

A
HISTORY
Of
COOPER COUNTY,
Missouri

*From the first visit by White Men, in February, 1804, to
The 5th day of July, 1876*

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ST. LOUIS
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and it has always been in a prosperous condition. About this time there was also built a "Cumberland Presbyterian" church, at Lebanon township, of which Finis Ewing was pastor.

The first baptism by immersion took place at Old Nebo," in the year 1820. At this baptism there happened the following laughable incident: As this was the first thing of the kind that had happened in this part of the country, great crowds of people came from every section of the country, as notice had been given some time before. The banks of the river in which the baptism was to take place, were thronged with people, and many men climbed trees in order to get a good view of the proceedings. One man, by the name of Jake Simons, climbed up a small stippling which stood on the edge of the creek, and which bent over the water with his weight. Another gentleman, by the name of John H. Hutchison, thinking this would be a fine opportunity to have some fun, took out a large pocket knife and commenced cutting away on the tree where it was

bent by Simon's weight. Lower and lower bent the tree, weakened by the cutting of the knife, but the victim and those standing near were so engaged in watching the baptism, which, by that time had commenced, that they did not notice this. At last, with one strong blow, the tree was severed, and Simons dropped, with a loud splash, into the water. The crowd shouted and hallooed so long and so loud at this, that the minister was almost forced to dismiss the crowd without concluding the exercises. As it was, it took a long time to subdue the confusion which this joke had caused. As soon as Simons, who was a fighter, swam to the shore, he hurled off his coat, and threatened to whip the man who had caused this involuntary ducking. But he did not find out for years who that person was. As soon as the excitement had subsided sufficiently to permit

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it, the baptism was proceeded with, until all the applicants had been immersed. But the remembrance of this incident remains, to this day, fresh in the minds of all of the old settlers, who tell it again and again to their children, as illustrating the fun-loving disposition of the first inhabitants of this country.

The first schools in Cooper county were taught by Win. Anderson, in 1817, near Concord church; by Andrew Reavis, in 1818, about one and three-quarters of a mile past Boonville, and three-quarters of a mile east of the present residence of Win. Gibson; by James Donaldson, in the south-eastern part of the county; by judge L. C. Stephens at "Old Nebo" church; by Dr. William Moors in Palestine township, near the present residence of Jenus White, and by Rollins, near Big Lick, in Saline township.

These schools were all held in log school-houses, some without any floor but the earth, the remainder with puncheon floors, and no window-sash in the windows. The windows were made by cutting pieces out of the logs, which openings were closed with a plank at night, not so much as a protection against thieves, as to keep out the wild animals which prowled through the forest. Teachers, in those days, seemed to have learned well the maxim, that to spare the rod, was to spoil the child, for the most trivial offence against the iron rule of the pedagogue, "was visited with a severe thrashing, large and small scholars, alike, coming in for their share of the "dressings." So that the sound of the switch was often heard, as the teacher urged some tardy loiterer along the flowery path of knowledge. The teachers had many difficulties in teaching the scholars, for, from the very first of his life, the youthful settler was taught that self-reliance and independence, which works well, when taught to those of mature years, but which is liable to make the young rebel against any restraint, and which, at that

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time, tended to interfere seriously with the rule of the schools and the advancement of the scholars.

On the fourth day of July 1820, the first celebration within the county of Cooper, of the anniversary of the Declaration of the National Independence, took place at Boonville, which then consisted of but a few houses. For some time notice had been circulated among the settlers; all over this portion of the State, and, on the morning of that day, great crowds gathered "from near and from far," to take part in this, to them, great day of thanksgiving, for, at that time in the nation's history, the Declaration of Independence and individual right meant something besides empty words.

The oration of the day was delivered by Benjamin F. Hickox father of our honored townsman, Truman V. Hickox.

The feast, of which all were specially invited to partake, was spread on the grass and ground north and northeast of the court house. Such was the crowd present, that the table spread for them, reached from the vacant lot north of the court house, to the large mound still standing in the

front yard of Mr. Jesse Homan. James Bruffee, a blacksmith, then living in Boonville, made a large wrought iron cannon, with which they fired the salutes in honor of the day.

The festivities continued through the day and the following night. After the speaking and the reading of the Declaration of Independence had been concluded, the people separated into groups, the young ones to dance and to play different games, and the old ones to watch the pleasant sports of the children, and to talk over the current gossip of the day, for it was very seldom that they ever met in a large crowd. This day is still remembered with pleasure by the old settlers, for many of them, on that day, met for

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the last time their friends wo lived at a distance, and who soon became separated from them, and died without ever seeing them again.

