILY

F29&

On August 2, 1858 when Philip Widel, native of France, was 28 years old he applied and was admitted a citizen of the United States, having met the requirement of living here at least five years. He married Elizabeth Bonen and purchased a farm of 80 acres North of Pilot Grove, Mo. Later he bought an additional 220 acres at \$25 an acre. He and Elizabeth had four children, the youngest of whom was Anton Nicholls Widel. Anton (Tony) left home at age 17 and found work constructing a railroad bridge across Salt Fork River near Nelson, Mo. Later he went to St. Louis and drove a horse drawn street car. In 1890 he married Rose Kathrine Smith and they settled on a rented farm. After 2 years, and their first son, Philip Henry, was born, they purchased 132 acres of land in Laraine Township. Philip, the eldest of 6 children born to Rose and Tony, attended business college in Sedalia and in 1911 married Octa Caton on Christmas Eve. He farmed for a living but was always interested



Philip H. Widel 1964

in rocks and accumulated quite a collection of indian arrows and relics. After he retired in Blackwater in 1943, his hobby of rock collecting grew to include rocks from other states as he enjoyed traveling and always had an eye out for interesting rocks. He purchased a diamond saw and began slicing and shaping stones of gem quality such as Agate, Tiger Eye, Obsidian. These he set in silver forming rings, pendants, bolo ties etc. In the 1950's he discovered that Mozarkite, an attractive highly-colored rock unique to Missouri, has a hardness of 7 on the Mohs scale which qualifies it as suitable for semiprecious gemstone. He found most of his Mozarkite near Lincoln, Mo. and made several trips bringing it to his home, slicing it and looking for "scenes" in the rock. These natural-formed pictures of mountains, lakes,

faces, are so realistic that when he displayed them at rock shows all over the U.S. people though they had been painted on the rock itself. He set his favorites in silver and mounted them on a large leather satchel which he carried over his shoulders at rock shows despite its considerable weight. Rock collectors became interests in the Mozarkite and he usually traded rocks with them rather than selling as this was always a hobby, not a profession. His enthusiasm for rocks was so great that when he had to have surgery to remove a kidney stone, he kept it, gave it a bit of polishing, set it in a silver ring which he wore despite its obnoxious appearance and questionable worth. It is still in our family. As his collection of Mozarkite grew, he became inspired to have it named as the Missouri State Rock. Until then, Mo. had no State rock. He made numerous trips to the Capitol in Jefferson City to make talks and present his rocks. On July 21, 1967 the 74th General Assembly at last passed the Senate Bill #216 and #217 making Mozarkite the Official State Rock. By this time Philip had suffered a stroke, confining him to a wheelchair. However, he received a letter telling of the bill's passage and that they had given him the honorary title of "Mr. Mozarkite". Of this, he was very proud. In 1971 he died as a result of a second stroke. All four of Philip and Octa's children now reside in Blackwater. Forest Widel and his wife, Marie. Elsie (Widel) Price, George and Nettie (Widel) Becker and Lawrence and Bonnie (Widel) Rapp.

by Bonnie Rapp

WIEMHOLT, TERRY WAYNE

Terry Wayne Wiemholt, son of Edward B. and Mary (Edwards) Wiemholt, was born February 14, 1960, at St. Joseph's Hospital



Kim, Terry, Ryan and Ben

in Boonville, Mo. Terry was an eighth grade graduate of SS Peter and Paul and a 1978 graduate of Boonville High School, where he was an honors student and participated in football and golf. Terry entered the Navy in August, 1978, where he was stationed in California. He married Kimberly Renee Friedrich February 28, 1979. Kim is the daughter of Tom and Jane Friedrich of Wooldridge, MO. Kim was born December 2, 1961 in Wooldridge, and graduated from Boonville High School May, 1979. Kim and Terry's many moves included Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Orlando, Florida; Balston Lake, New York; and Sommersville, South Carolina, where he was an Electrician Mate on a First Class Naval Submarine. A son, Benjamin Thomas, was born February 5, 1985. They now reside in Streator, Illinois, where Terry is a Technical Staff Engineer in the LaSalle Company Seneca Nuclear Station in Seneca, Illinois. Another son, Ryan Nicholas, was born April 27, 1986, in Streator.

by Mary Weimholt

WILLIAMS, JUDGE ROY D.



Judge Roy D. Williams

Hobby Of Judge Roy D. Williams Has Proved Valuable To Entire Community

A hobby that has proved of value to an entire community is that of Judge Roy D. Williams, Boonville, whose keen interest in the background of the Boonslick area has led him to assemble records, papers, and books of historical worth. He shares this library with the public, generously and willingly.



The "Emigration of Daniel Boone" is one of George Caleb Bingham's most famous paintings. A reproduction of this painting, by Missouri's noted artist, hangs in Judge Williams' office. (Photo by Birge Studio.)

If it is information that one wants about the old town: of Franklin that was washed away by the Missouri River, or about the once famous Hardeman gardens, Judge Williams can furnish it. If somebody is needed to speak on the early days of Hannah Cole, or to highlight the dedication of a building or deliver a commencement address, informative and interesting, — Judge Williams is rich in lore and prodigal of his time and efforts.

If there is need for a speaker to pay public tribute to a fellow citizen, somebody with insight into character, with sensitiveness and appreciation, and who is master of restrained oratory, — he has those gifts and takes up the task with graciousness.

Descendant of a family founded in Cooper County more than 100 years ago, son of a nationally known lawyer and jurist, and nephew of an internationally known journalist, — "Judge Roy," as his friends call him, has the background and inherited talents that make for natural leadership. He has a pleasing personality, warm and sincere, and easily approachable, under perfect poise of manner. He is friends with humor, too, knowing well the art that laughs at self, and with friends.

Photographs of Bingham Paintings

Among his historical keepsakes are many pictures hanging in his office. Some of these are photographs of the paintings of George Caleb Bingham, the Missouri artist who produced many of his best pictures while residing at Arrow Rock. Mounted under one glass is a collection which includes: "Canvassing For a Vote," "Stump Speaking," "Order No. 11," "County Election," and "Voice of the People," all Bingham pictures.

Another group of photographs of Bingham pictures is comprised of: "Camping on a Sandbar," showing three pioneers about a

small camp fire; "Fur Traders Descending the Missouri," a scene on the river throwing into strong relief the silhouettes of the men and that of a bear cub, clear cut against the night sky; "Shooting For Beef," "The Puzzled Witness," "Fishing on the Mississippi," "In a Quandary," "Jolly Flatboatmen," another river scene, and "Emigration of Daniel Boone."

These pictures hang in Judge Roy's front office along with others showing his interest in things historical. A photograph of the gravestone of "Willie the Little Stranger," with high in Huntsville, seated, 1888, and is buried in the old city cemetery — has been framed with an accompanying sketch giving the history of the "Little Stranger," edited by Judge Williams.

Has James Bond

Also in this office hangs the original bond drawn up by W.M. Williams, for Frank James, April 28, 1884, to answer an indictment for train robbery. It is written in longhand by W.M. Williams, and is for \$3000. The bond is signed and sealed by Frank James, John Porter, F.P. Bronaugh, Warner Whitlow, W.C. Bronaugh, William D. Adams, D.C. Wing, and H.T. Hudson. The paper is yellowed with age but is in excellent condition and is under glass in a suitable frame.

In the reception room are more pictures of merit. One is a large steel engraving by Gautier of Bingham's "Stump Speaking." Another is C.M. Hardie's "Meeting of Burns and Scott," and one that bears much study is "Gentleman of the Jury," by Morgan, in which the jurors show attention, boredom, inattention, and weariness in varying degrees.

A little room in the rear of the office has been reserved for special keepsakes and cherished possessions. Of central interest here is an old walnut desk. Marcus Williams,

Judge Roy's grandfather, cut the logs and made them up into the desk, which he presented to his son, William Muir Williams, at the time of the son's admission to the bar in 1872. A collection of walking canes, near by, includes an ebony cane with gold top, that belonged to Judge Roy's father, and upon the desk is an antique lamp whose glass chimney carries etchings of Grover Cleveland and running mate in a presidential campaign.

On one wall is a picture of Boonville city fathers, at the time of the passing of the then famous "Dog Ordinance," which at that time was taken to be an unmistakable sign of progress. Seated around the table in the picture are shown Dr. P.L. Hurt, L. Weyland, R.F. Smith, C.E. Gross, R.L. Moore, Charles C. Bell, Dr. J.C. Burger, W.C. Culverhouse, W.W. Taliaferro, W.M. Draffen, Franklin Swap, and T.A. Johnston.

Owns Historical Books

In the little study, too, is a library of loved books, some of historical significance, some valued as keepsakes, and some just containing beautiful poems or stories. Judge Roy, who has lost a few prized volumes in the past through too wide lending of them, has provided an easy chair where one wishing to browse in the library may sit in comfort and read undisturbed. On the flyleaf of a cherished book, "Three Years With Quantrell," he has inscribed, "This book is not to be taken out of the office, but you may occupy the Morris chair that was given to Dr. Nelson (A.W. Nelson) by Luke Lee (governor of Tennessee) or you may sit in the swivel chair that was used 40 years by W.M. Williams and even open his first desk and read this book."

Here the morning sun, shining through an east window, touches the old desk with mellow lights, lingers upon the exquisite reproductions of Bingham's "Emigration of Daniel Boone," hanging upon the wall, and strikes into vivid beauty the glowing colors of the painting.

Judge Williams' love of historical things is not confined to paintings, books, and antiques. He is intensely interested in old landmarks and sites of importance. He has been influential in the marking of graves belonging to pioneers and statesmen of early Missouri days. And in his address he has brought to the attention many facts of great value.

He is interested in research of the past. But although intrigued by the old days, Judge Roy possesses forward looking vision. He sees greatness in the past, but even greater achievements in the future. His heart is in his community and its welfare. And more than once he had declined high honors away from Boonville that he might live in his home town among his friends, share their community problems, and serve them if he may.

by Mrs. Gene V. Davis



WILSON, HARRIETT BAIRD

Harriett Baird Wilson, daughter of William E. and Evaline E. Baird was born in Tennessee on 10-8-1832. Shortly after her birth, the family moved to Missouri and settled in Boonville. Family history says Harriett "grew to young womanhood on her father's plantation, being waited on by Darkie servants". She also attended The Academy, "a high structure of learning" similar to our colleges of today.

She was fifteen when she married Barton S. Wilson about 1847. He was a Scotsman born in Kentucky about 1829. Barton, like his father-in-law, raised horses and mules. Harriett,, and Barton Wilson had seven children William Henry, a Colorado cattlem-an who died in 1955 and is lapried in Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville; Andrew (Andy) B., a railroad man who died in Albany, Oregon at the age of 78 Charles Dickens, b. 7-18-1860 in Kentucky, a railroad man, d. 7-18-1932, San Bernardino, California, (married Harriett Rosetta Wilson (her maiden name) in 1855 and halz:three daughters: Blanche, Josie and Edna),--Frances (Fannie) b. in Boonville (married Frank Westerman) ankhad four daughters and one son, Frank, Jr.), -teven Douglas, a dentist; Barton S., Jr., a barber, b. 3-20-1848, d. 9-16-1873, buried in Waln4 Grove Cemetery, Boonville and a daughter; Dollie, who died very young.

According to notes left by Harriett Wilson's granddaughter, Josie Wilson, Barton had driven some mules from Missouri to New Orleans shortly before the Civil War against the advice of his father-in-law. He received a "note" for the mules, but no money, as money was scarce, and the war broke out shortly thereafter. He didn't want to go to war and leave his family, but felt compelled to help the South. It's believed that he sent his wife and children home to his parent's farm in Kentucky while he was fighting the war, as his son Charles Dickens was born in Kentucky. As far as is known, all the other children were born in Missouri. When he returned from the war, he found his home had been burned and all his stock was gone. Very discouraged, he went into the State of Illinois and bought a farm and started all over again. Later, when the family was stable again, he was stricken with typhoid pneumonia and died. It is assumed that Harriett and the remaining children returned to Boonville where her father still resided.

Harriett Baird Wilson died June 14, 1906 and is buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery, Boonville in her father's burial plot.

by Judy L. Ewell

WING, MARJORIE HELEN THORNTON

F300

Being the only local descendent of Dr. Samuel Yardley Thornton and the last person in this area bearing the surname of Wing, descended from James Freeman Wing, I feel it my duty to record certain family data



S. C. Thornton Home



Clarke and Helen Thornton



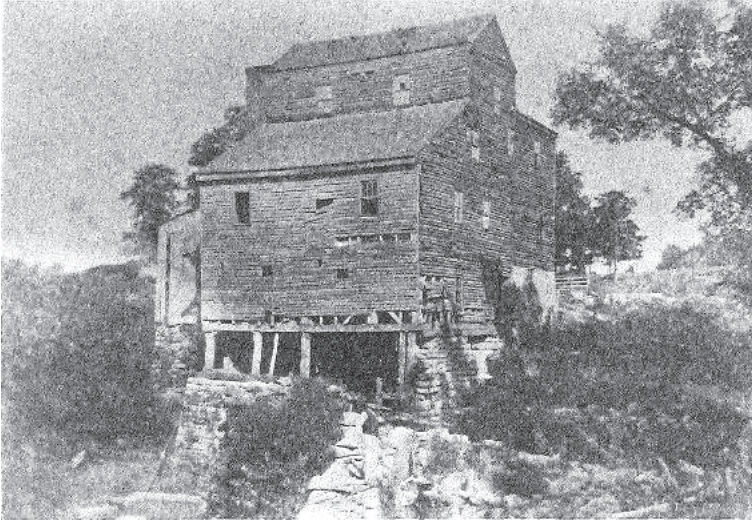
"Woodville"

Dr. Samuel Yardley Thornton of Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, moved with his wife, Frances (Clarke) Thornton and family in 1857 to a 1000 acre farm on the Osage River south of Jefferson City, when my grandfather, Samuel Yardley Thornton, Jr. was five years old. Sam, Jr. worked on the farm with his father and brothers, clearing land, and eventually they acquired another 1000 acres. Sam, Jr. later attended Westminster College in Fulton and University of Missouri in Columbia.

One of Sam's sisters, Belle, attended Farringer's Seminary on 6th Street in Boonville, as did a young lady from Lamine Township, Frances Collins. Belle asked Sam to deliver a letter to this young lady, who lived at Rose Hill Farm on the Santa Fe Trail, on his way to Marshall on a business trip. When "Fannie" opened the door, Sam thought, "That young lady is going to be my wife!" which she did in 1882.

Fannie Collins, the daughter of Samuel R. and Sarah (Tipton) Collins, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky in 1858. The family moved to the Lamine Township farm in 1860, which they owned until S.Y. and Fannie Thornton bought it in 1885. Samuel and Sarah Collins were charter members of Pleasant Grove Christian Church and Sam was a Democrat.

S.Y. and Fannie Thornton were married by Bro. O.P. Davis, who helped found the Boonville Christian Church in 1887. They



Rankin's Mill

were members of the Old Lamine (or Pleasant Grove) Christian Church. S.Y. was a Democrat.

S.Y. Thornton was interested in the newest aspects of farming. He had many acres of apple trees and shipped fruit to all parts of the U.S. His interest in livestock led him to become one of the most noted breeders of purebred Duroc Jersey hogs. These, too, were shipped to many areas, near and far, in the U.S.

My grandfather was elected president of the Farmers Stock Bank in Blackwater, the position he held until his death in 1921. His wife, Fannie, preceded him in death in 1916.

