

VOLUME NUMBER TWO



DUNKLIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Compiled by

The Society



Printed by
THROWER PRINTING COMPANY
Kennett, Missouri

Foreword



By CHAS. B. BAKER

Man has always sought to learn of his background and of the people and events that have contributed so much to the progress and development of his native community.

Volume II of the Dunklin County Historical Society is not a revision of Volume I, but rather a continuation of the effort by a group of dedicated and interested citizens. Their aim is to collect and preserve the colorful history of Dunklin County so that future generations may better understand the struggle through the years to lift our area, once covered by water and swampland, to the level which it occupies today as one of the most outstanding and important counties in the State of Missouri. Many individuals and collective groups have shared in this transformation.

One such group is the men and women of the legal profession who have not only offered protection of our rights, but have contributed much to our county and our state in the field of the law and state government. Many of this group advanced beyond the local level to achieve distinction as leaders in both our state and national government. It is a fitting gesture that we pay tribute to this group and devote a portion of this volume to these men and women who have served with honor and distinction through the years of our country's marvelous growth.

Preface

By JOHN H. BRADLEY

President of the Dunklin County Historical Society

Volume II is a valuable contribution to the history of Dunklin County. There are many things in the book of historical interest; the most important is the reprint of the Mary Smyth-Davis History of Dunklin County published in 1896. This valuable book covers 290 pages and tells the history of Dunklin County from its organization in 1845 down to 1896. There is no record that covers these years so well as the Mary Davis history; it is the only separate story of these years.

In 1888 the Goodspeed Publishing Company prepared and published the history of Southeast Missouri; this book is in one volume and has 1215 pages; it has a lot of Dunklin County history. In 1912 Robert Sidney Douglass, who was born and reared at Caruth, Dunklin County, prepared and had published the History of Southeast Missouri. The Douglass history as originally published was in two volumes and has 1298 pages. It, too, contains a wealth of Dunklin County history. But there is no published history of Dunklin County comparable in local value and importance to the Mary Smith Davis history. The Ram-free Press of Cape Girardeau in 1955 published a reprint of the Goodspeed history and in 1961 published a reprint of the Douglass history. The reprint of the Douglass history is in one volume.

Mary Davis was a Dunklin County woman, born on a farm near Cotton Plant, August 8, 1865. Only a few copies of the Davis history are now extant and the owners regard them as keepsakes. Few indeed with us now have read the Davis history or have ever heard of it. I knew Mary Smyth Davis and her sister, Miss Mattie Smyth, and her brother, James F. Smyth, who was elected Dunklin County treasurer in November, 1894. A fine story of Mary Davis and her family is in Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society, page 83, written by her son, Vest Davis, an Oxford graduate and a prominent teacher in St. Louis.

The Dunklin County Historical Society is a voluntary charitable organization and its purpose is to collect and preserve the history of Dunklin County. No one is paid for any service rendered to the society except for the printing of our books. The society was organized January 1, 1940. The story of the organization is in Volume I of the society, page IV. It was prepared by Cyrus D. Bray, a lawyer of Campbell, now deceased; he was the first president of the society. Paul Jones, our present Congressman, was the first secretary, and Elman Merritt the first treasurer and he is yet serving as treasurer. On March 13, 1942, Mrs. Louise Porterfield was elected secretary and I was elected president and have been president since that time. Ruth Jones was elected secretary at the August, 1943, meeting and has been secretary since that time. She prepared the index to Volume I, and she has prepared the index to the reprint of the Mary Davis history of Dunklin County; she has kept the minutes of nearly all of the meetings of the society since she was elected secretary. Ruth Jones was my secretary when I was commissioner of the Missouri supreme court and is now secretary to Judge Lawrence Holman, a commissioner of the supreme court. Ruth was born and reared near Nesbit, Dunklin County; she now lives in Jefferson City, but her home and legal residence is Dunklin County.

The society minutes of a meeting contain the names and addresses of those present and the greater part of these minutes and all the stories in Volume I are recorded in a loose leaf ledger-like book of 653 pages. Ruth Jones has done all this.

Another very fine record Ruth Jones has kept is a scrapbook service of the history society. She has completed four volumes, A, B, C, D, and is now compiling Volume E. The scrapbooks contain about 150 pages, are 14 inches by 12 inches and are well bound and on the cover is stamped in gold letters "Dunklin County Historical Society", with the volume letter. Each scrapbook is indexed. The content is made up of county newspaper clippings of a historical nature and clippings from other papers of an historical interest to Dunklin County. Many of these clippings are biographical stories of those who pass on. Also among the contents of the scrapbooks are letters of old timers, old documents, and maps pertinent to Dunklin County, brought in by society members and others. The scrapbook is a great service and we hope to have one day a convenient place where the scrapbooks may be kept and consulted.

The Dunklin County Historical Society does not select old families, towns, schools, churches and other subjects,

and prepare stories of these for our history books. Some of our citizens have remarked that there is nothing in Volume I of the society about "my family" and "it is an old family of the county who helped to carry on when the going was hard." All such citizens are requested to prepare the family story and present it to the society or get some one to prepare it, or consult the president or secretary, or some other member of the society. There are members in all communities in the county, and these may be ascertained by inquiry.

We hope one day to have in books published by the society the history of every town and city of the county, of every school, and of every church in the county, and the stories of more and more of the old, old families who have contributed so much to our county. Our field of endeavor is large indeed.

Volume I was printed by the Thrower Printing Company, Kennett, Missouri, that is, by Whitney Thrower, and he deserves a great deal of credit for the contribution he has made and is making. Whitney Thrower printed Volume II; he printed Volume I without profit of consequence and likewise as to Volume II.

The preface contains some facts not entirely proper for a preface, but I wanted to give some information about the history society that may not be generally known.

Table of Contents



	<i>Page</i>
INDEX — Mary Smyth - Davis History —	
History of Dunklin County	I
By Mary Smyth-Davis	
James B. Baker Family History	291
By William Levi Baker, Sr.	
The Story of Charles Birthright	368
By Mrs. Paul Baldwin	
History of Malden	376
By Carrie Machen Jackson	
Story of Dr. S. E. Mitchell of Malden	412
By Mrs. J. L. Adkins	
Some Place Names of Dunklin County	418
By Jean Jones Neumeyer	
History of the Jonas Plumer Stewart Family	426
By John C. Stewart	
History of the First Southern Baptist Church of Malden	431
By George T. Hartsfield	
History of the Beechwell General Baptist Church	437
By Rev. Thomas D. Davis	
History of the George W. Peck Family of Malden.....	443
By Gladys Alwood Peck	
=====	
<i>BENCH AND BAR</i>	
<i>of Dunklin County</i>	449
By John H. Bradley	
DUNKLIN COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES—	
Judge John Dillard Cook	457
Judge Harrison Hough	459
Judge Albert Jackson	460

Judge James H. Vail	461
Judge John W. Emerson	462
Judge Ira E. Leonard	465
Judge Reuben P. Owen	466
Judge John G. Wear	468
Judge James L. Fort	470
Judge William Samuel Crittenden Walker	473
Judge John A. McAnally	476
Judge James V. Billings	478
Judge Arthur U. Goodman, Jr.	481

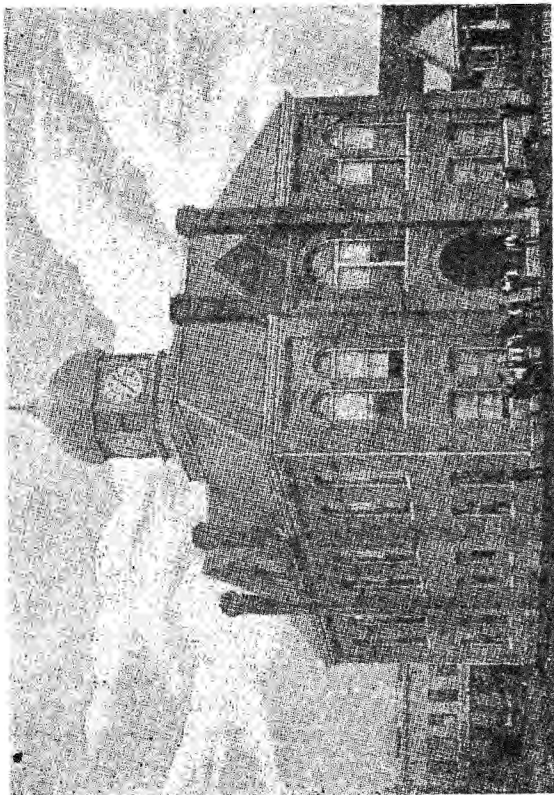
DUNKLIN COUNTY ATTORNEYS

Henry Hale Bedford	483
James C. Bullard	484
Charles Hamilton Baker	486
Gene E. Bradley	488
John W. Baldwin	491
Lawrence L. Bradley	492
Cyrus David Bray	495
Fred L. Byrckett	497
Gerald L. Blackburn	498
William G. Bray	500
William Howard Billings	505
Wayne Billings	506
James A. Bradley	508
Robert L. Caruthers	511
S. M. Chapman	513
Wendell Crow	514
Charles M. Cable	516
John H. Chitwood	519
Robert A. Cox	521
Daniel R. Cox	523
Claude F. Cooper	526
William A. Cooper	528
E. P. Caruthers	529
C. P. Caldwell	531
Della K. Caldwell	532
William Hale Douglass	533

Thomas F. Donaldson	535
Robert Sidney Douglass	537
John M. Dalton	539
Harvey Burks Davis	542
James L. Downing	544
John Hall Dalton	546
Casper M. Edwards	548
Tom R. R. Ely	551
Wayne Ely	533
Thomas Richard Rupe Ely	555
R. M. Finney	558
James Fenton Ford	559
Joseph M. Fisher	561
Elbert L. Ford	562
Absolum Farris	564
William Everett Glenn	565
James M. Groff	566
U. Bon Geaslin	568
Theodore C. Hall	570
Charles Poston Hawkins	571
Charles Paul Hawkins	573
A. L. Harper	574
Charles C. Hatley	575
Franklin D. Holder	577
O. S. Harrison	579
George L. Harralson	581
William Riley Hall	582
Samuel A. Hill	585
Paul L. Hallam	586
Robert Henry Jones	587
John T. Johnston	589
Langdon R. Jones	590
I. R. Kelso	602
Franz J. Kim	604
Solomon G. Kitchens	605
John H. Kimbrow	606
Moses W. Lawson	607
Leon McAnally	609
Benjamin A. McKay	611
Flake L. McHaney	613
John T. McKay, Sr.	615
John T. McKay, Jr.	618

Hal H. McHaney	619
Powell B. McHaney	621
Virgil McKay	626
T. H. Masterson	628
J. F. Miller	629
Robert Parker Mills	630
Von Mayes	631
Tom B. Mobley	632
Ira M. Morris	634
Alletha Bradley Noble	636
Zeigel W. Neff	638
John W. Noble.....	640
Clyde Oakes	642
Edward F. O'Herin	644
Clarence H. Overbay, Jr.	646
Hugh B. Pankey	648
Clarence E. Page	651
Walter Penny	652
Henry N. Phillips	653
Willis L. Proffer	655
R. S. Peterman	657
George W. Ray	658
Robert L. Rutledge	660
Veryl L. Riddle	661
William F. Rhew	663
Ivy Aspray Segerson	665
R. Jasper Smith	667
Robert J. Smith	670
George Smith	673
Robert F. Sanders	675
Lee Shelton	676
William B. Sharp	670
P. R. Smith	681
William R. Satterfield	682
L. E. Scruggs	684
C. J. Statler	686
Gilbert D. Stephenson	688
James A. Short	689
Mary Virginia Spence	691
John W. Scobey	693
Oscar V. Seed	695
Paul A. Slicer, Jr.	698

A. J. Sellers	700
Joseph S. Tall	701
Benson C. Tomlinson	702
Harold B. Treasure	704
John P. Taylor	706
Joel P. Tribble	708
Julian H. Tribble	710
Charles VanCleve	711
Nathaniel W. Watkins	712
Gaylon Wicker	713
Henry C. Walker	714
William O. Welman	716
Bert F. Wallace	717
Marie Waltner	718
James A. Walker	718
Orville Zimmerman	719
John H. Bradley	722



Old Dunklin County Courthouse

HISTORY

OF

Dunklin County, Mo.

1845-1895

Embracing an Historical Account of the Towns and Post-Villages of Clarkton, Cotton Plant, Cardwell, Caruth, Campbell, Gibson, Holcomb, Hornersville, Kennett, Iulu, Malden, Nesbit, Senath, Valley Ridge, Vincet, White Oak and Wrightsville.

Including a Department Devoted to the Description of the Early Appearance, Settlement, Development of Resources, and Present Appearance of the County.

With An Album of Its People and Homes
Profusely Illustrated.

By

MARY F. SMITH-DAVIS

ST. LOUIS:
NIXON - JONES PRINTING CO.
1896

KENNETT:
Reprinted by Thrower Printing Co.
1962

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

	Page
Territory of Missouri	7
State Organization	8
Why We Were Included in Missouri	11
Boundaries	13
Earthquakes of 1811 - 12	16

CHAPTER II.

The Mound Builders — The Indians	19-21
--	-------

CHAPTER III

Scenery, Animals, etc.	23
Physical Features	26
Present Appearances — Floods	28-29

CHAPTER IV

The Civil War	31
---------------------	----

CHAPTER V.

Early Settlements	38
Pioneer Physicians — General Growth of County	43

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER VI

	Page
Churches—	
Baptist — Methodist	59-64
General Baptist — Cumberland Presby-	
terian	68-70
Presbyterian — Christian — Catholic	72-76

CHAPTER VII

Resources — Health Rate	77-83
-------------------------------	-------

CHAPTER VIII

Court Officials and Courts	86-99
----------------------------------	-------

CHAPTER IX

Towns and Villages—	
Caruth — Cardwell	99-100
Cotton Plant — Clarkton	102-105
Campbell — Gibson — Holcomb	107-112
Hornersville — Kennett	114-119
Lulu — Malden	131-132
Nesbit — Senath — Valley Ridge	141-144
Vincet — White Oak — Wrightsville	145-146

CHAPTER X

Politics, Exports, etc.	146-150
Biographical Sketches Illustrated	151
A Group of Dunklin County Women	284-287

TO MY FRIENDS.

This little volume has been prepared to preserve the past history of Dunklin County, Mo., perpetuate the names of its pioneers, keep the time and manner of settlement, record the names of its officials, and preserve such other matter that would otherwise, in a few years, be entirely lost.

Also, realizing the many untrue and detrimental things which have been spoken of her native county, the author desires to bring it before its sister counties and the world as it now exists, and to this end has personally visited every locality of the county, and more than fifty of the oldest and best informed citizens, in search of information, and in every instance using that which proved to be the most valuable.

INTRODUCTORY

As every book must be, in some part, more or less the opinion of its author, the writer has endeavored to be moderate in language of praise, and to avoid all exaggeration.

The **Album** of our **PEOPLE AND HOMES** has received much care and attention, with the best possible results from the material furnished.

While knowing the book is not perfect, it is hoped that it will meet with the approval of all.

My friends will please remember that I was born, reared and educated (with the exception of two years in the Piedmont, Wayne County, public schools, when a child) — in Dunklin County; and I acknowledge with pride, not only my nationality, but my native State and county.

I tender my grateful thanks for courtesies received from many friends, and respectfully dedicate this history to the people of Dunklin County.

The Author.

—:— INDEX —:—

ADAMS, Lillian M.	154
AGNEW, John C.	71
AKE, Fannie	245
AKER, Judge E.	4
ALLBRIGHT, Miss Annie	172
ALLEN, Dr.	43
ALLEN, John P.	52
ALLGOOD, J. R.	95
ALMON, W. E.	68
ANDERSON, Dr. Eli T.	116
APLEGATE, E. T.	113
APPLEGATE, Henry A.	24, 42, 59, 94, 114, 151
ARENDS, Mrs. Dora (Keene) ...	284
ARGO, Miss Kate	259
ARNES, Mr. & Mrs. Joe	77
ASHCRAFT, Miss Emma	204
AUSTIN, A. C.	42
AUSTIN, Mrs. E. B.	72
AUSTIN, H. W.	149
BAIRD, Hettie N.	157
BAIRD, Huldah C.	157
BAIRD, Jas. M.	157
BAIRD, Kittie	155
BAIRD, Martin V.	42, 61, 62, 64, 107, 153, 155
BAIRD, Prof. T. J.	50, 155, 156, 223
BAIRD, Dr. R. W.	142, 143
BAIRD, W. P.	149
BAKER, James	25, 39, 162
BAKER, J. W.	98
BAKER, Nathaniel	26, 162
BALDWIN, Edwin	159
BALDWIN, Ernest	159
BALDWIN, Lillian	159
BALDWIN, Paul	159
BALDWIN, Sallie M.	263
BALDWIN, T. E.	93, 94, 97, 129, 130, 157, 158, 159, 232
BALDWIN, J. W.	52
BALLARD, Elizabeth	176
BANCROFT, C.	41
BANCROFT, Dr. Thos.	67
BARNHART, Adam	40
BARR, Mary I.	209
BARRETT, J. H.	94, 95, 180
BATTEN, Rev. J. L.	168, 170
BEALE, W.	73
BEDFORD, Elizabeth Hale	164
BEDFORD, Maj. H. H.	87, 93, 96, 164
BEDFORD, J. M.	164
BENSON, M. J.	71
BERRYMAN, J. C.	66
BIBB, J. F.	62
BIFFLE, REV. S. C.	171

BIRD, John H.	97
BLACK, John W.	96, 97
BLAIR, Thos.	64
BLAKENEY, Anna Lorena	205
BLAKEMORE, J. B.	95, 98, 170
BLAKEMORE, Ida E.	200
BLAKEMORE, Mary Adams	170
BLAKEMORE, W.	148
BLAKEMORE, Wm. S.	200
BLAYLOCK, J. M.	64, 163
BOBO, Mariah E.	193
BOHANNON, B. C.	64
BOLIN, J. W.	68, 69
BOND, Bettie P.	167
BOND, R. T.	167
BOND, Dr. Van H.	167
BOYD, Dr. D. T.	166
BOYD, Mary Walker	166
BOYD, M. M.	166
BOWERS, Anna	200
BOZARK, Dr.	40 43
BRAGG, Miss Eva	267
BRAGG, Miss Lillie	263
BRAGG, Capt. Wm. G.	42, 267
BRAGG, W. G. Jr.	94, 160
BRAGG, W. G. Sr.	93, 94, 130, 159, 223
BRANNUM, Lizzie	15, 285
BRANNUM, Michael	15, 17, 38, 39
BRANNUM, Tecumseh	15, 285
BRAY, Dr.	112
BRAY, Adrain O.	161
BRAY, C. D.	161
BRAY, E. M.	161
BRAY, Mrs. E. M.	229
BRAY, N. M.	161
BRAY, Mary	161
BRAY, Rhoda T.	161
BRAY, Winnie M.	231
BRAY, W. E.	68, 70
BRIDGES, A. D.	40, 87, 112
BRIDGES, Wm.	139
BROWN, John W.	61
BUFORD, T. C.	166
CAGLE, L. D.	62
CANEER, J. I.	81, 143, 172
CANEER, Melvin	172
CANEER, SARAH KARNES	172
CANEER, W. T.	172
CANTERBURY, W. C.	133
CARDWELL, Frank	98
CARLIN, J. H. D.	62
CARLIN, H. D.	62
CARUTHERS, E. P.	53, 173
CARUTHERS, Solomon D.	173
CASE, Dr. Theodore	243

CASEY, Mr. & Mrs. Thos.	77
CATES, Ella F.	174
CATES, John Wm.	174
CATES, Lena R.	174
CATES, Melvine	174
CATES, Wm. W.	105, 174
CHANDLER, Joel	115
CHANDLER, Louis	42, 96
CHANDLER, Minnie L.	174
CHANDLER, Thos.	174
CHAPMAN, Bill	40
CHAPMAN, Hettie W.	208
CHAPMAN, Kittie	160
CHAPMAN, R. S.	148
CHAPMAN, Turner	160, 222
CHOUTEAU, Chas. P.	90, 92
CLARK, Col. Henry E.	37, 106
CLARK, Maj. Geo. B.	132
CLARKSON, Riley	174
CLARKSON, Wiley	26, 39, 41, 174
CLIFFORD, Miss Margaret	176
CLIPPARD, Miss Martha E.	191
COCHRAN, Pleasant	39
COLE, Hettie M.	176
COLE, John Palmer	176
COLE, Lula B.	176
COLE, Pearl	176
COLE, Richard E.	176
COLE, Sir Wallace	176
COLE, Mrs. W. N.	117
CONYERS, Pope	38
COOK, Amasso S.	178
COOK, Arvella	178
COOK, Christopher Columbus	180
COOK, Dick	42
COOK, John B.	179, 246
COOK, John D.	93
COOK, Mary Clark	177
COOK, Mary Kiddy	177
COOK, Nathaniel	177
COOK, Dr. Ralph Guild	177
COOK, Robert J.	179
COOK, Thos. J.	178
COOK, Zella	178
COX, Daniel R.	42, 98, 180, 181
COX, Rev. (Uncle Jake)	66
COX, Moses	180
CRAIG, J. P.	98
CRAWSHAW, Mrs.	77
CROSS, Wm.	42
CUDE, Jack	39, 45, 102
CUDE, James	122
DALTON, W. R.	98
DANCER, Jonas	67