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

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

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

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CHAPTER VII

History of all the Newspapers that have been issued in Cooper County.

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 Benj. L. Ferry, who was afterwards County Clerk of Cooper County. In the year 1838, Robert Brent bought one-half interest in the paper from Jas. Middleton, and on the 8th day of April in that year, they changed the name of the paper to that of The Western Emigrant. On the 7th day of March 1839, C. W. Todd purchased Brent's interest in the paper, and the paper was edited about one year, by Messrs. Middleton and Todd. On the 30th day of April, 1840, C. W. Todd purchased Middleton's interest in the paper and changed its name to that of the Boonville Observer; C. W. Todd continued as sole proprietor of the paper, until the 3rd day of February, 1842, when he sold one-half interest in it to T. J. Boggs. On the 29th day of March 1843, F. M. Caldwell and J. S. Collins purchased the paper from Todd & Boggs; they continued to edit it in partnership only until June 7th, 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 the 9th day of June 1846, when Caldwell sold out his interest to Allen Hammond, and returned to Virginia,

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on account of the feeble health of his wife. Hammond continued to edit it alone, until Nov. 7th, 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, when they sold the paper to Augustusfitworth W. Simpson, who remained publisher of it, until it ceased publication in 1861, on account of the excitement incident to the war. In politics this 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. Yeoman. 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 the 22d day of April 1841, Yeoman sold one-half interest in the paper to Edgar A. Robinson, and the paper continued to be published by Yeoman and Robinson until the 9th day of August 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 Bowie, who filled its columns exclusively with discussions in regard to the great question of Temperance, which was then agitating the public mind. Bowie 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 campaign sheet, which advocated the claims of

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Van Buren for President, as soon as the campaign was over, and Van Buren defeated, the paper ceased publication.

On the 31st day of December 1850, Messrs. Caldwell & Hammond, proprietors of the Boonville Observer commenced the publication of a sheet called the Tri-Weekly Observer, which was printed three times a week. But it did not continue long, as it was forced, for lack of patronage, to cease publication March 8th, 1851.

The next paper was the Boonville Patriot, which was established by a gentleman by the name of Gill, in the year 1856. It was afterwards sold to F. W. Caldwell, who continued to publish it until the year 1861, when the materials, presses, &c., belonging to the office, were seized by Gen. Worthington, in command of some federal forces at Jefferson City, and taken by him to the latter place.

Soon afterwards, F. M. Caldwell went to Jefferson City, and with the assistance of some of the most influential federals, succeeded in gaining possession of the materials belonging to this office which Gen. 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 on the 15th day of June 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 Messrs. F. M. Caldwell & Co. again got possession of it, and have continued proprietors of it to the present time. The editors of this paper, during this period, have been J. G. Pangborn, H. A. Hutchison, George W. Frame, Geo. W. Ferrel and Chas. E. Hasbrook ; the last named, is editor at the present time. In politics, this paper is now and always has been democratic.

On the 25th day of October, 1875, the proprietors of the Boonville Advertiser, commenced the publication of a

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daily edition of the same, under the name of the Boonville Daily Advertiser. It is still published, and seems to have met with very good success.

The Boonville Eagle, a weekly paper, was established in September 1865, by Milo Blair. On the 28th day of September 1875, he took Chas. H. Allen into partnership with him, and the paper is still published by Messrs. Milo Blair & Co. In politics it has always been Republican.

The Wachter Ann 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. F. W. Ludwig is the present proprietor. In politics it is Republican.

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CHAPTER VIII

The "Fantastic company;" and the Killing of J. L. Forsythe.

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

Muster day was, for a long time after the commencement of the custom, a gala day for the citizens, and was looked forward to with considerable interest, especially by the different officers who appeared in full military dress, captains and lieutenants, with long red feathers stuck in the fore part of their hats, and epaulettes upon their shoulders. The field officers mounted on their fine steeds, with continental cocked hats, epaulettes upon their shoulders; and fine cloth coats, ornamented with gold fringe, rode around among the men and gave orders, making themselves the "observed of all observers." Also the vendors of whisky, ginger cakes, apples and cider, took no small interest in the anticipated muster day, for on that day, every person being excited, bought more or less of these things. Always on muster days, after the muster was over, the rival bruisers of a neighborhood tried their strength upon one another, thus

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furnishing a great deal of amusement for those who attended. The little folks were also happy in the anticipation, if not in the enjoyment of being presented with a ginger cake and an apple upon that day.