Samuel Clarke Thornton, my father, was born March 4, 1888, the second of four living children. Progressive farming practices were instilled in him, and after attending Kemper Military School and graduating from Boonville High School in 1907, he farmed with his father. Shortly before his marriage to Helen Frances Rankin, December 20, 1911, he bought 135 acres directly north of his father's farm.

Helen was a descendant of William A. and Mary Elizabeth (McFarland) Rankin. She was born April 10, 1888 to Silas Lupton and Olive (Humphreville) Rankin, at Rankin's Mill, a few miles south of Boonville. Her grandfather, William A., born in Virginia, came to this area in 1838. He built the "Woodville Mill" in 1840 and his home (which is still standing) in 1851 of lumber he had sawed at the mill when he was not busy grinding wheat. The original mill was water powered, but steam power was added in 1854.

Silas L. and Robert S. Rankin, sons of William A. tore down the old mill in 1893 and erected a more modern structure. The Rankins were Presbyterians and the ancestors of Olive Rankin were Quakers. Silas died in 1915 and Olive in 1923.

Clarke and Helen (Rankin) Thornton were always interested in better methods of farming, livestock production, education, and homemaking. Helen had been organist at Bethel Presbyterian Church, and when the Church of Christ minister at Old Laraine declared any person who had played a

musical instrument in church as bound for Hell, Clarke decided it was time to go "church shopping". Through the influence of Dr. and Mrs. McGuire in Arrow Rock, they became members of the Blackwater Baptist Church. Later Dad was Sunday School Superintendent, teacher and deacon. Mother played for Sunday School and church.

Clarke hauled many tons of lime from the Blackwater Quarry to lime his entire farm. He was the first to build terraces on his farm. He raised Duroc Jersey hogs in a (then) modern hog barn. His whole farm was well fenced, and in about 1925, he bought more acreage to the east, making a total of 282 acres. He was a firm believer in crop rotation and the plowing under of sweet clover to better the next year's crop. Early on we had a home electric plant, a furnace, and a bathroom.

My mother, Helen, was a wonderful homemaker (an accomplished seamstress, cook, planner, and musician) and partner to her husband. She was the first woman school board member in the neighborhood and played piano for all school functions.

While my dad was never content with farming as it was, my mother was not satisfied with the three room house to which they moved in 1911 and in which I was born in 1914. By 1923, the three rooms had turned into a two story, ten room Dutch Colonial home.

They sold the farm in 1967 and moved to Blackwater. Helen died in 1969 and Clarke in 1981.

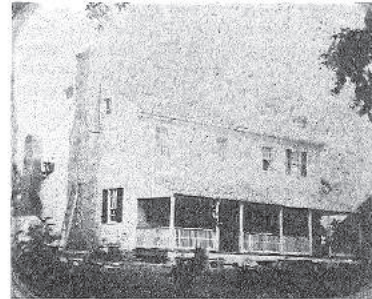
by Marjorie H. Wing

WING, WARNER FRAY F301

James Freeman Wing was born near Boston, Mass. in 1800, but worked his way to Virginia as a teacher, where he married Catherine B. Jones in 1831. They and their household moved to Missouri by wagon the next spring, and after living in several



The remodeled Wing home on the Santa Fe Trail as it looked in 1932.



Freeman and Catherine Wing home.

locations in Laraine Township, settled down on what was later called the "old homestead". He purchased 1500 acres including the 480 from General Ashley. He continued to trade in land until he had 3000 acres. He was land agent for Gen. Ashley, and after the General's death, he was confidential advisor for Mrs. Ashley. Although wealthy in the business sense, Wing was a benevolent man. He was a staunch Democrat. He and his wife were charter members of the Pleasant Grove Christian Church established in 1843, the second Christian Church in Cooper County. He died in 1868.

Freeman and Catherine's first home was made of logs, and part of it still stood over 100 years later. The picture shown is the home they built after moving from the log house. It was made of hewn lumber and the original two rooms up and down were still there until the house was torn down in the 1970's. Of course, each generation had added rooms, bathrooms, porches, etc.

David Warner Wing, father of Henry Moss Wing and grandfather of Warner Fray Wing, was the 13th of 15 children born to Freeman and Catherine Wing. He married Mary Ella Parker of Columbia in 1869. After living in Boone County for one year, they purchased and moved to the homestead of Freeman Wing. David Warner and Mary Ella had four living children, the youngest of which was Henry Moss, born in 1876. His mother died when he was very young. Moss attended Kemper Military School and the University of Missouri. When 18 years old, he rented the 480 acre farm from his father and bought it in 1916.

In 1905, Henry Moss married Martha Fray, whose grandfather, John A. Fray, was the owner of about 1200 acres of land and many head of fine livestock, including the Norman horse, which he introduced to this area. John A. Fray was born in 1835 and before he was 21 he married Martha E. Herndon, born in 1839. On this farm, just across the river from Blackwater, a burial plot surrounded by iron

fencing was set aside, and to this day, the deed to that farm reads, "X number of acres, except a family burial ground". That farm remained in the Fray family for three generations.

One of John A. and Martha E. Fray's eight children was Henry Green Fray, born in 1861. In 1885, he married Dora Pierce, of Howard County. Green Fray dealt in cattle all his life. To this union one child was born, Martha, in 1887.

Moss and Martha (Fray) Wing were married December 5, 1905. They were good managers and hard workers. They bought the 480 acre homestead from his father, and by progressive farming and livestock raising methods, with the help of his wife, Martha, who was a wonderful homemaker, they became quite successful. Warner Fray Wing was born February 1, 1914, and Martha Lou Wing, July 6, 1922. The Wings were members of Old Laraine Christian Church and strong Democrats. Moss Wing died in 1927 and Martha Wing in 1968.

by Marjorie H. Wing

WING, WARNER FRAY AND MARJORIE (THORNTON)

F302



Warner Fray and Marjorie Thornton Wing, Clarke, Gerry and Larry.

Warner Fray Wing, the fourth generation descended from James Freeman Wing and son of Moss and Martha (Fray) Wing was born in the Wing home February 1, 1914. Marjorie Helen Thornton, the fourth generation from Dr. Samuel Yardley Thornton and daughter of Clarke and Helen (Rankin) Thornton was born in the three room house July 30, 1914. I guess their love affair started at Marjorie's six birthday party. Both attended one room grade schools, Blackwater High School (Warner Fray attended Boonville a year or two) and Marjorie graduated in 1931. She attended Christian College in Columbia the next year.

On August 11, 1932, when both were 18, they gathered six of their friends and eloped to California, MO to be married by the Probate Judge. Because Mrs. Moss Wing was a widow with a 10 year old little girl, living on a big farm, she said they would have to live there for a little while — which lasted until Warner Fray died in December 1965 and Marjorie moved to Boonville in September, 1966.

Larry Moss Wing was born August 5, 1933. He became a beautiful horseback rider, as was his father. After graduating from Boonville High School in 1951, he took one semester at M.U., then fell in love with Jo Willoughby of New Franklin, another member of a horse-loving family. They were married in February 1953 at the First Christian Church in Boonville. Larry worked as a cow hand for Davisdale Farms and Jo continued working at Kemper Military School. Their first child, Cyndi, was born December 12, a beautiful little girl just like I had wished for with each of my pregnancies.

Clarke Fray Wing was born April 29, 1935. "Another blue eyed boy," the nurse told me. As he grew, he was a hard worker, but was more interested in sports than horseback riding. He excelled in baseball, football, and also played basketball and golf. He got a four year scholarship to K. State, but did not like the school, so he came home to attend M.U. He was on second football team and varsity baseball team. He had (and still does) "itchy feet", so rather than settling down with one of his loves, went to Brazil for 4 years, panning for diamonds and developing a hog and cattle ranch like the ones in the U.S. Later he came home to help with the farm, then after it was sold, he went to Honduras for several years, Costa Rica, back to Mississippi to work with a friend building roads, then to Texas to search for oil and/or gas. To this day, he has not married, but is there to help any family member in financial trouble.

Gerald Warner Wing was born at 11:30 PM, November 17, 1940. We did not know it then, but that was an omen, because he never shifts into high gear until sundown! He inherited his father's horsemanship ability and won grand prizes, Western seat, on his registered Quarter horse mare, Big Mama, when 13 at the American Royal.

Warner Fray and I were partners in many things. He was baby beef project leader in 4H, when he picked 5 Hereford steers out of 400 Mr. Lee O'Neal had bought in Texas. They were for our Locust Grove 4-H Club, of which I was Community Leader. When the Viertel girls and our boys showed them at the Missouri State Fair, they came away with the blue ribbon. Warner Fray was on the church board, I was teacher and sang in the choir. We were members of the Young Democrat Club — he worked at the polls and I was Democrat Committee Woman for several years. My husband was on the school board and I was PTA president at Blackwater R-2 School. He got right-of-ways for the REA lines so that farmers could enjoy electricity like other people, and I was one of the two women board members on the original board of Co-Mo Electric Coop. I helped him in the field sometimes and he helped me plant shrubs, ornamental trees, roses, iris and bulbs in the yard. We both wanted a beautiful surrounding for the house which we revered. Redecorating seemed to fall to me. I sanded floors, painted walls and wood work, made curtains

and draperies, laid linoleum, besides raising chickens by the hundreds.

Larry and Jo (Willoughby) Wing have four children: Cyndi Lou, now Mrs. Clayton Ward and mother of Taylor Ann and Blade Olen; Moss Willoughby (married Shaunda Oliver) and father of Kabel Oliver; Matt Clarke (married Jeana Stutz) and father of four children, Sara Estelle, Cole Warner, Clay Alison, and Shala Jo; Mike Scot married Tralea Wharton in August. All three sons and the son-in-law are professional cowboys. Larry and Jo, with the help of their four children operate the second largest (in number) cattle sale barn in Texas, at Dalhart.

When I realized Cyndi, my first granddaughter, was marrying 100 years to the day after my grandmother, Olive Rankin, I sent her Olive's garnet pin and ring to wear on her wedding day as Olive had done.

As I said before Clarke never married, so "Gerry" married twice to make up for that. First he married Pam Davis and they had one child, Helen Yardley, named for my grandfather and my mother. Later he married Martha Busk. They have three children: Addy Lorraine, Marjorie Siemon, and Gerald Warner II (better known as "Blue" because he is Gerry's only child with blue eyes!).

If I were a person who dwelt on sadness, I could say I had four deaths to close family members in four years. My husband died in 1965; my sister-in-law, Martha Lou (who had been like a sister since she was ten) in 1967; my mother-in-law, Martha Wing, in 1968; and my mother, Helen Thornton, in 1969. I miss them, yes, but I believe in living for the future. Nothing can be done about the past. And I have 8 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren to keep me going in an onward direction! Besides that, I have volunteer work at Cooper County Memorial Hospital and at First Christian Church, where I am the official ham baker for Bereaved Family Dinners & annual Soup & Sandwich in November. Other than that I am vice-president of General Christian Women's Fellowship, Program & Worship Chairman of Section 4 CWF, in charge of pulpit flowers & sing in choir. I am in no means indispensable, but I like to do my part. So, back to the ham — if I should die, who would cook the ham for my family dinner?

by Marjorie H. Wing

WITTMAN, HENRY AND ARIZONA

F303

Henry C. Wittman was born Feb. 16, 1889 in the Clear Creek Community, near Pilot Grove, MO, the son of Theodore and Margaret Zinn Wittman. He was one of 13 children. His father died when he was 2 years old, so he didn't know very much about his father's family. His mother came from Germany as a child. In 1908 his mother moved the family to the New Lebanon Community, near Otterville, MO. There he met my mother, Arizona Rogers, who lived neighbors to them. They were married July 27, 1913.

My mother was born June 20, 1888, to Julius W. Rogers and Mary Catherine Bales Rogers. They also lived in the New Lebanon Community, near Otterville, MO. Her father

er's family came from Virginia to Cooper County around 1839-40. Her mother's family came from Kentucky to Missouri around 1830 and both families settled in Cooper County in the Clark's Fork Community, not far from Boonville, MO. She was one of 7 children. As a girl growing up, she enjoyed riding horses, and once rode in the Otterville Fair. She and her brother Tom were very close and they liked to go to dances. On Sunday their friends and neighbors gathered at their home to play croquet. After she and my father married they went to Kansas City, MO. My father worked in a basket factory for 4 years. I was born in Kansas City Aug. 25, 1915. In 1917 they left Kansas City and bought land near where they both had lived before they married. They built a house which they ordered from Sears Roebuck, all ready to put together.

They raised 6 children: Catherine Margaret Wittman, born Aug. 25, 1915; Charles Henry Wittman, born Aug. 18, 1917; Harold Bert Wittman, born Jan. 5, 1920-died May 21, 1987; LaVaughn Wittman Schupp, born Feb. 23, 1922; Robert Lee Wittman, born Dec. 21, 1924; Jack Wittman, born July 23, 1927.

Three of their sons were in World War II and one was in service during the Korean War. Charles and Harold entered service in 1942. Charles spent 3 years or so, part time in Germany. Harold was in the Air Force with the Military Police in Panama. Robert entered service in 1945 and was in Japan for a year or so as a guard. The war had ended by the time he got there. Jack went into service in 1953 but never had to leave the states. They all returned home safely.

Charles married Pauline Cramer in 1940. They had one son born Mar. 17, 1945. Pauline died in 1949. Charles then married Ruth Bartlett Rico Dec. 24, 1953. They had a daughter, Cathy, born Mar. 8, 1959.

Harold married Mary Dix Mahoney March 12, 1948. Mary died May 20, 1987, and Harold died the following day, May 21, 1987. Both are buried in a Lee's Summit, MO cemetery.

LaVaughn married Elmer D. Schupp July 5, 1941. They had 2 children: Dennis Dean, born May 24, 1944 and Richard Dale, born Jan. 14, 1953.

Robert Lee married Bobbie Cooper Mar. 1, 1952. They were divorced Aug. 30, 1972. They had 4 children: Steven Ray, born June 26, 1955; Brent Conrad, born Dec. 12, 1958; Julie Ann, born May 9, 1963; LeAnn, born Feb. 11, 1967.

Jack married Patsy Sprinkle May 29, 1952. They had 3 children: Terry Wayne, born Sept. 4, 1955; Randall Wayne, born Oct. 4, 1964; Tammy LaVaughn, born April 20, 1969.

My father died May 29, 1968. My mother and I stayed on at the home place. My mother died Dec. 25, 1987, at the age of 99 years. She remained active until shortly before her death. They also had 15 great grandchildren and 2 great-great grandchildren.

by Catherine M. Wittman

WOLFE, GEORGE AND FLORA (SCHUPP)

F304

George Luther Wolfe was born near Pleasant Green on 3 September 1877 to Arthur Golifer and Nancy Ann (Davis) Wolfe, who were married in Christian Co., MO in 1869 before settling in Cooper County. Arthur Wolfe was a son of Archibald and Temperance (McGinnis) Wolfe of Hancock Co., TN. Nancy Ann Davis was a daughter of George W. and Nancy (Stapp) Davis, natives of NC who had lived in TN before moving to MO.

George Wolfe's mother Nancy died in Colorado when he was two-years-old. She had been taken there hoping for a cure from her illness (probably tuberculosis). Arthur re-married Mary Eliza Lawson of TN. The children of Arthur Golifer Wolfe by his first wife were: Flora (Wolfe) White, Clara (Wolfe) Rhea, Ida (Wolfe) Riggs, LeRoy E. Wolfe, and George Luther Wolfe; by his second wife: Ethel (Wolfe) Taylor, Arthur Gilbert Wolfe, Bertha Ellen (Wolfe) Cunningham, Archibald and Eldridge who died as infants, Ira Gideon Wolfe, and Opal Inez (Wolfe) Stark. Arthur and Eliza are buried in Pleasant Green Methodist Cemetery.

