

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 XV

POLITICAL HISTORY

First Election – Names of Voters – Result of Election – Election of May and August 1820 – Election of August 1822, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1828 – Change in the Political Aspect of Cooper County in 1840 – Whig Convention held at Rocheport – Henry Clay and James K. Polk Campaign Song – Whig Convention at Boonville in 1844 – Organization of Know-Nothing Party – Conventions of 1821-64 – Politics not entirely considered at Elections during the first Thirty Years – Pro-Slavery Convention

“Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the state;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great.”

The first election after Cooper County was organized, was held on the second day of August 1819, to elect a delegate to Congress, from the territory of Missouri. John Scott and Samuel Hammond were the candidates. John Scott had 117 votes, and Samuel Hammond 21 votes, making total vote of county, 138.

The townships which voted at said election were, Arrow Rock, Miami, Tabeaux and Lamine, which included the town of Boonville; but the votes cast in Tabeaux township were thrown out, because the poll book of said township did not state for whom the votes were cast, and this poll book was not put on file with the others. Therefore, the only votes counted were those cast in the other three townships.

Robert P. Clark, County Clerk, called to his aid James Bruffee and Benjamin F. Hickox, two justices of the Peace, to assist him in counting the votes. As some of the readers may have some curiosity to know the names of those who voted at this first election, we give them as follows:

ARROW ROCK TOWNSHIP

Baker Martin, Jesse Voves, William White, John Chapman, Jacob Catoon, William Cooper, Samuel Clevenger, William Jobe, William Jobe, William Hays, Simon Odle, Phavess Clevenger, Jack Clevenger, James Wilhite, James Anderson, John Ingram, vote rejected.

Judges of Election were, James Anderson, William Cooper, William Jobe; and Clerks, John Ingram and James Wilhite.

MIAMI TOWNSHIP

Andy Russell, Daniel McDowell, John D. Thomas, William Shaw, Joel Nowlin, Christopher Martin, Henry Estus, William Estes, Charles English, Henry Hide, William Warden, William Gladden, John Evans, Jesse Gilliam.

The Judges of Election were, John D. Thomas, John Evans and Jesse Gilliam; and Clerks, Charles English and William Gladin.

LAMINE TOWNSHIP

Joan H. Moore, Joseph Smith, Frederick Conor, William Gibson, Humphrey Gibson, Stephen Cole, Jr., Muke Box, Jacob Ellen William H. Curbs, William Moore, James Turner, Jr., Robert P. Clark, Joseph Dillard, John J. Clark, John Hibern, David Burress, Jr., Robert Boyd, Robert Wallace, Dedrick Ewes, Samuel Smith, Jordan O'Bryan, Abraham Jobe, Lewis Letney, Ephraim Marsh, Eli V. Henry, James Reid, James Hill, David Ward, Samuel Peters, Littleton Seat, James Scott, Drury Wallace, Joseph Cathey, George Cathey, Jr., Levi Odeneal, John Cathey, Gabriel Tittsworth, Stephen Cole, Sr., Charles B. Mitchell, James Long, George Houx, Fleming F. Mitchell, John McClure, David Trotter, Mathias Houx. William Chambers, David McGee, Thomas Ropers, James McCarty, Sr., David Fine, William Deakins, William Dillard, George Fennile, John Nunn, Lawrence C. Stephens, James Snodgrass, William Anderson, William D. Wilson, Joseph Byler, James Bruffee, Nicholas M. Fain, Frederick Shirley, Eli Roberts, Frederick Houx, Joseph Westbrook, Charles Force, Jacob Thomas, Jr., John Grover, John Miller, William Fraser, Edward Carter, Larkin Dewitt, Nicholas Houx, Abraham Shelly, Peter Stephens, Anderson Demesters, W., Burk, Joseph M. Bernard, Peyton Hurt, William Snodgrass, Samuel D. Reavis, Zepheniah Bell, Peter Carpenter, James A. Reavis, Job Self, Thomas Butcher, William Warden, William Bartlett, David McFarland, Samuel Snodgrass, Jacob McFarland, Alexander Brown, Delany Bowlin, Andrew A. Reavis, Jesse F. Roiston, Jacob Thomas, Sr., William Savage, Nicholas McCarty, William Bowlin, James McCarty, Jr., John Swearingen, Ephraim Ellison, Luke Williams, George Potter, Benjamin F. Hickox, Frederick Thomas, John Potter, William McFarland, John Roberts, David Burress, Sr., George Crawford, George Cathey, Sr., Joseph Scott, William Ross, Asa Morgan, Mansfield Hatfield, John Savage, William George, Sr., John Ross, John Green, vote rejected, Thomas Brown, vote rejected, Hiram Munich, vote rejected. William Mitchell, vote rejected.

The Judges of Election were, James Bruffee, Benjamin F. Hickox and William McFarland; and Clerks, George Crawford and William Ross.

It will be observed, that the first vote cast within the present limits of Cooper county, was cast by John H. Moore, who died many years ago; and the fourth vote by William Gibson, who is the only one who voted at that election who is still alive, that is, so far as is known to the authors. Yet this may be a mistake, as many of them, years ago, moved from this county, and have not been heard from since then, although they may still be alive. That election took place fifty-seven years ago, therefore, a man would have to be, at the present day, seventy-eight years of age to leave cast a legal vote then. The wives of but two of them are still living, viz : Mrs. L. C. Stephens and Mrs. Frederick Houx.

The next election, for Delegates to the State Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Missouri, was held on the 1st, 2nd, and 3d days of May, 1820. The following was the result in this county, viz

Robert P. Clark,	557 Votes
Robert Wallace,	395
William Lillard,	400
Charles Woods,	295
Richard W. Cummins,	359
Robert Johnson,	106
Robert Fristoe,	97
Henry Rennick,	91
George Sibley,	45
Peyton Nowlin,	31
Julius Emmons,	2
William Rose,	11

Robert P. Clark, William Lillard, and Robert Wallace, as shown by the vote, were elected. The townships in which this election was held, were as follows: Arrow Rock Township, which cast 120 Votes; Lamine which cast 408 Votes; Tabeau which cast 150 Votes; Moreau which cast 101 Votes and Miami which cast 40 Votes. The total Vote of Cooper County being 819 Votes.

At the time of this election, Cooper county was bounded on the east and south by the Osage river, on the west by the Indian Territory, and on the north by the Missouri river. Lamine Township then, included about all within the present limits of Cooper County, and some territory not now included in its limits.

The next election was held on the 28th day of August 1820, to elect a member of Congress, and State and County officers. The following townships voted at this election Arrow Rock Township, which cast 57 votes, Lamine which cast 502 votes; Jefferson which cast 110 votes; Osage which cast 78 votes; Miami which cast 28 votes; Moreau which cast 71 votes; and Tabeaux which cast 125 votes. Total vote of Cooper County was 972 votes.

Of the above list of candidates all have gone to their long homes, not one being left alive. And of the 503 votes then voting in Lamine Township, which included all of the present territory of Cooper county, there are only four known to be alive, viz

William Gibson, Samuel Cole, Henry Corum, and Lewis Edger, all still living within the limits of this county.

The result of the election which took place in the year 1822, was as follows:

For Congress	John Scott	316 votes	
	Alex Stewart	132 votes	
	J. B. C. Lucas	72 votes	
For Representative	Benjamin F. Hickox	364 votes	Elected
	Jordan O'Bryan	380 votes	Elected
	Austin K. Longan	229 votes	Elected
	James McFarland	211 votes	
	Thomas Rogers	119 votes	
	William Ross	73 votes	
	Sam D. Reavis	65 votes	
For Sheriff	William Bryant	44 votes	
	Sylvester Hall	328 votes	Elected
For Corner	David P. Mahan	174 votes	
	Thomas Riggs	174 votes	

William Poor was the first Constable elected for Lamine Township, that officer having been, prior to that time, appointed by the courts.

It will be observed that the vote was much smaller in 1822 than it had been in 1820. This was caused by the territory of the county being much diminished, by the formation of Cole and Saline counties from it.

ELECTIONS IN 1824

Cooper county voted for Henry Clay for president, in 1824. Only four poll books of this election could be found, which show that Henry Clay had 136 votes, and Andrew Jackson 53 votes. It was done as a debt of gratitude to Clay, for his great services as a member of Congress, in the struggle of the State of Missouri, for admission into the Union.

She was admitted under certain conditions, viz

“That the 4th clause of the 26th section of the 3d article of the Constitution of the State, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities of citizens, to which such citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.”

The Legislature of Missouri assented to the conditions on the twenty-sixth day of June 1821, and by proclamation of the President, James Monroe, the State was admitted on the tenth day of August 1821.

The Constitution of the State of Missouri was adopted on the nineteenth day of July 1820, without submitting it to the people. David Barton was president of the Convention. He died at the house of William Gibson, about one mile east of the City of Boonville, in the month of September 1837, and was buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery, at Boonville.

The question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, created great excitement in Congress, and all over the United States. The main point of difference, between the opposing factions, being the slavery question, which gave rise to what was called “The Missouri Compromise.”

The following is the result of the election held in August 1823:

For Congress	John Scott	507 votes
	G. F. Strother	81 votes
	Robert Wash	5 votes
For Governor	Frederick Bates	249 votes
	William h. Ashley	347 votes
For Lieutenant-Governor	Benjamin F. Reavis	501 votes
	Nathaniel Cook	38 votes
	William C. Carr	9 votes
	James Evans	3 votes
For State Senator	George Crawford	513 votes
	James Miller	78 votes
	James McCampbell	24 votes
For Representative	Benjamin F. Hickox	Elected, 473 votes
	George W. Weight	Elected, 404 votes
	Jordan O'Bryan	333 votes
	Joseph Billingsley	289 votes
For Sheriff	Marcus Williams	Elected, 389 votes
	J. H. Hutchison	222 votes
For Coroner	Hugh Allison	204 votes
Constable Bvle Twsp	William R. Paine	87 votes
	William C. Porter	80 votes
	Hugh Allison	23 votes
	Owen Ruble	14 votes
	William W. Adams	4 votes

1825

On the eighth day of December 1825, there was held a special election for Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Bates. David Todd, John Miller, William C. Carr and Rufus Easton were the candidates. David Todd received a large majority in Cooper County.

1826

At the election on the first Monday in August 1826, John Scott and Edward Bates were candidates for Congress. Scott had a majority of one hundred and twenty-four in the county

Michael Dunn, Jordan O'Bryan, James L. Collins and John H. Hutchison were candidates for Representatives. Michael Dunn and Jordan O'Bryan were elected. W. H. Anderson and David P. Mahan were candidates for Sheriff. Anderson was elected by fifty-three majority; and Hugh Allison was elected Coroner.

This was the first election in which party lines were closely drawn, for before that, men had voted for the man whom they considered best qualified; and not because he belonged to any party. The poll books of the presidential election could not be found, but the August election for Representative in Congress and county officers, having the same principles at issue, will show pretty clearly how the Presidential election went. There were two tickets, viz: Adams and Jackson, and the tickets on which the men were, who were elected is marked opposite their names.

The following is the result of the August election:

For Congress,	Edward Bates (Adams)	received	258 votes.
“	Spencer Pettis (Jackson,)	492	“
For Governor,	John Miller (Jackson,)	662	“
For Lieut. Governor,	Samuel Perry (Adams,)	201	“
“	Daniel Durklin (Jackson)	381	“
“	Alex. Stuart	7	“
“	Alex. Buckner	87	“
“	Felix Leatt	42	“
For State Senator,	Jordan O'Bryan (Adams)	292	“
“	John Miller (Jackson,)	455	“
For Representative,	Archie Kavanaugh	499	“
“	David Jones	508	“
“	Michael Dunn (Adams,)	240	“
“	George W. Weight,	263	“
For Sheriff	David P. Mahan	326	“
“	Jos. S. Anderson (Jackson,)	435	“
For Coroner	Hugh Allison	122	“

At the election in November 1828, the county voted for Jackson over Adams, by a majority of about two hundred and thirty votes; and also in 1832, Jackson was re-elected, and received a large majority in this county.

The county also gave a small majority to Martin VanBuren, in 1836. The county remained Democratic until 1840, when the Whigs made a clean sweep, electing their full ticket. Reuben A. Ewing, a Whig, was elected State Senator over David Jones, Democrat; and John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan and Lawrence C. Stephens, Whigs, over John Miller, B. F. Hickox and Henry Crowther, Democrats, by an average majority of about seventy-five votes. There was great excitement during this election, and politics ran very high. The Whigs held public meetings in regular order on each succeeding Saturday in each township, until the full rounds were made. They had a band of music engaged for the occasion, flags and banners, with mottoes ascribed thereon; also with songs appropriate for the occasion, and eloquent speakers, the prominent among which were John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan, John C. Richardson, Robert C. Harrison, and others.

The Democrats did not make much display, but condemned the same as humbuggery, and as an effort to win votes exciting the people. They held their meetings and had frequent public speakings without any display or show. Their candidates for the legislature were John Miller, Benjamin F. Hickox, and Henry Crowther.

A State convention for Harrison and Tyler, was held at Rocheport in June, 1840. It lasted three days, and seven steamboats were chartered by the delegates for the occasion, each of which had its band of music, two cannons, a log cabin and hard cider, and made a fine display of flags and banners with mottoes inscribed thereon. The most distinguished Whigs of the State were there, and many noted speakers from other States, among whom was the son of Daniel Webster.

Their line of march was the grandest display ever witnessed in Missouri. They had in the procession long canoes on wheels, and in them some of those who were engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe, in the act of paddling the canoes as they marched along. Every delegation had large flag or banner, and many smaller ones bearing thereon suitable inscriptions.

The cause of this extraordinary campaign was, that times were and had been very hard for several years past and as people are prone to lay their ills and misfortunes to the charge of somebody or party other than themselves, they then charged that Martin Van Buren and the Democratic party were the authors of their misfortunes.

The cry was reform, a national bank with a branch in every State, and a protective tariff. The result was that Harrison and Tyler were elected by a large majority. Harrison died within one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became president. Several national bank charters were passed by Congress, but the president vetoed them all. Times continued hard until the Mexican war; from that time till 1857 they gradually improved, and from 1861 to 1873, times were good and money plenty. But since 1873, history has repeated itself, times have been very hard, and money of any kind hard to get and hard to keep. 'Tis a repetition of the old saying, "money close, but not close enough to get hold of."

The county remained Whig as long as the party lasted. The last candidate on the Whig ticket was General Scott, who was defeated by Franklin Pierce.

The campaign of 1844 was very lively, with not so much display and show on the part of the Whigs as in 1840. For President, Henry Clay was the nominee of the Whig party, and James K. Polk of the Democratic party. Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1849, and Scott in 1852 received a majority of the votes cast in this county. Taylor was elected in 1848, but he died to about one year after his inauguration, and Millard Fillmore, Vice-president, became the President, and history will certainly give him the credit of making an excellent chief magistrate.