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

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

The regiment of State Militia, which was to be mustered; at the above mentioned time, was commanded by Col. Jesse J. Turley and Major J. Logan Forsythe, and was composed of all of the companies in the north half of the county.

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On the morning of the muster day, Col. Turley formed his regiment in front of the court house. After they were organized and ready for muster and drill, the Fantastic Company, which was commanded by John Babbitt, each member dressed in his peculiar costume and carrying his strange weapon marched up into full view of Col. Turley's command, and commenced preparations to drill. Col. Turley, feeling indignant that his proceedings should be interrupted by such a "mob," and believing that it was intended as an insult, ordered his command to surround the Fantastic Company.

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

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

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a severe struggle before the County Court, was retained at Boonville.

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

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POLITICAL HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY.

CHAPTER IX.

First Election Held in Cooper County, List of Men who Voted at, and Result of it. - Result of Elections Held in May and August, 1820, and August, 1822. - Result of Elections Held in 1824,

1825, 1826, and 1828. - Change of Political Aspect of Cooper County in 1840. - State Whig Convention Held at Rocheport, in 1840. - Organization of the Know Nothing Party. - Members of the Different State Conventions from Cooper. - Politics Not Entirely Considered at Elections for First Thirty Years, &c., &c.

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

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

Robert P. Clark, County Clerk, called to his aid James Bruffee and Benjamin F. Hickox, two justices of the Peace, to assist him in counting the votes. As some of the readers

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may have some curiosity to know the names of those who voted at this first election, we give them as follows:

ARROW ROCK TOWNSHIP

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

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

MIAMI TOWNSHIP

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

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

LAMINE TOWNSHIP

Joan H. Moore, Joseph Smith, Frederick Conor, William Gibson, Humphrey Gibson, Stephen Cole, Jr., Make Box, Jacob Ellen William H. Curbs, William Moore, James Turner, Jr., Robert P. Clark, Joseph Dillard, John J. Clark, John Hiburn, David Burress, Jr., Robert Boyd, Robert Wallace, Dedrick Ewes, Samuel Smith, Jordan O'Bryan, Abraham Jobe, Lewis Letney, Ephraim Marsh, Eli V. Henry, James Reid, James Hill, David Ward, Samuel Peters, Littleton Seat, James Scott, Drury Wallace, Joseph Cathey, George Cathey, Jr., Levi Odeneal, John Cathey, Gabriel Tittsworth, Stephen Cole, Sr., Charles B. Mitchell, James Long, George Houx, Fleming F. Mitchell, John McClure, David Trotter, Mathias Houx. William Chambers, David McGee, Thomas Ropers,

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James McCarty, Sr., David Fine, Wm. Deakins, William Dillard, George Fennile, John Nunn, Lawrence C. Stephens, James Snodgrass, Wm. II. Anderson, William D. Wilson, Joseph Byler, James Bruffee, Nicholas M. Fain, Frederick Shirley, Eli Roberts, Frederick Houx, Joseph Westbrook, Charles Force, Jacob Thomas, Jr., John Grover, John Miller, William Fraser, Edward Carter, Larkin Dewitt, Nicholas Houx, Abraham Shelly, Peter Stephens, Anderson Demesters, W., Burk, Joseph M. Bernard, Peyton Hurt, Wm. Snodgrass, Samuel D. Reavis, Zepheniah Bell, Peter Carpenter, James A. Reavis, Job Self, Thomas Butcher, Wm. Warden, William Bartlett, David McFarland, Samuel Snodgrass, Jacob McFarland, Alexander Brown, Delany Bowlin, Andrew A. Reavis, Jesse F. Roiston, Jacob Thomas, Sr., William Savage, Nicholas McCarty, Wm. Bowlin, James McCarty, Jr., John Swearingen, Ephraim Ellison, Luke Williams, George Potter, Benj. F. Hickox, Frederick Thomas, John Potter, William McFarland, John Roberts, David Burress, Sr., George Crawford, Geo. Cathey, Sr., Joseph Scott, William Ross, Asa Morgan, Mansfield Hatfield, John Savage, William George, Sr., John Ross, John Green, vote rejected, Thomas Brown, vote rejected, Hiram Munich, vote rejected. William Mitchell, vote rejected.