During his early adulthood George worked as a hired hand, saving his money to invest in land. Then he bought and sold several properties during the prosperous farm times of the early 1900's. When he was almost forty years old, on 8 June 1916, George married Flora Pauline Schupp, born on 1 January 1884 to Curry and Katherine (Mueller) Schupp, whose parents Christian and Anna Marie (Masel) Schupp and Frederich and Margaret (Gaertner) Mueller had immigrated to Cooper County from the German states of Nassau and Bavaria in the 1840's and 1850's.

George was a farmer all his life. About 1918 his outstanding matched pair of huge black mules with white noses caused a stir when he drove them into La Monte, drawing a curious crowd away from an auction. Each of George and Flora's three children were born on a different farm before they finally chose the Boone Hurt place near Pleasant Green as their home for the rest of their life together. The large white boxy house with tin roof, built in the 1880's, had been designed as a one-story house, but the builder had added the second floor for only \$250 more. Sliding down the long staircase bannister has delighted several generations of Wolfe children. The house was eventually modernized with electricity and running water, but not before the Wolfe grandchildren experienced filling the water bucket from the cistern and making the trip to the outhouse. George died on 29 June 1958 and Flora on 1 October 1979. Both are buried in Pleasant Green Methodist Cemetery.

Born to George and Flora were Warren Woodrow on 13 April 1917, Virgil Leo on 26 April 1919, and Nancy Mae on 22 October 1922. Woodrow and Virgil continue to live in Cooper County, and their stories are given separately. Nancy attended Missouri State Teachers' College in Warrensburg and taught at Lone Elm School. On 7 October 1943, she was married to James David Wendleton, son of Lon and Grace (Hendrick) Wendleton of near Bunceton. They lived in Cooper County

for several years before making their permanent home near Carthage, MO. Their children are Karen (Wendleton) Jones of Albuquerque, NM; Jean (Wendleton) Perry of St. Louis, MO; Kim Wendleton of Carthage; and Susan (Wendleton) Dawley, also of Carthage. Nancy died on 8 February 1988 and is buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery at Boonville.

by Karen Wendleton Jones

WOLFE, VIRGIL AND FRANCES (PHILLIPS)

F305

Virgil Leo Wolfe, a farmer in the Pilot Grove area, was born on 26 April 1919, the second son of George and Flora (Schupp) Wolfe. He has lived all his life in the area, attending the rural Pleasant Green school taught for many years by his uncle Arthur G. "Buck" Wolfe. Virgil served in the Army during World War II as an airplane mechanic in England, France, Belgium, and Germany.

On 3 September 1945 Virgil married Frances Maurine Phillips, who was born on 29 August 1920 to William Riley, Jr. and Hazel L. (Schlotzhauer) Phillips of the Mount Nebo area. Frances worked during the war in a defense plant in St. Louis. They have lived most of their lives on the Curry Schupp place, formerly the home of Virgil's grandfather near Pilot Grove. They replaced the old farmhouse with a new house in recent years. They are members of Pleasant Green Methodist Church. Virgil and Frances had three children: twin sons Miles Luther and Rex Leo, born on 18 November 1954; and daughter Joy Lynn, born on 4 July 1962. Rex Leo died shortly after birth and is buried in Pleasant Green Methodist Cemetery.

The Virgil Wolfe farm operation is shared with son Miles, who lives at the family home. Miles has an extensive collection of antique John Deere tractors. He has competed in many tractor pulls around the state and sometimes serves as announcer. Miles and his cousins Wendell and Bruce Wolfe are 6th generation Cooper County farmers, dating back to the 1840's when their ancestor Gottfried Schupp came from Germany.

Daughter Joy owns and operates the Budget Salon, a beauty salon in Sedalia. She was married on 25 June 1983 to Byron Joseph Dillner, son of Joseph and the late Dorothy Irene (Deppke) Dillner of the Pilot Grove area. Byron works as construction supervisor for the Mid-Missouri Telephone Company. They live near Pilot Grove.

by Karen Wendleton Jones

WOLFE, WOODROW AND LORENE (STEGNER)

F306

Warren Woodrow Wolfe was born near Pleasant Green to George and Flora (Schupp) Wolfe on 13 April 1917. George and Flora's story is given separately. Woodrow has lived all his life in the Pilot Grove area.

He attended school at the rural Pleasant Green school taught by his uncle Arthur G. "Buck" Wolfe. As a young man he served as overseer for 26 miles of country roads, supervising the maintenance. He owned a Packard bus that transported rural students to Pilot Grove High School before regular buses became available.

On 13 June 1941 Woodrow married Marie Ernestine Jenkins who was born on 13 February 1917 to George T. and Nina (Conway) Jenkins of the Pilot Grove area. Woodrow and Marie lived across the road from Woodrow's parents. They had two sons, Wendell Wray born 7 January 1950, and Warren Bruce born 11 October 1952. Marie died of injuries on 30 September 1955 after the car in which she and her sons were riding was struck by a train. The children were unhurt. Their grandmother Nina Jenkins Schrader came to live with them until the children were grown.

Woodrow was married again on 1 May 1976 to Alma Lorene Stegner Huckabay. Lorene was born on 8 December 1921 to Elmer and Alma (Scholtzhauer) Stegner of near Pilot Grove. She graduated from Pilot Grove High School in 1938, and was first married to Lloyd Huckabay, a Pilot Grove native. Lloyd was a career Navy man who retired as Chief Petty Officer after twenty years of service. Lloyd and Lorene's children are: Marcia (Huckabay) Bryant born 16 February 1946, now living in Carrollton; Wanda Gail (Huckabay) Brechler born 5 July 1949, now living in Paducah, KY; Nancy Huckabay born 30 April 1951, living in Boonville, and James Huckabay born 11 Aug 1954, also living in Boonville. Lloyd died on 9 August 1970. Before her retirement Lorene worked as a secretary for Shelter Insurance Company in Columbia. Woodrow and Lorene live on the Stegner farm near Pilot Grove. Woodrow has farmed extensively in Cooper County all his life, with special interest in buying and selling livestock.

Woodrow's older son Wendell lives in the Pilot Grove area in the house once occupied by his grandfather George Wolfe. He was married on 19 December 1970 to Marcia Kay Thomas, daughter of Bob and Mary (Sanders) Thomas of Syracuse. They have three children: Warren Clinton born 4 November 1972, Chad Ryan born 21 July 1977, and Cara Marie born 6 March 1980. Wendell graduated from the Central Missouri State University in 1973. Wendell farms widely, does custom work, and sells feed and seed in partnership with his brother Bruce.

Bruce lives in the family home across the road from his brother. He was married on 11 August 1973 to Mary Theresa Zeller, daughter of Herbert and Marie (Gerling) Zeller of Pilot Grove. They have three sons: David Warren born 15 April 1977, Bradley Jason born 10 November 1978, and Brian Zeller born 1 June 1983. Bruce graduated from the University of Missouri in 1974. Terry works as a secretary-clerk at the Cooper County Courthouse. Bruce does extensive farming, specializing in raising hogs, and has a feed and seed business with his brother.

by Karen Wendleton Jones

WOOD, WILLIAM W. AND RUTH HAYS

F307

William W. and Ruth Hays Wood lived in Boonville from 1947 to 1949, then returned in 1955 when they became partners in the Goodman and Boller Funeral Home, later the William Wood Funeral Home.

Ruth was born in Tipton, Mo., June 28, 1918, to Earl and Katherine Stites Hays. The family moved to Pilot Grove in 1927 where her father was in the furniture and funeral business. Pilot Grove was the home of her mother, her maternal grandparents and her maternal great-grandparents, Dr. George T. and Catherine Magruder Pendleton. Dr. Pendleton was one of the early physicians in Cooper County. Among their eight children were George T. Pendleton and W.G. Pendleton, who established a law partnership in Boonville in 1878. W.G. Pendleton was mayor of Boonville from 1902 to 1912, during which time the city waterworks were acquired.

Her maternal grandparents, Stephen Louis and Catherine Pendleton Stites, spent their entire married life in Pilot Grove. He was a merchant in the dry goods business and later became a banker in the Pilot Grove Bank for many years.

After attending Central College in Fayette, Ruth met William in Kansas City, Mo., where both were employed. William's parents were living in Versailles, where he graduated from High School in 1938. They married May 3, 1941, in Kansas City, where he volunteered for the U.S. Army. He was sent to Camp Robinson, Ark., and later graduated from Officer's Candidate School at Ft. Belvoir, Va. Sent to England in 1943, he was in the D-day invasion and fought with the 1120th Engineer Combat Group until the war ended in Europe. On returning to the States in 1945, he attended the College of Mortuary Science in St. Louis, Mo. and following graduation, came to Boonville to serve his apprenticeship in 1947. He purchased a funeral home in Aurora, Mo. in 1949, returning to Boonville in 1955 on the death of Mr. Goodman.

William has served as President of the Chamber of Commerce, Boonville Rotary Club, Rod and Gun Club, First Christian Church Board, past member of the Boonville School Board, Kemper Military School Board, City Water Board, Airport Committee and is a member of the board of Boonslick Savings and Loan Co. He retired from the funeral business in 1982 when he sold his interest to his daughter and son-in-law, Charles and Katherine Murdock.

The Woods are parents of two children. Their son, William P. Wood, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 1947. A graduate of the University of Missouri at Rolla and Leeds University in Leeds, England, he now lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and has been employed as a research engineer with the 3M Company in St. Paul since 1972.

Their daughter, Katherine Susan, was born Nov. 7, 1951, in Aurora, Mo. She attended Christian College and Culver-Stockton College. She is married to Charles Murdock, a former Kemper School student from Glen Ellyn, Ill., and they own the William Wood

Funeral Home. They have two children, Kevin and Kimberly.

by William Wood

ZELLER FAMILY

F308

Arthur T. Zeller, the third son of Postmaster Paul and Martha Barner Zeller, was born March 8, 1916, in the small farming community of Hartsburg, Mo. He graduated from the Hartsburg schools, and was a confirmed member of the Evangelical church. He became the manager of the Becker Bros. Lumber Co. at Hartsburg for several years, and was later transferred to the lbr. yard at North Jefferson city. On Feb. 11th, he married Ruth Wintermeyer, also of Hartsburg.

Ruth was born April 21, 1919, to William and Nora Hilgedick Wintermeyer, on a farm just south of Hartsburg. She attended Hartsburg school, graduated from Jefferson City High School, and attended the University of Missouri. She was also an active member of the Evangelical church of Hartsburg.

Ruth and Arthur were blessed with four sons: Gary Paul, Wayne William, Gene Arthur, and Bruce Alan. In 1942 they moved to Boonville, Mo., where Arthur went to work for the M.K. & T. Railroad as a fireman. He worked from Franklin, Mo. to Parsons, Kansas, and was promoted to engineer in 1944. They bought the old Jenkins farm home, on top of the hill, at 804 Bingham road, from Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Winklemeyer in 1950. Many of the neighborhood boys played ball in their back yard and rode the pony, Champ. At that time most of the land surrounding the house was pasture land. As years went by, new streets were added, and new houses on Jefferson Drive and Poplar. Also the new highway took our front driveway, so we built a new house, behind the old one, and faced it on Poplar. Ruth was a housewife, and remained at home as the boys grew up, helping with Cub Scouts and church work. Ruth and Arthur both joined the Evangelical United Church of Christ of Boonville in 1943, and have been active in the choir, women's groups, and both have been on the church board, at different times.

Gary Paul Zeller was born April 14, 1940, in Jefferson City, Mo. He graduated from Boonville High School, and University of Mo. He took a job with General Motors in Anderson, Indiana, as Chemical Engineer, where he has worked for the past 26 years. He married Barbara Tague of Kansas City, Mo. They have a son, Philip, born in 1966, who is a senior in Purdue U. They also have a daughter, Melinda, born in 1969, and a freshman in Indiana U. They are all active in Scouts and church work.

Wayne William Zeller, born on Dec. 18, 1942, at the Ravensway Clinic in Boonville, Mo. He graduated from Boonville High School, and attended Mo. U. in Columbia. He served with the National Guard for three years, and went to work for General Motors in Kansas City, Kan. for the past 22 years. He married Jacki Felton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Felton, in Boonville, Mo. They have three sons. Eric Way, in 1967, who works as a mechanic for Sears, in K.C. Mo., Douglas Arthur, born 1971, a high school senior, and

Adam Christopher, born in 1978, in grade school. They live in Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Gene Arthur Zeller, born Oct. 28, 1945, at the Ravensway Clinic. He is a graduate of Boonville High School, and Central Mo. State Univ. Served three years as an officer in the U.S. Army. He married Carolyn Smith in 1968 and was dept. manager for J.C. Penney Co. He was transferred to Salt Lake City, where he later married Betty Phillips. They have three children, Toni Michell, born 1974, Michael Scott, born 1980, and Timothy James, born 1988. He works for Household Finance Co. in Blue Springs, where they now reside. They are very active in their church.

Bruce Alan Zeller, born July 28, 1954, graduated from Boonville High School. He was active in football and baseball, and was all-district linebacker of BHS in 1972. He married Lois Gerke Vollrath in 1981, and they have one son, Paul Alan, born 1983. Bruce has worked for the post office in Boonville since 1979.

The Zeller family spent many happy hours at the Boonville Parks, as all the sons were on different baseball and football teams.

Arthur retired from the railroad in June of 1976, and he and his wife, Ruth, have been enjoying living in Boonville, doing church work, and also some traveling.

by Arthur and Ruth Zeller

ZIMMERMAN, FRANKLIN AND KATHERINE (ZEY)

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Franklin & Katherine (Zey) Zimmerman Family — Back Row: Charles Zimmerman; Middle Row, standing: Riley Zimmerman and Agnes Zimmerman (Ree); Front, sitting, L-R: Leonard Zimmerman, Albert Zimmerman, Franklin Zimmerman with Roy Zimmerman in front, Katherine (Zey) Zimmerman holding Martin Zimmerman. Taken around 1896 or 1895.

Franklin Zimmerman (2 Dec. 1853 - 19 Sept. 1914) and Katherine Zey (6 Jan. 1859 - 6 Jan. 1920) were married 27 Feb. 1879. They lived south of Prairie Home, Mo. and were farmers. Frank was born in Cooper County and Katherine was born in Moniteau County. They were the parents of 8 children: Albert, Leonard, Charles, Agnes (Reed), Roy, Martin, Riley, and Sylvester.

(1) Leonard Zimmerman (31 Dec. 1879 - 24 May 1925) was married to Caroline Zey Banes. They had no children, but Caroline had two children Ethel Banes and Jack Banes. (2) Charles Zimmerman (30 Oct. 1881 - 3 Dec. 1938) was married to Maude Copas and they had no children and were divorced.

