

# HISTORY OF ANDREW COUNTY, MISSOURI.

BY THOMAS B. BARTLETT.

THE territory forming the present domain of the state of Missouri was a part of the "Louisiana purchase," which was bought of Napoleon Bonaparte by the American government in 1803, and confirmed by the treaty of April 13th of the same year on the part of the United States and the French Republic. This "Louisiana territory" embraced the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, also a considerable portion of the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois; and though there were disputes between England and France and Spain, who had each laid claim to it as to its exact boundaries, it was held by the American government whether expressed in the treaty of 1803 or not, as comprising the whole Mississippi valley on both sides from its source to the mouth of the Mississippi river. This territory was subsequently by act of congress organized into two separate districts with a provisional government for each. The one north known as the district of Louisiana, and the one south as Orleans territory. The district of Louisiana was placed under the direction of the Governor and Judges of the territory of Indiana. Its name was changed to the "territory of Louisiana" on the 3d of March, 1805, and given a separate government. On the 4th of June, 1812, the name was again changed to the "territory of Missouri"; and from the south end of it on the 2d of March, 1819, the territory of Arkansas was organized. The legislature of the territory of Missouri memorialized Congress on the 25th of December, 1819, for admission into the union as a state. It was not, however, admitted till August, 1821.

### THE PLATTE PURCHASE.

That portion of Missouri comprised by the present counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway, and Atchison was called the "Platte purchase," and was ceded by the Sac, Iowa and Fox Indians to the state of Missouri by treaty signed at Fort Leavenworth on the 17th of September, 1836. The first white settler in all this district was Joseph Robidoux, Sr., the founder of the city of St. Joseph, where he settled as early as 1803. The county of Andrew was soon circumscribed, and named "Andrew" in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent citizen of St. Louis. It was organized on the 29th of January, 1841.

### THE FIRST SETTLERS AND ORGANIZATION.

Joseph Walker, Calvin S. Cameron, James Officer and Frank Wrightman were the first settlers of Andrew county. The organic law directed that the circuit and county courts should be held at the house of Gallant Rains, until the permanent seat of justice should be established. Elijah Armstrong of Davies county, Elijah P. Howell of Clinton, and Harlow Hinkston of Buchanan were appointed commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice. They reported through Theodore D. Wheaton, to the county court on the 20th of June, 1841, that on the 3d of April they had located the permanent seat of justice, on the south east quarter of section nine, in township fifty-nine, of range thirty-five, and recommended that the town be called "Union." The court, however, named it Savannah. The principal settlement occurred in the fall of 1837, or spring of 1838, and the following are some of those settlers: Robert Elliott, John Kerr, Upton Rohrer, Hamilton Smith, Calvin S. Cameron, the two Griffith brothers, John Lincoln, Dr. Chas. Caples, M. A. Price, Jonathan Earles.

### FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers at its first organization were Upton Rohrer, Samuel Crowley and William Deakin, County Court Justices; Andrew S. Hughes, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts; Ezekiel Smith, Sheriff; Jonathan Earles, Treasurer; Henry Eppier, Assessor; John B. Guller, County Surveyor; Benjamin K. Dyer, Commissioner of the seat of justice. The county was attached to the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Hon. David R. Atchison, Judge, and Peter H. Bennett, Circuit Attorney, appointed by Governor Thomas Reynolds.

### THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT, EARLY ATTORNEYS, GRAND JURORS, &c.

The first session of the circuit court was held on the 8th of March, 1841, at the house of Gallant Rains. The attorneys admitted to the bar were: Andrew S. Hughes, John W. Kelley, Theodore D. Wheaton, Prince L. Hudgens and Peter H. Burnett. The grand jurors were: James Davidson, foreman, Jonathan Earles, Wm. J. Ross, Elijah Fuller, Hiram Smith, George Walters, Wm. A. Price, Ellis Walters, Joel Guppy, James W. Wood, James Irving, Abraham Dillon, David Davidson, Michael Gillam, Robert Elliott, Benjamin Williams, Benj. R. Holt, and James Herring. They presented ten indictments for gaming, one for hog stealing, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, and two for assault with intent to kill. The gamblers pleaded guilty and were fined each one dollar and costs. The first civil case on the docket was Levi Mosier vs. Conrad Cliffhild and others. The first habeas corpus was issued in favor of Monroe Hayward. When the weather would permit the court was held out of doors under a large elm tree which stood about where now stands J. C. Waterman's fine brick dwelling-house, his honor "Dave," seated in his chair, elevated on a huge pine box. The places for the deliberation of the jurors were spaces cut out in a hazel patch. Each of these spaces was entered by a narrow path, at the entrance to which were placed sentinels. The following attorneys in addition to the above named were subsequently admitted: S. C. Leonard, W. B. Almond, I. N. Jones, James H. Baldwin, C. P. Brown, Lawrence Archer, Fred. Greenough, Benjamin Hays, W. A. Owsley, Sam. E. Campbell, Booth Atherton, C. F. Holley, Willard P. Hall, E. P. West, John Wilson, L. W. Harting, J. M. Young, James B. Gardenshire, Benj. Stiles, C. C. ELLIA, M. R. Singleton, A. W. Doniphan, R. M. Stewart, Henry M. Voorhies, James Craig, Benj. F. Loan, Bela M. Hughes, J. M. Bassett, Elijah H. Norton, and James M. Davis. Some of these men became eminent, Stewart and Hall, Governors; Voorhies, Supreme Judge; Hall, Craig, Newton, and Loan, Congressmen; Leonard, Almond and Norton, Circuit Judge; Jones, Archer and Craig, Circuit Attorneys; and James B. Gardenshire, Attorney General; Henderson Young succeeded David R. Atchinson, as Judge of the Circuit, who had been appointed to the U. S. Senate, as successor of Lewis E. Linn, deceased. Henry Patterson was the first foreigner naturalized in the county, and Alexander McAllister next. Attorneys in the early days were forced to travel the judicial circuit, either on horseback or foot.

### THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNTY COURT

Was held at Gallant Rains the day after the meeting of the circuit court in March, 1841. The first business transacted was to notify the commissioners appointed to select the permanent seat of justice, to meet at Gallant Rains, on the first of April, and perform that duty. The court also appropriated two hundred dollars and placed it in the hands of Ed. Toole, to enter the land, and appointed Wm. K. Dyer, commissioner of the seat of justice, with authority to lay off the lands selected by the commissioners, into lots, streets and alleys, and to sell the lots. On the reception and adoption by the court of the commissioners' report, selecting the permanent seat of justice, Prince L. Hudgens, on the part of Wm. H. Rodgers, et al. filed a motion objecting to the report and location, being contrary to law and asking the court to set the same aside, which motion the court overruled. At the same time a new court-house was ordered to be built on the new town site, 18x25 feet, of stone and wood, and six hundred dollars appropriated for its erection and completion, Gallant Rains superintendent, and James Herring builder. Twelve dollars and fifty cents were allowed for a temporary house and occupied but a short time. In the commencement of the year 1844, the court appropriated six thousand dollars for a new court-house. This was a brick structure, superintended by Elijah W. Ballard, and built by Samuel, James, and John Nelson, brothers. It was completed on the 17th of December, 1845. It is 46x60 feet, two stories high, and capped with a cupola. The court met

first in this house on the 19th of January, 1846. James Wood claimed the right of pre-emption to the land selected by the commissioners of the permanent seat of justice. The county court paid him one hundred and seventy dollars for the claim. The county was divided into the following townships: Nodaway, Jackson, Jefferson, and Jasper. Afterward Platte township was taken off the east end of Jasper, Rochester off the south of Platte and Jasper; also Hughes and Buchanan were formed from the north sides of Jackson, Platte, and Jasper. The townships of Hughes, Jasper, and Buchanan were at a later period incorporated into the county of Nodaway. The county court convened for the first time in Savannah, in November, 1841. The first business was on the land of Elijah Martin about six miles west of Savannah. Soon afterwards Nave and Howard were licensed as merchants, and did business in a small shanty, immediately in the rear of H. C. Sheldrick's present confectionery store. About the same time Rogers and Welch, Frame and Richardson, James Wooreley, Smith and Toole, G. W. Samuels and others were licensed. The same year a dram shop license was granted Julius C. Robidoux & Co. Isadora Barada opened the first hotel in Savannah, on the corner where now stands the "St. Charles Hotel." Daniel Toole, Andrew Luckey, John Ellington, and Amos Holsley, established ferries over the Missouri and Nodaway rivers. Andrew G. Clarke was then acting constable of Nodaway township, and afterwards was a sheriff of Andrew county. John Terrill was acting justice of the township, and E. S. Castle and Jerry Burns justices of Jefferson township. Milton R. Singleton was the first public administrator, Theodore D. Wheaton, representative in the legislature, and Neal Gillam, Senator. The first grand and old-fashioned barbeque was given on the farm of Jerry Clarke, in honor of the election of Harrison as President.

### EARLY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

John Samuels and Robert Elliott under the firm name of Samuels & Elliot, were the first dry goods and grocery merchants in the county. Their place of business was on the land of Elijah Martin about six miles west of Savannah. Soon afterwards Nave and Howard were licensed as merchants, and did business in a small shanty, immediately in the rear of H. C. Sheldrick's present confectionery store. About the same time Rogers and Welch, Frame and Richardson, James Wooreley, Smith and Toole, G. W. Samuels and others were licensed. The same year a dram shop license was granted Julius C. Robidoux & Co. Isadora Barada opened the first hotel in Savannah, on the corner where now stands the "St. Charles Hotel." Daniel Toole, Andrew Luckey, John Ellington, and Amos Holsley, established ferries over the Missouri and Nodaway rivers. Andrew G. Clarke was then acting constable of Nodaway township, and afterwards was a sheriff of Andrew county. John Terrill was acting justice of the township, and E. S. Castle and Jerry Burns justices of Jefferson township. Milton R. Singleton was the first public administrator, Theodore D. Wheaton, representative in the legislature, and Neal Gillam, Senator. The first grand and old-fashioned barbeque was given on the farm of Jerry Clarke, in honor of the election of Harrison as President.

