

History of Cooper County Missouri by W. F. Johnson Pages 300 - 353

Chapter XVII

Agriculture
(Continued)

sources, are more complex, and differ essentially in composition from the other alluvial soils of the county.

Closely related to the alluvial soils are the soils found in valleys of small streams and along the base of long slopes, where the soils, although they have not been carried in suspension, have reached their present position through the gradual work of surface water, which has removed the particles from the uplands and the slopes to the lowlands. This drift or creep often results in almost flat areas of dark-colored soil, more or less similar to the true alluvial types, and where these areas are of sufficient extent they have been grouped with the alluvial soils.

The alluvial soils have been divided into two groups. Those derived from the loess, glacial, and residual soils and found along the streams of the county have been mapped as Wabash soils, and those found along the Missouri River have been classified as Sarpy soils.

The Knox silt loam is a light-buff or very light yellowish-brown silt loam, smooth and satiny in texture. At a depth of about 16 inches this material passes very gradually into a heavier silt loam, in which the proportion of very fine sand found in the surface soil is very much reduced while the clay content is slightly increased. The subsoil is also more yellow and sometimes shows a reddish tinge. It extends to a depth of several feet. In many places at a depth of four or five feet there occurs a horizontal layer of material discolored a reddish brown by iron oxide. This layer usually contains numerous small iron concretions and in places small pipes of the same material. Below this depth the soil grades into a more or less mottled gray and yellowish silty clay. Where exposed to the direct action of running water or to travel, as in public roads, the loess from which the type is derived wears away very rapidly and yet the soil seems to be of such a texture, the soil grains of such a shape, or else the material is so held together by a very slight cementation that instead of creeping and moving to form slopes it stands in perpendicular banks. As it weathers it also develops a peculiar system of perpendicular cracks which, with horizontal cracks at greater intervals, gives it a peculiar columnar structure somewhat resembling basaltic columns.

This soil was formerly timbered and supported a heavy growth of white, bur, and laurel oak, black and white walnut, hickory, elm, hackberry, wild cherry, ash, honey locust, pawpaw, sassafras, wild plum, and hazel, but on account of its value for agricultural purposes very few areas, and these of small extent, remain uncleared. When the land is first cleared, owing to the very large amount of leaf mold and humus at the surface, this portion of the soil is quite black, but after weathering and

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leaching for a few years, it becomes much lighter in color, and in many places the surface when well leached and dry is a light-gray differing but little in color or texture from the gray silt ridges of the Boone silt loam. As noted already, the Knox silt loam occupies the larger part of the survey between the main east and west lines of the larger streams of the county and the Missouri River, the area approximating one-fifth of that of the entire county.

As a whole the Knox silt loam is the best soil of the area. It is a deep, well-drained soil, yet holds moisture well. This is noticeable during periods of dry weather when the crops on it are much better able to withstand the drought than those on some of the other soils of the area. In the fall, too, the forest trees on it remain green much longer than on the more shallow residual soils. This

soil is warm, friable, easily cultivated, and productive. The average yield of corn on fields in the best condition is about 48 bushels and of wheat 19 bushels per acre.

The Marshall silt loam, like the Knox silt loam, is of loessial origin, but it differs from the latter in color, topography, and character of the subsoil. On the other hand, it differs from the Oswego silt loam, which it resembles at the surface, in having a deeper surface soil and in lacking in places the stiff resistant clay layer found in the subsoil of the latter.

The surface soil of the Marshall silt loam is a very dark gray to black, smooth, friable silt loam, which extends to a depth of about 20 inches, the lower part of the section usually becoming somewhat lighter in color. The subsoil is a brown mottled silty clay grading at a depth of 24 to 30 inches into a yellowish and grayish mottled silty clay, somewhat lighter in texture. In the more level areas a heavy, almost impervious layer of brown silty clay, six to 10 inches in thickness, forms the upper portion of the subsoil, but in the more rolling areas this heavy layer is almost or entirely wanting.

The Marshall silt loam is found in only a few small areas in Cooper County, the largest of these occupying the more level land in the extreme northwestern portion of the county. A few small bodies also occur southwest of the town of Blackwater, north of Lone Elm, and in the vicinity of Clarks Fork.

This soil is well supplied with humus and is a friable, easily cultivated productive soil. Corn yields from 40 to 50 bushels and wheat from 13 to 18 bushels per acre.

To a depth of 10 inches the Oswego silt loam is a smooth, friable, black or very dark brown silt loam, often containing, in the first few inches an appreciable quantity of very fine sand. Below 10 inches the

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dark-colored surface soil grades into a lighter colored gray silt. The soil also becomes slightly heavier in texture with increased depth, and at about 16 inches rests on a very heavy, tenacious, brown silty clay, which often contains numerous small iron concretions. The line of contact between the soil and this heavy subsoil is very sharp, but the thickness and tenacity of this heavy layer varies considerably in different parts of the area, being thicker and more resistant on the more level and poorly drained portions. At a depth of about 30 to 34 inches this heavy subsoil grades into a yellowish and gray mottled silty clay subsoil lighter in texture than the soil above and resembling closely the subsoil found in places under the loess soils. In the subsoil, usually in the lower portion of the heavy layer, small irregularly lime concretions are found, the quantity in places being relatively large.

The Oswego silt loam is one of the extensive soil types in the area and occupies the higher and more nearly level portions of the area covered by the upland glacial soils. The largest body of it occurs east of Bunceton and south of Lone Elm, but other large bodies occur in the vicinity of Prairie Home, between Moniteau Creek and Stephens Branch in the east and Petite Saline on the west, and between Petite Saline and the Lamine. Small areas also occur in the southeastern and in the southwestern parts of the county.

Although the soils of these areas resemble each other to a sufficient extent to be classified under the same name, there is considerable variation in appearance and in crop value, the soils west of a north-south line through Bunceton and especially those southwest of Vermont being dark-brown instead of black in color, having a somewhat shallower and more resistant subsoil, and as a whole being less able to withstand droughts. They are also not so well suited for deep rooted crops. There are also variations between the soils of areas which drain toward Moniteau Creek and those farther north which drain into the Petite Saline the latter in most places being slightly deeper, darker colored, and resembling more closely the Marshall silt loam.

The Oswego silt loam is a corn, timothy, and pasture soil, although wheat and oats are grown on it to a considerable extent. Some farmers are using portions of it where the subsoil is not too heavy quite successfully for clover. On the average the type yields 42 bushels of corn and 15 bushels of wheat per acre.

The Boone silt loam has not only the widest distribution, but also the greatest range in variation and crop value of any soil in the area. Typically

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it consists of a yellowish-brown or grayish-brown silt loam of fairly uniform texture, with a depth of about 15 inches, at which depth it becomes slightly heavier in texture, grading into the same mottled yellow and gray silty clay subsoil found in the Oswego silt loam. This subsoil persists to a depth of three feet or more, or where thin rests upon the underlying stony material derived from the underlying rocks. This material has a granular structure much like that of the residual limestone soils, and where it occurs typically no heavy layer occurs between the soil and subsoil.

The Boone silt loam borders the Oswego silt loam, or prairie soils, on all sides, and may be considered a transitional type between the Oswego silt loam and the lower lying residual soils. It is also always more or less mixed with both, the prairie soils being washed down and mixed with it and the underlying residual soils mixed with it through the movement of the soil particles down the slope, so that its boundaries are in places very indefinite. In origin it is like the Oswego silt loam, and is in reality a modified form of that soil, resulting from the removal of material from the surface. In areas where erosion has taken place the yellowish brown less productive soil is exposed at the surface. Boone silt loam where the black prairie soil formerly existed can be noted around the source and along the slopes of many small streams which head well back into the prairie.

At the foot of long slopes and especially along the heads of small streams the wash may accumulate, forming a deep, often dark-colored soil. Where such areas are of sufficient extent they have been mapped as alluvial soils, but where too small to be indicated on the soil map they have been included with the Boone silt loam.

Another phase of this soil is to be found along the tops of long, narrow ridges which extend from the prairie out between the upper courses of small streams. The soil of these ridges ranges in color from an ashy gray to cream color and in texture from that of the loess to a loose flour-like silt, probably not loess, the loess areas being found in the northern part of the area covered by the type, and the whiter ridges principally in the southern part of the county. The light soil of these ridges seems to be the result of thorough leaching, in which not only the color but also much of the fertility of the soil has been removed. In many places along the tops of the ridges a heavy brown clay layer has been developed at a depth of from 14 to 18 inches, the transition from the light silt to this layer being very abrupt. Below the brown clay occurs the mottled silty

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clay, found under the remainder of this soil. These ridges in the northern part of the area undoubtedly in many places bear a thin capping of loess and approach the loess in crop value, but those farther south are less productive.

A large part of the Boone silt loam was originally timbered by oak, poet oak and bur oak being the principal growth on the ridges, which are locally called "post oak ridges" and have the heavy layer in the subsoil.

The Boone silt loam as a whole is not so productive a soil as the prairie soil on the one side nor the limestone soils on the other. It has been one of the worst used soils in the area, is deficient in

organic matter, and does not hold moisture well, yet is a soil which can readily be built up and made to yield profitable crops.

The Bates silt loam is a dark-gray to grayish-brown silt loam with a yellowish tinge which becomes quite noticeable where the soil is eroded. At a depth of six to 10 inches this graduates into a yellowish-gray to yellowish-brown silt loam. The clay percentage increases downward until at 30 inches it becomes plastic and in places quite sticky. The lower 15 to 20 inches is usually mottled yellow and gray. Bands of brown to reddish-brown silt, in places faintly cemented, in others having the iron somewhat concentrated in nodules, occur rather abundantly from 24 inches downward. They lie horizontal. Layers of light ashy gray silt and silty clay occur also, showing an ashy gray color in the freshly plowed fields when it has been exposed.

This soil differs from the Knox silt loam mainly in its more yellow color and its higher percentage of clay in the subsoil. Its color is also much less uniform than is that of the Knox. On plowed hillside fields its color varies with the erosion and the color of the particular layer outcropping, while that of the Knox is uniform.

The timber growth is like that of the Knox, but contains a higher percentage of oaks, especially laurel, pin and post oak, and a lower percentage of walnut and elm.

The Bates silt loam is derived from Coal Measure shales, clays, and argillaceous sandstones mixed more or less with the material of the Knox silt loam. It occurs in an east-west belt across the northern part of the county. Where the surface is fiat the soil is essentially the same as the Oswego silt loams. It becomes the Boone silt loam only within the areas where the surface has been eroded. The belt of its occurrence lies along an east-west pre-Coal Measure valley which was filled with Coal Measure material during Coal Measure time. It lies deeper than the same rocks

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on the uplands to the north and south of it. They have disappeared from the latter areas, but still exist in this belt.

The soil of the Clarksville silt loam is a reddish or yellowish-brown silt loam having a somewhat granular structure, by which it can often be distinguished from the other silt loams of the area. Typically it extends to a depth of about 15 inches, where it grades into a silty clay usually brighter, often a brick red, in color. This subsoil may persist to a depth of three feet or more, but often at a less depth rests upon the underlying bed of chert or limestone, that part of the subsoil immediately above the rocks usually being a very stiff red or yellow clay.

This soil is residual in origin, having been derived from the disintegration in place of beds of fossiliferous limestone, the principal formations being the Burlington and Choteau. These, especially the Burlington, contain much chert, the disintegration of which takes place much less rapidly than does that of the purer limestone, so that the soil is often quite shallow, and fragments of chert are mingled with the soil and scattered over its surface. Where the soil is very shallow and the chert fragments are so thick as to interfere seriously with cultivation, the areas, if of sufficient size to be shown on the soil map, have been mapped as the Clarksville stony loam.

The Clarksville silt loam occurs along the lower slopes of all streams in the area, except those in the northern part of the area which are covered by loess, the tributaries of Moniteau Creek and some of the tributaries of the upper Lamine. Where the crests of the ridges and hilltops carry no capping of glacial or loessial material the entire surface is covered by this soil.

Originally the Clarksville silt loam was heavily timbered with black walnut, laurel oak, elm, hickory, and sassafras, and many splendid groves of black walnut are found on it at present in different parts of the area. There of good depth, comparatively free from chert, and well handled, it is

probably the best wheat soil of the area. Corn yields range from 35 to 40 bushels and wheat yields from 16 to 22 bushels per acre.

The Clarksville stony loam is agriculturally an unimportant type and consists of those areas in the Clarksville silt loam in which the percentage of rock at or near the surface is so large that they are of little or no value for farming. Some of the less stony portions might be cleared of stones and used for orchard and pasture, but in many cases the surface of the ground is almost or entirely covered with fragments of chert. In

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other places there is a surface covering of soil, but this is so thin that it can scarcely be cultivated. Areas in which limestone outcrops along the bluffs and hill slopes have been included with this soil as well as some of the stony areas found along Moniteau Creek and surrounded by Baxter silt loam.

The greater portion of the Clarksville stony loam is still timbered, usually with post and bur oak, and clumps of these trees in areas of Clarksville silt loam usually mark the stony areas. Many areas of this soil on account of their small size have not been separated from the silt loam.

The surface soil of the Baxter silt loam consists of a light yellowish brown silt loam which, at a depth of about 16 inches, grades into a silty granular clay. The subsoil becomes heavier in texture and redder in color to a depth of about two feet, where it is mottled in appearance, this mottling extending to a depth of three feet or more.

The Boxer silt loam, like the Clarksville silt loam, is residual in origin. It is derived from the disintegration of the less fossiliferous and, in this area, more cherty Magnesium limestone which outcrops in the southeastern and also in the southwestern part of the county. It differs but little in color or texture from the Clarksville silt loam, but on the whole is less productive. The timber growth consists principally of white, bur, and post oak, the walnut, elm, and other trees of the Clarksville soils being almost entirely wanting. Many of the ridges also have the whitish appearance of the post-oak ridges of the Boone silt loam.