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

It will be observed, that the first vote cast within the present limits of Cooper county, was cast by John H. Moore, who died many years ago; and the fourth vote by William Gibson, who is the only one who voted at that election who is still alive, that is, so far as is known to the authors. Yet this may be a mistake, as many of them, years ago, moved from this county, and have not been heard from since then, although they may still be alive. That election took place fifty-seven years ago, therefore, a

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man would have to be, at the present day, seventy-eight years of age to leave cast a legal vote then. The wives of but two of them are still living, viz : Mrs. L. C. Stephens and Mrs. Frederick Houx.

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

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

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

At the time of this election, Cooper county was bounded on the east and south by the Osage river, on the west by the Indian Territory, and on the north by the Missouri river. Lamine Township

then, included about all within the present limits of Cooper County, and some territory not now included in its limits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELECTIONS IN 1824

Cooper county voted for Henry Clay for president, in 1824. Only four poll books of this election could be found, which show that Henry Clay had 136 votes, and Andrew Jackson 53 votes. It was done as a debt of gratitude to

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Clay, for his great services as a member of Congress, in the struggle of the State of Missouri, for admission into the Union.

She was admitted under certain conditions, viz

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

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

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

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

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1825.

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

1826.

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

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

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1828.

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

Adams and Jackson, and the tickets on which the men were, who were elected is marked opposite their names.

The following is the result of the August election

For Congress,	Edward Bates (Adams)	received	258 votes.
"	Spencer Pettis (Jackson,)	492	"
For Governor,	John Miller (Jackson,)	662	"

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

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

The county also gave a small majority to Martin VanBuren, in 1836. The county remained Democratic until 1840, when the Whigs made a clean sweep, electing their full ticket. Reuben A. Ewing, a Whig, was elected State

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Senator over David Jones, Democrat; and John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan and Lawrence C. Stephens, Whigs, over John Miller, B. F. Hickox and Henry Crowther, Demorats, by an average majority of about seventy-five votes.

There was great excitement during this election, and politics ran very high. The Whigs held public meetings in regular order on each succeeding Saturday in each township, until the full rounds were made. They had a band of music engaged for the occasion, flags and banners, with mottoes ascribed thereon; also with songs appropriate for the occasion, and eloquent speakers, the prominent among which were John G. Miller, Jordan O'Bryan, John C. Richardson, Robert C. Harrison, and others.

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

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

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

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The cause of this extraordinary campaign was, that times were and had been very hard for several years past and as people are prone to lay their ills and misfortunes to the charge of

somebody or party other than themselves, they then charged that Martin Van Buren and the Democratic party were the authors of their misfortunes.

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

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

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

About 1854, the American or Know-Nothing party sprang into existence. This party was short-lived, being first

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

It is said that one prominent office holder who resided in Howard county, who was noted for having joined every party that ever sprang into existence, while on a visit to a "Know-Nothing" lodge, at Boonville, made a speech, shed tears, and said, "that he had found the right party at last," but was the first man in this part of the State to desert that party when it commenced to go to pieces.

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

At the next Presidential election in 1860, the candidates were Stephen A. Douglass, Union Democrat, James C. Breckenridge, Southern Democrat, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, John Bell, Union. Douglass carried Cooper country by a small majority, Bell running him close. Breckenridge had but a small vote, and Lincoln but twenty votes. The names of those who voted for Lincoln were afterwards published in the newspapers as an item of curiosity.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, and George B. McClellan, Democrat, were the candidates for President in 1864. Lincoln carried Cooper county by a large majority. No great

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interest was taken in this election in this county. There was no restriction as to voters at that time, but many Democrats did not vote, and the Republicans, generally, turned out in full force. The Republicans carried the county at every election till 1872; the restrictions and the "test oath", having been almost unanimously abolished in 1870 by a vote of the people. The Democrats have been ever since in the majority in the county, their majority being about eight hundred.

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

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

Another convention was called in 1864. Two delegates were allowed to each Senatorial district. Harvey Bunce, of Cooper county, and Joel F. Humes, of Moniteau county, were elected delegates for the 28th Senatorial district. The delegates met at St. Louis, and on the 11th day of January,

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1865, declared "that slavery or involuntary servitude shall no longer exist in Missouri." They framed a new constitution which has always been known as the "Drake constitution." submitted the same to the voters of the State, and it was adopted by a small majority.