### EARLY TOWNS.

The towns in the county as early as 1841, were Savannah, the seat of justice, Jintown, situated about eight miles south of Savannah, White Hall, on the land now owned by J. F. Waters, Bond Town, on the bank of the Missouri river, three miles south of Bond Town, String Town one and a half miles south of Savannah, and Taylorville, on the north-east corner of Bennett's Lane. These towns are all now extinguished except Savannah.

### ANECDOTES OF THE EARLY PIONEERS.

The first judges of the county court were men highly honorable and well qualified for the positions they occupied. They were perhaps too rigid in economizing. Two highly respected physicians came before the honorable court with medical accounts for allowances.—Dr. Wm. Burnett and Wm. Wood. Dr. Burnett presented his account for thirty dollars, for services in attending Bab Harris, in his last sickness, and proved the same by Doctor Wood. Judge Crowley asked the Doctor if the patient recovered or died. "Died," replied the doctor. "And by the good Lord, Sir, do you charge thirty dollars for killing a man? Judge Deakin, we will allow him half the amount." "Agreed" responded Deakin. Next came Dr. Wood, with an account for thirty dollars for similar services, which he proved by Doctor Burnett. Judge Crowley again remarked, "Lord, heaven, man, how many of you were concerned in killing this man Harris?" "We will cut you down half too, what say you, judge Deakin?" "Agreed," responded the judge. When the county court had under consideration the plans and specifications for the new court-house, the cupola part one of the judges did not fully understand, and objected to the appropriation for that item, but was overruled by the judges. This honorable functionary on his first visit to the city after the completion of the edifice was seen walking around gazing intently at the house, and when asked if he admired the structure, answered: "Why, yes, very much," pointing to the top, "and that is the cupola; had I known the beauty it adds to the building, I should have favored one also on the other end." Attorneys, in early days were necessitated to travel the judicial circuit, either on horseback or on foot, and on one of those early peregrinations, when the party had arrived on that extensive savannah, on the divide between the One-hundred-and-two and Nodaway river, the then circuit attorney spurred his horse up to the side of the judge, and dismounted; and in a very low and emphatic tone remarked, "Judge, by the Eternal, dismount with me and lay off your judicial ermine, and here, on this broad expanse, I'll give you the best thrashing any man ever received." There was another occurrence more pleasing to the attorneys, but perhaps, not to the judge, at a point equally as memorable in the pilgrimage. When partaking of dinner, camp style, it was learned to the regret and chagrin of all that none of the company had furnished for the trip ardent spirits, each deying in an emphatic manner having any of the needful. There happened to be one in the company however who was expert in smelling out anything tainted with alcohol, who was noticed to have some contents of face and an elevation of proboscis and seemed to be muttering the breeze afar off, and heard to exclaim at the same time, "Boys, I smell it, and as sure as the devil I'll smoke it out;" and snuffed around to the saddle bag of the judge, and demanded an entrance, which was peremptorily refused; but after considerable importunity on the part of the company, two half-gallon bottles, well filled with Old Holland Gin, were extolled, one from each end of the saddle bags, with the judge's excuse that it was carried as a medicine, prescribed by his physician, which excuse was very satisfactory to the company. The judge was however deprived of his medicine for the remainder of the trip.

### TOPOGRAPHY.

The face of the county of Andrew county is generally level, nearly equally divided between timber and prairie, with bottom and uplands. The soil on the uplands is composed of silicious marl, and is very fertile. The river and creek bottoms are entirely alluvial, composed generally of a light sandy, calcareous soil, fertile in the highest degree. The bluffs along or near the Missouri river have an excess of clay, and are but little inferior in fertility to the richer portions. "Hackberry Ridge," as it is called on account of the vast quantity of timber of that name thereon, extending north and south through the western portion of the county, is the richest large body of land in the Platte purchase. Andrew county is the premium county of the state of Missouri.

### AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interest and improvements are excellent. Not more, however, than one-third of the lands of the county are in cultivation, and in crop times are generally covered with magnificent fields of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hemp, buck-wheat, tobacco, sorghum, potatoes, timothy, red-top, red clover, Hungarian blue grass, also the greatest variety of fruits, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, cherries, grapes, and all the varieties of small berries. It is claimed that the county for some years has been realizing over one hundred thousand dollars annually for fruits alone, sold and shipped. The timber is inexhaustible, consisting of black walnut, hackberry, oak, ash, elm, hickory, maple, linn, mulberry, and locust. The county is well watered. The Missouri river washes its south-western line, Nodaway river forms the western boundary, and makes a junction with the Missouri a short distance above the town of Amazonia. In the junction of those two rivers is Nodaway Island, the most fertile body of alluvial land in the state. The Missouri is a swift, turbid stream, the Nodaway sluggish. Lincoln creek course is south-

west through the north-western portion of the county, and is a tributary to the Nodaway river, emptying into that stream, a short distance below the town of Fillmore. The One-hundred-and-two river runs through the centre of the county, its course due north and south, and flows into Platte river, which runs through the eastern portion of the county parallel with the One-hundred-and-two, emptying into the Missouri river. These two rivers have many small tributaries. Dillon's creek and several smaller branches flow directly through the county into the Missouri river. Running perennial springs of pure water are not numerous, but the purest and best water is procured in all parts in wells, at the depth of twenty to forty feet. There are many excellent water-powers on most of the streams mentioned, and many of them used in propelling machinery, running combined grist and saw mills.