This soil in places is three feet or more in depth, but is often underlain at a less depth by chert fragments or by limestone. Chert and fragments of the soft white "cotton rock" are often scattered over the surface and through the soil, making it unfit for cultivation.

The Wabash silt loam is an alluvial soil composed of material eroded from the other soils of the area, worked over by the streams, and redeposited along their flood plains. In the northern part of the county, along the lower course of the Petite Saline and the small streams which flow into the Missouri, this soil has been derived very largely from the loess; but in other parts of the area it has come from areas occupied by the residual soils and the upland soils of glacial origin, the light-colored silt from the gray ridges being in many places quite noticeable.

Although varying considerably in color, texture, and structure the Wabash silt loam, as occurring in this area, may be described as a dark gray or, when moist, a black, smooth-textured, friable, light silt loam, which becomes lighter in color at a depth of about 12 inches, but shows no change in texture to a depth of two feet or more. At this depth the material

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usually becomes darker and heavier, retaining these characteristics to a depth of several feet. In places, however, the subsoil is underlain by gravel, unconsolidated and residual material, or the solid rock. In many places a gray, flourlike silt covers the surface of small areas, and in others the gray layer below the surface soil is wanting, the dark, rather heavy silt loam extending from the surface to the depth of three feet or more. In still other places the surface soil is found to contain

a relatively high content of very fine sand. Where the light-colored phase occurs it is, like the gray silt ridges from which it has been eroded, somewhat less productive than the darker soils. On the other hand, where the very dark, rather heavy silt loam extends through the entire soil section the type is often poorly drained and somewhat refractory under cultivation. Much of the Wabash, silt loam is subject to annual or occasional overflow, and while this adds to the richness of the soil through the deposition of silt, especially when the material comes from the loess or the residual soils, these periods of high water usually occur at times when they do considerable damage to crops.

Where second bottoms occur they are in most cases above the reach of flood water. The soils are also comparatively uniform in texture, well drained, and among the most productive of the area. Along the steep slope which usually separates the lower bottom from these second bottoms there is often exposed a narrow strip of red residual soil.

As a whole, the Wabash silt loam, although lacking uniformity, is among the best soils of the county. It is especially well adapted to alfalfa, owing in part to the position of ground water, which is near enough the surface for this deep-rooted plant to reach. Corn yields an average of 45 bushels and wheat between 14 and 20 bushels per acre.

The Wabash clay is an unimportant type in this area, only a few small bodies of it having been mapped, although many others too small to be shown on the soil map occur in the lower poorly drained portions of the Wabash silt loam. It is a heavy, sticky black clay, which dries and cracks at the surface, the soil breaking into small, irregular cubelike fragments. At a depth of about 16 inches this black soil grades into a stiff, waxy clay, somewhat lighter in color, which extends to a depth of three feet or more. The type is of alluvial origin, being the result of deposition of the finer soil particles from very quiet water. Its formation has also in most places been influenced by conditions of very poor drainage.

The largest area of this soil found in the county occurs along the Lamine River near its mouth, but other small areas are found farther up the Lamine Valley and along Blackwater and Petite Saline, much of that

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near the town of Blackwater being somewhat lighter and better suited for farming than the typical Wabash clay. This soil is commonly known as gumbo, and is cultivated with considerable difficulty, unless handled when in just the proper condition. When so handled it produces good crops of wheat and grass and is used to some extent for corn. It can, however, be greatly improved by thorough drainage and by cultivation. The yields of wheat and corn are somewhat lower than on the type just described.

The Sarpy silty clay is a yellowish dark brown to almost black silty clay, underlain at a depth of about 14 inches by a very fine sandy loam, light in color and extending to a depth of three feet or more. In places thin layers of silt or silty clay are encountered in the subsoil, and in other places the heavy surface soil extends to a depth of three feet or more, the subsoil being lighter in color than the surface material, but very plastic and puttylike. The light-textured subsoil, however, seems to prevail over the greater part of the type.

Only a small area of Sarpy silty clay occurs in Cooper County, this being near Wooldridge.

This soil is heavy and cracks and breaks into cubes when dry. It is therefore somewhat difficult to handle, but is a rich, productive soil and well suited to the principal crops of the area, which yield about as well as on the Wabash soils.

The Sarpy silt loam, like the Sarpy silty clay, is of alluvial origin, has a level surface, and is subject to occasional overflow. It consists of a yellowish-brown rather heavy silty soil, though

lighter both in color and texture than the silty clay, which extends to a depth of about 16 inches, where it is underlain by a lighter-colored fine sandy loam similar to the materials found under the silty clay. In places, however, the heavy surface soil extends to the depth of three feet or more. This soil is easily cultivated and very productive. It occurs in only one area located near Wooldridge.

The Sarpy fine sandy loam consists of a rather silty fine sandy loam with a depth of about 12 inches, resting on a fine sand. It is an unimportant type in this area, a few small areas only having been outlined along the Missouri River. The principal cultivated area is on Terrapin Island.

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Chapter XIX

The Press

The first newspaper in Cooper County was established at Boonville about the year 1834, and was called the "Boonville Herald." It was owned by James O. Middleton, and edited by Benjamin E. Ferry, who was afterwards county clerk of Cooper County. In the year 1838, Robert Brent bought one-half interest in the paper from James Middleton, and on the 8th of April, in that year, they changed the name of the paper to that of "The Western Emigrant." March 7, 1839, C. W. Todd purchased Brent's interest in the paper, and the paper was edited about one year by Messrs. Middleton and Todd. April 30, 1840, C. W. Todd purchased Middleton's interest in the paper, and changed the name to that of the "Boonville Observer." C. W. Todd continued as sole proprietor of the paper until Feb. 3, 1842, when he sold one-half interest in it to T. J. Boggs. March 29, 1843, F. M. Caldwell and J. S. Collins, purchased the paper from Todd & Boggs. They continued to edit it in partnership only until June 7, 1843, when F. M. Caldwell purchased the interest of Collins, and became sole proprietor. Caldwell soon sold one-half interest in the paper to Allen Hammond, and it was edited under the firm name of Caldwell & Hammond until June 9, 1846, when Caldwell sold out his interest to Allen Hammond. Hammond continued to edit it alone until Nov. 7, 1850, when F. M. Caldwell returned from Virginia, and again purchased a half interest in the paper. They continued to edit it in partnership for several years,

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when they sold the paper to Augustus W. Simpson, who remained publisher of it until it ceased publication in 1861, on account of the excitement incident to the war. In politics the paper was Whig until the year 1854, when the Whig party ceased to exist. It then became Democratic, and remained so until it ceased publication.

The next newspaper established was the "Missouri Register," published by William T. Yoeman. The first number of it appeared in July, 1839. It was the first Democratic paper published in western Missouri, and was established mainly to aid in the campaign of 1840. On April 22, 1841, Yoeman sold one-half interest in the paper to Edgar A. Robinson, and the paper continued to be published by Yoeman and Robinson until Aug. 9, 1843, when Ira Van Nortwick purchased it from them. It was afterwards successively owned by Quisenberry, Price, Ward & Chilton, the last named of whom continued to publish it until the great temperance excitement broke out in 1853. The paper had previous to this time been taken up almost exclusively by political discussions, but it was then purchased by a man named Benjamin F. Buie, who filled its columns exclusively with discussions in regard to the great question of temperance, which was then agitating the public mind. Buie soon sold out the paper to Allen Hammond, and soon after this the paper ceased publication for want of patronage.

During the heat of the campaign of 1840, the editors of the "Missouri Register," Messrs. Ward & Chilton, started a weekly campaign sheet, which advocated the claims of Van Buren for

President. As soon as the campaign was over, and Van Buren defeated, the paper ceased publication. The name of this paper was the "Boonville Argus."

"The Coon Hunter" was published by Ward & Shelton in 1840. The next paper was the "Democratic Union," established in the fall of 1844, and run by Blair and Chilton. Following this in succession in 1847, was a Whig paper, called the "Boonville Bulletin," published by Caldwell & Hammond. On Dec. 31, 1850, Messrs. Caldwell and Hammond, proprietors of the "Boonville Observer," commenced the publication of a sheet, called the "Tri-Weekly Observer," which was printed three times a week. It was continued until March 8, 1851. "The Iris," a college magazine, was published in 1851. In 1852, the "Central Missourian" was started, but was soon discontinued. It was succeeded by the "Boonville Missourian," in 1853, which occupied the same office. The paper was edited by A. C. Speer, who was a strong advocate of Whig principles, and also a staunch friend of the temperance cause. "The Ladies' Garland" was

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started in 1856. The next paper was the "Boonville Patriot," which was established by a man named John Gill, in the year 1856. It was afterwards sold to F. M. Caldwell, who continued to publish it until the year 1861, when the materials, presses, etc., belonging to the office were seized by General Worthington, in command of some Federal forces at Jefferson City, and taken by him to the latter place. Soon afterwards, Lewis H. Stahl went to Jefferson City, and with the assistance of some of the most influential Federals, succeeded in getting possession of the material belonging to the office, which General Worthington had seized, and brought them back to Boonville. Immediately upon his return, Messrs. Caldwell and Stahl commenced the publication of the "Boonville Advertiser," the first number of which appeared June 15, 1862. After publishing it for some time, they sold out to Messrs. Drury and Selby, who published the paper for a year or two, when F. M. Caldwell & Company again got possession of it, and continued proprietors of it until April 1878. The editors of this paper, during this period, have been J. G. Pangborn, H. A. Hutchinson, George W. Frame, Charles E. Hasbrook, Judge Benjamin Tompkins and S. W. Ravenel.

October 25, 1875, the proprietors of the "Boonville Advertiser" commenced the publication of a daily edition of the same, under the name of the "Boonville Daily Advertiser". The "Daily Advertiser" was discontinued March 7, 1879. Mr. Ravenel took charge of the "Advertiser" in March, 1878, as manager and local editor, and on March 7, 1879, leased the paper, and was until 1884 manager and editor. He was succeeded by Walter Williams, now the dean of the College of Journalism at the State University. He in turn by Messrs. Stahl with James R. Allen, editor. Succeeding Mr. Allen as editor was Lucien Wright. Later the paper was purchased by the veteran editor Capt. C. J. Walden, who is now the manager and editor of the same.

The "Boonville Eagle", a weekly paper, was established in Sept. 1865, by Milo Blair. Sept. 28, 1875, he took Charles H. Allen into partnership with him. In politics it was republican.

The "Wachter Am Missouri", a paper published in the German language was established in 1867, by L. Joachimi. It was purchased in 1874 by F. W. Ludwig, who changed its name to the "Central Missourier". Haller was the proprietor until 1907. It suspended publication Dec. 26th, of that year. In politics it was republican.

The "Boonville News" was started October 1, 1880, by A. B. Thornton, who was afterwards killed. The paper was continued for a short time by

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his wife, Mrs. M. O. Thornton, and her daughters. It was politically, a greenback paper.

George W. Ferrell started the "Boonville Weekly Topic", Aug. 18, 1877, and after running it about eight months, F. M. Caldwell became owner. Caldwell published the paper alone till Feb. 8, 1880, when A. B. Thornton purchased an interest. September 18, 1880, Col. H. A. Hutchison bought Thornton's interest, the paper was edited by Hutchison, and published by Caldwell & Hutchison, Caldwell as business manager. It was democratic in politics. Capt. S. W. Ravenel and William McCarty then became the owners of "The Topic" until the same was purchased by Col. William Switzler, who changed the name to the "Missouri Democrat". Switzler in turn was succeeded in the ownership of the "Democrat" by W. D. Jones, who, after running it two or three years sold it to Cordon Kapp. The Democrat was then changed to a daily and as such prospered for a year or so. The last two or three months it was edited and conducted by N. H. Johnson and Simpson after which Cordon Kapp, who was the owner, disposed of the property. Some time during the 80's the "Boonville Tri-weekly Star" made its appearance under the management of Bert Plant, with whom was associated at different times a number of writers and editors. The paper was of a sensational character and its columns were open to various writers. It flourished for a while and died of mental exhaustion.

The "Western Christian Union" was started a number of years ago by the Rev. E. W. Pfaffenberger, which throughout the years has been a pleasing, interesting and beneficial journal.

The "Pilot Grove Bee" was established in 1882, the first number being issued the first week in September, by James Barton. It was a seven column folio, and democratic in politics. This plant was purchased by J. J. Dickinson, afterwards major of the 6th Missouri regiment in the Spanish-American War and now a prominent newspaper man in New York City, and the name was changed to the "Pilot Grove Record". He was succeeded in ownership of the paper by Traugher and he in turn by D. L. Roe and Charles Houx, D. L. Roe eventually becoming the owner. D. L. Roe afterwards sold the paper to W. F. Johnson, who after conducting it about two years disposed of it to W. R. Annan. This paper sometime during the years was changed to the "Pilot Grove Record", its present name, and through successive changes came into the possession of G. B. Harland, who is now the owner and editor.

In this history of the newspapers of Cooper County, we should not omit from the list the "Shave Tail Courier", which deserves honorable mention,

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because it was much esteemed by the old settlers of that day.

At an early day, Napoleon Beatty, quite an original character, lived 18 miles west of Boonville, in Cooper County, on what was called Shave Tail Creek. In that vicinity a store was located, the predominating articles of trade being tobacco and whiskey, the latter the matutinal drink of the old pioneer. Beatty was noted for his bonhommie, and was not only the recognized fiddler of the neighborhood where he resided, but was intensely fond of and well posted in all the rural games and sports of that day. During his early manhood he was

"In wrestling nimble, in running swift;

In shooting steady, in swimming strong.
Well made to strike, to leap, to throw or lift,
And all the sports that shepherds are among."