(3) Riley Zimmerman (10 March 1884 - 21 Aug. 1963) married Caroline Eicher (9 March 1890 - 29 Oct. 1985) and they were the parents of eight children: Gertrude Zimmerman married John C. Ernst; William Riley Zimmerman married Dorothy Luella Dick; Henry John (Hank) Zimmerman was killed when his ship was bombed in World War II; Katherine Zimmerman married Carl E. Knipker; Charles F. Zimmerman married Eulalie Escoffier; Lula Mae Zimmerman married Richard G. Peters; Ernest Patrick Zimmerman married Bernice Bonack; and Margaret Elizabeth Zimmerman married Earl Robert (Mick) Scheidt. (4) Agnes Zimmerman (16 Jan. 1887 - 20 May 1946) married Alex Reed and they were the parents of 7 children: Herbert Reed married Erna Griesbach; Bertha Reed; Rosie Reed; Edward Reed married Maxine Ditzel; Elnora Reed married Albert Kiesling; Mary Reed married Edgar Wolfe; and Dollie Reed married Lewis Chappell. (5) Albert Zimmerman (16 Oct. 1889 - 25 March 1982) married Rosa Eicher and they are the parents of Marie Zimmer-

man who married Wilbur Kobel. (6) Roy Z. (26 Aug. 1893 - 17 April 1965) married Emma Eicher and they were the parents of 3 children: LeRoy Zimmerman married Dessie James, Julius Zimmerman married Dora Alice Sales, Mary Lou Zimmerman married Robert Baker. (7) Martin Zimmerman (16 June 1895 - 25 May 1972) married Nellie Walters and they are the parents of Walter Zimmerman who married Wanda Pearl and Anna Zimmerman who married Daryl Lee Vandiver. (8) Sylvester Zimmerman (2 March 1901 - Feb. 1979) married Lillian Howard and they were the parents of 8 children: Charles Zimmerman, Mary Lois Zimmerman who married Lowell Smith, Leonard M. Zimmerman who married June Kurnes, Arnold Zimmerman who married Marthi Dicky and Alberta Jennings, Leama Zimmerman, Frances P. Zimmerman who married Vernon Smith, Esther Zimmerman who married Eugene Clark and Calvin Randolph and Ronald Zimmerman.

Franklin Zimmerman was the son of Wiat Zimmerman and Susan Wisdom who were married 25 Jan. 1849. Wiat was born in Germany and Susan was born in Missouri. Wiat and Susan were the parents of Mary, Susie, John, Bill, Travis, and Frank. They lived in either Cooper or Moniteau County.

Katherine Zey was the daughter of Peter Zey and Catherine Zimmerman who were married 11 Jan. 1846 in Cooper County. Peter and Catherine were both born in Germany. They lived in Cooper or Moniteau County. Peter and Catherine were the parents of 5 children: Christ Zey, John Zey, Adam Zey, Mike Zey, and Katherine Zey.

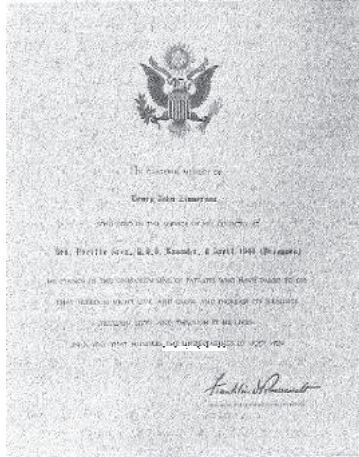
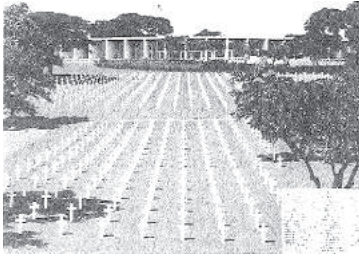
by Shirley (Zimmerman) Frieling

ZIMMERMAN, HENRY JOHN (HANK)

F310

In Memory of





Manila American Cemetery and Memorial Fort Bonifacio, Republic of the Philippines



Memorial Signed by Franklin Roosevelt Shot of Cemetery and Memorial in the Philippines

First Gold Star on Service Flag

The first gold star among the sixty on the service flag at the local Evangelical Church was placed there for Henry John Zimmerman, Machinist Mate 1st Class.

Henry was serving on the U.S.S. Kanawha which was bombed by the Japanese at Guadalcanal on April 7, 1943, and subsequently sank. Following this engagement he was reported as missing in action. At the expiration of 12 months following this date, a presumptive finding was made by the Navy Department.

Henry was the 3rd oldest in a family of eight children. He was born May 30, 1916, to Riley and Caroline (Eicher) Zimmerman in Cooper County, MO. at the Zimmerman homestead. He entered the Navy on September 4, 1939, and was trained in San Diego, California. Before going into the Navy, he was employed on the farm.

He has three brothers and one sister in the armed forces. They are Charles F. Zimmerman Gm 1/c in the Navy, Pvt. William R. Zimmerman in the Army, Ernest P. Zimmerman H.A. 1/c in the Marines, Katherine Zimmerman S 2/c in the WAVES.

The other sisters are Mrs. John C. (Gertrude) Ernst, Mrs. Richard (Loulamae) Peters, and Margaret Zimmerman (who married Earl Robert (Mick) Scheidt).

The Navy Department's letter to Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, signed by Commander A.C. Jacobs, informing them of the presumptive finding of death in the case of their son read as follows:

"You were informed by this bureau on 8 May, 1943, that your son Henry John Zimmerman, machinists mate first class, United States Navy, was missing following action. He was a member of the crew serving on board the U.S.S. Kanawha when that vessel was bombed by the enemy during the mid-afternoon of 7 April, 1943, and subsequently sank in the vicinity of Guadalcanal. During the ensuing attack, the Kanawha received 2 direct hits which caused heavy fires and flooding. Favorable weather conditions which existed at that time aided the local defense craft in rescuing survivors."

"In view of these circumstances, and considering the length of time that has elapsed without any indication that your son survives, the Secretary of the Navy, upon reviewing all available information, has directed that the death of your son be presumed to have occurred on 8 April, 1944, which is the day following the expiration of an absence of 12 months. This has been done in according with the provisions of Section 5, public law 490, as amended . . ."

"The Navy Department realizes that little can be said that would be of consolation to you in your great loss. It is hoped that you may find comfort in the knowledge that your son was courageously serving his country at the time of his death. Sincere sympathy is extended to you in your sorrow."

Henry John (Hank) Zimmerman was born 30 May, 1916 in southern Cooper County, Missouri, the third of eight children of Riley and Caroline (Eicher) Zimmerman. He attended Martin Box School, which is located seven miles north of California, Mo. near the Cooper County and Moniteau County border lines. After attending school he worked for local farmers until he was inducted into the Navy. While serving in the U.S. Navy he lost his life on 7 April 1943 while serving aboard the U.S.S. Kanawha in Guadalcanal, the ship was bombed by the Japanese. There is a memorial in Manila in the Republic of the Philippines at Fort Bobifacio to honor Henry John (Hank) Zimmerman. His name is written on the wall of the memorial.

The article below is about Hank as it appeared in the newspaper on July 6, 1944. The brothers, sisters, and family of Hank wish to honor the memory of the one they will always love and the one they miss greatly, by dedicating this page in this book about Henry John (Hank) Zimmerman.

by Mrs. Charles Frieling

ZIMMERMAN, RILEY AND CAROLINE (EICHER)

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Riley Zimmerman (10 March 1884 — 21 Aug. 1963 and Caroline Eicher (9 March 1890 — 29 Oct. 1985) were married 25 Oct. 1910 in Calif. Mo. and lived out their married life in southern Cooper County where they owned 110 acres. Riley was a farmer and a machinist. Riley owned a 1926 Keck steam engine which is now owned by the Steam Engine Association in Boonville, Mo. This 1926 Keck can be seen each year at the annual Steam Engine Show held each Sept. in Boonville, Mo. Riley and Caroline were members of the United Church of Christ Church in Calif. Mo. They are buried at the Strickfaden Cemetery in southern Cooper County. Caroline was a homemaker. Riley and Caroline were the parents of 8 children, six of those served in some branch of the service during World War II. Those children are Gertrude, William, John H., Katherine, Charles, Ernest, Lula, and Margaret.

Gertrude Zimmerman was born 1 Oct. 1911 and married John C. Ernst. They are the parents of John Ernst, Jr. who married Beverly Parrack and they are the parents of Johnny and Sandra; Geraldine Ernst who married Jerry Criz and they are the parents of West and Melora; Carl Henry Ernst married Shirley Affolter and they are the parents of Tabbetha and Tonya; and Don Ernst who married Elaine Aeschacher and they are the parents of Kirby and Jay.

William Riley Zimmerman was born 28 May 1913. He served in the 2nd Infantry Division of the U.S. Army from Feb. 1941 to Oct. 1945. He married Dorothy Luella Dick and they are the parents of 6 children: Sharon Kay Zimmerman married Jerome Anthony Woelfel; Shirley Mae Zimmerman married Martin Charles Frieling and they are the parents of Martin Brian, Amanda Kristen, and Wade Cody; Gerald Wayne Zimmerman married Joyce Ann Irey and they are the parents of Cynthia Louise; Robert William Zimmerman married Carolyn Ann Marshall and they are the parents of Travis Robert and Trenton Marshall; Pamela Sue Zimmerman married Carl Hegg and they are the parents of Carrie Elizabeth, Melissa Lynette, and Danielle Renee; Bradley Mark Zimmerman married Micki Jean Winebrenner and they are the parents of Grant Steven, Bridget Elaine, and Adam Christopher.

John Henry (Hank) Zimmerman was born 30 May 1916 and died 7 April 1943. He served in World War II in the Navy from 4 Sept. 1939 to 7 April 1943. He was a machinist Mate First Class on the Tanker USS Kanawha in the Guadalcanal Area in the Pacific which was bombed by the Japanese on April 7, 1943 and Hank was killed when the ship was bombed.

Katherine Zimmerman was born 2 July 1918. She served in the Waves during the 2nd World War. She married Carl Edward Knipher and they are the parents of Larry Gene Knipher (27 June 1948 — 5 Nov. 1948); Kenneth Knipher married Linda Knott and they are the parents of Carla Jo and Gary Gene; Gene Knipker married Valeria Lowe and they are the parents of Sarah Katherine



Riley and Caroline (Eicher) Zimmerman Family — Front: John Henry, Margaret Zimmerman Scheidt, Charles Franklin Zimmerman. Back: William Riley, Gertrude Zimmerman Ernst, Ernest Patrick Riley, Caroline, Lula Mae Zimmerman Peters, Katherine Zimmerman Knipher

and Rebekah Ann; and Dixie Lynn Knipker.

Charles Franklin Zimmerman was born 12 July 1920. He served in the Navy from 1939-1945 in the Atlantic, Pacific, Caribbean, and Mediterranean. He married Eulalie Albertina Escoffier and they lived in Japan for 35 years where they were missionaries. They are the parents of 6 children: Monica Zimmerman married Rodney Baker and they are the parents of Janette Lynn, Janelle Louise, Jonathan Edmund, and Janine Linnae; Carol Louise Zimmerman (11 Nov. 1950 — 9 Nov. 1963). Carol died of leukemia and is buried in Karuizawa, Japan; Nathan Charles Zimmerman; Gail Zimmerman married David Allen Bird and they are the parents of Rachel Kay, Russell Craig, Scott Loren, and Grant Justin; Rachel Zimmerman married Jeffery Briden and they are parents of Janelle Dawn; and Marc Zimmerman married Susan Harwell.

Lula Mae Zimmerman was born 23 April 1922 and married Richard Gottlieb Peters. They are the parents of 3 children: Richard Gene Peters married Cora Wiatjen and they are the parents of Terry Gene (9 Jan. 1965 —

17 Jan. 1965), Tina Marie, Timmy Gene, Tracy Dean, and Bradley Joe; Gerald Wayne Peters married Kathy Michaelson and they are the parents of Tricia Rae, Katrina Joann, and Michelle Joy; Carolyn Roe Peters married Donald Peck and they are the parents of David Wayne, Sherry Jo, and Sandra Gail.

Margaret Elizabeth Zimmerman was born 11 May 1928 and married Earl Robert (Mick) Scheidt (19 Oct. 1929 — 6 Dec. 1961) and they are the parents of 6 children: Mick Elizabeth Scheidt married Jacob Bolinger and they are the parents of Tracy Elizabeth, Earl Ray, John Dorsey, and Lance Riley; Paul Scheidt married Mary Goosey and they are the parents of Kristen Leigh and Mathew Paul. Paul Scheidt married Donna Jo Bray; Donnis Scheidt married Mary Strein and they are the parents of Lucus Tyler and Ryan Thomas; Timothy Scheidt married Peggy Kramel and they are the parents of Wesley Robert, Wade Timothy, William Trevor; Katherine Scheidt married Spencer Dugger and they are the parents of Holly Jolene; and Earl Robert Scheidt married Lori Pearson.

Ernest Patrick Zimmerman was born 2 July 1925. He served in the U.S. Navy attached to the Marine Corp, 4th Marine Division on Iwo Jima and on the USS Ticonderoga. He served from Oct. 1943 — April 1946, in WW II. Ernest Patrick was a Pharmacist 2nd class. Ernest Patrick was married to Bernice Mary Bonack (born 12 March 1921) on 28 Nov. 1959. They are the parents of 3 daughters: Brenda Eileen Zimmerman married Harry Willems and they are the parents of Sara Eileen and Kayla Ann; Jean Lynette Zimmerman married Robert Woelfel; and Dawn Kay Zimmerman.

Riley Zimmerman was the son of Franklin Zimmerman and Katherine Zey. Franklin was the son of Wiat Zimmerman and Susan Wisdom. Katherine was the daughter of Peter Zey and Catherine Zimmerman.

Caroline Eicher was the daughter of Fred Eicher (29 Sept. 1843 — 13 March 1912) and Mary Fuetz (14 Feb. 1847 — 14 Feb. 1925). Fred and Mary came to the U.S. from Switzerland and lived north of Calif., Mo. They are buried at the Old Salem Cemetery north of Calif., Mo. They were the parents of 8 children: Charles, Fred, Mary (Hartman), Rosa (Zimmerman), Elizabeth (Breggy), Emma (Zimmerman), Margaretha (Hegg), and Caroline (Zimmerman). Fred Eicher was the son of John Eicher and Elizabeth Haeien.

by Shirley (Zimmerman) Frieling

ZIMMERMAN, WILLIAM RILEY AND DOROTHY (DICK)

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William Riley Zimmerman and Dorothy Luella Dick were married 29 Dec. 1946 at the Moniteau Advent United Church of Christ, Jamestown, Mo. William was born in Cooper County and grew up in southern Cooper County. Dorothy was born in Cooper County and grew up in southern Cooper County. After they were married they lived in southern Cooper County for several years before moving down the road about a half a mile, now they were in Moniteau County where they reside today on the farm. This is about seven miles north of Calif., Mo. William was born 28 May 1913. He served in World War II. And is a farmer. Dorothy graduated from Prairie Home High School and was employed for 20 years at the Calif. Manufacturing Company. Dorothy was born 17 Oct. 1919.

William Riley and Dorothy Luella (Dick) Zimmerman are the parents of six children: Sharon Kay, Shirley Mae, Gerald Wayne, Robert William, Pamela Sue, and Bradley Mark.

Sharon Kay Zimmerman was born 24 Jan. 1948. She was married on 28 Aug. 1971 to Jerome Anthony Woelfel who was born 25 Feb. 1941. Sharon and Jerry live in Cambria, Wisconsin.

Shirley Mae Zimmerman was born 17 Aug. 1949. She was married on 24 Aug. 1968 to Martin Charles Frieling who was born 20 April 1945. They are the parents of Martin Brian Frieling born 8 Dec. 1972, Amanda Kristen Frieling born 23 Aug. 1979, and Wad



William Riley and Dorothy (Dick) Zimmerman Family — Front Dorothy (Dick) Zimmerman, William Riley Zimmerman; Middle: Bradley Mark Zimmerman, Sharon Zimmerman (Wuebel), Shirley Zimmerman (Fosberg); Back: Pamela Zimmerman (Hegg), Gerald Wayne Zimmerman, Robert William Zimmerman Taken in 1974 before Wayne went to Vietnam.

