

HISTORY
Of
HOWARD AND COOPER COUNTIES,

MISSOURI

WRITTEN AND COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE SOURCES

INCLUDING A HISTORY OF ITS

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

TOGETHER WITH

**A CONDENSED HISTORY OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE AND DETAILED HISTORY OF
HOWARD AND COOPER COUNTIES – ITS PIONEER RECORD, RESOURCES,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS; GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS OF GREAT VALUE; INCIDENTS
AND REMINISCENCES**

ILLUSTRATED

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PREFACE

Portions of this book that are highlighted in red are direct quotations from Leven's and Drakes' 1876 History of Cooper County, Missouri. So if you have already read this earlier history, you may wish to jump to the new sections given in this history. Formatting has been changed and page numbering, etc bears no direct correlation to the original manuscript. Finally there are a few pages of long boring tables that I could not bring myself to transcribe. Otherwise, I hope you enjoy this history.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION – FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Introduction – Importance of Early Beginnings - First Settlements – Their Courage – Their Condition Compared to that of the Pilgrim Fathers – How They Came and Where They Settled – War of 1812 – Cole’s Fort – Where Located – First Appearance of Hostile Indians – They Kill and Scalp Smith – Settlers Capture a Boat and Cross to the North Side of the River – Samuel McMahan Killed – Fort at Hannah Coles’ – The War Over – Major Stephen Cole Killed – First Constable South of the Missouri – Incidents – Strange but True

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-five years have passed since Cooper, the eldest and fairest daughter of Howard County, came into existence, and wonderful have been the changes and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred within this time. Perhaps since God “formed the earth and the world,” and tossed them from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any sixty-five years. Reflections on these cannot fail to arouse wonder and awaken thankfulness that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung; the matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun and Seward, have since reached the culmination of their powers and passed into the grave. Mecauly, Thiers, Gizot and Frounde have written in noble strains the great history of their lands; and Bancroft, and Prescott, and Hildreth, and Motley have won high rank among the historians of the earth; Spurgeon, and Punshon, and Beecher, and Moody, have enforced with the most persuasive eloquence the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle, and Emerson, and Stuart Mill, and Spencer have given the results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. Mexico has been conquered, Alaska has been purchased; the centre of population has traveled more than two hundred and fifty miles along the thirty-ninth parallel, and a majority of the states have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been created and populous counties developed; and the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far west, and the great civil war – the bloodiest in all the annals of time – has been fought. The telegraph, the telephone and railroad have been added to the list of the most important inventions. In fact, during this time our country has increased in population from a few millions of people to fifty millions. From a weak, obscure nation it has become strong in all the elements of power and influence, and is today the most marvelous country for its age that ever existed.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, as is often the case, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal, and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content until he had found the “first settlers,” and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to preempt.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country, and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould these causes. We observe that a state or country has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this for this position in its settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Cooper county we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the eastern states and in the countries of the old world. We may follow the course of the hardy backwoodsman from the “Buckeye” or “Hoosier” state, and from Kentucky and Virginia, on his way west, “to grow up with the country,” trusting only to his strong arm and willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife, and a competence for his children.

Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to move on, after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme west, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native heath. We shall find something of that distinctive New England character which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of the west. We shall also find many an industrious native of Germany, as well as a number of the sons of the Emerald Isle, all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and hardships of early times, can but admit that they are worthy sons of illustrious sires. They, who in the early dawn of western civilization, first bearded the lion in his den, opened the path

through the wilderness, drove out the wild beasts and tamed the savage, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in all the record of the past.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The permanent settlement of Howard and Cooper counties was made about the same time. It is true that Asa Morgan, Ira P. Nash, Stephen Hancock, Stephen Jackson, Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, and a man by the name of Prewitt, came to Howard county before any settlement was made in Cooper county. These parties, however, were there temporarily, whatever may have been their original intention as to remaining when coming. William Christy and John J. Heath came from St. Louis in 1808 and manufactured salt in what is now Blackwater township, Cooper county, the place being known today as "Heath's Salt-Lick." and, in the spring of that year, Colonel Benjamin Cooper located in Howard county; with him came a number of others, all of whom remained in what is now known as Howard county, excepting Hannah Cole and Stephen Cole, who settled in Cooper county. Hannah Cole was a widow and had nine children, whose names were Jennie, Mattie, Dikie, Nellie, James, Holburt, Stephen, William and Samuel. Stephen Cole's family consisted of himself, his wife, Phoebe, and their children, James, Rhoda, Mark, Nellie and Polly, making in all, in the two families, seventeen persons who made the first permanent settlement in what is now known as Cooper county. Hannah Cole located in what is now East Boonville, on the big bluff overlooking the river, at a point of rocks where a lime-kiln now stands, the land being the southwest quarter of section 25, township 49, range 17. Stephen Cole settled about one and a half miles east of Boonville, in what is called the old "fort field," on the northwest quarter of section 31, township 49, and range 16. At the date of these two settlements there was no white American living in Missouri west of Franklin county and south of the Missouri river. These families were distant from their nearest neighbors from two to three miles, from whom they were also separated by a wide and dangerous river.

Here, in the midst of an untrodden wilderness, surrounded by treacherous Indians, these two families pitched their tents, determined to try not only the stern realities of the western wilds, but to build for themselves and their children homes, whose broad acres should include the best of timber, the richest of soil and the purest of water.

Among other commendable traits of character possessed by these pioneers, they surely had, in a large measure, the stuff of which the hero and the heroine are made. The very fact of their separating from their friends on the other side of the Missouri river and coming hither – this little band of emigrants, composed of but two families, and the head of one of these being a widow – shows a courage and a will that would brave the hardships, not only of the wilderness, but a courage that would stubbornly resist the attacks of the savage, as their life in the forts so nobly attested.

We who are today surrounded with the blessings of civilization, the comforts of long established homes and the companionship of genial friends and neighbors, can hardly appreciate that exalted heroism which nerved and sustained that handful of original pioneers.

As we think of Hannah Cole and Stephen Cole and their families, we naturally recall to mind, the history of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and compare those first settlers of Cooper county, to them, in their solitude and isolation. These families came in wagons on the north side of the Missouri, and when they arrived at the river, where old Franklin was afterwards laid out, they brought their goods and chattels on this side, in a canoe, swimming their horses with them. There were then no roads – not even a traveled path within the present area of Cooper county – and when reaching this shore, they were compelled to take any opening that they could find in the woods or thickets, that would admit of the passage of their wagons and animals. They, however, after reaching high ground, soon halted for a rest, and finally settled, as already stated, near the present site of Boonville. Nearly two years had passed, since the date of their coming, when they were joined by other adventurous spirits, who also settled near the present town of Boonville. This was during the winter of 1811 and spring of 1812, and as the names of these early frontiersmen should be preserved, for all time to come, we herewith record them; **Joseph Jolly, Joseph Yarnell, Gilliard Rupe, Muke Box, Delany Bolin, William Savage, John Savage, James Savage, Walter Burress and David Burriss; and these, together with Captain Stephen Cole and Mrs. Hannah Cole, included all who had moved into the "Boone's Lick Country," south of the Missouri River, and west of the Osage river previous to the summer of 1812.**

THE WAR OF 1812

Hitherto, the life of the settler had been passed in comparative ease and quiet. Supplied by nature with all that he wished to eat or drink, he had nothing to induce him to labor, except to provide a shelter for his family. This completed, he could spend his time in hunting and fishing, and by these pleasant pastimes, he could provide all the necessaries for those dependent upon him. He had no care about his stock, for in winter, as well as in summer, they were bountifully fed by the grass and other vegetation which grew luxuriantly on every side. Except an occasional encounter with some wild animal, such as a bear or panther, the life of the pioneer was one devoid of incident or excitement. This life of ease and rest was suddenly disturbed by the inauguration of a bloody and harassing war, a war in which the Indian was to take the most prominent part, as the unrelenting and merciless foe of the pioneer, who had settled along the banks of the river. Great Britain, our quondam, cruel mother, had declared war (1812), against the United States. The settlers, who were then residing on each side of the river, soon became convinced that the

savages were preparing to take sides with Great Britain, and being thus forewarned, they began the immediate erection of forts.

COLE'S FORT

The first fort in the present limits of Cooper county was built by Stephen Cole, his neighbors assisting, in the year 1812, and was called "Cole's" fort. It was situated in the north part of what is now known as the "old fort field," about one and one-half miles east of the City of Boonville, north of the road from Boonville to Rocheport. As soon as it was completed, all the families living around gathered at the fort for protection from the savages. As their meat consisted entirely of the wild game which they killed, they had to send out parties from day to day to kill it. And it happened that a couple of parties were out hunting when the Indians attacked the fort.

A few months after the fort was built, a band of about four hundred Indians suddenly made their appearance in the neighborhood. When they appeared before the fort, there were two parties out hunting, in one of which were two men by the name of Smith and Savage, who, on their return to the fort, were pursued by the Indians. The savages shot at them several times; in the first fire, Smith was severely wounded, but staggered on to within fifty yards of the fort, where the Indians shot him again, two balls taking effect and hurling him to the ground. As soon as Savage saw him fall, he turned to assist him; but Smith handed him his gun, and told him to save himself, as he knew he was mortally wounded. As the Indians were in close pursuit of them, Savage was forced to leave his unfortunate companion and attempt to make his escape. He reached the fort unhurt, although he had been shot at some twenty-five times. The Indians after having scalped Smith, and barbarously mutilated his body, withdrew to the adjacent woods, and laid siege to the fort.

As the Indians who were in pursuit of Savage came in full view of the fort, several of them could have been killed. Indeed, Samuel Cole, who was in the fort at the time, begged his mother to let him shoot an Indian. But she refused, telling him that as the Indians had as yet shown no disposition to fire upon the fort, the inmates did not wish to arouse their anger by killing any of them; hoping that before they did attack, those settlers, who were out hunting, would arrive, and they perhaps get a chance to escape. During the following night the remaining settlers, who were outside of the fort, returned.

The next day the settlers captured a French boat which came up the river loaded with powder and balls, to trade with the Indians at Council Bluffs. They crossed their families and all their stock, furniture, etc., over the river in this boat, to Kincaid Fort, or Fort Hempstead, which was located in what is now Howard county, about one mile from the north end of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river at Boonville. It will be seen from this, that these settlers were not only brave men, but fit to lead an army in time of danger, as when they made this retreat, the fort was surrounded by the Indians on all sides except that protected by the river. And yet in the face of all this they saved everything from the fort.

After they had crossed their families, etc., in the captured boat, and taken possession of the twenty-five kegs of powder and five hundred pounds of balls which the boat contained, the settlers let the Frenchmen return down the river with their boat with the admonition, that if they ever came up the river again with supplies for the Indians, they would hang them, as they could not permit their enemies to thus obtain supplies. Previous to the capture of this boat and the ammunition with which it was loaded, Joseph Jolly had supplied the settlers with powder, manufacturing it himself, from saltpetre being found in a cave near Rocheport.

The settlers who had crossed to the north side of the river, returned to their homes in the spring of 1813, but the Indian troubles continued for two years thereafter.

On the 14th day of December, 1814, a man named Samuel McMahan, living in what is now Lamine township of Cooper county, was killed near Boonville, not far from the present residence of Scott Benedict, under the following circumstances: He had been down to the settlement at Boonville to bring his cattle, as he intended to move down the river, and as he was returning home he came upon a band of Indians who were lying in ambush for some men who were cutting down a bee tree not far away. The savages fired upon him, wounding him and killing his horse. He jumped up after his horse fell, and although severely wounded, ran down a ravine leading to the river. The Indians started in pursuit of him, and as he was weak from the loss of blood, they soon overtook him and killed him, sticking three spears into his back. They afterwards cut off his head and scattered his entrails over the ground. The Indians knowing that the vengeance of the settlers would be sudden and terrible, then scattered, and made their way out of the country the best way they could.

The next day, for the settlers, not knowing the number of the Indians, waited for reinforcements from the opposite side of the river, a party of men went out to get the body of McMahan. James Cole, the brother of Samuel Cole, carried the body before him on his horse, and David McGee brought the head wrapped in a sheep skin. The settlers buried McMahan under the linn tree, which formerly stood in the centre ring at the old fair grounds. A child of David Burreis, which was burned to death, was also buried under this tree.

The next day after the killing of McMahan, all the settlers living near the present site of Boonville, speedily repaired to the house of Hannah Cole, which stood on the Bluff, in what is now "East Boonville," as this place was the most suitable of any near, to defend against an attack of the Indians. All of these men came with their teams, cut down trees, dragged logs to build a fort at that place. They completed the building of the fort in about one week,

although all of the men could not work at one time, as it was necessary to station a guard on every side to watch for the approach of the enemy, whom they expected every hour.

The fort was built on the edge of the bluff, and as the bluff was very steep at that point, it was well defended on that side from the Indians. Another reason for building it in that place was, because the inmates of the fort could obtain a constant supply of good water from the river. They had a long log running out over the edge of the bluff, and a windlass and rope attached to it, so that it was an easy matter to draw up water, even during an attack of the Indians.

As soon as the fort at Hannah Cole's was completed, the old fort at Stephen Cole's, situated on the bluff near the river, one mile below the new fort, was abandoned, and all the families gathered into the new fort, so as to be a protection to each other.