His fiddle was his inseparable companion, and when spending an evening with friends, he had the happy faculty of discoursing to them the most delightful music, always accompanying his instrument with a unique and improvised song, which was replete with wise and startling hits and felicitous innuendoes, touching the vulnerability of some one or more of his entranced and rustic auditors.

Beatty was the sole editor and proprietor of the "Shave Tail Courier", which appeared, at regular intervals, in manuscript form. The happenings, the sayings and the doings of the neighborhood were faithfully gathered and garnered by this original chronicler, who read aloud his paper to his admirers, in his own inimitable style. If there occurred a dance in the locality, a record of it was made in the "Courier". If a quilting party or a shooting match came off, the particulars were given in the "Courier". If a wedding took place, the event was mentioned in a recherche manner in the "Courier". The bride was the special theme for highest eulogium, and the wedded pair elicited the warmest wishes for their future happiness, in fact, the "Courier", like the good mirror, reflected not only the redoubtable editor's views of matters and things, but reflected as well, on popular subjects, the will of the people.

The "Blackwater News" was established in Blackwater, Mo., in the seventies by Thomas Horn, who was a forceful and vigorous writer. It was conducted by him until the time of his death and is now successfully managed by his widow, Mrs. Horn.

The "Otterville Mail" of Otterville was established over twenty years ago and is now successfully and ably conducted by G. P. Garland.

The Boonville Publishing Company was organized in 1884 for the publication

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of the "Central Missouri Republican". The first issue of this paper appeared July 1, 1884. Some of the prime movers and stockholders in the enterprise were Eugene Hailer, Prof. A. H. Sauter, Martin Holler, and Col. C. C. Bell. Others were interested also but we have not the names at hand. This journal continued under various editorial management until about 1904 when Mitchell and Mitchell became the owners, who after conducting the paper a year or so, sold it to John M. Grimes, who in turn sold it to Meadow. In a short time, however, Mitchell again became the proprietor and conducted the paper until his death. Ferguson and Harte then purchased the same from the widow of Mr. Mitchell on the first day of February, 1915. Ferguson retired from any connection in August of that year and Mr. Houston Harte is now the proprietor and editor of the same. It is an up-to-date, newsy, and bright paper.

The present Bunceton "Weekly Eagle" was established in Bunceton in 1888 by the late J. Monroe Norris under the name of the "Bunceton Enterprise". In a short time Mr. Norris sold the paper to Asa W. Pizer and Dr. J. B. Norman, who in turn sold it in 1889 or 1890 to W. E. Gold, who changed the name to the "Bunceton Weekly Eagle". After publishing the paper a short time Gold sold to J. L. (Fritz) Johnson, who in turn sold to C. L. Gully, who upon his appointment to the postmastership in Bunceton, sold to L. O. Nelson, in June 1893.

Soon after acquiring the "Eagle" Mr. Nelson took into partnership with him his brother, W. L. Nelson, and the firm name became L. O. and W. L. Nelson and remained such until Aug., 1915, when L. O. Nelson relinquished the active management of the paper to become postmaster at Bunceton. Edgar C. Nelson, who had been connected with the "Eagle" in a reportorial capacity for several years, became the active publisher and the firm name became Nelson Bros.

The "Eagle" is the most widely read newspaper in Cooper County and is known all over Missouri as a county farm and stock weekly. For many years special attention has been given to county farm and stock news and the "Eagle" has had a wonderful success along that line. It is never less than eight pages, all home print, and during the busy season in the spring it often carries from 12 to 16 pages.

In politics the "Eagle" has always been Democratic. It is one of the few weeklies in Missouri that is strictly cash in advance as regards subscriptions, and its readers seem to appreciate this policy.

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Chapter XX Banking and Currency

Cooper County entered early in the history of the state in the banking business. It is true that banking in Missouri is just a little more than one hundred years old, yet the first banks were mere efforts and proved abortive. The first bank in the state was established in St. Louis in 1816, about fifty years after the place had been founded. This bank had been chartered in 1813, and called the Bank of St. Louis, and in 1817, the Bank of Missouri was chartered. Neither of these banks, however, lasted very long. The Bank of St. Louis failed in 1819, and the Bank of Missouri went in the same way in 1822.

In 1819, there was a country-wide panic, caused by the riotous of reckless speculation all over the country, particularly in the newer parts. There was a great mania for buying and selling property, especially land, in the Boonslick country. It was not until 1821, that Missouri had another bank. This was a branch of the United States bank, and was established in St. Louis. It in turn had several branches throughout the state, but this bank was forced to wind up its business in 1836, by reason of President Jackson's veto of the bill to renew the charter of the United States bank. At this time, St. Louis had a population of about six thousand people, and

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there was a crying need for a bank, and in fact, a number of banks throughout the state.

In 1837 the Legislature authorized the opening of a state bank. The Bank of the State of Missouri was for ten years the only bank of sort in the state, but in 1847, the Boatsmen's Saving Institution was established in St. Louis. This bank still exists under the name of Boatsmen's Bank. This year also marked the banking business in Cooper County.

In 1847, the first bank in Boonville, Mo., was established by Dr. William H. Trigg, and was located on the northeast corner of Main and Morgan streets. James Quarles was cashier. Dr. Trigg continued a general banking business, in his own name, until 1858. He then formed a banking association, under the name of William H. Trigg & Co., composed of some of the leading capitalists and ablest financiers of central Missouri. After a prosperous career this association was compelled to wind up its extensive and rapidly increasing business on account of the troubles into which the country was thrown by the unfortunate war between the two sections. The cashier of the Trigg & Co. bank was John Ainslee, and in the latter period of the bank liquidation, John T. Pigott and William M. Johnson were the cashiers.

The next banking enterprise in Cooper County was the opening at Boonville of a branch of the Bank of St. Louis in the year 1856. With this enterprise were connected William E. Burr, Joseph L. Stephens, James M. Nelson, C. W., and J. Sombart, William Harley, John R. French and others. In 1865 the Central National Bank was established in which enterprise were associated some of the leading financiers of Boonville and Cooper County. During the life of Joseph L. Stephens until his death in 1881 this was one of the leading financial institutions of central Missouri and continued so to be for a number of years thereafter. After the death of Joseph L. Stephens, the bank was largely under the control and management of W. Speed and Lon V. Stephens and for a number of years was a strong and flourishing financial institution. Oct. 28, 1916, it was forced to close its doors by the comptroller of currency and went into liquidation. There was no run upon the bank and every depositor received his money. The supposed cause of the closing of the bank was a series of bad loans running back through a number of years. There is pending at this time a suit by some of the stockholders against certain officers of the bank, the result of which is not yet determined. The closing of this supposed strong financial institution was a surprise and shock not only to the community but to central Missouri. Its management had been generous and those

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connected with the bank had been liberal and leaders in every enterprise in the community.

There are at this time in Cooper County 15 banks and one Trust Company, all safe and sound financially and conducted in a thorough and conservative manner. We have written to each of these banks for a brief history of the same and if perchance it does not appear in this chapter it is no fault of the editor, but because some officer of the bank has either neglected to send the data or has been indifferent to the opportunity afforded. The following are the names of the banks of the county: Boonville National Bank, Boonville, Mo.; Commercial Bank, Boonville, Mo.; Bank of Bunceton, Bunceton, Mo.; Cooper Co. Bank, Bunceton, Mo.; Bank of Pleasant Green, Pleasant Green, Mo.; Prairie Home Bank, Prairie Home, Mo.; Bank of Woolridge, Woolridge, Mo.; Clifton City Bank, Clifton City, Mo.; Pilot Grove Bank, Pilot Grove, Mo.; Citizens Bank, Pilot Grove, Mo.; Farmers Stock Bank, Blackwater, Mo.; Bank of Blackwater, Blackwater, Mo.; Bank of Speed, Speed, Mo.; Bank of Otterville, Otterville, Mo.; Farmers & Merchants Bank, Otterville, Mo.

The Boonville National Bank - The fact that Boonville boasts the largest bank in the United States in cities of 5,000 inhabitants, or less should impress the observer as an important fact, and is evidence of the prosperity of Cooper County. The Boonville National Bank was opened for business Oct. 30, 1916 as the successor to the old Central National Bank. In less than three years time it has risen to a place of importance and standing in the financial world of the Middle West. In August of 1913 the Farmers Bank, an old established institution was absorbed by the Boonville National, resulting in a substantial increase in the assets and deposits of the bank. By this merger the large amount of one million dollars was added to the deposits of the Boonville National.

The Citizens Trust Company of Boonville, subsidiary of the Boonville National was established in splendid quarters for the purpose of handling trust funds and caring for the safe deposit feature of the bank. This concern is capitalized at \$100,000, with a surplus of \$25,000 and the old Farmers Bank Building, remodelled, in which the Trust Company is located, is owned by the Boonville National. The same directors which control the bank are also in charge of the Trust Company.

The first officers of this bank were E. E. Amick, president; W. A. Sombart, vice-president; W. W. G. Helm, chairman of board; B. M. Lester, cashier; R. L. Moore, Jr., asst. cashier. The first board of directors were: W. W. G. Helm, J. E. Thro, N. Nelson Leonard, Roy D. Williams, H. T.

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Zuzak, A. W. Nelson, E. E. Amick, G. W. Jewett and W. A. Sombart.

The resources of this bank at the close of business on June 29, 1919 had reached the grand total of \$1,062,759.62. The capital stock of the bank was \$75,000 with a surplus fund of \$25,000. It was the only National Bank and the only member of the Federal Reserve System in Cooper County.

The present officers of the bank are: A. W. Nelson, chairman of the board; E. E. Amick, president; F. S. Saucer, vice-president; W. A. Sombart, vice-president; B. M. Lester, vice-president; J. L. Meistrell, vice-president; R. D. Williams, counsel; H. T. Redd, cashier; R. L. Moore, Jr., assistant cashier. The directors are: A. W. Nelson, W. W. G. Helm, L. T. Sites, H. F. Blankenbaker; W. A. Sombart, J. E. Thro, J. A. Fischer, N. N. Leonard, H. T. Zuzak, R. D. Williams, Julius Oswald, G. W. Jewett, E. E. Amick, F. S. Sauter, and W. W. Kingsbury.

The capital stock of the bank has been increased to \$200,000. The surplus fund is now \$70,000. The deposits has attained to the grand total of \$2,000,000.

The Farmer's Trust Company of Boonville, Mo., has been recently organized with a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$35,000. The officers are Harry A. Creagan, president; Frank J. Felton, vice-president; Edward J. Muntzel, secretary and treasurer; and Fred Dauwalter chairman of the board. The Board of Directors are W. A. Whitehorse, Fred Dauwalter, Robert P. Burge, Edward J. Muntzel, Frank J. Felton, Homer C. Davis, Harry A. Creagan.

The Farmers Trust Company has secured the south room on the ground floor of the Knights of Pythias building on Main street, large and commodious quarters for its banking business. A large fire-proof vault has been built, safety boxes installed and the furniture and equipment are handsome and elegant and are unexcelled by that of any banking institution in central Missouri.

The Commercial Bank of Boonville, Mo., was organized in 1883 and is the oldest financial institution in Cooper County and one of the strongest and most important in central Missouri. Charter No. 247 providing for the organization of this bank was obtained by the following citizens: John S. Elliot, R. P. Williams of Fayette, Mo., Col. John Cosgrove, John Otten, William Johnson, C. W. and Julius Sombart, Joseph Combs, Col. Thomas A. Johnston, John Viertel, Jacob F. Gmelich, W. R. Hutchinson, B. E. Nonce and John Lee of Howard County. These gentlemen were the original stockholders of the bank which was organized with a capital stock

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of \$50,000. John S. Elliot was the first president; Jacob F. Gmelich was the first vice-president and the first cashier was W. R. Hutchinson. On January 16, 1888, Mr. Elliot was succeeded as president by Jacob F. Gmelich. Upon Mr. Gmelich's election as state treasurer in 1905, Mr. John H. Zollinger was elected president of the bank. Mr. Zollinger served until July 7, 1913 and was succeeded by the present incumbent of the office, Mr. Edward W. Chilton, who had previously served as assistant cashier.

This bank has weathered all financial panics and is conducted on a safe, conservative plan which commends it to the hundreds of patrons who have always had the utmost confidence in the integrity of the institution. The present capitalization is \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits exceed 850,000 ; and the deposits are over \$500,000. The officers of the Commercial Bank are as follows: Edward W. Chilton, president; W. W. Trigg, vice-president; R. G. Hadelich, cashier; J. A. Smith, bookkeeper. The directors are: E. W. Chilton, John Cosgrove, W. W. Trigg, W. A. Hurt, H. G. Windsor, T. A. Johnston, R. G. Hadelich, Thomas Hogan, and M. R. McDowell.

The Bank of Bunceton was organized Aug. 25, 1887, with a paid-up capital stock of \$10,000 and the following officers: J. H. Goodwin, president, Edward Cramer, vice-president; E. W. Moore, cashier; W. B. Kerns, secretary; and with the following directors, J. H. Goodwin, Edward Cramer, E. W. Moore, W. B. Kerns, T. J. Wallace, John Coleman, Geo. A. Carpenter, Wm. Lusk, Hugh Rogers

The bank now has a paid-up capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$35,000, with resources totaling more than \$6,000,000 The following are the present officers: Dr. A. W. Nelson, president; H. E. Meeker, vice-president; Snode Morris, vice-president; A. Blomquist, cashier; G. H. Meeker, assistant cashier. The directors are Dr. A. W. Nelson, R. L. Harriman, Snode Morris, Geo. K. Crawford, A. T. Hockenberry, Geo. A. Carpenter, N. N. Leonard, C. W. Oglesby and H. E. Meeker.