### TOWNS OF ANDREW COUNTY.

The City of Savannah was founded in 1841, and incorporated in 1842. It is situated near the geographical center of the county, on the east branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs railroad, has a population of over three thousand inhabitants, is substantially built, with a thriving, healthy business in every branch of trade.

### FILLMORE.

Newark, now called Fillmore, in the north-western portion of the county, founded in 1845, is surrounded by wealthy farmers and a fertile soil, and is the center of an extensive trade.

### ROCHESTER.

Is situated in the eastern portion of the county, on the east branch of Platte river, and was founded in 1845. It has also a very rich soil around, and farmers of wealth; it has an extensive cheese factory.

### NODAWAY CITY, OR AMAZONIA.

Changed to Boston, was founded in 1849, and afterward Amazonia adjoining, laid out in 1857, the two forming one town: is situated on the east branch of the Missouri river, has an extensive trade, flour and saw mills.

### WHITEVILLE.

Was founded in 1849, and is situated on the east bank of Platte river, in the northeastern portion of the county, does an extensive business, has large flouring and saw mills.

### BOLCKOW.

Formerly called St. John, was founded in 1868. It is situated on the east branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs railroad, in the northern part of the county, has a heavy trade.

### ROSENDALE.

Is quite a flourishing town, about half way between Savannah and Bolckow, on the railroad, has a flouring and saw mill, also a woolen factory.

### EMPIRE CITY.

Is situated in the north-eastern part of the county; was founded in 1869, has a lucrative trade, and the advantage of a flouring and saw mill, and an extensive woolen factory.

### NODAWAY STATION.

Is on the west branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs railroad, is a thriving place.

### ELIZABETHTOWN.

Is conspicuously laid out on the elevated grounds above Amazonia, on the Missouri river; but on account of that river changing its channel, has been converted into a farm and vineyard.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

- Hon. David Rex, Congressman, 9th District, Savannah.
- Hon. Thomas H. Parrish, Senator, 1st District, Oregon, Mo.
- Hon. H. S. Kelley, Judge 26th Judicial District, Savannah.
- Abram Dobbs, Representative, Savannah.
- Eliza E. Seely, Circuit Clerk.
- Elijah H. Beaton, County Clerk.
- C. C. Somerville, Deputy County Clerk.
- Wm. S. Starr, Sheriff.
- J. H. Huffman, Deputy Sheriff.
- Willis M. Sapp, Treasurer.
- George T. Bryan, Probate Judge.
- Charles F. Booher, Prosecuting Attorney.
- F. T. McPadden, County School Commissioner.
- Sanders Hilleman, Public Administrator.
- A. J. Deshazo, Surveyor.
- Dr. G. H. Davenport, Coroner.
- Jonathan Snowden, Presiding Judge County Court.
- Joseph Peters, Judge 1st District.
- H. B. Watson, Judge 2d District.
- George Lambright, Judge 3d District.
- John L. Stanton, Judge 4th District.

### COURT DIRECTORY.

- Circuit Court—First Monday in April, August, and December.
- County Court—Third Monday of January, April, July, and November.
- Probate Court—Third Monday in March, June, September, and December.

### CITY GOVERNMENT.

- Edward Russell, Mayor.
- George Stevenson, Marshal.
- J. H. Stewart, Clerk.
- John S. McLain, Treasurer.
- Pembroke Mercer, City Attorney.

### "THE SAVANNAH REPORTER."

This newspaper is a weekly paper, published in the interest of the Republicans at Savannah. Its editor is O. E. Paul, Esq., of Savannah, formerly from Ohio. The paper was started April 23, 1876. Its terms are one dollar and a half per year. It is the only Republican paper in the county.

### "THE DEMOCRAT."

Was established by O. J. Hurley, its present editor and proprietor, in the month of August, 1877. It is a thirty-two column weekly, published every Friday, and has the largest circulation of any paper published in Andrew county. Although Democratic in principle, it yet aims to treat all parties with fairness and justice. It is devoted to the interests of Andrew county and North-west Missouri, and is an earnest advocate of local improvements. Correspondence from different parts of the county, discussions of the great issues of the day, and a complete record of all local events, make the Democrat a paper sought for and read by the citizens of the county generally. It is a first-class family newspaper and an excellent advertising medium.