HENRY CLAY AND JAMES K. POLK CAMPAIGN SONG

During the canvass of 1843 between Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for president, many campaign songs were written, but none was more popular than the following, which was the effusion of some Boonville poet. The writer heard it sting quite often when he was a boy. It was written for the Boonville *Register*, during the campaign of 1843:

HENRY CLAY AND JAMES K. POLK

The whips call Henry Clay a coon,
And say he'll be elected soon;
But James K. Polk will go it alone,
And make old Henry walk jaw-bone.
So get out of the way, old Kentucky,
And clear the track for one more lucky.

The whips cried out for 'home pertection,'
And think to gain old Clay's election.
They hold conventions, shout and sing,
I 'Huzza for Clay!' be is our king.
But get out of the way, old Kentucky, etc.

The whips of '40 did invent
All schemes to elect their president,
And were successful, it is true,
But now ' humbuggery' will not do.
So get out of the way, etc.

Their coon-skin shows and barrels of cider
Have opened the people's eyes some wider;
They cannot now be gulled so soon
By this very same old coon.
So get out of the way, etc

The squatters on the public land
Will all unite into one band;
Then will the lawless rabble' say,
You cannot come it, Henry Clay.
So get out of the way, etc.

The people of this mighty nation
Will not submit to coon dictation;
So Mr. Clay may rest content,
He never can be president.
So get out of the way," etc.

WHIG CONVENTION, 1844

The largest political convention that was. ever held in Boonville, and possibly the largest ever held in the state prior to that time, occurred during the year 1844, and continued for two days, during the 10th and 11th of October. At sunrise on the morning of the 10th a national salute was fired, and quite early in the day the people were formed into a procession and passed to the southern skirts of the city, in the following order:

First, the splendid band from Jefferson barracks.

Next the Pilot Grove and Pisgah rangers, an independent cavalry company.

Then the delegation from Howard county, with banner with portrait of Henry Clay, represented as advocating the "American system."

Next came the Washington county delegation, bearing a banner with motto: "The Union, first, last and forever."

Then the Benton county delegation, with a humorous banner. A coon was represented as seated on a limb of a sturdy old ash tree, while a crowd of men were trying to beat him off with poke stalks.

Another banner bore the inscription: "Protection to American industry."

The inscription of the Monroe county delegation was: "The dying request of the lamented Harrison will be carried out by Henry Clay."

On one side of the Linn county banner were the words: "Solitary and alone, 350 miles from home. Keep the ball in motion, from the ladies of St. Louis." On the reverse side:

"To Dryden, of Linn, we ladies send out
A banner unfurled, with our wishes devout,
That you be not alone in your efforts to save
The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Boone county delegation carried a banner with the following device on one side. A large fat coon rolling a ball over a cluster of poke stalks; on the reverse side a wagon driven by Polk, containing three individuals including the driver, and drawn by a poor old horse that was just ready to break down, over which was inscribed "Bound for Texas."

The Callaway county banner bore the inscription: -

Henry Clay: - Star of the West, we hail thy rays,
The brighter beams of brighter days.

The banner of the Rocheport Clay club, was made of domestic, suspended in a rudely constructed ash frame trimmed off with tobacco. The staves by which it was carried, were made of hemp stalks, bound together; inscription "Our next president - Henry Clay; Texas without dishonor." Then came the St. Louis delegation with a banner bearing the words: "A Nation's gratitude, the Patriot's reward."

The inscription on the silken banner of the Cooper county delegation was:

Our cause is good, our cause is just,
Triumph we can, triumph we must.

Presented by the whig ladies off Moniteau.

Finally came the Ashland club, with a magnificent banner. On one side of it was the picture of Henry Clay; on the other was the picture of an eagle perched high on a firm, immovable rock. Some of these banners were painted by Mr. Bingham, who at one time resided in Old Franklin, and who has since become famous for his paintings, representing scenes and incidents of the war of 1861.

The number of people present was estimated to be 8,000, fully 2,000 of whom were ladies.

The following were the officers of the convention:

President - Thomas J. Boggs, Vice-presidents - James H. Lucas, St. Louis county; R. R. Rees, Jackson county; T. M. Ewing, Lafayette county; Samuel Garth, Henry county; Robert Ferguson, Becton county; J. L. Young, Polk county; Caleb Edmonson, Pettis county; A. Nifong, Madison county; J. B. Duncan, Callaway county; James Harrison, Audrain county; George H. Sexton, Boone county; Thomas C. Johnson, Washington county; Samuel C. Major, Howard county; Gilmore Hays, Saline county; Thomas G. Davis, Morgan county; Henry Bell, Clay county; Robert Wilson, Randolph county; John Howell, Carroll county; R. P. Price, Chariton county; W. B. Woodruff, Linn county; Elias Barcroft, Cole county; Hugh L. Armstrong, Newton county; Benjamin Cummings, Miller county; Calvin Waldo, St. Clair county; T. G. Noel, Platte county; C. Brown, Monroe county; G. Hornbeck, Jasper county; James McFarland, Camden county; D. Hilbert, Franklin county.

Speeches were made by General John B. Clarkson, Sr., Mr. Ridgeley of LaFayette, Colonel Tutt of Henry, Colonel Joe Davis of Howard, Honorable C. Allen of Kentucky, R. R. Rees of Jackson, and others. Among the letters read upon that occasion from distinguished Whigs who were absent, were those of Governor Jones, of Tennessee; Honorable George Robertson, of Kentucky; S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi; Louis V. Body and others. Clay, in 1844, Taylor, in 1848, and Scott, in 1852, received a majority of the votes cast in this county. Taylor was elected in 1848, but he died in about one year after his inauguration, and Millard Fillmore, vice-president, became the president.

About 1854, the American or Know-Nothing party sprang into existence. This party was short-lived, being first defeated at a State election in Virginia, and many members deserted it, as rats would a sinking ship. Many old line Whigs joined the Democratic party, and the Democrats, who were quite numerous in the Know-Nothing party, returned to their first love, and some aspiring ones denied that they had "ever been there."

A large majority of the "old line Whigs" formed an opposition party, and voted for Millard Fillmore for President, in 1856. At that time there were three candidates for President in the field, viz: James Buchanan, Democrat, Millard Fillmore, American, and John C. Fremont, Republican. There was no ticket in Cooper county for Fremont. Millard Fillmore carried Cooper county over James Buchanan by about eight votes, so nearly even were the two parties.

At the next Presidential election in 1860, the candidates were Stephen A. Douglass, Union Democrat, James C. Breckenridge, Southern Democrat, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, John Bell, Union. Douglass carried Cooper

country by a small majority, Bell running him close. Breckenridge had but a small vote, and Lincoln but twenty votes. The names of those who voted for Lincoln were afterwards published in the newspapers as an item of curiosity.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, and George B. McClellan, Democrat, were the candidates for President in 1864. Lincoln carried Cooper county by a large majority. No great interest was taken in this election in this county. There was no restriction as to voters at that time, but many Democrats did not vote, and the Republicans, generally, turned out in full force. The Republicans carried the county at every election till 1872; the restrictions and the "test oath", having been almost unanimously abolished in 1870 by a vote of the people. The Democrats have been ever since in the majority in the county, their majority being about eight hundred.

There was a State Convention called in 1845 for the purpose of framing a new constitution, and Dr. F. W. G. Thomas was elected a delegate from this county. In 1846, the convention submitted the constitution which they had framed to the people of the State, and it was voted down by a large majority.

In 1861, a convention was called to consider the relations of this State to the United States, and to take such action in regard to the existing troubles, the late war of the Union having then commenced, as they should deem best for the interests of the State. The candidates for delegates to the State Convention were, William Douglass and Benjamin Tompkins, of Cooper county; Charles Drake, of Moniteau county, and J. P. Ross and William Tutt, of Morgan county; these three counties then comprising the 28th Senatorial district. William Douglass, Charles Drake, and J. P. Ross were elected. The history of the action of this convention is so well known, and having been incorporated in other general histories, has been so widely circulated that it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

Another convention was called in 1864. Two delegates were allowed to each Senatorial district. Harvey Bunce, of Cooper county, and Joel F. Humes, of Moniteau county, were elected delegates for the 28th Senatorial district. The delegates met at St. Louis, and on the 11th day of January, 1865, declared "that slavery or involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in Missouri." They framed a new constitution which has always been known as the "Drake constitution." submitted the same to the voters of the State, and it was adopted by a small majority.

It is a well-known fact that, from 1853 to 1860, party spirit did not prevail in elections, except as to State, Congressional, and Legislative candidates. In the elections in 1853 and in 1859, for the election of Judges and Clerks, and other officers, party was scarcely mentioned. Every candidate had to stand upon his own merits; and that was generally the case as to county officers from the organization of this county to the election in 1860. It is true, local questions would sometimes interfere and govern the votes some, yet they seldom nominated party candidates for county officers, partisanship being confined almost exclusively to the nomination of National and State tickets.

At a Whig convention, in 1840, at "Old Palestine," after nominating candidates for the Legislature, it was proposed to make a nomination for Sheriff. After considerable debate, this proposition was voted down, for the reason that the office was not considered a political one. This statement may sound strange to some, considering the way nominations and elections are governed at the present day, but it is nevertheless true. And, in proof of this, the records show, that while the Democrats were in power, John Hutchison was twice elected Sheriff, James Hill, Sheriff, once, John Crawford, Assessor for several years, and Robert P. Clark, Circuit Clerk; all of these men were uncompromising Whigs. And while the Whigs were in power, Isaac Lionberger and B. E. Ferry were each elected Sheriff two terms, making eight years; B. E. Ferry was, also, twice elected County Clerk, Robert Turner, Assessor, and William Shields, a member of the State Legislature; and all of these men were strong Democrats. It is true, the citizens would vote for the candidate of their own party, if they deemed his qualifications for filling the office equal to those of his opponent; and some, though the number was small, always "stuck to" the nominee of their own party when opposite partisans were running.

Great interest was generally taken in elections. There was much more interest in and excitement over elections before than after the war. But, previous to the war, elections did not partake of that bitter personal feeling, which has characterized them since the war. Those in opposition could be political enemies and personal friends. Men were not, then, as now, proscribed for their political opinions. But, the people of this section of the country are proud to say, that, animosities, which were naturally engendered during the war, are gradually dying away, and, if left undisturbed for a few years, will only be things of the past, and have no real existence, except upon the pages of history.

INCIDENT OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

(From Boonville Observer)

One of the most shameful acts that we have ever known perpetrated in any community or on any occasion was committed in this city on last Friday eight, at the Whig gathering in the court-house, where a part of the convention had assembled to hear speaking. Some debased wretch during the evening cut the Howard and Lafayette banners which had the portraits of Mr. Clay on them. They were cut about the throat of the picture, and also in other places. If a democrat used the hand and knife that slit those banners, we do not know that it would be much too severe a punishment upon him to be served likewise. No prudent democrat can object to the Whig, party's emblems or banners. It is the privilege of all parties in this country to have them, and an uplifted voice of indignation should chase the wretch who will molest the banner of his opponent when exercising only the same privilege that our

institutions guarantee to him. As a democrat, we sincerely regret that so mean an act could have been committed here on that occasion. The C. club here, we understand, has offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the man who committed this foul stain upon our community; and the democrats will do their utmost also, to detect him. In a political point of view it will do no harm, but good citizens want no man who is capable of such a deed among them.

COOPER COUNTY PRO-SLAVERY MEETING

At a meeting of the citizens of Cooper county, held at Bell Air, on Saturday, June 30, 1855, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the pro-slavery convention to be held at Lexington, Missouri, on the 12th day of July, 1855, the following delegates were appointed: -

Boonville township- J. L. Stephens, W. Douglass, A. W. Simpson, J. M. Nelson, J. W. Torbert, W. N. Ragland, Isaac Lionberger, John Combs, T. V. Hickox, Benj. Tompkins.

Lamine township - Freeman Wing, Jesse B. Turley, S. W. McMahan.

Saline township - John L. O'Bryan, W. T. Thornton, J. K. Ragland, A. W. Lucky

Clark's Fork township - Robert McCulloch, Henry Mills, A. Greenhalgh, Chas. Q. Lewis.

Moniteau township - A. K. Longan, D. Jones, D. P. Swearingen, J. Baughman, Dr. William H. Ellis.

Kelly township- W. McCurdy, A. Nelson, Dr. E. Chilton.

Palestine township -William Bradley, R. L. Bradley, B. C. Clark, R. .H. Menefee, James L. Bell, L. C. Stephens, R. A. Ewing.

Clear Creek township - James B. Harris, George S. Cockrill, H. R. Walker, Thos. Cockrill, Samuel B. Mahan.

Pilot Grove township - Dr. W. W. Harriman, Dr. J. K. McCabe, W. M. Taylor, John Miller.

Blackwater township - N. Sutherlin, Thos L. Williams, Richard Marshall, John A. Trigg.

Lebanon township - Richard Ellis, Thos. McCulloch, Dr. Samuel H. Saunders, H. W. Ferguson, George Harland.

L. C. STEPHENS, president,
WILLIAM BRADLEY,
J. M. NELSON, vice-presidents.

BENNETT C. CLARK, secretary.

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CHAPTER XVI

WAR HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY

Indian Scare on Flat Creek, in Pettis County, in the Year 1832, and the Part the Citizens of Cooper County took in Same.-Mormon War, in the year 1838, and Companies Raised in Cooper County, at Call of Governor, to Assist in the Same.-Company Raised in Cooper County to Take Part in the Mexican War of 1846, and the Actions of Same, Names of Officers, Privates, etc., The late "War of the Rebellion" in Cooper County. - Battle below Boonville. - Movements of the "Home Guards" in Cooper County. - Defeat of Captain Parks by William Anderson. - Shelby's Raid into Cooper County, and his Engagements with the Federal Troops. - Price's Raid into Cooper County, and the Battles Fought near Boonville. - Bitter Partisan Feeling Engendered During the War, etc.

Sometime during the year 1832, a report became circulated that the Indians had broken out, and were attacking the settlers living within the present limits of Pettis county, then part of Cooper and Saline counties. The report that they were slaying men, women and children as they went, spread like "wild fire," and men rushed towards that part of the county to aid in the defense of the homes of their neighbors. The place of rendezvous for those who went from Cooper county, was "Wooley's Mill," on the Petite Saline Creek, where they organized by electing their officers. After they had organized they marched to the supposed seat of war; and on their arrival they found that no Indians had been there, and that it had been entirely a false alarm. These valiant soldiers then returned to their homes, and for a long time it was impossible to find any one who would acknowledge that he had been on that expedition.