Cody Frieling born 8 March 1987. The Charles Frieling's live at Route 3, Boonville, Missouri.

Gerald Wayne Zimmerman was born 12 March 1951. He was married on 25 Aug. 1973 to Joyce Ann Irey who was born 11 Aug. 1951. They are the parents of Cynthia Louise Zimmerman born 11 March 1974. The Wayne Zimmerman's live in California, Missouri. Wayne served in Vietnam (1971-1972).

Robert William Zimmerman was born 25 Aug. 1954. He was married on 18 Oct. 1975 to Carolyn Ann Marshall who was born 22 July 1955. They are the parents of Travis Robert Zimmerman born 2 Jan. 1982 and Trenton Marshall Zimmerman born 10 June 1986. The Robert Zimmerman's live in California, Missouri.

Pamela Sue Zimmerman was born 23 Nov. 1956. She was married on 18 Sept. 1982 to Carl Ray Hegg who was born 7 Jan. 1959. They are the parents of Carrie Elizabeth Hegg born 25 Nov. 1979; Melissa Lynette born 6 July 1984, and Danielle Renee born 1 Sept. 1985. The Hegg's live in Eldon, Missouri.

Bradley Mark Zimmerman was born 27 July 1958. He was married on 23 Sept. 1977 to Micki Jean Winebrinner who was born 5 Nov. 1959. They are the parents of Grant Steven Zimmerman born 7 Dec. 1977, Bridget Elaine Zimmerman born 10 Aug. 1982, and Adam Christopher Zimmerman born 20 Oct. 1979. The Brad Zimmerman's live in Clarksburg, Missouri.

William Riley Zimmerman born 28 May 1913 is the son of Riley Zimmerman (10 March 1884 - 21 Aug. 1963) and Caroline Eicher (9 March 1890 - 29 Oct. 1985) who were married 25 Oct. 1910. Riley and Caroline live in southern Cooper County and are buried at the Strickfaden Cemetery in Cooper County. They were the parents of 8 children: Gertrude married John C. Ernst, William married Dorothy Dick, John Henry (Hank) was killed while serving in the Navy during World War II, Katherine married Carl

E. Enipker, Charles Franklin married Eulalie Escoffier, Lula Mae married Richard G. Peters, Ernest Patrick married Bernice Bonack, and Margaret married Earl Robert (Mick) Scheidt.

Riley Zimmerman was the son of Franklin Zimmerman (2 Dec. 1853 - 19 Sept. 1914) and Katherine Zey (6 Jan. 1859 - 6 Jan. 1920) who were married 27 Feb. 1879. Franklin and Katherine were the parents of 8 children: Leonard, Charles, Agnes (Reed), Albert, Roy, Martin, Riley, and Sylvester.

Caroline Eicher (9 March 1890 - 29 Oct. 1985) was the daughter of Fred Eicher (29 Sept. 1843 - 13 March 1912) and Mary Fuetz (14 Feb. 1847 - 14 Feb. 1925). Fred and Mary were the parents of 8 children: Charles, Fred, Mary (Hartman), Margaretha (Hegg), Rosa (Zimmerman), Elizabeth (Breggy), Emma (Zimmerman), and Caroline (Zimmerman).

Dorothy Dick Zimmerman who was born 17 Oct. 1919 is the daughter of Martin Dick (8 Nov. 1891 - 26 Aug. 1967) and Emma Kobel (23 Jan. 1898 - 6 Sept. 1988) who were married 29 Jan. 1919. Martin and Emma are the parents of Dorothy; David Luther; Esther Pauline who married Bernard Eugene Brightwell and they have a daughter Karen Kam Brightwell; Emma Margaret married Bert Ernest Acre and they are the parents of David Martin and Barbara Jean.

Martin Dick was the son of Henry Dick (26 March 1855 - 3 Aug. 1898) and Fredericka Griesbach (17 April 1860 - 24 July 1926) who were married 17 May 1881. They were the parents of Emma (Ernst), Barbara (Henry), John H., Frank, Martin, and Alma (Knipker).

Emma Kobel Dick was the daughter of Johann Kobel (20 June 1854 - 20 March 1933) and Sophia Zaugg (5 March 1860 - 10 Feb. 1929) who were married 17 Sept. 1886. They were the parents of Mary (Borghardt), Elsie (Schnur), Bertha (Lachner), John, Jr., Frank, Anna (Gentzsch), Emma (Dick), Lula (Robrach).

Martin and Emma Dick are buried at the Moniteau United Church of Christ Cemetery, Jamestown, Mo. So are Henry & Fredericka Dick and John and Sophia Kobel.

By Shirley (Zimmerman) Frieling

**PERSONALITIES
AND MISCELLANEOUS**

BOONSLICK PERSONALITIES

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David Barton

David Barton, pioneer Cooper County lawyer, was president of Missouri's first Constitutional Convention in 1820 and wrote much of the document. He was unanimously elected the first United States Senator from Missouri. In 1816, he was the first circuit court judge to preside over a Howard County court. He resided in Franklin at the time.

He died in Boonville, Cooper County, in September 1837, leaving no family. There is a monument to Barton in Walnut Grove cemetery, Boonville, and the David Barton elementary school bears his name. He was first buried in the City cemetery.

Barton possessed a good command of language and was an eloquent, sarcastic and witty speaker.

George Caleb Bingham

In 1874, George Caleb Bingham lived at "Rivercene" with the Captain Kinney family in Franklin, Howard County, for five weeks while painting portraits of several Boonville residents. As a youngster he lived in Franklin with his parents, where his father was a hotel keeper. As a young man he was apprenticed to a Boonville cabinetmaker.

He served in the Missouri Legislature and was Adjutant General during the Civil War. He lived in Howard and Cooper counties and built a home in Arrow Rock which has been restored.

He is renowned for his paintings, many of which were painted while living in Cooper County. His paintings may still be found with local Boonville families. He is regarded as Missouri's foremost artist.

William Muir Williams

William Muir Williams, lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was born in Cooper County on February 19, 1916. Educated in the Kemper School, he studied law in the office of J.W. Draffen, and later became the partner of Draffen. The firm was well known throughout central Missouri.

In 1898 he was appointed to the Supreme Court and resigned from this position after one year's service. During his legal career, he served with distinction on a number of state governing bodies. His son, Judge Roy D. Williams, was one of the founders of the Boonslick Historical Society.

Payton it Hayden

One of the most distinguished members of the Missouri bar in his day was Peyton R. Hayden, pioneer lawyer of Boonville and Cooper County.

In the early settlement of Howard County, Old Franklin became the rendezvous of the most prominent lawyers of the state outside of St. Louis. Besides Hayden there were Hamilton Gamble, Abiel Leonar and John F. Ryland.

Hayden was the first lawyer certified to practice law in Missouri Territory outside of

St. Louis. He was a native of Kentucky. He came to Howard County, Missouri, in 1818, and located in Boonville in 1819. He taught school in Old Franklin, one of his students being Kit Carson.

Hayden died in Boonville on Dec. 26, 1855. The Supreme Court justice, Washington Adams, studied law in his office. He was the great-grandfather of Alice Mary Chambers, 1883-1974, past secretary-treasurer of the Boonslick Historical Society.

Gov. Lon V. Stephens

Lon Vest Stephens, a native of Boonville, served as governor of Missouri from 1897 to 1901. Prior to that time he served as treasurer of Missouri from 1890 to 1896. During his tenure, he was authorized to receive from the United States Treasury money granted to states for use in establishing a department of Lincoln Institute for instruction of Negro youths.

During his administration as governor, the first Missouri State Fair was held at Sedalia, and many state institutions were established. The State Historical Society of Missouri was established in Columbia, the Fruit Experiment Station was begun at Mountain Grove, and the State Board of Charities and Corrections was created. In Marshall, the School for the Feebleminded and Epileptics was instituted, as was the state hospital for the insane at Farmington. The Confederate Soldiers Home at Higginville, and the Federal Soldiers Home at St. James were both established at this time. It was also during Stephens' term that many Missourians volunteered to fight in the Spanish American War.

Capt. Joseph Kinney

Captain Joseph Kinney, wealthy riverman, lived in Boonville, but moved to Howard County after building the magnificent mansion, "Rivercene," just across the river opposite the city. He was born in 1810 and died in 1892. He was a friend of many prominent politicians of his day. A number of gala social events were held at the mansion with many prominent Missourians included in the guest lists.

George Caleb Bingham, foremost Missouri artist, was a frequent guest and painted a number of his most famous works at Rivercene. Washington Irving, famous author, was a passenger on one of Captain Kinney's boats. Rivercene is one of the tourist attractions in Howard County.

Frederich T. Kemper

Frederick T. Kemper, a Virginian by birth who attended Marion College at Hannibal, Mo., established in May 1844 the Kemper Family School in Boonville. The school steadily grew through years marked with success and adversity, until it became considered one of the finest schools of its kind in the United States.

Later the name was changed to Kemper Military School. Because of its high standards, it has long been 4m the honor roll of the United States Defense Department.

For five years, Professor Kemper taught at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, having sold the school in August 1856. In 1861 he returned and reorganized the school after

his successors failed. The school prospered and with the assistance of his wife, it soon was graduating students, many of whom became leaders throughout the world.

Kemper died in March, 1881. His successor, Thomas Alexander Johnston, a native of Cooper County, took over and devoted the next 64 years to building the school to the position of prominence that it attained among educational and military institutions throughout the nation.

Walter Williams

Walter Williams was a distinguished editor, founder of the first School of Journalism in the world and president of the University of Missouri in Columbia. He died in 1935.

A native of Cooper County and Boonville, Williams took his early training as a printer's "devil" on a Boonville newspaper (the Daily News), later becoming its editor as well as the editor of a Columbia newspaper. He soon became renowned as one of America's great journalists.

Williams was a firm believer in the free press. He is regarded as Boonville's most distinguished son.

Will Rogers

Rogers attended Kemper Military School in Boonville during the years 1896 to 1898. Years later he won fame as an actor, humorist, writer and philosopher.

Osage Indians

In 1804, Thomas Jefferson appointed Jean Perre Chouteau as the Indian agent west of the Mississippi. In November 1808, Chouteau met with the Osage Indians at Fort Osage, negotiating a treaty transferring Osage-owned lands along the Missouri River to the United States government. This treaty, ratified in 1810, gave the United States title to all lands north and south of the Missouri River. This area today is Iowa, Arkansas and Missouri.

For his friendship, the Osage gave Chouteau 40,000 arpents (38,000 acres) of land on the Lamine River. He visited the land but never lived on it, selling 30,000 arpents to William H. Ashley, first lieutenant governor of Missouri, for \$1.25 an acre. Remnants of Ashley's home, as well as his gravesite, are on the land, overlooking the Lamine and Missouri rivers.

Daniel Boon

The name and deeds of Daniel Boon (or Boone) are familiar to everyone. He came to Missouri about 1797 from Kentucky, and hunted up and down the Missouri River from his home in what is now St. Charles County. It is believed he visited his sons at their salt lick in present-day Howard County on occasion.

John Peck, a pioneer Baptist preacher, said Boon pitched a tent and spent a winter at the salt springs, and later built a cabin there. David Meriwether, who came up the Missouri in 1811 on the "Western Engineer," recalled meeting Boon at his cabin near present-day Arrow Rock in that year.

Boon died in 1820, at the age of 92, after returning to his home in St. Charles County. His original gravestone is on display at

Central Methodist College in Fayette along with that of his wife, Rebecca.

Nathan and Morgan Boon

Nathan and Daniel Morgan Boon, sons of the famous Col. Daniel Boon, are credited with having discovered salt in the present Boonslick State Park area in Howard County. They began working the salt deposit about 1807, shipping the salt downriver to St. Louis in hollow logs. They sold their interest in the salt lick in 1811.

They are considered to be the first white persons who remained for any length of time in the Boonslick area, and the area bears the name that the Boons and their salt lick gave it.

Lt. Gov. William IL Ashley

The first election in the state took place Aug. 28, 1820. William H. Ashley was elected the first lieutenant governor. He was among the fur traders of Missouri who influenced the explorations and settlements of the West. His expeditions created in the minds of other men visions of great wealth from the Northwest.

His character was invested with much romance, because of his daring and intrepidity in advancing trade to the remotest sections of the western county. He also was elected and served as a member of Congress.

He owned approximately 28,000 acres along the Missouri River. He is buried about a mile from where his home stood, overlooking the Lamine and Missouri rivers.

Joseph F. Rutherford

Joseph F. Rutherford bestowed the new name, Jehovah's Witnesses, on the sect in 1931. Rutherford was a native of Missouri, a Boonville lawyer, a member of the New York bar and in 1917 became president of The Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and International Bible Students Association. He expanded the sect's missionary activities and refined its teaching. He once served as prosecuting attorney of Cooper County.

Hannah Cole

Hannah Cole, first white settler south of the Missouri River, with her nine children braved the elements and hostile Indians to build a cabin on the present site of Boonville. She arrived in the Boonslick area in February 1810 as a member of a group of settlers led by Col. Benjamin Cooper. She was the widow of William T. Cole, who was killed by the Indians. Accompanying her were her brother-in-law, Stephen Cole, and his wife, Phoebe, Hannah's sister.

Upon arriving in Howard County, the group separated from the rest of the settlers and crossed the Missouri River, settling in what is now the east section of Boonville. Stephen Cole built the first fort but it was abandoned for a permanent fort at the site of Hannah's cabin. Known as Hannah Cole's Fort, it served as the first county seat of Howard County, which then included all of Cooper County.

Benjamin Cooper

Benjamin Cooper, Revolutionary War veteran and patriarch of the Boon's Lick Settlement, is regarded as the first permanent settler in this section. His wife and five sons moved to the Boon's Lick country in the year 1808. They settled in the Missouri River bottom about two miles southwest of Boon's Lick. It was later known as Cooper's Bottom. He built a cabin and cleared the ground and began preparing for a permanent home. However, he was far from the protection of government troops, and the Territory Governor, Meriwether Lewis, ordered him to return to Loutre Island just below the mouth of the Gasconade River.

He returned to Boon's Lick country a few years later, leading a group of settlers. The group built forts in Howard and Cooper Counties, and protected themselves from marauding Indians during the War of 1812.

Sarshall Cooper

Sarshall Cooper, after whom Cooper County was named, came to the Boonslick area in the spring of 1808, with a group of settlers led by his brother, Col. Benjamin Cooper. The group left the area and returned in 1810 and built four forts in Howard County: Forts Cooper, Hempstead, Kincaid and Head.

Fort Cooper was the center of a military community and the 112 rangers there selected Sarshall as their captain. There were hostile Indian raids from the spring of 1812 through 1815. Sarshall was the victim of one of these scattered raids. His body was buried inside the fort. His burial place was silted over in the 1844 flood and was not located until after the 1903, when the site of Fort Cooper was located.

Fort Cooper was saved from an Indian raid by Captain Braxton Cooper's young daughter, Milly. Bravely volunteering, she rode to Fort Hempstead, six miles distant, for help. Just when the situation seemed hopeless, Milly appeared at the head of the rescue party, surprising the Indians, who hastily withdrew.

Horace George Windsor

Horace George Windsor was the first president of the Missouri Corn Growers Association, serving until his death. In 1915, he raised the first 100 bushels of corn per acre crop in the world. He raised 116.9 bushels of corn per acre in 1917. In one year he won first prize for the best corn in six state fairs.

GONE, THE AGE OF STEAM

T167

"The passing of the Age of Steam was brought strongly to mind this summer at Franklin Junction, north of Boonville, in the Missouri River bottoms, with demolition of the roundhouse that for many years housed the 'iron horses' that first spanned the continent on ribbons of steel.