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

At a Whig convention, in 1840, at "Old Palestine," after nominating candidates for the Legislature, it was proposed to make a nomination for Sheriff. After considerable debate, this proposition was voted down, for the reason that the office was not considered a political one. This statement may sound strange to some, considering the way nominations and elections are governed at the present day, but it is nevertheless true. And, in proof of this, the records show, that while the Democrats were in power, John Hutchison was twice elected Sheriff, James Hill, Sheriff, once, John Crawford, Assessor for several years, and Robert P. Clark, Circuit Clerk; all of these men were uncompromising Whigs. And while the Whigs were in power, Isaac Lionberger and B. E. Ferry were each elected Sheriff two terms, making eight years; B. E. Ferry was, also, twice elected County Clerk, Robert Turner, Assessor, and William Shields, a member of the State Legislature; and

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all of these men were strong Democrats. It is true, the citizens would vote for the candidate of their own party, if they deemed his qualifications for filling the office equal to those of his opponent; and some, though the number was small, always "stuck to" the nominee of their own party when opposite partisans were running.

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

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WAR HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY

CHAPTER X

Indian Scare on Flat Creek, in Pettis County, in the year 1832, and the Part the Citizens of Cooper County took in Same.-Mormon War, in the year 1838, and Companies Raised in Cooper County, at Call of Governor, to Assist in the Same.-Company Raised in Cooper County to Take Part in the Mexican War of 1846, and the Actions of Same, Names of Officers, Privates, &c.

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

The origin of this report was as follows: Some men, for their own amusement, dressed themselves and painted their faces, so as to resemble Indians, went to a corn field where some men were at work plowing, and, giving the Indian yell, shot off their guns, pointed in the direction of the settlers. They, supposing that the disguised men were hostile Indians endeavoring to slay them, took to their heels and

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spread the alarm, which, like a tale of scandal, traveled from neighborhood to neighborhood, gathering new items of horror as it went from lip to lip.

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

THE MORMON WAR

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

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

In response to this call three companies were raised in Cooper County. One, called the "Boonville Guards," composed entirely of citizens of Boonville; this, under the existing laws of the State, was a standing company, and

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equipped at the expense of the State government. The second, a volunteer company raised at Boonville, composed of citizens of Boonville and the surrounding neighborhood.

Of this company, Jessie J. Turley was Captain, Marcus Williams, Jr., First Lieutenant, and J. Logan Forsythe, Second Lieutenant. The third was raised at Palestine, the officers of which are not known. Of the forces raised in Cooper County, Joel E. Woodward was Brigadier General, Joseph Megguire, Inspector General, and Benjamin E. Ferry, Aid de Camp to General Henry W. Crowther.

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

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

The Mormons after the conclusion of this war left the State and located at Nauvoo, Illinois, where they remained for several years. Having had a difficulty with the authorities of the State of Illinois, and their prophet and leader, Joseph Smith, having been assassinated, they again "pulled up stakes" and emigrated to the shores of the

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"Great Salt Lake," where they have ever since remained, believing and feeling that they are a persecuted people.

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

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

"THURSDAY, MAY 21st, 1846

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

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

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

1st. Lieutenant	Newton Williams.
2d. Lieutenant	H. C. Levens.
1st. Sergeant	John D. Stephens.
2nd. Sergeant	William T. Cole.
3rd. Sergeant	Richard Norris.
4th. Sergeant	James S. Hughes.

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1st. Corporal	Tipton Prior.
2nd. Corporal	A. B. Cole.
3rd. Corporal	Wesley Amick.
4th. Corporal	A. G. Baber.

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

The following is a list of the privates, from which it will be seen a few more have been added

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

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

When the steamer Louis F. Linn, Eaton, Captain, Jewell, Clerk, arrived at Boonville, on her downward trip, the company formed in line on the upper deck and many friends

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passed along the line, bidding farewell and shaking each volunteer by the hand. The landing was crowded with people. The boat soon started, with cheers from the multitude, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

INCIDENTS ON THE VOYAGE

Our steamer laid up for the first night at Nashville, which is about fifteen miles below Rockport. The members of the company were all, jolly fellows, and jest and laugh made the time pass pleasantly and quickly. The most of them had never been from home, and longed, with the anxiety of children to see new countries, and to take part in other than every day affairs of their lives.

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

They arrived at St. Louis without further accident, and were quartered at the Court House without any blankets to

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cover them, or any place except the naked benches on which to sleep. Most of the company expecting to draw their clothing and blankets at Jefferson Barracks, had nothing but the shirt and pants which they had worn from home.