But this precaution proved to be unnecessary, as the killing of McMahan was virtually the end of the war, in this part of the country, and the settlers had no more open fights with the Indians, although small bands of savages occasionally roamed through the country running off stock, and committing other depredations. The Indians had found out that the men who had pierced the wilderness, and brought their families with them, were ready to lay down their lives in defense of them and their homes, and the savages deserted their hunting grounds, and moved farther west.

Major Stephen Cole, the acknowledged leader of the settlers living south of the Missouri river, survived the war, and after making every effort for their defense, his love of wild adventure led him to become a pioneer in the trade with Santa Fe in 1822. He was killed by the Indians during the same year, about sixty miles southwest of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande river.

FIRST CONSTABLE SOUTH OF MISSOURI RIVER

Sometime during the year 1817, William Gibson, now living a short distance east of the City of Boonville, was appointed by the Territorial court constable of that part of Howard county lying south of the Missouri river. His jurisdiction extended from the Missouri river, on the north, to the Osage river on the south. Soon after his appointment, there being some trouble down on the Osage, he was sent there with a warrant for the arrest of the man who had caused the trouble. The distance was between sixty and seventy miles. After arresting the man, he returned to Boonville with his prisoner. As he was on his journey back, having an execution against a man who lived on the road, he stopped at his house and proceeded to levy on the feather beds, as nothing in those days was exempt from levy under execution. But, as soon as he made his purpose known, four women, who were the only persons at home, threatened to give him a thrashing, so he was forced to retire as fast as he could, and return the execution unsatisfied. To add to this, the court only allowed him, for his journey of one hundred and forty miles, which occupied four days, the magnificent sum of twenty-five cents. Mr. Gibson thinking the office not quite lucrative enough to justify him in devoting his whole time to its duties, and not wishing to risk his life at the hands of angry women, quietly sent in his resignation, thus furnishing the example of one officer who resigns, although few have the same inducements.

INCIDENTS

While Samuel Cole was living at his mother's fort in East Boonville, in the year 1817, there was a dance at William Bartlett's hoarding house, on the flat near the ferry landing, at the mouth of Ruppe's Branch. Although Samuel wished very much to attend, his mother refused to permit him, as his wardrobe at that time was entirely too limited to permit him to associate with the "elite." He had no pants, his sole garment consisting of a long tow shirt, which reached entirely to his heels. But Samuel, although always, from his own statement, an obedient son, was not to be deprived of so great a pleasure, by this, to him, very trivial excuse. So he determined to attend that dance, and then make the best arrangement he could to meet the "wrath to come." 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 drove his bull down to the river, and riding in, he slid back over its haunches, and caught hold of its tail. In this way they swam down the river to Hannah Cole's Fort, when he and his strange companion came out of the water and sought their homes. This story has often been published, but never correctly, as all former accounts represented him as swimming the river to attend a wedding, but our version is correct, as it was obtained directly from Samuel Cole himself.

About the 15th day of November 1817, Joseph Stephens with his large family and several friends, crossed the river where Boonville now stands, and camped near the foot of Main street. The next day after they crossed, Samuel Cole, who was then a boy of sixteen years of age, appeared at their camp and asked Mrs. Stephens if she would like to have some venison. Upon her replying that she would, as she was nearly out of meat, Samuel shouldered his gun and marched off into the woods, telling her to wait a few minutes and he would kill her some. Samuel Cole, at that time, although there was a slight snow on the ground, was bare-footed and bare-headed, his breeches reached only to his knees, the collar of his shirt was open, and he carried an old flint lock rifle. About fifteen minutes after he left the camp, Stephens and his family heard two shots in the direction in which he had gone.

Pretty soon Samuel appeared, and told them that he had killed two fine deer, that they must go out and bring them to the camp, as he could not by himself bring in even one of them. So they started out and found the two deer lying on the side of the hill just north of the present residence of William H. Trigg. After they skinned them and cut them up, the party brought them to the camp and presented them to Mrs. Stevens. This shows what little exertion was necessary at that day to obtain meat.

A few days afterwards, Joseph Stephens moved, with his family, to the farm which he had bought about, one-quarter of a mile north of the present site of Bunceton. About Christmas, in the same year, Samuel Cole rode up to Joseph Stephens' camp, and Mrs. Stephens asked him to alight and take dinner. He asked her whether she had any hooley, and she told him she had not. He said he could not eat without honey. And although she insisted that he should remain, he still refused. In the meantime, Larry and Joseph, two of her sons, and a negro man named Basil, came up to the camp carrying their axes, as they had been cutting wood. Samuel turned to them, and told them to go with him and get some honey for dinner. They at first, supposing him to be joking, refused to go. But as he still insisted, they consented. After going some two hundred yards east of the camp, Samuel suddenly stopped, and pointing to a tree, told them to cut it down. The others not seeing anything about the tree that would induce anyone to think that it contained honey, yet willing to accommodate company, cut it down, and it was found filled with nice honey. While they were cutting down this tree, Samuel found another a short distance away; and having cut down this one also, they returned home with six buckets of fine honey, having taken nothing but the clear part. Before he left, Samuel taught them the way in which he found the trees. He told them, that if they would examine the ground around the tree, they would find small pieces of bee bread and occasionally a dead bee. This was an infallible sign of a bee tree. They afterwards, following his direction, searched and found, in a small space, thirteen trees which were filled with honey; and as they had no sugar, this was a great help to them. They sometimes had as much as four hundred pounds of honey on hand at one time.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

In the year 1818, Joseph Stevens, who died in 1836, Major Stephen Cole and William Ross, the latter, started west on a hunting and exploring tour, and traveled as far as the present site of Knob Noster. At that time, all the country west of the present boundary line of Cooper county, was a wilderness, no person living in it. About six miles southeast of the present site of Sedalia, in Pettis county, on the farm now owned by a man by the name of Warren, near Flat Creek, they discovered what appeared to be a large, high and peculiarly shaped Indian mound. They examined it pretty closely, and found on one side that the wolves had scratched an opening into it. After enlarging it, so as to admit them, they beheld a remarkable sight. They found themselves in what resembled a room, about eight feet square, with a ceiling of logs, just high enough to permit a tall man to stand erect. On the side opposite where they had entered, sat an officer dressed in full military uniform, with gold epaulettes upon his shoulders, gold lace fringing every seam of his coat, cocked military hat, knee breeches, lace stockings and morocco slippers. As he sat erect upon a seat hewed out of a log, nothing but the ghastly hue and leathery appearance of his skin would have suggested but that he was alive. By his side stood a heavy gold-headed cane. His features were complete, and his flesh free from decay, though dried to the consistency of leather. The place in which the body was found, was very peculiar. A place about eight feet square and two feet deep had been dug in the earth. The sides had been walled up with sod, until it was high enough for the purpose, reaching several feet above the surface of the ground. The top was then covered with poles, which ran up to a point in the center like the roof of a house. Then the poles and the surrounding walls were covered with sod two or three feet deep, cut from the prairie near by, thus excluding entirely the rain and air. When they left the place, William Ross, being the oldest man of the party, took the cane as a memento, but nothing else was touched.

Who this officer was, from whence he came, what he was doing in this part of the country, what was the cause of his death, and when and by whom he was thus singularly entombed, has not, and perhaps never will be known. But he was supposed, by many, to have been a British officer, who, during the war of 1812, passed around by way of Canada into the Indian country, to incite the Indians against the whites; yet this is only conjecture, though those who discovered his body, account for him in that way.

Soon after this Joseph Stephens, Sr., now living near Petersburg, on the O. V. & S. K. Railroad, in company with James D. Campbell, went into that part of the country bee hunting, and visited the burial place of this officer. They found that part of the roof had fallen in, and that the wolves had eaten all of the flesh off the body, so that nothing but the skeleton and clothes remained. Joseph Stephens took the epaulettes, as a memento, but nothing else was disturbed. As his mother objected to his keeping the epaulettes, he melted them into a large ball, which was worth fifteen or twenty dollars, as it was solid gold. This description of the burial place, etc., was obtained from the last mentioned Joseph Stephens, and is correct, although several different accounts have been published.

CHAPTER II

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS

Habits and Modes of Living of the Pioneers – Manner of Building – Furniture – Horse Collars and Horses - The Women – The Manner of Making Dresses – How They Went to Church – Simplicity of Their Lives – Food and How Cooked – Home Manufactures – The Wearing Apparel of the Men and Boys – Log-rolling and Quiltings – Corn Huskings and Dances – The Bottle Handed Around – Athletic Exercises and Target Shooting – Fist Fighting – Pioneer Mills

“To the aged, no days like the old days:
Let the old settlers take us by the hand.”

It is a trite but true proverb that times change and we change with them; and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life that have taken place in this country in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life work is accomplished and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are there are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as - Auld Lang Syne. The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when, in the gayety of boyhood, he courted their cool depths, and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodious upon his ear. He marks the changes that are very visible, and feels like crying out, in the language of the poet: -

“Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!”

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that, with the changes of the years, there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the “light that never was on sea or land,” if, withdrawing ourselves from the activities of the present, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead its back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a Great wilderness. Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future, rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past. No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those gay days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler’s cabin an inn, where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago, seems like the study of a remote age. It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their own, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot, and hopefully looked forward to brighter days. They had plenty to wear as a protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread - the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel - was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the settler, or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected free man.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle - the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water courses, and near which he made his home, the second that of defense from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and the prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and very frequently, built entirely without glass, nails, hinges, or locks. The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills, on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till 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 eighteen 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 their 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 fire place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes (for the settlers generally were without stoves), and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. A log would be left out along one side and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the buzzing of the saw mill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and was rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room for the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter, and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the jack-knife, or butcher-knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug traces were used, would last a long time. Horses were not used very much, however, as oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances, carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler, and the woeful creaking of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the virtuous woman spoken of in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them, that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but "they rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength, and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain with four widths in the skirt and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable - for fashion, like love, rules alike, the "court and grove" - were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs" or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow sleeves." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow-dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was arranged a copperas colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering, in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted, till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which in the earliest days of the settlements was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained.

Johnny-cake and ponies were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the Dutch oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed it healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were only three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs, all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway, and the gobble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their seasons along the streams. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather, gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light-blue etc. Every house contained a card loom and spinning wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary

for them as the rifle was for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of thread - one the "chain" and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The primitive in construction was called the side loom. The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the frame loom, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use. The men and boys wore jeans, and linsey-woolsey hooting shirts. The jeans were colored either light blue or butternut. Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or a barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners would mingle with the low hum of the spinning wheels. Oh! Golden, early days! Such articles as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys in many instances wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating in the eyes of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them not unpleasing effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the fox or wolf, wildcat and muskrat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or the wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house raising, or a log rolling, or a corn husking, or a bee of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would sometimes go ten and sometimes more miles. Generally, with the invitation to the men, went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place, would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on Johnny or journey cake boards, and is the best corn bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide - the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked and the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is Johnny cake, and is food, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked." At all the log rollings and house raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddle was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, outdoors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buckskin trousers and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tender emotion. In pure pioneer times the crops were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears when husked could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the "shucking," as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies generally engaged in this amusing work.

In the first place, two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as near equal as possible. Rails were laid across the piles so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose alternately his corps of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, whenever a male husked a red ear of corn he was entitled to a kiss from the girls.

This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffa*, or Monongahela whiskey, was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it and then handing it to his or her neighbor without using any glass or cup. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

Towards dark, and the supper half over, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn husking, the young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order.

It was the case in nine times out of ten, but one dwelling-house was the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument, the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the victuals, dishes, table all, disappeared in a few minutes and the room was cleared, dogs driven out, and the floor swept off, ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth with puncheons in the middle over the potato hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons. The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done, as that was the way in North Carolina where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and three-handed reels,

as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut, one another out, so that this dance would last for hours.

The bottle went around at these parties, as it did at the shucks, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. In the morning all go home on horseback on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons - because they had none.

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages, dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of today. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, and swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot racing was practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle and kept it always in good order; his flints, bullets, bullet-moulds; screwdriver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flintlock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day. At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whiskey, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were often settled by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fist. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

PIONEER MILLS

Among the first were the "band mills," a description of will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horsepower consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet high, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel" and was about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs; then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered day's work on a hand mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater, whereby the meal was forced through the holes and fell down in a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand in small quantities to suit the mill instead of a hopper. A mortar wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground and the other up to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar, so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn, that after much beating meal is manufactured.

The pictures here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel are accurate and truthful. The reader, after reading our chapter in the history of Howard county, on the pioneers, their manners, customs, etc., in connection with this chapter, will get a fair idea of pioneer times.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION OF COOPER COUNTY – EARLY COURTS

Organization of Cooper County – First Circuit Court – First Suits – First Verdict of a Jury – First Deed Recorded – Marriages - First County Court – John V. Sharp – First Court House – Second and Present Court House – Attempts to move the County Seat – “Fantastic Company”– Last Effort to move the County Seat.

COOPER COUNTY was organized on the 17th day of December 1818, and comprised all that part of what had been Howard county, lying south of the Missouri river.

It was bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east and south by the Osage river, and on the west by what was then called the Territorial line. The county was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cooper.