The Cooper County Bank of Bunceton was incorporated on June 26, 1893, with a capital stock of \$20,000. J. A. Waller was the first president and W. J. Boschert, cashier. The original Board of Directors consisted of the following: John S. Vick, Cordon L. Stephens, John A. Wallace, Newton A. Gilbreath, William J. Boschert, Samuel T. Baugman, Edward Cramer, E. H. Rodgers, James A. Lander. The present capital stock is \$20,000, surplus and undivided profit earned, \$43,000, total deposits \$307,500, total resources

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\$380,000. The present officers are 4V. J. Boschert, president; George W. Morris, vice-president; F. C. Betteridge, cashier; C. W. Olley, bookkeeper.

The Farmer's Stock Bank of Blackwater, Mo. was organized in 1895 with a capital stock of \$10,000. The first officers were: G. A. Cramer, president; Erhardt Fischer, vice-president; F. S. Sauter, cashier. In 1907 F. S. Sauter tendered his resignation as cashier of the above bank and C. E. Steele was elected to fill this vacancy which position he has held since the above date. The present capital stock is now \$20,000 with an earned surplus of \$25,000 and deposits aggregating \$200,000. The present officers are: S. Y. Thornton, president; H. C. Griffith, vice-president, C. E. Steele, cashier.

The Bank of Blackwater, Mo. was organized in 1906 with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers were: T. B. Gibson, president; Joseph Fischer, vice-president; C. M. Shepherd, cashier. C. M. Shepherd served three years as cashier of the above bank, and was succeeded by H. T. Redd, who served eight years, and he was succeeded by Walter Shouse, the present cashier. The bank now has an earned surplus of \$17,000 and deposits aggregating \$150,000. The present directors are: 1V. B. Gibson, L. T. Sites, R. B. Hill, H. M. Wing, Joseph Thompson, C. P. Hudson, T. B. Gibson, Walter Shouse, Joseph Fischer.

The Pilot Grove Bank of Pilot Grove is the second oldest bank in Cooper County, the Commercial Bank of Boonville being the oldest. The Pilot Grove Bank was incorporated June 13, 1884 and was organized by Edward H. Harris, who was the president of the same and E. H. Harris, Jr., the cashier, with a capital stock of \$10,000. This bank had a remarkable career in that for aver a quarter of a century under the management of the Harris not a dollar was lost by bad loans. The capital stock was increased from time to time and now, 1919, the capital stock is \$20,000, surplus \$20,000, undivided profits \$6,321.26. The total assets of the bank March 4, of this year, were \$371,259.45. The present officers are J. H. Thompson, president; Andrew Davin, vice-president; and C. M. Shepherd, cashier. The directors are Ham Lusk, E. B. McCutchen, B. J. Felton, Jacob Hoff, A. Davin, W. A. Scott, W. B. Simmons, Reuben Thomas, A. C. Harriman, R. A. Harriman, B. E. Sly, J. A. Thompson, J. L. Painter.

The Bank of Woolridge was organized in June, 1902, with a capital stock of \$10,000 and the following officers: George Vaughan, president; J. K. Bruce, vice-president; M. A. Smith, cashier; and George

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Vaughan, W. J. Wooldridge, E. I. Smith, Ben Heying, Charles Leuger, J. K. Bruce, and W. L. Hays, directors. M. A. Smith was the organizer of the bank.

The present capital stock of the Bank of Wooldridge is \$10,000 with a surplus of \$8,000, undivided profits of \$2,000, deposits amounting to \$100,000. Corresponding banks are the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, Missouri; National Stockyards National Bank of East St. Louis, Ill.; and the Boonville National Bank of Boonville, Mo.

The present bank officials, at the time of this writing, are: W. J. Wooldridge, president; J. A. Clayton, vice-president; A. F. Nixon, cashier; and F. B. Hopkins, bookkeeper. The directors are: W. J. Wooldridge, A. F. Nixon, J. A. Clayton, A. D. Renfrow, C. L. Eager, Henry Knorp, and Carl Lenger. The bank owns its building, a frame structure, erected in 1902. The Bank of Wooldridge is one of the strongest financial institutions of Cooper County.

Bank of Pleasant Green, Pleasant Green, Mo. - The stockholders of the Bank of Pleasant Green met on the 11th day of April, 1905. They organized by electing Judge J. D. Starke, chairman, and Dr. John S. Parrish secretary, with a capital stock of \$10,000. At the same meeting

they elected the following board of directors: R. E. Ferguson, J. S. Parrish, S. L. Rissler, W. B. Rissler, A. J. Read, W. E. Roberts, S. W. Roberts and J. D. Starke and George Stamberger. The board proceeded to organize by electing Dr. J. S. Parrish, president; A. J. Read, vice-president; W. B. Rissler, cashier; and S. W. Roberts, secretary.

The bank did not pay any dividends until it had an accumulated and certified surplus an amount equal to the capital stock, which was in the year 1913. Since then it has paid an average dividend of 15 per cent. The following constitute the present Board of Directors: Adam Bergmann, T. E. Broe, E. V. Hite, J. S. Parrish, A. J. Read, W. B. Rissler, Geo. Stamberger, C. E. Stone and J. W. Walker. The present officers are J. S. Parrish, president; A. J. Read, vice-president; W. B. Rissler, cashier, and J. V. Walker, secretary. There has been no change in the officers since the beginning with the exception that of secretary.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank, Otterville, Mo., was organized in Sept. 1914, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The first officers were: H. D. Case, president; J. E. Golladay, vice-president; Joe G. Cox, cashier. The first directors were H. D. Case, J. E. Golladay, Joe G. Cox, James A. Laws, V. D. Ross, Charlie Hupp, L. C. Wilkerson, C. Rodenbach and August Schupp.

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The present officers are the following: H. D. Case, president; J. E. Golladay, vice-president; Allen H. Cox, cashier, and Mattie Belle Hupp, assistant cashier.

The present directors are the following: H. D. Case, J. E. Golladay, Joe G. Cox, J. S. Bane, W. D. Ross, Charlie Hupp, L. C. Wilkerson, C. Rodenbach and August Schupp.

The capital stock remains \$12,000. The surplus is \$5,000; undivided profits, \$2,900; loans and discounts, \$107,000. The total deposits are \$136,000. The total resources are over \$188,000.

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Chapter XXI

Floods and Storms

The first unusual high waters of the Missouri River, of which we have any account, was in 1785, and of the destruction wrought at that time, we know but little. However, we know that there were no settlements in Cooper County, or upon the north side of the river.

In the spring of 1811, the waters of the Missouri rose to an unprecedented height. The first settlements had been made in Cooper County, and in Howard County, opposite Boonville, the previous year. Hence there were no farms to be injured or crops to be destroyed.

We have no means of knowing how high the water reached that year. The high waters in the spring of 1826 set the seal of fate to Franklin. But by far the most destructive flood that ever occurred in the Missouri River was in 1844. It was caused as usual by continuous rainfall on the lower river, coming on top of the annual rise. The month of May had been attended with unusual rains, and for weeks previous to the 10th of June, the precipitation had been unprecedented.

On the 5th of June, the water began to overflow the banks, and the river continued to rise until the 18th, when at Jefferson City it came to a stand and began to recede.

The entire bottom from the mouth of the Kaw to the mouth of the Missouri was completely submerged, and from bluff to bluff, the river presented the appearance of an inland sea.

The destruction of property, considering the small population, was enormous, and much suffering ensued.

Again in 1845, and yet again in 1851, there were unusual high water,

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but the damage was slight compared with the destruction of 1844. The next most destructive flood was in 1881. The second bottoms and lowlands were under water, and considerable damage was done, especially in the lower reaches of the river. This flood, however, was different from the others, that had preceded it, in that it occurred in March and the first part of April. It was caused solely by the unusual rainfall, and not from the melting of snows in the Rockies.

It seems the circumstances that attended the flood of 1903 were similar to those attending the great flood of 1844. On Friday morning, June 5, at seven o'clock, 1903, the government gauge registered a stage of water in the river at Boonville, of 30.6 feet. This was just six feet higher than the mark of 1881, and lacked but about three feet of that of 1844.

However, by noon of that day, the water rose to 30 feet and ten inches above the low water mark, and remained on a stand until Saturday morning, when it began to fall slowly. During the day, there was a fall of only two inches, but it was enough to bring gladness to the hearts of many, and a feeling of relief among those who had so anxiously watched for the good news.

Much damage was wrought by the flood in the vicinity of Boonville. Houses on islands and the lowlands were washed away, crops destroyed, and much livestock drowned. Cooper County alone suffered much from the destruction of ruined crops along the Missouri and Lamine Rivers, and the Petit Saline creek, which overflowed its banks from the Missouri and did considerable damage to the farms along its bottoms.

The destruction in the vicinity of Overton and Woolridge was greater than in any other part of the county. The greatest damage was done, however, in the Howard County bottoms. Both up and down the river from Boonville, the water on the north side of the river presented the appearance of an inland sea. The water during the high stage reached almost from bluff to bluff, submerging land on which were crops of growing corn, and almost matured crops of growing wheat. Scarcely any land in this section was above the stage of the water. Much livestock was lost also.

The greatest losses, though, were experienced by those tenants, who had all their possessions carried away and destroyed. Many cases were reported in which tenants lost all their earthly possessions. Some of these were even thankful to escape with their lives, and the clothes which they wore.

As it was impossible at that time to approximate the amount of the losses occurring to the farmers in this territory, it is equally impossible to make an estimate at this time.

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The citizens of Boonville responded nobly to aid the flood sufferers. Mayor W. G. Pendleton called meetings, and appropriate committees were appointed to raise the necessary funds to meet the temporary and immediate relief of the sufferers. Over one thousand dollars were raised and distributed to those who were most in need.

The road bed of the M. K. & T. on the north side of the river was greatly damaged and traffic upon that road was suspended for several days. Probably the greatest damage done the farming and railroad interests in the Missouri valley below Kansas City, however, was in the bottoms between St. Charles and the river's mouth. Here was a broad expanse of territory in a high state of cultivation and dotted over with residences and other buildings. Every vestige of the promising crop of wheat, corn, hay, oats, anions, potatoes, etc., was drowned out and washed away.

Losses to the people in close proximity to Boonville were heavy indeed, but compared with those of people in other parts, they did not seem so great.

Charles A. Sombart had every reason to remember the flood of this year, because of the threatened damage to his milling property. He had a rectangular solid stone about six feet in length planted at the northwest corner of his warehouse, on which is indicated by cuts in the stone, the highest point in the river June 4, 1844, and June 5, 1903. The latter mark is only about two feet and nine inches below the mark of 1844.

Grand and mighty old Missouri, blessing and destroying, blessed and cursed, the great artery of the continent! Old Joaquin Miller has struck a noble strain in his spirited poem to the "Missouri". He refers to her as a lord of strength, the yellow line and mad molder of the continent, and concludes with these words:

"Roar sire of hot, sweet Cuban seas,
Gray father of the continent,
Fierce fashioner of destinies,
Of states thou host upheared or rent,
Thou know'st no limit; seas turn back,
Bent, broken from the shaggy shore;
But thou, in thy resistless track,
Art lord and master evermore.
Missouri, surge and sing and sweep.
Missouri, master of the deep,
From snow-reared Rockies to the sea,
Sweep on, sweep on eternally."

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Again in Sept. 1905, the devastating flood visited Cooper County. The cause of this high water was similar to that of 1881. The local rains were so great that streams flowing into the Missouri overflowed their banks, and practically all the bridges in Cooper County were washed away and destroyed, entailing on the county a great loss in dollars and disturbance of traffic.

The county at that time faced a difficult problem because these bridges had to be replaced at a great expense. Prior to this flood the county court of Cooper County had called an election for a bond issue for the purpose of building a court house. By reason, however, of the great loss to the county caused by the high water of the various streams, the court saw fit and proper to call off this election.

While the need of a new court house was imperative and patent to the voters of the county, no agitation in behalf of the same was made until 1911. There being a demand on the part of the county votes that the city of Boonville should do something in addition, and beyond that done by the rest of the county, a proposition was submitted by the city council to the voters of Boonville to bond the city for \$15,000 to aid in the construction of a court house.

The election was held June 5, 1911, and the vote in favor of the bonds was practically unanimous, being for, 724, against, 6. The county court upon the proper petition called an election for May 11, 1911, submitting to the people of the county the issue of a \$100,000 5-20 5 per cent bonds, from the sale of which to erect a new and suitable court house.

The Commercial Club of Boonville took charge of the campaign and appointed as managers of the same W. D. Pendleton, then mayor of the city of Boonville, and W. F. Johnson, then president of the club. The favorable result of this election was a great surprise to many. The campaign was quiet and no public meetings were held. An appeal was made to the intelligence of the voters which resulted for the bond issue 1,977; against 799.

It is needless to say that the result of this election caused great rejoicing, especially in Boonville, where great crowds gathered on the street after supper, as soon as the vote was announced, and by the playing of bands, speech-making and shouting manifested their satisfaction.

As soon as the sale of the bonds were negotiated, the contract for building the new court house was let by competitive bids to W. J. Cochran of Boonville. Something over a year was consumed in the erection of the present beautiful court house, the total cost of which, including the additional

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tional site, together with furniture and fixtures, reached approximately \$140,000.

Tornado - About nine o'clock at night, on Tuesday, June 5, 1917, the most destructive storm that had ever visited Cooper County, swept a path 150 yards wide, and approximately 20 miles long through the northeast part of the county.

It began its destructive course at Lone Elm store, and swept in a straight northeastward direction, leaving the county at a point about midway between Woolridge and Overton, crossing the Missouri River, and doing much damage in Boone County.