### "THE ANDREW COUNTY ADVANCE."

The initial number of the Andrew County Advance was published in Savannah, Mo., December, 1876. It sprang from the Andrew County Republicans, which was established in Savannah, Andrew county, Mo., October, 1871, by a

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joint stock company, with W. W. Caldwell, Samuel Froshaw, and W. S. Greenlee as directors. John Sherman was selected as editor and business manager, and filled that position about six months, when O. E. Paul, a type of the Cincinnati Commercial, was appointed to take Mr. Sherman's place. In the Spring of 1873 the east side of the square of Savannah was burned down, including the greater portion of the material of the Republican office. The New Era, published by Jesse Huston, in Savannah, at that time, was purchased by the Republican. Mr. Paul soon afterward became the owner, and continued the publication of the paper until the Spring of 1875, when he sold out to F. M. Taylor. Mr. Taylor published the Republican until December, 1876, when he sold it to Geo. E. King. The Republican was then merged into the Andrew County Advance.

The political complexion of the Republican was as indicated by its name. When it was merged into the Advance the policy, tone, and appearance of the paper underwent a complete change. Its politics and "patent insides" were dropped, and a paper printed all at home, devoted to county news and home advertisements took its place.

The Advance during its career in the county, has won for itself an enviable record as an exponent of morality, intelligence, and industry. It is plain, outspoken, and fearless, condemning the wrong and encouraging truth. It is actively engaged in advertising the land interests of the county, and is doing much in attracting the attention of the eastern people to North-west Missouri. The Advance, by its close application to home interests, and its entire independence of auxiliary publishers, secures the confidence and admiration of its readers, which is so necessary to a successful paper. Its freedom from politics and its attendant difficulties makes it loyal to the interests of the county as a whole. The Andrew County Advance office is well supplied with all the modern conveniences, and if continued in its announced course, will prove a valuable auxiliary in the prosperity of Andrew county.

BIOGRAPHIES.

JUDGE GEORGE T. BRYAN,

Judge of Probate of this county, was born on the 20th of June, 1843, in Buchanan county, in this state. His father, Thomas Bryan, was a native of Virginia, a farmer by occupation, was an early settler of the Platte purchase. George T. Bryan was left an orphan at the age of six years. He was raised by various families; was on a farm till he was about nine years old, afterwards at various pursuits. He came to Andrew county in 1853, and on the farm and in the woolen factory was engaged for about six years. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and was thus engaged mainly for about seven years, devoting his leisure hours to literary and legal reading. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and immediately entered on the practice of law at Savannah, where he has since resided. He was appointed County Attorney in 1870, and served one year. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1872, and held it one term of two years. In 1876 he was elected on the Republican ticket Probate Judge, running nearly three hundred ahead of his ticket. He is remarkable for temperate habits and sterling integrity of character. He was married in 1860, to Miss Mary L. Murphy, of Grant county, Indiana. A fine portrait of Judge Bryan is found in this Atlas.

CHARLES F. BOOHER,

Prominent Attorney of Savannah, in this county, was born on the 31st of January, 1847, in the town of East Groveland, Livingston county, New York. His father, Henry Booher, was a prosperous farmer of that state. The subject of this memoir was raised on the family farm, and early inured to moral and industrious habits. His early literary education was liberal, and received at the Genesee Academy of his native county. He early manifested talent for legal reading, and in 1868 entered on the active reading of law in the office of Wood & Scott, eminent jurists of Genesee, New York. In April, 1870, he came to Missouri, and being admitted to the bar, entered on the practice at Rochester in this county; varying his legal studies by teaching in the winter. In October, 1875, he located at Savannah, and has resided there since practicing his profession, and discharging the duties of Prosecuting Attorney of Andrew county, an office he was elected to fill by the Democracy in 1876; having however been appointed in October, 1875, to fill a vacancy by Gov. Charles H. Hardin. In person Mr. Booher is about the medium height. Socially, he is pleasant and affable, is discriminating in judgment, and is free from any irregular habits.

JEREMIAH CLARK. (Dec'd.)

This gentleman was a native of New Hampshire, and followed through life agricultural pursuits. He settled at an early date in Andrew county, Missouri, where as a prominent farmer and popular citizen he resided till his death, on the 4th of June, 1877. He was a man of fine parts and deep penetration, and through life evidenced the best of public spirit, always taking a decided stand for the right, in all educational, religious, social, and political schemes. One of his sons, James H. Clark, Esq., is now a prominent and enterprising farmer of this county, and resides a few miles north-west of Savannah. He is remarkable for many of those sterling traits of character that so endeared his father to his neighbors and family. A fine view of his residence is found in this Atlas.