At the time of its organization, it included the Territory now embraced in the whole of the counties of Cooper, Saline, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Henry, Johnson, Pettis, Morgan, Moniteau and Cole; and part of the counties of Bates, St. Clair; Benton, Camden and Miller; eleven whole counties and part of five others, which would form an area of about seven thousand square miles.

Although the act organizing the county was passed and approved in December, 1818, it was not vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county until the first day of February, 1819.

The commissioners to locate the county seat, appointed by the Legislature, were Abel Owens, William Wear, Charles Canole, Luke Williams and Julius Emmons.

The act of organization provided, that “the courts to be holden in the said county of Cooper, shall be holden at such place in said county as the commissioners of said county, or a majority of them, shall adjudge most convenient, until a place be fixed on by such commissioners, and a county-house and jail erected thereon; *provided*, that the first court for said county of Cooper be held at Boonville,” and in accordance therewith, the first court in the newly organized county of Cooper, was held in the present limits of the City of Boonville, on the first day of March, 1819. It was held at the boarding house of William Bartlett, which was situated on the flat just east of the mouth of Rupe’s Branch, near the present site of the “Boonville Furniture Factory.” This court, under the territorial laws of Missouri, exercised the present duties of the county, probate and circuit courts. The duties of these three courts continued to be exercised by this one court until the year 1821, when the duties of the probate and county, courts were separated from those of the circuit court, and a new court, called the “county court,” was organized.

As it is supposed that every one would be interested in reading of the actions of the first court, we will insert, at this place, the full proceedings thereof, as they appear from the *record* of the court.

The officers of this first court were, David Todd, judge; R. P. Clark, Clerk; William McFarland, Sheriff, and John S. Brickey, Prosecuting Attorney.

The grand jury at this term of the court were, Samuel Peters, foreman; Muke Rose, John Savage, James Chambers, Britton Williams, John Roberts, Carroll George, John Davis James Savage, Clayton Hurt, Joseph Smith, William Gibson, Eli N. Henry, Frederick Houx, Thomas Twentyman, William Noland and Delany Bolin; John Cathey, Zepheniah Bell, Henry Guyer, George Cathey, Daniel Dugan and James Campbell, were summoned on the same jury, but did not appear; process was ordered to be issued, for them to show cause why they should not be fined for their non-appearance.

The commissions of David Todd, as judge; of William McFarland as sheriff, and of John S. Brickey, as prosecuting attorney, were recorded by the clerk.

The above named grand jury, after having been sworn, retired and returned into court, when, having nothing to present, they were discharged.

The next day, March 2nd, 1819, the following proceedings were had by the court: -

By order of the court, the whole of the county of Cooper was divided into the following five townships: Moreau, Lamine, including all of the present county of Cooper, Arrow Rock, Miami and Tebo.

The following Judges of election were appointed, viz.:

For Moreau Township. - William Wear, John Verian and John Alexander.

For Lamine Township. - James Bruffee, Robert Wallace and Benjamin F. Hickox.

For Arrow Rock Township. - William Lillard, Benjamin Chambers and James Anderson.

For Miami Township. - John B. Thomas, Joel Estes and John Evans.

For Tebo Township. - Julius Emmons, Gilliard Rupe and Abel Owens.

The election, at which the foregoing men were to act as judges, was ordered to be held at the following places in each township: at the house of William Bartlett, in Lamine township; at the house of William Cooper, in Arrow Rock township; at the house of Andrew Rupels, in Miami township; at the house of Paul Whitley, in Moreau township, and at the house of Mathew Coxes, in Tebo township.

The following constables were appointed: of Moreau township, Paul Whitley; of Lamine township, John Potter; of Arrow Rock township, Jacob Ish; of Miami township, Elisha Evans; and of Tebo township, Green Macafferty.

Stephen Turley was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Lamine River.

B. W. Levens, Ward and Parker, and George W. Kerr, were granted a license to keep a ferry across the Missouri river, at the present site of Overton.

The following were the rates fixed, by the court, to be charged at B. W. Levens' ferry, viz.:

For man and horse, fifty cents; for either, twenty-five cents; for horses and four wheeled wagon, two dollars; for two horses and four wheeled carriage, one dollar; for horned cattle, four cents each; and for meat cattle, two cents each.

William Curtis was appointed under-sheriff of Cooper county.

The first petition for a public road, was presented on this day, by B. W. Levens. It asked for the location of a road leading from Boonville to the mouth of Moniteau Creek. The court appointed Richard Stanford, David Trotter, William George and Benjamin Clark, commissioners, to review the road, as asked for, and report to the court their opinion as to the location, etc., of the same.

Bird Lockhart and George Tompkins, who were appointed to examine as to the qualifications of candidates for the office of county surveyor, having filed their report, the court recommended William Ross to the governor, as a fit subject for said appointment.

The next petition for the location of a public road, was filed by Anderson Reavis on the same day. The road petitioned for, ran from the mouth of the Grand Moniteau to the Boonville and Potosi road. The commissioners appointed to review this road, were Francis Travis, William Lewis and John Savage.

John Potter filed his bond as constable of Lamine township, in the sum of \$1,000 with Asa Morgan and William Ross as his securities.

James Bruffee, Benjamin F. Hickox and Robert Wallace were appointed commissioners to superintend the building of the court house.

The court then adjourned until the regular July term.

JULY TERM. 1819.

Monday, July 5th, 1819. The first indictment by the grand jury in Cooper county, was presented on this day. Stanley G. Morgan being then indicted for assault and battery. It then being the law that every offense, however trivial, should be tried by indictment before the Circuit Court.

R. P. Clark, this day, produced his commission as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cooper county; also Peyton R. Hayden was admitted to the bar, as an attorney and counselor at law.

John Cathey, Henry Guyer, George Cathey and Zepheniah Bell, against whom process was issued at the March term, were each fined one dollar and costs, for contempt of court, for not appearing as grand jurors at the said term, after having been summoned as such.

The first civil suit on record, was an action for debt, brought by George Wilcox against R. P. Clark and Samuel S. Williams, which is entered among the proceedings of this day.

Tuesday, July 6th, 1819. Jesse McFarland appeared before the court, and took the oath of office as county surveyor. William Bartlett was granted a license to keep a tavern near the mouth of Rupe's Branch, in Boonville.

Wednesday, July 7th, 1819, - Stephen Cole appointed deputy county surveyor of Cooper county.

The first account presented against Cooper county was allowed on this day. It was an account of William Bartlett, for six dollars for the rent of his house, it having been used by the court as a court house. On the same day, four men were fined, by a jury of twelve men, five dollars each, for gambling.

Thursday, July 8th, 1819. - Asa Morgan was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Missouri river at Boonville.

November Term, 1819. - Andrew S. McGirk was enrolled as an attorney and counselor at law. James Williams was granted a license to keep a ferry across the Osage river, on the road from Boonville to Potosi.

March Term, 1820. - The following men were indicted by the grand jury for swearing, viz.: Jesse Mann, Isaac Renfro, William Warden, William Bryant, Thomas Brown, Stephen Tate, John S. Moreland and David Fine. These indictments were afterwards dismissed by the court for want of jurisdiction.

On the 6th day of March, 1820, Abiel Leonard produced his license, and was admitted to the bar; also January 23d, 1821, Hamilton R. Gamble was admitted to the bar.

The following is a list of the attorneys who at 'this time were enrolled and practicing in this court: -

George Tompkins, John S. Brickey, Peyton R. Hayden, Cyrus Edwards, John S. Mitchell, Hamilton R. Gamble, Andrew McGirk, Robert McGavock, Abiel Leonard, John F. Ryland, Armstead A. Grundy, Dabney Carr, William J. Redd and John Payne. Among these we find the names of many who afterwards occupied offices of trust in the State of Missouri. Indeed, all of them are noted as being fine lawyers and honorable men.

The first case of any kind placed upon the docket was - United States against John Cathey for contempt. The first civil action was George Wilcox against Robert P. Clark and Samuel S. Williams.

The following is a copy of the record of the first verdict rendered by a jury in Cooper county. It is taken from the proceedings of the November term, 1819:

UNITED STATES, Plaintiff,

VS.
STANLEY G. MORGAN, Defendant.

"This day comes as well the defendant, in discharge of his recognizance, as the prosecuting attorney. Whereupon, the said defendant, being arraigned upon the indictment in this cause, plead not guilty, and, for his trial, put himself upon God and his country, and the circuit attorney also. Whereupon came a jury, viz: William Burk, William Black, Gabriel Titsworth, Michael Hornbeck, Nicholas Houx, William Reed, Alexander Dickson, David Reavis, Frederick Houx, David McGee and Samuel Peters, who, being elected, tried and sworn, the truth to say, as and upon the issue joined, upon their oaths do say, that the defendant is guilty of assault and battery, whereof he is indicted. Whereupon it is considered by the court, that the said defendant make by the payment of the sum of five dollars and pay the costs hereof, and may be taken, etc.

There was, as shown by the records, but four peddlers and six merchants within the limits of the county of Cooper, during the year 1819.

The total amount of county revenue, on the tax book for 1819, as charged to William Curtis, sheriff, at the July term of this court, was \$488.34

All these terms of court were held at William Bartlett's boarding house, called on the records, the "Tavern of Boonville."

There is embraced in the foregoing, the full proceedings only of the court held on the first and second days of March, 1819; extracts only being made from the other terms of the court referred to, of those proceedings each day which were supposed would be of most interest to the general reader. The proceedings of the court held March 1st, 1819, cover only seventeen pages of a very small record book; for July term, forty-one pages, and for the November term, thirty-three pages. The proceedings of the Circuit Court, alone, for the April term, 1876, covers eighty four pages of the largest record made, which is equal to about 250 pages of record, such as was used for the first court. When it is taken into consideration, also, that the proceedings of the County and Probate Courts, now separate from the Circuit Court, were included in the record of the Circuit Court for 1819, it can easily be perceived what a vast increase has been made in this part of the business of the county.

FIRST DEED

This deed made and entered into this 16th day of July, 1817, by and between Asa Morgan, of the county of Howard, and Charles Lucas, of the town of St. Louis, both in the territory of Missouri, of the one part, and Robert Austin, of the county of Howard in the said territory, of the other part, witnesseth, that they the said Morgan and Lucas, for, and in consideration of the sum of seventy five dollars, to them in hand paid by the said Robert Austin, at or before the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have this day granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents, do grant, bargain and sell unto the said Robert Austin, and to his heirs and assigns forever, a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Boonville, in the county of Howard, in the territory of Missouri, containing ninety feet in front, on Water street, in the said town of Boonville, and 150 feet, more or less in depth, being lot number 43, on the plat of said town of Boonville, reference being thereunto had, as recorded in the office of the recorder of Howard county, in the said territory of Missouri, to have and to hold the said bargained and sold lot or parcel of ground, together with all and singular, the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Robert Austin and to his heirs and assigns forever. And they, the said Morgan and Lucas, do hereby covenant and agree to warrant and forever defend, the said sold lot or parcel of ground, together with the privileges and appurtenances aforesaid, unto the said Robert Austin and to his heirs and assigns forever, free and clear from all lawful claims and demands whatsoever.

In testimony whereof, they, the said Asa Morgan and Charles Lucas, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year, first above written.

Asa Morgan [Seal.]
Charles Lucas [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of H. S. Guyer and John G. Heath.

MARRIAGES

Below, will be found some of the earliest marriage certificates on record in the county. We give exact copies:

Be it known that all persons whom it may concern, that I, Benjamin Proctor, a minister of the gospel, on the eleventh day of February, 1819, solemnized the ceremonies of matrimony, between John Turner of the one part, and Nancy Campbell of the other. Given under my hand, this day and date above mentioned.

Benjamin Proctor.

Cooper County
Missouri Territory.

By the virtue of the power vested in me by the laws of this territory, I have this 3d day of May, 1819, joined together in the holy estate of matrimony, John Smith and Sally McMahan, both of Cooper county. Certified under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1819.

Peyton Newlin, M. G.

Territory of Missouri,
County of Cooper,
Township of Moreaux

I certify that on the 28th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, I joined together, in holy state of matrimony, Jeremiah Meadows and Anne Music of the county aforesaid; given under my hand and seal the date aforesaid.

William Weir. [Seal.]

I do hereby certify that on the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and nineteen, I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, Henry Cowin and Honor Howard of the county of Cooper. Given under my hand, as justice of the peace, within the township of Moreaux, in the said county of Cooper, this date aforesaid.

William Weir. [Seal.]

Township of Lamine,
County of Cooper,
Territory of Missouri.

I do hereby certify that on the 6th day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and nineteen, I did perform the marriage ceremony between John Green and Nancy Boyd, both of said township. Given under my hand, this 16th day of August, 1819.

Benjamin F. Hickcox, J. P.

I certify that on the 12th day of September, 1819, I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, James Dickard and Christina Crawford of this county. Given under my hand and seal, this day year aforesaid, as a justice of the peace for the county of Cooper, in Missouri territory.

James Bruffee [Seal.]

Territory of Missouri,
County of Cooper.

I, James Bruffee, a justice of the peace within and for the township of Lamine, in the county aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 7th day of September, 1819, I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, Charles Force and Betsy Connor, of this county. Given under my hand and seal, this day and year aforesaid.

James Bruffee [Seal.]

Territory of Missouri, Cooper county, and township of Moroe: Joined in the holy state of matrimony, David Colter and Eliza Stone on the 13 day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1820, solemnized by me.