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

But very few of the company had ever seen St. Louis or any other city, and it was a pleasing and wonderful sight to these men, who had during all their lives, been accustomed

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

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

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and where he would not be forced to associate with those whom he considered beneath him in the social scale.

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

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

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WAR HISTORY OF COOPER COUNTY

CHAPTER XI

The late "War of the Rebellion" in Cooper County. - Battle below Boonville. - Movements of the "Home Guards" in Cooper County. - Defeat of Captain Parks by William Anderson. - Shelby's Raid into Cooper County, and his Engagements with the Federal Troops. Price's Raid into Cooper County, and the Battles Fought near Boonville. - Bitter Partisan Feeling Engendered During the War, &c.

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

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

BATTLE BELOW BOONVILLE

Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on the 11th day of June 1861, left Jefferson City, where the Legislature was in session,

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sought an interview with Gens. Lyon and Blair, and made propositions for a compromise, on the basis of neutrality, &c. The two last mentioned Generals refused to make any compromise whatever, but claimed the "unrestricted right to move and station the troops of the United States throughout the State, whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of the officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal citizens of the federal government, or for the repelling of an invasion."

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

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

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

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

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

What had been before this a skirmish, now assumed the

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

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

Col. Marmaduke commanded the State troops on this occasion, Gen. Price was in ill health, and on the day on which the battle occurred he left Boonville on a steamboat for Lexington. Governor Jackson was on the battle ground in the forenoon, but left Boonville on the Georgetown road about eleven o'clock of that day. In this engagement two of Lyon's men were killed and nine wounded. Among the State troops three were killed and several wounded, but the number of these is unknown.

Kelly's was the only well organized and well drilled company under the command of Col. Marmaduke, and it did not participate in the battle. It was said that General Price was opposed to making a stand against Gen. Lyon at that time, as all of his troops, except Kelly's company, were raw recruits, and very poorly armed and drilled, having rallied at Boonville during the preceding three days. There was considerable controversy among the officers and men, whether considering the circumstances a stand or retreat should be made; but some of the most enthusiastic,

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whose counsel prevailed, said, that they had come to fight, and they intended to do so There were several prisoners taken by Gen. Lyon, but they were afterwards released on parole.

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

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

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

Gen. Lyon, before he left Boonville, organized two companies of home guards, composed entirely of Germans, commanded by Major Joseph A. Eppstein, and threw up strong fortifications at the "Old Fair Grounds." When he moved to Springfield, he left Maj. Cully, who was shortly

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afterwards succeeded by Col. John D. Stephenson, in command at the fortifications.

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

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

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

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOMEGUARDS IN COOPER COUNTY.

Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, on the twentieth day of June 1861, organized and mustered into service a company of German "Home Guards," consisting of 135 men. Of this company viz:

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Joseph A. Eppstein was elected captain, Emil Haas, 1st lieutenant; Ernest Roeschel, 2nd lieutenant, and John A. Hain, orderly sergeant. This company was, on the fourth day of August, ordered to Jefferson City for the purpose of aiding in the protection of the capitol. They, together with Col. Brown's 7th Missouri regiment, were, a short time afterwards, ordered to Otterville. They went by rail to Syracuse, and marched on foot the balance of the way to Otterville, which they immediately occupied.

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

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

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

On the twenty-eighth day of August, in the same year, the "home guards" were ordered to reinforce Col. Mulligan at Lexington, Missouri. Two days before, the 12th Illinois regiment of cavalry had been ordered to the same place, and had started. When Col. Eppstein, the commander of the "home guards" arrived at Tipton, he heard that a part of the 12th Illinois cavalry were at Boonville, and concluded to go there also, and reported to headquarters, that if they had any orders for him, to forward them to him at that place.

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

On the first day of September 1851, the troops around Boonville formed themselves into a battalion, consisting of two and one-half companies; companies "A" and "B," infantry, and one-half of a company of cavalry. The officers of the battalion were Joseph A. Eppstein, Major; Emil Haas, Surgeon, and John A. Hayne, Adjutant; of company "A" infantry, were John B. Kaiser, captain; John

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Reatherd, 1st Lieutenant, and Charles Koch, 2nd Lieutenant; of company "B" infantry, were Charles Beihle, captain; Joseph Weber, 1st Lieutenant; John Fessler, 2nd Lieutenant. The half company of cavalry was commanded by Peter Ostermeyer.