DANIELS, Colonel Edd	37
DAVIDSON, Riley O.	70
DAVIDSON, Rev. Jonas	66
DAVIS, A. M.	122
DAVIS, Mr. & Mrs. Albert	77
DAVIS, Thos. H.	43
DAVIS, T. J.	42, 68, 69, 107
DAVIS, W. J.	96, 98, 137, 259
DEMENT, Mrs. Monroe	152
DERRYBERRY, Gilbert L.	96
DIAL, W. H.	62, 64
DICKSON, Frazier	199
DONALDSON, Davis	183
DONALDSON, Humphrey	42
DONALDSON, I. F.	95, 182
DONALDSON, Judith Davis	182
DONALDSON, Miss Lizzie	227
DONALDSON, Madge	183
DONALDSON, Thos. F.	183
DOOLEY, A. J.	34
DOUGHERTY, John	42
DOUGHERTY, John D.	95
DOUGLASS, Allie Manning	189
DOUGLASS, Al W.	186
DOUGLASS, Asa B.	42, 107, 184
DOUGLASS, A. T.	42, 157, 185
DOUGLASS, A. W.	142
DOUGLASS, Benjamin H.	184
DOUGLASS, Earl H.	184
DOUGLASS, Ella (Gwin)	184
DOUGLASS, Elizabeth Mott	157, 184, 186
DOUGLASS, Fannie M. (Barksdale)	184
DOUGLASS, Fannie (Westfall)	184
DOUGLASS, Harry M.	184
DOUGLASS, Hettie F. (Satterfield)	186, 254
DOUGLASS, Huldah	143, 186
DOUGLASS, Jas. M.	96, 97, 98, 186, 189
DOUGLASS, Jennie (Lawson)	186
DOUGLASS, John A.	184
DOUGLASS, Kittie Pearl	184
DOUGLASS, Lucy	157, 186
DOUGLASS, Mary Elizabeth	189
DOUGLASS, Mary E.	187
DOUGLASS, Minnie Frances	189
DOUGLASS, Norwell A.	184
DOUGLASS, R. H.	62, 64, 100, 186, 187
DOUGLASS, R. Moses (Deceased)	189
DOUGLASS, Rosa Lee	184
DOUGLASS, Prof. R. S.	187, 188
DOUGLASS, Mrs. Senath Hale	142
DOUGLASS, Thos. G.	189
DOUGLASS, T. J.	49, 95, 141, 188
DOUGLASS, Walter E.	184
DOWNING, J. L.	98
DUNKLIN, Daniel	12
DUNMIRE, Clara B.	190

DUNMIRE, Geo. T.	190
DUNMIRE, Miss Hattie	190
DUNMIRE, John H.	190
DUNMIRE, Marian Irene	190
DYERHOUSE, Annie	199
EAGLE, L. T.	64
EAKER, Christian	65
EAKER, Jonas	97
EATON, C. M.	72
EDMONSTON, Mrs. Samuel	117
EDWARDS, Casper M.	53, 137
EDWARDS, Emma	278
ELLISON, Jesse	38
ELRIDGE, S. P.	34, 97
EMERSON, John W.	93
ELY, T. R. R.	94, 96, 98
EVANS, Evan	40
FAIRIS, Absolom	42
FARRAR, Moses	42
FARRIS, D. W.	68
FAUGHN, James	40, 145
FINLEY, David	191, 192
FINLEY, Davis	42
FINNEY, Earl G.	191
FINNEY, Ernest Green	191
FINNEY, Hubert Clippard	191
FINNEY, Jim	39
FINNEY, Mary Eula	191
FINNEY, R. M.	96, 98
FINNEY, Dr. W. B.	190, 191
FINNEY, Willie Ozro	191
FISHER, Dr.	43
FISHER, J. M.	96
FLEMING, Miss Mary	174
FLEER, Katie	245
FLEER, Minnie L.	245
FLOWERS, H. D.	40, 94
FLOYD, Dr.	43
FLOYD, Jas. H.	61, 185
FOLLY Harrison	148
FORD, Louisa E.	249
FOWLER, Elonzo	69
FREEMAN, Colonel Lon	180
GARDNER, Alice	193
GARDNER, America	193
GARDNER, H. A.	149, 193
GARDNER, J. Q. A.	111, 112, 193
GARDNER, W. S.	149, 193
GASE, Ollie Josephine	187
GEAR, Tucker	40
GEAR, Wm.	40, 112
GEER, Carolina	278
GIBANY, M.	40, 46
GILES, Miss L. E.	245
GIST, J. M.	101

GIST, J. P.	149
GLASCOCK, Charnal	64
GLASCOCK, Robt. L.	41
GLASCOCK, Sarah A.	211
GRADLEY, Jas.	42
GRANT, General U. S.	35, 36, 37
GRAVES, J. R.	61
GREGORY, Adeline	233
GREGORY, Jas.	139, 194, 195
GREGORY, Rev. M. Taylor	194, 195
GRINSTEAD, Dr. Wm.	43
GROGAN, Callie	200
GUNNELS, John	40, 45
HAINES, E. C.	109
HAISLIP, Will	179
HALE, S. F.	98
HALIBURTON, Rev. Davis	174
HAM, Miss Frances	199
HAM, Louis	96, 99
HAM, T. F.	42, 199
HARKEY, A. Jasper	200
HARKEY, Bascom S.	200
HARKEY, Daniel	41, 42, 199
HARKEY, David D.	193
HARKEY, Edward L.	200
HARKEY, Judge J. H.	98, 99, 142, 198, 199
HARKEY, "Nug" (F. M.)	141
HARKEY, Ralph	199
HARKEY, Rosa	199
HARKEY, Thos. F.	200
HARKEY, Wilburn D.	199
HARKEY, Wilburn O.	199
HARPER, Miss Effie	219
HARPER, Ollie B.	154
HARRIS, Jas.	40
HARRIS, Mary Jane	173
HARRIS, S. P.	173
HARRISON, A.	98
HARRISON, Dr. Arthur	107
HARRISON, Pack	107
HARRISON, O. S.	143
HARRISON, Dr. Van H.	42, 43, 72, 163
HARVEY, Mrs. Lillian M.	154
HARVEY, Dr. Joseph W.	154
HATLEY, Dr. Allen	40
HATLEY, R. M.	68, 70
HATLEY, T.	40
HAW, Uriel	165
HAWKINS, C. P.	94, 96, 98, 99
HAWKINS, Mrs. C. P.	272
HEADLEE, J. H.	65, 66, 68
HECTOR, Alf.	179
HELM, Huldah Mott	155
HELM, Lizzie A.	155
HELM, W. H.	94, 155, 222
HELM, W. M.	286

HENDERSON, E. G.	137, 202, 203, 204
HENDERSON, W. G.	62
HENSLEE, B. C.	94
HENRY, NELSON	67
HERMANN, Amanda B.	238
HERMANN, Mollie L.	274
HERMANN, Wm.	42, 114, 274
HICKS, Ben F.	49, 107, 114, 200
HICKS, Blanch A.	201
HICKS, Clinton C.	201
HICKS, David G.	96
HICKS, Geo. A.	200
HICKS, Hattie B.	201
HICKS, John	200
HICKS, Taylor P.	201
HILL, Samuel A.	87, 95
HIMMEL, Jane	246
HIRSCH, J.	202
HITE, Miss Julian	193
HODGE, Martin	45
HODGE, R. L.	97, 107
HODGES, Bettie	207
HODGES, Judge	42
HOFFMAN, Bee	204
HOFFMAN, C. O.	97, 99, 204
HOFFMAN, Della	201
HOFFMAN, Homer	204
HOFFMAN, Lillian	204
HOFFMAN, Tom	204
HOFFMAN, Virginia	204
HOGAN, T.	62
HOGUE, J. A.	93, 113
HOGUE, J. B.	98
HOGUE, Mrs. Malinda	70
HOLCOMB, Louis	40
HOLTZHOUSER, John	40
HOPKINS, Benj.	42, 145
HOPPER, W. E.	111, 205, 206
HORNER, Elmira	260
HORNER, John Z.	284
HORNER, Melinda	254
HORNER, Russell	94
HORNER, Mrs. Victorine (Brannum)	15
HORNER, Wm. H.	39
HORNER, Dr. W. H.	43, 114
HOUCK, Louis B.	130
HOUGH, Harrison	93
HOUSTON, John S.	122
HOWARD, Governor	7
HUBBARD, Albert	207
HUBBARD, Charlie	207
HUBBARD, Mollie	207
HUBBARD, M. W.	107, 206
HUBBARD, Robert G.	207
HUBBARD, Walter	207
HUGHES, Miss Alice	170
HUGHES, Miss Mayme	133

HUGHES, W. G.	113
HUSKEY, Geo.	123
HUSTON, John	94
HYSON, C. B.	68
ISAACS, A.,	149
JACKSON, Albert	93
JAMES, Henry	42
JAMES, J. H.	62
JEFFERS, Col. W. L.	37
JOHNSON, A. L.	97
JOHNSON, Billy	40, 97
JOHNSON, John T.	97
JONES, Anna Lou	208, 249
JONES, C. T.	94
JONES, Curtis I.	208
JONES, Dr. Crawford	43
JONES, Glenn	208
JONES, Hettie D. (Langdon)	213, 284
JONES, Hubert	208
JONES, Isair	42, 47
JONES, J. E.	207, 223
JONES, L.	53
JONES, Lizzie	208
JONES, Robert H.	53, 71, 118, 130, 213
JONES, W. P.	34
KARNES, Estella	209
KARNES, J. M.	131
KARNES, J. T.	131, 209
KAUFMAN, Miss Fannie	202
KEENE, Mrs.	77
KELLER, F.	72
KELLEY, J. M.	65
KELLEY, N. F.	96
KERFOOT, A. J.	130, 209, 210
KIMBROW, Wm.	95
KING, T. E.	126
KINSOLVING, Floyd	116
KINSOLVING, H. P.	137, 149
KINSOLVING, Tom	116
KITCHEN, Col. Solomon G.	38, 87
KNOX, D. A.	72
KOCHTITZKY, Hon. Oscar	132
KOONS, Geo.	90
LACY, J. K.	67
LACY, Jordon	40
LACY, Mrs. Jordon	56
LADEN, Joe	41
LADEN, R. A.	96
LAMB, Rudolphus	188
LANIPHER, Chas.	216
LANGDON, A. J.	105, 213, 214
LANGDON, C. V.	21, 104, 213, 214
LANGDON, E. J.	42, 45, 47, 49, 89, 92, 97, 102, 131, 192, 208, 211
LANGDON, Edwin	63
LANGDON, E. Senter	216

LANGDON, Hiram	40, 89
LANGDON, Hettie P.	216
LANGDON, Lela Blanch	214
LANGDON, Maude E.	216
LANGDON, Walton V.	214
LANGDON, Wesley M.	216
LANGDON, Wm.	213
LASLEY, C. N.	42
LASLEY, Mary L.	219
LASSWELL, J. F.	110
LASSWELL, J. P.	110
LASSHELL, W. D.	110, 111
LAWSON, Miss Katie	164
LEONARD, Ira E.	93
LESIEUR, Godfrey	12, 16, 17
LEWIS, Davis	62
LINAMOOD, Dr.	179
LINN, L. F.	73
LONG, Jesse	40, 94
LOMAN, G. Z.	132
LOVE, Rev. T. S.	70
LOWERY, John	94

McBRIDE, N. J.	97
McCARTY, Rev. M.	73
McCARTY, W.	72
McCULLOUGH, E. E.	111
McCULLOUGH, Jas.	94
McCULLOUGH, J. R.	122
McCUTCHEN, Beulah	221
McCUTCHEN, Fannie	221
McCUTCHEN, Louis	111, 148, 220, 221, 230
McCUTCHEN, Mrs. L.	229
McCUTCHEN, Martha E.	221
McCUTCHEN, Mary Ellen	221
McCUTCHEN, Owen	221
McCUTCHEON, Wm. W.	221
McDANIEL, Clement	72
McDANIEL, J.	41
McDANIEL, Miss Margaret	192
McDANIEL, W. R.	52
McEACHER, Margaret	199
McELMURRY, Henry	60
McFARLIN, L.	68, 69
McGRUE, J.	41
McKAY, Clyde	222
McKAY, Landreth	222
McKAY, John	235
McKAY, Virgil	95, 96, 98, 222
McKNIGHT, J. H.	70
McKNIGHT, Sam L. J.	60
McMASTERS, John	4
McMURRAY, Mary E.	151
McWHERTER, Miss Sarah	180
MADDOX, Z.	64
MARCUM, M.	76

MARLOWE, Annie	222
MARQUIS, D. J.	171
MARSH, John	42
MARSH, John H.	122
MARSH, John W.	94
MARSHALL, Belle	250
MARSHALL, Bennett	42
MARSHALL, Geo. W.	49, 107, 218
MARSHALL, Mary H.	184
MARTIN, S. M.	75
MASON, Wm.	60
MATTHEWS, Dr. John L.	116
MAZE, F. A.	148
MEADOWS, Miss Jennie	251
MEHARG, Geo. W.	144
MEYERS, Henry	40
MILLER, Jack	47
MILLER, Rev.	56
MILLS, C. R.	95
MIZELL, Jas. A.	30
MOBLEY, A. B.	123
MORGAN, Collins	95, 219, 220
MORGAN, Miss Ida	127, 286
MORGAN, Fred	219
MOORE, A. A.	225
MOORE, Charles F.	250
MOORE, "Uncle Dave"	121, 223, 224
MOORE, H. A.	226
MOORE, Howard	38, 97, 121
MOORE, M. A.	226
MOORE, Mary Tennie	216
MOORE, M. C.	226
MOORE, S. S.	226
MORRISON, Ro't.	73
MOSELEY, N. A.	98
MOTT, Geo. W.	91, 96
MOTT, Huldah A.	222
MOTT, T. J.	91
MOUNT, R. H.	64
MUSE, John	45, 106
NEEL, Jas. J.	41, 42
NEEL, Thomas	39, 96, 104, 141, 226
NELSON, Miss Mary E.	192
NICHOLAS, Mary J.	163
NICHOLAS, W. P.	95
NIGHT, Mrs. John	178
NOBLE, H. H.	70
NORMAN, Moses	39
NORTHERNTON, J. A.	112
OGLESBY, Colonel	36
OWEN, A. B.	220
OWEN, Frances E. J.	229
OWEN, Dr. Given	40, 43, 97, 112, 161, 221, 228
OWEN, Dr. Reuben P.	229
OWEN, Judge R. P.	64, 93

OWENS, Judge Jas. H.	42, 95, 98
OWENS, Nancy M.	229
OWNBEY, Rev.	113, 227
OXFORD, Mr.	41
OXLEY, A. R.	231
OXLEY, Addie V.	231
OXLEY, Jas.	42, 231
OXLEY, W. J.	144, 230
PAGE, Dr.	43
PANKEY, Blair (deceased)	234
PANKEY, D. B.	95, 129, 130, 233, 234, 233
PANKEY, D. Y.	33, 95, 159, 232
PANKEY, Hugh	234
PANKEY, Miss Mary	159, 232
PANKEY, Sallie B.	232
PASLEY, H. G.	116
PATTERSON, J. F.	68
PATTON, Mary E.	152
PATTON, Nathaniel	8
PAXTON, Bowman	90
PECK, Geo. W.	132, 240, 242
PELTS, Joe	41, 162, 240, 242
PENNY, J. B.	206
PENNY, Z. B.	70, 106, 107
PETTY, Bertie	233
PETTY, Connie	233
PETTY, C. A.	233
PETTY, Curtis	233
PETTY, Gene	233
PETTY, Harry	238
PETTY, Neel	233
PETTY, W. G.	95, 99, 234
PHELAN, Miss Belle	189
PHELAN, W. G.	189
PHILLIPS, John H.	190
PHILLIPS, H. N.	93
PHILLIPS, Miss Viana M.	190
PICKARD, Taylor	34
PLUMER, Colonel J. B.	34
POE, Isaiah	64
POE, Simon	64
POLLOCK, D. C.	98, 242
PONDER, W. A.	70
POOL, J. R.	101, 149, 239
PORTER, Henry	96
POWELL, Dr. I. W.	113
PRENTISS, General B. M.	35
PRICE, General	33
QUINN, Dr. G. W.	113
RANDALL, John	64
RATHBURN, Elan G.	95
RAY, Jennie Meadows	252

RAY, Major Willie	21, 251
RAY, Susan Barnett	286
RAYBURN, Alma	256
RAYBURN, Josie	234
RAYBURN, Melissa	255
RAYBURN, Moore M.	95, 243, 244
RAYBURN, Panola	183
RAYBURN, Roxie	256
RAYBURN, Major W C.	42, 71, 108, 183, 244, 255
REDDING, J. W.	149
REEVES, Hubert N.	250
REEVES, Lon A.	250
REEVES, Michael	249
REEVES, R. M.,	199
REEVES, Thos. B.	42, 249, 251
REEVES, Timothy	38
REEVES, W. W.	249
REYNOLDS, Barton	90
RHODES, Dr. T. J.	154
RICE, Abija	38, 39, 248
RICE, David	42, 179, 245, 246
RICE, Dr. Jas.	43
RICE, F. Joe	94, 96, 98, 245, 246
RICE, Dr. Joe	43
RICE, Jimmer E.	246
RICE, Ned N.	246, 247, 248
RICE, Pascal	39, 248
RICE, Van B.	246
RICHARDSON, Mrs. Mary E.	188
RIGGS, Louis	248
RIGHT, Berth	33
ROACH, Miss Jane	197
ROBERTS, R. R.	94
ROGERS, Geo.	106
ROGERS, James	145
ROSEBOROUGH, Rev. J. W.	73
ROWE, Miss M. M.	163
RUFF, Charles	287
RUFF, Miss Fannie (Helm)	286
SANDRIDGE, R. G.	52
SARVER, Mrs. Fannie L.	181
SATTERFIELD, Jennie	254
SATTERFIELD, Maggie	254
SATTERFIELD, Wm. M.	42, 47, 99, 140, 252
SATTERFIELD, Wm. R.	148, 252, 254
SCAGGS, Dr.	43
SCAGGS, "Widow"	42
SCOTT, John	8, 40
SECREESE, Bertie	199
SEEMAN, Miss Anna	287
SEITZ, N. W.	40
SEWELL, Rev. John	75
SEXTON, J. W.	96
SEXTON, Lafayette	40

SEXTON, McCullough	40
SHELTON, Enoch	42
SHELTON, W. F., Sr. 96, 115, 122, 129, 148, 256	
SHELTON, Wm. H. 42, 98, 146	
SHELTON, W. W.	97
SHEPPARD, Geo.	40
SHIELDS, John	40
SHIPLEY, Hugh	40, 162
SHORT, Eliza A.	174
SHULTZ, C. B. 259, 260, 261	
SKAGGS, Dick	40
SLICER, Mrs. E. G.	129
SLOAN, A. B.	127
SLOAN, Dr. Andrew	43
SLOAN, G. T.	96
SMITH, General C. F.	36
SMITH, F. A.	132
SMITH, G. F.	96
SMITH, T. H.	65
SMYTH, Jas. A.	42
SMYTH, Jas. F. 96, 99, 141, 253	
SMYTH, Miss Mattie	287
SNIDER, Dr. Jacob	41, 43, 97, 145
SOUTHERS, J. A.	101
SPENCE, W. W.	72
SPENCER, Edward	42, 97
SPILLAR, Elbert C. 45, 122	
SPOONER, H. B.	139
STANLEY, R. H.	76
STANLEY, R. H. Jr.	98
STEPHENS, John W.	250
STEPHENS, L. L.	61
STEVENS, Charley	97
STEWART, Henry	116
STEWART, Jonas P. 42, 145	
STOCKTON, E. J.	71
STOKES, Miss Alma	127, 287
STOKES, Charles E. 52, 72	
STOKES, John H. 72, 97, 106, 271	
STOKES, Lucretia	72
STOKES, Robert W. 42, 106	
STOKES, T. C. 42, 255	
STORY, Jesse	115
STRINGER, Elder	62
STURGIS, Mrs.	130
SUMMERS, Miss Ada	127
SUMMERS, Oscar	106