At Lone Elm, a number of trees were blown down. The cattle barn of Henry Koenig, one mile east of Lone Elm, was unroofed, and scores of forest trees in the woodland pasture, where the annual Lone Elm picnic is held, were uprooted.

Mrs. Emma Schmallfeldt's residence, a nine room frame building, was unroofed, with the exception of one room, the walls blown in, and the furniture blown away. A part of the barn, a chicken house, and a summer kitchen were blown from their foundations. Two chicken houses and a smoke house were unroofed. A granary was also demolished.

The entire east side of the residence of Henry J. Muntzel, located a few hundred yards southwest of the Clarks Fork Trinity Lutheran Church was blown out and the house was unroofed on the east side. A summer kitchen was blown off into foundation, and a Negro farm hand, Winston Carr, who was in the building suffered two broken ribs. A windmill was also blown down, as well as fences and trees. The wooden cross on the steeple of the large church building was blown down, and the walls of the building were cracked by the force of the wind. A new barn at the rear of the church parsonage was completely demolished. The school building just south of the church edifice was blown from its foundations, and a number of monuments in the cemetery were blown down.

A cattle barn on the farm of Mrs. George Myer was destroyed. The Walnut Christian Church, a beautiful edifice, which was erected at a cost of over \$6,000, and dedicated July 25, 1915, was completely demolished and blown northward across a deep ravine, and the wreck was lodged in a grove of trees, or carried out into an adjoining field. The floor was swept clean of all the furnishings, with the exception of a few chairs and the organ, which was not damaged.

Of the scores of monuments in the church cemetery, only three were left standing. William Wisdom, of Prairie Home, who was in the building

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at the time, in attempting to leave, was struck down, and blown from the building, without receiving serious injury. His horse and buggy was hitched near by. The buggy was completely demolished, but the horse escaped uninjured.

A pine timber 1x4 was blown through a tree about seven inches in diameter. Large monuments were blown over and the framing of the church building was completely demolished.

The barn of Jesse Newkirk was blown down, and his residence was damaged. The tenant house occupied by the Phipps family, on the T. B. Jewett farm was badly damaged, the house being blown off its foundation, and several of the rooms were wrecked. Lon and George Phipps had a narrow escape from death, when the roof fell in on the bed on which they were sleeping.

John Schmolzi and his family, who lived two miles east of Clarks Fork were great sufferers. Mr. Schmolzi grabbed his baby, and rushed to a small cave in the yard, and shouted to his wife and three other children to follow. However, they were too late, and the house of logs was blown down upon them. Mrs. Schmolzi and her young son, Willie, fourteen years old, were taken from the ruins of their humble home, badly injured. The mother received internal injuries, and the boy sustained a fractured skull. Every building on the Schmolzi farm was demolished, farm machinery was blown away, the apple orchard destroyed and the poultry killed.

A freak of the storm here was the taking of a corn planter, twisting it to pieces, and then taking the axle of the planter with one wheel still attached, and driving it into the heart of a big oak tree twelve or fifteen feet from the ground.

A heavy road grader was lifted from the side of the road, crumpled into junk, and hurled across the road into a grove of trees. Two barns south of the residence of Hogan Freeman were destroyed. One was a new structure, 16x30, and the other was 42 feet square, and housed six head of work stock, all of which escaped injury. However, seven head of cattle grazing in a pasture were killed by the flying debris from the ruined Schmolzi home and outbuildings.

Auntinie Overton and Nick Robertson, Negro farmers, had their houses torn down. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Oerly, located on the brow of the hill, a quarter of a mile northwest of Gooch Mill was completely demolished and blown away. Mr. Oerly was struck by falling

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timbers, and his wife was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood several yards from the side of the house.

The young son of Nick Blank was in the house at the time and escaped uninjured.

The ground where the residence stood was swept clean of all debris, and the timbers carried for hundreds of yards. An automobile was turned into scrap iron, and literally scattered over a forty acre field. Cattle and horses were maimed and killed and dead poultry was to be seen on every hand.

Tom Christman's house, about a mile north of Gooch's Mill was demolished. Allene Oerly, the 13-year-old daughter of Will Oerly, a Woolridge merchant, was killed. All the family succeeded in reaching a cyclone cellar beneath the summer kitchen, when the storm in its fury, picked up Allene and hurled her away in the fury of the wind. Her body was discovered about 75 yards away from the cellar.

The residence on the Joe Hickman farm, occupied by Charles Phipps, was destroyed, but no one was injured. Tom Calvert's four-room house, where were Mr. and Mrs. Calvert and Thomp Clayton, wife and one child, was blown down without injury to any of the occupants.

In the household of Fred Fluke, Fred Fluke himself was crushed by falling timbers and killed, and other members of the family were badly injured. The storm moved the house of James Adair from its foundation, and broke Mr. Adair's leg.

About half way between Woolridge and Overton, the storm struck the home of Theodore Morchel, killed two children and badly injured the wife and mother.

This was the most appalling calamity that had come to Cooper County in years, and the property loss was great.

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Chapter XXII

The World War

It is not in the province of the history of Cooper County, nor within the purview of this short chapter to attempt a history of the great World War that threatened the very foundation of civilization, and seriously affected every nation upon the face of the earth.

President Wilson, in his speech before Congress on April 6, 1918, used these eloquent and forceful words that found spontaneous response in the true patriotism of America:

"Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, and dominion, as she conceives, shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is therefore but one response for us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which will make the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

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Cooper County did generously and nobly her part in financing the great World War. According to the best information at hand, the county subscribed \$2,598,481 to the various war activities. Of this amount, almost \$100,000, to be exact, \$97,131 was actually given by citizens to take care of the boys who fought for freedom and for right.

The Red Cross received splendid support, receiving \$54,756, as nearly as can be estimated. The Y. M. C. A., \$9,375; Salvation Army Fund, \$1,000; United War Work Fund, \$32,000. This vast amount was given with no hope of return, other than patriotically aiding in the war. In the Liberty Loans, our people invested over two and one-half millions dollars in government securities, the amount being divided between the four drives as follows: First Liberty Loan, \$100,000; Second Liberty Loan, \$525,000; Third Liberty Loan, \$616,350; Fourth Liberty Loan, \$846,000. Added to this amount is \$414,000 invested in War Savings Stamps.

The above statement does not take into consideration the various sums contributed to other causes connected with the war, such as the Tobacco Fund, Armenian Relief, French War Orphans, etc.

It may not be amiss to state here that Cooper County has no German citizens, but a goodly number of American citizens of German birth or parentage. As a class, they are frugal, saving, prosperous and honest, withall good livers.

Before our entrance to the great war, most of them were in sympathy with Germany, and such were not neutral. Germany's great propoganda, in which over \$100,000,000 were spent, was

insidious. The effect of many publications like "The Fatherland" had little to say in favor of their government, or of their institutions, but in practically every line eulogized, praised and upheld the institutions and theories of the German Empire, in direct opposition to American principles and institutions. But with the unfurling of Old Glory from the housetops, their hearts beat true, and they at once sprang to action, and responded as a class to every call. If there were reservations in the minds of a few, the number was indeed small, and existed largely in the minds of the suspicious.

By reason of the peculiar situation of this class of our citizens, the editor feels called upon to pay this short tribute. We are Americans, regardless of the route each has traveled to become one. We are one in love of home and country. The names of our boys who toiled, suffered and bled in Flanders field are confined to no nationality. Each is a true American.

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"About his brow the laurel and the bay
Was often wreathed-on this our
Memory dwells
Upon whose bier in reverence today
We lay these imortelles.
His was a vital, virile, warrior soul;
If force were needed, he exalted force,
Unswerving as the pole star to the pole,
He held his righteous course.
He smote at wrong, if he believed it wrong,
As did the Knight, with stainless Accolade;
He stood for right, unfalteringly strong,
Forever unafraid.
With somewhat of the Savant and the Sage,
He was, when all is said and sung,
A
Man,
The flower imperishable of his valiant
Age,
A true American."

We had no spies to watch in Cooper, yet following the precedent established throughout the country, A Board of Defense was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. A. 4V. Nelson, chairman; H. A. Jewett, A. H. Harriman, E. E. Amick, D. A. McArthur, A. A. Wallace, Homer Wear, Roy D. Williams and L. O. Schaumburg, secretary. Their activities were tame, for there was no necessity for unusual vigilance.

In Sept., 1918, the above Council of Defense of Cooper County, met and passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, a spontaneous sentiment from every quarter of the county, arising from the patriotic hearts of the citizenship of Cooper County, has appealed to the Cooper County Council of Defense to take action in the matter of suppressing the use of the German language in churches, schools, public meetings of every sort, including conversation over telephone lines, and also on the public streets and thoroughfares of the county;

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THEREFORE, it is unanimously resolved by the Cooper County Council of Defense that the citizenship of this county be and is hereby urgently requested to refrain from communicating in

the language of our enemy in all public places and on all public occasions as above enumerated during the period of the war.

An appeal is made to our patriotic citizenship to aid with every means within our power in carrying out the provisions of this proclamation."

Early Monday morning, Nov. 11, 1918, the news was flashed throughout the country that the armistice had been signed. Great demonstrations were held throughout the county and especially in Boonville. It was a gala day from early morning till late at night. Bands were playing and demonstrations of all characters were being carried on in jubilation of the end of the most stupendous tragedy in the history of the world.

A treaty of peace has been signed and our boys are returning to their homes. The material is not at hand to give more than the names of those who gave their services to their country. We are not able to give the promotions or special deeds of valor of our boys, for any attempt so to do, with the meager information at hand would be unjust to many. The ladies of Boonville have also prepared a list, and upon comparing their list with ours, we find that they have apparently omitted a number of names which appear upon our list, and upon the other hand, we find that they have names that we have not secured. We therefore give first the list that we have secured, and after that, we give those that appear upon the list secured by the ladies, which do not appear upon ours. We do not vouch for the correctness of either.

Arnold, Earl; Anderson, Douglas; Allison, Earl M.; Alpers, Wm. H.; Ausemus, C. E.; Armstrong, John; Amick, Eugene Earl; Albin, Jesse Vigel; Alpers, John Wm.; Anderson, Hy.

Burger, Wm. Arthur; Boswell, Merritt H.; Boswell, Henry; Boggs, Thos. J.; Brown, Oliver Carl; Brent, Earl F.; Barnes, Paul; Burnham, Connie; Bell, Jas. V.; Burke, Jaine Martin; Banty, Earl James; Beatty, Jas.; Brown, Louis Alvin; Bradley, Arthur L.; Bower, Clark E.; Brockman, John; Bowmer, Newton; Bishop, Oscar; Bowmer, Jas. R.; Butts, Orville Ray; Brandt, Leon Norrite; Brooks, John H.; Buckley, Carl A.; Berry, Franklin; Bonham, Alfred; Brown, Ervine W.; Bottom, Lawrence; Banks, Coleman C.; Buchanan, Frank G.; Brengarth, Henry L.; Brownfield, Veit; Burrell, Ben E.; Bauman, Lee Ernest; Burger, Wallace Walker; Bradley, Frank R.; Bryan, Lloyd; Blackstone, Mack L.; Baker, Henry J.; Bough, Harry; Burd, Charlie; Baker, Wm. Elmer; Berry, Harry Lon;

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Bell, Stanley Ira; Baker, Auburn C.; Burger, Joseph A.; Butler, Elasko; Bruce, Amos; Byler, Robert H.; Buckner, Hallie; Burrus, John Milton; Byler, Garland; Brewster, Harry E.; Barnert, Edgar L.; Brown, Harvey E.; Binkley, Jas.; Baldwin, Ira C.; Blalock, Jas. T.

Carl, Edward G. J.; Cave, John; Coleman, Calvin; Cramar, Ray; Conway, Raborn Lee; Coleman, Jas. H.; Croft, Geo. W.; Coleman, Wayt J.; Clawson, John; Conway, John Richard; Conway, Jas. F.; Chase, John H.; Cornwell, Clarence; Copas, Wm. F.; Crawford, Willie; Clawson, Jas.; Crawford, John H.; Crump, Sherman; Coats, Wilbur; Cordry, Omer E.; Chamberlin, Leonadus; Crockett, Jas. F.; Coleman, Nelson; Campbell, Roy; Clay, Charlie; Cassell, Charlie; Cooper, Linn; Cardin, Dudley B.; Clark, Leonadus M.; Cochran, William J.; Cramar, Chas. D.; Coleman, Chas. C.; Cardin, Chas. E.; Cox, Allen; Clark, John B.; Corum, Martene W.; Conway, John Robert; Cash, H. M.; Coleman, Chas. W.; Corder, F. F.; Cart', H. E.; Cramar, E. D.; Callegari, E.; Cole, F. L.; Chenault, Clarence D.; Cosgrove, D. W.

Diel, Wm. O.; Duncan, Herbert; Dohn, J. E.; Diel, Raymond F.; Davis, Samuel; Dunfield, Jos.; Diefendorf, John; Davis, Porter E.; Dick, John Henry; Derondinger, Emil E.; Deurmeyr, Harry; Diehl, Wm.; Draffen, Lot Elbert; Davison, Harry; Drew, McKinley; Douglass, Raymond; Davis, Lewis C.; Diggs, Arthur E.; Decker, Ray H.; Dick, Lewis Wm.; Devine, Michael Thos.; Davis,

Harland H.; Davis, Walter; Drew, Isaac; Diemler, Lewis G.; Daniels, Roy Oliver; Dumolt, Urban A.; Dix, Pearlie Lee; Davis, J. E.; Driver, Wm. Henry.