About four days afterwards, this battalion received information that they would be attacked by the confederates from several surrounding counties. Col. Eppstein immediately arrested a number of the most prominent southern men in Boonville, viz: H. N. Ells, Rev. Painter, William E. Burr and J. W. Draffen, and held them as hostages, hoping thereby to prevent the contemplated attack. But

about six o'clock on the morning of the 13th day of September 1861, while Eppstein's command was at breakfast, the pickets having all come in, the breastworks were attacked by a force of about eight hundred men under the command of Col. Brown, of Saline county. The fortifications were attacked on the west, southwest and southeast sides. The first attack was from the southwest, the next through Lilly's field on the southeast, and finally extended around to the west side. At the first the firing was very rapid from the southwest and southeast, and soon afterwards from the west side of the fortifications, the balls falling thick on every side. Col. Brown led the attack on the southeast, and made two charges upon the breastworks, but was compelled to fall back each time under the heavy fire from the intrenchments. In the second attack Col. Brown was mortally wounded, and fell within fifty feet of the breastworks; a short time afterwards, his brother, Capt. Brown, was also mortally wounded, and fell about ten feet behind him. The Browns were both brave men, and fought with desperation, and with utter disregard of their own safety. After the two Browns had fallen mortally wounded, and Major Poindexter been left in command of the confederates, Mr. Burr,

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who was one of the prisoners at the breastworks, having become satisfied that the entrenchments could not be taken, asked, and was granted permission to visit the confederates, under a flag of truce, in order to see what arrangements could be made so as to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The two commanders finally agreed upon an armistice for six days, Major Poindexter's troops to be withdrawn from the breastworks and city.

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

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

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

In November 1861, a scouting party of three men, belonging to the "home guards," started out to gain information.

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in regard to a band of bushwhackers, who were thought to have their headquarters somewhere in Clark's Fork township, in this county. While approaching the house of William George, in said township, they were fired upon from the house, and one of their number killed. The scouts then retreated to Tipton, and having obtained reinforcements returned and burnt William George's house.

On the 16th day of September 1861, Col. Eppstein's battalion was commanded by Col. Worthington to take possession of and guard the bridge across the Lamine river on the road from Boonville to Arrow Rock. Before their arrival at the bridge, they heard the firing of several minute guns behind them, which were intended to warn the State troops of the approach of Col.

Eppstein's men. They reached the bridge in the night, and were fired upon from the opposite side of the river by the State troops, who seemed to have taken possession of the bridge. Col. Eppstein returned the fire, and mortally wounded a young man named Herndon, who lived in Lamine township, in this county. He was taken to the house of Mr. Wm. Higginson, where he soon afterwards expired. The State troops soon retreated and left Col. Eppstein's troops in possession of the bridge, where they remained until the 19th day of September, when they were ordered to return to Boonville.

Soon afterwards, Col. Worthington ordered Col. Eppstein to take his command with him and burn this same bridge, it having been reported that Gen. Price's army was marching towards Boonville from that direction, and would probably cross the Lamine at that point. Col. Eppstein endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, by telling him that this would only delay Price a single day, as he could cross a short distance above; but Col. Worthington replied that it must be done, as he deemed it to be a military necessity. So the bridge was burned in accordance

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with his order. Yet this proved to be a false alarm, as Price was not on his way to Boonville, and did not attempt to march in that direction.

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

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

PRICE'S RAID

Six companies of the 5th regiment, under the command of Col. Eppstein, composed a portion of the forces of Gen. Sanborn during his operations against Gen. Price in his raid through Missouri in the fall of 1864. Gen. Sanborn at first supposing that Gen. Price would march in the direction of Rolla, concentrated his forces at that place, but finding that Gen. Price was making for Jefferson City,

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he moved his command to the latter place; on the way, marching nearly parallel with the confederates, for while he was crossing the Osage river at Castle Rock, General Price was crossing the same stream eight miles below. Col. Eppstein's command had a slight skirmish with the confederate advance guard, between the Osage and the Moreau Creek, but he succeeded in reaching Jefferson City first.

Gen. Sanborn had concentrated at that place, 3,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, most of them regulars, and all of them well armed and drilled. Gen. Price's army numbered about 23,000 men, yet there were thousands of them who had no arms; and had never seen anything like a battle. Neither had his troops been organized and placed under commanders, as many of them had

flocked to his standard as he marched through the State, and as he was continually on the march, he had no opportunity to effect organization in the ranks at this time, though shortly afterwards he had them under perfect control.