TATUM, Bernie	263
TATUM, Frank	263
TATUM, Ira	263
TATUM, J. F. 130, 149, 261, 263	
TATUM, John	233
TATUM, L. P.	263
TATUM, Mrs. L. P. (Sallie)	159

TATUM, Richard	263
TATUM, Susie	263
TAYLOR, Miss Ann M.	151
TAYLOR, Jacob	32
TAYLOR, John P.	42, 94, 96, 114
TAYLOR, Lee J.	95
TAYLOR, Miss Lula	166
TAYLOR, Zachariah	151
THOMAS, Jesse B.	8, 9
THOMPSON, A.	41
THOMPSON, Gen. Jeff	32, 34, 35, 38
THURMOND, O. L.	93
TIMBERMAN, John	45, 106
TIMBERMAN, Miss Lemma	127
TOWSEN, J. C. D.	149
TRIBBLE, J. P.	98, 262
TUCKER, Green	145
TUCKER, J. M.	131
TURNBAUGH, T. B.	62, 94
TURNER, John	265
TURNER, Pickney L.	66
VAIL, Jas. H.	93
VALENTINE, Miss Belle	170
VAN CLEVE, Chas.	98
VAN CLEVE, G. T.	139
VARNER, Thomas	39
VARNER, Dr.	43
VINCENT, Chas.	42
VINCENT, Thomas	39
WAGSTER, Miss M. K.	178
WALKER, B. F.	98
WALKER, Jas. A.	33
WALKER, Hon. Jas. P.	48, 267, 268, 269, 270
WALKER, Rev. Jesse	64
WALKER, John B.	41
WALKER, Col. John Hardiman	12
WALKER, W. S. C.	98
WALLACE, O. M.	139
WALLACE, Col. W. H. L.	36
WARREN, Thos.	56
WALTRIP, Isam A.	42
WALTRIP, Judge J. M.	42, 97, 98, 107, 271, 272, 282
WALTRIP, Thos.	99, 273
WALTRIP, Vira & Henrietta	287
WARD, I. H.	276
WARD, W. J.	274, 275
WATKINS, N. W.	32
WEAR, John G.	94, 98, 181
WEATHERBY, J. W.	99
WEATHERS, W. R.	71
WEBB, Miss Laura	276
WEBSTER, J. J.	62

WELCH, Mrs. —————	41
WEST, H. C.	279
WEST, H. T.	279
WHEELER, Abe	45
WHITAKER, M. G.	61, 62
WHITAKER, M. J.	64
WHITEAKER, W. C.	98, 99, 277, 278
WHITE, E. C.	106
WHITE, Ed H.	106
WHITE, Elgin	42
WHITE, Carrol M.	42
WHITE, Lucy K.	271
WHITE, Dr. W. W.	143
WILKIE, Rev. W. B. Y.	72
WILKINS, Dr. F. M.	42, 43, 75, 139, 280, 282
WILLIAMS, A. B.	42
WILLIAMS, Billie O.	102
WILLIAMS, Miss E. Tennie	200
WILLIAMS, G. M.	109
WILLIAMS, Wm.	64
WILLIFORD, Miss —————	133
WILSON, J. T.	94
WINECOFF, J. E. L.	73
WOODSON, Colonel R. G.	37
WOODY, Mollie	176
WRIGHT, Campbell	122
WRIGHT, John	42, 62
YOUNG, W. F.	281

INDEX PREPARED BY

RUTH JONES, Secretary

DUNKLIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

— June - 1946 —

Page

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HISTORY OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI

Congress organized the Territory of Missouri, June 4, 1812. The first Council consisted of nine members, and the House of thirteen. "Territory of Louisiana" comprised its real boundary, yet it practically consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, as follows: Cape Girardeau, embracing the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek, Ste. Genevieve, extending from Apple Creek to the Meramec River, St. Louis, including that part of the State between the Meramec and Missouri rivers, St. Charles, comprising the settled country between the Missouri and Mississippi.

In October of the same year, these four districts were reorganized into five counties, by proclamation of Gov. Howard. The fifth was called New Madrid, and included Arkansas, therefore the present site of Dunklin County.

In 1814 the population of the entire Territory was 25,000. The country was rapidly settled up and new counties organized.

During the session of the Legislature, in 1816-17,

the old "Bank of Missouri" was chartered; and in the fall of 1817 the two banks, "St. Louis" and "Missouri," were issuing bills, the former having gone into operation in 1814.

The first newspaper west of the Mississippi was published at St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was first called the MISSOURI GAZETTE, and measured 12 x 16 inches. It proved to be the forerunner of the MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, then THE REPUBLIC, and now so widely read by the staunch Democrats of Dunklin County.

The first paper west of St. Louis was the MISSOURI INTELLIGENCER, established by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819, at Old Franklin, and later moved to Fayette.

In 1818 the first Protestant Church (Baptist) was built in St. Louis, and in the same year a cathedral was commenced on the site of the old log church which had been built by the early French settlers.

The first Baptist Church west of the Mississippi was "Bethel," built in Cape Girardeau Co. in 1806.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1818, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union, through John Scott, delegate to Congress. Two years were consumed in the discussion of the slavery question, by the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House insisted on the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, and the Senate refused to indorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever.

In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, that amendment, famous as the "Missouri Compromise," was presented by Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, and adopted March 6th of the same year. This

settled, for the time, all differences between the two Houses, and allowed Missouri to enter the Union with slavery. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

The people of the Territory of Missouri then organized into fifteen counties, were authorized by Congress to hold an election in May, 1820, to choose representatives to the State Convention, whose object should be the framing of a Constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives convened at St. Louis, June 12. The Constitution which the Convention framed took effect from the authority of the body itself, not being submitted to the vote of the people. It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the Convention of 1865.

November 16, 1820, Mr. Scott laid before the House of Representatives, at Washington, a copy of the Constitution of the new State, when a fresh debate arose, first, because the Constitution sanctioned slavery, and, second, because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new State under any pretext whatsoever.

The perils of the political situation becoming imminent, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that twenty-three Representatives, one from each State, be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an attempt

to adjust the difficulty. Such a committee was chosen with Mr. Clay as its chairman. The Senate also appointed seven of its members on the joint committee which, on February 26, 1821, reported to each House the following:

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,

That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental conditions that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the article of the Constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

“Provided. That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the said fundamental conditions, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act, upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the State into the Union shall be considered as complete.”

This resolution, known as "The Clay Compromise" was soon adopted by both Houses.

The 26th of the following June, the Legislature of Missouri adopted an act declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same.

August 10, 1821, after a struggle of nearly two years and a half, the admission of Missouri into the Union was announced by the proclamation of President Monroe, and the State from that day took rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles, but was moved, in 1826, to Jefferson City.

According to the first census taken in September, 1821, the population of the State was 70,647, of whom 11,254 were slaves.

WHY WE WERE INCLUDED IN MISSOURI

In 1804 Congress divided Louisiana into two territories by a line running with the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. In 1812 the territory of Missouri was organized from a portion of Upper Louisiana, and in 1819 Arkansas Territory was established. When it was proposed to organize the State of Missouri, the bill as first introduced provided that the parallel of 36° and 30" should be the Southern boundary of Missouri throughout its entire extent, from the Mississippi river West.

There were at this time many hardy pioneers on the Mississippi below that line, whose interests were linked with the settlements of the North by ties commer-

cial as well as social, and they felt that as their position was so far in advance of other portions of Arkansas Territory, they were entitled to all the privileges and immunities which is offered by a State government.

Prominent among these pioneers was Col. John Hardiman Walker, who owned large tracts of land in Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties, and who was anxious to have his lands annexed to Missouri. Many others of the pioneers were desirous of being Missourians, and until a late date became indignant if spoken of as being properly "Arkansawyers."

Col. Walker, Godfrey Lesieur, and several other leading citizens of this portion of the State, by exerting their influence with friends in Washington, succeeded in having the original bill amended and the line from the Mississippi to the St. Francois rivers lowered to the parallel of 36° . Hence we are for all time Missourians.

Dunklin County was organized February 14, 1845, from that portion of Stoddard County south of the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30''$. In 1853 a strip nine miles wide was added to this territory on the north. The county was named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of Missouri from 1832 to 1836, then Surveyor-General of the United States, etc. It lies between St. Francois river and New Madrid and Pemiscot Counties, in a portion of the State which apparently belongs to Arkansas.

BOUNDARY — R. S. 1879, SEC. 3615.

DUNKLIN. Beginning at the northwest corner of New Madrid County in the middle of Township 23, north, in range 10, east of the fifth principal meridian, thence due west with the section lines to the middle of the main channel of the St. Francois river, thence down the middle of the main channel of said river, with the meanderings thereof, to where said river crosses the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; thence east with said State line on the parallel of latitude of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, to the middle of the main channel of said St. Francois river where it crosses the State line at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 36, in township 22, north, in range 8, east of the fifth principal meridian; thence down the middle of the main channel of said St. Francois River with the meanderings thereof to the extreme south boundary of the States of Missouri; thence due east to the southwest corner of Pemiscot County; thence with the western boundary line of Pemiscot County to the southwest corner of New Madrid County to the place of beginning.

Area. — The county is nearly fifty miles long and embraces an area of 500 square miles. It is the shape of the letter R, being about eleven miles wide at its northern extremity, five miles near the middle and twenty-two miles along its southern boundary.

Soil. — The most productive is a black sand and muck mixture which is especially adapted to cotton,

corn, other grain and garden vegetables. Excepting a portion of Grand Prairie the lower end of the county is almost entirely composed of this soil and is exceedingly productive and fertile.

There is also another variety of sand lighter in character. This is the soil of the prairies, which is peculiarly adapted to the production of grain, potatoes, watermelons, and vegetables whose value depends upon early ripening. With intelligent attention both of the above mentioned soils grow the very finest small fruits, and that too with the very least labor.

Another variety of soil is found near the foot-hills in the northwest part of the county, and is a rich, yellowish loam. It is heavier than the sandy varieties and is not easily exhausted. It produces large crops of corn, and is adapted to grass, wheat and fruit.

Still farther up on both sides of the hill-ridge the soil is of a still heavier and black variety. The strip of hills known as "Crowley's Ridge" is principally of a variety of clay. Here the peach and other fruits are grown of good size and the best quality; and here, also, the principal wheat crop of the county is grown.

The very best brick and potter's clay are found on the ridge and along the St. Francois River in this county. There is also a pure white variety that resembles putty in appearance, and a red of similar or ochraceous character, with a considerable show of iron in many places. Our farm lands have proved to be not easily exhausted, producing good crops annually, many of them for over forty years, and without any especial care.

EARTHQUAKES OF 1811-12.

These are known as New Madrid earthquakes. They have been felt not only in the county of New Madrid, but also the adjacent country on both sides of the Mississippi River. The center of the disturbance seems to have been in Pemiscot County, in the vicinity of Little Prairie.

Michael Braunm (father of Tecumsey Braunm, Miss Lizzie Braunm and Mrs. Victorine (Braunm) Horner, all yet living in Dunklin County)—was a married man living at the above mentioned place (New Madrid) during the time of the earthquakes (1811-1812). In describing the catastrophe he stated that in one particular place on the Mississippi the earth rose like a great loaf of bread to the height of many feet, the uprising being accompanied by a terrible rumbling noise. The swell finally burst with one of the most severe shocks of the period, and great quantities of sand, water and a black sulphurous vapor, were thrown out to nearly the height of an ordinary tree, completely darkening the atmosphere for some distance. When it was again light it was noticed that many acres of land had disappeared in the Mississippi, the current of which was retrograded for a short time. The rising motion and rumbling noise warned the inhabitants, and they fled in dismay, so that no lives were lost. Mr. Braunm's residence was about a half mile from the seeming center of this particular shock, and when it had subsided he placed his wife on a horse, walking in front himself, to search out a way

over and between the deep fissures that had been made in the earth, and thus sought a quieter locality, as did the other inhabitants.

The description of the first shock as given by Godfrey Lesieur, who was an eye-witness to the scene, is quoted from the "HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI," as follows:—

"The first shock was about 2 o'clock A. M., on the night of December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals from half an hour to an hour apart by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute, then the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. These swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand, and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance which by its peculiar odor was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some four or five miles in length, four and one-half feet deep on an average, and about ten feet wide."

After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals until January 7, 1812, when the region was again visited

by an earthquake equal to the first in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results. Mr. Lesieur says further, that upon this second visitation the inhabitants, excepting two families, fled in dismay, leaving behind their stock and even many of their household goods, all of which were appropriated by adventurers and carried away in flatboats.

During this series of the most terrible earthquakes that have ever visited the American Continent, which occurred along the Mississippi Valley, streams were turned from their channels or dried up; hills, forests and plains disappeared, and lakes, one of which, Red-foot Lake, sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth, were formed. Vast heaps of sand were scattered in various places, and whole tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding country.

Dunklin County's swamps and sloughs were undoubtedly made then, also its prairies and "sandblows." Many of the fissures made in the earth are yet plainly visible in this county, especially on Horse Island, and near the foot of the hills west of Malden.

All these fissures and the prairies, "sandblows," sloughs or swamps, run in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction in Dunklin County.

Judging by the description of this county before these earthquakes, as given by Mr. Michael Braunm, it seems to have sunk or settled down at least fifteen or twenty feet, and in some places even more, all over the south end and east side along the swamps of Little River.

The small fissures in Dunklin County, made by the earthquakes, run parallel with Seneca Creek, Kinamore Slough, Honey Cypress, Buffalo Creek, Raglin and Taylor Sloughs, — and it is supposed that these are only larger fissures made by the same catastrophe. The Indians stated this to be a fact, also, that there was no sand, sloughs or swamps prior to that time, but a beautiful high-rolling country.

Since 1812 slight shocks have been felt in the same region as the earthquakes of that date along the Mississippi Valley. Two or three shakes are sometimes felt in one year. The last, and hardest one since 1812, occurred about 5 o'clock Thursday morning of October 31, 1895. THE REPUBLIC of November 2, 1895, says: "Near Henson Lake, six miles south of Charleston, Mo., about four acres of ground were sunk and filled with water, forming another lake. Near Bertrand hundreds of mounds of sand are piled up, ranging in size from twelve inches to ten feet in circumference, and the ditches in this neighborhood are filled with water, coming from the holes made, there having been no rain to fill them any other way for nearly two months. Near Big Lake, four miles north of Charleston, are two small holes in the earth from which the water is spouting to the height of three feet. Every bricklayer in the city (Charleston) was busy all day replacing flues and chimneys that were shaken down.

"The trembling of the earth is said to have been felt in at least seventeen States. The vibration seems to have been most violent in the section ex-

tending directly south of the State of Ohio. Only a few slight personal injuries have been reported. Considerable damage has been done to property in many places, brick flues were felled, chimneys shaken down, — plate-glass fronts and glass window panes fell from houses, plastering shook from walls, clocks were stopped and lights put out, and in some places people were nauseated and rolled out from their beds by the rocking of the earth.”

These late shocks were much lighter in Dunklin County than in many other places, the severity being indicated by a message sent from Malden to THE REPUBLIC on October 31, 1895: “The heaviest earthquake since 1812 occurred here at 5:07 this morning, lasting three minutes, from northeast to southwest. There was a general scare, but no damage is known.”

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND OTHER RACES

THE MOUND BUILDERS

This is a race which has acquired its name from the numerous large mounds of earth left by them. This race possessed a much less degree of culture than the races that built the ancient cities of Central America, and reaches back into an antiquity so remote as to have left behind no vestige of tradition.

They seem to have been a half-civilized people, and once occupied Missouri and various other parts of the

United States. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, burial-places, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure-grounds have been found, but nothing showing that any material save earth was used in the construction of their habitations. At first these works were supposed to be of Indian origin, but careful examination has revealed the fact that despite several adverse theories they must have been reared by a people as distinct from the North American Indian as were those later people of Central America.

The mounds and other ancient earthworks constructed by this people are abundant in Southeast Missouri. Some are quite large, but the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous.

“Along nearly all of the water-courses that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such a position as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient tunnels, or in close proximity thereto. The human skeletons, with skulls differing from those of the Indians, that are found in these mounds are usually accompanied by pottery and various ornaments and utensils showing considerable mechanical skill. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, however, it has been inferred that the time of their migration to this country, if indeed they did migrate, was very remote.”*

* History of Southeast Missouri.

Their axes were of stone; their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees interwoven with feathers, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; their caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found, representing the sun and its rays of light. Dunklin County is an especially rich field for the archaeologist. Situated on the farm of C. V. Langdon, one mile south of Cotton Plant, is one of the largest mounds in the county, adjoining are smaller ones. North of Cardwell, two miles on Major Willie Ray's place, there is quite a number.

In the north part, and, in fact, nearly all over the county at comparatively short distances these mounds are very noticeable. Extra large-sized human bones, skulls, earthen pots, rude ornaments, and various stone implements have been exhumed from many of these mounds.

THE INDIANS.

Whence they came, and to what other race they are allied, or whether they were originally created a dis-

tinct people in the forest wilds of America have been questions much discussed by the learned and unlearned of modern times, but thus far have elicited only hypotheses in reply. The most common supposition is, however, that they are a derivative race, sprung from one of the more ancient people of Asia, and that they came to this continent by way of Behring Strait, and this doubtless is the true theory. The tribes with whom the first settlers of Missouri came principally in contact were the Pottawattomies, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Sacs, and the Foxes.

Among the Indian chiefs whom the first settlers of this county came in contact with were Chilletacaux, Senaca, Kinamore, John Big Knife, Corn Meal, John Ease, Moonshine, Buck-Eye and Chickolee. Chilletacaux near Kennett was the principal Indian village; the Indian chief of the same name lived there in a small log hut, the cracks of which were sufficiently large for his many cats to go in and out at will. Even after the county had a considerable number of white settlers the Indians came back in summer to their old camp grounds. The squaws "tended" a common corn-patch, from which each one received her portion. They also made beaded moccasins and ornaments. The men hunted and fished. The Chickashaw Indians are said to have been lost during the earthquakes at Cuckle-Burr Slough, between Buffalo Creek and Big Lake. The Indians were all peaceable and kind when treated so by the whites.

CHAPTER III.

SCENERY, ANIMALS, ETC.

The appearance, physical features, etc., of this part of the country before the earthquake of 1811-12, was very different from that of latter years. Before that disturbance of the earth's surface Crowley's Ridge extended to the lower end of Dunklin County, gradually sloping on the sides and south end to level but not low land.

Little River was called White Water, and was a beautiful but very crooked stream resembling a mountain creek; it had high banks on which grew highland timber, as oak, sassafras, walnut, mulberry, etc.. This is a fact proven by the large amount of this timber that still remains (much of it in a good state of preservation), imbedded in the "bottoms" along St. Francois and Little Rivers.

During a dry fall season, as has been this present one of 1895, one may easily see where Little River ran before the earthquakes. By following up its bed or main channel there are yet remains of its high banks in some places that give it the appearance of a creek during a dry season. On either side of this main channel may be found imbedded in the earth the above mentioned highland timber thoroughly water seasoned, and although one may at present drive across it, it is usually covered with water from a few to many feet deep, making the swamp called Little River from one to several miles in width.

East of Castor River (now known as New River in this county) and White Water or Little River, the country was described by Dr. Brookway through Col. Applegate as being before the earthquake nearly level but not swampy, a beautiful country all the way to Point Pleasant in New Madrid County.

The tunnels erected by that prehistoric race called "Mound Builders," were numerous along these water-courses and much more conspicuous than is generally supposed. But in 1811-12 the general appearance of the country was materially changed. The banks of White Water were shaken down, and Little River, with a swamp on either side, in some places several miles in width, was formed in its stead. The magnificent highland timber was uprooted and left nearly, or quite, buried in mud and water. The hills, forests and clay soil in the south end of the county as well as all along its eastern boundary disappeared. The scene was an open country largely covered with water, on which grew few or no trees. So it was described by Indians to the early settlers.

By the year 1830, West Prairie and Grand Prairie were nearly dry and covered with prairie and sage grass from three feet high to the height of a man on horseback. On the edges of the prairies the wild strawberry and dewberry grew in profusion. In the lower places, there was a growth called wild, or duck oats, and great rush and canebrakes on still lower land. The creeks and sloughs, that are now nearly or quite dry, most of the year, were then, in many places, deep enough to swim a horse.

Much moss and other aquatic growths flourished in the rivers and lakes then as now. There was some small cypress in the swamps of Little River, but all over the lower end of the county the trees were comparatively scarce and unusually small. During the fall seasons after the prairies were burned off, as they were every few years, sometimes annually, an unlimited view could be had. When this grass was allowed to grow it became so high and thick that it was difficult to pass through unless one followed the paths made by wild beasts from water to den.