Demolition of the roundhouse followed by a few years destruction of the Katy hotel

where train crews slept and ate at the end of the run away from home. The hotel no longer was needed when diesels made possible longer hauls and the division at Franklin was abandoned. Razing physical improvements cut the railroad taxes.

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad was a pioneer from St. Louis into the Southwest when that area still was raw frontier. For many years it was one of the most prosperous and financially stable railroad properties. A few years ago expenses began to exceed income. Then the situation was reversed by a drastic program of chopping off unprofitable branch lines and reducing services.

During the decades from the early 1870's when the railroad built across the Missouri River at Boonville, until the 1930's, the Katy had at least two day and two night passenger trains through Boonville. The Katy Flyer was a household name, and pride of the system.

During the depression years in the 1930's the day trains were discontinued, not without protests and consternation among chambers of commerce and city officials. The night trains had profitable mail contracts which gave them a financial backing that the casual conversationalist said would maintain them indefinitely.

But the Flyer was slowed to stops at every way station where there was business. And in Boonville area arrivals during the wee hours were not conducive to starting trips. The buses on U.S. 40, offering more frequent service, made trips faster. And most families then had their own private transportation. So the passenger business by rail faded out. Sometimes a whole month went by without sale of a ticket at the Boonville station.

The buses began to develop fast express service, and that business flowed away from the railroads. Government mail contracts were not enough to make the night passenger trains profitable. The railroad submitted figures to the Interstate Commerce Commission showing losses into thousands a month, and the commission granted relief.

Boonville's only other rail passenger service was on the river route of the Missouri Pacific, an accommodation train between Kansas City and Jefferson City each way daily. It, too, attracted little business, and eventually the Missouri Pacific received permission to abandon its bobtail. So for many years, Boonville has had no rail passenger service.

Buses, family cars, and plane service from Columbia carry the load of far more travel than in any other age. The diesels pull longer freights with greater ease and speed, and with less wear on the rails. They have a steady pull instead of the pound from intermittent steam power. Diesel cabs are comfortable. Crews can maintain schedules in bitter winter without losing the power that cold caused steam.

But while they are more efficient and profitable, here, too, it seems that the railroads are merely cutting corners in a situation of disadvantage, from rival competitors. Other forms of transportation are subsidized by government, as the railroads were when they had a monopoly. Then they were needed to weld a continent. Then they provided comfortable travel and dependable freight delivery when communities far from navigable streams were isolated many months of the year because dirt roads became quagmires.

A century ago Boonville was one of the few exceptions in its attitude toward the iron horse. It was a river metropolis. While the Missouri Pacific was asking \$50,000 to help conquer the bluffs between Jefferson City and Boonville, leading citizens were organizing a steamboat company. So the railroad cut across the prairies. And Sedalia, in the 1870s, with the Katy crossing the Mop (sic) there, grew. Boonville languished as the railroad era tarnished the golden age of the packet.

Today river traffic has returned for movement of heavy freight. Government maintains the waterways. Government builds and maintains highways. Trucks and buses use them, at a bargain in licenses. Long ago government subsidies ran out for the railroads. In their heyday they became quite independent. And as they cultivated public hostility they reaped a harvest of regulation in taxes, labor management, and rates. They maintain their own trafficways and many other installations that continue to provide taxes for all units of government.

There are some indications that the public favors straining out a drop of mercy to the railroads. But prospects are that there will be fewer passenger trains and that the luxury services that once made eating on a diner an adventure will shrink to the club car and the snackbar. Within the experience of people no living the red carpet of crack transcontinental trains may be lost, as have been the glories of leisure on the river when palatial packets fed the fat of the land and the ego of the cream of society was spiced by the courtly manners of the river gambler.

Truck and bus associations also are in for the disillusionment that has been an inheritance of the railroads. While the old-time station agent was a local czar, the big vehicles on the highways are an abomination to the driver of the so-called pleasure car. The bus and truck lobby is functioning smoothly, but the handwriting is on the wall. The lobby has been crowding its luck.

Pioneers used the river and hauled overland. Steamboats, for all their glamour, were slow, and the Missouri River was hazardous with changing channels and snags. There were many sinkings and some boiler explosions. Life on the trail was rugged and fraught with dangers. So when the railroads came, offering transportation at the fabulous speed of 20 miles an hour, with reasonable safety, shelter, warmth, and with food and sleeping facilities, it was the wonder of the frontier, the cementer and civilizer of the continent.

Doubtless the railroad people muffed a lot of opportunities to keep ahead of competitors. One was the failure to early adapt the internal combustion engine to smaller passenger units which could have also given mail and express service more frequently, and given it faster than vehicles on public highways. But by the time the network of roads was being built the rails' e under a heavy burden of regulations as to the number of crewmen for each unit. Most buses still operate with a lone driver who is also conductor, baggage hustler, information center, detective and policeman. The Teamsters have been wise in this respect.

Many children and some adults never have ridden on a passenger train. And remaining service prevents it being the pleasure one remembers from the springtime of youth. In Colorado there is a narrow gauge that runs up into the mountains daily for some 20 miles

and back and provides the excitement of pioneer trains. It deadends at a unique ranch and has unusual points of interest en route. This road operates only during the tourist season, which is short.

Indians sometimes referred to a steam train as 'One horse, many wagons.' The railroads crept westward painfully and with many casualties. Much of the conquest of the West is wrapped up in the Iron Horse. Hundreds of stories of high adventure also are incident to building and operating railroads.

One cannot repeat the past. There may be a new cycle in a changed form, but while the world moves forward demands from operating costs, taxes, and situations created by competition make a return to a more leisurely age impossible. So we dream of the great days of belching smoke, a cinder in the eye, the news and candy butcher who had a slick trick in short-change, the affable Pullman porter and the waiter in the diner. They are almost as gone as Stephen Foster and his Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair."

(This article appeared in the 23rd Annual Frontier Edition, *Cooper County Record*, early 1950's.)

FUR TRADERS RELIVE LIFE ON THE RIVER

T168

Laughing and hollering and singing they roared up the Missouri River. They passed under the old Railroad Bridge and overtook a moored sand barge before pulling in to dock near the Boonville Bridge.

After spending more than eight hours paddling a canoe some 65 miles, ten men dressed in gear that would have made Daniel Boone envious climbed from their craft — much to the delight of the small crowd of spectators that gathered to greet them.

This group is part of the "Company of the Missouri," which is taking part in an event called "Return of the Fur Traders."

The voyage began Sunday at Fort Osage and is scheduled to end Saturday at the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. From start to finish, the group will travel 359 miles, stopping to camp in communities along the way.

"The purpose is to show people what this era of life was about, and how people lived along the river," said the President of the Missouri River Society and leader of the group.

The group is attempting to do that by living just as the real fur traders did and by giving demonstrations of early frontier days.

Unloading their primitive-looking gear onto a horse-drawn wagon, which was used to carry their gear to a campsite in Harley Park, the ten men carried the 400-pound North canoe up the steep, winding road to the park.

Then the celebration began. Acting like a bunch of old-time frontiersmen, the 12 members (two are traveling by car) chased women, slapped backs, congratulated each other and pleaded for beer.

Some took the time to reflect on their journey and the things the fur traders of

yesteryear had to go through.

"The life of a fur trader is really kind of nice — if he doesn't have to carry a canoe a half mile up a hill," Cooper said. "But then, the life of a fur trader on a day like yesterday can be kind of rough," he added.

It was on that day (Monday) that the group had to paddle their way through snow, wind and cold.

Ken Kelm, a wildlife damage control agent from Boonville, said the voyagers quickly learned that all was not going to be glamorous during the voyage.

"On the first day we were shooting down the river and it was windy," he said. "Then a barge passes us and when the wake came by the waves were about five feet high. We on the bow just disappeared. The canoe was submarining — it was going down. We just kept paddling and hoped we'd make it through. We took on about 500 pounds of water and had to pull over and empty it out."

"The life of a fur trader is hard work," Bob Bonner said. He explained that the fur traders had to battle cold temperatures while trapping and explored new territory when the weather got warmer and the furs were no good.

As Bonner spoke, there was a hoarseness in his voice. He is the avant of the crew, which means it is his job to keep the cadence going so that the group paddles in unison.

"The cadence is very important," Kelm said. "If everybody is off time, you don't move. But if you get together, you can really

go..."

Kelm said the group memorized French songs and sings them to keep in time. He said "Alluetta" and "Roullant MaBoule Roullant" are two of the favorites.

The group spent nights in Waverly and Miami before arriving in Boonville. They will eat lunch in Lupus today and will stay in Jefferson City tonight. The rest of the journey will feature overnight stays in Hermann and St. Charles, and stops for lunch in Chamois and Washington.

Cooper said the event, which is being sponsored by the Missouri River Society in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation, has been drawing good response.

"The reaction has been fabulous," he said. "We surprise a lot of people but they really seem to be enjoying it."

The spectators may be enjoying the event, but so are the participants, who at least for awhile have been able to forget their everyday troubles.

When informed that Tuesday was the deadline for income tax forms to be filed and asked if all had done that, the travelers acted bewildered.

"What's income tax?" yelled Mark Sullivan.

Efforts to find a participant who would say he looked forward to returning to activities of everyday life proved fruitless — especially since the weather had turned from cold and snow to warm sunshine.

"If we have many more days like today, we may go on to New Orleans," Cooper said. From Boonville Daily News

SLAVERY ON MISSOURI RIVER COUNTIES

T169

1820-1865

Growth of slave and white population in Cooper County (adapted from Duffner, "Slavery in Missouri River Counties, 1820-1865," unpub. PhD thesis, Univ. of Mo. 1974):

Year 1830, whites 5,876, slaves 1,021; Year 1840, whites 8,312, slaves 2,172, percentage of white increase 41.46, percentage of slave increase 11.27; Year 1850, whites 9,837, slaves 3,091, percentage of white increase 18.35, percentage of slave increase 42.31; Year 1860, whites 13,528, slaves 3,800, percentage of white increase 37.52, percentage of slave increase 22.94.

Note: Cooper County ranked 7th in the state in 1850 in slave population. In 1860 Cooper County ranked 9th. Howard County ranked 2nd in both 1850 and 1860.

In 1850 there were 636 slaveholders in Cooper County and 3,091 slaves, or an average of 4.67 slaves/master. 173 of those slaveholders had only one slave each; 102 of the slaveholders had 2 slaves each.

In 1850 the largest slaveholder in the county was John H. Ragland who owned 70 slaves. The second largest slaveholder was Henry E. Moore with 32 slaves.

The remaining slaveholders (359) owned 2612 slaves, or an average of 7.27 slaves/master.

by Robert L. Dyer

THE OLD TIME "DARKY," BORN IN SLAVERY AND SUDDENLY SET FREE, RELIED CHIEFLY UPON HUMILITY IN A BEWILDERING WORLD

T170

Editor's Note — Here our Clark's Fork correspondent writes about the oldtime Negro settlement around Gooch's Mill. None of the characters, she **assured us**, was fictitious. While she feels that the "old-time Darky is passing and leaving little trace of his sojourn among us," it is a fact that this people left an indelible mark upon our culture. We present Mrs. Morrow's article as worth your reading time.

A century of time! What changes it bring in the ideas, customs, education and even the people themselves of a community! Around Gooch's mill live a few who represent an age

in Cooper County history which will never be lived again.

Even as a hundred years passes on and leaves little that is familiar behind, so the old time "Darky" is passing and leaving little trace of his sojourn here among us.

Each person, whether or not he intends to, adds to and takes from the community around him in some measure. The old time "Darky" probably would have been mystified had some one called him a Negro. He was a "cullid" man and was honored as such. He had his place in the community and was usually eager to fill it. A keen student of human nature and behavior, he often knew his white neighbor better than the neighbor knew himself. People did not bother to hide their queer side from the "Darky" so many a laughable incident came before him that was hidden from the neighbors. However, he was shrewd enough to know just how to react without offending.

Elaborate Politeness

The feeling that the white man was superior seemed to be with him constantly. He came to your door with hat in his hand and never forgot to make a stagger at courtesy as he made known his business — politeness absorbed from the supreme of the Southland's aristocrats and carried to all parts where slaves were scattered. He was ever grateful for each small favor bestowed upon him, of one could judge by the deluge of thanks that was forthcoming. Yes, he was a flatterer.

He did not ask for aid other than a day's work and expected no gift from the white neighbors except surplus or discarded food, clothing, furniture, or other item. He would accept anything given to him as if it were just what he had been wanting.

The woman would come for a bucket of milk, but she would chum before she left, or wash the dishes in return for her dinner. They were on hand to help with extra entertaining, sickness, housecleaning, caring for children as well as the laundry.

Perhaps the most valuable addition these old-timers made to the life in this particular settlement was a humorous one. You could always get ready to laugh when you saw one coming. He never failed your expectations and went on his way as merry as you, even though the joke probably had been at his expense.

Our "Laughing Place"

As sure as Brer Rabbit had a laughing place, my brother and I had two — more than a quarter of a century ago. One was with "Uncle Nick" and the other was with his wife, "Aunt Lizzie." However to Uncle Nick she was not "Lizzie," but always "Lizzar."

Nothing delighted him more than to sit down and talk. His vocabulary was unlimited. If he could not think of a word that was long enough, he could make one without a break in the conversation. If the subject had been especially enjoyed by him, his parting words would be, "Child, we been talkin' knowledge."

Once during a historical outburst we added the years spent here and there beginning with those lived as a slave and found that he was then one-hundred forty-nine years old; that is, of course, unless he had made some

mistake.

The treasured story of his slave days was about getting a BISCUIT for Christmas, the gift from "old Marsta." He still had the greater part of it when plowing corn the next spring. He put it on a fence post and took a nibble each time he plowed a round.

Trick on Uncle Nick

My brother had a trick camera from which leaped a huge green snake. He had Nick posed on a rail fence for a picture. (Nick was pleased with the idea of an old slave on an old time fence.) The snake jumped at him as the camera clicked. The rail broke as he went over backwards and pleadingly screamed, "Lord! What have you done struck me with?"

He would get up at 2 o'clock in the morning, rebuild the fire in the bedroom stove and pop corn. The humorous side of this was to hear Aunt Lizzie's scorching remarks about being kept awake by the popper and his eating the corn.

Once when she had been particularly extreme in her wrath, we asked Aunt Lizzie, "Don't you love Uncle Nick?"

Without a moment's hesitation came the reply, "Me love that nigger? Lord no, Chile!"

Ben and Maria also had their ups and downs. She liked potatoes fried but Ben would not eat them except baked and eaten "plain." Ben was the physical advisor for his race. He never failed to have a remedy ready for every ailment. His remedies were often weird and unsanitary but his "patients" tried them.

Once the preacher and his wife called on Ben. Ben was very downcast. The preacher asked what was the matter. Ben answered, "Oh! Brother, der is a whole bedfull of nigger boys in yonder." His daughter, who had a small son, had just given birth to twin sons.

A Continuous Family

Maria had no children but Ben had a family by his first wife. She cared for them and later took several of their children as well as a few others into her home. But all this care for a continuous family did not keep her from outside day labor. She walked about four miles to wash for one family and kept this up each week for twenty-five years or more.

Out near Prairie Home lived Nancy and Jane — mother and daughter, yet Jane was a grandmother of many. With Jane, romance budded anew in old age. She married Zack and came to live in his home. But they had troubles. When asked by a former neighbor how she liked living with Zack, she replied, "Oh, Miss, I don't like it at all. Zack won't let me eat eggs." Jane liked eggs so theirs was the one separation in this sketch of old timers.