William Weir, J. P.

Cooper County,
Missouri Territory.

I do hereby certify that, on the 17 day of July, 1820, I performed the marriage ceremony between Larkin Dewitt and Hannah Ewing, both of the county aforesaid. Given under my hand, this 21st of July, 1820.

Finis Ewing, M. G.

In 1819, the first year after the county was organized, there were seven marriage certificates records; in 1882, there were 200 recorded.

FIRST COUNTY COURT

The first County Court within the county of Cooper was held on the eighth day of January, 1821, at the house of Robert P. Clark, on the lot where Adam Eckhard now resides, on High street, in the City of Boonville. This court exercised the powers, and performed the duties of the present County and Probate Courts, which had, previous to this time, been under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The County Court continued to perform the duties of both County and Probate Courts, until the year 1847, when, by act of the Legislature, the Probate Court was separated from the County Court, and continues separate to the present time.

James Bruffee, James Miller and Archibald Kavanaugh were the justices of this court, appointed by James McNair, the then Governor of the Territory of Missouri. Robert P. Clark was appointed by the court as its Clerk, and William Curtis, Sheriff.

And on the 9th day of April 1821, Robert P. Clark produced his commission from the Governor as Clerk of the County Court, during life or good behavior. George Crawford was appointed Assessor, and Andrew Briscoe, Collector of Cooper County.

On the same day, the will of Thomas McMahan, deceased, was probated, it being the first will proven before this court and in this county. Also constables were appointed for the different townships in the county, as follows; Boonville township, John Potter; Lamine township, Bryant T. Nolan; Moniteau township, Martin Jennings, and Clear Creek township, James C. Berry.

George C. Hart was appointed commissioner to run dividing line between Cooper and Saline counties; and B. W. Levens, to run dividing line between Cooper and Cole counties.

JOHN V. SHARP

The following facts taken from the records of the county court, soon after that tribunal was established, will show something of the meager resources of the county at that date; were they not matters of record they would seem to be too incredible to be believed: -

During the year 1821, John V. Sharp, a soldier who had served in the Revolutionary war, and who was living in Cooper county, became paralyzed and as helpless as a child. He soon, not having any means of his own, became a charge upon the county. The cost to the County Court was two dollars per day for his board and attention to him, besides bills for medical attention.

After having endeavored in vain to raise sufficient funds to take care of him, the County Court, in the year 1822, petitioned the General Assembly of this State to defray the expenses of his support, stating, in the petition, that the whole revenue of the county was not sufficient for his maintenance. This may sound strange to persons living in a county in which thousands of dollars are levied to defray its expense. But the whole revenue of the county for 1822, as shown by the settlement of the collector, was only \$718, and the support of Mr. Sharp, at two dollars per day, cost \$730 per year, besides the cost for medical attention, which left the county, at the end of the year 1822, in debt, without counting in any of the other expenses of the county.

The petition not having been granted by the General Assembly, the court levied, for his support, during all the years from 1823 to 1828, a special tax of fifty per cent of the State revenue tax, being an amount equal to the whole of the general county tax; and in 1828, ten per cent of the State revenue tax was levied for the same purpose. He must have died sometime during that year, as no farther levy for his support appears upon the records of the county, thus relieving the county of a burdensome tax. If these facts were not matters of record, they would seem too incredible to be believed.

FIRST COURT HOUSE

The buildings occupied for a court-house prior to 1823 were mere wooden, temporary structures, not built with any reference originally to their being occupied by the courts or county officials. The first court house was completed in the year 1823. When Boonville was laid out by Morgan and Lucas, its founders, they donated fifty acres to the county, on condition that the commissioners would locate the county seat at Boonville. As soon as the county seat had been located at Boonville, and part of this land sold by the county, the erection of a court-house was commenced. This building was located on the land which had been donated by Morgan and Lucas, and on land out of which was afterwards laid off the public square. It was a small two story brick building, and resembled the present court-house in style, but much smaller. The court-house stood for seventeen years, and until the business of the county had increased to such an extent that the building could not accommodate it.

FIRST COURT HOUSE

In 1838 the county court, at its May term, ordered that the public square be laid off into lots and sold, to raise money with which to build a new court-house (present building), and at the same time it was ordered that the old court-house be sold, which was accordingly done. The money, however, realized from the sale of the lots and the sale of the old building was not sufficient to erect the new building. The first appropriation made in money for this purpose by the court was the sum of \$10,800. Other appropriations were made from time to time, until the completion of the building in the year 1840, the entire amount approximating about \$30,000.

The present court-house, although not centrally located, occupies a beautiful spot of ground near the corner of High and Main streets, and fronts the Missouri river. The building is large, two stories in height, is made of brick and surmounted with a cupola, from which much of the surrounding country, including a portion of Howard county can be seen.

ATTEMPTS TO MOVE THE COUNTY SEAT

Since the organization of the county there have been four attempts to change the location of the county seat, each resulting in the creation of an ill-feeling between the different portions of the county, which took years to palliate. The first attempt to change the county seat was made in 1832, the next in 1838, the third in 1842, and the last in 1844.

The third was caused by the excitement which originated between the militia and an organization known as the "Fantastic Company," which we will now speak.

From the organization of the government of the State, until the year 1847, there existed a militia law, requiring all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to organize into companies and to muster on certain days. They had, during the year, at different times, a company, a battalion, and a general muster. A company muster was the drilling of the members of one company; a battalion muster consisted in drilling the companies of one-half of a county; and a general muster was a meeting of all the companies of a county.

Muster day was, for a long time after the commencement of the custom, a gala day for the citizens, and was looked forward to with considerable interest, especially by the different officers who appeared in full military dress, captains and lieutenants, with long red feathers stuck in the fore part of their hats, and epaulettes upon their shoulders. The field officers mounted on their fine steeds, with continental cocked hats, epaulettes upon their shoulders; and fine cloth coats, ornamented with gold fringe, rode around among the men and gave orders, making themselves the "observed of all observers." Also the vendors of whisky, ginger cakes, apples and cider, took no small interest in the anticipated muster day, for on that day, every person being excited, bought more or less of these things. Always on muster days, after the muster was over, the rival bruisers of a neighborhood tried their strength upon one another, thus furnishing a great deal of amusement for those who attended. The little folks were also happy in the anticipation, if not in the enjoyment of being presented with a ginger cake and an apple upon that day.

But after a lapse of time these musters became tiresome to a portion of the citizens, as they were obliged to lose so much of their valuable time in order to attend them, or were compelled to pay a fine of one dollar for each failure to attend on muster day; besides they could see no real use in continuing the organization as there seemed no prospect soon of the State requiring any troops, as all was peaceful and quiet within its borders. Also, at the elections for officers, many of them were chosen on account of their personal popularity, instead of their qualifications to fill the office for which they were elected. Musters, therefore, after their novelty had worn off, became very unpopular, the citizens believing them to be an unnecessary burden upon them.

Therefore, sometime before the Battalions muster, which was to take place at Boonville, during the year 1842, a company, the existence of which was known only to its members, was formed at that place, among the members of which were some of the best citizens of the city. This company was styled the "Fantastic Company," on account of the queer costumes, arms, etc., of its members, they being dressed in all manner of outlandish costumes, carrying every conceivable kind of a weapon, from a broom-stick to a gun, and mounted upon horses, mules and jacks. The company was intended as a burlesque upon the militia, and to have some fun at their expense.

The regiment of State Militia, which was to be mustered; at the above mentioned time, was commanded by Colonel Jesse J. Turley and Major J. Logan Forsythe, and was composed of all of the companies in the north half of the county. On the morning of the muster day, Colonel Turley formed his regiment in front of the court house. After they were organized and ready for muster and drill, the Fantastic Company, which was commanded by John Babbitt, each member dressed in his peculiar costume and carrying his strange weapon marched up into full view of Colonel Turley's command, and commenced preparations to drill. Colonel Turley, feeling indignant that his proceedings should be interrupted by such a "mob," and believing that it was intended as an insult, ordered his command to surround the Fantastic Company.

There was a high fence on the eastern side of the vacant lot on which they were mustering, and Colonel Turley's company surrounded the "Fantastic Company" by approaching on High street, on the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets, and on Sixth street, thus hemming them in on the vacant lot. The latter being closely pressed, retreated back across the fence, and then commenced a fight by throwing brickbats. The fight immediately became general and promiscuous, and resulted in serious damage to the several members of the State militia. Colonel J. J. Turley was struck on the side by a stone, and two or three of his ribs broken. Major J. Logan Forsythe was struck by a brickbat in the face, just below his right eye, and died the next day of his wounds. The members of the Fantastic Company then dispersed and scattered in every direction.

The death of Major Forsythe caused great excitement throughout the county, and great indignation to be felt against the citizens of Boonville. So much so, that a petition was immediately circulated, asking, that the "county seat of Cooper county be removed from Boonville," to a more central point of the county. So great was the excitement, that some persons living within three miles of Boonville signed this petition. But the county seat, after a severe struggle before the County Court, was retained at Boonville.

The death of Major Forsythe was greatly regretted by all parties, for he was an excellent citizen and a very popular officer. It produced an ill-feeling throughout the county which lasted for many years. After the fight was over, the militia went through with their usual exercises, under the command of the subordinate officers, as Colonel Turley and Major Forsythe were unable, on account of their wounds, to drill them.

The last effort was made as stated, in 1844, by the people of Palestine township. The citizens of that township held a meeting in March of that year, and agreed to submit the question of changing the county seat to a

vote of the people, which was accordingly done at the succeeding August election. The question was decided adversely to those who favored the change.

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CHAPTER IV

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP

Boundary – Physical Features – early Settlers – Boonville – Its Location – Its Pioneer Builders and Business Men – Town laid out – Merchants – Franklin – Boonville Grew Beyond Expectations – The Missouri Overflow of 1826 – New Town of Franklin Started – Old Business Men and Santa Fe Traders – From 1830 to 1840 – From 1840 to 1850 – Steamboats – Opposition Ferries – Death of William Henry Harrison – Reception of John J. Crittenden at Boonville – From 1850 to 1880 – Thespian Hall – Commerce and manufactures – H. B. Benedict's Report in 1855 – Statement of 1882 – Banks and Bankers – Boonville Water Company – Kemper Family School – Cooper Institute – History of the Public Schools – Secret Orders – Odd Fellows Celebration – Mayors and Present Officers of Boonville – Present Business

BOUNDARY

Bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the east by Saline township, on the south by Clark, Palestine and Pilot Grove townships, and on the west by Pilot Grove and Lamine townships.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The water supply is good. The Missouri river on the north, the Petite Saline creek running through the southern part of the township and the Lamine river border a portion of the western part of the township, furnish ample water facilities.

EARLY SETTLERS

The first settlers of the township were Stephen and Hannah Cole, who settled there in 1810.

The settlers who arrived previous to the year 1815, were Giliad Rupe, Muke Box, Delany Bowlin, William Savage, James Savage, John Savage, and Walter Burrese; and in 1815, Umphrey and William Gibson.

Those who settled in this township between the years 1815 and 1820, were William McFarland, John S. and Jesse McFarland, George, Samuel and Alexander McFarland, William Mitchell, James Bruffee, Robert P. Clark, Joseph and William Dillard, Littleberry Hendricks, William Bartlett, Jesse Ashcraft, Russell Edgar, John M. Bartlett, Abram Gibson, Thomas Twentyman, James Dillard, Jacob Newman, William Potter, Frederick Hour, William Poston, George Potter, Benjamin L. Clark, John J. Clark, Kyra Dunn, K. McKenzie, Marcus Williams, James, Robert and Alexander Givens, Jacob Chism, John B. Lucas, Charles B. Mitchell, Nicholas McCarty, Lewis Edgar, John B. Seat, Jacob McFarland, James McCarty, William Ross, Abiel Leonard, Joseph W. Bernard, James McFarland, Ephraim Ellison, John Roberts, Thomas Mitchell, Reuben George, Fleming G. Mitchell, Jesse Thomas, Asa Morgan, Peter B. Harris, James Chambers, Benjamin F. Hickox, William H. Curtis, William W. Adams, John D. Thomas, William Lillard, James H. Anderson, Peyton R. Hayden, John S. Brickey, Peyton Thomas, David Adams, Luke Williams, John Potter, Andrew Reavis, David Reavis, Jonathan Reavis, Jesse Homan, John H. Moore, Green B. Seat, W. D. Wilson, Thomas Rogers, Mrs. Mary Reavis, William Chambers, James Chambers and Justinian Williams.

There were, no doubt, many others not mentioned above, who resided in this township between the above years, but their names are unknown, and perhaps some few of those mentioned above resided in some other township. The above list was taken from the poll books of the township for 1820, and of course those who lived there at that time, but did not record their votes, are not included in the same.

From the best information that can be obtained, all the persons mentioned in the foregoing list of early settlers are dead, except John S. and Jesse McFarland, and Lewis Edgar.

Mr. John Kelly and Mrs. Tibitha Kelly were in the township frequently between 1818 and 1820. They then resided in Old Franklin, but are now living in Boonville. Of the ladies now living who resided in Boonville township previous 1820, are Mrs. Jesse Homan, Mrs. Frederick Hour, Miss Mary Reavis, Mrs. B. F. Hickox, Mrs. Jennie Wadley and Mrs. Dikie Dallas, the two last mentioned being the sisters of Samuel Cole.