No wonder that the waters and prairies were in turn blackened by thousands of geese or made white by the beautiful swan, or changed to the dingy hue of the blue crane, or brightened by the rich coloring of the mallard duck.

The wild turkey did not fail to mingle his gobble with the mocking jabber of the parrot, and many parraquet. The American eagle built his nest in the cypress trees, in what is now the vicinity of Cotton Plant and Hornersville.

With small birds the woods were fairly filled, although there were many kinds of hawks and owls to prey upon them. Year after year the trees grew larger, and the small growth thicker, until by 1850 the entire county was a vast forest filled with wild animals and fur-bearing creatures — a good hunting and fishing ground for the Indians, but still very sparingly settled by whites.

The largest wild animals that inhabited this county in early dates was the buffalo. James Baker and

Wiley Clarkston killed seven of these animals from one herd at the head of Buffalo Island in 1845. Some other hunters killed sixteen from one herd. These animals left this county in the winter of 1847. Elk were more numerous than buffaloes. Nathaniel Baker says he has seen several hundred of these quadrupeds in one herd in the fall of the year. They stayed in the swamps closer each year until January, 1865, when they went further west.

Deer, bears, wolves, panthers, catamounts, wild cats, and fur-bearing creatures, as beaver, otter, mink, coon and possum, lived here in great numbers, and were for many years the staple product of the county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Twenty years ago this county was nearly covered with a heavy growth of timber, broken on the east of the north central part by West Prairie and in the south central part by Grand Prairie. The Glades, a strip of black, mucky, low land from two to five miles wide, lies along St. Francois River for several miles in the northwest corner of the county and is heavily timbered.

Crowley's Ridge, a range of hills that strikes the county on the north in section 22-23, township 23, range 9, is from two to several miles wide, and zigzags through the north part of the county as far south as Campbell. It supports some fine beech and oak timber. Among the clay soils of this ridge may be found some exceptionally fine potter's clay.

The east, central and lower parts of the county are level, traversed by many little rivers, creeks or so-called sloughs, that divide the surface into many small islands.

West Swamp is about five miles west of Malden and separates that vicinity from the ridge.

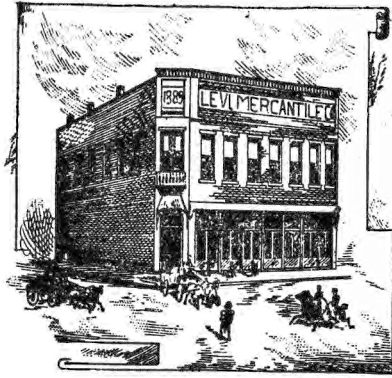
Canaan Island, southeast of Campbell, at the foot hills, and Clarkson, are separated by Pond Slough. Taylor's Slough runs between West Prairie and Holcomb Island, and Varner River runs south of Holcomb and divides that island from Ten Mile Island. Chilatacaux River separates the last named island from Serub Ridge, or Kennett and vicinity.

The cut-off that joins St. Francois and Varney rivers runs between Ten Mile and Two Mile Island. The last-named river runs between Two Mile Island and Horse Island and Buffalo Creek, between the latter and Grand Prairie. Buffalo and Horse Islands are divided by Honey Cypress, and Seneca Creek runs between an island of the same name and Buffalo.

Formerly these creeks and sloughs were considered hopeless swamps. Now much of them are beginning to be appreciated as among the best land in the county. For years the high waters have deposited rich soil upon them; this, with decaying vegetation, has raised them materially. As the heavy timber is cut off the land dries. In many places where, fifteen and twenty years ago, water stood in the spring saddle-girth deep to a horse, the land is now being planted to corn and cotton, and yields an abundant harvest.

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE.

Is such as our people may justly feel proud of. When it is remembered that less than fifty years ago an open farm of more than twenty acres was considered large, and ten acres was about the average size, now the glade has more and larger farms than did the county in 1858. The ridge has many fine farms, well



LEVI MERCANTILE CO., MALDEN.

improved, and West Swamp, between the ridge and Malden, is fast being opened up. From the north county line to Malden, and south of there to Kennett, magnificent farms bound you on every side, making comfortable homes and independent livelihoods for their owners. If you travel from Campbell west to the St. Francois River, or southeast through Canaan Island to Holcomb, thence south through Holcomb Island to White Oak and on down through Ten Mile

and Two Mile Islands, and south to Senath on Horse Island, your road lies in a well improved country. On every hand it gives evidence of thrift and prosperity.

South of Senath on Horse Island and Buffalo Island to the county line there are some of the finest farms in the county; still there is much unimproved land and fine timber here, especially in the vicinity of Cardwell. From Kennett south to Cotton Plant on Grand Prairie and past Hornersville to the county line, are as fine farms as any county can boast.

WILD GROWTHS.

The blackberry, dewberry and strawberry grow wild in nearly every neighborhood in the county, from the hill-tops to the overflow regions in the extreme southeast corner. The wild grape, muscadine, persimmon, pecan, plum, crap-apple, and black-haw make beautiful the country, and laden the air with the delightful odor of their blossoms in spring, and hang out their fruit in tempting array among the autumn leaves.

On the hills there is a growth known as Japan clover, which affords good pasture for hogs, sheep, cattle, etc. The wild grasses, yoncopins, mosses, etc., are plentiful.

FLOODS.

These have, perhaps, from times immemorial occasionally visited the regions of the lower Mississippi Valley, always causing great alarm and considerable loss of property to the inhabitants.

The southeast corner of Dunklin County, has, during some of these visitations, been inundated by the waters from the tributaries of the "great" river, and during some of these floods the muddy waters of the Mississippi itself have been easily noticed in the bounds of our county.

Among the most destructive floods which have reached this county may be mentioned those of 1844, 1857, 1858 and 1882-83. The high waters of 1882 were the most destructive to the inhabitants of this county of any which have occurred within the memory of the present generation. There was no loss of life among the inhabitants, but considerable live stock and much corn and other produce were destroyed. February 28, 1882, the waters were noticed coming across the road near the Old Culp Place south of Hornersville. It also flowed into all low places both north and south of the town.

The waters flowed with as much swiftness as a mountain creek after a heavy rain, and the inhabitants at once became excited. James A. Mizelle, who lived in a small log house near the bank of Little River, about a mile south of town, immediately, with the assistance of neighbors, built a scaffold for his corn; put the beds into the garret of his house, emptied the bureau drawers of their contents and took his family and live stock to higher ground. On coming back next day in his canoe he found the scaffold or corn pen washed down, the corn floating in every direction, and the fences in a similar plight. On looking into the house, which he was just able to do by lying down in his canoe or

"dugout," he found the chairs and bureaus with their legs in the air floating around in the top of the house.

However, this was an exceptionally low place, and yet, where it had been only the day before dry land, green with early spring grass, it was on March 1, 1882, covered by water from one to four feet in depth. The floods extended as far north as Cotton Plant and from one-half to two miles west of the river.

The sloughs in the county were also high, and the St. Francois River overflowed its banks in some places. But in a short time the waters subsided almost as rapidly as they had risen, and the farmers, though a little late, made good crops. The Government came to the assistance of the people and replaced such necessities as they had lost.

The levee along the west bank of the Mississippi gives us reason to hope that these floods will not occur again; in fact, it is practically certain that it will afford us permanent protection. We have had no high water to do any damage in this county since 1884.

The levee begins near Commerce, north of Cairo, Ill., and will extend to the mouth of the St. Francois River, near Helena, Ark.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Dunklin County furnished but few incidents of the Civil War that are of much repute. The conflict par-

took largely of the character of a guerilla or partisan warfare, and with two or three exceptions there were no regularly planned and executed campaigns by regular troops. At the beginning most of the inhabitants of this portion of the country were desirous of preserving the Union, but at the same time opposed to the coercion of the seceding States. When, however, the alternative of union or disunion was presented, the majority of the counties of Missouri went with the South. Dunklin, with the majority, supported the "State Guards," which by act of the Legislature was organized in May, 1861.

The Governor of Missouri appointed N. W. Watkins, Brigadier-General, to command the First Military District, which embraced Southeast Missouri. In this command were about 3,000 men, 800 of whom were Dunklinites.

Gen. Watkins was a half-brother to Henry Clay.

Gen. Watkins soon tendered his resignation, which was accepted. His successor was Gen. Jeff Thompson. Upon assuming command he issued the following proclamatory call:—

* *"Missourians! strike for your Firesides and your Homes!"*

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
MISSOURI STATE GUARD.

"BLOOMFIELD, MO., Aug. 1, 1861.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI:

"Having been elected to command the gallant sons of the First Military District of Missouri in the Second War for Independence, I appeal to all whose hearts are with us to immediately take to the field. By a

* History of Southeast Missouri.

speedy and simultaneous assault on our foes we can, like a hurricane, scatter them to the winds, while tardy action, like the gentle South wind, will only meet with Northern frosts, and advance and recede, and, like the seasons, will be like the history of the war, and will last forever. Come now! Strike while the iron is hot! Our enemies are whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri; Gen. Hardee advances in the center, Gen. Pillow on the right, Gen. McCullough on the left with 20,000 brave Southern hearts to our aid; so leave your plow in the furrow, your ox to the yoke, and rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes to sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of the State.

"Brave sons of the First District, come and join us! We have plenty of ammunition and the cattle on 10,000 hills are ours. We have 40,000 Belgian muskets coming, but bring your guns and muskets with you if you have them, if not come without them. We will strike our foes like a Southern thunderbolt, and soon our camp fires will illuminate the Meramec and Missouri.

"Come, turn out!"

JEFF. THOMPSON,

"Brigadier-General Comd'g."

Early in 1861 a regiment was organized in Dunklin County for the State Guard's service. James A. Walker was elected Colonel, and D. Y. Pankey, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Birth Right, Major.

Among the captains of companies were S. P.

Eldridge, Lee Taylor, A. J. Dooley, W. P. Jones and Taylor Pickard. The regiment was organized at Clarkton, and after spending some time in drilling, joined Gen. Thompson's forces and were in the fight at Fredericktown. Gen. Thompson, with his State Guards, entered upon an active warfare, and while they did not do any serious damage to the Union army succeeded in drawing the attention of a considerable force. On August 11, 1861, a detachment dashed into the valley of Hamburg, Scott Co., where there was a small body of Home Guards, killed one man, wounded five and captured thirteen.

On August 20, 1861, Col. Jason H. Hunter was sent out to develop the Unionists in the vicinity of Bird's Point. At Charleston he met Col. Dougherty with the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and engaged them in a skirmish in the town, but was driven back in confusion. When he returned to camp, Hunter was placed under arrest by Gen. Thompson for disobeying orders, his instructions having been not to engage the enemy.

In October, Gen. Thompson with his entire force marched northward to Fredericktown, followed by a considerable force of Union men under Col. J. B. Plumer from Cape Girardeau. Before the arrival of Plumer, Thompson left Fredericktown, and it was thought by the citizens of the town that he was in full retreat, and they so informed his pursuers.

Plumer at once followed the Confederates, and when about a mile south of town, was met by the latter

in full force; they had faced about and awaited the approach of the enemy. During the fight that ensued neither side suffered serious loss. Gen. Thompson was driven back and retreated in safety to Greenville.

Meanwhile the Union forces had not remained idle. July 17, 1861, B. Gratz Brown, with a regiment of three-months' volunteers, was ordered to take possession of Pilot Knob, where he remained until August 8th, when he was relieved by Gen. U. S. Grant, with his Twenty-first Illinois regiment. Gen. Grant at once prepared to take the offensive against Hardee, at Greenville, but when ready to begin active operation, he was relieved by Gen. B. M. Prentiss.

About September 1st, Gen. Grant was appointed to temporary headquarters at Cape Girardeau, but a few days later removed to Cairo, Illinois.

By order of the Department Commander he was first to take command of a combined expedition from Cairo, Bird's Point and Ironton for the capture of Jeff. Thompson. Gen. Prentiss had been ordered to move from Ironton to Cape Girardeau, and the forces at Cairo were to be ready to drop down the river to Belmont and march westward from that point. When Gen. Prentiss reached Jackson, he found orders from Grant to halt his troops there, but disregarding them he pushed on to Cape Girardeau, where he was met by Grant, who ordered him to return his men to Jackson at once. Prentiss believed himself the ranking officer, and feeling much aggrieved at being placed under one

whom he considered his junior, he left his command when he had counter-marched them to Jackson, and went to St. Louis. This put an end to the expedition against Thompson.

After the campaign at Fredericktown the regiment from Dunklin County returned to New Madrid, and at the end of six months was mustered out. Meanwhile Gen. Grant, who was stationed at Cairo, had by November 1, 1861, an army of 20,000 Union soldiers fairly well drilled but entirely unexperienced in war.

Gen. Grant divided his men, dispatching Col. Oglesby from Bird's Point with a force of nearly 3,000 men in pursuit of an equally large number of Confederates, who were reported to be on St. Francis River about fifty miles to the west. On November 5, Grant received a telegram from St. Louis informing him that the enemy were reinforcing Price from Columbia by way of White River, and directing him if possible to prevent it. Now Col. W. H. L. Wallace was sent to overtake and reinforce Oglesby, and to change the direction of the expedition to New Madrid. Gen. C. F. Smith was ordered to make a demonstration on Columbus from Paducah. Gen. Grant with his remaining 3,000 men dropped down the river on steamers convoyed by two gunboats to within six miles of Columbus.

Learning early the next morning that the Confederates were crossing troops to Belmont to reinforce the camp at that place, Grant pushed down the river and an hour after daybreak was landing his troops on the west bank about a mile above Belmont. By 8

o'clock two companies from each regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers, and soon met the enemy. The engagement soon became general and lasted for about four hours. Finally the Confederates fell back and took refuge below the river bank. The Union men wasted their time by plundering the deserted tents of the Confederates, thereby forfeiting an opportunity to secure a signal victory. During this time the Confederates dispatched two boat loads of reinforcements from Columbus.

Gen. Grant was powerless to control his men until they found themselves in danger of being cut off from retreat; they then formed in line and started for their boats, which they reached with but little resistance from the enemy.

The loss in this battle was considerable on both sides. This closed the campaign of 1861.

In 1862, the first important movement in Dunklin County was that made by Col. Edd Daniels in May, with the First Wisconsin Regiment. On being defeated in a fight at Chalk Bluff, Ark., with Col. W. L. Jeffers, a Confederate officer, Daniels pushed down through this county and captured the steamer Daniel E. Miller, at Hornersville.

October 29, 1862, there was a skirmish at Clarkton, between the Second Illinois Cavalry from New Madrid, Rogers Battery from Columbus, and Col. Henry E. Clark. The former captured about sixty men and over sixty horses and then retreated.

In August, 1863, Col. R. G. Woodson made a raid from Pilot Knob to Pocahontas, Ark., and captured

Gen. Jeff. Thompson and his entire staff, all of whom were sent to Gratoit Prison, St. Louis.

From this time until the close of the war, there were no regular organized troops from Dunklin County except those allied with Col. Solomon G. Kitchens, who recruited a regiment in the spring of 1862, in Stoddard County. Jesse Ellison was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. Walker of this county, Major, also Dr. Linamood was Captain of a Company from Hornersville. These all joined Gen. Price in his operations against Steel in Southern Arkansas, and remained with him until surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on June 5, 1865.

Several merciless guerilla bands operated in the southern part of Missouri led by such men as Pope Conyers, Timothy Reeves, Hilderbrandt and the Bowlins.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1829 Howard Moore located and built a small house near Malden, and was the first white resident of Dunklin County. Mr. Moore afterward bought the old chilletacaux hut and improvements near Kennett. In 1830, Michael Braunm, Jacob Taylor, and Abija Rice, natives of North Carolina, who had formerly settled at Bloomfield, came to Dunklin County. The friendly Indian Chief Chilletacaux preceded them and

cut out or enlarged the "Indian trail" or "bridle path" to allow their two-wheeled ox carts and "pack-horses" to pass through the rushes, grass and cane which obstructed the way. Taylor stopped on the slough that perpetuates his name; Braunm located on Braunm's Point near Hornersville, and Rice located two miles northwest of that town, near where his son Pascal Rice, now resides.

In 1831 Moses Norman located on West Prairie. In February, 1832, Thomas Neel, sen., and his wife's father, Ray, emigrated to this county.

Mr. Ray was killed by being thrown from his cart before reaching his destination, and was the first person buried at the "Old Horner" burying ground, and is claimed to be the first white person buried in the county.

About the same time another emigrant, James Crow, was killed by a runaway horse, and was the second man buried in the county.

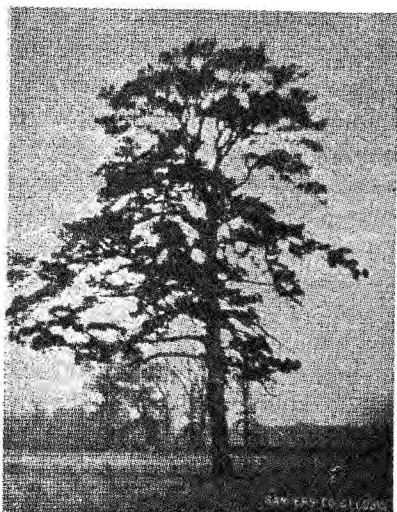
James Baker and Wiley Clarkson came in 1833, and (passing three houses, the only ones between Moore's and Horse Island on the Big Road) located on Horse Island. Baker bought the claim of Jim Finley, the first, and at that time, the only white family on the island, while Clarkson entered land. In the same year Russle and William H. Horner settled at Hornersville.

Among those who located here within the next few years were: Pleasant Cockrum and Harris in the vicinity of Cockrum Post-office, Jack Cude at Cotton Plant, Thomas Varner on Varner River, and George

Sheppard near Kennett; Henry Meyers and N. W. Seitz on West Prairie, Hugh Shipley, four miles north of Kennett, and Evan Evans south of that place, in front of the "eight big cottonwood trees." McCullough and Lafayette Sexton were also among the early settlers in this vicinity, and Adam Barnhart, who settled the old Baker Place; Hugh Shipley, the Suiters, Shultz and Jackson were neighbors. Frank Lee was one of the pioneers and located three miles north of Hornersville. Dr. Given Owens located on Rush Creek in 1841. A. D. Bridges came to the county with his parents in 1844, and soon settled on Bridges Creek near "Four Mile." About the same time Jordan Lacy, John Holtzhouser, James Faughn, Tucker and William Gear located in the vicinity of Malden and Campbell. Besides these, there were, in 1847, located as indicated, the following: M. Gibany, who kept a small grocery store near the present site of Malden; Dr. Allen and T. Hatley, in the same vicinity; John Gunnells, Jesse Long, Mrs. Floyd, Montgomery, John McMasters and Dick Skaggs, near Clarkton.

At the head of West Prairie was Ephriam Thornberry and James Harris. On Holcomb Island was the Barnes farm, a small farm where the John P. Taylor place now is, and Louis Holcomb near the "Lone Pine," and farther south the Miller and Bill Chapman places, John Shields, ——— Holloway, Dr. Bozark, John Lowery, H. D. Flowers, ———Field, Hiram Langdon and John Scott, and Price in the vicinity of Kennett. Billy Johnson on Johnson's Island

and Monroe on Ragland Slough. Near the present site of Caruth, A. Thompson, Mrs. Welch, C. Bancroft, H. Spencer, Mr. Whitney, Joe Pelts and Robt. L. Glasscock were located. Near Cotton Plant, Mr. O'Dannell, Riley Clarkston, J. McGrue, Joe Laden and



LONE PINE.

Daniel Harkey had opened land. North of Hornersville was Mr. Oxford, James P. Neel, J. McDaniel, J. Lucux, John B. Walker, and James Williamson; and one-half mile south of that place, the Old Culp Place.

In 1850, Dr. Jacob Snider settled on his place west of Malden on the foot-hills, and found, for neighbors,

Charles Vincent, William Cross, and the "Widow Scaggs," and next, the Millers, at the foot of the hill at Dexter.

In the same year, A. T. Douglass located in Clay Township. Among their neighbors were E. J. Langdon, Edward Spencer, Louis Chandler, Isair Jones, John Marsh, James Bradley, John Dougherty, Dick Cook, William Herman, Absolom Fairis, the Miffilins, A. B. Williams and David Finley. Within the next decade came the heads of some of the most prominent families, who — or their descendants — are still with us, such as: John P. Taylor, Judge Hodges, Henry James, Judge J. M. Waltrip, Daniel Harkey, James P. Neel, Bennett Marshall, Asa B. Douglass, Enoch Shelton, Humphrey Donalson, A. C. Auston, William M. Saturfield, Moses Farrar, Judge E. Aker, C. N. Lasley, David Rice, James Oxley, James A. Smyth, Henry A. Applegate, William H. Shelton, Robert W. Stokes, John Wright, T. F. Ham, Isam A. Waltrip, Carrol M. White, Elgin C. White.