With Mitt and Mintie, the troubles were all hers. He was so deaf he had to carry an ear trumpet. She could never make him understand what she wanted him to do. Or did he hear more than he let on?

Liked "To Lick the Drip"

Tobe was the clown of the bunch in appearance and actions. He was never happier than when he looked as if he might have taken his costume from a scarecrow. Few times one ever saw him look otherwise. He would smell fresh bread and call from the yard fence, (he was afraid of dogs) "Missy,

you ain't got nothing cooked has ye?" He knew this would bring a big slice with butter and apple butter. But he would not eat it flat. It had to be doubled over for he "liked to lick the drip."

Some were more serious than others, even as you and I. Cam and Lucy never laughed. Life was all business for them. They worked and saved what they made. At one time Cam had several hundred dollars buried that even Lucy did not know about. When their house got too bad to live in, they moved to the barn. When a new one-room shack proved unlivable, they moved back to the barn. They asked so little of life. They never even enjoyed sleep at the same time. They slept in relays. The story was always told that Cam had killed a man more than one-half century ago and Lucy would stay awake to see that no "hant" bothered Cam in his sleep.

Joe and Missouri were also real companions. Their life held no bickering. All children loved to hear him tell of the day when he was "with Jessie James." She was a busy soul — ever helping all about her.

John was not old in years but in his conversation he was as old as the others. He was plowing for a neighbor and plowed up a bumblebee nest. He left his team and ran fast to the far end of the field calling, "I got missed from that bumblebee."

He had a large family and responsibility pressed heavily on his shoulders at times. At an especially dark hour, he said to a neighbor, "Oh! Mister, times is so hard and der is so many little mouths to feed. I wouldn't care if two or three of the little fellers would drap off."

There was another Maria. They were distinguished by their color. Ben's wife was black and "yellow Maria" was a mulatto. No man worked harder than she. She would take her son to the harvest fields and the two would hire as one man. Neighbors were glad to give her work for she equaled a man herself. She never murmured about life's hard lot but toiled on and raised her family unaided.

She Wanted an Organ

Wash and Lucy brought up a large family. There was little in their lives but toil. They did not complain but Lucy yearned for an organ. This yearning grew and Lucy saved. At last the day came when she could have an organ. None of her family ever learned to play much but she was repaid for her sacrifices when some white neighbor child "stopped in" to play for her. All tunes brought forth her "A-men! A-men!"

Then there were Coley and Isadore, Fanny and George, Arthur and Nancy. Nancy has served as a midwife more times than she can tell, going to colored or white whenever called.

A little farther away lived Ellen who had had twenty-one children, and her ups and downs.

Babes at Business of Life

Of course, other communities had folks similar to these twenty-five, different in some ways, alike in many — human beings set free at the close of the war, many of them adults in age but babes concerning this business of making a living. Most of them were very religious and their churches were not far

apart.

All were grateful to Lincoln as they looked to him as their liberator. To a man they stuck to his party. They felt this a duty of respect. Only in more recent years would they ever "split a ticket." Probably the first time any had ever done so was to vote for Dr. O.W. Cochran for probate judge. Dr. Cochran had worked so many years among them, caring for them when sick and in other trouble, feeding them when hungry, and advising them about their problems. His kindness meant so much that he was almost a second Lincoln among them.

But now all but a few are gone on. Even as empires pass away so this particular group that represents an age in the development of our country is passing on to live only in tradition.

by Mrs. Paul Morrow

CLEAR CREEK FOLKLORE REVEALS MANY INTERESTING SUPERSTITIONS

T171

I believe every rural community is chuck-full of folklore and I would like to pass on to you, dear readers, some of the traditions of the Clear Creek township in Cooper County.

If the wind the first day of the year is in the southwest, it indicates we'll have good crops. Hurrah! that is where the wind was the first day of 1939 and tradition says: Wherever the wind is the first day of the year, that is where it will be most of the year.

There is also a best time of the year to plant some things to insure best results. Plant beans and cucumbers in the fish sign and the bugs will not bother them.

Plant flowers in your lady (the virgin) sign and you will have plenty of flowers. The signs are the signs of the Zodiac. Plant everything that forms below the ground in the dark of the moon; everything on top of the ground in the light of the moon, that is, when the moon is increasing (new moon and first quarter).

Plant potatoes on St. Patrick's Day, Good Friday or the 100th days of the year. Any one of these days all insure good crops, according to local seers.

It seems there is a time to do certain things, too. Cook soap during the light of the moon; it makes it lighter in color and the pieces do not shrink much. Butcher your meat during the light of the moon and when fried the pieces do not shrink.

There are also weather and crop signs. If it rains on Pentecost Sunday, there will be no nuts but indicates good crops. If there are no pecans or hazelnuts, the winter will be mild. If it rains on Easter Sunday it will rain on the following seven Sundays.

If lightning is seen in the east and no rain comes, it indicates there will be dry weather. In rainy weather, if it is cloudy and clears during the night the weather remains unsettled.

The third big frost will be followed by a rain. If the stove gets red hot there will be a change in the weather. When the blackberry bushes are full of blossoms (as they were this

year), you know that it is going to be a good corn year.

A black Christmas means a full graveyard and also a white Easter. This spring we failed to have the white Easter although we had a black Christmas.

Here is something that is of interest to the kiddies: When the first whip-poor-wills cry out in the spring, it is time to go barefooted and it is also time for dad to plant corn.

Modern enlightenment admonishes us strictly against superstition, yet we find many people cling to these old beliefs and sayings — whether in fun or seriousness is sometimes hard to say.

From 99th Anniversary Rural Life Edition, 1939.

by Mrs. A.J. Hayes

HISTORICAL CONTEST BRINGS FORGOTTEN LORE TO LIGHT

T172

Much Valuable Data on Old Communities, Customs, Folk Songs, Etc., Revealed and Placed on Record During Past Years

Because three young men of this county have taken an interest in this community's local history, much of Cooper County's unwritten past has been recorded and preserved. Last October Gordon Renfrow, Charles van Ravenswaay, and Edward W. Sowers were discussing the history of this locality. They felt it would be a splendid idea to record the uncollected legends and traditions and history of the county before it had been lost forever. In searching about for some method to achieve this end, they decided to ask the rural schools to aid them in their survey and so organized an historical contest for that purpose.

The contest was opened to every rural school within Cooper County and much valuable and interesting material relative to early county history was assembled. Legends, songs, folk stories, and traditions of another day were gathered and presented to the sponsors in notebook form.

The information regarding pioneer life in this region which the various students recorded was extensive. Glen Harold Eichhorn of Harriston school interestingly wrote of the early homes. He said: "The first shelter they erected was a cross between a hoop cabin and an Indian bark hut. Timber used was walnut and black and white oak. The men assembled for the log splitting. The log cabins were of round logs, notched together at the corners. The cracks between the logs were usually stopped with clay. The roofs were made of poles and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was laid down and a chimney built in one end of the building.

Neighbors Called In

"The raising of the house was done with theaid of the neighbors if the hands of the family

were not enough. Boards were cut for the doors and the floors. For the latter, trees were sometimes split in two, for which purpose the ash tree is especially suited. The hearth and the chimney were made in the simplest manner possible, of wood which was lined with stone at the lower, inner side and daubed with mud in the upper portion. When the chimney is one-half foot higher than the gable of the house, the smoke will not go out into the room."

May and Martha Tackett of the Pisgah school, investigated the early manufactories in their community and found some interesting facts.

"A two story brick building was erected in Pisgah about 1850. It was approximately 60 feet by 20 feet. It was built by John L. Jones. The brick were made on the Jones farm. The lower part was used for a blacksmith shop which contained four forges. The upper story was used for a wagon factory. Here the wagons were not only made but assembled as well. A large inclined runway was used to bring the wagons down. After Mr. Jones left this community the factory was operated many years by Peter Braun.

"In an early day Patrick Burns and Robert Taliaferro manufactured harness and saddles in Pisgah.

"More than 60 years ago John Ernst owned a home just west of the present Hunt home. He was a shoemaker. Here he repaired and manufactured boots and shoes. His boots and shoes were made from the very best of leather and the boots often sold as high as \$16.00 a pair. In later years, after Mr. Ernst had moved away, Phillip Friday and his father both repaired boots and shoes here."

The article also contains a description of a grist mill and chair factory conducted in Pisgah more than 60 years ago, and the Maxey tanyard.

A Fine Collection

Other portions of the Pisgah school book, which was awarded first place, are devoted to the early cemeteries in the locality; the history of the Baptist and Christian churches, the Community Club, biographies of early settlers, the local school and its development, early day stories, and a most interesting collection of Play Party songs.

The Locust Grove School near Lamine discovered that their community was one of the earliest to be settled in this part of the state. The students found much information about William Ashley, who settled there in 1838 and other early settlers such as L.H. Brown, David Jones and Stephen Turley (with an interesting genealogy of the Turley family). Sara Dean Hill told how Thomas McMahan saved his wife and newborn daughter from the Indians. Elaine Hull found much material regarding the McMahan family and their fort. In other portions of their book are recorded early day songs such as "Molly, Pretty Molly," "Barbara Allen," and that curious one so popular a hundred years ago, "The Little Mohee." One of the outstanding articles of the book and the one which was awarded the Advertiser's prize for the best biography was the story of Grandmother Day written by Mildred Schuster. We are sorry that lack of space prevents us including this interesting article.

Among the many old songs sent in by the Oakwood School No. 2 was a ballad popular

during frontier days. It begins:

"As I walked out one evening
Along the river side
I cast my eyes around me
A little Irish girl I spied
So red and rosey was her cheeks
So curly was her hair
So costly was her jewelry
That little Irish girl did wear."

Doris Poindexter wrote of an early settler, William Rucker, and of his work as one of the pioneer Baptist preachers in Saline County. Other students wrote the history of the Oakwood school, and other items of interest.

The booklet submitted by the Lone Elm School was prepared with unusual care and tied with Fairview school for second award. Its illustrations, its organization and its close attention to historical facts made it one of the outstanding contributions. It began with a story about William H. Moore, the first settler in that community, and told of other early settlers such as Joseph Byler and his tavern, the Greenhalge family, Robert Seaton, and Conrad and Ann Harness who moved to Cooper County in 1841. One article described the history of education in that community, and Maxine Roach even included information regarding the popular school punishments of an earlier day.

Another section of the book is devoted to early day amusements and lists such play games as "The Old Brass Wagon," "Skip Come a Lou," "Marching 'Round the Levee" and others. Dorothy Wendleton found a list of curious old beliefs such as: "Carry a bride over the threshold of a new home." "A dream of high water means a death." "Name a fire when starting it." "Lots of shucks on corn mean a cold winter," and others. Other students contributed a long list of similar superstitions — a heritage from the dim, remote past of civilization's history.

The seven pupils of the Fairview school at Clark's Fork found much of historical interest in their community. Under the direction of "Miss Allie," their much beloved teacher, they presented an impressive collection of material. Mary Frances Haley wrote of the Clark's Fork Store. Harry W. Meyer described "Cocklebur Fair" that was for many years, regularly held in that community. Hillard Meyer told of Captain Andrew Robertson and his haunted house. And while the tombstone of Captain Robertson says "He no more will return to his ever green home," the ghost of the Captain is thought to have come back to the old home he loved so well.

The group of early songs includes one dating from the Mexican War that is seldom heard today which begins:

"Had a little war in Mexico

The boys all went, but the girls wouldn't go . . ."

And other such interesting play party songs such as "Swing Josie," "Shoot the Buffalo," "Go In and Out the Window," and that very gay tune with verses that start:

"My pretty little Pink I once did think

That you and I would marry

But since I've lost all hopes for you

I have no time to tarry . . ."

Ruth Quick found that "if the ground is 'givey' on St. Valentine's day, it is a sign of a good corn crop," and that "cucumber seed should be planted in the light of the moon," but that "watermelon seed should always be planted on the tenth day of May." And Floyd

Truman Swanstone wrote of the trials and difficulties which the Mischler family met on the trip to America in 1864.

Research in Bunceton

Through the interest of G.E. Hartrick, superintendent of the Bunceton High School, and Miss Harris and Mr. Gerhardt, members of the high school faculty, the students in the English and History classes prepared a book which showed a great amount of intelligent and thorough research in the history of the Bunceton community. Probably the most outstanding parts of that interesting book were those sections devoted to the "Play Party Games," and to early medicines, remedies and superstitions which the various students aided in collecting. The Clifton City school found many old beliefs still current in that locality and in biographies of John W. Neal and Henry Thomas recorded much material relating to the early history of that community. The Advertiser hopes someday to be able to publish some of this material in full.

The work of the participating schools not only located much valuable historical material but it directed the attention of the individual communities to their interesting histories. It is the hope of the sponsors that this survey has aroused an interest in the county's history which will continue and that additional facts will be uncovered and recorded.

The students came to realize more than they ever had before, that Indians once knew the woods and the fields they were familiar with; that brave and exciting and kindly things had happened in their own community; and a whole new world of excitement and adventure and romance which they had never suspected was uncovered at their very front doors. And perhaps some of these boys and girls discovered that history is not good in itself, but the good is measured by its effect upon the present and future. — Contributed.

From the 96th Anniversary Souvenir Edition, 1936.

SUPERSTITIONS ARE A PART OF RURAL FOLKLORE

T173

"By granny, Bill, wish you'd look w-a-y up yonder at that ole buzzard, — that's a shore sign of spring, when we see a buzzard a flyin' so high up as that ole feller. I shore hope he knows his business . . . Are ye superstitious, Bill?"

"Well, sir, jist let me tell ye about some of the things I've heard tell of, and I kinda believe in some of 'era. Did ye ever see a dead snake on his back? Well, ye better fetch yore umbrell along next time ye go som'ers, caust it's a sign it's a goin' to rain. When the salt gits wet, look out fur rain agin.

"Ye ain't got no more enemies if the first snake ye see in the early spring is a dead one, — everybody loves ye after that. Look at that there sun, it's a settin' red tonight, that means it's a goin' to be windy tomorrow, better tie yore hat on, Bill.

"That there new moon looks awful purty, but, by granny, if I didn't see it over my left shoulder and right through them there trees, too — bad luck fur a month is a starin' me in the face. They Milers tell me that if the moon seems to tip at the bottom the water's goin' to be pourin' out of it soon, and if the moon seems on the level, look fur a dry spell.

"Well, sir, talking about the moon it's a funny thing when my ole woman makes soap, she shore does watch that moon, — just like our neighbor across the way, when he plants his taters, that moon has got to be full or else the taters grow way down toward China, and the sign has to be in his thumb or the bean vines won't run around the poles. Did ye ever hear of anything as silly as that?

"Once I made a rail fence, a long time ago, and doncha know the bloomin' thing nearly all went in the ground, — that's the moon agin fur ye. My ole woman fusses at me 'cause I killed our hogs in the dark of the moon. She says that's why the meat gits smaller and draws up when we are cookin' it.

"By ganny, look at that great big fever worm! Spit quick or ye'll be havin' some kind of fever sickness, — spit, I say.

"Well, sir, when I went over to Jim Mannekin's that died, th' other night, don't ye know ever single lookin-glass in that there house was all covered over with some sheets. Do ye know why? It's like this, the first one in the family that sees hisself in any of them lookin-glasses is shore to be the next one to die . . . Now, look at that ole fool rooster. Shoo-oo way from here, — quit yore crowin' right here in the door, cause me and my ole woman ain't got no time to be havin' company come and stay fur no week. Shoo way from here, shoo-oo, I tell ye.