William McFarland, the first Sheriff of Cooper County, was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in the year 1778. He emigrated to St. Genevieve, from St. Francis County, Missouri, in 1811, and from thence to Cooper county, and on the 16th day of October 1816, he settled on the north side of the Petite Saline Creek, where Joseph Byler now resides. He had two neighbors living on the south side of the creek whose names were John Glover and Warden. He had no other neighbors nearer than the immediate neighborhood of Boonville. He was in 1818 or 1819 a member of the Territorial Legislature from the southern district of Howard county, which included that part of the county lying south of the Missouri river. He was a farmer, a man of great energy, an affectionate husband and father and a good neighbor. He died in the year 1834.

Benjamin F. Hickox was born in the State of New York, and emigrated to this country at an early day. He was elected a member of the Legislature from Cooper county in 1822, 1824 and 1838, and County Court justice from September 24, 1844, to November 2, 1846. He was also one of the Commissioners to superintend the building of

the first court house at Boonville. He was a successful farmer, an honest, upright man, an excellent neighbor, and very charitable to the poor, never turning them away from his door without relieving their wants. He died about thirty years ago, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Luke Williams, a Baptist preacher, was a farmer, and resided about five miles west of Boonville. He is celebrated as being the first preacher in Cooper County, having located there several years before the county was organized.

Justinian Williams was born in Bath County, Virginia, and while young emigrated to Kentucky and there married. He then moved to Howard County, Missouri, from thence to Cooper County, and settled at Boonville in the year 1818. In this year he located the first Methodist church in Cooper County. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and followed that business for several years, preaching and organizing churches at intervals. He was also the local preacher at Boonville for several years. In the year 1834 he built a steam boat called the "Far West," about two miles above the mouth of the Bonne Femme Creek, in Howard county, and was the commander of the same for some time. During that year he emigrated to Tennessee, where he died.

Marcus Williams, the first mayor of the city of Boonville, was born in Bath County, Virginia, and when young moved to Kentucky; from thence to Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri. He was a brick mason by trade, and manufactured the first bricks ever made in Cooper county, having opened a lime kiln in the western part of Boonville. At the "Vollrath" place in 1840, he made the first stoneware ever manufactured in western Missouri. He emigrated to California at the time of the gold excitement in 1849, and settled at San Jose, where he died about the year 1860.

This township at the time of its first settlement was partly prairie, in the west and southwest, but after the lapse of many years, the prairie became timbered land. Great fears were entertained by the early settlers about the scarcity of timber, but it is believed that there is at the present time, more timber in the county than there was fifty years ago.

This was the first township of the county which was settled, and for many years few ventured outside, or at most, far from its boundaries. The early settlers believed that the prairie land was only suited for grazing and not fit for cultivation. In the year 1830, a few persons ventured to cultivate prairie land, and finding it so productive, many other farmers settled on the prairies, and at this time nearly all of the prairie land is under fence, and is covered with the most valuable farms in the county.

Persons in the early history of the township settled near the river, that affording the only means by which they could ship their surplus productions to market. But the building of railroads has revolutionized everything. Land near the river has become less valuable, and that on the prairies, which a few years ago was considered almost worthless, has now become more valuable. Timbered land is still preferred by many farmers, for the reason that it is much better for the growing of wheat, and equally as good, if not better, for other productions.

The soil of this township is very productive, and is especially excellent for growing fruit. It has also large quantities of coal of a good quality, which could be shipped at large profit.

BOONVILLE

At a spot on the Missouri River a little below the old town site of Franklin, but on the opposite bank of the river, a little ravine, since known as "Roupe's branch," flows into the "Big Muddy" and mingles its clear waters with that turbid stream. The land at and near the mouth of this little branch is comparative low and flat. To the west there is a gradual elevation of the surface for a distance of about a quarter of a mile, until the summit of the river bluffs is attained. Here the country is level for some distance back, and from the top of the bluffs may be seen not only the broad and swiftly-rolling river, which sweeps along at their base, but much of Howard County upon the opposite shore. The landscape is a beautiful one, being varied as it is by winding river, broad-reaching forests, hills, farm houses and green fields.

Crowning the summit above mentioned is a handsome little city which was christened Boonville by its founders, in honor of Daniel Boone, the crack of whose unerring rifle doubtless resounded within its present limits, when the red man and the wild beasts were the sole occupants of the territory now known as Cooper county.

The original proprietor of a portion of the present town site of Boonville was Mrs. Hannah Cole, whose is mentioned in a preceding chapter of this history. She took a pre-emption, in 1810 which she afterwards sold to Bird Lockhart and Henry Carroll, January 25th, 1819, for a trifle.

The first settler in the old limits of Boonville was Gilliard Rope, who built his residence on the lot now owned and owned by Capt. James Thompson, on the south side of Spring street, near the cement factory. The next building was a ferry house, erected also by Roupe, at the mouth of Roupe's branch. The first ferry was operated by the sons of Mrs. Cole prior to 1816, and a license was granted to her for that purpose after the organization of Howard county. There were several houses – log cabins - built on the bottom land below the branch, extending south as far as the corner of Morgan and Second streets, before the town was located or laid off.

The pioneer business house was kept by a Frenchman named A. Robidoux, which was located in the flat below Roupe's branch. Robidoux came from St. Louis and was doubtless an Indian trader before coming to Boonville. Shortly after Robidoux commenced business a man named Nolin operated a grocery near the mouth of the branch, his stock in trade consisting mostly of whiskey and tobacco. These improvements of log and pole cabins were made in 1816 and 1817. During the same period, Mrs. Reavis and William Bartlett kept boarding houses in the

same locality; and Thomas Rogers built a house on the corner of High and Second streets, and used it as a residence, hotel and store.

TOWN LAID OFF

The town was laid off by Asa Morgan and Charles Lucus, and the plat filed on the first day of August 1817. It was surveyed by William Ross. The first lots were sold in 1819. A donation of fifty acres was made by Morgan and Lucus to Cooper county, was accepted by the commissioners, and the county seat located thereon. The first donation lots were sold in 1821.

From the best evidence that can be had from old citizens, the first houses built after the town was laid off, were two brick houses still standing on Morgan street, one east of the jail, and the other east of and near the Central National bank, built by Asa Morgan. Some other old houses, now standing, are Dr. Triggs, on Morgan street, and a log house on the north side of High street, on the corner of Seventh street, occupied by a colored woman by the name of Carter; also a brick house on High street, northeast of court house, built by Honorable R. P. Clark, and now owned by Joseph and William Williams.

The next merchants after Robidoux, were Jacob Wyan and Archie Kavanaugh, who had a store and residence, north of the court house square. The other early merchants were McKenzie, Bousfield, Colonel Thornton, Mrs. Dobbins, Thomas M. Campbell, and Judge C. H. Smith. The next hotel was built by Justinian Williams afterwards sold to John Dade. It is still standing, and used as a hotel, Mr. Helfrich being the present proprietor. There was also a hotel on the lot north of the jail, now occupied by the residence of C. W. Sombart.

FRANKLIN.

It must not be forgotten, when Boonville was laid out, that on the opposite side of the river stood the town of Franklin, which had been previously settled and had just been made the county seat of Howard county. Franklin was springing right up, as if by magic, and was already the centre of a large trade, reaching out for many miles in every direction. Beside this, Franklin numbered among its citizens many of the most wealthy, enterprising and talented men, who had emigrated to the country, from Virginia and Kentucky. Men who were doing all they could to build up the town which they had helped to locate and to which they had given a name. It was, of course, not expected by those who laid out Boonville that it would increase as rapidly in influence and population as its neighbor had done, on the opposite bank of the river. It had not the prestige, nor did it have surrounding it a country so populous as that which paid tribute to Franklin. The little town, however, grew, from the beginning; and soon after the first sale of lots, which occurred in 1819, a number of houses were immediately erected, thus giving promise of a much brighter future than its founders had expected. They knew, in reason, that the geographical location was not only a good one, but a healthful one, and that, as the county increased in population, the town would increase in proportion, provided it remained the county seat, notwithstanding the near proximity of its thrifty rival. The little village maintained a slow growth until the summer and fall of 1826, when it entered upon an era of prosperity never before known in its brief history. In the spring of that year the Missouri river overflowed its banks, and Franklin, because of its low and flat location, suffered greatly from the high water and the malaria which followed. The town site was built largely upon soil, the chief component of which was sand. The consequence was, the constant falling in and washing away of the river bank. This occurred to a very great extent, in 1826, many houses going into the river. The citizens of the town, which had at that time a population of between 1,800 and 3,000 people, became satisfied that all future efforts to prevent the gradual caving in of the banks would be futile upon their part; and so believing, many of the residents and business men left the place, some of them settling in the town of New Franklin, two and a half miles back from the river, in Howard county, just in the edge of the hills, some in Fayette, the county seat of Howard, and some came to Boonville, a few of the latter bringing not only their goods and chattels, but their houses.

From this time Boonville grew more rapidly; her trade increased, and the little village which had but a few years before been planted along the margin of the bluffs began to be recognized as a place of some commercial importance.

Franklin had been greatly shorn of its influence; the county seat had been moved to Fayette, and much of the business which had been transacted by its merchants and tradesmen had been withdrawn and turned into other channels. James L. Colliers, William Harley, Andrew Adams, and others, had located at Boonville and were conducting a successful and extensive trade with the Santa Fe country - a trade which had theretofore contributed much to the business of Franklin and the wealth of those who were thus engaged.

FROM 1830 TO 1840

Between the two dates above mentioned a number of enterprising men settled in Boonville and engaged extensively in the mercantile business, their stocks consisting of a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, etc. Among these were A. L. & C. D. W. Johnson, who, in addition to their store, operated a large grist mill, which was perhaps the first flouring mill erected in the town. There were also J. Mansker & Co., N. W. Mack, Thomas M. Campbell, Judge Charles W. Smith, Caleb Jones, Walter & H. B. Benedict, who were engaged in the sale of dry

goods, groceries, etc. Allen Porter was the druggist; H. & J. Rea were tobacconists; H. W. Crowther was the ropemaker; Jeremiah Rice was the tanner; W. P. Roper was the saddler; Hook was the gunsmith, David Andrews the tinner, George W. Caton the tailor; John Dade and James Patton were the principal hotel-keepers; Isaiah Hanna was one of the blacksmiths, and George C. Hart, John W. Martin and J. McCutchen were the physicians. During the period mentioned - from 1830 to 1840 - the Methodists erected a house of worship, the first built in the town. The Boonville Herald, a weekly newspaper, was also started before the year 1840. Boonville was incorporated as a city in 1839.

FROM 1840 TO 1850

Boonville enjoyed an era of prosperity between the years 1840 and 1850 that had not been known in its history. During the former year the census of the town was taken, and disclosed the fact that Boonville contained a population of 1,666 persons. Another newspaper made its appearance, and a number of educational institutions sprang up in and near the town, among which were the schools of P. Carroll and John Maguire, the Boonville male institute, Female collegiate institute, Female seminary, Boonville boarding school, all showing that the people were fully alive to the advantages to be derived from these institutions of learning which were located in their midst, and which were liberally patronized by them. Among the teachers of these schools were Mr. and Mrs. Bronaugh, T. F. Swine and J. M. Burns, J. L. Tracy and William G. Bell. The number of hotels had increased. The City hotel, Peter Pierce as proprietor, Union hotel, Louis Bendele as proprietor, Virginia hotel, with John Dade as proprietor, and Bailey's Mansion house, all came into existence after 1840. The latter house was the central office of the stage line running from St. Louis to Independence, Missouri.

Wyan's addition to the city was made in 1842. The number of business men had also increased, for among the new firms were: E. F. Gillespie, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs and medicines; Bremermann & Cuno, forwarding and commission merchants; William H. Trigg, forwarding and commission merchant; Moseley & Stanley, forwarding and commission merchants; Hammond & Judd, lumber merchants; N. Hutchison, wholesale druggist; S. D. Falls, dry goods; Thomas B. Veazey, hardware; Aehle & Kueckelhan, wholesale druggists; Walter & Keill, liquors, dry goods and clothing; Nelson, Jones & Co., dry goods, groceries, etc.; Peters & Hill, forwarding and commission merchants, and Talbot & Lanny, clothing.

Main street was macadamized in 1840. During the year 1843 Moseley & Stanley operated a brewery. Between 1840 and 1850 real estate commanded a better price than it has at any time since.

STEAMBOATS

In 1840 the first steamboat was built and successfully launched at Boonville. It was built under the superintendence of Captain McCourtney, and was intended for the Osage trade. It was called the "Warsaw." As a port of entry Boonville excelled any other town on the river above St. Louis. As many as five and six steamboats would often land during the day and night, for the purpose of taking on or discharging freight. In 1840 H. W. Crowther and C. D. W. Johnson ran opposition ferries.