In the sixties came Jonas P. Stewart, Maj. W. C. Rayburn, Benjamin R. Hopkins, Thomas H. Davis, Capt. William G. Bragg, Martin V. Baird, William N. Guns, Dr. V. H. Harrison, Judge James H. Owens, Thomas B. Reeves, Dr. F. M. Wilkins, T. C. Stokes, Daniel R. Cox, Rev. T. J. Davis.

Those early settlers have become the fathers of many of our present leading citizens, and yet many of Dunklin County's most prominent citizens have located here since 1870; these will mostly be found in the Biographical Sketches.

THE PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

None of the early settlers had more difficulties to encounter than these worthy men. Their names are: Dr. Joe Rice and Dr. Allen, near Malden, and Dr. Jacob Snider, six miles west of Malden, where he now resides; Dr. James Rice, also Dr. Given Owen, of "Four Mile;" Dr. Floyd and Dr. Scaggs, near Clarkton; Dr. Varner, on the river that is known by his name; Dr. Fisher, Dr. Bozark and Dr. William Grinstead, at Kennett; Dr. Crawford Jones, near Caruth, and Dr. W. H. Horner, at Hornersville.

There were also Dr. Page and Dr. Andrew Sloan, and Dr. F. M. Wilkins and Dr. Van H. Harrison, who located in this county in 1859 and 1862 respectively.

There are, certainly, quite a number of prominent physicians who have resided and practiced in this county for twenty or twenty-five years, yet could not be considered pioneers.

GENERAL GROWTH.

Dunklin County has passed through all the varied stages and experiences of the ordinary new country. Because of its being difficult of access it was not settled as rapidly as some of the other counties of Missouri. Then its great forests, wild honey, wild fruit, wild animals, and peculiar geographical situation, made it a favorite hiding-place for criminals and desperadoes. The stranger, associating these with the common citizen, formed a prejudice against the county which we have not yet entirely overcome.

It is a great mistake to think that the Dunklin County citizen is not law-abiding, intelligent, industrious, progressive, and in every way up with the best people of Southeast Missouri.

True, the time was when our citizens "pounded" their bread in the top of a stump, hollowed out for the purpose, with the aid of a maul on a "sweep," operated in a "windlass" something like the old fashioned "well-sweep" — and when their meat was venison steak, bear bacon, or some other wild meat, and their sassafras and spice wood, tea and coffee were sweetened with wild honey.

In those days the pioneers ate corn bread three times each day for six days, and on the seventh had a change in the form of biscuits for breakfast, made of wheat flour that had been hauled all the way from Cape Girardeau, over that most terrible pole road,— "The Devil's Washboard."

But soon the little steel handmill for grinding corn replaced the Indian apparatus mentioned above, and one step was made in the line of progress.

In 1844, the nearest horse-power mill was situated about where Bernie now stands. "To "go to mill" was a two day's job, and the citizen who had no handmill, and had too large a family for which to pound his bread, went "to mill" about once each month, taking corn for his near neighbors, who, as he complacently stated, only lived from three to ten miles distant, and had left their corn at his house the evening before he expected to start to the grist mill. The citizens from the south part of the county could

not make the trip even in two days with their ox teams and usually made Chilletacaux hut their lodging place. The Indian chief would spread his buffalo robes for them to sleep upon, and if it were cold keep fires in his stick-dirt fireplace all night for their comfort, and with a word and a motion of his hand send his multitude of cats out through the openings between the logs of his hut like so many spiders into their holes.

John Gunnells owned and operated the first horse-power mill in the north part of this county; it stood near the present site of the J. P. Stewart mill.

In the latter part of 1849 Higginbotham erected a steam mill near the same place and operated it for several years. One of the oldest mills in the county was the "West Prairie Mill," which stood on the corner of the old Marshall Place, two miles south of Clarkton. Another of the first mills of the county was erected by a Mr. Wadkins, but was soon afterward bought by Bridges & Taylor, and operated by them near Old Four Mile.

The first mill in the southern part of the county, to grind for the public, was operated by Howard Moore near Kennett. The public, as was customary in such instances, putting in its teams to help do the work and, in addition, paying the ordinary toll. In those days, each citizen, while his corn was being ground, cut wood for the steam mills, besides paying toll out of his corn.

Jack Cude put up the first mill at Cotton Plant about 1847. A Mr. Clark owned also a grist mill

which E. J. Langdon bought in the early part of the '50s, and successfully operated for years. These mills were crude affairs, being either small horse-power or steam mills of no great force, and were all corn or grist mills. To get their wheat ground into flour the pioneers were compelled to go to Bloomfield, Mo., or Cape Girardeau, or else had it ground in the corn mills and then "bolted" it by hand.

During the very earliest days the pioneer women picked the seeds from their cotton, — which they used for making cloth, — by hand. But about 1850 a small cotton gin was established in the southern end of the county to "gin spinning cotton for the ladies." E. J. Langdon soon bought this and carried on the first extensive cotton business in the county.

The first merchants of Dunklin County could not be said to have extensive establishments, on the contrary, most of them kept small concerns covered and boarded up on the sides with clapboards made by hand from native trees. One of these, called a "grocery," stood on the site of Malden's present public school building. An old citizen says that, after excepting the barrel of liquor, the entire stock kept in 1844 could have been tied in an ordinary tablecloth. The proprietor of this "grocery" was Mr. M. Gibany.

Martin Hodge kept a somewhat more substantial grocery store at Old Four Mile in the same year. Abb Wheeler was one of the first merchants at Old Cotton Hill. One of the first stores in the county was owned by Elbert C. Spiller, at Kennett. John Timberman and John Muse were the pioneer mer-

chants at Clarkton, as also was John H. Stokes, who established a store at the same place in 1856. E. J. Langdon and Isiar Jones ran a cooper shop and supplied their neighbors with pails, tubs, etc., and a blacksmithy near Cotton Plant in the latter part of the 40's. Mr. Langdon also established the first general store in that vicinity which he continued to run for many years.

William Saturfield was proprietor of a general store at Hornersville as early as 1857. For several years Jack Miller hauled goods from Cape Girardeau in an ox wagon for many of these first stores. Another way of bringing goods into the county was on small boats that ran from Memphis, Tenn., up Little River to Hornersville. The pioneer farmers of Dunklin County cultivated a small corn crop in summer and hunted or trapped for fur and game during the winter. Later on they raised some wheat, also cattle and hogs, but gave very little attention to fruit or garden vegetables. Not until after the Civil War did they cultivate any cotton except a few rows for spinning cotton.

Now all this is changed, for although checked by the Civil War, as was all the rest of our country, Dunklin County has climbed far up the ladder of progress. Her cotton gins, saw mills, grist mills, and like enterprises, blow their whistles on every hand, while they turn out the best product of their kind.

A good flouring mill is now making and sending out four good qualities of flour from Campbell. The Laswell Milling Company owns and operates a very large saw mill and lumber yard at that place. Malden

has a large stave factory which handles and ships out of the county an immense amount of timber, and is an enterprise any county might be proud to possess.

Kennett has cotton gins, corn-sheller, cotton seed hullers and other like machinery, and prepares a large portion of the products of the county for market. Kennett also has a cold storage warehouse, and much fish and game are shipped from this place. No finer fish or frogs exist than those in the waters of Dunklin County. They are not used for currency, as has been sneeringly stated, but they bring to our county about \$30,000 annually, besides affording us two fine home dishes that satisfy the palate of the Dunklinite in the same manner as they do the St. Louisan.

There has been much gossip about our using furs for currency. Now this was the case but to a very limited extent forty or fifty years ago. There was found among Hon. James P. Walker's papers three years ago a note which proves that to some extent this was done. It read:—

18—. November 15th, after date I promise to pay to Jas. P. Walker twenty-one he minkskins for value received.
(Signed.

Many stories have been told about the pioneers taking large fur hides to their merchants, buying a few goods and receiving a small hide in change. This no doubt was true in some instances, but it has been greatly exaggerated. The fact is the fur buyers from Cape Girardeau and other places, as well as E.

J. Langdon and other home merchants, paid the old hunters thousands of dollars in gold and silver each season for their furs. Many of the old citizens say the fur traffic during those pioneer days amounted from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually.

There is yet some fur in our county, but this traffic has, of course, greatly diminished in recent years. Our farmers now deal in cattle, hogs, horses, mules, cotton, corn, watermelons, wheat and other produce. George W. Marshall raises and ships more cattle and hogs than any other farmer in the county. Ben F. Hicks is also an extensive stock dealer, and T. J. Douglass buys and ships extensively.

There are, besides those mentioned above, a number of prominent and extensive stock raisers and dealers in this county who dehorn and prepare their stock in the latest approved manner for market; feeding corn from steam crushers, and turning that grain into fat beef and pork. Yet it is a fact, that our people continue to buy much of their meats from St. Louis. Yet our farmers are progressing and each year raising more of the necessaries of life, buying less on credit and saving more provisions and money for "next summer." Our merchants have kept pace with the rest of America's business men, and now show a large amount of the latest merchandise displayed in commodious, and even elegant frame or brick buildings.

Small frame buildings, irregular sidewalks and other marks of newness are disappearing from the main streets of our larger towns, and cement or other good

walks are being laid in their place, with brick and large frame houses as backgrounds. The residences of our town and country are yearly putting on a look of more permanence, beauty and luxury. We have a number of public buildings which would be an honor to any county of a like age. The courthouse, situated on the public square in the town of Kennett, the county seat, was erected in 1892, at a cost of \$15,000. The official rooms on the first floor are convenient and fitted up with the best modern furniture. The court and jury rooms on the second floor are amply commodious and neatly furnished.

The jail is a frame building furnished with Pauley Bros. cells and was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$9,000. There are in the county forty-five church buildings. There are fifty-four school buildings worth between forty and fifty thousand dollars. We have places for sixty-seven teachers at an average salary of \$43 per month.

Our home teachers hold nine first-grade certificates, thirty-six second, and eighteen third grades, given by the Dunklin County Teachers Institute, which meets annually. The last term was held in Kennett in June of 1895. There are also five Normal diplomas and four certificates from the Cape Girardeau State Normal School.

Prof. T. J. Baird, county school commissioner, and conductor of the Teachers Institute for two years past, and Prof. R. S. Douglass, who was assistant in the County Institute, are considered at the head of the educational faculty in the county. These gentlemen

graduated with high honors from the Cape Girardeau State School and are both natives of Dunklin County.

Most of our other teachers are either natives or have resided at least several years in the county, and as a body would be an honor to any county in our State.

We lack in our towns the benefits derived from large colleges, but, as a whole, to take our county all over, we have as good — many informed persons say better — public school buildings than any county in Southeast Missouri. Nearly all are neatly painted, finished inside with hard oil and fitted up with modern furniture. The terms of school run from four to ten months; six months being about average.

When we consider that fifteen years ago there was scarcely a respectable school building in the county, and but few organized districts, one may readily see that we have made a grand stride along the line of progress.

As to morals no county has improved more rapidly than Dunklin during the last decade. The pastors of the various church organizations, reported from all over the county a greater number of additions during the past year than ever before in a like period.

The Dunklin County Fair Association has fairly well equipped grounds in Kennett, and every year becomes better and more interesting. Every kind of stock, machinery, farm products, ladies' fancy work, and all other things displayed are noticeably better each season.

Dunklin County's banks are operated according to the most approved business principles. The Bank of

Kennett, at Kennett, has a capital stock of \$25,000, with a deposit on January 1, 1895, of \$71,192.81. The Dunklin County Bank, at Malden, has a capital stock of \$15,000, with a deposit January 1, 1895, of \$31,000.

Dunklin County's newspapers have passed through all the ins and outs, up and downs, incidental to the county paper. Its career commenced with the "Dunklin County Herald," established in 1870 at Kennett; at about the same time the "Missouri Democracy" was removed from Cape Girardeau to Clarkton, and in January, 1871, the two were consolidated and published at Kennett.

In 1872 Albert & Baldwin established the "Advertiser" at Clarkton. In a short time it was purchased by Charles E. Stokes, who, in September, 1874, enlarged it, changed the name to the "Enterprise," and in 1876 it was removed to Kennett, and about the close of the year suspended.

In October, 1877, the "Dunklin County Advocate" was established at Clarkton, by W. R. McDaniel, but very soon after the office was taken to Kennett, and for a time was published by J. W. Baldwin. In 1879 it was removed to Malden, by Charles E. Stokes, and its publication continued under the name of the "Malden Clipper." It was published by successive owners until the spring of 1886, when it was returned to Kennett, and after about a year suspended. It was superseded in Malden by the "Dunklin County News," published by John P. Allen, and edited by R. G. Sandridge.

This paper has been subject to some changes, and published by successive owners.

At present the "Dunklin County News," Malden, Missouri, is "Issued under full pressure and with great good will, weekly, by the Edwards Printing Company, Casper M. Edwards, editor and manager," and is a "paper for the people." "Progress *versus* Poverty;" "under no man's thumb, anchored to no clique, bound to make things hum every time we speak." Mr. Edwards is an amiable and able gentleman, and believes in keeping in close touch with his people, not behind, neither far ahead, as—

"The man is thought a knave or fool,
Or bigot plotting crime,
Who for the advancement of his race,
Is wiser than his time."

The "News" is Democratic in politics, and its columns are always wholesome and newsy. April 19, 1888, the "Clipper" was revived by Robert H. Jones, who had also been associated with it for several years during its life at Malden. It was published at Kennett as the "Kennett Clipper," by R. H. and L. Jones, until April, 1893, when it was bought by its present owners, and its name changed to the "Dunklin Democrat," Kennett, Dunklin County, Mo., published weekly by the Dunklin County Publishing Co., E. P. Caruthers, editor.

Mr. Caruthers shows marked ability and great energy and — "Publishes for all of the people in the best county in the best State on earth." Undoubtedly the best county paper in Southeast Missouri.

His paper is always newsy and sure to be up with the times. The people of the entire county are justly proud of the "Dunklin Democrat."

The population of Dunklin County in 1850 was 1,220; in 1860 there was 5,026; in 1870 the census showed 5,982; 1880 showed 9,600; 1890 grew to 15,085; and this present year, 1895, it is estimated to be fully 20,000. The growth of this county in the past fifteen years has certainly been phenomenal, but not so great as may be reasonably expected within a like number of years in the future. Its increase in population has been based on the great natural resources of which the county abounds. The fact that this is a desirable place for young or enterprising citizens to start up and make homes of their own is yearly, nay weekly, bringing us permanent citizens.

The people of this county have not always enjoyed the large number of splendid public roads, and the means of ingress and egress afforded by our present railroad system. Until within the past ten years the road leading west from Cotton Plant, crossing Buffalo creek at the Dave Woods place, and leading southwest to the St. Francois River, was scarcely more than a bridle path. If the traveler desired to go west to Gainsville, Ark., or other points, he crossed the river at Bowlen's Ferry by allowing himself and saddle — if he was on horseback — to be "paddled" across the river in a canoe, while he held his horse's bridle and let him swim behind. Now the road leading west from Cardwell in the south end of this county to Paragould, Ark., takes the place of these crude accom-

modations. The public roads — several in number— leading to this vicinity are well protected by levees and bridged wherever necessary. The public road leading from the extreme south line of the county by Hornersville, Cotton Plant, and so on north to Kennett, Clarkton, Malden, and to Dexter, branches every few miles to every little post-village in the county and is always well kept and never becomes impassable; one may pass over the county with a one-horse buggy at any time of the year. At Kennett the public road is intercepted by the Kennett and Caruthersville Railroad, which affords quick transportation east to Caruthersville on the Mississippi River.

The St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railroad connects Kennett and Campbell, and connects with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, at the last mentioned town, bringing Dunklin County in close touch with the outside world.

The St. Louis, Southwestern Ry. (Cotton Belt Route), passes through Malden, and connects that town with Campbell and all Western points, and brings both of these towns within a few hours' ride of Cairo, Ill. The Delta Branch, which runs into Malden from the North, makes accessible St. Louis and the North. *The five railroads* in this county are fairly well equipped considering the short time they have been in operation.

It will be noticed that the above railroad system shows Dunklin County to be in easy access to Missouri and the remainder of the United States of America. Shipping facilities are good, and the officials of the several railroads are courteous and accommodating.

CHAPTER VI.

CHURCHES, ETC.

In 1846, the first church house ever erected in Dunklin County was built by the small neighborhood around it and stood about one mile south of the present site of the town of Malden. The building was composed of hewed gum logs. Thomas Warren, a Freewill Baptist minister, organized a church of that sect, which occupied this house. The organization lived and flourished until the winter of 1849-50, when an epidemic of what was known as black tongue broke out among the inhabitants, and nearly depopulated the sparsely settled neighborhood. December 29, 1849, Mrs. Jordan Lacy and seven other persons were buried at the old burying ground south of Malden. This church organization was soon lost sight of, and so far as can be ascertained there has never been another Freewill Baptist organization in the county up to the present time.

Rev. Miller next organized a General Baptist Church which worshiped in this house. He preached here about one year and then died at his home in Gainsville, Ark. Soon after this a missionary Baptist minister effected an organization whose members worshiped in this house.

The Beechwell General Baptist Church and the Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church are properly outgrowths of these early organizations. The second

church house built in the county was the Old Liberty near Caruth, which was erected about 1853. The members of the M. E. C. S. worshiped in this house. They now have a good frame building on the site of the old log church.

In 1853 or 1854 a large log church with a Masonic lodge above was built in the town of Clarkton. Although other denominations worshiped here, this house was looked upon as belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians; it stood on the site of the present Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Clarkton.

Perhaps the next church building erected in the county was the old Harkey's Chapel. At first this was a small log building used for school, church and other public meetings (as were also all the other church houses in the county up to twenty years ago), and it stood on the Daniel Harkey Place, now the William Ray Old Place, near Nesbit. The principal organization which worshiped in this house was that of the M. E. C. S. Later this church built a house on the corner of the William Herman farm. A few years ago they built the new Harkey Chapel at Nesbit. Before any of these houses were built the people worshiped under bush arbors or clapboard shanties. One of these shanties stood near the Scaggs Place north of Clarkton. The preacher's stand was "two blackjack poles driven in the dirt floor, with a cypress board pinned to their tops." In this same place of worship the lights were, in one instance, when tallow candles grew scarce, made in egg shells.

Here is a good description of the method of making

these lights: "A small hole was made in the little end of an egg and the shell emptied of its contents, it was then filled with bear's oil or coon grease, a twisted cotton wick put in it and the shell set in a saucer of salt." One of the pioneer ladies says the egg-shell lamps gave a very good light and that they were plentiful.

One of the pioneer preachers who often stood behind the board-stands, and read his text by the light of the egg-shell lamps, had his attire made from homespun cloth. In color his trousers were usually of copperas and black, his shirt of copperas and white, with suspenders of black of the same; in summer he wore no coat and his tall "beegum" hat was the only piece of clerical looking apparel which he possessed.

He was, however, a good, conscientious man, who did all in his power to bring his congregations to understand their spiritual needs and duty to their Creator, and although the gentlemen of his congregations carried their guns with them to church, even on the Sabbath, they listened earnestly to what he said and were no doubt benefited. The wolves, bears, panthers, wild cats and other wild animals were so numerous in those days that it was considered best not to go away from the house without some means of protection, hence the gun was a constant companion of the pioneer. The clapboard shanty was not only the church of the pioneer but school house of his children, where they attended the two or three months "pay" school each summer.

More might be said of places of worship, customs

of the pioneer, etc., but one may from the above realize something of what those pioneer days were like. It is only when one looks back on those days and then compares them with the present that one can realize the height to which we have climbed during the period of fifty years which comprise the time of the organization of Dunklin County. At present there are about forty-five church edifices in the county, representing a value of \$50,000.

Of the 20,000 inhabitants in this county fully 5,000 are members of some one of the eight different religious sects planted within its limits. Thirty-nine Sunday-schools are carried on most of the year, and in them religious instructions are given to 4,000 children. The co-operative Sunday-school movement has done much to awaken an interest in Sunday-school work. H. A. Applegate, president of the Dunklin County Sunday-school Association, certainly deserves great credit for his work along this line, and it is earnestly hoped that every Sunday-school in the county will be represented at its next annual meeting, which will take place at Holcomb in July of 1896. At Holcomb, Campbell, Clarkton and Cotton Plant are strong union Sunday-schools.

BAPTIST.