The origin of this report was as follows: Some men, for their own amusement, dressed themselves and painted their faces, so as to resemble Indians, went to a corn field where some men were at work plowing, and, giving the Indian yell, shot off their guns, pointed in the direction of the settlers. They, supposing that the disguised men were hostile Indians endeavoring to slay them, took to their heels and spread the alarm, which, like a tale of scandal, traveled from neighborhood to neighborhood, gathering new items of horror as it went from lip to lip.

This originated several anecdotes, among which is the following: A wealthy farmer of Cooper county catching the alarm, *buried his bacon* to save it from the blood-thirsty savages; then going to a field in which a large number of his negroes were at work, waved his hand and hallowed at the top of his voice, "Put out! Put out! The Indians will be upon you! The Indians will be upon you!" The Africans taking the alarm, stampeded and scattered in every direction, as though the savages with their tomahawks and scalping-knives were already close upon their heels, when in reality there was not, at that time, an Indian within one hundred miles of the place.

THE MORMON WAR

The Mormon war took place in the year 1838. The Mormons when they first arrived in Missouri, located in Jackson county, and the citizens not looking with favor on their customs, and being incensed at the many crimes which they committed under the guise of their religious views, soon drove them from that place and they located in Caldwell county, Mo.

The citizens of that part of the State being determined to drive them entirely from the State, but not having sufficient force to accomplish the desired end, called upon the Governor to send them troops sufficient to expel these false teachers. Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued a call for 7,000 volunteers to assist in driving the Mormons from the territory over which he had control.

In response to this call three companies were raised in Cooper County. One, called the "Boonville Guards," composed entirely of citizens of Boonville; this, under the existing laws of the State, was a standing company, and equipped at the expense of the State government. The second, a volunteer company raised at Boonville, composed of citizens of Boonville and the surrounding neighborhood. Of this company, Jessie J. Turley was Captain, Marcus Williams, Jr., First Lieutenant, and J. Logan Forsythe, Second Lieutenant. The third was raised at Palestine, the officers of which are not known. Of the forces raised in Cooper County, Joel E. Woodward was Brigadier General, Joseph Megguire, Inspector General, and Benjamin E. Ferry, Aid de Camp to General Henry W. Crowther.

These companies marched twice towards the Mormon settlement and the seat of war. The first time they marched as far as Jonesborough, Saline county, where the commanders, supposing from reports which reached them that there were sufficient troops already at the scene of war to conquer the Mormon, ordered them to return. They were shortly afterwards again ordered to the seat of war, and marched to Lexington, where they crossed the Missouri river. They then advanced about two miles into the prairie, and there camped for two days. The Mormon troops having in the meantime surrendered to General John B. Clark, Sr., these companies returned home without having the pleasure of meeting the enemy or having the opportunity of testing their valor. On their arrival at Boonville these troops were disbanded.

The Mormons during this short war were commanded by General Waite, an old British officer, who fought against General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

The Mormons after the conclusion of this war left the State and located at Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained for several years. Having had a difficulty with the authorities of the State of Illinois, and their prophet and leader, Joseph Smith, having been assassinated, they again "pulled up stakes" and emigrated to the shores of the "Great Salt Lake," where they have ever since remained, believing and feeling that they are a persecuted people.

The prisoners taken and retained in jail as the leaders of the Mormons were Joseph Smith, Lyman Weite, Hiram Smith, Sydna Regdon, Roberts, Higby, and two others. These men were first imprisoned in the jail at Richmond, Ray county, and were afterwards removed to the jail at Liberty, Clay county, where they broke jail, escaped pursuit, and were never tried.

THE MEXICAN WAR

In the month of May 1846, a call was made for one company from Cooper county to join troops in Mexico, and assist in subduing that people. On the 21st day of that month the following bulletin extra appeared, and of which the following is a verbatim copy

"THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1846

VOLUNTEERS - A proper spirit seems to animate the citizens of our county and especially the young men.

The call for one company from the Fifth Division has been promptly responded to. Forty-three volunteers were raised by General Ferry on Monday in Boonville, and on Tuesday at Palestine, under the direction of General's Ferry and Megguire, the number was increased to sixty-one. They then elected their officers, and the following gentlemen were chosen

Joseph L. Stephens, Captain, without opposition, who delivered to the volunteers on that occasion a spirited and handsome address.

1st. Lieutenant	Newton Williams.
2d. Lieutenant	H. C. Levens.
1st. Sergeant	John D. Stephens.
2nd. Sergeant	William T. Cole.
3rd. Sergeant	Richard Norris.
4th. Sergeant	James S. Hughes.
1st. Corporal	Tipton Prior.
2nd. Corporal	A. B. Cole.
3rd. Corporal	Wesley Amick.
4th. Corporal	A. G. Baber.

The company, thus organized, assembled in Boonville on Wednesday, where they were exercised in military duty by their accomplished and gallant young Captain.

The following is a list of the privates, from which it will be seen a few more have been added: Edward S. D. Miller, John Whitley, Benjamin P. Ford, Phillip Summers, George W. Campbell, Samuel R. Lemons, John R. Johnson, Thompson Seivers, Charles F. Kine, Jesse Nelson, John Colbert, Robert Rhea, Edmond G. Cook, John B. Bruce, James P. Lewis, Benjamin C. Lampton, Oliver C. Ford, U. E. Rubey, Thomas Bacon, Samuel D. Burnett, Jacob Duvall, Charles Salsman, Ewing E. Woolery, Heli Cook, Joel Coffee, Joel Epperson, Jesse Epperson, Hiram Epperson, John McDowell, J. R. P. Wilcoxson, T. T. Bowler, William Sultans, Horatio Bruce, William J. Jeffreys, James M. Jeffreys, Hiram Burnam, W. B. Rubey, W. H. Stephens, John M. Kelly, George Mock, Samuel Elliott, Alpheus D. Hickerson, Edmond Eubank, Henderson C. Martin, Spague White, William Woolsey, Martin Allison, Henry Francis, Robert H. Bowles, Justinian McFarland; Nathaniel T. Ford, James H. Jones, James C. Rose, Richard Hulett.

They departed today (Thursday) on the steamer L. F. Linn, for St. Louis, where they will be armed and equipped, and immediately transported to the army of Occupation on the Rio Grande. Our best wishes attend them. May victory ever perch upon their banners, and may they all return home to their friends full of honors, with the proud reflection that they have served their country faithfully."

When the steamer Louis F. Linn, Eaton, Captain, Jewell, Clerk, arrived at Boonville, on her downward trip, the company formed in line on the upper deck and many friends passed along the line, bidding farewell and shaking each volunteer by the hand. The landing was crowded with people. The boat soon started, with cheers from the multitude, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

INCIDENTS ON THE VOYAGE

Our steamer laid up for the first night at Nashville, which is about fifteen miles below Rockport. The members of the company were all, jolly fellows, and jest and laugh made the time pass pleasantly and quickly. The

most of them had never been from home, and longed, with the anxiety of children to see new countries, and to take part in other than every day affairs of their lives.

Lieutenant Levens being on watch the latter part of the night after they had left Boonville, heard a terrible splash in the water, and on inquiring for the cause discovered that one of his men had fallen overboard. The deck hands rescued him, and soon afterwards another of the company followed the example of his comrade, and was rescued by the same men. The Lieutenant becoming alarmed for the safety of the men of the company, waked up the Captain, informed him of what had happened, and told him that if he did not take measures to prevent it he might have his company considerably diminished before they reached St. Louis, if the men continued to fall overboard as rapidly as they had commenced. The Captain was greatly surprised at such unexpected accidents, and placed out a strong guard, which prevented any more occurrences of the kind. The trouble was that some of the men before leaving Boonville had imbibed rather freely, and having never been on board of a boat before, imagined they were on land and walked off without being aware of their changed circumstances.

They arrived at St. Louis without further accident, and were quartered at the Court House without any blankets to cover them, or any place except the naked benches on which to sleep. Most of the company expecting to draw their clothing and blankets at Jefferson Barracks, had nothing but the shirt and pants which they had worn from home.

Captain Stephens company was mustered into service by General Robert Campbell. General Taylor having gained an important victory over the Mexicans, and it being thought that he would be able to conquer his enemies without any further reinforcements, Capt. Stephen's company were ordered back, and directed to report to Adjutant General Parsons at Jefferson City, whither they hastened on the same boat, expecting orders from him to join Donaphan's expedition to New Mexico. General Parsons informed the Captain that he had no requisition for Cooper County, but to hold his company in readiness to march when called on. The members of the company were very much disappointed at being thus summarily dismissed to their homes, and felt very indignant at what they considered such shabby treatment; and though the company was ready and willing during the whole of the war, to go to the field of battle on the shortest notice, they were not called on. Some of the members of the company were so determined to go, that they joined other companies of General Donaphan's command. The company, although they were gone from home only a short time, had a rough introduction to military life, having been forced to live on "hard tack" on their trip to St. Louis and return, without bedding of any kind, and many of them without a change of clothes. Mrs. Andrews, an estimable lady of St. Louis, treated the company to as many pies as they could eat, for which they will always feel grateful to her.

But very few of the company had ever seen St. Louis or any other city, and it was a pleasing and wonderful sight to these men, who had during all their lives, been accustomed only to the quiet scenes of their every day life. The company, as it passed through the streets, seemed from the numbers who stopped to gaze at them to attract as much attention as a fantastic company on account of their queer costumes, arms and manners. As they expected to draw their uniform on their arrival at the "Great City," and as they expected to throw their citizen's suits away, they were not particular to the personal appearance and manners of what they wore when they started from home. Most of them being dressed in back woods style, without uniform or arms, made a rather ludicrous appearance to "city folks." But the men cared little for that, and some of the "city gents" were made to measure their lengths upon the pavement for their uncalled for remarks in regard the strangers.

Some of the company while in St. Louis had a row with some merchants on Water Street for insulting one of the men. After some little quarreling, the merchants threatened to have them arrested and confined in the calaboose; but they were told if that threat was executed, they would level the calaboose, and if that was not sufficient to show their power they would level the whole city, and that they had sufficient men to accomplish that undertaking. So the merchants becoming alarmed, did not attempt to have the threat executed, and the difficulty was finally arranged without any serious consequences. On their return up the Missouri river on the same boat on which they had gone down to St. Louis, a fine dressed "gentleman" unthoughtedly made the remark, that "these soldiers were a rough set." The officers of Capt. Stephen's and Capt. Reid's companies demanded that he should be put ashore, and at the next landing he was made to "walk the plank," amidst shouts and cheers from the crowd; they thus gave him an opportunity of traveling on the next boat, where perhaps, he might meet with passengers more congenial to his nature, and where he would not be forced to associate with those whom he considered beneath him in the social scale.

After this they proceeded without further incident to Boonville, where they were met by crowds of their friends and acquaintances who with loud cheers welcomed them home. Soon after they arrived, the company was disbanded by the captain, with orders to be ready to assemble and march to the seat of war on very short notice. From that time to the close of the war the members of the company were prepared at all times to march to the front, whenever their services should be required, but they were never ordered forward to take part in the great struggle which had then been transferred to the enemy's country.

This is the only part the citizens of Cooper county took in the war of 1846, and though they did not partake directly in the struggle, they showed their readiness to do so, by organizing and keeping in readiness to march a company composed of some of the best citizens.

We would like to pass the history of this war, and leave it to be recorded by future historians, when the passions and bitter feelings engendered shall have passed away and been forgotten; but it is certain that it is not wise for the recorder of events to omit to tell the simple truth for fear that it may grate harshly upon the ear of some one. He must, impartially, write the facts as they occurred, without showing favor to either side. It is not intended here to give a detailed account of all that transpired during the unhappy conflict of the late war; but the following pages only profess to give, without any comment, some of the main facts as they occurred

Cooper County suffered a great deal during the late war. Her territory was nearly all the time occupied either by one party or the other, and her citizens were called upon to contribute to the support of first one side and then the other. The first of the actions which took place within Cooper county, and indeed the second engagement of the war was the

BATTLE BELOW BOONVILLE

Governor Jackson and General Price, on the 11th day of June 1861, left Jefferson City, where the Legislature was in session, sought an interview with Generals Lyon and Blair, and made propositions for a compromise, on the basis of neutrality, etc. The two last mentioned Generals refused to make any compromise whatever, but claimed the "unrestricted right to move and station the troops of the United States throughout the State, whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of the officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal citizens of the federal government, or for the repelling of an invasion."

Governor Jackson and General Price, after this unsuccessful endeavor to bring about peace, returned to Jefferson City, and the governor issued a proclamation, calling into the active service of the State, 50,000 men. General Lyon, a few days afterwards issued a counter proclamation, in justification of his course in refusing to compromise with Governor Jackson and General Price.

General Lyon then moved his troops to Jefferson City, and on his arrival at that place, he found that Governor Jackson had moved his forces fifty miles above, to Boonville, cutting the telegraph lines, and destroying the bridges on the railway as he proceeded. General Lyon, leaving Colonel Boernstein in command of a small force at the capitol, on the afternoon of the 16th day of June 1861, embarked his forces on three steamers, and ascending the Missouri river, they arrived at Rocheport about six o'clock on the following morning. There he ascertained that the State troops, under General Marmaduke, Price at that time being sick, were in full force a few miles below Boonville, and that resistance might be expected from them, should he attempt to reach Boonville by that road. Leaving this place and taking the steam ferry boat, Paul Wilcox with them, General Lyon's command ascended the river, to the island, eight miles below Boonville, which they reached at about seven o'clock, A. M., and on the southern shore of which they disembarked.

No enemy being in sight, and the scouts reporting no signs of any, the troops at once marched up the Missouri river towards Boonville, and followed the road about a mile and a half, to the place where it ascends the bluff's, from the river bottom. At this place several shots from General Lyon's scouts announced the driving in of Colonel Marmaduke's pickets. General Lyon then advanced for nearly a mile, and found General Marmaduke well posted at the brow of the ascent. Capt. Totten opened the engagement by throwing a few nine pound bombshells into the entrenchments of the State troops, while the infantry commenced a heavy volley of musketry, which was well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast among the ranks of the troops and wounded several on both sides.

The State troops, under the command of Colonel Marmaduke, were posted in a lane running from the Rocheport road in the direction of the river, and west of the residence of William M. Adams, on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. During the fight, a couple of bombs were thrown through the east wall of Mr. Adams' house, causing the inmates to retreat to the cellar for protection. A heavy fire from Colonel Shaefer's German infantry, General Lyon's company of regulars, and part of Colonel Blair's regiment, which were stationed on the left of the road, compelled the troops of Colonel Marmaduke to retreat.