DEATH OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

The citizens of Boonville, in order to show their sympathy and respect for the dead president, had a grand procession, consisting of citizens, Odd Fellows, Free Masons, firemen, pupils from the different schools and academies, and twenty-six young ladies. The Boonville Observer, of May, 1841, in speaking of that occasion, says:

HONORS TO THE DEAD

In pursuance of arrangements, Friday, last, April 30, 1841, was observed in this city with proper solemnities in honor of the lately deceased president, William H. Harrison. At 10 o'clock, a procession was formed at the public square, in beautiful and imposing style. The Masonic fraternity was placed in the lead, and then came the Independent order of Odd Fellows, who were followed by the fire companies. Each of these companies had their appropriate badges and made a handsome appearance. Next to them were twenty-six young ladies, representing the several states of the Union, all dressed in white, except the representative of Ohio, who was clad in deep mourning. After these came the teachers and scholars of Mr. Tracy's and Mr. Bronaugh's schools; then the members of the bar; next the medical faculty, followed by ladies and citizens. At least 1,200 persons, it is estimated, were in the line. The procession marched to a grove near the river, where a temporary pulpit and seats had been prepared, and where a very interesting sermon, suited to the occasion, was preached by Mr. Jaynes. The business houses of the city were closed throughout the day, and the deepest solemnity seemed to pervade our whole population. Everything seemed to tell the nation's loss was deeply felt among us, and that in acquiescing in the fiat of divine providence, our citizens bowed with chastened grief to the will of Him who never errs.

The names of the states and of the young ladies representing them are as follows: Miss Martha M. Goole, Maine; Miss Ann E. Dow, New Hampshire; Miss Frances A. Staley, Vermont; Miss Elizabeth Lionberger, Massachusetts; Miss Lucy M. Collins, Connecticut; Miss Lavinia C. Letton, Rhode Island; Miss Ann E. January, New York; Miss Eliza M. Cramner, New Jersey; Miss Mary E. Thompson, Pennsylvania; Miss Sarah C. Powell, Delaware; Miss Virginia F. Buckner, Maryland; Miss Virginia S. Tutt, Virginia; Miss Mary L. Bailey, North Carolina; Miss Elizabeth M. Kelly, South Carolina; Miss Mary Ormrod, Georgia; Miss Maria S. Richards, Alabama; Miss Fanny A. Jefferson, Mississippi; Miss Mary Rankin, Louisiana; Miss Rebecca Bowen, Arkansas; Miss Ellen R. Rankin, Tennessee; Miss Rosalie Thornton, Kentucky; Miss Louisa Weight, Ohio; Miss Eliza J. Mack, Indiana; Miss Rebecca Hutchison, Illinois; Miss Virginia A. Hook, Michigan; Miss Jerusha A. Leveridge, Missouri.

RECEPTION OF JOHN J. CRITTENDEN IN BOONVILLE

A rumor having reached Boonville that the Honorable J. J. Crittenden was on a visit to Missouri, and was about to take Boonville in his route, a large number of the citizens assembled at the court-house, on Saturday evening, June 17th, 1843, for the purpose of adopting some measures to express for him their respect and esteem, as one of the nation's most distinguished citizens and most efficient representatives in the American congress, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to make suitable arrangements for his reception, and tender him the hospitalities of our city.

Resolved, That said committee make known to the public the arrangements which may be made for his reception.

BOONVILLE, June 19, 1843. Honorable John J. Crittenden:

DEAR SIR: - Having learned that you would probably take Boonville in your route on a visit through our state, a large number of our fellow-citizens convened at the court-house on Saturday evening, and appointed the undersigned a committee to tender you, on their behalf, the hospitalities of our city, and they further instructed us to tender you a public dinner, to be given at such time as you may appoint, as a tribute of their high admiration for your talents, and their confidence in your integrity and patriotism.

They further desire that you will address the citizens of Cooper county on the condition and prospects of our country.

We discharge the duty assigned us with great pleasure, and, recognizing you as the able and independent advocate of our principles, we welcome you to our state, and assure you that a compliance with our request will greatly gratify those whom we represent, and much oblige your obedient servants.

JOHN G. MILLER
JOHN C. RICHARDSON
E. STANLEY
GEORGE E. REDWOOD
T. M. CAMPBELL
P. R. HAYDEN
JESSE HOMAN
H. L. GARDENER
S. HOUCK
C. W. TODD
J. L. COLLINS

Committee.

BOONVILLE, June 19, 1843.

GENTLEMEN : - I have received and read with grateful sensibility your kind and flattering letter of invitation to accept of a public dinner, and to address the citizens of Cooper county on the condition and prospects of our country. Appreciating most highly the evidence it affords me of your respect and esteem, I regret that circumstances oblige me to decline your invitation. My visit here must necessarily be so brief and so occupied with the private business that occasioned it, that I could not comply with your wishes without great inconvenience. I hope that my apology maybe acceptable to you and those you represent, and for yourselves and them, I beg leave to offer my cordial acknowledgments for the honor you have been pleased to confer on me. Very respectfully, yours, etc.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Messrs. John G. Miller, J. C. Richardson, E. Stanley, George E. Redwood, T. M. Campbell, P. R. Hayden, Jesse Homan, H. L. Gardner, S. Houck, C. W. Todd, J. L. Collins, committee.

FROM 1850 TO 1860

During the year 1850, the whole number of deaths that occurred in Boonville was forty-five, as shown by the sexton's report (the sexton of the cemetery), thirty-eight of these were white persons, and seven were negroes; eleven of these were strangers who had just arrived in the city or who were passing through. The population was estimated to be at that time, about 2,800. It will be seen, therefore, that Boonville was remarkably healthful.

During the decade above mentioned, many enterprises were inaugurated and a number abandoned. Several newspapers were established and discontinued. Notably among these, were the *Central Missourian* and the *Boonville Missourian*. The Missouri State Agricultural Society was inaugurated and held the first fairs at the fair grounds near Boonville, in 1853 and 1854. William E. Burr, now president of the St. Louis National bank; Joseph L. Stephens, William H. Trigg, C. H. Brewster and others, formed a building association in 1853, and erected four cottages in Wyans' addition at a cost of \$500 each. These were built to accommodate strangers, who desired to locate in Boonville. These houses were, however, afterwards disposed of at a sacrifice. Messrs. William H. Trigg, Joseph L. Stephens, R. D. Perry and others, purchased the ferry, but sold again soon to Captain John Porter, who now operates it.

THESPIAN HALL

In 1855 the foundations were laid for Thespian hall, which was begun and completed during that year. It was at the time of its completion one of the largest and one of the most magnificent buildings to be found west of St. Louis.

It was erected by a number of stockholders, and occupies the northeast corner of Fifth and Church streets. The building is constructed of brick, 50x100 feet, with ten feet open space in front, supported by four brick columns, 4x4 feet square. Thespian hall is four feet above the ground, 50x90 feet, and twenty feet high in the air. The second story is divided into three apartments: two halls, originally for use of Masonic and Odd Fellows associations, fronting on Fifth street 23x40 feet each; a town hall, fronting Church street, 35x47 feet. The basement story was designed for a reading room.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

In 1855 (January) the following was the report of the commerce and manufactures of Boonville, as published in the Observer of that date, over the signature of H. B. Benedict, mayor. As the report will be quite interesting to the old merchants of Boonville, we will reproduce it in full:

To the Editor of the Observer:

Believing the same desire exists with others as myself, in relation to correct information of the amount of manufacturing and commerce of our city, I have obtained a statement from every house in every branch of business, herein reported, taken from the record.

I believe the exhibit may be relied on as substantially correct. Our present population is about 3,000; the value of city property, as assessed by the city in 1854, is \$453,000; the city revenue for the same year, from all sources, is about \$3,200. This is considerably less than the preceding year. Our city has no debt, and not an empty treasury. This state of things induced a lower rate of taxation in 1854 than formerly. The rate for 1854 was fixed at three-tenths of one per cent. In the following exhibit no fictitious figures are used, and should facts fail to please, it will be a misfortune, not a fault.

We have exported from the city during 1854 the following articles:

EXPORTS	Barrels
Flour	3,200
Lard	1,381
Tax	35
Flax-seed	311
White beans	125
Butter	108
Eggs	9
Tallow	29
Peach brandy	7
Green apples	406
Pork	65
Pecans	10
	Casks
Bacon	810
	Sacks

Wheat	4,690
Dry fruit	4,236
Corn	18
Oats	286
Potatoes	37
Bales	
Hemp	24
Peltries	223
Furs	188
Buffalo robes	61
Wool	96
Rags	1
Bags	
Feathers	360
Timothy seed	71
Castor beans	6
Sumac	182
Boxes	
Merchandise	197
Pig lead	3,682
Dry hides	2,742
Tobacco	9
Leather rolls	11
Hogsheads	
Tobacco	55
Bushels	
Mustard Seed	6
Dozen	
Chickens	143
Turkeys	760
Tons	
Broken Glass	1½
Head	
Cattle by the river	2,300
Hogs by the river	3,000
Sheep by the river	3,200
Cattle by land	3,700
Mules by land	850
Hoses by land	150
Hogs slaughtered in the city	5,000
Beeves slaughtered in the city	498
Mutton slaughtered in the city	700
Valuation of the stock	\$460,000

TRADE
Amount of business in 1854

We have nine wholesale and retail dry goods houses, including:

One hat and cap store	\$400,703
Ten wholesale and retail grocers	408,700
One dealer in books and stationery	12,000
One dealer in iron castings, smiths' tools, etc.,	11,530
One dealer in glass and queensware	3,300
Three druggists	37,000

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

	Value of Manufactured Goods	Whole Amount of Business
Seven tailors and merchant tailors and dealers in cloth	\$12,000	\$74,000
Six boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	14,755	32,661

Four watchmakers and jewelers	3,500	14,000
Three ten and copper-ware manufacturers and stove dealers	18,000	32,000
Four cabinet ware manufacturers and dealers in Eastern work	5,900	13,100
Three saddle and harness manufactories	17,000	22,000
Three confectioners, manufactured candy	3,150	6,500
Four tobacconists, manufactured 400 boxes tobacco; 378,000 cigars	11,840	11,840
One tallow chandler, manufactured 15,000 lbs. Candles	2,100	2,100
One Spanish saddle tree, manufactured 400 trees	600	600
One carriage manufacturer, with blacksmith shop annexed	7,000	7,000
One stoneware, manufactured 250,000 gal	20,000	20,000
One tanner, manufactured leather	3,000	3,000
One upholster and trimmer	1,500	1,500
One marble and tombstone manufacturer	2,500	2,500
One brewery, five months in operation 500 barrels of beer	1,800	1,800
One steam flouring mill, manufactured 10,000 barrels of flour	70,000	
Ten blacksmith shops, nearly all with plow or wagon shops attached thereto, manufactured 535 plows, 175 wagons, other shop work in value \$6,300; whole value	25,557	
Seven cooper shops, manufactured 3,701 flour barrels, 783 pork barrels, 946 whiskey barrels, 802 bacon casks, 221 slack kegs, 32 scalding tubs and well buckets; other work in shop 575	5,768	
Two lumber yards; lumber sold	26,694	
Two shops, one turning – one gunsmith	850	
	<hr/>	
	\$227,720	\$1,177,111

We have in our city -

One banking house,	Two resident dentists,
Three large and commodious public houses,	Two resident daguerrotypists,
Two livery stables, well supplied with teams and vehicles,	Two printing offices,
Three barber shops,	One book bindery,
	Seven schools,
	Six churches.

Having given above a report of the business of Boonville during the year 1855, we publish below a statement of the shipping interests of the city for the year 1862, as furnished the Honorable John L. O'Bryan, the present mayor, by the depot agent at Boonville:

Wheat	----- 911	Ties	----- 20
Flour	----- 295	Household goods	----- 16
Lumber	----- 236	Ice	----- 13
Sand	----- 185	Agricultural implements	----- 12
Empty bbls	----- 179	Oats	----- 8
Apples	----- 115	Mules	----- 7
Brick	----- 78	Scrap iron	----- 3
Hogs	----- 63	Horses	----- 2
Stoneware	----- 62	Saw-dust	----- 2
Bran	----- 60	Hay	----- 2
Cattle	----- 59	Corn	----- 2
Sheep	----- 27	Salt	----- 2
Lime	----- 23		

Total -- 2,382

BANKS AND BANKERS

William H. Trigg opened the first bank - a private institution - in 1847, on the corner of Fifth and Spring streets, where the bank of Elliott, Williams & Co. now stands. During the same year, he moved near the corner of Fifth and Morgan streets, where he erected a house for a bank. After continuing the business alone, until 1859, he organized a company consisting of William H. Trigg, C. W. Sombart, A. S. Walker, John Ainslie, Caleb Jones, J. M. Nelson, John R. French, Isaac Lionberger, J. L. Stephens, H. M. Painter, A. J. Read, W. G. Bell and J. Sombart, and commenced business with a paid up capital of \$150,000. This company continued to do business until 1865. The next banking enterprise was the opening of the branch of the bank of St. Louis, in the year 1856. With this enterprise

were connected William E. Burr, Joel Stephens, James M. Nelson, C. W. and J. Sombart, William Harley, John R. French and others.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Assets:

Cash on hand,		\$71,454 06
Treasury U. S.,		7,290 00
Sight Exchange,		150,469 33
	Total	\$229,213 39
Bonds,		\$597,550 00
	Total	\$851,494 53
Bills Receivable,		253,944 53
Expenses,		\$4,943 25
Taxes		4,702 42
	Total	\$9,645 67
	Total Assets	\$1,090,353 59

Liabilities:

Capital Paid in		\$200,000 00
Surplus		100,000 00
Undivided Profits		127,023 37
	Total	427,023.37
Circulation		\$145,800 00
Deposits (subject to check)		517,530 22
	Total	\$663,330 22
Total liabilities		\$1,090,353 59

Total liabilities, - - - - \$1,090,353 59

James M. Nelson, president; Harvey Bunce, vice-president; Speed Stephens, cashier; Lon V. Stephens, assistant cashier. Directors - J. M. Nelson, Harvey Bunce, C. W. Sombart, Julius Sombart, William Harley, Speed Stephens, Lon V. Stephens. Capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$225,000; total assets, over \$1,000,000.