HON. ABRAM DOBBS,

Prominent public citizen of this county, and resident of Savannah, was born on the 21st of Dec. 1842, in Putnam co., Ind. His father Russell Dobbs settled in this county as a farmer, was a native of Tennessee. The early literary education of Abram Dobbs was received at the common schools. He taught school about six months during 1863. His first pursuit in life was farming, which he was assiduous in following more or less up to 1861. In 1862, he entered Co. G., 5th Missouri Cavalry of the Union Army. He was in active service about fifteen months in this state only. He was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, after some ten months' experience as a private soldier. In June, 1863, he left the Army, and returned to Andrew county. In 1864, he was elected Clerk of the County Court of this county; was re-elected in 1866. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, as representative from Andrew county. He was married in December, 1863, to Miss Lucy Terrell, native of this county, daughter of John Terrell, early settler from the state of Mississippi. In social converse Mr. Dobbs is pleasant and affable. He is entirely free from any ostentation, is temperate in habits, and is remarkable for energy and industry. A fine portrait of him is found in this Atlas.

ROBERT ELLIOTT,

Prominent citizen and early settler of Andrew county, was born on the 14th of January, 1793, in Woodford county, Ky. He early chose farming as a pursuit, and in connection also with merchandising, has passed the best days of his life. He came to Platte Purchase in 1837, and in 1838 brought on his family, entering land, and settling about three miles west of Savannah, where he also carried on a store. This store was at that time the only store with a large and good stock of goods that is now Andrew county. He has since his residence in this county never sought or held any public office of a political responsibility. He has always been remarkable for public spirit, and integrity of character. He was married first on the 14th of February, 1818, to Miss Sarah Stevenson, of Woodford county, Ky., daughter of Benj. Stevenson, early settler of that county. He lost his first wife in 1854. He was again married on the 4th of July, 1860, to Mrs. Ann Eliza Bryant, widow of John Bryant, of Boone county, Mo. He has had altogether eight children. In politics Mr. Elliott is a Democrat. He used to be an old line Whig. During the civil war he remained a neutral, and incurred the hostility of both sides. Mr. Elliott's second wife was a daughter of Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone county,

Mo., who set out with a party of men in the Florida war, and there lost his life. He was remarkable as a man of integrity and courage. He was originally from Madison county, Ky. Mr. Elliott got up the first petition for a Post-office in Andrew county. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He helped to organize in Liberty, Clay county, the first Presbyterian church, west of Columbia, Missouri, in 1829. He also was instrumental in the organization of the first Presbyterian church in Andrew county, which was started at his store in 1839. Mr. Elliott has been through life distinguished for integrity of character, temperate habits, and public spirit. Although at the advanced age of four and a half score of years, his step is yet firm, and his mental power wonderfully preserved. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was a private of Capt. John Christopher's company, Col. George Trotter, commanding battalion of Gen. Shelby's command, Kentucky troops. He was in the battle of the Thames, in which Tecumseh was killed.

J. G. B. FERGUSON, M. D.,

Prominent physician and druggist of Savannah, was born on the 16th of September, 1841, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, when his parents were on a visit to the East, his father at that time being a prosperous merchant of Natchez, Miss. He was raised on the family plantation of his father near Natchez, Miss. In 1849, his father, Wm. J. Ferguson, removed with his family and slaves from Mississippi to Lafayette county, near Lexington, Mo., where he lived a planter till his death in 1875. The subject of this memoir was liberally educated at the Richmond and Lexington Colleges, graduating from the Lafayette Military Institute in 1860. The civil war having been fairly inaugurated, he entered the Confederate service as Capt. of Co. H., 1st Reg. Missouri Confederate Infantry. He was in active service for about three years. He was an active participant in the various military campaigns of this state and Arkansas; was conspicuous in the battle of Willow Creek and Carthage, and numerous lesser engagements and skirmishes. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Lone Jack, and incarcerated in prison at St. Louis and Jefferson City for several months. The study of medicine had early elicited his ambition, and in 1865 he graduated from St. Louis Medical College. In the same year he entered on the practice of medicine at St. Louis, where he resided till 1871, when he located at Savannah, where he has since resided, engaged in the control of an extensive medical practice, in connection with carrying on the Drug business. He was elected Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and member of the State Congressional Committee, in 1874. In 1876 he was appointed by the County Court, Medical Commissioner of Andrew county. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is remarkable for integrity of character; and as a firm and consistent Democrat, has always been noted for public spirit. He is Secretary of Andrew County Medical Society, and prominent member of the "State" and "American" Medical Association. A fine portrait of him is found in this Atlas.