"Bill, did ye ever hear tell that a crowin' hen an a whistlin' gal will come to some bad end? The ole woman usually puts the ole hen in the pot. Ha! Ha! I see the smoke is all comin' right down to the ground, — ye are askin' what that's the sign of? Well, it's a goin' to rain. If the smoke had gone up we would had a right nice spell of weather.

"Ever notice when the horses an mules rip and run an jump an play, in the winter time? Ye better go git some more wood in frum your woodpile, cause it's goin' to turn cold again an it'll be cold nuff to freeze a brass monkey's tail off, — then ye better look out when the turkeys fly to the tops of the trees to roost. It's the same sign, only colder..

"Might nigh my milkin' time, Bill. Speakin' about milk, guess ye have heard that in the summer time when it thunders a lot, the milk turns sour or gits a little blinky, as my granma useta say.

"Don't it beat all how some folks can believe in all them signs and meanin's?

"Just let me tell you, Bill, come New Year's morning, do ye think fur one minute I'd let a woman come inside my house? No, sirree, no matter if it wuz the wife of the United States president. Now a man is welcome, cause he will bring me and my ole woman good luck fur a whole year. Another good luck meanin' is when ye see a pin, pick it up, fur all the day long, ye'll have good luck.

"Nother thing if ye want good luck, don't never walk under no ladder an don't never step over a broom, be shore ye stoop down an pick it up an sweep a little ways.

"Whenever ye take off yore shoes, set 'em on the floor, don't set 'em in a chair, an' never, never put your hat on the bed, fur goodness

sake, don't ye do it.

"What scares me is when a big black cat crosses the road in front of me, makes me feel bad all week all over.

"Sunday is a day of rest, so fur pity's sake cut yore finger or toenails some other day. Be shore an do yore singin' after breakfast. But now if ye want yore dream to come true tell it to some of yore family before breakfast.

"Whatever ye do don't start any kind of work on Friday, cause ye ain't never goin' to git it done. Do ye know what I mean?

"Bill, maybe my ship will be comin in purty soon. Ye know this mornin' white bubbles wuz all over my coffee, an they tells me that's a mighty good sign I'll be gittin' some money. Money, I said. Did ye hear me, Bill?

"I thought I heard my ole woman a callin' me. Listen."

"Oh, Robert, come on to supper."

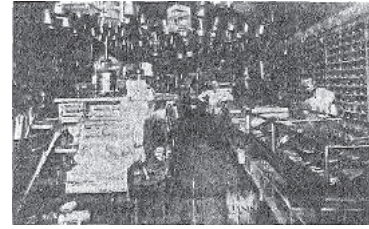
"I'm a comin', Fannie . . . Come over again, Bill. Good night."

From 107th Anniversary Rural Life Edition, Boonville Advertiser.

by Mrs. Robert Chinn

SMALL-TOWN LIFE

T174



A hardware store.

People liked simple pleasures, solid comfort, a little uplift

In small towns — most of them — life was self-sufficient and pleasant. It was certainly that way in Boonville, Mo. (pop. 6,000) on the Missouri River. Because the railroad had bypassed the town, Boonville missed some of the bustle of a booming age and settled down to a life as leisurely as the river in midsummer. It was a time when a skilled clerk or bookkeeper could earn as much as \$8 a week and live comfortably on it. Potatoes were 30 cents a bushel, eggs 12 cents a dozen, whiskey \$2 a gallon. Breakfast or supper at the commercial hotel cost 15 cents and a good hot turkey dinner cost 20 cents.

Boonville's streets were lined with comfortable houses, most of them with barns and buggy sheds. There was plenty of drama at the Stephens Opera House and cotillions in



Off for a picnic on the Missouri River, Boonville families wait for sailing time aboard the excursion boat *Nadine*, while a dog waits on the gangplank. The *Nadine* capsized and sank in 1905 with loss of four lives. The small boy in dark stockings on the top deck is Albin Schmidt, who now runs a jewelry store in town.



In a Boonville parlor, a game of rummy occupies a couple's evening in the early 1900s. They are playing by the light of gas lamp, warmed by a wood-burning stove. The family Bible lies open near desk, big family photographs hang on walls, and the sheet music of the popular *Blue Danube* lies on the piano.

the big Rivercene mansion across the water. And, like all small towns, Boonville was fine for boys. After trimming the kerosene lamps, driving the cow to pasture and chopping stove wood, they could poke along the riverbanks, watch the steamboat or gawk at one of the town's half dozen automobiles. In winter there was skating on the river; in summer, fishing and even nude bathing — but not, according to a local ordinance, until at least two stars were visible in the sky.

THE WAY IT WAS IN COOPER AND HOWARD COUNTY

T175

"It is only natural that there should be changes in people as well as things. During my long life I have seen wonderful changes in the manner of living and doing things; changes which have made life happier and easier. As I recall, though, the men and women that I knew, as a child eighty years ago, were more honest and frugal and more noted for their social amenities than those of the present day. A man's word was generally considered to be as good as his bond and it was rare indeed when security was asked for a loan. Often no formal note was requested.

"Life in the days before the Civil War had a completeness and a leisurely charm that is hard to describe to someone who has never known anything like it. Of course, those years represent my childhood and they probably seem more carefree to me than if I had been mature at that time. My grandfather came here in 1817, bought a small house. In 1856 he made a large addition to the small brick house that had been built there many years earlier. The building of that addition and the farm life that went on about it, represents what I mean by the leisurely happiness of life in Howard County at that time.

linsey-woolsey. The shirts and trousers and socks were made on the farm. The wool,

Slaves Made the Bricks

"I believe that my father designed the house. It is of a conventional type with a wide center hall on each of the two floors, and large rooms on either side of the hallway. Two negro slaves, Booker and Harry, who belonged to Judge Rawlings, were hired to make the bricks and build the walls. Judge Rawlings had originally been a brick mason and taught his two slaves the trade. For many years they made the brick and built the walls of houses and churches in the south part of the county. They were fine workmen and their services were in great demand.

"Booker and Harry always made the brick near the site where the house was to be built. At my father's they had a clay mixer made from a great sycamore log, with a sort of screw dasher inside that was connected with a long pole and turned by a horse when the mud and water had been mixed to the proper consistency it came out of a hole at the bottom where a man would direct it into moulds. The moulds were wooden and designed to hold three bricks. When he had finished filling the moulds, a boy, called the "off bearer" would carry off the moulds and empty the green, wet bricks on a smooth piece of ground where they were to dry before being burned. Sometimes a sudden shower would ruin these drying bricks before they could be covered and a new supply would have to be made. These bricks would be turned regularly until thoroughly dry and then they were stacked to form a kiln. The outside of the stack was covered with the ruined brick, and the whole plastered over with a coating of mud. The kiln was fired with wood and it took a week or ten days, constant firing, to burn them. The total amount of bricks needed were burned at one time.

"The lime for the mortar was burned on a specially prepared kiln on the hill above father's house.

"After Booker and Harry had built the wall, Mr. Stonner, a carpenter, finished the interior woodwork. He had three or four carpenters to help him. All of the wood had to be cut and dressed on the place and this preliminary work took quite a long time.

"One family of my father's slaves lived in

sheared from father's sheep was taken to a carding mill in New Franklin that formerly

a wing of the house next to the kitchen, but the others lived in a building a short distance to the west of the Big House. On the large Southern plantations where there were many slaves, a street of cabins was built for their use with a little garden around each house and with the family life being carried along individually. In Howard County there were few families who owned, at the most, more than twenty slaves and it was the custom to house them in a long, low building consisting of a series of rooms. Many of these old slave quarters are still standing in the county.

"The negro cook who lived with her family at the Big House, as the darkies always called their 'Marster's' houses, prepared the food for the white folks. There was another cook who prepared all the food for the negroes. Much of the food which we had was raised on the farm. In the bottom before the house we always had a fine garden although not many varieties of vegetables were grown at that time. We usually raised cabbage, potatoes, green corn and beans. Tomatoes were introduced shortly before the Civil War, but these 'Love Apples,' as they were called, were small and generally considered not fit to eat. Aside from the vegetable garden, we raised several varieties of fruits, particularly apples, peaches, pears and plums. And of course we had all of the beef and pork that we needed. For fish we had only to go to the slough below the house. This narrow stream carried the surplus water from the lakes then existing in the upper bottoms, to the river. A trap was usually kept set in this slough and when the river rose and the water backed into this stream, we always had a fine supply of fish. And when the river fell, we would trap the fish as they came down from the lakes. In the winter a hole would be cut through the ice, and the fish shovelled out as they came up for air.

'Darkies' Happier Then

"It seems to me that the darkies were happier during slave times, than they have been since. I remember particularly how they used to sing at their work, and at no time during the year did they sing more than during October and November when the hemp was being gathered and cured. Hemp was one of the leading crops in our neighborhood at that time. It was harvested in the fall and the process of curing and breaking it took quite a lot of work. After the hemp had been cut and cured, the men were sent out with hand breaks to break the waste part of the stalks from the fiber. As the men would move from one shock to another, one would begin a song, his neighbor in the field would pick it up, a slave on an adjoining farm would carry it on until the song rang through the countryside.

"In the evenings after the work for the day had been finished, the slaves would gather around the 'quarters' and sing, and play their banjos, and dance. Sometimes sister and I would go down to listen to ghost stories and they seemed so real to us that often we were afraid to go back to the 'Big House' alone.

Home-Made Clothing

"During the summer the negro men wore shirts and trousers made of fine hemp. In the winter their trousers and round-about coats were of heavy woolen and their shirts of

stood near the site of the present Methodist Church, and carded in rolls about two feet

long and about as big around as your little finger. Prepared in this fashion, the spinning of the thread was greatly simplified. Two or three slave girls did the spinning, one slave girl did nothing but weave, and another spent her time sewing and making the various garments needed. The shoes for the slaves were not made on the place but father, knowing the sizes needed, ordered them from St. Louis.

"Many of the everyday clothes which we wore were woven and made there at home, although, of course, our 'dress-up clothes' were usually of cloth purchased in Boonville or at the stores in New Franklin.

"Someone once asked me if people wore underwear in those days but I can't remember that they did, except old men who always wore long, heavy red flannel underwear in the winter.

"Sometimes the slaves had social gatherings and their 'Marsters' would give them permission to assemble at some particular place. At Christmas, there would be much excitement. Father always gave his slaves gifts, usually something to wear or something tasty to eat, and the negroes, as well as the white folks, would enjoy a great many parties and celebrations.

When Cupid Calls

"The slave weddings were usually performed by 'Uncle' Allen who belonged to Franklin Blankenbaker's mother. 'Uncle' Allen was very polite and whenever he met a white person on the road he would stop, take off his hat, bow very low and say, 'Howdy Marster,' or 'Howdy Mistress,' as the case might have been. In his service, 'Uncle' Allen always used the words, 'Until death or distance separates you,' but if the slaves belonged to different masters, their owners sincerely tried to keep the families from being separated. Sometimes it happened, of course, that this was not possible.

"The white families were noted for their hospitality. In the winter there were parties of all types. As there seemed to be more snow in those days than we have had the last number of years, sleighs were commonly used. At these parties there was never any formal dancing, for the local churches did not approve, but they did play such games as "Weavily Wheat," "Skip to My Lou," and many others that were accompanied by the singing of songs. Of course every party ended with a groaning table of refreshments — meats, cakes, custards, egg nog, fruit, and many other good things to eat.

"I remember that during the winter of 1860 we had as a school teacher, a fine young man from Connecticut. He had a new song book he had brought with him and every day we would sing some of the songs it contained. I remember a part of one that was a general favorite:

I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead
A harp within my hand.

And there before my Savior

So glorious and so bright,
I'd make the sweetest music
And praise him day and night.'

But this ardent young Christian was suspected, by some of the southern sympathizers in the neighborhood, of being an abolitionist, and he was advised by some of his friends to leave the country. I never heard any proof of his doing that, and he was well liked by his pupils, but he was persuaded to leave and he finally did. The incident shows how nervous the people were and how tense conditions were in the county the winter before the opening of the war.

Remember the War

"I remember June 17, 1861, very well. Many men from Howard County had gone to Jefferson City to join the Confederate forces of Governor Jackson, and had come with him up the river to Boonville where they met the Federal troops under Lyon. The local men were untrained, raw troops, armed with a variety of weapons and while they were as brave as any, did not know what battles and fighting really meant. The seventeenth was a beautiful clear June day. From our home in the bottoms I could hear the firing of cannon. A short time after the close of the battle, some of the Confederate troops, fleeing to their Howard County homes, crossed the river at Boonville and some of them came up the bottom past our house. They told us that hundreds had been killed; that the Federal soldiers were coming to ravage the countryside. We were all terribly excited and very frightened. The Federal troops did not cross the river that day and later when they did enter the county, we did not suffer from their visits as much as we did from those made by the Boonville Home Guards.

"During the course of the war I remember two men in our locality who were shot by these Boonville guards. One was a young fellow named Kavanaugh, who lived back of father's place. A number of the Boonville soldiers went to his house one day, called him out of doors, and shot him. The other man was named Marshall. It was my job, at that time, to take butter and eggs to Boonville to sell and one day when I was returning home, I passed a group of the guards in the bottom near the Earl Blankenbaker place. They had Marshall with them. They took him to some woods up a side road and shot him. It was said at the time that they turned him loose and told him that he could try to escape, but he had little chance to do so for they shot him as he ran. I don't remember what excuse was given for the shooting of these men, but I believe the Federal soldiers thought they belonged to the local group of bushwhackers. The cruelties of these Boonville soldiers caused them to be intensely hated by all the southern sympathizers in this community, and that hatred continued many years after the close of the war.

Slaves Were Faithful

"One of the things that I particularly remember during those trying years, was the faithfulness of the slaves. At a time when they could have united in violence and massacred the community, or at least turned against their old masters and aided the Federal troops, they remained loyal and obedient. Their effective and often mysterious system

of communication warned us when Federal troops were approaching on their frequent foraging expeditions, so that the horses and mules could be driven into hiding places in the hills, and hams and household supplies could be hidden from Federal eyes. The slaves were never known to break a trust and they often seemed to dislike the northern troops as much as their 'Marsters.'

"Some time after Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, father gathered his slaves together and said to them, 'A law has been passed that makes you free men and women. In the past I have fed and clothed and looked after you. Now you are free to go and do as you please.' The slaves looked at each other in surprise — they couldn't understand what 'Marster' meant. Father continued, 'If some of you would like to do so, you can remain here. I will let you have clothes and give you land to farm on shares or for rent.'

"And most of them did stay for a time, but soon they began leaving, a few at a time. Most of them we never saw again.

"A few days after the President's Proclamation, an abolitionist agitator came through the county. One evening a band of negroes passed our house, singing and laughing and dancing along, and bound, so the abolitionist promised them, for 'good times and plenty.' Most of these darkies got as far as St. Louis before being disillusioned and their lives there were far from the happiness they had been promised.

Far West Settled

"During the years following the Civil War, the far west was opened to settlement. Texas and New Mexico, Colorado and the Northwest, lured many settlers. In 1868, when I was 20 years old, I caught the fever and decided to visit Texas. I had some business of my father's to look after so I left in October and got there around Christmas time. The following year I returned to Howard County and soon became interested in a commercial apple growing business.

"Father had planted a large orchard at his house and extending to the Lee's land, and one west of the house. Both orchards contained about 500 trees, of many varieties. The surplus apples he sold to C.C. Bell and Nick Meistrell in Boonville. Charlie Bell shipped his apples out to Colorado and his success in the venture induced father to pack some of his apples in crates and ship them by boat to Omaha. He remarked at the time that if he were a young man he would set out a hundred acres of apple trees.

by Van Ravensway