The next bank was opened by Aehle, Dunnica & Co.

This was succeeded by Aehle & Dunnica.

Aehle, Lee & Dunnica succeeded Aehle & Dunnica.

John Lee & Son followed Aehle, Lee & Dunnica.

John Lee & Son were succeeded in 1881, by

ELLIOTT, WILLIAMS R., CO., BANKERS

Official statement of the financial condition of Elliott, Williams & Co., bankers, at Boonville, state of Missouri, at the close of business on the 14th day of April, 1883.

Resources:

Loans undoubtedly good on personal or collateral security		\$101,992 16
Overdrafts by solvent customers		2,215 53
United States bonds on hand		2,200 00
Other bonds and stocks at their present cash market price		14,500 00
Due from other banks, good on sight draft		43,835 32
Bills of national banks and legal tender United States notes		11,000 00
Gold coin		2,600 00
Silver coin		1,557 05
	Total	\$179,900 06

Liabilities:

Capital stock paid in		\$20,000 00
Surplus funds on hand		5,027 07
Deposits subject to draft at sight		154,294 34
Due other banks and bankers		578 65
	Total	\$179,900 06

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF COOPER.

We, John S. Elliott and John Cosgrove, two of the partners in or owners of said banking business, and each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. ELLIOTT,
JOHN COSGROVE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1883. Witness my hand and notarial seal hereto affixed, at office, in Boonville, Missouri, the date last aforesaid.

ED. W. CHILTON,
SEAL ~ Notary Public.

(Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring May 6th, 1886.)

BOONVILLE WATER COMPANY

During the month of May, 1883, the Boonville water company was organized with the following stockholders: John Elliott, John Cosgrove, Speed Stephens, Lon Stephens, Henry McPherson, W. Whitlow, T. B. Perkins, W. C. Culverham and J. H. Johnston, with a capital of \$100,000.

P. B. Perkins took the contract for building the water works, which will cost \$54,000. They are to be completed by the first day of August, 1883. Mr. Perkins receives as compensation a certain per cent of the stock, for which he transfers his franchise to the water company. The plan pursued in the construction of this important enterprise, is known as the "Perkins System." The reservoir will be located west of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, on a hill, which reaches an altitude greater than that of any other elevation surrounding the city, and will contain three million gallons of water, which will be pumped from the Missouri river.

Thus, it will be seen, that Boonville is gradually growing into the importance of a young and promising city, and that slowly but surely those things are being added which tend most to the convenience, comfort and material prosperity of its citizens. The city was lighted by gas as early as 187-

KEMPER FAMILY SCHOOL

For thirty-nine years this school has been established in Boonville, and has steadily advanced in usefulness and in the estimation of the public. In the year 1844, F. T. Kemper arrived in Boonville from the town of Philadelphia, Missouri, where for one year he had taught a private school, after spending the years from 1836 to 1843 as student and tutor in Marion college, near Palmyra. This college was the creation of some of the Presbyterian divines of the west, particularly Dr. David Nelson, a man of wide fame as a pulpit orator and writer. It was an attempt to materialize a plan by which log butts, raw land and the muscles of the students were to take the place of money endowments, and build up an institution of learning of the highest order. Although it failed to attract to it that support which it needed for success, it afforded an excellent training to those who came under its influence. There, at the age of twenty, young Kemper entered and finished the education which had been begun in his native state, Virginia; and for two years and a half, as tutor, practiced the work to which he devoted his life. Becoming fired with ambition to elevate the dignity, enlarge the scope and increase the independence of the educator's profession, he withdrew from all connection with Marion college and resolved to - put himself into a position where he could develop his ideal without interference from any one. After a trial year at Philadelphia, in the same county, he chose Boonville as the scene of his labors, and in June, 1844, the school was started.

The opening occurred in a little frame building, standing on the site of Elliott, Williams & Co.'s bank. But five students were present, of whom only one, D. C. Mack, was a Boonville boy - the others coming with Mr. K, from his former school at Philadelphia. The little frame house, still standing a little further west, was the residence of the school family, of which, as the principal was unmarried, his aunt, Mrs. Mary Allison, was matron. Another small house, on the site of Weber's agricultural works, was used as an office to piece out the scanty accommodations. In the course of a few weeks there was much improvement in prospects and arrangements. The enrollment of students increased to thirty-three; the ready furnished school-room of Mr. Jaffray, in the second story of the building now known as the Mahan house, was secured, and the family was removed to a brick building still standing on the old fair ground.

Though the principal did all the work, both of teaching and governing, the course of study was very full, embracing the full college course of mathematics and languages. As experience and educational progress demanded it, there was contraction of these parts of the curriculum and exhaustion in the department of natural sciences.

Before one year had elapsed, the school was well enough established to enable the principal to begin to prepare for it a permanent home, the one in which it has ever since remained. Money was raised by means of a company, who subscribed for stock, which was to be redeemed by Mr. K. as he became able. By this means the right front of the present building was erected in the summer of 1845. By the same means an addition was erected in

1851, nearly doubling its capacity. The school-room, a detached building, was erected in 1866, and the main front in 1872.

Mr. Kemper began his work without any assistance in the labor of the school-room. In his view a thorough educational system, such as he aimed to practice, required much more of the teacher than mere class work, and hence, only those were fitted to engage in it who had received previous careful training under his own eye, and demonstrated their fitness for what was required. With but two or three exceptions, his assistants, during his whole professional life, caught the details and the inspiration of his methods by first experimenting them as students.

Soon after the founding of the school, he associated with himself the brothers, Tyre C. and James B. Harris. This partnership did not continue long. Other assistants, in the early history of the school, were James and John Chandler, William and Roberdeau Allison, and J. A. Quarles.

During two or three years of the civil war, the school was under the joint management of Mr. Kemper and Mr. Edwin Taylor, brother of Mrs. Kemper. During one year, 1867-68, Mr. R. Allison was associated in the management.

During the year 1867, Mr. T. A. Johnston, the present principal, entered the school as a student. He is a native of this county; his family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and one of the pioneer families of the county, having become established here from Tennessee in 1817. After attending the school one year as student he became tutor, though at the same time continuing his studies. In this capacity he continued till September, 1871, when he entered the State University of Missouri, and received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1872. He at once returned to this school and became associate principal.

From this period till the death of Mr. Kemper, in 1881, the management was unchanged. The principal assistant teachers during this period, were W. M. Hoge and G. W. Johnston, from 1875 to 1878, and E. L. Yager and J. H. Gauss, 1878 to 1880. After graduating at the State university, in 1880, W. M. Hoge and G. W. Johnston again accepted positions in the school and have remained connected with it ever since. Miss H. C. Hunt, a lady of high culture and large experience in teaching the modern languages, has charge of that branch.

Upon the death of Mr. Kemper, in 1881, the school passed according to previous arrangements, under the control of T. A. Johnston. There was no break of any kind or halt in the prosperity of the school by this change. Its patronage has widened and increased rather than diminished, so that now (1883) the full extent of its accommodations is reached, and students are in attendance from nine different states and territories.

In many respects the arrangements of this school are peculiar. All of its students are members of the school family and subjected to family authority and discipline. For this purpose all, whether they live far or near, board with the principal. Its primary object is training rather than mere instruction—the making of men rather than encyclopedias of knowledge. The eating, sleeping, exercise, dress, recreation, shopping, church-going and other details of ordinary conduct are elevated to the rank of duties, having a right and wrong way of performance, and their culture is promoted by careful training in proper methods of action in these respects.

The students are exclusively boys.

In grade, it is a school of secondary instruction. Its aim is to fit students for college; or it, as is too often the case, the college course is not contemplated, to furnish the best possible substitute for it, preparatory to business life.

COOPER INSTITUTE

This institution was founded in the year 1863 by Rev. X. X. Buckner, a prominent minister in the Baptist church. Finding his limited salary in the ministry being insufficient to support his growing family, he conceived the idea of teaching, and at first taught a small private school in the country, at the residence of William Elliott. Being successful as a teacher, he resolved to extend his field of labor, and hence removed his school to Boonville, where he bought school property, and, in September, 1863, started an institution which ranked among the best in the state. There being no other seminary in the city, Mr. Buckner being a man of popular address, and also a practical business man, the school at once became one of the largest in the state, at one time having twenty-five boarders in his family.

At the zenith of success Mr. Buckner resolved to again give his entire time to the ministry, and hence, in February, 1865, he sold his property to Rev. S. W. Marston, who succeeded as principal of the school. Mr. Marston continued in the school for three years, which, from various causes, did not succeed as under its former principal. Mr. Marston did a good work, but at the end of three years gave up the school.

Then, from September, 1868, to September, 1870, the Cooper Institute ceased its labors.

In the summer of 1870, Anthony Haynes, for many years president of the Elizabeth Aull female seminary, at Lexington, Missouri, moved to Boonville, for the purpose of establishing a first-class seminary. He leased the building formerly occupied for the purpose, and in September, 1870, again opened Cooper Institute, which has been in successful operation ever since, a period of thirteen years.

After the first year the school was removed to the large Thespian hall building, where the distinguished Colonel Joseph L. Stephens, with marked liberality, had arranged a splendid suite of rooms for the uses of the school. During that year the boarding department was kept the accomplished Mrs. Warfield, and twenty-five boarders attended the school.

Miss Lou Atwood presided over the music department, at the head of a very large class.

At the close of the year 1871, the school was again removed to the building formerly occupied as the Missouri female college. During that year the principal, Mr. Haynes, purchased a lot on Sixth street and built a

handsome seminary building of his own, to which he moved the school in September, 1878, and the school has continued in this building since its erection. Since that time the building has been much enlarged, which, combined with Mr. Haynes' family residence, makes one of the most desirable school buildings in the state. The school has had as many as thirty-two boarders during a session.

This school has continued a successful career of thirteen years, even amid the severest competition and opposition, and now stands upon a permanent basis, more prosperous than ever, with an attendance of eighty students.

During Mr. Haynes' administration, one thousand pupils have attended the school, and its students are found all over the west, many of whom are settled and at the head of families, in the town where they were educated. Many of the students return each year to visit their alma mater.

Till 1877, Mr. Haynes turned out graduating classes, which passed through the course, which was, at that time, generally adopted in most of western female colleges. At that time he advanced his course of study. Incorporated in the course is an extended course of the higher mathematics, and a course of Latin and Greek. The object of the institution under its present administration, is not to make a second rate college, but a first class high school, to prepare students for the higher classes in the university. Students have gone from this school, and entered the best eastern colleges, also our state university.

The school is not denominational, but is an enterprise inaugurated and sustained by the private means and life energies of its principal. Its aim is to prepare its students for the practical walks of life, and hence the aim has always been to be practical in the course of instruction.

The people of Boonville and central Missouri have appreciated the work of this school, and have accorded to it a most cordial support.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BOONVILLE [Prepared by Prof. H. T. Morton]

Directors.-J. L. Stephens, John Bernard, C. W. Sombart, J. A. Eppstein, H. A. Hutchison, J. L. O'Bryan, Dr. J. B. Holman, J. F. Gmelich, Dr. John Fetzer, George Salvin, E. Roeschel, Dr. D. D. Miles, L. C. Brewster, J. N. Gott, John Cosgrove, W. W. Taliaferro, Samuel Acton.

Principals.-J. C. Mason, 1867-69; E. A. Angell, 1869-70; J. C. Mason, 1870-71; R. P. Rider, 1871-73; W. A. Smiley, 1873-74; S. H. Blewett, 1874-75; D. A. McMillan, 1875-82; H. T. Morton, 1882.

During the winter of 1866-67 the legislature passed an act authorizing cities, towns and villages to organize for school purposes. This act became a law March 12, 1867, and on the 29th of the same month, Messrs. C. W. Sombart, H. L. Wallace, John Bernard, Thomas Plant, J. L. Stephens, N. Walz, Stephen Weber, J. P. Neef, Jacob Zimmer, E. Roeschel, J. F. Gmelich and John Fetzer signed a call for an election to decide whether the citizens of Boonville would avail themselves of the privilege granted by the recent legislative enactment.

The election was held April 9, 1867, at which thirty votes were cast, twenty-nine for and one against organization for school purposes. On the 23d of the same month Messrs. John Bernard, J. L. Stephens, C. W. Sombart, J. A. Eppstein, H. A. Hutchison and F. Swap were elected to constitute the board of education. On the 29th of April these gentlemen met and were organized by the election of John Bernard, president, J. L. Stephens, treasurer, and F. Swap, secretary.

The schools were opened September 23, 1867, with Joseph C Mason, principal, and Mrs. Clare 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 in that for colored pupils.

A building twenty-two feet by sixty, having two stories, and located on Sixth street, was bought of C. H. Allison, for \$5,250, for the use of the schools for white children.