NAPOLEON B. GIDDINGS,

Prominent attorney of Savannah, Andrew county, was born on the 2d of Jan., 1816, in Clarke county, Ky., near Booneborough. His father, George Giddings, was a native of Maryland, followed through life mainly agricultural pursuits, early settled in Clark county, Ky., afterwards in 1828 he located at Fayette, in Howard county, Missouri. In 1836, moved to Monroe county, Mo., where as a farmer he lived till his death in 1854. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Frances, a daughter of Wm. Bush, early pioneer of Clarke county, Ky., from Virginia. Napoleon B. Giddings was liberally educated in the best schools. He began the reading of law in 1840, at Fayette, Howard county, under the direct supervision of James W. Morrow, prominent jurist of that section. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and soon entered on the practice of this profession at Paris, Monroe county, Mo. In 1845, he entered the office of Hampden L. Boone, Clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court, and was assiduously engaged there in preparing the decisions of that Court for the Attorney General up to about 1846. In August of this year he entered the Army as Captain of mounted Volunteers, and under General Sterling Price saw service during the Mexican war, in and near Santa Fe. In 1847 he returned to Missouri, and edited the Union Flag of Franklin county, Mo., till the spring of 1849, when he sold out and went to California. In that state, for nearly two years, he was assiduously engaged in mining and practicing law. Returning in 1851, via Central America, he located at Savannah, Andrew county, resuming the practice of law. In 1854 he located at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and represented that section in Congress during 1854-5. In 1856 he returned to Savannah, and has resided there since, engaged in the active control of an extensive legal practice. He has, while a resident of Andrew county, never sought or held public office of a political responsibility. In politics he has always been a firm and consistent Democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for James K. Polk. During the civil war he was remarkable as a Union man, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 51st Missouri Infantry, U. S. A., and at the presidential election preceding the initiation of that strife, voted for Stephen A. Douglas. In religion, Mr. Giddings is a Presbyterian. He was married in 1842, on the 16th of November, to Miss Amanda Boone, a native of Howard county, Mo., and daughter of Hampden L. Boone, clergyman of the Christian Church, from Kentucky. During the Texan war of 1836, he went to that State, and enlisted as a private in the Army of Gen. Sam. Houston, and was soon promoted to Sergeant-Major.

CYRUS HEREN,

Attorney of Savannah, Andrew county, was born on the 11th of February, 1855, in that county. His father is the Hon. Wm. Heren, an old and prominent jurist of Savannah. Cyrus Heren was brought up on the farm. He was liberally educated in the best schools of Savannah; and taught school till 1873, when he entered on the reading of law. He was admitted to practice law in 1875, and is now practicing his profession in partnership with his father at Savannah. His portrait is found in this Atlas. He has always displayed talent for mathematical study, and as member of the Savannah Academy excelled in that branch.

GEORGE E. KING,

Editor of the "Andrew County Advance," and leading citizen of Savannah, Mo., was born on the 29th of May, 1851, in the town of Millford, Decatur county, Indiana. His early education was very liberal, and received at the Hartsville Indiana University, and the Missouri University of Columbia, Mo. He taught school about seven years in the States of Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. During the Texan war of 1836, he attended law lectures at Columbia University in 1873, and was admitted to the Andrew county bar in 1874. He practiced law with W. S. Greenleaf, Esq., at Savannah during 1874-75. In the spring of 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Lilly A. Cook, daughter of Wm. Cook, banker of Savannah. He entered on journalism in 1875, and edited the Adams County Union of Iowa, till August, 1876. He was Associate Editor of the St. Joseph Chronicle in the fall of 1876. In December, 1876, he purchased the Andrew County Republican; and merged it into the Andrew County Advance, an interesting history of which is found in the County History in this Atlas. Mr. King is a young man of great vivacity and energy, is popular in his manners, and labors hard for the advancement of the educational and agricultural interests of this county. A fine portrait of him is found in this Atlas.

HON. JOSEPH REA,

Prominent attorney of Savannah, Andrew county, was born on the 13th of November, 1837, in Ripley county, Ind. His father, Jonathan Rea, was a native of North Carolina, followed through life agricultural pursuits, came to Missouri as an early settler, and settled in Andrew county, where he lived till

his death in 1857. The subject of this memoir was raised on the family farm. His early literary training was received in the best schools of Andrew county. He began teaching school in 1862, in Andrew county, and was thus more or less engaged for several years, devoting his leisure hours to the reading of law. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered on the practice of his profession at Savannah. During the civil war he was an active participant on the Union side, entering as a private soldier, afterwards as 2d, and afterwards as 1st Lieutenant, of Missouri militia, and in the 51st Regiment Missouri Volunteers respectively. He has resided in Savannah, practicing law, since 1866, with exception of several years devoted to agriculture and stock raising in Platte purchase of this county. He was candidate for Sheriff of Andrew county in 1868; but with this exception, he has never sought or held public office of a political responsibility, preferring rather his profession than the uncertain strife of politics. In politics Mr. Rea is a Democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas, at the election preceding the initiation of the civil war. In personal appearance he is rather robust with open features, indicating coolness and discrimination. In social converse he is frank, modest, and courteous. He is associated in the practice of law, controlling an extensive legal business, in partnership with L. R. Williams, Esq., of Savannah, Missouri.