His force then clambered over the fence into a field of wheat and again formed in line just on the brow of the hill. They then advanced some twenty steps to meet the federal troops, and for a short time the artillery of Capt. Totten was worked with great rapidity. Just at this time the State troops opened a galling fire from a grove lust on the left of the federal center, and from a shed from beyond and still further to the left.

What had been before this a skirmish, now assumed the magnitude of a battle, which continued only about one half of an hour. The State troops finding the federals too strung and too well armed and drilled to be, successfully opposed by raw recruits, most of whom had never been under fire, and having no artillery with which to return the fire from General Lyon's batteries, abandoned the fight and retreated. Captains Cole and Miller took possession of "Camp Bacon," where the State troops for two days had been encamped.

General Lyon continued his march towards Boonville. He was met on the hill near the residence of T. W. Nelson, by James H. O'Bryan, acting mayor of Boonville, Judge G. W. Miller and other prominent citizens, who formally surrendered the town to him, and he immediately marched into and took possession of it.

General Marmaduke commanded the State troops on this occasion, General Price was in ill health, and on the day on which the battle occurred he left Boonville on a steamboat for Lexington. Governor Jackson was on the battle ground in the forenoon, but left Boonville on the Georgetown road about eleven o'clock of that day. In this

engagement two of Lyon's men were killed and nine wounded. Among the State troops three were killed and several wounded, but the number of these is unknown.

Kelly's was the only well organized and well drilled company under the command of Colonel Marmaduke, and it did not participate in the battle. It was said that General Price was opposed to making a stand against General Lyon at that time, as all of his troops, except Kelly's company, were raw recruits, and very poorly armed and drilled, having rallied at Boonville during the preceding three days. There was considerable controversy among the officers and men, whether considering the circumstances a stand or retreat should be made; but some of the most enthusiastic, whose counsel prevailed, said, that they had come to fight, and they intended to do so. There were several prisoners taken by General Lyon, but they were afterwards released on parole.

The next day after the battle General Lyon issued a proclamation offering full pardon to all who would lay down their arms, return to their home, and relinquish their hostility to the United States government; and persons who did this were assured that they would not be molested for past occurrences. Many who had taken part in the battle, availed themselves of the opportunity offered by General Lyon, and some of them never took up arms again during the war.

General Lyon remained at Boonville for several weeks, during which time he purchased a large outfit of wagons, horses and mules, paying fair prices for them, no pressing or forced sales being made; he also captured every steamboat that passed down the river. On the third day of July, having received reinforcements of an Iowa regiment, he took his departure for the southwest, his objective point being Springfield. A short time before, General Blair left for Washington, to take his seat in Congress, he having been elected a representative from St. Louis.

This being the first battle of the rebellion which was fought on land, the taking of Fort Sumter having occurred only a short time before, produced great excitement throughout the United States, and General Blair, on his way to Washington, was met by great crowds of his friends, and lionized, feasted and toasted, as the "hero of the hour."

Before General Lyon left Boonville, Major Joseph A. Eppstein organized two companies of home guards, composed entirely of Germans, commanded by him, and threw up strong fortifications at the "Old Fair Grounds." When he moved to Springfield, he left Maj. Cully, who was shortly afterwards succeeded by Colonel John D. Stephenson, in command at the fortifications.

Dr. Quarles was among the killed of the State troops. His body was found in the wheat field late in the evening after the battle, he having been severely wounded in the thigh, and not being discovered, he had bled to death. Young McCutchen was also wounded in the thigh, and was properly cared for, though all their efforts could not save him, and he died in a few days after the battle. The death of these two gentlemen, so young, so promising and kind-hearted, cast a gloom over the entire community, and their loss was universally regretted by all parties. The other gentleman killed, who was from Pettis County, was shot in the head, and his name is not recollected.

General Parsons, with the artillery belonging to the State troops, arrived too late to engage in the battle. He came in on the Boonville and Tipton road, via Wilkins' bridge, and halted at the top of the hill, south of Boonville, near Dr. William Trigg's present residence, where, learning the result of the battle that Colonel Marmaduke had been defeated and was retreating, took the road leading from Boonville to Prairie Lick, in a south-west direction, and soon formed a junction with Governor Jackson's State troops.

General Lyon, two days after the battle of Boonville, sent a detachment of his force southwest, by way of Syracuse, as far as Florence, Morgan county, in pursuit of Governor Jackson. But finding that the State troops had moved still farther south, the command returned to Boonville without meeting any of Jackson's command.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOMEGUARDS IN COOPER COUNTY

General Nathaniel Lyon, on the twentieth day of June 1861, organized and mustered into service a company of German "Home Guards," consisting of 135 men. Of this company Joseph A. Eppstein was elected captain, Emil Haas, 1st lieutenant; Ernest Roeschel, 2nd lieutenant, and John A. Hain, orderly sergeant. This company was, on the fourth day of August, ordered to Jefferson City for the purpose of aiding in the protection of the capitol. They, together with Colonel Brown's 7th Missouri regiment, were, a short time afterwards, ordered to Otterville. They went by rail to Syracuse, and marched on foot the balance of the way to Otterville, which they immediately occupied.

A large number of southern men living in the vicinity had organized a company, and under the command of Capt. Alexander, James B. Harris, and others, were camped near by. These two commands, not, for some reason wishing to attack each other, made the following compromise which had been suggested by the southern commanders, and after some parley, accepted by Colonel Brown. It was agreed, that if the federal troops would withdraw from Otterville, Capt. Alexander would disband his forces, and Colonel Brown ordered his command back to Jefferson City.

Afterwards, the home guards, with part of Colonel Worthington's command, were ordered to Boonville. They ascended the Missouri river in a steamboat; and arrived at Boonville very early on the morning of the day following their start from Jefferson City. The morning was very foggy, so that the boat could hardly be seen from the shore. It passed Boonville under cover of the darkness and the fog, and landed at Haas' brewery, situated about one-half of a mile west of the city. Here the "home guards" disembarked, and from thence marched around and surrounded the town before the citizens were aware of their presence. Colonel Worthington, with the men of his command, dropped down on the steamboat to the landing at the foot of Main Street, and marched up into the town. He then took a

number of prominent citizens prisoners, and confiscated the contents of two tin stores and one shoe store, the owners of which were charged with selling goods to the Confederates; he also took possession of the Advertiser printing establishment, then owned by Messrs. Caldwell & Stahl, and had the presses, type, etc., boxed up and shipped to Jefferson City. This was all done under the orders of Colonel U. S. Grant, now president of the United States, who was then in command at Jefferson City. The home guards, together with Colonel Worthington's command, on the afternoon of the same day, taking with them the prisoners and the property which they had confiscated. The prisoners were afterwards released, and returned home; but most of the property, except that belonging to the printing establishment, was never again seen by its owners.

On the twenty-eighth day of August, in the same year, the "home guards" were ordered to reinforce Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri. Two days before, the 2nd Illinois regiment of cavalry had been ordered to the same place, and had started. When Colonel Eppstein, the commander of the "home guards" arrived at Tipton, he heard that a part of the 2nd Illinois cavalry were at Boonville, and concluded to go there also, and reported to headquarters, that if they had any orders for him, to forward them to him at that place.

Colonel Eppstein was ordered by General Jefferson C. Davis, then stationed at Jefferson City, to remain at Boonville, and occupy the breastworks, which he did.

On the first day of September 1861, the troops around Boonville formed themselves into a battalion, consisting of two and one-half companies; companies "A" and "B," infantry, and one-half of a company of cavalry. The officers of the battalion were Joseph A. Eppstein, Major; Emil Haas, Surgeon, and John A. Hayne, Adjutant; of company "A" infantry, were John B. Kaiser, captain; John Rather, 1st Lieutenant, and Charles Koch, 2nd Lieutenant; of company "B" infantry, were Charles Beihle, captain; Joseph Weber, 1st Lieutenant; John Fessler, 2nd Lieutenant. The half company of cavalry was commanded by Peter Ostermeyer.

About four days afterwards, this battalion received information that they would be attacked by the confederates from several surrounding counties. Colonel Eppstein immediately arrested a number of the most prominent southern men in Boonville, viz: H. N. Ells, Rev. Painter, William E. Burr and J. W. Draffen, and held them as hostages, hoping thereby to prevent the contemplated attack. But about six o'clock on the morning of the 13th day of September 1861, while Eppstein's command was at breakfast, the pickets having all come in, the breastworks were attacked by a force of about eight hundred men under the command of Colonel Brown, of Saline county. The fortifications were attacked on the west, southwest and southeast sides. The first attack was from the southwest, the next through Lilly's field on the southeast, and finally extended around to the west side. At the first the firing was very rapid from the southwest and southeast, and soon afterwards from the west side of the fortifications, the balls falling thick on every side. Colonel Brown led the attack on the southeast, and made two charges upon the breastworks, but was compelled to fall back each time under the heavy fire from the intrenchments. In the second attack Colonel Brown was mortally wounded, and fell within fifty feet of the breastworks; a short time afterwards, his brother, Capt. Brown, was also mortally wounded, and fell about ten feet behind him. The Browns were both brave men, and fought with desperation, and with utter disregard of their own safety. After the two Browns had fallen mortally wounded, and Major Poindexter been left in command of the confederates, Mr. Burr, who was one of the prisoners at the breastworks, having become satisfied that the entrenchments could not be taken, asked, and was granted permission to visit the confederates, under a flag of truce, in order to see what arrangements could be made so as to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The two commanders finally agreed upon an armistice for seven days, Major Poindexter's troops to be withdrawn from the breastworks and city, a distance of three miles, and were not to enter town only for medicine during that time; Poindexter was to return all horses taken from union men, and surrender the arms of the men who had fallen in the engagement. If the terms of the armistice were broken by Poindexter, the n Rev. H. M. Painter was to be shot.

The home guards numbered about one hundred and forty effective men. Their loss was, two killed and seven wounded. The names of the killed were John A. Hayne, adjutant, and Kimball, a private. The number of Colonel Brown's command who were killed and wounded is not known. Colonel and Capt. Brown, were, after the tattle, taken to hospital at Boonville. The Colonel died of his wounds the same evening; the Captain lingered until the next day, when he too died. Their bodies were taken to Saline County for burial.

At the commencement of the battle, messengers were dispatched by three different routes, viz: by way of Tipton, Jefferson City road, and down the river in a skiff, asking for reinforcements. Of these messengers, none reached Jefferson City except Joseph Read and Joseph Reavis, who went down the river. Those who went by the way of Tipton and the Jefferson City road, were captured by Colonel Brown's men while they were on the way.

On the 14th, at ten o'clock, P.M., the force at Boonville was reinforced by the 5th Iowa regiment, under the command of Colonel Worthington, which came up the river on a steamboat. After the armistice had expired, Major Poindexter drew off his men, and marched up the river to join General Price at Lexington.

In November 1861, a scouting party of three men, belonging to the "home guards," started out to gain information in regard to a band of bushwhackers, who were thought to have their headquarters somewhere in Clark's Fork township, in this county. While approaching the house of William George, in said township, they were fired upon from the house, and one of their number killed. The scouts then retreated to Tipton, and having obtained reinforcements returned and burnt William George's house.

On the 16th day of September 1861, Colonel Eppstein's battalion was commanded by Colonel Worthington to take possession of and guard the bridge across the Lamine river on the road from Boonville to Arrow Rock. Before

their arrival at the bridge, they heard the firing of several minute guns behind them, which were intended to warn the State troops of the approach of Colonel Eppstein's men. They reached the bridge in the night, and were fired upon from the opposite side of the river by the State troops, who seemed to have taken possession of the bridge. Colonel Eppstein returned the fire, and mortally wounded a young man named Herndon, who lived in Lamine township, in this county. He was taken to the house of Mr. William Higginson, where he soon afterwards expired. The State troops soon retreated and left Colonel Eppstein's troops in possession of the bridge, where they remained until the 19th day of September, when they were ordered to return to Boonville.

Soon afterwards, Colonel Worthington ordered Colonel Eppstein to take his command with him and burn this same bridge, it having been reported that General Price's army was marching towards Boonville from that direction, and would probably cross the Lamine at that point. Colonel Eppstein endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, by telling him that this would only delay Price a single day, as he could cross a short distance above; but Colonel Worthington replied that it must be done, as he deemed it to be a military necessity. So the bridge was burned in accordance with his order. Yet this proved to be a false alarm, as Price was not on his way to Boonville, and did not attempt to march in that direction.

Under a special law of Congress, passed on account of a general dissatisfaction among the "home guards" all over the state, Colonel Eppstein's battalion was reorganized, and became a part of the Missouri State Militia. Six companies were raised and organized at Boonville, and to these were added two companies from St. Louis, thus forming the 13th regiment of the Missouri State militia cavalry. The company of infantry which was commanded by Capt. Charles Beihle, joined the 1st Missouri State militia infantry. Afterward, the 13th regiment was consolidated with four companies of the 12th regiment, and Schofield's "Bazzars," and from that time formed the 5th regiment, the old 5th having previously been disbanded.

The officers of this regiment were, Albert Siegel, Colonel, Joseph A. Eppstein, Lieut. Colonel, John B. Kaiser, Major, and John Fetzer, Surgeon. This regiment after being first thoroughly organized and fully drilled and equipped was ordered to Waynesville, in the Rolla district, where they remained and from whence they mostly operated during the war. Part of this regiment was under the command of Colonel Brown, during his pursuit of Shelby, when in October 1863, he made his raid through the State in the direction of Boonville.

PRICE'S RAID

Six companies of the 5th regiment, under the command of Colonel Eppstein, composed a portion of the forces of General Sanborn during his operations against General Price in his raid through Missouri in the fall of 1864. General Sanborn at first supposing that General Price would march in the direction of Rolla, concentrated his forces at that place, but finding that General Price was making for Jefferson City, he moved his command to the latter place; on the way, marching nearly parallel with the confederates, for while he was crossing the Osage river at Castle Rock, General Price was crossing the same stream eight miles below. Colonel Eppstein's command had a slight skirmish with the confederate advance guard, between the Osage and the Moreau Creek, but he succeeded in reaching Jefferson City first.

General Sanborn had concentrated at that place, 3,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, most of them regulars, and all of them well armed and drilled. General Price's army numbered about 23,000 men, yet there were thousands of them who had no arms; and had never seen anything like a battle. Neither had his troops been organized and placed under commanders, as many of them had flocked to his standard as he marched through the State, and as he was continually on the march, he had no opportunity to effect organization in the ranks at this time, though shortly afterwards he had them under perfect control.

Price only made a slight attack on Jefferson City with a small portion of his forces, then withdrew without a general battle, and marched across the country in the direction of Boonville. General Sunburn, as soon as he learned the true state of affairs, started his cavalry in pursuit of the confederates. The cavalry had skirmishes with the confederate rear guard, which was commanded by General Fagan, at Stringtown, Russelville and California, on the 10th day of October, 1864. During these skirmishes, three of Colonel Eppstein's men were killed and thirteen wounded. The loss of the confederates is unknown. Price camped, on the night of the 10th, on the Moniteau Creek, just within the limits of Cooper county, and on the next day marched to Boonville.