The Regular order of Baptists are commonly spoken of as Missionary Baptists. *

Beginning in 1796, the first Baptist settlement, the

* This information is principally taken from Baptists of Southeast Missouri, by H. F. Tong.

first ministers, the first convert, the first baptism, the first church, the first Baptist Association, were established west of the Mississippi river; and these were the first Christians other than Roman Catholics to set foot on the land of Missouri.

The second Baptist Church formed in Missouri was Bethel, organized in 1806. The first house of worship erected, save those built by Catholics, was built by this church not long after its organization. It was constructed mainly of large yellow poplar logs well hewn, and was about 20 x 30 feet, and located about one and one-half miles south of Jackson, Mo.

This was the first permanent organization in the State; and from this church directly or indirectly sprang all the churches that composed the first Association organized west of the "Great River."

Black River Association, the fourth in Southeast Missouri, was organized at Greenville, Wayne County, Missouri, November, 1835, with six churches — Black River, Cherokee Bay, Bear Creek and Greenville, being four of them. The membership consisted of about 180 names. The ministers connected with its organization were Elders William Mason, S. Winnington and Henry McElmurry, who was chosen moderator, and Sam L. J. McKnight, clerk. This Association was located, at the time of its organization, in one of the largest, and doubtless, one of the most destitute fields of Southeast Missouri, extending from the southeast part of Madison County southward through Wayne, Stoddard, Dunklin, and westward into Butler County.

Of the organization and establishment of the different churches of this Association, we have not the means of knowing, neither have anything but meager accounts of its first ministers and their works been preserved.

Elder John W. Brown of the Black River Association lived in Dunklin County, in quite early times. He was a man of great faithfulness and deep piety. He died August 13th, 1868.

Elder James H. Floyd, a native of Clark County, Mo., was born in 1832, and came with his father's family, when comparatively young, to Dunklin County. In 1854 he united with the Baptist Church, and in 1854 began preaching. With the exception of one year in Texas, he spent the remainder of his life in this field. He died June 8, 1874.

Elder L. L. Stephens was another of this ministerial band. He died in the year 1872. Elder Sanders Walker was also one of the early workers among the Baptists of this county, and baptized many of the oldest citizens now living who belong to that faith. Elders M. V. Baird and M. G. Whitaker are two other ministers who should be classed among the pioneer workers of Black River Association in the county. The following appeared in 1870 in a number of the TENNESSEE BAPTIST edited by J. R. Graves:—

“Martin V. Baird was ordained a minister of the Gospel in the usual missionary Baptist form by Elders David Butler, Pasley, and L. L. Stephens on the 9th of January, 1870, in compliance with a request of

Oak Grove Church, also at the same time and place two deacons were ordained. Brethren M. J. Whitaker and J. H. James.

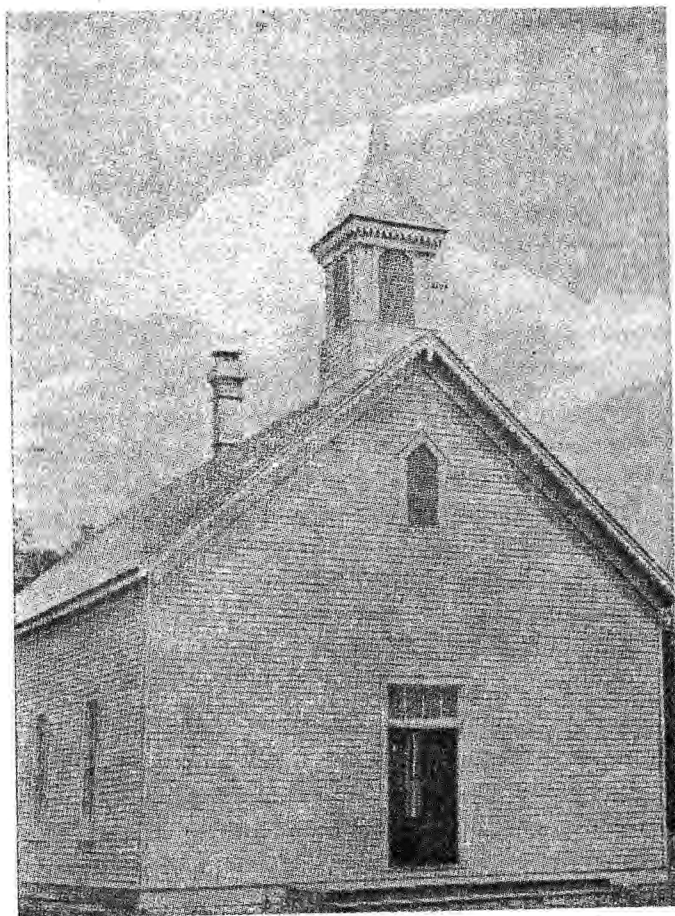
JOHN WRIGHT,
Church Clerk."

Elder M. J. Whitaker was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church July 12, 1874. The ministers represented in the Black River Association in 1881, were, besides the two just above mentioned, David Lewis, J. F. Bibb, W. H. Dial, T. B. Turnbough, R. H. Douglass, T. Hogan, W. G. Henderson, L. D. Cagle, J. J. Webster, H. D. Carlin, J. H. D. Carlin and Elder Stringer. From this association as the country has settled up other associations have been organized, and the territory of Black River Association diminished until it is now confined to the limits of Dunklin County.

This Association held its Sixtieth Annual Meeting with the First Baptist Church at Holcomb, September 13, 1895, with M. V. Baird, moderator, and S. F. Hale, Clerk. Delegates were present representing the following churches: Bible Grove, Caruth, Campbell, Friendship, Holcomb, Holly Grove, Kennett, Malden, New Hope, Octa, Oak Grove, Prairie Grove, Salem, Shady Grove, Varner River and Zion.

This association owns ten church houses valued at about \$8,000. In membership they are about 900 strong. There are ten Sabbath Schools in the county under the care of the Baptists; besides, they take part in several of the Union schools.

The ministers, who reside in the county and belong to this association, nearly all of whom have the care of



BAPTIST CHURCH, CAMPBELL.

one or more churches, are M. V. Baird, M. J. Whitaker, B. C. Bohanan, J. M. Blalock, L. T. Eagle, W. H. Dial, R. H. Douglass and R. H. Mount. Of these ministers Rev. M. V. Baird is the oldest in the ministry, and is looked upon as the best informed and widest read man of this denomination in the county. He is also a favorite with the ministers and people. Judge R. P. Owens was for many years clerk of Black River Association. Many other faithful and devoted ministers have served in this ministerial band, whose names for want of space must be omitted.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist Society west of the Mississippi was organized about three miles east of Jackson, some time between 1806 and 1809. Among the members were William Williams and wife, John Randal and wife, Thomas Blair, Simon and Isaiah Poe, Char-nal Glasscock and the Seeleys. Soon after a house of worship was built of large hewed poplar logs from two to two and one-half feet thick. This belonged to the Western Conference, which included all of the territory west of the Alleghany Mountains. Several circuits were established in the bounds of this Conference, the first being the Missouri and the Meramec. About 1808, Z. Maddox, a local preacher, partly organized the Cape Girardeau Circuit. In 1810 New Madrid Circuit was organized by Rev. Jesse Walker.

In May, 1816, the Missouri Conference was organized, but not until 1820 was the Cape Girardeau District formed.

As early as 1830 Uriel Haw was presiding elder of this district and Christian Eaker pastor of West Prairie, Missouri. West Prairie, Missouri, extended into Dunklin County, but it is not probable that any preaching was done within its limits for many years after this date. In fact, it is certain that but little preaching was done in the county until after the division of the Northern and Southern churches in 1844-45, when the Southern Conference was declared to be a distinct church under the name of "The Methodist Episcopal Church South." The Missouri Conference met in Columbia, Mo., on September 24, 1845; Bishop Soule presided, and made an elaborate address in favor of the Southern Church. A vote was finally taken upon the question of a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and with a few exceptions the members were found in favor of uniting with the new church. Cape Girardeau District, which belonged to the Missouri Conference took in this county.

In 1847, the St. Louis Conference was organized and a new district called Greenville District was formed from the western part of Cape Girardeau District. This county was still, however, left within the limits of Cape Girardeau District.

In 1852, J. M. Kelley was presiding elder of this district and Grand Prairie was to "to be supplied." Jonas Davidson is said to have organized the first Methodist class in the county about this year, at the old Gravel Hill church site. In 1853, J. H. Headlee was presiding elder and T. H. Smith pastor of Grand

Prairie Circuit. It seems that Rev. Headlee was the first presiding elder who visited the county in that capacity.

In 1854, J. C. Berryman was presiding elder and Grand Prairie was again left "to be supplied."

Rev. Jonas Davidson appears to have been the "supply" in many instances in those early days when preachers were scarce, and not too willing to go into barren localities. Among the first preachers who "rode" the Grand Prairie Circuit were Ed H. White, Pickney L. Turner and S. C. Stratton. There were also a few local preachers. During the war, preaching was nearly suspended and James Copeland was the first circuit preacher after the hostilities ceased in 1865. In 1873, Poplar Bluff District was formed, and since that time the growth of the M. E. C. S. in this county has been steady and marked.

The names of the charges in this county, are Grand Prairie Circuit, Clarkton Circuit, Kennett Circuit, Kennett and Malden Stations.

This church has twelve church houses and one-fourth share in a union church in the county, and two parsonages — one in Kennett and one in Nesbit. Their property is worth approximately \$13,000. The number of members is 1,600.

Perhaps none of the circuit preachers of early days were so great favorites among the masses of the people in this county as was Rev. Cox, commonly called "Uncle Jake." Rev. J. H. Headlee was also a great favorite, and worked in this county when the circuits were 200 miles long, and when the circuit

"rider's" resting place was usually in the saddle on horseback. The following is extracted from a letter recently received from him:

"I went to Dunklin County as circuit preacher in the fall of 1842. My circuit embraced most all of Stoddard and Dunklin Counties; extended from a little north of where Allenville now is to Grand Prairie. There were twenty-one appointments to be filled in three weeks, and over two hundred miles to travel on horseback to reach them. The population was so scarce that a great deal of travel was necessary to find many people.

"By far the greater portion of your county was in a primitive condition, Clarkton and Kennett were not yet built and all the country between, where they now stand, was a wilderness. Dunklin County was included in the Old Cape Girardeau District. Nelson Henry was appointed to the district in the fall of 1841, and continued there four years. I think he was followed by J. K. Lacy, and I was made Presiding Elder there in 1853. My recollections of that county are that what few people it contained were very quiet and inoffensive, and very kind and hospitable to the preachers, and every one else so far as I know. I well remember the name of Jonas Dancer, a local preacher, a man of limited attainments, but strong and vigorous mind. He subsequently went to the border of Texas and was killed by the Indians. Also Dr. Thomas Bancroft, one of the grandest men I ever knew. He died many years after at New Madrid.

"Edwin Langdon was there then, a young man recently from Vermont. He was a good man and true. I am spending the evening of my life pleasantly here, waiting for the sun to go down."

I should have said that Rev. Headlee is in the Methodist Home for superannuated preachers at Caledonia, Missouri. The number of Sunday-schools under the care of this church are twelve, they having an enrollment of 1,000 scholars, and one hundred officers and teachers. Mention of the present pastors will be found in the Geographical Sketches.

GENERAL BAPTIST.

In 1878 the Liberty Association of General Baptists had become so large that it was deemed advisable to divide it. Accordingly seventeen churches, nine of which were in Stoddard County, five in Dunklin County, one in Butler County, and two in Clark County, Ark., with seven ordained ministers, and a membership of 887, were set off and organized into New Liberty Association. The organization was effected by forming themselves into a circle, joining hands, typical of God's eternal love, singing and prayer, extending the right hand of fellowship to each other, and electing J. F. Patterson, moderator, and C. B. Hyson, clerk. The ministers at that time were, T. J. Davis, J. W. Bolin, R. M. Hatley, W. E. Bray, W. E. Almon, L. McFarlin, D. W. Farris.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of New Liberty Association of General Baptists, met with Pleasant Grove Church, in Stoddard County, Missouri, on Thursday

before the second Sunday in October, 1893. At 10 o'clock A. M. the introductory sermon was preached by Elder T. J. Davis, followed by Elder J. W. Bolin. Three new church organizations, under the names of Beech Grove, near Kennett; Malden, in Malden, and Poplar Grove, were at this meeting, added to the association from Dunklin County.

The associations met with Beechwell Church, five miles west of Malden, on Thursday before the second Sunday in October, 1894. They have in this county the following organizations: Bethany, Friendship, Beechwell, Mount Gilead, Lone Oak, Free Union, Pleasant Valley, Malden, Campbell, Liberty, Cold Water, Salem and Beech Grove, with a membership of about 800. They own about eight church buildings in the county, representing an approximate value of \$6,000. This church takes part in several of the union Sabbath schools in the county and has about four in its own churches with an enrollment of 200 scholars and twenty officers and teachers. Beechwell Church was the first General Baptist Church in the county which lived any considerable length of time. It was organized by Rev. Elonzo Fowler in September, 1869, with twenty members. Its membership now reaches about 275. Rev. T. J. Davis was pastor of this church about twenty years. Rev. Davis has been one of the leading lights of this church for years and still resides in Malden.

Of the other old ministers we have no means of obtaining accurate information. Rev. L. McFarlin, recently deceased, was one of the best loved ministers

in the county among his own denomination, and universally respected by all who knew him. He came to this county in 1872. Other ministers of this denomination in the county are: H. H. Noble, W. E. Bray, and R. M. Hatley.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

One of the oldest churches in the county is the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Clarkton. They commenced to build their first house in 1853, and finished it in 1855. It was constructed of hewed logs and was two stories in height, the second story being used for a Masonic hall. There were several glass windows above and below in the house. The lumber for the doors, flooring and finishing was all sawed by hand with a rip saw, and the work mostly done by Billy O. Davidson. The seats were long benches of a better grade than the ordinary church seat of pioneer days. When J. H. McKnight was pastor in 1868 this church was 175 strong. Their present church building was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$1,600. Rev. T. S. Love preached for this church during the war and it was here, while the congregation was worshipping on a Sunday, in the time of hostilities, that a band of guerrillas surrounded the house and calmly told the worshipers that they did not wish to disturb them but would like to change clothes with the gentlemen. The men were called out, the doors closed on the women and the desired change soon effected. One young man, who seemed to be more thoughtful than the rest, saved his boots by slyly poking them in the

stove, in which, fortunately, there was no fire, before leaving the room. The rest of the men were left barefoot, their only consolation being a choice of the very dilapidated footwear discarded by the guerillas.

As the men had little show for resistance with their women and children with them, they mildly acquiesced in the arrangement and after the "boys" left, laughingly sang a hymn and then went home. Many of the old citizens yet living well remember this incident.

Maj. W. C. Rayburn was for many years prominent among the leaders of this church. We regret that a list of the original members cannot be obtained.

Canaan Church at Gibson was organized in 1862, and is another old and well-known church. E. J. Stockton was its first pastor. Among its elders have been M. J. Benson, W. R. Weathers, John C. Agnew and S. T. Weathers. They have 110 members, a good Sunday-school of eighty-five scholars with five officers and teachers. This denomination has an organization at Kennett which has bought a lot on which they expect to build a house of worship. Mrs. Melinda Hogue in her will set apart certain property for the purpose of building a Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Holcomb. The members of this denomination at Holcomb think they will get about \$1,000 from this source, and will build a house of worship as soon as expedient.

Their church property is perhaps worth \$4,000, and have a total membership of 210. The following are ministers who have pastored the churches of this denomination in this county:— Elder Robert Jones, F.

Keller, D. A. Knox, Roberts, J. D. C. Cobb, C. M. Eaton and W. W. Spence. Rev. Grable is at present pastor of Canaan Church. A union Sunday-school is carried on in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Clarkton.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

"At a regular fall meeting of the Presbytery of Potosi (U. S.), commencing its session at Irondale, Washington County, Mo., on the 3d of October, 1872, a committee consisting of Rev. W. B. Y. Wilkie and W. McCarty and Elder W. A. Pouder was appointed to visit Clarkton, Dunklin County, Mo., and should the way be clear, organize a church in connection with said Presbytery.

"In accordance with this action, the committee, on the 30th of November, 1872, after divine service, proceeded to enroll the names of the following persons (constituting the original members of an organization to be known as the Old School Presbyterian Church of Clarkton, Mo.), viz: Mr. Z. B. Penney, Dr. V. H. Harrison, Judge John H. Stokes, Mr. Charles E. Stokes, Clement McDaniel, Mrs. E. B. Austin and Mrs. Lucretia Stokes. Of these, Dr. V. H. Harrison, Messrs. Charles E. Stokes and Clement McDaniel were received on profession of their faith in Christ, the others by letters of dismission from other churches.

"At the same time Mr. Z. B. Penney and Dr. V. H. Harrison were elected to serve as ruling Elders, and on the 1st of December, 1872, after sermon, were regularly ordained to office, Rev. W. B. Y. Wilkie

proposing the constitutional questions, offering the ordaining prayer and delivering the charge to the Elders, and W. McCarty delivering the charge to the congregation.

“Committee:

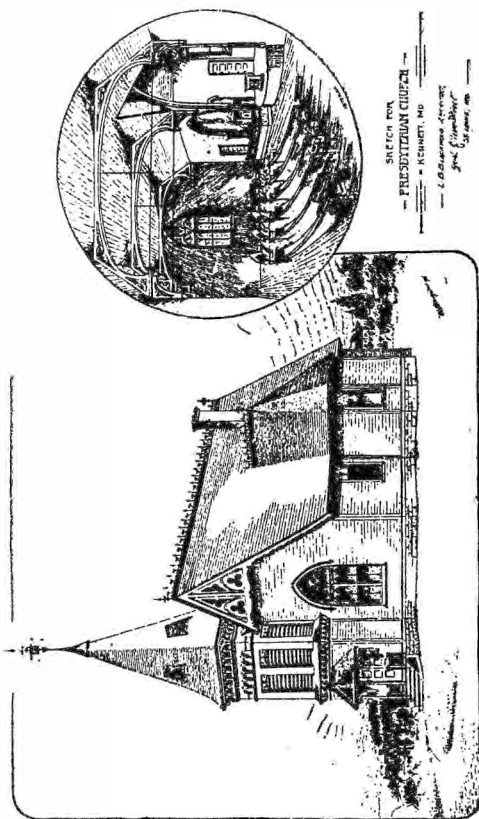
“W. B. Y. WILKIE,

“WILLIAM McCARTY.” *

The Old School Presbyterians have a church at Malden and one in Kennett. The church at Kennett was organized in June, 1887, by Rev. J. W. Roseborough, Synodical Evangelist, and W. Beale, pastor, of the churches of New Madrid and Clarkton. Through the influence of Rev. W. Beale, a house of worship was erected during that year, which was the second church house of this denomination in the county, and the first one of any kind erected in Kennett. This church denomination owns some of the nicest church edifices in the county, being worth about \$4,500. They have three Sabbath-schools with about 175 scholars enrolled and about ten officers and teachers. The Sunday-school at Kennett, under the care of this church, is said to have failed to meet at the regular hour, 3 o'clock p. m., less than a half dozen times since its organization in 1887. Rev. William McCarty was the first Presbyterian preacher at Clarkton, and in the county. Beside those ministers already mentioned J. E. L. Winecoff, Robert Morrison and L. F. Linn, and several others, have from time to

* Taken from an old church book in possession of Z. B. Penney.

time preached for the congregations of Old School Presbyterians in this county.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KENNETT — REV. WADLEY.

The Old School Presbyterian Church of colored people at Clarkton was organized with ten members on September 29, 1890. They are now about twenty-

five strong, have a pastor most of the time and a very good Sunday-school.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The First Christian Church was organized in this county at Malden in 1885, by Rev. John Sewell, from near Poplar Bluff, and Rev. Martin. The organiza-



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KENNETT.

tion, as first effected, had twenty-two members. Prominent among these first members was Dr. F. M. Wilkins and wife, R. C. Vincent and wife, and other leading citizes of Malden. The church grew rapidly until it numbered about the greatest in town.

In June, 1889, a Christian Church was organized at Kennett by Elder S. M. Martin, with 168 members. This congregation now has one of the prettiest church buildings in the county, of which its members are justly proud. Besides the two just mentioned above

they have organizations at the following places: Campbell, Holcomb, Bethel Church, Bark Camp, Lulu Church, and Bible Grove. They own four houses of worship and one-fourth in a union house, which they value at \$5,900. Their houses are among the neatest and best churches in the county. They have a membership in the county of 550, and four-Sunday-schools with an enrollment of 200 scholars, and about ten officers and teachers.