DAVID REA

Was born in Ripley county, Ind., on the 19th of January, 1831. He was the son of Jonathan Rea, who, with his family, immigrated to Missouri in 1842; settling in Andrew county, taking a claim near Savannah, where he resided till his death, in 1854. David, the subject of this memoir, is the youngest of ten children, there being but one other son, who is now a lawyer in Savannah. His boyhood was spent in hard and incessant labor on the farm with his father; his means of education were limited to the common schools;—and, in that early day, these were short and of inferior order, confined to the winter season, except one term of three months, which he attended at Savannah. The young man, however, was fond of books, and gave more time to careful study, inasmuch that at eighteen years of age he was qualified to teach in the schools of the county; and for the succeeding five years, he taught a portion of each year. During these years, Rea commenced the study of law. In 1852 he was married to Nancy E., daughter of James C. Beattie, who had lately migrated from Virginia. His early years of married life were years of toil and care. Whatever he then or has since possessed, came of his own honest efforts and industry, except a small patrimony inherited from his father's estate. After residing on the farm a few years, in 1863 he removed into the town of Savannah, and having received license to practice law, he entered on his professional life soon after, and has steadily followed it since. In politics Mr. Rea has always been a Democrat, and was a warm supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860. When the civil war commenced he took decided ground for the Union, and supported warmly the provincial government of Missouri. Mr. Rea has held several civil offices, and has ever been a true friend of every enterprise for the public good, and has done much as a private citizen, as well as a public official, to promote the cause of education in his own city in Savannah, and throughout the county. In 1874, the people of his own Congressional district, elected him to the lower house of the Congress of the United States. He is temperate in habits, and diligent in business. His residence is in Savannah. He has a family of six children, four sons and two daughters.

AUGUST SCHUSTER,

Prominent citizen of this county, and resident of Savannah, came to this county in April, 1856. He was born on the 17th of May, 1827, in Prussia, near Koblenz. His father, Henry Schuster, never left Europe, but lived there till his death, as a merchant trader of Rhaenus, Prussia. The early literary education of the subject of this memoir was liberal. At the age of fourteen he entered on the learning of the trade of Slaughtering. He followed this pursuit assiduously till he was twenty years of age, when he entered the Prussian Army, and served in the infantry nearly four years. He was an active participant in the Revolution of 1848, and was a member of the King's Guards. In 1851 he came to America, landing in the month of August at New York. He soon went to Philadelphia, where he stayed till the spring of 1852, when he went to Iowa, remaining near Dubuque, Iowa, but a short time, he went to St. Louis, and thence to Liberty, Clay county, arriving there in the spring of 1853. Late in the fall of 1855 he went to Lexington, Mo., where he remained till the spring of 1856, when he came to Savannah, where he has since resided. When he arrived at Savannah, his means were limited, and he bought out a clothing store, and followed this business assiduously till August, 1875, when he sold out. He has always taken a great interest in the municipal government of Savannah, and its religious and educational interests; has been for some years connected with the City Council and School Board, and was for one term Mayor of Savannah. With the exception of these home offices he has never sought or held public office of a political responsibility. He was married in November, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Graff, native of Prussia. In politics he is a Republican. In religion a Catholic. Mr. Schuster has always been distinguished for temperate habits, integrity of character, and public spirit. A fine portrait of him is found in this Atlas.

WILLIS M. SAPP,

County Treasurer of Andrew county, was born on the 8th of October, 1841, in Owen county, Ind. His father, Frederick Sapp, was a native of Bourbon county, Ky., followed through life agricultural pursuits, died in Indiana in 1849. Willis M. Sapp was raised on the family farm. His early literary education was limited, and received at the ordinary common school. He was left an orphan at eight years of age, and was adopted by a man named Walker, in Owen county, Indiana, living with him about one year. He was then bound to G. K. Montgomery, farmer of the same county, with whom he lived till the 10th day of March, 1862. This gentleman settled in Andrew county, Mo., in 1856, and is one of our most enterprising citizens. On the 10th of March, 1862, the subject of this memoir entered the Union Army as a member of the 4th Missouri Cavalry. He was an active participant in various battles and skirmishes in this State and Arkansas; was promoted first to Sergeant, and finally to Captain of Co. 4th Missouri Cavalry, serving his country about three years; and received an honorable discharge of the service on the 1st of April, 1865; returned to Andrew county, and lived with Mr. Montgomery for about one year. In 1866 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hall, native of Owen county, Ind., and daughter of Jeremiah Hall, citizen of Savannah. Mr. Sapp now turned his attention to farming, and buying a farm in Benton township, "settle down." He was elected Treasurer of this county in November, 1876. In religion he is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics a Republican. Socially he is pleasant and affable has a cool and determined manner, and is well qualified for the duties of the office he holds. A fine portrait of him is found in this Atlas.

ISAAC R. WILLIAMS,

Attorney of Savannah, and member of the law firm of Rea & Williams, was born on the 1st of October, 1802, in De Kalb county, Ga. His father was Thomas Williams, native of North Carolina, early pioneer of De Kalb county, Mo., for many years Judge of the County Court of that county. The early literary education of I. R. Williams was liberal, and received at McGhee county, in Macon Co., in this state. He was early inured to hard work on the family farm, and to industrious and moral habits. He taught school for two years in Andrew and De Kalb, devoting his leisure hours to the reading of law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1874, and immediately entered on the practice at Savannah, where he has since resided. In politics he is a Democrat. He is distinguished for temperate habits, and close application to his profession. A fine portrait of him is found in this Atlas.