The federals moved west and camped on the upper Tipton road, about eleven miles south of Boonville, at Crenshaw's farm. On the 12th of October, Colonel Graveley, with about four hundred mounted men of Sanborn's command, advanced by way of the upper Tipton road to within about one-half of a mile of Boonville, to test the strength, and if possible, to find out the contemplated movements of General Price's command. At what is known as the Vollrath Place, about one-half of a mile south of Boonville, Colonel Graveley came upon some confederate companies in camp, and some lively fighting ensued, but finding the confederates too strong for them, the federals retreated to the main army.

On the 12th, Colonel Eppstein, with about three hundred and fifty men of his command, moved towards Boonville, and camped at Bohannon's farm, about seven miles south of Boonville. Early on the morning of the 13th, he was ordered to advance as far as he could in the direction of Boonville, and reconnoiter General Price's position. Immediately upon receiving this order, he commenced his march with the above mentioned number of men and two mountain howitzers, and on arriving at Wilkin's bridge, across the Petite Saline creek, his command was fired upon

by a band of about four hundred men under the command of General Fagan, who were guarding the bridge. Colonel Eppstein returned the fire, and ordered four mounted companies to dismount and deploy as skirmishers. After some little skirmishing, along the banks of the creek, General Fagan leisurely retreated towards Boonville. After going north about one half of a mile, to where a lane crosses the main road south of Mrs. McCarty's house, Colonel Eppstein, who was in pursuit, found that General Fagan had barricaded the road with trees, etc. Here Miller's and Murphy's companies had a close fight with the confederates, even using swords and bayonets. These two companies were surrounded at one time and ordered by the confederates to surrender; but the other two companies of Colonel Eppstein's command coming up to their aid, General Fagan again fell back. At this place two of the federals were wounded, but none hurt upon the other side.

General Fagan next made a stand at Anderson's branch, and here they had a more severe battle. Three of the federals were killed and seven wounded. The killed were, Fred. Hoecher, a man named Jones, and the name of the other is not known. The loss of the confederates, as was afterwards learned, was considerable.

General Fagan by this time had brought up four pieces of artillery, and commenced shelling the woods along Anderson's branch in which Colonel Eppstein was stationed. The federals then received orders to fall back, and retreated to California, Moniteau County, and there to obtain supplies. They soon afterwards returned to Crenshaw's farm, and there halted and took dinner. There General Sanborn learned that Price had left Boonville, so marching west he camped for the night at New Nebo church. The next morning he continued his march in the direction of Georgetown.

In August 1864, Capt. Parks, with two companies, of which Franklin Swap was 1st Lieutenant and Provost Marshall, being a part of the Iowa cavalry, had command at of the post at Boonville. Finding but little to do on this side of the river, they crossed over into Howard county, in search of "Anderson's bushwhackers," passed through New Franklin, and took the road east leading to Rocheport. Although warned by the citizens of his danger, as Anderson was known to be in full force in the neighborhood, Capt. Parks marched on. When about one mile east of New Franklin, his company was suddenly attacked by Anderson's men, and cut into two parts, seven of them being killed by the first fire. The greater part of the command retreated to a house in the Missouri river bottom, and kept Anderson at bay by firing through the cracks of the house. Capt. Parks, at the outset, became separated from his men, and retreated towards Fayette until he met Major Leonard's command, which happened to be marching in that direction. With this he returned to the relief of his company, and Anderson having learned of his approach, drew off his men and retired.

The part of Capt. Parks' company which had been besieged in the house, finding that Anderson had drawn off his men, mounted horses, came back to Old Franklin in the night, and crossed the river in safety, although several men were missing. This part of the company knew nothing of Capt. Parks until the next day, when he made his appearance. They then re-crossed the river, and having recovered the bodies of their companions who had been killed, buried them in one grave at the city cemetery in the southwest part of Boonville.

In the winter of 1862 and 1863, Colonel Pope was the commander of several companies of home militia, with headquarters at the fair grounds at Boonville. They disbanded in 1863, and Colonel D. W. Wear formed a battalion, and was commander of the post at Boonville. The battalion did considerable scouting, the details of which are not sufficiently known to be given.

Lieut. Colonel Reavis, while under Colonel Pope, learning that some confederate recruiting forces had crossed the river, making their way in a southern direction, he immediately started in pursuit, and overtook them while in camp in the brush, near Thomas Tucker's house, about two miles east of Bunceton, in Cooper county. He fired upon them, killing two men and wounding one. The recruits then separated, and made their way out of the country by different routes. The names of the confederates who were killed, were Joshua Lampton and Jones, from Boone county, They were buried at the "Vine" or "Concord" church. The wounded man, after recovering, was paroled by Colonel Pope, and returned to his home in Boone County.

SHELBY'S RAID

General Joseph Shelby, of the confederate army, made a raid into Cooper County during the month of October, 1863. He passed through Otterville on the night of the 9th of said month, and burned the Pacific railroad bridge near that town. On the night of the 10th he camped near Bell Air, in a pasture belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Leonard, and on the next day he marched to Boonville. His movements becoming known in Boonville the night before, a meeting of the citizens was called by Mayor McDearmon. After some delay; the conclusion was reached, that the only alternative was to surrender the city to General Shelby. Citizens were sent out to meet him, who returned without being able to gain any information as to his whereabouts, and conveyed the impression that he would not pay his compliments to the city during this expedition.

Therefore his arrival at Boonville on the 11th day of October was quite a surprise to the citizens. Several of the citizens had crossed the river into Howard county the night before, having concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, that their presence in Boonville would accomplish no good, and that there would be more safety in making themselves scarce.

Just as General Shelby marched into Boonville from the south, Major Leonard, with about two hundred and fifty federal troops, appeared on the north side of the river, and commenced crossing his men. The first boat load

had almost reached the Boonville shore, when some one called to those in the boat that the town was full of confederates, and that they had better retreat. The pilots immediately turned the boat around and made for the Howard shore. At this time some of Shelby's men appeared and commenced firing upon the boat with muskets. But the boat having gotten out of reach of this fire, the confederates brought up some artillery and opened fire upon the boat, two shots striking it before it reached the shore. As soon as Maj. Leonard landed his forces, the artillery was turned upon them, and they were soon forced to retire beyond the reach of the shells.

At the same time, Colonel Crittenden, with about one hundred men, was seen steaming up the river in a boat, but on learning the situation of affairs at Boonville, he dropped back down the river, and landed a short distance below, in Howard county.

General Shelby remained in Boonville the balance of the afternoon of that day, and encamped for the night west of the city on the Georgetown road. He came here to obtain supplies, such as clothing and provisions, which they found in great abundance, and which they took, wherever found. M. J. Wertheimer, and Messrs. Lamy & McFadden were the greatest sufferers, each losing about \$4,000 in clothing. The confederate troops did not molest any person during their stay, not a single man was killed or wounded, and they were very polite and gentlemanly to every person.

While the confederates were in Boonville, the federals, under General Brown, were close behind them, and on the 11th day of October, were within eight miles of Boonville, on the Bell Air road. On that day General Brown moved a portion of his troops west to the junction of the Sulphur Springs and the Boonville and Georgetown roads, which is about seven miles southwest of Boonville. But during the night he marched his command back again to the Bell Air road, and camped near Billingsville. The next morning after General Shelby had left, the federals passed through Boonville in pursuit, their advance just behind the confederate rear guard. Two of General Shelby's men who had stopped at Mr. Labbo's house, about one and one-half miles west of Boonville to get their breakfast, were killed by some federal scouts as they appeared at the front door, in order to make their escape.

A running fight was kept up at intervals, all along the route from Boonville to Marshall. The fight became pretty spirited between the Sulphur Springs and Dug Ford; and at Dug Ford two federals were killed and fell from their horses into the water. During this long running fight there was quite a number killed on each side, but the number is not known.

At Marshall, a lively battle took place, in which a number were killed and wounded on both sides. But General Shelby succeeded in escaping from his pursuers with the loss of only a small portion of the stores which he had obtained at Boonville.

This raid, of course, produced great excitement, and in the heat of passion, considerable censure was heaped upon the commanding officer, whether justly or unjustly, is left the reader to determine. General Shelby succeeded in getting back to his lines without any great loss, but whether his entire anticipations in regard to obtaining supplies and reinforcements were fully realized, is not known. Major Leonard and Colonel Crittenden crossed their commands over the river to Boonville about ten o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and after stopping for dinner, they started in the direction of Marshall. Boonville, then, was once more clear of troops, and the citizens had time to gather together provisions to feed the next lot of hungry soldiers who happened to land there, whether they were federals or confederates. Thus ended the famous "Shelby's Raid," as far as Cooper County was concerned.

PRICES RAID INTO COOPER COUNTY

The federal troops, in the fall of 1864, having all abandoned Boonville, three companies of "home guards" were organized for the protection of the city against what were known as the "bushwhackers." One company was commanded by Capt. Horace Shoemaker, another by Capt. Harrison Thompson, and the third by --. The two last mentioned companies were composed of men belonging to both parties, who had joined these companies with the understanding that they would only be required to protect the city against "bushwhackers and plunderers," and would not be compelled, against their wills, to fight against the regular southern troops.

Although there were frequent alarms, the "bushwhackers" never attacked Boonville, but often during the war made raids through the county, in which many citizens were killed. They always took anything they wished, no matter in whose hands it was found. There were also bands of robbers moving continually through the county, who cared nothing for either party, and who robbed and killed without discrimination or regard to party. During the year 1864, many good citizens belonging to each side, were shot down, first by one party and then by another, and many citizens abandoned their homes, seeking places of more security. The details of these murders and robberies are too disgraceful and sickening to enumerate in this brief history.

On the 11th day of October 1864, scouts brought information that a large hostile force was approaching Boonville. These three companies being under the impression that these were "Anderson's bushwhackers," immediately erected a strong barricade across Fifth Street, at the Thespian Hall, in Boonville. They were strengthened in the belief that these were "bushwhackers," from the fact that they had received a dispatch that afternoon from Mexico, Missouri, stating that General Price had been repulsed at Jefferson City, and was retreating by way of Tipton.

So these companies of home guards expecting no quarter from Anderson's men, prepared to sell their lives as dearly as they could, thinking anyway that it would be certain death-to fall into the hands of "Bill Anderson." Soon afterwards, Shelby's command entered the town with a dash, killing a German scout near Mrs. Muir's residence, about one mile east of Boonville. The "home guards" fired one round at the advance guard of Shelby's command as they advanced along Vine street near the Baptist church, but their fire injured no one.

Learning that this was but the advance guard of General Price's large army, and that resistance would be useless, the home guards surrendered as prisoners of war. These prisoners were quartered at the court house and closely guarded, but the commissioned officers were paroled. General Shelby, with his command, entered about sundown on the above mentioned day. General Price and his staff made their headquarters at the city hotel on Morgan Street. On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, the prisoners were marched in front of the city hall, ranged in line, and General Price made them a speech, and gave orders for their parole, on the condition, that if they were ever found with arms against the south, they would be shot.

Price had about 20,000 men, many of them late Missouri recruits, without arms. Some of his command were well armed and drilled, but the greater part were very poorly armed. Their general conduct towards the citizens during their stay in Boonville was good.

On the night of the 13th, while Capt. Shoemaker, who was on parole, was going from Capt. John Porter's house to his residence, on the corner of Central avenue and Sixth streets, he was captured by some men, who were afterwards discovered to be Anderson's men, taken to the fair grounds, killed, and his body thrown into the river. Two men, named Neef and Boller, were killed near their homes, about four miles west of Boonville; also a negro man who was concealed in a corn shock on the farm of J. M. Nelson, situated two miles west of Boonville. These were all the persons killed in this part of the country, who were not slain in battle, whose names are now recollected.

Thousands of volunteers in Missouri flocked to the standard of General Price, believing that he would be able to hold the State. The rear-ward of General Price's army, and the advance guard of General Sanborn's command, skirmished, at intervals, from Jefferson City to Boonville. General Sanborn's command consisted of about 4,000 mounted men. The infantry command, under General A. J. Smith, was also in pursuit, but never came within fighting distance of the confederates.

There was considerable skirmishing and some hard fighting, south and southeast of Boonville, during Price's three day's sojourn at that place, in which a number were killed and wounded on both sides. The Arkansas militia, under the command of General Fagan, who were left to protect the rear of General Price's army, were the greatest sufferers among the confederates.

A dash was made upon General Price's out-posts, by a few companies of federals, who came so near Boonville, that the firing could be heard, and the smoke of the battle seen from the city. General Price's artillery was brought into requisition, and soon compelled the federals to retire. The greater part of Price's regulars was then called out, and a general charge having been made all along the line, the federal army fell back on the road leading from Jefferson City to Georgetown, via. Bell Air, and following that road, camped about four miles west of Bell Air, near the farm of A. J. Read.

Price's army left Boonville during the night of the 14th day of October, having remained there three days. His army took all the horses in the northern part, and the federal troops in the southern part of the county. Both parties foraged upon the people of the county for the support of their respective armies, and left the county pretty destitute, especially of horses, hardly a good one being left. This was virtually the end of the war, as far as Cooper county was concerned, no more battles being fought in it between organized armies.

The partisan warfare in Cooper County became pretty bloody during the summer and fall of 1864. The details of these occurrences, the writers must be excused from recording, leaving the task to some future historian, although they believe that they could give the particulars without partiality or prejudice, but others might not so consider them.

CHAPTER XVII

BENCH AND BAR - CRIMES AND SUICIDES

Payton R. Hayden - James Winston - Judge John C. Richardson - Littleberry Hendricks - Judge Benjamin Tompkins - Honorable John G. Miller - Thomas Jefferson Boggs - William Douglas, Esq. - Captain Joseph L. Stephens - Present Attorneys-Crimes and Incidents-Luke Harris-Jack Harris-John Brown and Emma Jane Brown - Otterville Train Robbery-Pilot Grove Tragedy - Estella A. Wilbur - A. B. Thornton Instantly Killed - Suicide - Albert Edwards

PEYTON R. HAYDEN

The pioneer lawyer of Boonville and of Cooper county was Peyton R. Hayden, who was one of the most distinguished members, in his day, of the Missouri bar. He was a native of Kentucky, and was born near Paris, Bourbon county, February 8, 1796. He came to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818, and located in Boonville in 1819, after having taught a school near the old town of Franklin. As a lawyer he was popular and successful. He was a strong, vigorous and argumentative speaker, never indulging in flights of oratory, but seldom failed to make a favorable impression on the minds of a jury. He prepared his cases with great care, was very methodical, and carried with him around the circuit a book which he called "Hayden's Digest." It contained a synopsis of each case in which he was retained, with the authorities on which he relied. He was fond of anecdote, and was good at repartee. In manner, Mr. Hayden was rather dignified, but always kind and courteous in his intercourse with others, and especially with the members of the bar. He died in Boonville, on December 26, 1855, comparatively young, being then in his sixtieth year.