Earley, Arnold J.; Evans, Herman B.; Evans, Loney; Embry, Sidney E.; Enloe, Lewis M.; Eubank, Louis A.; Eichman, Milton R.; Eades, Chas. H.; Edwards, Robert S.; Ernst, Otto W.; Enquist, Geo. S.; Embry, Roy H.; Edson, Henry; Embry, Virgil F.; Evans, Benj. F.; Edwards, Riley Bird; Ellis, Clay W.

Fry, John R.; Felton, Leo H.; Fetters, Ben; Farris, Nuckols; Frandes, Wm. Carl; Fowler, Tyre B.; Fry, Elmer Leon; Fairchild, Wm. W.; Friederich, Herman B.; Friedrich, Carl; Fry, Jesse A.; Friedrich, Jacob W.; Felton, Francis Richard; Fairfax, Lon; Friedrich, Edward C.; Folkerts, Lewis J.

Griffin, Victor R.; Gargus, Geo. F.; Grose, Vanmeeter; Gooseberry, Ernest; Gantner, Walter E.; Graven, Jos. Lewis; Golden, Addie; Groves, Oscar B.; Gronstedt, Wm.; Givens, Bryan B.; Gillum, Geo. C.; Gilson, Ira E.; Gantner, Urban A.; Gerke, John; Givens, Clarence A.; Gunn, J. P.; Givens, Clay Carl; Green, John W.; Golden, Hickman; Goode, Mack J.;

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Green, Julian Bact; Gantner, Earl Jerome; Good, Isaac N.; Grazier, Sherman; Gerling, Jos. J.; Gilbreath, Hugh K.; Geiger, Lawrence; Gavisk, Morgan; Gronstedt, Martin; Griffin, Harry B.; Gibson, Robert Lercy; Gilmore, Finis Glen; Gensler, Thomas; Grotinger, Ferdinand; Geiger, John Wilbur; Gump, Roy Jord; Gantner, Jos.; Grose, Jas. W.; Gray, Olaff; Garland, Homer; Gibson, Wm. M.

Hirst, John R.; Hepler, Jesse J.; Harris, W. B.; Hogan, Lenwood ; Hopkins, Chas. W.; Holmes, Wm.; Holler, Richard W.; Heisler, Herman ; Hogan, Alfred; Henderson, Chas. C.; Hoellerich, Aug.; Harris, Loy E.; Holliday, Arthur L.; Hutchinson, P. T.; Haley, Joel; Hull, Wm. S.; Haley, W. L.; Holmes, Barnet; Hilden, Herman P.; Hutchinson, Robt. M.; Harte, Houston; Harris, Chas. D.; Harris, Edgar W.; Hogan, Oliver A.; Huth, Wilbur L.; Hausser, Albert; Houcker, Geo. F.; Hupp, Chas. J.; Huff, Raymond P. L.; Hogan, Jas. Otey; Horned, Walter P.; Hardiman, Wm.; Howard, Cloud; Holliday, Ernest; Hale, Frank O.; Hoff, Edward L.; Hector, Herbert A.; Hedgpeth, Robt. Geo.; Huckaby, Samuel T.; Hotsenpiller, Irl H.; Hopkins, Jesse; Helmreich, Elbert E.; Hunt, Robert V.; Harris, Terry E.; Hill, Jasper L.; Hickam, Chas. S.; Hurt, Ewing; Hammonds, Ernest; Hale, John P.; Harris, Marion C.; Hurt, Porter Marion; Haunsen, Aaron W.; Holler, S. John; Harris, Wm. J.; Huckaby, Pearl; Hain, Geo. John; Howard, Joe; Harlan, Geo. C.; Hupp, Isaac Gill; Holliday, Virgil; Hedrick, Lon M.; Hoberecht, Ray.

Irvin, John T.

Johnson, Leslie Smith; Jones, Brent; Jones, Chas. Elmer; Jegglin, Wm. A.; Johnson, Johnny; Jenry, Wm. H.; Jones, Richard C.; Jenry, John M.; Johnson, Ellis; Jackson, Walter; Johnson, Robt. Perry; Jegglin, Ulmont; Jenkins, Phillips Jones, Roy E.; Johnson, Andrew D.; Johnson, Clyde Gail; Jones, Roy Lindsay; Johns, Wm. Kelly; Jaeger, Albert, Jr.

Knabe, Herman H.; Kallian, Chas.; Kraus, Frederick A.; Kirschman, Lester L.; Klenklen, Wm. T.; Knorp, John G.; Krohn, Frederick H.; Kosfield, Herman Henry; Kaiser, Wm. Theodore; Kimlin, Fred A.; Kaiser, Geo. F.; Kibler, Wm. Walter; Kistenmacher, Karl; King, Lawson Lander; Knipp, Peter J., Jr.; Klenklen, Victor S.; Klein, Elmer Henry; King, Judd; Kinney, Dorset; Koontz, Frank L.; Kahle, Herman F.; Kinney, Jewel M.; Korte, Homer E.

Langlotz, Verner C.; Long, John T.; Loesing, Geo. Henry; Layne, John W.; Long, Chas. Clifford; Langkop, Walter; Lusk, Marshall B.; Lyle, Chas. F.; Lovick, Wm. A.; Lewis, Edward; Lance, Geo.; Lacy, Geo. Whit; Lawson, Barnet' E.; Lee, Wm.; Lawson, Roy; Lewis, Harry; Leuckert.

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C. D.; Langkop, Edward Chas.; Logan, Urbie Jas.; Lamm, Oscar Irving; Lee, Nelson; Lamm, Jas. Forrest; Lee, Harrison G.

Miller, Roy F.; Miles, Homer; McKinley, Lenwood; Mersey, Elmer E.; Moore, Jeff T.; Miles, Eugene; Mersey, Wm. H.; Minor, Hogan; Mayer, Chas. H.; Meller, Thos. E.; Manning, Floyd H.; Miller, Geo. L.; Mallory, Gilbert; McIlveny, John; Meredith, Wm. Owen; Moore, LeRoy; Meredith, Geo. H.; Morris, Clay; Moore, Hilliard H.; Miller, H. J.; Miller, John L.; Madison, Ernest; Myer, Henry Robert; Morris, Warren Cole; McDonnell, Paul Brooks; McCleary, James; Meyer, August; Mochel, Wm. F.; Moehle, Geo. E.; McDowell, Sid; Marshall, Rudolph; Minor, J. W.; Morrison, Paul; Moore, Hugh Shelborn; Miller, Archie; Montgomery, Wm.; Meyers, Forrest; Mize, Richard B.; Meisenheimer, R. D.; Muessig, Robert; Myers, Fred Wm., Jr.; Morrow, Silas A.

Needy, Forrest; Nichols, Willis; Nookerman, John A.; Nelson, Wm.; Neef, Henry Carl; Nelson, Ruben C.; Niederwimmer, H.; Nelson, Wm.; Newbauer, Emil; Neale, Monroe, Lee.

Oerly, Frank J.; Ohlendorf, Henry F.; Odneal, Hugh B.; Oak, Walter S.; Odil, Jan Anderson; Odom, Radford F.; O'Neal, Samuel Amos; Odneal, J. Geo. Poindexter; Owings, William T.; Orendorf, Robert Lee; Oak, V. W. Pepper, Her-man; Peeples, Harold; Palmer, Frank D.; Pare, Oscar H.;

Piatt, Wm. B.; Paxton, John H.; Phillips, Paul W.; Platen, Calvin; Porter, Willie; Poindexter, Alfred; Pulley, Clarence; Parkhurst, Geo. A.; Pearson, Carl C.; Powers, Elmore; Philpott, James E.; Phipps, Geo. Wm.; Parrish, James; Poindexter, Arthur L.; Phipps, Marion Lee; Patterson, Jas. W.; Poindexter, John William; Pulley, Leonard B.; Putnam, Thos. B.; Parkhurst, Fred A.; Potter, A. Zabe H.; Poindexter, Chas. F.; Poole, Ellis; Poertner, Ernest J.; Powell, Earl; Pethan, Oscar W. H.; Perry, Elmer J.; Phillip, Noah; Potter, Lilburn A.; Perry, Hiram; Porter, Chas.

Quint, Wm.; Quinley, Henry Vernon; Quigley, Wm. Oliver; Quint, Geo.

Read, Chas.; Ronan, Lee Albert; Reavis, Henry F.; Rassmussen, Arthur; Rawlins, Howard M.; Roth, Louis G.; Richey, Charlie; Redmon, Chas.; Richey, Alphas N.; Rankle, Wm. K.; Ross, James A.; Reynolds, H. W.; Richardson, Clarence; Reynolds, Geo. S.; Robinson, Press; Richter, John H.; Robinson, Carter; Rucker, Ray; Roberts, Roy Daniel; Redd, Roy; Rentschler, Samuel D.; Ries, Herman; Reed, John Wm.; Rolfe, Sidney R.; Riggs, Geo. E.; Roberts, Cecil C.; Riggs, Oscar; Rau, Frank Joseph.

Schuster, Wilbur J.; Smith, Edgar E.; Schilb, Francis Oscar; Stretz, Wilbur F.; Sims, Roy B.; Spillers, Guy E.; Simms, John W.; Schmidt,

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Edward Joseph; Simmers, Luther; Sanders, Thos. P.; Stegner, Lloyd E.; Stephens, Ralph; Smith, Walter R.; Schupp, Wm.; Stacy, King George; Sevier, Walker; Smith, P. L.; Schupp, R.; Stephens, Lon V.; Sanders, Jas.; Stuart, Jesse E.; Stephens, Clyde; Smalley, Joe B.; Soph, Raymond; Sharp, John W.; Smallwood, Joe; Schwartz, Joseph H.; Stephens, Joseph L.; Scott, Willie M.; Skith, Henry A.; Shaw, Robert J.; Schoen, Frank S.; Shaekleford, John; Schlup, Ovey; Simmons, Chas. C.; Salmon, Thos. J.; Straub, John F.; Sweeny, David, Jr.; Smith, Russell B.; Schultz, Frank; Steinmetz, Samuel T.; Smith, Thomas B.; Schwartz, John C.; Sanders, Lester J.; Simms, Morrison C.; Schneibner, Carl F.; Schmidt, Harry L.; Stephens, Whitney A.; Sullins, Elsa Victor; Schrader, Wm. H.; Selck, Hilliard; Schilb, Alva E.; Snyder, Lee F.; Stretz, Norbert; Stephens, Reid; Sparks, Daniel; Sombart, Harry E.; Sieckmann, Wilhelm; Schupp, Conrad; Smith, Arthur; Schupp, Fritz; Sutton, Lewis H.; Scholle, Albro; Snider, Alex; Sanders, Timothy; Strickfadden, Geo.; Simon, Russell; Schilb, Enslie Irvin; Stapleton, Winston; Schlotzhauer, Hallie C.; Simmons, Roy E.; Shinn, Henry; Schoen, Charles; Sites, William Lee; Smith, Douglass;

Stephens, Walter; Smith, J. A.; Schwartz, Jacob John; Simms, Thomas A.; Simpson, Sylvester; Stephens, James; Speaker, Neal F.; Shafer, William O.; Shemwell, George; Stockard, Frank L.; Smith, Edward B.

Thompson, Herman; Turley, John C.; Trester, John; Toler, Frank G.; Toley, William B.; Taylor, Julius; Thompson, Clem Arnold; Toler, Joseph A.; Toennis, John Gustave; Theiss, Lawrence; Thomas, Lewis; Turner, William C.; Todd, Frank; Turner, Henry; Tolbert, Floyd A.; Twenter, Albert H.; Tuiucis, Paungistis; Taliaferro, Louis G.; Tompkins, John Cheatham; Thomas, George M.; Tuttle, Joseph Morton; Thoma, Frank J.; Teele, Burke; Thompson, Joseph; Templemire, Edward; Trester, Harry Peter; Tummy, William H.; Thomas, John L.; Terrell, Arthur.

Utz, Winfield Roy.

Varnum, F. R.; Vieth, August William; Varner, Robert E.; Verts, Joseph L.; Verts, Harry Lee; Verts, Chalos Isaac; Varnum, George W.; Vaughn, Roy R.

Westerman, Ernest; Wolfe, Lewis E.; Wiemholt, Fred A.; Williams, Lawrence; Whitlow, Henry C.; Windsor, Wilbur C.; Wright, Harry; Woodhouse, Henry; Willson, Willis; Wallace, Roscoe A.; Woodhouse, Albert; Walterscheid, Peter M.; Williams, Howard; Wolfe, Oral W.; Williams, Grover C.; Windsor, Edward H.; Williams, Charles; Wilhite, John

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F.; Widel, John B.; Watkins, Theodore; Wright, Clarence; Wall, William Arthur; Wilson, Charles W.; Wolfe, William M.; Weyland, Morgan L.; Windsor, John H.; Williams, Roy; Williams, Edwin A.; Wendleton, John E.; Williams, Charles A.; Witt, Jeroid Lee; Wisner, John B.; Whitlow, Elliot W.; Windsor, John Leonard; Wassman, Orion F.; Wilhite, Elea S.; Wallje, Ernest B.; White, Arthur F.; White, Walter C.

Yeager, Frederick W. L.; Young, Rudolph H.

Zimmerman, Robert.

The following names we give as those that appear upon the list that was prepared by the ladies of Boonville that do not appear upon the above list prepared by us.

Biltz, Rolla; Blank, Albert; Bonen, Leo Albert; Brandes, William Carl; Bryan, Charles Virgil; Burke, John Joseph; Barr, David Albert; Bamby, Earl James.

Cash, Horace Miller; Campbell, Arthur Harries Cannon, James Nelson; Cramer, Ernest Dewitt; Cole, Charles Betteridge; Collegan, Ernest.

Deimber, Albert.

Gooseberry, Ernest; Gabriel, Samuel Emery.