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

The federals moved west and camped on the upper Tipton

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

On the 12th, Col. Eppstein, with about three hundred and fifty men of his command, moved towards Boonville, and camped at Bohannon's farm, about seven miles south of Boonville. Early on the morning of the 13th, he was ordered to advance as far as he could in the direction of Boonville, and reconnoitre Gen. Price's position. Immediately upon receiving this order, he commenced his march with the above mentioned number of men and two mountain howitzers, and on arriving at Wilkin's bridge, across the Petite Saline creek, his command was fired upon by a band of about four hundred men under the command of General Fagan, who were guarding the bridge. Col. Eppstein returned the fire, and ordered four mounted companies to dismount and deploy as skirmishers. After some little skirmishing, along the banks of the creek, Gen. Fagan leisurely retreated towards Boonville. After going north about one half of a mile, to where a lane crosses the main road south of Mrs. McCarty's house, Col. Eppstein, who was in pursuit, found that Gen. Fagan had barricaded the road with trees, &c. Here Miller's and Murphy's companies had a close fight with the confederates, even using swords and bayonets. These two companies were surrounded at one time and ordered by the confederates to

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surrender; but the other two companies of Col. Eppstein's command coming up to their aid, Gen. Fagan again fell back. At this place two of the federals were wounded, but none hurt upon the other side.

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

Gen. Fagan by this time had brought up four pieces of artillery, and commenced shelling the woods along Anderson's branch in which Col. Eppstein was stationed. The federals then received orders to fall back, and retreated to California, Moniteau County, and there to obtain supplies. They soon afterwards returned to Crenshaw's farm, and there halted and took dinner. There Gen.

Sanborn learned that Price had left Boonville, so marching west he camped for the night at New Nebo church. The next morning he continued his march in the direction of Georgetown.

In August 1864, Capt. Parks, with two companies, of which Franklin Swap was 1st Lieutenant and Provost Marshall, being a part of the Iowa cavalry, had command at of the post at Boonville. Finding but little to do on this side of the river, they crossed over into Howard county, in search of "Anderson's bushwhackers," passed through New Franklin, and took the road east leading to Rocheport. Although warned by the citizens of his danger, as Anderson was known to be in full force in the neighborhood, Capt. Parks marched on.

When about one mile east of New Franklin, his company was suddenly attacked by Anderson's men, and cut into two parts, seven of them being killed by the first fire. The greater part of the command retreated to a house in

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the Missouri river bottom, and kept Anderson at bay by firing through the cracks of the house. Capt. Parks, at the outset, became separated from his men, and retreated towards Fayette until he met Major Leonard's command, which happened to be marching in that direction. With this he returned to the relief of his company, and Anderson having learned of his approach, drew off his men and retired.

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

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

Lieut. Col. Reavis, while under Col. Pope, learning that some confederate recruiting forces had crossed the river, making their way in a southern direction, he immediately started in pursuit, and overtook them while in camp in the brush, near Thomas Tucker's house, about two miles east of Bunceton, in Cooper county. He fired upon them, killing two men and wounding one. The recruits then separated, and made their way out of the country by different routes. The names of the confederates who were killed,

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were Joshua Lampton and Jones, from Boone county, They were buried at the "Vine" or "Concord" church. The wounded man, after recovering, was paroled by Col. Pope, and returned to his home in Boone County.

SHELBY'S RAID

Gen. Joseph Shelby, of the confederate army, made a raid into Cooper County during the month of October, 1863. He passed through Otterville on the night of the 9th of said month, and burned the Pacific railroad bridge near that town. On the night of the 10th he camped near Bell Air, in a pasture belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Leonard, and on the next day he marched to Boonville. His movements becoming known in Boonville the night before, a meeting of the citizens was called by Mayor McDearmon. After some delay; the conclusion was reached, that the only alternative was to surrender the city to Gen. Shelby. Citizens were sent out to meet him, who returned without

being able to gain any information as to his whereabouts, and conveyed the impression that he would not pay his compliments to the city during this expedition.

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

Just as Gen. Shelby marched into Boonville from the south, Major Leonard, with about two hundred and fifty federal troops, appeared on the north side of the river, and commenced crossing his men. The first boat load had almost reached the Boonville shore, when some one called to those in the boat that the town was full of confederates, and that they had better retreat. The pilots immediately turned the

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