JAMES WINSTON

was a rough diamond; a natural orator, unadorned, unrefined and unpolished. The gift of swaying the minds of men and leading them captive he inherited from his grandfather, the great Revolutionary orator, Patrick Henry, his mother being the youngest daughter of that distinguished patriot. Mr. Winston was born in 1813, whether in Virginia or North Carolina, is a matter of some doubt. Although deficient in his early education, he was a constant reader, and, possessing a most retentive memory, was enabled to accumulate a large amount of historical, biographical, scientific and legal knowledge. His knowledge of ancient history was profound, but he was chiefly distinguished for his brilliant conversational powers. He came to Boonville in 1834, but afterwards moved to Benton county. He was elected to the state senate in 1850, and became so popular as a Whig, he was the nominee of that party in 1852 for governor. His opponent in the race was Sterling Price. He generally traveled on foot in attending courts or canvassing the state. He was careless in his dress, and was fond of hunting and fishing. He had a good practice, and as a declaimer he was witty, sarcastic and humorous, and was not excelled by any of his brethren as a punster. He has been dead many years.

JUDGE JOHN C. RICHARDSON

Judge Bay, in his "Bench and Bar" of Missouri, says: "If called upon to furnish a model of a good lawyer, a good citizen, and one who wars most deservedly ranked as one of God's noblemen, we should instinctively name John C. Richardson."

Judge Richardson was a native of Kentucky, - where he was born about 1817. He received his legal education at Transylvania University. He came to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Boonville, where he remained until 1850, when he moved to St. Louis, and formed a law partnership with Sinclair Kittle. He was afterwards a partner of Samuel T. Glover. In 1853 he held the position of city counselor of St. Louis. In 1857 he was elected to a seat on the supreme bench of the state, and continued to fill the same until 1859, when he resigned on account of ill health. He died in St. Louis, September 21, 1860, in the 42nd year of his age. As a judge, his decisions were clear, lucid and profound. Nature had provided him with all the elements of a successful lawyer. His mind was purely logical, and he delighted in legal research. He was not an orator, but, as a speaker, was earnest, impressive, fluent and convincing.

LITTLEBERRY HENDRICKS

In 1833 the subject of this sketch crossed the Missouri river at Boonville and wended his way on foot to the extreme southwestern part of the state. As he entered the village of Springfield, Missouri, with a small bundle of clothes suspended at the end of a stick, which he carried over his shoulder, he presented a forlorn appearance. Upon inquiring of the village landlord if there was an attorney in the place, he was informed there was none, and being in search of a location, he was determined to pitch his tent in the city of the Ozark range.

He was born in Virginia about the year 1800, and in early life was a mechanic. He came to Howard county, Missouri, about 1830, and clerking for a short time in the law office of Judge Leonard Fayette, he located in Boonville, and resided here until 1833, as already stated.

In 1844 he was the nominee of the whig party for lieutenant-governor. He was appointed judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit by Governor Gamble, and discharged the duties of the office with marked ability and great satisfaction.

He died in Springfield January 10, 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of spotless integrity and exceedingly liberal in his charities. He took a bold stand in favor of temperance and reformation. Though born in a slave state, he stood manfully by the government in the war of 1861.

JUDGE BENJAMIN TOMPKINS

Like many of the early lawyers of central Missouri, Judge S Tomkins came from Kentucky - from Lexington, in 1836 - and located in Boonville, where he began the practice of his profession. About the year 1855 He became judge of the court of common pleas, and as such gave great satisfaction. He was elected to the lower house the general assembly from Cooper county in 1848-50-52. He was also, for a short time prior to 1878, editor of the *Boonville Advertiser*

He was a man of excellent education, but was an indifferent speaker. He was genial and kind, and possessed many good traits of character. He left Boonville a few years ago to accept a position as clerk in the commissary department at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he now resides.

HONORABLE JOHN G. MILLER

Not only did some of the members of the bar, who lived Boonville in the early history of Cooper county, grace the highest judicial positions in the state, but others were elevated to seats in the national congress.

The subject of this sketch was thus twice honored and member of that august body at the time of his death, which occurred in 1854.

Mr. Miller was also a native Kentuckian, and was born about 1810. He was a good lawyer and a successful practitioner fore the court and jury. He was afflicted with rheumatism, and in consequence thereof had one of his legs amputated while sojourning at the home of his father-in-law, in Saline county, and died soon after.

He was a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and ably and efficiently represented the people of his district in congress. Politically he was a democrat, and served his party with great earnestness and fidelity.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BOGGS

is remembered by the old citizens of Cooper county as one of the most ardent and distinguished Whigs in Missouri, having faithfully followed the fortunes of that grand old party until it ceased to exist.

Mr. Boggs was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and was born about the beginning of the present century. He emigrated to Missouri about the year 1821, stopping first at Old Franklin, in Howard county. He remained there until the town began to decline, and then became a citizen of the then thriving city of Boonville. During his residence in Old Franklin he acted as second to Judge Abiel Leonard in the duel that was fought on Wolfe island, in the lower Mississippi, between that gentleman and Taylor Berry, in 1824, a full account of which is given in the history of the "Bench and Bar" of Howard county in this book.

Mr. Boggs was a brother of Lilburn W. Boggs, who was at one time governor of Missouri, but differed widely from him in politics, his brother being a prominent democrat.

As a lawyer he was considered a safe counselor, but was modest and retiring in his disposition, and reticent, especially in the company of strangers; he was, however, after becoming acquainted, always genial, and a fluent conversationalist. He went to California in 1849.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, ESQ.

One of the ablest and at the same time one of the most brilliant men who ever practiced law in central Missouri was the man whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Like the great Stephen A. Douglas, he was an eloquent and ready speaker, and as an orator was not inferior to any of his contemporaries in this portion of Missouri.

Mr. Douglas was a native of Virginia, from whence he came about the year 1850 to Boonville, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Here he soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was chosen as the orator of the occasion, upon the event of the laying of the cornerstone of the Thespian Hall, in Boonville, at which time he greatly distinguished himself as a public speaker. He, like many others, believing that the future great city of the west would be Kansas City, left Boonville in 18- and took up his residence in the former city, where he continued to practice his profession until his death.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH L. STEPHENS

Among the honored names of the men who profession at the bar of Cooper county, there is none that shines with greater resplendence than that of Captain Joseph L. Stephens. He was born in Cooper county, January 15, 1826, and was the son of Lawrence C. and Margaret P. Stephens, the former from Virginia any the latter from North Carolina. He was raised a farmer, obtained his early education at the common schools of the county, and finally was graduated at the high school of Boonville. He entered the law office of Honorable John G. Miller, in 1844, and during two years was a close student, spending a few months, however, of each year teaching school as a means of supporting himself while preparing for his profession. He completed his studies in 1847, and after that practiced law in Cooper county, in the court of claims at Washington, D. C., and in the supreme court of the United States, until 1864, when, because of an affection of the throat, he was compelled to give up his profession. In 1857 he was a partner of Senator G. G. Vest, the partnership continuing until the breaking out of the war of 1861. He was county attorney in 1851. As a lawyer in early life, Captain Stephens was a brilliant success. He was also a success as a financier, successful in his railroad enterprises, and successful in all the varied conditions and pursuits of life, wherein he was called to labor. He died August 11, 1881, at his home in Boonville, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. (For a more complete sketch of Captain Stephens see biographies.)

CRIMES AND SUICIDES

Although sixty-five years have passed since organized, there have been but three executions in all its history, the first two occurring in 1826 and in 1830, and the third and last in 1879, there being an interval of nearly fifty years between the second and last executions. This fact (only three executions) speaks volumes for the morals of the people of the county, and shows unmistakable evidence of their character as order-loving and law-abiding citizens. Many younger counties, with less population, have a much blacker criminal calendar than old Cooper. There were a number crimes committed, 'tis true, during the war of the rebellion, in different parts of the county - some of them being as foul and as atrocious as ever disgraced the annals of any county - but barring these, which were common during the war to all sections of the country, there have been, we say, but comparatively few crimes in Cooper county since the date of its organization.

LUKE HARRIS

The first execution that occurred in Cooper county, as already stated, took place in 1826. Luke Harris, a slave, killed his master, Hezekiah Harris, on the 19th day of May, 1826, under the following circumstances

Luke was in the field of corn, plowing. His master followed out after him, to see how Luke was getting on. While there he told Luke that he talked too loud to the horse that was in the plow, and told him that he must not make so much noise. Luke continued to make as much noise as ever, when his master took the lines and plowed some himself, to show Luke that he could plow without being so noisy. When Harris had been plowing a round or two, Luke told him that he (Harris) made as much noise as he did. Harris undertook to whip Luke for his impudence, when Luke stabbed him with a butcher-knife under the shoulder, killing him instantly. For this crime he was executed, being the first person hung in Cooper county.

JACK HARRIS

On the evening of July 30, 1830, four years after Harris was killed, two negroes, one the slave of John B. Harris, and the other the slave of John Gabriel, killed the latter (John Gabriel), in a most outrageous manner.

It appears from the developments afterwards made, and the testimony in the trial of the case, that Mr. Gabriel owned and operated a distillery in Lamine township; that he had at his house a nail keg full of silver dollars; that his wife, who was a widow at the time he married her, had one child - a son - who was a grown up man; that they desiring to possess themselves of Gabriel's money, hired Jack Harris and Edmond Gabriel (the two negroes above referred to) to kill him. Jack came to the house after dark and halloed from the road. Gabriel, who was a very old man, answered the call, when Jack told him he came to buy some whiskey. Gabriel lighted a candle and went down to the distillery, which was located on the branch but a short distance from his house, to get the whiskey. While there, the two negroes killed him with an axe, by striking him in the forehead with the edge, cleaving the skull, which killed the old man instantly. They dragged his body to a stable and left it on the inside, thinking would be supposed that the deceased had been kicked by a horse. The next day Jack was seen in Boonville with considerable money. In the meantime the news of the old man's death had been heard in town, and Jack, being suspected, was arrested. Edmond was also arrested the same day. The latter turned state's evidence. Jack was tried, and hung in 1830. Edmond was taken south and sold. Nothing positive was proven against Mrs. Gabriel and her son. They left the county soon after the trial, where, it is said, the son was hung for stealing horses.

JOHN BROWN AND EMMA JANE BROWN

In February, 1879, the body of George Brown was found in the county, near Draffen's coal bank, where it had been thrown by John Brown and Emma Jane Brown, the former being his son and the latter his wife. George Brown, Jr., testified that he left Howard county, Indiana, in the summer of 1878, for Kansas, with his father George Brown, Sr., and wife Emma Jane Brown, who was his step-mother, and John and Sarah, his brother and sister.

Soon after crossing the river at Rocheport, and while passing through Cooper county, on their journey to Kansas, his father was murdered by his brother John and his step-mother, who shot him in the head with a double barrel shot-gun while he was in the wagon asleep, each shooting one barrel. He saw his step-mother discharge the first barrel and his brother John discharge the second barrel. They then hauled the body in the wagon until about ten o'clock that morning (the deed having been committed a few hours before), and until reaching the woods, where they concealed it. He said that the woman and his father were married in Tipton county, Indiana, about three weeks before they started for Kansas. The prisoners told him at the time of the shooting, to say that his father died in Pike county Illinois, where he was buried by the county. He said his father was about forty-three years of age, and that his step-mother had been married three times. After killing Brown and secreting his body in the woods, the parties went on until they reached Cass county, Missouri where they stopped. Brodie, another witness, was present when the wagon was unloaded in Cass county. He saw considerable blood near the rear end, on the wagon bed, which was a little dry on top, but adhered to his boot, when he stepped in it. When asked concerning the blood, the prisoners said that it was from chickens that they had killed in the morning.

OTTERVILLE TRAIN ROBBERY

On the night of the 13th of July, 1876, a passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, was robbed about one mile east of Otterville, in Otterville township, by a band of eight men. Their names were Frank and Jesse James, Cole and John Younger, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller, Charley Pitts and Hobbs Kerry.

After opening the safe of the United States express company, and the safe of the Adams express company, the robbers proceeded the same night to a point on Flat creek, where they divided the treasure, which consisted of about \$22,000 in money, and other valuables, such as jewelry, bonds, coupons and exchange, which were being carried east by the express companies. They, however, took nothing with them but the money. At the point above named, on Flat creek, Hobbs Kerry, one of the band, separated from his companions. Hiding his saddle and bridle in the woods, he turned his horse loose on the prairie and walking to Windsor, took the Missouri, Kansas and Texas train to his home at Granby, Missouri, where some weeks after he was arrested. He confessed the crime and guided the officers of the law to the place where the robbers had divided the money, and where was found much of the jewelry, and other valuables taken by them, being such property as they could not well use, and were afraid to have on their persons.

At the November term, 1876, of the Cooper circuit court, Hobbs Kerry was indicted, and at the April term, in 1877, Kerry was tried, convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. James H. Johnston, prosecuted, and John R. Walker, defended.

Immediately after the train robbery at Otterville, the robbers were joined by one of the Younger brothers, the youngest who supplied the place of Kerry, and all proceeded to Northfield, Minnesota, where on the morning of the 7th day of September, 1876, in the attempt to rob the bank at that place, Bill Chadwell, Clell Miller and Charlie Pitts, were killed outright, and the three Youngers were wounded and captured, and are now serving out a life sentence in the Minnesota penitentiary. The James brothers made their escape, and were engaged in many robberies subsequent to that time. Jesse James was killed by the Ford boys (Bob and Charley), on the 3d of April, 1882. Frank James, afterwards, and in September, 1882, surrendered himself to Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, in the executive office, in Jefferson City: He quietly walked into the Governor's office, announced who he was, unbuckled his belt, containing his pistols and cartridges, and handing then to the Governor, surrendered.