Hutchison, William Thomas; Huffman, Paul Bush.

Kreeger, Heo. H.; Kelly, Dr. R. Q.

Larrimore, William H.

Meeker, Hiram; Meagher, Leo. James; McElroy, Charles Willey; Matheny, William.

Pfeiffer, John.

Reed, Nolan Potter; Reynolds, Virgil Lee.

Stegner, Joseph William; Skinner, Elvie Elmer; Stewart, Wilbur; Schmitt, Urban Frank; Stephens, Robert; Smith, Samuel.

Tuff, Henry G.

Wilson, Fred W.; Watson, George; Williams, Douglas Kyril; Waller, Elliott.

Company B, Third Regiment Infantry, N. G., Boonville, Mo., was called into Federal service March 25, 1917, and drafted into Federal service August 5, 1917 and consolidated with Co. B, 6th Mo. Infantry and designated Co. B, 140th Infantry.

Captain, Carl F. Scheibner; 1st Lieutenant, Warren T. Davis.; 2d Lieutenant, William F. Short; 1st Sergeant, Merl Joseph Barnert; Mess Sergeant, Juneious C. Davis; Supply Sergeant, Carl A. Miller; Sergeants, John P. Logan, Jr., Forest E. Callahan; Corporals, William Lachner, Joseph C. White, Ewell K. Walden; Cooks, Morrison C. Simms, George

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Langhans; Buglers, Monte C. Coulter, Edward T. Willard; Privates, Robert Annly, Stephen Y. Bagby, Daniel Becker, Wayne R. Berry, Rolla Biltz, Burke E. Bledsoe, Rolla T. Bottom, John W. Buchanan, Arthur L. Campbell, Frank W. Cash, John Cauthon, John Cochran, Charles B. Cornea, Wyatt Cramer, Oscar Crum, Jesse H. Davis, Oscar J. Dewell, James L. Donohew, John C. Edwards, Jewell Fenical, Paul R. Goole, Monte H. Holler, Rutherford B. Hayes, George Hayes, James J. Haley, Roy P. Haley, Tom A. Hickcox, Harry R. Holmer, Henry J. Hilscamp, Ewing Hurt, Charles H. Huber, Cecil Jenkins, Eugene E. Johnston, Eugene F. Kleasner, James L. Kreeger, George L. eininger, Edgar C. Lohse, Sylvanus W. Malott, Andrew L. Mayfield, John H. McMellon, Emmett H. McRoberts, Carl W. Mock, Sam A. Mock, Charles S. Moore, Kemper Moore, Riley W. Murphy, (laude L. Muncy, Walker Oswald, Raymond R. Partee, Phillip Peoples, David H. Pfeifer, Otto E. Poertner, George Potter, Robert C. Renfrow, Earl W. Russell, Albert Schell, William Scotten, Rodney E. Simmons, Webster Joseph Simmons, Ernest N. Simpson, Fred Sims, Jo B. Smalley, Ernest F. Spaete, Robert H. Stephens, Jesse O. Stillwell, Curtis Stiner, Stanley M. Thatcher, William R. Thomas, Ralph A. Tuckley, Robert Von Oertzen, Dewey F. Wells, Lon H. Weyland, James White, Roger E. White, Richard N. Windsor, Grady T. Wood, William H. Yontz.

Casualty List - Through the kindness of Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri, we herein give the casualty list of the Cooper County boys. Mr. Shoemaker, at considerable trouble, has compiled this list and it is barely possible that it does not remain all the casualties, yet in the main it is correct:

Annley, Robert, private, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Barnes, Lucien Nelson, private, Blackwater, wounded slightly.
Berry, Wayne R., private, Speed, wounded (degree undetermined).
Bietz, Rolland, private, Bunceton, wounded slightly.
Blackstone, McLawrence, private, Pilot Grove. died of disease (U.
Coleman, Wayt J., private, Woodridge, wounded slightly.
Coulter, Monte C., corporal, Boonville, wounded severely.
Cramar, Ray, private, Blackwater, wounded severely.
Dickinson, Jonathan O., lieutenant, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Diel, Raymond Felix, private, Pilot Grove, wounded (degree undetermined).
Diel, O. William, private, Pilot Grove, died of disease (U. S. A.).
Dishion, Pierce J., private, Bunceton, wounded slightly.

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Duncan, Herbert, private, Overton, wounded slightly.
Embry, Sidney E., private, Cooper County, killed in action.
Fairfax, Lon S., private, Otterville, died of disease.
Fowler, Tyre Boon, private, Boonville, wounded (degree undetermined).
Haller, Richard William, private, Boonville, died of disease.
Harlan, George Clark (navy), died of disease.
Harris, William, lieutenant, Boonville, wounded (degree undetermined)
Johns, William Kelley, private, Boonville, killed in action.
Johnson, Everett Hale, Blackwater, killed in action.
Junkerman, Albert F., private, Blackwater, died of disease.
Klien, George J., private, Blackwater, missing in action.
Knabe, Henry Herman, private, Boonville, wounded (degree undetermined).
Knoep, Elmer T., private, Prairie Home, wounded severely.
Kreeger, George H., corporal, Boonville, prisoner, wounded.
Langkop, Walter T., private, Bunceton, died of disease.
Logan, John P., sergeant, Boonville, wounded severely.
Long, Charles C., private, Pilot Grove, wounded slightly.
Malott, Sylvanus W., private, Pilot Grove, wounded slightly.
Mayer, Charles H., private, Boonville, wounded severely.
McAllister, Arthur T., private, Boonville, died of wounds.
Meyer, Henry R., recruit, Prairie Home, died of disease (U. S. A.).
Miller, Carl A., private, Boonville, wounded severely.
Miller, George True, private, LaMine, wounded (degree undetermined).
Miller, John L., private, Speed, wounded slightly.
Miller, Roy F. (navy), Boonville, died of disease (U. S. A.).
Mock, Samuel A., lieutenant, Boonville, wounded severely.
Odneal, Hugh B., private, Prairie Home, wounded severely.
Ohlendorf, Henry E., private, Boonville, wounded severely.
Poertner, Otto Ernest, private, Boonville, killed in action.
Robey, William M., private, LaMine, wounded severely.
Ross, James Alfred, private, Boonville, wounded severely.
Sanders, Thomas P., private, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Salmon, Thomas J., private, Otterville, wounded severely.
Sears, Ernest Cecil, private (marine), Blackwater, wounded severely.

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Simmons, Charles C., corporal, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Simmons, Henry T., private, Boonville, wounded severely.
Simmons, Rodney E., private, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Simmons, Webster J., sergeant, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Smith, Edward B., private, Cooper County, missing in action.
Smith, Perry D., private, Blackwater, died of disease.
Speaker, Neal F., sergeant, Otterville, wounded (degree undetermined).
Spray, Walker, corporal, Boonville, wounded slightly.
Stephens, Clyde P., private, Bunceton, wounded slightly.
Stephens, Robert, corporal, Bunceton, wounded severely.
Stock, August W., corporal, Overton, wounded slightly.
Stoner, Curtis, private, Pilot Grove, wounded (degree undetermined).
Straub, John Franklin, bugler, Pleasant Green, wounded (undetermined).
Taylor, George Estel, private, Boonville, died of disease.
Thoma, Leonard E., mechanic, Boonville, died of wounds.

Thomas, William, private, Pilot Grove, wounded severely.
Vaughn, Harley P., corporal, Boonville, wounded severely.
Watson, George W., mechanic, Blackwater, wounded severely.

Whitton, Henry C., private, Blackwater, wounded severely.
Wilson, Arthur C., private (marine), Pleasant Green, wounded severely.
Zoeller, Frank S., corporal, Pilot Grove, wounded (degree undetermined).

Summary - From "Statistical Summary of the War with Germany" prepared by Col. Leonard P. Ayres authorized by the War Department is extracted the following, which, of course, is of interest to our readers:

Among each 100 Americans five took up arms in defense of the country.

During the Civil War 10 out of every 100 inhabitants of the Northern States served as soldiers or sailors. In that struggle 2,400,000 men served in the Northern army and the navy.

Between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice went into effect 4,800,000 men constituted our land and naval forces. Yet a force proportional to that put forth by the North during the Civil War would have produced nearly 10,000,000 American fighting men.

The British sent to France in their first year of the war more men than did the United States in the first twelve months. On the other

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hand, it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, while the United States was able to place that number across the seas in one-half that time.

The organization of an immense army as that of the United States, its equipment and transportation across the ocean has never been equaled in the history of the world.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number that reached France was 2,084,000 and of these 1,300,000 were engaged at the front.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations from the middle of August until the armistice.

The American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British in October. The American divisions held 101 miles of line or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

In the battle of Saint Mihiel 556,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with 100,000 on the North side in the battle of Gettysburg.

The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in the history of the world.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted 47 days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.

During the period of hostilities two out of every 100 American soldiers were killed or died of disease. The total battle death of all nations in this war was greater than the total of all the deaths of all the wars in the previous 100 years.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces battle deaths were twice as many as death from disease.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the navy and the rest in the army and marines attached to it.

The war cost of America was \$21,850,000,000, or approximately \$1,000,000 an hour. The greatest number of men sent over seas in a single month was 306,000 and the largest returned home in a single month at the time of the report was 333,000.

The supplies shipped from the United States to France was 7,500,000 tons in nineteen months.

The registration of men for the draft was 24,234,021 and of these 2,810,296 were inducted into service. The largest number inducted into the service in a single month was 400,000.

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Chapter XXIII

Miscellaneous

Mexican Border Trouble - Company B, 3rd Infantry, National Guard of Missouri, was called with other National Guard units for service on the Mexican border on June 18, 1916. Copt. R. A. Johnston, who was in command, left Boonville with sixty-seven men for the mobilization camp at the government reservation near Nevada, Mo.

The departure of this organization caused much sorrow among the relatives and friends of the men. The citizens turned out in masse, escorted the company to the train, and gave the men a rousing send-off. After being in camp at Nevada a few days the citizens sent a committee headed by the Mayor and presented the company a beautiful silk United States standard.

On June 30, 1916, the men were examined physically and formally mustered into the service of the United States. There were now near ninety men in the company as Lt. Carl F. Scheibner had been left in Boonville when the company departed and had gathered in several recruits. Also several men recruited in other places had been assigned to Company B.

The physical examination was most rigid and several were disqualified and sent back home, among them the captain of Company B.

The list of those accepted and mustered in the service of the United States follows:

Company B, 3d Infantry, Missouri National Guard. Called into Federal

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service June 18, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 30, 1916. Captain, Rea A. Johnston; 1st Lt., William F. Short; 2nd Lt., Carl F. Scheibner; 1st Sgt., John S. Cobb; Mess Sgt., Carl A. Miller; Sets., Warren T. Davis, Martene Corum, John Parker Logan, Juneious C. Davis, William Bell. Corps.: Forrest Callahan, Fred A. Kimlin, Charles Henry Huber, James A. Ross, Merl J. Barnert. Cooks: Morrison C. Sims, Paul R. Goole. Artificer: George Potter. Buglers: Ralph Brumbaugh, Monte Coulter. Privates: Bailey, Curtis F.; Bottom, Rolla T.; Campbell, James W.; Cauthon, John; Cochran, John; Cordes, Dewey E.; Culp, Henry; Deuel, Oscar J.; Finn, William W.; Fowler, Ira O.; Haley, James J.; Holler, Manfred H.; Howard, Wallace E.; Hutchison, Presley T.; Johnston, Eugene E.; Kane, John D.; Kidwell, John H.; King, Judd; Kohn, William P.; Kratzer, Leroy; Kreeger, James; Lachner, William G.; Langhans, George; Lohse, Edgar C.; Long, William; McAllister, William; McRoberts, Emmett F.; Mock, Samuel A.; Moore, Charles S.; Pack, Hardier Paxton, John; Peeples, Phillips Potter, Henry V.; Potter, John R., Jr.; Renfrow, Robert C.; Schroeder, Albert W.; Shea, John E., Jr.; Sim, Fred; Simmons, Webster J.; Smalley, Joe B.; Spaete, Ernest F.; Stillwell, Jesse O.; Summerskill, Marshal J.; Tezon, William; Von Oertzen,

Robert; Walden, Ewell K.; Webster, James H.; White, Roger E.; White, Joseph C.; Wilhite, James F.; Wilmesher, Herman; Yantz, William H.

Organizations of Civil War Veterans - A Grand Army Post was organized in Boonville, on Aug. 19, 1885 with seventeen members and with the following officers: Col. Joseph A. Eppstein, Commander; Judge T. M. Rice, Senior Vice-Commander; Capt. George Meller, Junior Vice-Commander; P. H. McNulty, Quartermaster; Dr. John B. Holman, Surgeon; Sylvester Young, Chaplain; W. C. Culverhouse, Officer of the Day; James Mitchell, Officer of the Guard; Franklin Swap, Adjutant; R. W. Whitlow, Sergeant-Major; and W. W. Taliaferro, Quartermaster Sergeant. Copt. E. J. Smith, of Sedalia, Mo., was the special mustering officer on the occasion. This organization was named John A. Hayn Post No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic. The Boonville battle having been the first land battle of the Civil War, and John A. Hayn having lost his life in that battle, this post was properly named in his honor, he being the first soldier who gave his life for the Union in a land engagement.

Judge T. M. Rice was elected Commander of the Post on Dec. 21, 1888, and appointed R. W. Whitlow, Adjutant of the Post, who has since continuously served as Adjutant of the Post and holds that office at this time. Mr. Whitlow is now the only surviving member in good standing of the charter membership.