In 1876, a Christian minister held a series of meetings in Kennett, but nothing definite can be learned of the organization. But little can be learned of the ministers of this denomination who first visited this county, although there have been quite a number from time to time. Elder H. C. West of Kennett (recently deceased) has for several years looked after and preached to most of the Christian churches in the southern part of this county. He was not considered a brilliant talker, but was earnest, zealous and universally respected. Other elders in the county are R. H. Stanley, Malden; and M. Marcum, Wrightville.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Patrick Catholic Church was dedicated by Father Furlong, July 15, 1894. This church is situated in the town of Malden, and is a neat little house of worship worth about \$1,000. It is the only Catholic Church in the county, and as the Catholics who reside in the county do not, perhaps, exceed fifty in number they are pardonably proud of their first home within its borders. Among its first members were

Mrs. Crawshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Casey, Mrs. Keene and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Arnes of Kennett. Father Furlong, who resides at New Madrid, administers to their spiritual needs on the fourth Sabbath of each month.

CHAPTER VII.

RESOURCES.

This section is unsurpassed in its agricultural resources; all the products of the field, dairy, orchard, garden and vineyard, may be produced from our soil with ease. This is the banner county of the State for cotton, and is a very large corn producer.

The character of the soil is of such a nature that it is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation and productiveness. It yields promptly and bountifully to every intelligent touch of labor. Its resources only need development to make it one of the richest counties in the State.

The timbers of Dunklin County are abundant, the county being literally covered with a very fine grade of timber where the land is not in cultivation, and consists of sycamore, sweet, black and tupelo-gum, cypress, white, burr, cow and black-oak locust, red-elm, hickory, ash, cotton-wood, maple and some beech, walnut and poplar. There are also mulberry

and many other less valuable timbers in large quantities.

This county sent to the World's Columbian Exposition an ash block two feet long, five feet, eight inches in diameter, which not only excelled any ash on exhibition from any State in the Union, but also from any other country in the world. There was also a walnut block three feet, eight inches, and a hickory block three feet, nine inches in diameter. The only specimens of iron wood from this State were sent from Dunklin County. Cork wood, which is found to be plentiful in this county, and not found elsewhere in the State, made a very valuable acquisition to the exhibit.

The products of our fields sent were a cucumber weighing forty-six pounds, and very fine samples of pumpkins, sweet and Irish potatoes, corn and the finest cotton of any county in Missouri. It may be stated here that this county produces annually more cotton than the entire remainder of the State of Missouri.

Nearly all kinds of fruit, tame and wild grasses, yoncopins, mosses, etc., went along with the exhibit, and showed Dunklin County's resources and products to be equal to, and in some instances better, than any county in a State made up of good counties.

There are about $317,242 \frac{20}{100}$ acres of land in this county.

From personal knowledge and from such information as can be gained from the Map of Topographical Survey of the Swamp Lands in Southeast Missouri, made under the direction of N. C. Frissell, chief

engineer, by J. R. Van Frank, assistant engineer, the writer judges the following to be a very close estimate of the lands now in cultivation in the county.

		<i>Acres.</i>
In Township	16, R. 9.....	3,000
"	16, R. 8.....	2,000
"	16, R. 7.....	1,000
"	17, R. 9.....	9,000
"	17, R. 8.....	4,200
"	17, R. 7.....	500
"	18, R. 9.....	7,700
"	18, R. 8.....	1,500
"	19, R. 10.....	3,000
"	19, R. 9.....	3,500
"	20, R. 10.....	5,190
"	20, R. 9.....	1,000
"	21, R. 10.....	11,140
"	21, R. 9.....	5,130
"	21, R. 8.....	900
"	22, R. 10.....	10,400
"	22, R. 9.....	6,940
"	22, R. 8.....	480
"	23, R. 10.....	3,940
"	23, R. 9.....	1,920
"	23, R. 8.....	200
	-----
Total acres	82,640

Of the remaining $234,602 \frac{20}{100}$ acres there are probably at least 100,000 acres that might be practically put in cultivation. There are approximately 100,000 acres

within the limits of the county which are subject to overflow in spring, and this includes some of the lands in cultivation. Thirty-five thousand acres of this overflow lands lie west of Little River, and the remaining 65,000 acres in the swamp of that river.

Taking the estimate of high land, which is and might easily be put in cultivation, at 182,640 acres, then there is left 134,602 $\frac{20}{100}$ acres of swamp lands in Dunklin County, that may not be cultivated now. Still it is reasonably certain that the levee along the Mississippi River will protect Dunklin County from the periodical overflows, and give it a much larger tillable area. On this swamp land the timbers are abundant and valuable.

The value of lands in this county varies from \$3.00 to \$25.00 per acre. The timbered land is worth from \$3.00 to \$7.00, and the improved land from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre, according to the amount of improvements, proximity to towns, etc.

Certainly there is land in our county that cannot be bought for \$50.00 an acre, simply because its owners do not wish to sell at any price, knowing that their land is every year increasing in value, and that it produces more than plenty of land in other places which have been bragged up and sold for \$75.00 to \$100.00 per acre.

That the lands in Dunklin County may be made to produce good crops with less labor than almost any other place is a fact worthy of note. Where, as in many places, farmers are obliged to use from two to four horses to break their land, the Dunklin

county farmer uses only one and two horses for the same purpose. It is a rare thing for one to see a farmer plowing four horses in this county. This is owing to the fact that the soil does not bake and get hard, but is easily penetrated by the plow and turns readily. Where the stumps are off the cultivator may be used with the greatest advantage.

Our lands produce, on an average, from thirty to fifty bushels of corn per acre; from 800 to 2,000 pounds of cotton per acre. This year, 1895, the acreage of cotton is about a three-fifth crop, but having better cotton than usual brings the crop up to about a three-fourth crop. Wheat averages twelve bushels per acre on the sand and along on Holcomb; this wheat averages fifty-nine pounds per measured bushel.

Wheat grown on the clay land of the ridge and on clovered land averages twenty-five bushels per acre, and in weight averages sixty-one pounds per measured bushel. This is on the crop of 1894, in this county.

J. I. Caneer of Horse Island states that off of fifteen acres of clover he gathered four to seven bushels of seed clover per acre, which brought him \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel. Sold \$50.00 worth of hay and put up 47,000 pounds of hay in the bale. He says further that the pasture was worth \$50.00 to him, he having kept about thirteen head of horses and twenty-five of cattle on it for six weeks. These facts show that our land will not only produce good corn and cotton but good wheat and clover when properly and intelligently cultivated.

Now that we have a good, flourishing mill, the

farmers of Dunklin County should certainly study the above statistics and give more attention to wheat and clover. To give here a list of our exports will show our principal products perhaps better than any other way.

For 1892 our exports were as follows:—

Cattle, heads	740	\$40.00	per head	\$29,600
Hogs, heads	1,020	8.00	per head	8,160
Mixed stock cars.....	3	500.00	per car	1,500
Wheat, bushels	6,220	.80	per bu.	4,976
Corn, bushels	18,560	.35	per bu.	6,496
Mixed grain cars	164	343.00	per car.....	56,252
Flour, barrels	300	3.50	per bbl.	1,050
Cotton, bales	15,433	35.00	per bale	540,155
Cotton seed, cars.....	557	150.00	per car.	58,485
Lumber, cars	959	185.00	per car.	177,415
Staves, cars	614	125.00	per car.	76,750
Watermelons, cars	8	75.00	per car.	600
Bacon, pounds	2,640	.06 ½	per lb.....	172
Fish, pounds	72,000	.05	per lb.....	3,600
Poultry, pounds	9,000	.10	900
Eggs, dozens	10,620	.10	per doz.	1,062
Peaches, baskets	60	.40	————	24
Other shipments	80	250.00	per car	20,000
Total				\$987,197

The census reports of 1890 gave us 15,085 in population, which would make us receive on our exports in 1893, \$65.44 per capita.

The water of Dunklin County is pure and healthful, and there is no such a thing as a scarcity at any time of the year, unless it might be up on the ridge where the people use a few cisterns. But there are good springs, from which clear branches trickle down through the valleys during all times of the year, affording plenty of water for people and stock. There are also a number of sulphur springs on the ridge, which, if opened up and properly cared for, would no doubt be equal in healthfulness and medical properties to many of the so-called great springs. All over the remainder of the county the "driven well," or Pitcher Pump with galvanized iron pipes, is in use. One of these pumps may be driven to a depth of twenty feet, and made ready to send forth a bountiful supply of pure, clear water in two hours' time. The water is strained through fine gauze at the lower end, and there is no possibility of anything impure getting into the water, as it is pumped fresh from the interior of the earth just as you want it, and that too, with ease; any child six years of age can pump water for the family. There is no such thing as drinking musty water full of "wiggle tails" in Dunklin County.

HEALTH RATE

Since the doing away of the dug well, caused by the introduction into the county of the iron pump, the health rate has increased a hundred per cent.

Malarial diseases, such as chills and fever, are far less prevalent. Malarial fever, which usually runs about two or three weeks, is the most serious malarial

trouble we have. This disease is not dangerous unless it runs into typhoid fever, which it does not one time in a thousand. A prominent and popular physician says he has not seen but two cases of typhoid fever during his residence of eight years in the county. Many other prominent physicians say they have never treated a single case of this disease in the county. Diphtheria is also nearly unknown here. There has perhaps not been exceeding three dozen cases of this disease within its limits, since the settlement of the county. Scarlet fever is another much dreaded disease that is seldom seen here. When you realize that our children are free from diphtheria and scarlet fever you can readily understand how it is that the death rate is lower, instead of higher, as many uninformed people imagine, than it is in many so-called healthy localities.

It has been estimated that one death out of every seven in the United States of America is caused by consumption, and as yet it has laid its terrible grasp on very few citizens of this county. It may be confidently stated that two thirds of the deaths caused by this disease occur among the late emigration and not among the early settlers, showing decisively that the disease is not contracted here, but brought from other localities.

Indeed, it is a matter of remark that disease of the throat and lungs are so seldom seen and so mild as compared to other localities. A person with ordinarily good constitution may have pneumonia or "winter fever" for two or three consecutive winters

and yet be a fairly strong person, living for years afterward.

As to the epidemics of various other diseases they do not occur here as often as in many localities which are termed healthy. I believe these facts will be substantiated by any well informed physician in the county.

It is not the purpose of this writer to pretend that this locality is exempt from all disease, for it is not, but to show that, while we have malaria here, we are exempt, or nearly so, from many dread diseases that are prevalent in other localities. The malarial season in Dunklin County is from the middle of July to the middle of October; this is presumably caused by the decaying of the rank vegetation grown in the spring and early summer. During dry seasons malarial diseases are much less prevalent than during wet ones.

At the present time malarial diseases are not so prevalent as formerly, occasioned from the fact that as the timber is cut out and the land allowed to dry, it is put in cultivation; thus the causes of malaria cease to be so numerous.

After all that has been said about the unhealthfulness of Dunklin County, our people have better health during the winter, and as good, taking the year around, and can show a lower death rate than many counties in the various States of our great Republic, which are considered healthy. It is an erroneous idea that people cannot live long here. Our list of old citizens disproves this. Among the biographies of Dunklin County people, will be found the names of plenty

of citizens, yet hale and hearty, who have lived in this county from forty to sixty-five years.

CLIMATE.

The climate is mild, the thermometer seldom falling much below zero. The winters, though variable, are short and mild, and while the summers are warm they are not excessively oppressive. February, April, May, June, October, November and December are usually exceedingly pleasant months.

It is hard to say which of the two seasons, spring or fall, is the most pleasant, or at which time one sees Dunklin County at its best.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS, OFFICIALS, ETC.

The First County Court was organized in the spring of 1845, and was held about 140 rods from the site of the present courthouse.

The first Circuit Court met in 1846. The place of its sitting was under a large oak tree and a small hut made of round poles. It stood near one corner of the court square and was about 10x12 feet. This small hut was scarcely high enough for the honorable judge, lawyers and jurors to stand in, and was floored and lined with a coarse cotton domestic by these same dignitaries after they assembled.

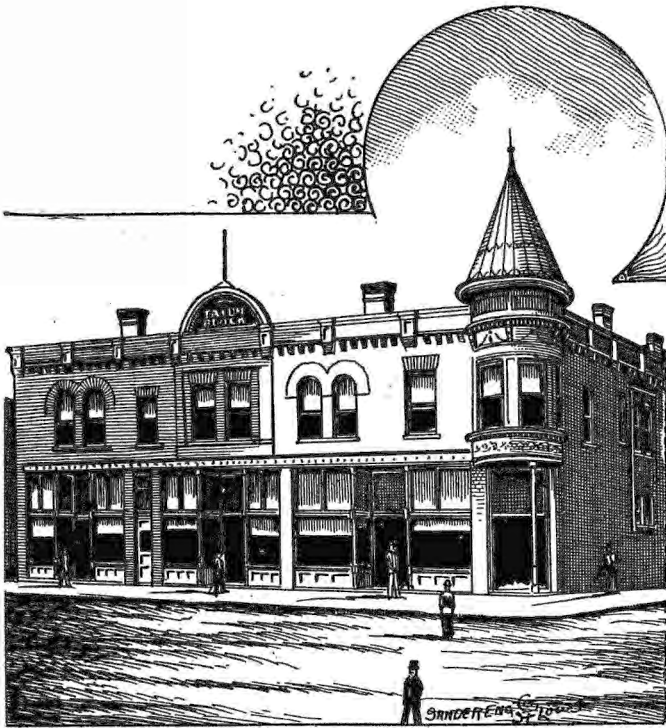
A. D. Bridges and Holtzouser were two of the jurors who helped to lay the "puncheon floor." Maj. H. H. Bedford was one of the lawyers in attendance and assisted to line the wall to protect the lawyers' papers from the wind which whistled through the openings between the poles or logs. Puncheons or slabs with peg legs were the only seats except a few chairs borrowed from one of the citizens.

Among the lawyers who attended these first courts, besides Samuel A. Hill, the district attorney, were Col. Solomon G. Kitchens (deceased) and Maj. H. H. Bedford of Bloomfield. It may be stated incidentally that Maj. Bedford has never failed to attend but one regular term of Circuit Court, and but two call terms since the organization of the county, sitting in our courts, from the first one that met in the little pole house down to the last session in 1895, which sat in a \$15,000 brick courthouse.

The first courthouse built in the county was erected on the public square in 1847. It was forty feet square, one and a half stories high, and composed of hewn gum logs from twelve to eighteen inches broad.

One large door in the center of the south side had a window on each side of it. The seats were two rows of long benches arranged so that the aisle ran through the center of the room to the judge's stand on the north side; back of the stand was another window. The lower room was the court room, which was also used for church and other public meetings. The stairway leading to the jurors' and officials' rooms on the second floor was on the outside. The windows,

both upstairs and down, were of the 8x10 inch, twelve pane size; these and the "upstairs" gave the court-house what was considered in those pioneer days quite



TATUM BLOCK, KENNETT.

a grand appearance—and it was a good building for so new a country, for it must be remembered that there was not a saw mill within a radius of a hun-

dred miles, and railroads were thirty years in the future.

All the lumber used for flooring and finishing was sawed by hand with a rip saw. Hiram Langdon, father of Judge E. J. Langdon, was the contractor and chief workman on this first courthouse. It was destroyed by fire during the war.

A large frame building was commenced in 1870, and completed in 1872. It had been occupied but a short time when it was also burned to the ground on April 9, 1872. From that time until 1892, the county had no courthouse, but held its courts in an old frame building on what is known as the Tatum block. In 1892, the present courthouse was erected. A log jail was built at about the same time as the first courthouse. It was a square structure with a stairway on the outside, leading up to the door in the gable end. On entering you stood on a log floor, in the center of which was a trap-door; from here ran another stairway to the floor of the prison room below; small square holes in the walls, made safe by iron bars, afforded light and ventilation.

This building was subsequently replaced by a second of the same character, and in 1882 the present jail, with Pauly Bros. cells, was erected.

The amount of crime committed in this county has not been greater than that of other counties of Southeast Missouri, and yet there have been some crimes committed here the remembrance of which causes deep regret to every good citizen. The failure in the administration of justice by the court in a

few cases, made our people indignant and led to the administration of Lynch law, by which three persons met their deaths.

In September, 1874, George Koons was taken from the jail and hung for the murder of Barton Reynolds. Koons was a worthless character and had killed Reynolds while lying in a drunken stupor in front of Shelton's store in Kennett. About six months later a stranger was hung on the charge of horse-stealing, and on September 10, 1886, Bowman Paxton was taken from the sheriff, while on his way with him from Kennett to Malden, about three miles south of the former place, and hanged to a tree by the road side. For a trivial offense he had shot and killed John McGilvery, a blacksmith of Malden.

Several other murders have occurred in the county, and the perpetrators of some of them have gone without punishment. These facts have caused us to receive considerable censure, and not altogether unjustly.

But it is a fact that is well known that our officials and citizens have for a number of years done all in their power to enforce the laws and punish criminals, and it is safe to say that no county in Southeast Missouri has, for the past decade, had less crime committed or had better enforced laws than has Dunklin. As the records of this county were entirely destroyed by fire in 1872, it has been impossible to ascertain much concerning the actions of the courts prior to that date.

The Charles P. Chouteau land case has been one of

The most notable cases in the history of the county. A history of the case cannot be given here, but it may be stated that it started from the fact that "on the 18th day of December, 1855, the District County Court of Dunklin County made an order of record appointing and directing George W. Mott as commissioner of Dunklin County to subscribe for the said county to \$100,000 of the stock of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri, to be paid for by conveyance of 100,000 acres of low swamps or overflowed lands within the limits of the aforesaid county." The county in the case against Charles P. Chouteau—he having bought the claims of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company—claimed that no petition of a majority of the legal voters of Dunklin County had been presented to the District Court as the law required in such cases, and that the order was therefore, "without warrant or authority in law, and was null and void."

The lands were for years a matter of controversy, being claimed by both Charles P. Chouteau and the county. The county from time to time sold portions of this land to citizens of the county, making warranty deeds for same.

An agreement was finally made as follows: "Whereas, there being a large portion of the lands of this county claimed by Charles P. Chouteau, esquire, of the city of St. Louis, and the same lands are claimed by Dunklin County, and the county having made patents to some of the lands, and it appearing to the court, that it would be to the best interest of the

county to compromise the dispute as to the ownership of said lands; it is therefore agreed by the court that if said Charles P. Chouteau will make a quit-claim deed to parties who have purchased or hold under persons who have purchased any of said lands known as the Cairo and Fulton Railroad lands, and hold patents therefor, the court will have executed in due form of law a conveyance of all of said lands not heretofore sold, and release from any lien for taxes which may have accrued on said land up to the present time."

A deed to this effect was made and signed by Charles P. Chouteau and E. J. Langdon, Presiding Justice of the County Court of Dunklin County, on Jan. 1, 1884. This land was afterward brought into dispute again, and suit brought by the county against Mr. Chouteau to gain possession of these lands and to have set aside "and to have decreed to be null and void, certain patents, commissioners' deeds and orders of compromise," made and ordered to be made by the County Court concerning these lands.

The action was begun in the Circuit Court of Dunklin County, Missouri, and was sent by change of venue to the Circuit Court of Madison County, where it was tried, the court giving evidence to the effect that the actions of the court of 1884, commissioners' deeds, etc., were good, and relinquished the county's right to such land as was claimed by Charles P. Chouteau except such as had been sold by the county and quit-claimed by said Charles P. Chouteau.

A new trial was afterward brought in the Supreme

Court of the State of Missouri, which court sustained the decision of the Circuit Court of Madison County.

Thus settling the controversy.

The list of officials following — back of 1882 — has been gathered with much difficulty from old citizens and more especially from Judge T. E. Baldwin and W. G. Bragg, of Kennett, and also from Maj. H. H. Bedford, of Bloomfield, and is as correct and complete a record as it seems possible to obtain now.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John D. Cook of Jackson, was presiding judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit when Dunklin County was organized in 1845. He retired from the bench in 1849. The next was Judge Harrison Hough of Mississippi County, who presided until the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit was organized.

The first judge of the Fifteenth Circuit was Albert Jackson of Jackson, who was made judge in 1854. He filled the office until the suspension of the courts in 1862. John W. Emerson of Iron County was appointed judge in 1863, but resigned in 1864, and James H. Vail, also of Iron County, was appointed as his successor. Judge Vail was a Republican and was not popular and there was considerable trouble about his holding the office.

Upon the formation of the Twenty-third Circuit, Ira E. Leonard was appointed to hold the courts until the next regular election, when Reuben P. Owen of Stoddard County was elected. He was a very

popular judge and remained upon the bench until 1885, when he resigned.