The enrollment for the year ending June 19, 1868, was 567, distributed as follows:-

White males	239
White females	138
Whites, total,	377
Colored males	104
Colored females	95
Colored, total,	199

Average Attendance:

Whites	207
Colored	77
Total	284

The average attendance for the first year was fifty per cent of the enrollment.

For the second year, ending June 3, 1869, the enumeration for the town was 951 whites and 351 colored, with an average attendance of 350 white and 150 colored pupils. Six grades were opened during this year.

In 1870-71, 514 white pupils were enrolled; the average attendance reached 346. In the colored school 233 were enrolled, and the average attendance was 115.

The wings of the school building were finished during the year 1870, affording excellent accommodations for the schools. The eight rooms thus added are well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with improved desks.

The prejudice against public schools that for the past four years had seriously impeded their progress, was rapidly superseded by a high degree of public confidence and favor. The public school system has too often been condemned on account of defective administration, or the attempt to accomplish too much in a short time.

Prominent among the directors of the Boonville city schools was Colonel J. L. Stephens, who served as treasurer from the organization in 1867 till his death in August, 1881. Doctor F. Swap was secretary during the same time. Judge C. W. Sombart has been a director from the organization to this date. Mr. John Bernard was president of the Board from the organization until April 7, 1882.

Of the teachers only one has remained in the schools during a long period. Mrs. Mary E. Schaefer has taught from the fall of 1867 to the present time. On May 25, 1883, she completed her sixteenth year in the Boonville schools. Of the principals, Dr. A. McMillan served seven years, no other having remained more than two.

Seven grades seems to have been the maximum until 1882, when the eighth was added, embracing geometry, chemistry, analysis and composition of English history, physiology and elocution.

For some years there has been a growing demand for a higher course in our public schools, that those paying large taxes may not find it necessary to send their children to private schools in order to prepare them for college or business. There is need for a more thorough training of our youth in language, mathematics, philosophy and physics - that our schools may be supplied with competent teachers. Pupils trained in ungraded private schools cannot be expected to be qualified to supply the demand of public graded schools. Yet, until the present time, this fact does not seem to have been appreciated by the patrons of our schools.

The board of education have not been fully sustained by a vigorous public sentiment, demanding a progressive system. It is hoped that they will take the lead in this direction, and they will find the intelligent portion of the community co-operating most cordially with them.

Unfortunately our elections are so far under the control of demagogues, that men are not elected with reference to their qualifications for office. In this place, however, the school directors seem to have been wisely chosen. The excellent buildings provided exhibit a progressive and liberal spirit. There is a determination to put our schools in the front rank, and make it unnecessary to send our sons and daughters elsewhere for instruction. Boonville cannot afford to pay large amounts annually to other towns for the education of her youth. This view of public economy is entertained by a majority of the present board, and may be regarded as a pledge of decided progress for the future.

REPORT OF BOONVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	Male	Female	Total
Number of white persons in the district between 6 and 20 years of age	493	502	995
Number of colored persons in the district between 6 and 20 years of age	80	100	180
Total enumeration white and colored	573	602	1,175
Total enrollment of white pupils	247	239	486
Total enrollment of colored pupils	83	100	183
Total enrollment of white and colored	330	339	669
Number of pupils enrolled between 6 and 16 years of age	326	334	660
Total enrollment of white and colored			9
Increase in enrollment over last year			46
Average number of days' attendance by each pupil enrolled			134
Number of days school has been taught			180
Total number of days' attendance by all pupils			89,280
Average number of pupils attending each day			496
Increase over last year			91
Number of teachers employed in the district during the year			9
Average salaries of teachers per month			\$42.78
Highest salary paid teachers			\$100.00
Lowest salary paid teachers			\$35.00
Total salaries paid district officers, teachers and janitors per month			\$415.83 1/3
Number of school houses in the district			2
Number of pupils that may be seated in the various schools			540
Number of white schools			1
Number of colored schools			1
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment			\$.029

Average cost per day on average number belonging	\$.038
Average cost per day on daily attendance	\$.039
Value of school property in the district	\$30,000.00
Average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes in the district	\$.40
Rate per cent levied for building purposes, for payment of debt and interest	.20
Amount on hand at beginning of school year	\$1,242.61
Amount received for tuition fees	\$20.75
Amount received from public funds (state, county and township)	\$1,429.60
Amount realized from taxation,	\$8,935.59
Amount paid for teachers' wages in the district during the year	\$3,780.00
Amount paid for fuel in the district during the year	\$147.69
Amount paid for repairs or rent of school houses during year	\$94.16
Amount paid for apparatus and incidental expenses in the district for the year	\$175.85
Amount expended in defraying past indebtedness	\$4,843.45
Balance in hands of treasurer at close of year	\$806.40

SECRET SOCIETIES

Far West lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., organized September 29, 1840. Charter members - William Childs, James G. Martin, Noble C. Cunningham, Edward Grey, Hamilton Finney.

First officers - William Childs, N. G.; N. C. Cunningham, V. G.; J. G. Martin, secretary; Edward Grey, treasurer.

Present officers - John Waterman, N. G.; C. F. Arpe, V. G.; Charles L. Vollrath, recording secretary; C. Stammerjohn, presiding secretary; J. S. Barth, treasurer.

This lodge celebrated the first anniversary of the order in 1843. We clip the following from the Boonville Observer of September 20, 1843:

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION

We witnessed the anniversary celebration of the Odd Fellows' lodge in this city, on Friday last, with more than usual interest. The day was most propitious for such an occasion. It was as calm and clear as ever the bright sun of heaven favored with its autumnal beams, which lent splendor and solemnity to the beautiful appearance of the procession as it marched from the Odd Fellows' hall, accompanied by an excellent band of music. The procession marched through several streets of the city, thence to the Methodist church, where the ceremonies were truly interesting. The oration of the Rev. Mr. Linn, of St. Louis, was one of the best we have ever heard on such an occasion; and the music most creditable to the band, which came up from Jefferson Barracks in the same company with the reverend gentleman.

Olive Branch lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. Chartered September 16, 1848. Officers - Joseph Megquire, N. G.; Andrew Gibson, V. G.; N. C. Peters, treasurer; W. W. Norris, secretary.

Charter members - Joseph Megquire, J. L. Tracy, Andrew Gibson, William Henning, J. L. O'Bryan, W. W. Norris, N. C. Peters, H. M. Clark and Allen Hammond.

Present officers - J. B. Holland, N. G.; F. W. Smith, V. G.; J. S. Nicholson, secretary; L. H. Stahl, permanent secretary.

Cooper lodge, No. 36, A. F. and A. M. obtained its charter October 9, 1841. Names of charter members - C. W. D. Johnson, Andrew Gibson, William Harley, B. C. Clark, G. W. Caton, G. C. Hartt, John Kelly, John Dade, Joseph N. Laurie, John Lynch, A. H. Neal, Reuben Leveridge, R. D. Shackelford, Thompson Moore, John Sites.

Present officers - John F. Ropers, W. M.; William R. Baker, S. W.; M. W. Hall, J. W.; W. F. Howard, S. D.; C. L. Glasscock, J. D.; W. R. Hutchison, treasurer; A. Mars, secretary; O. D. Edwards, tyler.

Number of members, 80.

Boonville Royal Arch Chapter No. 60. - The charter was granted October 6, 1870, to George R. Keill, H. P.; M. J. Wertheimer, king; and William Harley, scribe.

Present officers - W. F. Howard, H. P.; A. D. Howard, king; John L. O'Bryan, scribe; M. W. Hall, C. H.; S. W. Ravenel, R. A. C.; D. W. Shackelford, P. S.; W. S. Stephens, M. 3d V.; J. F. Rogers, M. 2d V.; Henry Woolfort, M. 1st V.; O. D. Edwards, G.

Boonville Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F, organized June 16, 1848, by P. C. P., S. H. Allen, with the following charter members: William Childs, A. H. Thompson, John R. Bagwell, A. Kueckelhan, H. L. Wallace, Jacob Harger, and J. M. Edgar.

First officers - William Childs, C. P.; A. H. Thompson, H. P.; John R. Bagwell, S. W.; H. L. Wallace, J. W.; J. M. Edgar, scribe; Jacob Harger, treasurer.

Present officers - Joseph L. Hasel, C. P.; John Waterman, H. P.; John Cosgrove, S. W.; W. Speed Stephens, J. W.; August Schaefer, scribe; Nicholas Walz, treasurer.

Boonville Uniform Degree Camp - Instituted January 18, 1883, by grand patriarch, Charles Vogel, with the following charter members: J. T. Gmelich, John P. Neef, Samuel Acton, C. J. Walden, James H. Johnston, Robert Marks, Herman Cohn, John C. Gross, John S. Dauwalter, Joseph Barth, W. C. Culverhouse.

Present officers - J. T. Gmelich, commander; James H. Johnston, vice-commander; Robert Marks, picket; Samuel Acton, O. G.; Herman Cohn, secretary; N. Walz, treasurer.

Vine Clad Lodge, No. 136, A. O. U. W., organized June 5, 1879. Charter members - F. Saucer, W. R. Hutchison, A. P. Speed, C. W. Hazel, H. R. Edgar, G. B. Stoner, R. L. Moore, Theodore Broesele, Gustave Lang, Benjamin Beha, W. E. Evans, J. C. Phelps, C. F. Wagner, A. M. Koontz, S. E. Phelps, C. J. Burger, W. L. Marshall, F. C. Weinig, George W. Sahn, C. L. Brenizen.

Present members - C. W. Hazel, past master workman; W. R. Hutchison, master workman; J. C. Phelps, general foreman; F. Sauter, overseer; Theodore Broesele, recorder; R. L. Moore, financier; C. L. Brenizen, receiver; G. B. Stoner, guide; Benjamin Beha, inside watchman; Gustave Lang, outside watchman; W. E. Evans, medical examiner; W. R. Hutchison, F. Sauter, G. B. Stones, examining committee; A. P. Speed, C. W. Hazel, Gustave Lang, trustees.

Boonville Turn and Gesang society, is a consolidation of the Boonville *Turn Verein* and the Boonville *Maennerchor*, reorganized and incorporated in January, 1869. This society meets at Thespian hall, and numbers 115 members, who meet to sing, to exercise in gymnastics, and to enjoy themselves generally.

Present officers are: John P. Neef, first speaker; Carl C. Bell, second speaker; Fred Tanter, first Secretary; Emil Huber, second secretary; William, financier; John Durr, treasurer.

MAYORS OF BOONVILLE FROM 1840 TO 1883

Marcus Williams, 1840; William Childs, 1842; John S. McFarland, 1844; William Childs, 1846; David Andrews, 1847; C. H. Smith, 1848; J. Rice, 1849; E. B. McPherson, 1850-51; John Andrews, 1852; H. B. Benedict, 1853-54-55; H. B. Brant, 1856; H. E. W. McDearmon, from 1857 to 1864; Jesse H. Pavey, 1865-66; H. L. Wallace, 1867-68; Milo Blair, 1869-70; H. B. Benedict, 1871; Milo Blair, 1872; R. B. Newman, 1873; Milo Blair, 1874; T. B. Wright, 1875; J. F. Gmelich, from 1876 to 1880.

PRESENT CITY OFFICERS, (1883)

J. L. O'Bryan, mayor; Franklin Swap, register; Louis Stahl, treasurer; W. G. Pentelton, attorney; W. W. Trent, assessor; William H. Harrison, street commissioner; H. B. Holland, marshal.

COUNCIL, 1883

J. C. Gross, at large; James Mitchell, First ward; C. C. Bell, Second ward; A. P. Speed, Third ward; Marcus Lohse, Fourth ward; Samuel H. Johnson, Fifth ward; J. C. Wells, Sixth ward.

APPOINTED OFFICERS, 1883

Dr. Cooper, health officer; Joseph Meyer, sexton; J. H. Stephens, weigh master; B. F. Goodman, police; John Street, police.

BUSINESS OF BOONVILLE, (1883)

Three (exclusively) dry goods.

Three groceries (exclusively).

Two banks.

Four boot and shoe stores (exclusively).

Two jewelers.

Three tailors.

Four farm machinery and implement stores.

One book store (exclusively).

Four millinery stores.

Three tin and stove stores.

Two saddlers and harness makers.

Two shoemakers.

Two undertakers.

Six blacksmiths.

Three mills

One crockery establishment.

Two boarding houses.

Nine dry goods and groceries stores.

Six confectioneries and restaurants.

Four newspapers.

Five drug stores.

Four merchant tailors.

Three furniture stores.

One hardware (exclusively).

Four carriage manufactories.

One cigar and tobacco store.

Two cooper shops.

One newsstand.

Four sewing machine agents.

Three photographers.

Ten saloons.

One tan yard.

Five hotels.

Five barbers.

Two dentists.
Four printing offices.
Ten churches; nine Protestant
Three lumber yards.
Four butchers.
Five carpenters and builders.
One marble works.
Two brass and one string band.
One large (Thespian) hall.
Two depots.
Telephonic and telegraphic facilities

Ten physicians.
One machine shop.
Ten lawyers.
Five secret orders.
Two gunsmiths.
Three painters
Three livery stables.
Six schools
Three wine cellars.
One express company
One gas works.

It will be seen that Boonville contains nearly 200 different kinds of business interests, representing about all the industries and professions of this part of Missouri.

www.mogenweb.org/cooper