PILOT GROVE TRAGEDY

On the morning of the 10th of October, 1878, as Joseph Meredith's sons went to the field to work, they discovered the body of a man under the floor of a vacant house. One of the young men went to the house to get out of the wind to light his pipe, and seeing some weeds on the floor, which looked like some one had been sleeping there, he went into the building, and found a vest behind the door. He then called his brother to assist him in further investigation. They discovered a rock partly hidden by ashes in the fire-place and bloody on the corners. They found a loose plank with blood on it, and on moving the plank, they found the corpse of a stranger, who had been killed but a little while, as his body was still warm. The house where they discovered the body, was about three miles from Pilot Grove. It had rained during the night and the murderer had done his work after the rain, as his tracks testified. The dead man was stranger, supposed to be one of two men who passed through Pilot Grove on Friday evening before the murder. On the floor was found a flask containing a small quantity of liquid. The man was about twenty-eight years of age, five feet six inches high, had dark complexion dark blue eyes and dark hair. His clothes had nearly been taken off and his pockets turned inside out. There was the mark of a ring on the fore finger on his left hand; had in his pocket broken seal ring; under the lapel of his coat was a pin, the top which was circular, enclosing a bunch of grapes and a leaf. In the fence corner near the house, were found the bloody shirt and hat of the murdered man.

October 11, 1878, a man giving his name John I. West, was arrested at Haggarty's coal mine, near Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri, and was taken to Pilot Grove. Here he was identified as the companion of the dead man found in the vacant house. A negro boy said he had seen a man coming from the house where the body was found, and on being sent for, picked the man out of a hundred men in a room, but said he was dressed differently. The prisoner was bound over to await his trial in the circuit court, and was tried, convicted and sentenced at the January term of the court in 1878. A motion was made for a new trial and the case taken to the supreme court, but that tribunal affirmed the decision of the lower court, and West was executed May, 16, 1879. Before his execution, West made two confessions, wherein he admitted the killing of the man found in the outhouse, and said he killed him while he was sleeping. Below will be found a brief sketch of the murderer as written by himself

The first part of my life, or as far back as I can remember, I never would mind my father. The first whipping he gave me was when I hid the fire shovel, I would not tell him where it was. In fact, I did everything that was wrong. I visited watermelon patches and destroyed them, and would tear up buggy-rigs. I was stubborn, and had no regard for myself or any other person I was taught right until nine years old; at that time my dear mother died and left me with a wicked father. My mother was religious and gave me good advice even until the last. The fact of my going astray rests on myself. That most of my life has been spent in bad company. Sometimes I would lead a good life for a while, then get into bad company again. I was born at Spring River, Jasper county, Missouri; have lived in Illinois fourteen years; my age is twenty-four years. I give Mr. Cosgrove and Mr. Pendleton many thanks, and feel under ten thousand obligations to them. Read this, and take a lesson, young man. Never step aside; always shun evil. I respect all who have visited me; with this I close. Good-bye.

J. H. Johnston, the prosecuting attorney, conducted the case for the state and Cosgrove & Pendleton for the defense.

ESTELLA A. WILBUR

On Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1880, occurred the death of little Henry C. Wilbur, aged five years. After he died and was laid out ready for burial, it was noised about that the child had been foully dealt with, by his stepmother. The body was examined and traces of foul play and ill-treatment were so evident that a coroner's jury was summoned. The post mortem examination of the brain, revealed an injured condition of the membrane of the brains. On the body, back and front, and on the legs from hip to feet, were signs of severe laceration, apparently as if done with a whip, or some instrument that bruises severely and at the same time does not cut the skin.

Two or three witnesses testified to hearing a child getting an unmerciful whipping in the same house where the death occurred, and on the afternoon of Sunday, the day of its death. They also testified that the child suddenly stopped crying, but the beating went on. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "That the child Henry C. Wilbur, came to his death from an insufficiency of food and by treatment at the hands of Mrs. Wilbur, and a blow on the head inflicted by some unknown party."

A. B. THORNTON INSTANTLY KILLED

On Saturday, November 17, 1881, Thomas H. B. McDearmon shot and instantly killed A. B. Thornton, editor of the Boonville News. We copy from the Advertiser, of November 25, 1881:

On Saturday afternoon last, about 4:30, our city was suddenly thrown into a state of excitement seldom before witnessed here. The cause of the excitement was the hearing by many of rapid pinto firing up Main street, and the quickly following report that "Tom McDearmon had killed Thornton," which report grated only the truth on the ears of the unwilling hearers, for Marshal McDearmon had, at a moment when maddened with indignation at the publishing of a very severe article on him by the editor of the *News*, sought out and shot and instantly killed Dr. Thornton.

The facts and all the knowledge we have of the shooting affair will be bound in the verbatim testimony of the witnesses summoned before the coroner's inquest Sunday afternoon. Of the cause and origin of the unfortunate attack, we will try and place our readers in possession of all the knowledge we have and let them judge of a case, like all others, with two sides and where one man was unduly hurried before his maker, and the other man with his life and liberty on this earth, in jeopardy.

The preliminary examination will be held Friday, and then all can judge whether Mr. McDearmon acted in self-defense, as he claims he did, or whether he ruthlessly and wantonly killed his man.

Some weeks ago, Mr. McDearmon and Dr. Thornton had a dispute and difficulty over the settlement of an ice bill, which was followed by the publication of a severe article on McDearmon in the *News*. Mr. McDearmon, though very much aggravated, listened to his friends and took no notice of it, and since then there has been no very kind feelings between the two. In the next issue of the *News*, the fatal article, which we here reproduce, appeared:

THE FATAL ARTICLE

"This thing of one - man - arbitrary - rule in the quiet well disposed city of Boonville, to look at it not exactly in the abstract, is growing a little bit too monotonous, it occurs to us, for the present and prospective good credit and

high standing of its honored denizens. Many such repetitions as that enacted upon our street last Saturday by our big, burly, overgrown, unprincipled policeman, will, it seems to us, not only drive from our midst every passing enterprise that is turning to the county in search of trade and the benefit of our specie, but cast a stain of disgrace and dishonor upon the fair name and fame of our deserving little city. The citizens of this community cannot afford at the hands of a drunken ignoramus, to involve in doubt and dishonor the social and business interests and gracious prestige of fifty thousand persons and more, who frequent our thoroughfares in one business requirement or other, during every year.

It should be recollected that our standing abroad, as well as at home, depends entirely upon the government we keep, the treatment given strangers, the conduct of officials, and that courtesy to each other which should characterize all. A man to fill the duties of such an official as policeman, in a city with the vastness of importance of such a city as this, should be a sober man, at least with sound judgment and dignified bearing, and possessed with legal acumen and common sense enough to know right from wrong, and resolute enough at all hazards to do his duty and do no more.

We don't exactly know where the authority of our city government entirely rests; whether it reposes, legislatively, judicially and executively in the muscular prowess of a two hundred and fifty pound policeman, no matter how ill-bred and inefficient he may be, whether his discretion is beyond and above all written law, and from his will no appeal can be taken, or whether it finds its lodgment in the council, but certain, it is most blunderingly and brutally executed at times. We would suggest that this official cease his nonsense and resign.

FROM SAME PAPER

"Our big belligerent, inconsiderate policeman, without any reason, provocation or excuse, left the imprint of his brutal instinct, upon the left peeper of Mr. Tom Dunnavan the other day. How long we ask, is this imposition upon the dignity, peace and good order of our city to be permitted? How long?

IS IT BULLDOZING THE PRESS?

"If you publish anything against me concerning our trouble on the street I mal you. Dam you."

The above was written on a piece of common writing paper with the letter T and a partially erased P inscribed on the back. The above missive was found Friday morning under the crack of the *News* office door, word for word, letter for letter and superscription for superscription, substantially as it reads, without date or signature. Without indulging any comments further than to say, that if it is a means used to intimidate the *News*, we are very free to confess it will most assuredly fail of its purpose. What it grew out of, or what actuated the contemptible insolence, or who the scapegrace is that enacted it, or whether any significance attaches to the following, probably the recital of the little difficulty that occurred between the editor of the *News* and T. H. B. McDearmon, the 250-pound policeman of this city, in which the big, overgrown peace conservator refused to pay in whole an advertising bill the *News* office held against him, may throw some light upon it. Upon talking the matter over, this conservator of the peace vented himself of very disreputable language and insulting, which aroused somewhat the dignity of the *News* man, throwing him off his balance, and he gave him in return what he considered a well-merited retort in these words: "You're a dirty unreasonable fellow," at which he flew at the *News* man, a man hardly half his weight, and struck him over the arm and head with his great heavy cane, almost completely paralyzing his arm, and at this writing is still tingling with the abnormal sensation caused by the blow. At this juncture, however, seeing the disgraceful attitude in which he had placed himself - striking a defenseless, delicate man with a club - he threw away his cane or dropped it accidentally, and grabbed the *News* man by the coat and chassayed across the street, attempting all the time to further execute him damage, until by a peacemaker he was persuaded to desist, verifying completely the speech of the *News* man. What this cowardly missive means, or where it came from, we leave our readers and those privy to the scene to conjecture. We don't care where it came from, we accuse no one, but we do say it is a most infamously cowardly act. We did not intend to drag the private affairs of this office into print, but feeling so terribly incensed and urged, too, by many reputable citizens to whom the outrage had extended, we could not well forbear. More anon.

Self - defense is the first law of nature.

Is a 250-pound policeman a privileged character?

Deliver us, oh Lord, from a loud-mouthed, turbulent and unprincipled policeman!

Did you witness the disgraceful fracas on the street Thursday morning?

Can a meaner thing be perpetrated by living man than to swindle a greenback office out of a bill of advertising or paper subscription?

Think of a 250-pound avoirdupois dressed in a little brief authority playing such outrageous acts before a community as makes e'en strong men faint.

Mr. McDearmon had a preliminary examination and was bound over to answer an indictment at the succeeding term of the circuit court. He was prosecuted by John R. Walker, county attorney, and defended by Cosgrove and Johnston. The case was taken to Boone county, on a change of venue, and there tried at the March term 1882.

The case was quite an exciting one, there being much interest taken in the proceedings and in the result. McDearmon was acquitted.

SUICIDE

A tramp, with a tie-pass in his pocket at a section house on the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad in Palestine township, in January, 1879, and seeing the house was deserted thought he would enter and remain all night. After being there a short time, and beginning to feel somewhat at home, he commenced a survey of the premises, but had not made much of an inspection when he found that he was not the only occupant of the building. To his surprise and horror, he found a man had hung himself to the banister of the house and was still hanging, cold and lifeless. The tramp immediately left the building and informed parties of his discovery. No one knew who the unfortunate man was. He was doubtless a tramp, like the man who found him, and having spent all of this world's goods, and being out of employment, determined to end his life on account of the hardships which he did not have the courage to meet, and preferred facing his Creator to answer a crime from which there was no appeal.

ALBERT EDWARDS

On Saturday, October 17, 1878, the body of a man was found by two boys in the mouth of the coal bank, owned by Captain Leslie Smith, about a mile and a half from Boonville. The two boys (Ben Bird and John Franks) seeing the man lying on the ground, and supposing him to be alive, spoke to him, when they found he was dead. The deceased had in his pockets thirteen photographs, all taken in England except one taken here, one in Canada and one some other place. The man was identified by O. D. Edwards, as Albert Edwards of Succox, England. The cause of his death was not known.

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CHAPTER XVIII

RAILROADS

Railroads-Railroad Bridges-Bonded Debt- Population at Each Census-Population by Townships-Population by Nationalities-Miscellaneous Facts-Surface - Timber-- Water-Coal.

The earliest enterprise, connected with the history of railroad building in Cooper county to which the attention of the citizens of the county, and especially the people of Boonville, was called, was the construction of the Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis to Kansas City, between 1856 and 1860. The importance of railroads at that time was but imperfectly understood by the people of the west, and of course there were no such efforts put forth by them to secure railroad facilities as they exist today. Boonville at that time, although not containing as many inhabitants as it does now (1883), possibly, in the aggregate, did a greater business. The town had a number of wholesale merchants whose business extended for many miles in different directions. It had the advantages of water transportation, and being the most important and most populous town or city in all the section of country which paid tribute to it, some of its business men thought that any railroad coming west from St. Louis, through a region of country surrounding Boonville, or within twenty or thirty miles of its proposed route, would naturally deflect from its course and take in Boonville. This idea, unfortunately being entertained upon the part of a few of the citizens of Boonville - some of them being prominent and influential men - the effort to secure the road was not therefore characterized by that earnestness and enthusiasm, that should have marked the conduct of men who were attempting to avail themselves of an enterprise, the success of which would greatly and grandly inure to the benefit of their town and the speedy building up of its material interests.

The golden prize (the Missouri Pacific), with all its promises for the future, was really to be given to the vine clad city, upon certain conditions, but, through the lukewarmness, indifference and tardiness of those who believed the Missouri Pacific road would come to Boonville whether solicited or not, it was bestowed upon another and far less pretentious, rival and claimant. Had they acted upon the advice of the poet, who said -

“Shun delays, they breed remorse,”

they would have taken the instant “by the forward top “and would have had no cause for repentance and regret.

The citizens of Boonville had a meeting and instructed Dr. William H. Trigg, one of their most wealthy and prominent business men, to go to St. Louis and confer with Mr. Allen, who was at the time manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The doctor waited upon Mr. Allen at his office in St. Louis, and had an extended interview with him in reference to bringing the road by way of Boonville. Nothing definite, however, was arrived at or agreed upon. The doctor had received no specific instructions from home - was authorized to make no proposition looking to any fixed or certain compensation provided the road was brought to Boonville - and, in fact, he returned to Boonville without having accomplished anything that smacked of business or business intentions. Soon after Dr. Trigg's return, Mr. Allen came to Boonville, and while here was interviewed by several of the oldest and most influential citizens, concerning the road, but there seems to have been nothing more accomplished than the eliciting of the bare promise from Mr. Allen that “he would give Boonville a fair chance.” What this “fair chance” meant, we are given to understand, was the making of a liberal subscription to the railroad company by Cooper county and the city of Boonville.

Had this been done, the road would have been secured and Boonville would have gone on her way rejoicing, and ere this would have been a far more wealthy and populous city than Sedalia.

OSAGE VALLEY RAILROAD

This road was chartered February 21, 1857, to run from a point between Jefferson City and Round Hill, in the direction of Topeka, Kansas. The first meetings of the company took place before the war. In 1860 the charter was amended, so as to permit the construction of the road north to Boonville. The county of Cooper then subscribed \$150,000 in bonds to the road. During the war the road bed was graded, and after the close of the war the county subscribed the additional sum of \$100,000 in bonds. The road was finally completed through Cooper county in the spring of 1869.

TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD, NOW THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS

This road was commenced in 1870. Cooper county subscribed \$100,000 towards its construction through the county; Boonville township, \$100,000; Pilot Grove township, \$40,000; and Clear Creek township, \$30,000. The road was completed in 1873, the celebration of the same occurring at Boonville on the Fourth of July of that year. Upon that occasion there was witnessed quite a gathering of people at Boonville. Colonel John Cosgrove - present member of congress elect from the Boonville district, made the address of welcome on behalf of Boonville. Addresses were made by R. S. Stephens and others, and a pleasant time was had by those who participated in the festivities of that important event.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BOONVILLE

Previous to 1870, a railroad bride had been talked of by such prominent citizens of Boonville as Captain Joseph L. Stephens, H. Bunce, J. L. O'Bryan, and others of Cooper county, Colonels Elliott and Estill, of Howard County, and Messrs. Marvin and Barrett, of Sedalia; but no steps were taken to secure the building of the same until the, months of October and November of that year. During these months a preliminary survey was made by General William Sooy Smith, which fully demonstrated the practicability of constructing a bridge at moderate cost. The work, however, did not begin in earnest until the road bed and franchises belonging to the Tebo and Neosho railroad passed into the hands of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad company. That powerful corporation infused new life into the enterprise, and determined to push the work to rapid completion. A charter was obtained and an act of congress passed authorizing the construction of the bridge. A proposal was made by the American bridge company, and accepted by the Boonville bridge company for the building of the bridge. Men and machinery made their appearance about the middle of September, 1872. During the fall and winter following, cribs and caissons for the foundations were framed, the abutments built, quarries opened, and machinery and materials got in a general state of readiness for the spring and summer work.

The winter of 1872-73, was one of remarkable severity, and soon as the ice had cleared away, the cribs were floated into position and sunk where the bed rock was within easy reach, and where it was necessary to go to a great depth to reach bed-rock, large flat-boats carrying powerful derricks and complete outfits of pneumatic machinery, were moored in position, and the work of sinking the pneumatic columns commenced.

The abutment on the south side stands upon solid rock, above high water mark. The next foundation, No. 2, going northward, rests upon a cellular crib, filled with concrete and rubble masonry, which rests on bed rock. Pier No. 3, the pivot pier, rests also on bed-rock. No. 4 stands upon a pneumatic caisson sunk to bed-rock, thirty-five feet below water surface. Piers 5, 6, 7, are pneumatic pile piers, each sunk to bed rock, laid in hydraulic cement mortar from bottom to top, and lined with one inch burnetized pine boards. There is a handsome starling or ice breaker to each of these piers. Pier No. 8 stands upon the north shore, is built upon a foundation of piles and is protected by riprap. Pier No. 9, north abutment, stands at the end of the dyke and is enveloped by it, and has a foundation similar to pier 8. The dyke is 1,800 feet in length, and will average twenty-five feet in height. The superstructure consists of two fixed spans, each 258 feet long; three fixed spans, each 225 feet long; one fixed span, eighty-four feet long; one draw, 363 feet long. These are all iron. The openings of the draw are 160 feet in the clear at low water, and the bridge is ten feet above the extreme high water mark of 1844. The weight of the superstructure is 1,638 tons. The draw is opened by a handsome steam engine.

The city of Boonville was placed under lasting obligations to Captain Joseph L. Stephens, for the active part he took in securing the passage by congress of the law authorizing the construction of the bridge. Captain Stephens spent several mouths in Washington in the interest of the bridge, receiving no pay for his time and trouble, and bearing his own expense. Colonel N. G. Elliott and Harvey Bunce, Esq., also went to Washington at their own expense, but doubtless felt amply repaid when they finally beheld the beautiful and substantial bridge for which they had labored, spanning the river so near their own homes. The bridge was finished about January, 1874.

BONDED DEBT OF COOPER COUNTY

Two hundred ten per cent 10-20 bonds of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, as a subscription to the capital stock of the Tebo and Neosho railroad company, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$100,000.

Thirty-two ten per cent 10-20 bonds of \$500 each, issued May 1, 1873, to complete the subscription to the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$16,000. The county from October, 1860, to August, 1870, issued to the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad company, bonds amounting to \$324,500; all of this debt has been paid off except \$120,000, which has been refunded.

One hundred and sixty six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$500 each, and 400 six per cent 5-20 bonds of \$500 each, issued January 1, 1881, under chapter 83, revised statutes, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railroad; interest payable annually on the 1st day of January, at St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, \$120,000. Total \$236,000.

Interest on Tebo and Neosho bonds not paid, but new six per cent compromise bonds have been issued to compromise on a basis of eighty-five cents on the dollar. On the six per cent, compromise bonds, issued in 1881, the interest is promptly paid; interest tax fifty cents on \$100 valuation. Taxable wealth \$5,516,571.

BOONVILLE TOWNSHIP

One hundred and five ten per cent twenty year bonds, of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$52,500.

Seventy-five five per cent, 5-20 bonds, of \$500 each, and forty-eight five per cent 5-20 bonds, of \$100 each, issued April 1, 1882, under chapter 83, revised statutes, in compromise and redemption of bonds issued to the Tebo

and Neosho railroad, interest payable annually January 1, at St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, \$44,300. Total \$96,800.

The original debt of Boonville township was \$100,000. Compromise bonds have been issued and \$47,505 of the old bonds have been retired at eighty-five cents on the dollar. Interest on compromise bonds will be promptly paid; interest tax twenty-five cents on \$100 valuation; interest on old bonds not promptly paid. Taxable wealth \$1,592,435.

PILOT GROVE TOWNSHIP

Eighty ten per cent twenty year bonds of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad, interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$40,000. Interest not promptly paid, no levy for interest since 1878, and no proposition pending for a compromise. Taxable wealth \$300,744.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Sixty ten per cent twenty year bonds of \$500 each, issued July 1, 1869, to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad; interest payable January and July, at Bank of North America, New York, \$30,000. Interest not paid since 1878, and no proposition pending for compromise. Taxable wealth, \$309,326.

BONDED DEBT OF BOONVILLE

Fifty-eight six per cent 5-20 funding bonds of \$500 each and twenty-eight of \$100 each, issued December 1, 1879, under chapter 83, revised statutes. Interest payable semi-annually in June and December, at St. Louis National Bank, \$31,800. Interest promptly paid. Interest tax forty cents on the \$100 valuation; sinking fund tax, twenty cents. Taxable wealth \$520,000.

POPULATION OF COUNTY AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1820 TO 1880

Year	White Population	Colored Population	Total Population
1820	6,307	652	6,959
1830	5,876	1,028	6,904
1840	8,312	2,172	10,484
1850	9,837	3,113	12,950
1860	13,528	3,828	17,351
1870	17,340	3,352	20,692
1880	18,994	3,502	21,591

The reason of the seemingly small increase in population between the dates of the taking of the census for the first few times, is explained by the fact that every few years some new county was cut off from Cooper, thus taking some part of its territory and population.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1880

Blackwater township	646
Boonville township, including city of Boonville	5,605
City of Boonville	3,854
Clarks Fork township	1,406
Clear Creek township	1,324
Kelly township	1,131
Lamine township	1,193
Lebanon township	1,237
Moniteau township	1,535
Otterville township, including Otterville	1,310
Otterville	505
Palestine township	1,703
Pilot Grove township including Pilot Grove village	209
Prairie Home township	904
Saline township	1,630
White	18,094

Colored	3,502
Males	11,077
Females	10,519
Native born, in state and county	15,227
Illinois	380
Kentucky	1,138
Tennessee	284
Ohio	501
Indiana	289
British America	29
England and Wales	92
Ireland	158
Scotland	20
German Empire	1,120
France	30
Sweden and Norway	7
Number of farms in the county	2,520
Improved land, number of acres	230,272
Value of farms, buildings, fences, etc.	\$5,579,928
Value of farming implements and machinery	247,011
Value of live stock	1,163,742
Cost of building and repairing fences	70,613
Value of farm productions	1,158,937
Number bushels of corn	2,389,965
Number bushels of oats	253,289
Number bushels of rye	4,225
Number bushels of wheat	516,138
Value of orchard products	\$18,836

The rest of this table along with two other tables have been omitted.

TOWNS AND CITIES - WHEN LAID OUT

Boonville - Situate in the northeast quarter of section 35, township 49, range 17, was laid out by Charles Lucas and Captain Ass, Morgan on the 1st day of August, 1817. Additions - Littleberry Hendrick', made February 6, 1829; Isaiah Hannah's and Jacob Wyans', September 6, 1833; Cooper county's, June 12, 1838; Nathaniel Hutchison's, August 9, 1838; Isaiah Hannah's, October 1, 1840; Jacob Wyan's, February 23, 1842; E. R. Hayden's, December 9, 1867; T. W. Nelson's, September 30, 1845; East Boonville, by W. H. Trigs, August 12, 1857; John Porter's, March 19, 1868; O. D. Edwards', June 23, 1863; Constantine Heim's, July 21, 1869; Davis & Smith's, May 22, 1872.

Bunceton - Situate in sections 4 and 5, township 46, range 17; was laid out by H. Bunce on May 11, 1868. The town is now in Kelly township.

Petersburg - Situate in west half northeast quarter section 20, township 47, range 17; was laid out by the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railway company on January 30, 1869.

Bellingsville - Situate in northwest quarter of section 28, township 48; range 17; was laid out by Osage Valley and Southern Kansas railway company February 8, 1869.

New Palestine - Situate in east half southwest quarter southeast quarter section 8, township 47, range 17; laid out by J. L. Stephens August 20, 1868.

Pilot Grove - Situate in northeast quarter section 5, township 47, range 18; laid out by Samuel Roe May 30, 1873.

Pleasant Green - Situate in southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 25, township 47, range 19; laid out by George Stemberger June 28, 1873.

Harrison - Situate in northeast quarter section 13, township 47, range 19; laid out by Doctor N. W. Harris July 10, 1873.

Clifton City - Situate in northeast quarter section 18, and northwest quarter section 17, township 46, range 19; laid out by Peter W. Ladue September 29, 1873.

Elkton, now Otterville - Situate in northeast quarter section 4, township 45, range 19; laid out by George W. Wear and Gideon R. Tompkins August 26, 1837.

Palestine - Situate in southeast quarter of section 8, township 47, range 17; laid out by Michael Son September 29, 1836.

Milton, now Gooch's Mill - Laid out by Charles McArthur, Leonard Culvert and Jesse Ogden July 7, 1837.

Hustonville - Existed near present site of Overton, now in Missouri river; laid out by B. W. Levens and John Ward June 27, 1837.

Pisgah - Situate in south half northwest quarter and north half northwest quarter section 2, township 46, range 16, and laid out by James A. Reavis June 30, 1836.

SURFACE - TIMBER - WATER

Cooper county is situated on the thirty-ninth degree north latitude, and about the seventh degree west from Washington. It also lies near the geographical centre of Missouri, on the south side of the Missouri river, and about half way between Leavenworth and St. Louis. It covers an area of 558 square miles. The surface is about equally diversified with hilly country and prairie. A line of bluff of goodly height extends the full length of the county along the river, at times approaching to the water's edge, and again retreating some distance from the shore. In the southwestern part of Lamine township, near the county line, and in the neighborhood of Blackwater creek, we find it very hilly, as we also do in the southern part of Lamine township, and nearly the whole of Blackwater, Clear Creek and Otterville townships. Other portions are very hilly, but in most cases the roughness of the surface does not prevent a fair degree of cultivation. Upon the Lamine river and Blackwater creek we find the scenery borders closely upon the grand. At places along their courses we find precipices whose perpendicular height must reach the altitude of 200 feet. There is one in particular upon the Blackwater creek which rises from the creek-bed to about this height, as vertical as any house wall, while upon its summit a conical shaped pile rises still higher, enabling one to view the surrounding country at a great advantage for miles. There are many such precipices at various points along the streams. In many places along these streams we find vast stretches of bottom lands, most of which are well calculated for cultivation, and, failing in this, are valuable as pastures for stock. Combining the prairie, the low land, the rough and the hilly in such proportions as they are combined in Cooper county, we have a surface capable of suiting the most fastidious farmer of the age.

Nor is any land going to waste. Those portions thought to be wholly unfitted for cultivation on account of their roughness, have, by the efforts of the Dutch and Germans, proven a source of wealth to some, and of material worth to others. None seems lost. None seems wholly useless. The county is nearly equally diversified with prairie and timber, the latter predominating. Old settlers state as fact that there is more timber in the county today than there was fifty years ago. It is curious to see a fine growth of trees towering above you, and have a man tell you he saw them when they were taller than hazel bushes, and that many times he drove over them in his wagon. But such is the rapid growth of timber in this county that such occurrences are frequent. The reason assigned for the growth of timber is the cessation of prairie fires, which in past days prevented the growth of vast portions of the forest. As a county, Cooper is well supplied with water. The drainage is perfect, except in the larger streams, whose currents, unless in very high water, are slow, or are absent altogether. In low water the streams move lazily or lie quiet for miles along their sources, seeming loath to stir from their pebbly beds. The streams, when swollen by heavy rains, grow to be immense torrents, and rush down their hitherto temporarily empty beds, sweeping all before them. Some of them, not content to remain in bounds, break over their banks, and prove to be of great danger to crops, fences, etc. The drainage is so perfect that the rising in the streams is very sudden, and as suddenly they fall. Springs of clear crystal water abound in various portions of the county, which also furnishes a large number of mineral springs, salt springs, and Sulphur springs. Of the former, Chouteau springs are, quite celebrate. Some of these have proven of service in days past, and, doubtless, as their properties become better known, they will prove of more worth in the future.

The main streams of the county are: Lamine river, Blackwater creek, Moniteau creek, Clear creek, Flat creek, Petite Saline, Clark's fork and Stephens' fork. Of these the Petite Saline and branches drain the greater part of the county, embracing the central and eastern portions, while Moniteau and Lamine drain the southwestern and western portions respectively.

COAL

The coal measures of Cooper county are quite extensive, extending about three miles south of Boonville and seven west of the Lamine river, giving an area of twenty square miles.

Besides this regular coal measure there are many local deposits of the very best coal. Among these prominent coal deposits we find Stephens' coal bed. It is located in township 47, range 17, sections 27 and 28. The principal bed is seven feet thick, and has an irregular dip to the west.

In township 46, range 17, section 10, is a bed of cannel coal. The strata dip at an angle of 55 degrees, and are covered by a bed of local drift, resting upon the edges of the strata. Colonel James Staple has a coal bed in township 49, range 19, section 16. This is a valuable bed, but its location is such that its quality can not be determined until it is worked.

Paxton's coal bed is located one mile south of Chouteau springs.

Stiger's coal bed is a half mile south of Paxton's. Colonel Thomas Russell's coal bank is located in township 47, range 16, section 18 or 19, J. T. Johnson & Co., and Washington Adam's coal bed in township 47, range 16, section 17.

Farley's coal bed is in township 46, range 18, section 31.

Drafton's coal bed is in township 46, range 16, section 18.

Mrs. Fryer's coal bed is in township 46, range 17, section 18.

Moody's coal bed is on Clark's Fork.

Jenkin Robinson's coal bed is in township 48, range 16, section 22.

Mr. Son's coal bed is in township 47, range 18, section 13.

There are many other deposits in the county, but for want of space we cannot mention them.

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