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In all this post has had 234 members. Its present membership consists of only 27 as follows: Joseph Leiber, Commander; R. W. Whitlow, Adjutant; C. C. Bell, Chaplain; Peter Trester, Officer of the Day; John W. Rudolph, George W. Rudolph, Mathew R. McDowell, Walter Barron, George W. Drennen, James P. Tally, John F. Wassmann; William T. Tally, Officer of the Guard; Joseph Memmel, Charles R. Cartner; F. J. Boner, quartermaster; Gottlieb Baumann, George W. Piper, Junior Vice-Commander; John F. Dilthey, Senior Vice-Commander; Daniel Muntzel, August Stegner, Sergeant; Henry Hoppe, George A. Jacobs, James H. Wilkinson, Henry Roesler, Gilbert L. Wilson, Martin L. Weekly, E. H. Rodgers.

The George B. Harper Camp No. 714 United Veterans of the Confederacy was organized in the city of Boonville, Aug. 17, 1895, with the following roster of attending veterans:

Robert McCulloch, B. F. Bedwell, J. L. Campbell, A. M. George, F. M. Davis, J. C. Berry, Jan Halley, H. Allen, James Powell, E. I. Smith, J. H. B. Street, T. B. Simmons, Amos O'Neal, R. A. Kirkbride, W. E. Toler, O. F. Arnold, W. W. Trent, J. E. Fairchild, J. W. Williams, Isaac Henry, J. M. Givens, A. W. McFarland, Eph Simmons, A. L. Zollinger, John M. Boyles, J. H. Zollinger, R. E. Howlett, W. H. Eades, J. A. Howard, A. G. Dinwiddie, John Heplin, Dr. H. H. Miller.

Gen Robert McCulloch was 'elected Commander of the camp. He appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the staff for the eastern district for Missouri

Maj. Harry Hill, Adjutant General, St. Louis; Maj. James F. Edwards, Inspecting General, Forestell; Maj. Edmund Casey, Quartermaster-General, Potosi, Washington County; Maj. John S. Mellon, Commissary-General, St. Louis; Capt. R. E. Howlett, Surgeon-General, Otterville, Mo.; Capt. A. L. Zollinger, Aid-de-Camp, Otterville, Mo.; Capt. W. 1V. Trent, Asst. Adjutant-General, Boonville, Mo.

In 1904 the Gen. Dick Taylor consolidated with the George B. Harper Camp under the name of the latter.

The last meeting of this camp of which we find any record was held at Otterville, Mo., on Aug. 10, 1915. At the present time Dr. R. E. Howlett is Commander-in-Chief; James Speed, Second Commander; R. T. Draffen, Third Commander; and the following appointive officers, C. N.

Zollinger, Adjutant; Arch George, Quartermaster; W. G. Streit, Commissary. Some of the younger officers are sons of veterans.

The Blue and the Gray have given way to the khaki, one color, one

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Union and a united love of country. The ranks of the old veterans are sadly thinning. Alas, alas, the fleeting years go swiftly by!

Horace in one of his odes, says:

"Alas, Postumus, Postumus, the fleeting years glide by, Nor can piety bring delay to wrinkles, importunate old age, And invisible death."

The modern poet, in his liberal translation has evolved the following touching lines.

"Ah, Postumus, the years, the fleeting years Still onwards, onwards glide; Nor mortal virtue may Time's wrinkling fingers stay, Nor Age's sure advance, nor Death's all-conquering stride."

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, Mo., 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

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and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. James H. Johnston, prosecuted, and John R. Talker, 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, Minn., where on the morning of the 7th day of Sept., 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, captured, convicted and sentenced to 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 Sept., 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 them to the governor, surrendered.

Sheriff Cranmer Murdered - On the night of March 21, 1890, an incident occurred which evolved a train of events culminating in the murder of a noble officer, and a hangman's noose for the murderer. A man who gave his name when arrested as William E. West, and his companion named Temple were ejected from a freight train at Otterville, on the night of March 21, 1890.

Upon being ejected, West, who after proved to be Turlington, shot at the brakeman and when he arrived at Sedalia, he was arrested, and served a term in jail for carrying concealed weapons. When his time had expired, he was brought to Cooper County on a charge of felonious assault with a deadly weapon, the shooting at the brakeman having occurred in Cooper County.

Turlington's personality was pleasing, rather than forbidding, and he gave no appearance of being the hardened character and criminal that he was. It was at this time that the warm heart of Thomas C. Cranmer went out in sympathy to his prisoner, and it was upon his insistent request that the firm of Cosgrove & Johnson, both warm friends of Sheriff Cranmer, undertook the defense of Turlington. By reason of their efforts and the intercession of Cranmer, Turlington pleaded guilty and received a small jail sentence.

On Saturday evening, June 14, 1890, after supper had been given the prisoners, Sheriff Cranmer entered the jail and stood at the door of the lower cell where Turlington was confined, while a trusty removed the

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dishes. He was standing with his left hand resting on the door, when Turlington suddenly appeared and said, "Come on, throw up your hands." Mr. Cranmer stepped back and drew his pistol. West sprang through the door and fired. The bullet passed through Cranmer's left arm, just above the wrist, entered the left side of the abdomen, passed through and struck the left kidney, and lodged in his back, just beneath the skin. Almost at the same time, Cranmer drew his pistol and fired at Turlington and shot at him a second time before Turlington got out the door.

Cranmer, although mortally wounded, deliberately turned, closed, locked the jail door and went into the residence part of the jail and reported to his wife that he had been shot. Immediately the alarm was given and pursuit was instituted. Quite a number of citizens, among whom were Joe Green, John Thro, Alex Frost, William Koenig, Frank Stover succeeded in locating Turlington, but as they were unarmed, and he still carried his large pistol, surrounded him and sent word for arms. Marshall W. W. Taliaferro and policeman Frank Stretz were soon on the ground, well armed and at their command, the prisoner surrendered and was returned to jail. He was out of prison less than an hour.

When the dying sheriff heard of the capture, with a characteristic desire to see the law respected, he requested that no violence should be done his assailant and that he should be dealt with according to the laws of the land.

Death closed the eyes of Sheriff Cranmer at about seven-thirty o'clock Sunday morning. The news that Mr. Cranmer was dead spread quickly. Men gathered in groups on Main street and discussed the terrible and sad affair. The indignation so generally felt through the night was more bitter than ever, and the feeling that justice should be meted out to the murderer at once became intense.

About noon, great crowds of friends of Cranmer from different sections of the county were gathered at the Central National Bank corner and as they looked toward the jail, their faces were stamped with anger and the talk was of taking the prisoner out to his death.

At this time the Rev. Doctor Broaddus ascended the bank steps and attracted the attention, of the crowd for a short time. He spoke feelingly of the sorrowing family of the deceased and

pronounced pleasant encomiums upon the character of Cranmer. He told how the widow and children had been left in straitened circumstances and that as the husband and the father had been slain, while in the services of the community, if the People there assembled desired to do something in memory of a worthy

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officer, it became them best to raise funds for the assistance of the family, rather than wreak their vengeance upon one whom the law would punish.

His appeal was eloquent and touched a responsive chord in the hearts of his hearers and had much to do with curbing the feeling of those who might have eventuated into a mob.

While Turlington was confined in the jail at Sedalia, he met and became acquainted with West Hensley, of Sedalia, a youth of some eighteen or nineteen years. Turlington promised him that if he would secure for him and bring to Boonville, a pistol, he would pay him three hundred dollars, and after he had escaped from jail, would take him into the business of robbing and stealing. And thus playing upon the imagination of Hensley, he elicited his interest. Hensley came to Boonville the Friday before the murder and slipped the pistol to Turlington, using a ladder to reach the window in the upper tier of cells, through which he passed the pistol. Hensley was convicted for his part in the crime and sentenced to the penitentiary.

On Monday night, after the tragedy, Turlington confessed that his name was not William E. West, but John O. Turlington, and that his partner's name was Temple. He also confessed of having robbed a passenger train at Prior Creek, I. T., assisted by Temple. Temple was at the time serving a term in the Arkansas penitentiary. Turlington had served several terms in jail and two penitentiaries and when arrested in this county, was eluding the officers of the Tennessee State Prison.

Turlington was convicted of murder in the first degree and the penalty of death was assessed against him. His case came up for trial at the July term, 1890, of the Circuit Court, and on the 25th of that month, the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree and he was sentenced to be hanged Sept. 11, 1890. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court. That court on the 27th day of January, sustained the decision of the lower court, and Friday morning, March 16, 1891, was the time for his execution.

While his case was before the Supreme Court, on the night of October 31, he made his escape from the jail under peculiar circumstances, while two guards were on duty. He placed a dummy in his bed and by this means deceived those who were guarding him. He was recaptured in Caseyville, Ky., and once more returned to Boonville.

Sheriff A. Hornbeck, who succeeded the dead sheriff, kept his prisoner

in a cell day and night, but had no guards. This plan worked well until on the morning of Dec. 26, 1890, when the sheriff found that his prisoner had once more escaped. He cut out the top of his cell and went through

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the trap door of the roof and by the aid of a rope, descended to the ground. He stole the sheriff's horse and was once more at liberty. He was recaptured the same night at Otterville by Messrs. George Potter and John Hayner. This was his third and last escape from the Boonville jail. He was hanged in the jail yard.

Thus ended the career of a desperate man that had brought death and sorrow to the county and had tested the loyalty of our citizenship to law and order.

A. B. Thornton Killed - On Saturday, Nov. 17, 1881, Thomas H. B. McDearmon, shot and instantly killed A. B. Thornton, editor of the "Boonville News". We copy from the "Advertiser" of Nov. 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 of many of rapid pistol 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. 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."

The shooting was the outcome of a series of articles which Thornton had published in his paper derogatory to the official conduct of McDearmon.

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 in 1882.

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

The Prohibition Question - Again in July, 1887, the vital question, "Wet or Dry", or "Saloon or no Saloon", was raised in Boonville. This campaign was in sharp contrast to that of 1853, to which we have already referred. Deep interest was taken in the campaign, but the appeal to the voters was rational and free from malice and passion. It was conducted

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by the citizens of Boonville and no imported talent was brought into the city to arouse to riotous feelings those who could be so affected. The ministers of the city were active, and those in favor of the saloons were equally so. The remarkable feature of this campaign was that no hard feelings were engendered and after the result of the election was made known, friends were yet friends, and neighbors still neighbors. The spirit of live and charity prevailed. At this time there were probably twelve or fifteen saloons in Boonville, and the temperance wave was not nearly so strong and great as it has been in recent years. Yet the saloons predominated only by a majority of 105, the vote for the saloons being 428 and against 323.

The "Wet and Dry" issue was not again raised in Boonville until the year 1915. At this time a large tabernacle, at the cost of between two and three thousand dollars, was erected in the city and Rev. Charles T. Wheeler was secured to conduct therein a revival. Mr. Wheeler was an experienced dry leader and the meeting was soon turned into an organization to direct the campaign for the "drys". He was a forceful and strong speaker and in his arguments used plain and not always pleasant words.

Great crowds attended the meetings, both from the city and from the surrounding country. The support of the preachers and various congregations were elicited and secured. Day by day the excitement increased and the feeling was intensified. On a proper petition, an election was called in the city of Boonville for Dec. 3, 1915. Those who advocated the saloons or the saloon organization brought into the city speakers from a distance, who held their meetings in the opera house, which on each occasion was crowded and packed. Yet on the occasion of each of these

meetings the tabernacle of the Drys was equally thronged. A week or so before the day of the election the Drys in squads of fives or sixes patrolled the streets and alleys of the city during the late hours of the night and the early hours of the morning.

Just before the election at night a monster and spectacular parade was organized by the Drys in which participated men, women, boys and girls, both from the surrounding country and the city. They were garbed in sheets fashioned around them with a red cross showing in front. Many men were horseback and a great number of automobiles, loaded to their capacity, made up part of this parade, all of which intensified and strengthened the feelings of the respective parties to the issue.

The result of this election of December 3rd was 721 for, 405 against, the majority in favor of licensing saloons being 316.

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The Drys, however, not being discouraged, by proper petition called for an election on the same issue in the county, excluding Boonville. This campaign was orderly and well conducted and no special bitterness was aroused in the country. The election was held on Feb. 10, 1916, which resulted as follows: Against, 1,756, far, 1,445, showing that outside of Boonville, the majority against the licensing of saloons was 311.

It is to be hoped that time will soon heal the wounds caused by the campaign of 1915, that the years will not be many before those who were deeply interested in the exciting controversy can look back upon it as an experience of the past and its incidents not to be held with prejudice against those with whom they differed and with whom they now mingle and associate from day to day. It is the common experience of mankind that when ones interest become's too deeply intensified and feeling runs riot the tongue becomes an unruly member and even he who has been known as well balanced may do and say things that in cooler moments he would not care to say and do. It is therefore well to draw the veil of charity over the faults and foibles of our neighbors, who perchance may have given way to the enthusiasm and excitement of the moment.

The status quo with reference to saloons continued until June 30, 1919. Saturday, June 28th and Monday, 30th, were active, busy days in Boonville, especially at nights when the streets were hardly long enough nor broad enough to accommodate the numerous automobiles from far and near. On these days some of the erstwhile dry leaders as well as the occasional Wet advocates and practitioners were protecting themselves from the drought to come. The saloons did an enormous business. On both days the crowd was good-natured and there was neither rejoicing or shedding of tears. Monday night marked the last night of the saloons under the act of Congress closing them during the period of war and until the demobilization of the army. National prohibition goes into effect in Jan., 1920, but even before the constitutional amendment of prohibition was ratified by the states three-fourths of the United States was already dry territory. Of the 48 states, 32 were "bone-dry" without any federal law, and local option had dried up practically three-fourths of the remaining territory. Whether or not the saloons will be permitted to open before Jan. 1920, the future historian must record.

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