In 1886, John G. Wear of Poplar Bluff was chosen to succeed Judge Owens. He has been re-elected at each succeeding election and is now the presiding judge.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The representatives in the State Legislature from Dunklin County have been as follows: H. D. Flowers in 1846, Russell Horner in 1848, John Huston in 1850, C. T. Jones in 1852, T. J. Mott in 1854, C. T. Jones in 1856, James McCullough in 1858, H. A. Applegate immediately after the war, or the adjourned session of 1865, also in 1866-68; John Lowery in 1870, T. B. Turnbough in 1872, J. H. Barrett in 1874-76, Jesse Long in 1878. He died shortly after his election. W. H. Helm was chosen to fill the unexpired term. W. M. Harkey in 1880, John P. Taylor in 1882, J. T. Wilson in 1884, T. R. R. Ely in 1886, F. Joe Rice in 1888, C. P. Hawkins in 1890-92, D. C. Pollock, 1894.

County and Circuit Clerks and Recorders. — John S. Huston, 1846; B. C. Henslee, 1850-54; John W. Marsh, 1858-60; Leonard T. Bragg, 1864; W. G. Bragg, Sr., 1866-68; R. R. Roberts, 1870-74; T. E. Baldwin, 1878.

In the year 1882 the offices were divided, making a separate office of county clerk, but still leaving the office of circuit clerk and recorder combined. Circuit clerk and recorder, W. G. Bragg, Jr., 1882-86; and

J. B. Blakemore was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Bragg, and was also elected to that office in 1890-94.

COUNTY CLERKS.

The first man elected to the office of county clerk after the offices were divided was C. R. Mills in 1882. On the death of Mr. Mills, not long after his election to office, D. B. Pankey was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and elected in 1886. Virgil McKay, 1890-1894.

SHERIFF AND COLLECTOR.

The first sheriff and collector is said to have been John H. Dougherty; Louis Holcomb in 1848-50; William Kimbrow, 1854; Lee J. Taylor, 1856-58; Elan G. Rathburn, 1866-68; James H. Barrett, 1870-72; W. P. Nichols, 1874-76; More M. Rayburn, 1878-80; I. F. Donaldson, 1882-84; J. R. Allgood, 1886-88; Col. lin Morgan, 1890-92; W. G. Petty, 1894.

The offices of sheriff and collector were held jointly until 1886, when they were divided, and James H. Owen was the first collector, being elected to that office in both 1886 and 1888. Mr. Owen died shortly after his last election and D. Y. Pankey was appointed to fill his unexpired term. T. J. Douglass was collector in 1890-92 and F. Joe Rice, 1894.

ATTORNEYS.

Samuel A. Hill of Cape Girardeau City was the District Prosecuting Attorney in 1846. Maj. H. H.

Bedford of Bloomfield held that office from 1846 to 1860. Then Henry Porter served in that capacity for a short time, when David G. Hicks of Bloomfield was elected and served until the change of the law made it necessary to have county instead of district attorneys.

The county attorneys have been: J. M. Fisher, John P. Taylor, elected in 1876-78 and 1880; T. R. R. Ely in 1882-84; C. P. Hawkins, 1886-88; R. M. Finney in 1890-92, and C. P. Hawkins in 1894.

TREASURERS.

An old man by the name of Price was the first treasurer; Campbell Wright and Louis Chandler were also treasurers before the Civil War. Next after the war G. T. Sloan and Daniel Brewer, also W. F. Shelton, Sr., served as treasurer for a period of eight years. N. F. Kelley was elected in 1882, T. E. Baldwin, 1884; F. Joe Rice, 1886; J. W. Sexton in 1888; R. A. Laden in 1890-92, and J. F. Smyth in 1894.

ASSESSORS.

This county was assessed from Stoddard County for several years. The first assessors after the war were J. Q. A. Keck in 1866-68; John W. Black, 1870; G. T. Smith, 1872; Gilbert L. Derryberry, 1874; James M. Douglass, 1876-78; W. J. Davis, 1880-82; G. T. Smith, 1884; Virgil McKay, 1886-88; B. F. Crenshaw, 1890; T. R. Neel, 1892; Louis Ham, 1894.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Have been John H. Stokes, Given Owen, 1876-78-80; T. E. Baldwin, 1882-84; C. O. Hoffman from 1886 to 1894, or to the present time. Jonas Eaker was judge of a District County Court,, having probate jurisdiction in 1855, and it was by the order of this judge that George Mott was appointed agent for and on behalf of Dunklin County to make deed or deeds for 100,000 acres of low or swamp lands to the Cairo and Fulton R. R. Co.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

The first court was composed of Edward Spencer, Howard Moore and Anderson Thompson in 1845-46. Next was Edward Spencer, Moses Farrar and Billy Johnson in 1850. Moses Farrar, Edward Spencer and Given Owen in 1854. Given Owen, S. P. Eldridge, Moses Farrar in 1858.

After the Civil War the first court was held by Elgin C. White, Jacob Snider and W. W. Shelton, in 1866, W. W. Shelton, A. L. Johnson and Wm. M. Harkey, in 1870. Harkey resigned and the unexpired term, was filled by John H. Bird. Then A. L. Johnson, W. W. Shelton and John H. Bird in 1872. A. L. Johnson, W. W. Shelton and R. L. Hodges, in 1874, J. B. Hogue, R. L. Hodges and John T. Johnson, in 1876. Given Owen, Charley Stevens and E. J. Langdon, 1878. E. J. Langdon, Given Owen and J. M. Waltrip in 1880. E. J. Langdon, J. W. Black and J. M. Waltrip in 1882. J. M. Douglass, N. J. McBride

and J. H. Owen in 1884. J. M. Waltrip, J. W. Baker and J. M. Douglass in 1886. J. M. Waltrip, W. R. Dalton and O. L. Thurmond in 1888. W. H. Shelton, J. P. Craig and S. F. Hale in 1890. W. H. Shelton, J. A. Hogue and W. J. Davis in 1892. W. C. Whiteaker, Thomas Waltrip and J. H. Harkey in 1894.

Dunklin County lawyers make up a large and able bar, composed of the following attorneys: Hon. T. R. R. Ely, Hon. C. P. Hawkins, who have both represented this county in the State Legislature, also R. M. Finley and J. P. Tribble, all of Kennett. D. R. Cox, W. S. C. Walker, Charles Vancleve, J. L. Downing and R. H. Stanley, Jr., of Malden; Dunklin County also claims H. N. Phillips, who is perhaps our best orator.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

District Officers.

Congressman of the 14th District, N. A. Moseley, Dexter, Mo.

Senator 23d District, B. F. Walker, Dexter, Mo.

Circuit Judge 22d Circuit, John G. Wear, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

County Officers.

Representative	D. C. Pollock.
Circuit clk. and recorder	J. B. Blakemore.
County clerk	Virgil McKay.
Collector	E. Joe Rice.
Coroner	A. Harrison.

Sheriff	W. G. Petty
Prosecuting Atty.	C. P. Hawkins
Treasurer	J. F. Smyth
Assessor	Lewis Ham.
Probate Judge	C. O. Hoffman.
Pres. Judge County Clerk	W. C. Whiteaker.
Judge 1st District	Thomas Waltrip.
Judge 2d District	J. H. Harkey.

County Calendar.

Circuit Court convenes on the 2d Monday in January and July.

County Court convenes on the 1st Monday in January, April, July and October.

Probate Court convenes on the 1st Mondays in February, May, August and September.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

CARUTH.

Is a little post-village first established by Wm. M. Satterfield about 1881. Mr. Satterfield built a large two-story house in which he did a flourishing business during the remainder of his life. He operated a grist mill and cotton gin, built many tenant houses, and caused the little village to move on in a manner typical of "New America." Since the death of Mr.

Satterfield in 1890 it has seen quite a decline. Several business men have at different times opened stores here, but have remained only a short time. At present there are no goods being sold here, and the post-office is kept at the home of Rev. R. H. Douglass. Mrs. Douglass is the accommodating and efficient post-mistress. Caruth is situated on the main public road leading south from Kennett and at a distance of eight miles from that city and in the very heart of "Grand Prairie." It is surrounded on all sides by some of the finest and best improved farms in Dunklin County.

No neighborhood in the county has prettier homes or more cultivated people. The neighborhood has the benefit of a six or eight months' school annually. The Baptists have a new church edifice at Caruth and carry on a Sunday-school. The Liberty Church of the M. E. C. S. is within less than a mile distant. Passing Caruth is a daily hack line which leaves the U. S. mails from both the North and South. The post-office was named by Mr. Satterfield in honor of an old friend, who was a member of the McCombs, Caruth & Byrns Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Missouri.

CARDWELL.

Is situated about two miles from the St. Francois River, six miles north of the Arkansas and Missouri State line, and in section 3, township 16, range 7, on Buffalo Island. It is the terminus of the Paragould and Southeastern Railroad and its people believe it is destined to be the metropolis of the south end of the county.

Cardwell was laid out and surveyed by Bertig Brothers, of Paragould, Arkansas, and was named in honor of Mrs. Frank Cardwell, cashier of the Bank of Paragould; the first house was erected by Cox Bros. of Paragould and the second by J. R. Pool. The post-office was established February 16, 1895. Since that date the town has had a steady and rapid growth. Its people show their energy and thrift by their manner of felling the great forest trees, sawing them into lumber and shaping them into neat and comfortable resident and business houses. The place which was one year ago the forest home of the bear, deer, coon and turkey, is to-day a thriving little railroad town of 150 inhabitants, having two general stores, owned respectively by Bertig Brothers and Lamb & Hale; they both carry a full line of fresh goods, and buy cotton and other produce. J. W. Wetherby, J. M. Gist and J. A. Southers each carry a nice selection of fresh groceries. There are three restaurants and two saloons.

Hotel Cardwell is a large well-built house, that would be a credit to any town of 1,000 inhabitants. Three saw-mills, one cotton gin, and grist mill, a livery stable and two blacksmiths, do a prosperous business at this new town. Daily mail is brought by the Paragould and Southeastern Railroad, which connects with the Cotton Belt Route at Paragould. The new road was completed from Paragould to Cardwell in February, 1895, and now will compare favorably with older roads in the South and West. The business of the road is quite heavy and increasing. They have a first-class depot at Cardwell and are

fairly well prepared to accommodate the general public. The train carrying passengers arrives from Paragould at 11 o'clock a. m. and leaves for Paragould at 1 o'clock p. m. A six months' school with fifty-three pupils enrolled under the supervision of Mr. Walter Cook, one of the most successful and best informed teachers in the county, alone speaks well for the enterprise of the people of Cardwell and vicinity. They have preaching once and twice *each* month and the M. E. C. S. has bought a lot on which they expect soon to build a house of worship.

There are some good farms opened and fairly well improved around this new town, but there are thousands of acres of land that will produce anything that can be produced in this climate upon which there is scarcely a tree amiss. The timber is mostly large, plenty of it being from three to five feet in diameter, and in many cases worth more than is asked per acre for the land.

COTTON PLANT.

In 1848 Buffalo Creek levee, between Cotton Plant and Kennett, was built by Judge E. J. Langdon and Billy O. Williams. With the money which he received for this work, Judge Langdon purchased a stock of general merchandise and started a store near the present site of Cotton Plant. About 1854 he bought a cotton gin of a Mr. Clark. At that time it stood on the old Anderson Thompson place. Judge Langdon improved this crude gin and began to encourage the farmers, or perhaps hunters would be as correct a name, to raise cotton. He also bought the Jack Cude

place at Cotton Plant and established his family in the resident houses.

From that time Cotton Plant began to take on a tangible form, but at just what time it took its name is not certain. It was first spoken of as Cotton Plant by a stranger, who on coming into the county, noticed around it the only plants of cotton in that part of the county.

The plants of this growth are very pretty and sure to attract the attention of any one not accustomed to seeing them grow, more especially when in bloom. The red and white blossoms are very attractive among their beds of dark green leaves, and in the fall season the balls of soft fleecy white cotton are by many considered quite as pretty as the bloom. Anyway you take it the little town's namesake is worthy of attention, and for this particular town no more appropriate name could have been chosen than Cotton Plant. It was for years the source and center of the cotton business in the south end of the county save what was raised on the west prairie around Old Cotton Hill. Cotton Plant had the exclusive cotton traffic of the county until long after the Civil War. The history of this post-village is the history of Judge Langdon's prosperity. From his modest beginning as half owner in a cooper's shop and blacksmith's, with Isaiah Jones as partner, as contractor and builder of one of the first levees in the county, as founder of one of the oldest general stores, he became the owner of a village containing about one hundred inhabitants, with a school and

church house, over which was an Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall; a commodious store well filled with the latest wares, and one of the largest landholders in the county. In his latter years he might have stood on the upper gallery of his pretty village home and surveyed, almost as far as the eye could see, his own domains, well improved, on the east, south, or west. He was the first and only postmaster up to the time of his death; although, prior to his decease, for several years, he did not reside at Cotton Plant in summer, and in fact kept his family at Arcadia, Iron County, Mo., most of the time, but he never ceased to hold his citizenship in Dunklin County and always came back to vote.

He erected from time to time new cottages in Cotton Plant, but would never sell any lots. He probably had two reasons for this: one was he did not wish a competitor, another was he did not want anyone to have the right to sell any intoxicants in his little town, as he feared they would do if they owned property. He was for many years the sole merchant in this part of the county, and always did a prosperous business, selling goods at a time when they could be sold at a large profit, he bought, or took in on debts, large tracts of land, until at the time of his death, in 1892, his estate was worth about \$200,000 or \$300,000. At different times he had several partners in business, but as often something happened that caused him to be again alone. At one time he sold to T. R. Neel and C. V. Langdon and they ran the store for a time, but sold back to Judge Langdon.

He again sold out, this time to A. J. Langdon, who was doing a general mercantile business at Cotton Plant, at the time of his father's death.

In 1894, A. J. Langdon sold to Wm. M. Cates, who is doing a general mercantile business in the Langdon old store, and has built up for himself a surprisingly good trade. The first church and Masonic hall, erected about 1874, was burned in 1883. Shortly after another building of similar character was erected on the same site. The lower story was owned and built by Judge Langdon, and the upper by the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

The lower story was set apart for school and church services, and is yet held so by the heirs of Judge Langdon. A six or eight months' school is annually kept at Cotton Plant.

It may be said in connection that Judge Langdon was very generous and furnished a home for several years to circuit preachers of Grand Prairie Circuit, free of charge, besides giving liberally. He also nearly always had several widows and their children "under his wing," so to speak, and gave them homes and financial assistance. No man whom this county has ever known, was more universally loved and respected by its people than the founder of Cotton plant.

CLARKTON.

The "pole road" between Weaverville and Clarkton was a nice plank road at first, and was to Clarkton then about the same as a railroad is to a little town now. Bach was the name first given to this place, but

after the plank road was built, and it began to thrive; it was called Clarkton, in honor of Henry E. Clark, a contractor on the new road. Being in the midst of West Prairie, which was easily cleared and tilled, on the road from Gaïnsville, Ark., to Weaverville and New Madrid, it soon had good stores, mills, gins, etc.

The first home erected here stood about where the late residence of Z. B. Penney was burned. The store was on the old Cottage Hotel lot, and its first proprietors were John M. Muse and John Timberman.

John H. Stokes also established a store here in 1856, which his son, Robert W. Stokes, had charge of until the breaking out of the Civil War. Clarkton was during the war the site of several skirmishes; some of its stores were destroyed by fire and the plank road was burned.

This was a heavy blow to the new town. For although the road was afterwards rebuilt, or partially so, with poles, it was a very rough affair; and when once traveled from end to end, it was not so hard to understand how a certain witty traveler's imagination was wrought upon, until he dubbed it "The Devil's Washboard." But Clarkton withstood all this, and after the cessation of hostilities built up again. Z. B. Penney, E. C. White, Oscar Summers and John Muse established stores, and George Rogers (later of St. Louis) erected a flouring mill, and several grist mills and cotton gins were built, papers were established by different newspaper men, and Clarkton became the metropolis of the county. It had at one time nearly 500 inhabitants, the best schoolhouse in

the county, two good churches, and many neat residences, and was, without doubt, one of the prettiest towns in this part of the State. The Cottage Hotel erected by Z. B. Penney was, in its day, a boon to travelers in these parts.

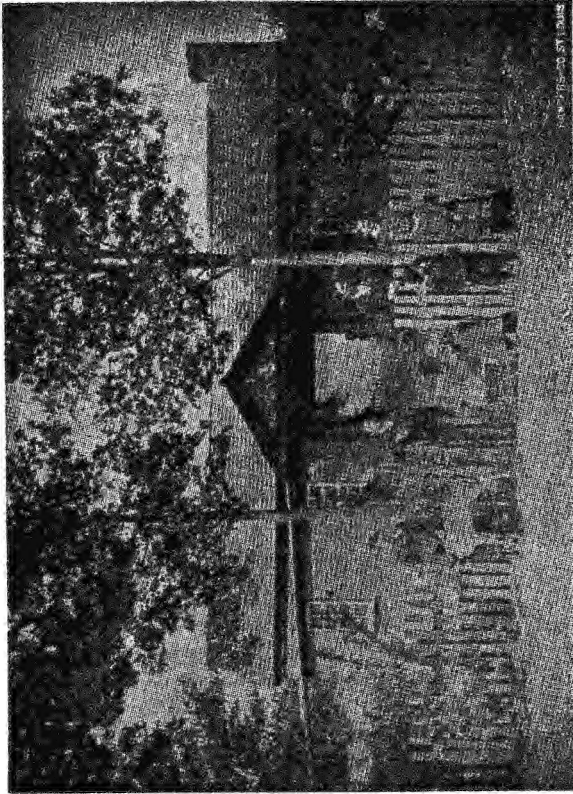
The building of the railroad, however, from New-Madrid to Malden dealt Clarkton a terrible blow from which it has never completely recovered. Still it does considerable business for a country town, for its citizens are nearly all of old and highly respected families who have nice homes and are good liver. In fact, among the best and most influential citizens the county has ever had, have been those in the vicinity of Clarkton. At present it has two general stores owned respectively by W. M. Hubbard and Judge James M. Waltrip. A drug and grocery store are kept by Pack Harrison and his brother, Dr. Arthur Harrison. There is also a blacksmith shop, two mills and cotton gins.

Some fine farms are in close proximity to Clarkton, those of Asa B. Douglass, the Rayburns, Wm. N. Gunn, Judge R. L. Hodges, — Scaggs, Martin V. Baird and George W. Marshall's are the best known. The last named is, I believe, all things considered, the most desirable farm in the county. Those of T. J. Douglass, near Caruth, and Ben F. Hicks, of Holcomb, are, in fact, its only rivals.

CAMPBELL.

This place is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern Railroad, and the Cot-

ton Belt Route of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad passes through it. Although many of its citizens are those who formerly lived at Old Four Mile, Campbell



OLD COUNTRY HOME OF ELBERT W. HOPPER NEAR CAMPBELL.

bears no resemblance to that country post-office, but it is a live little railroad town.

When the town first started Maj. Rayburn laid off

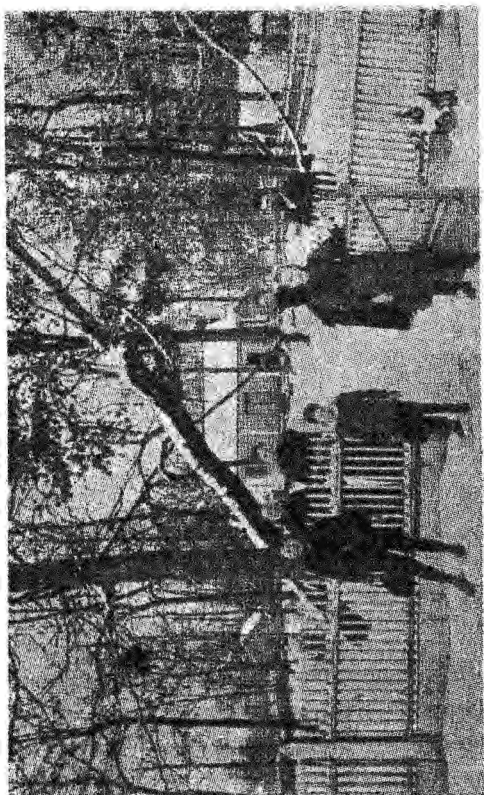
ten acres of the farm of G. M. Williams into town lots, and the railroad company did the same with forty acres. The Lasswell Brothers put up the first store, and E. C. Haines the first saw-mill on the site of the new town. But Campbell was not designed on the country store and saw mill style, for the citizens hereabout intended from the first to make a good town of it, and they have, for it has some of the best business enterprises of any town in the county. The Lasswell Milling Co., incorporated February, 1894, with a paid-up stock of \$30,000, is one of these enterprises.

It has, in connection with a 30,000 feet capacity sawmill and planing mill with machinery of the latest improvement, both of which have the record of putting out from 75 to 100 car loads of materials per month, a trainroad with steel track some seven miles or more in length, running southwest from Campbell, with ample equipment of rolling stock, consisting of a locomotive and ten train cars; besides it owns ten standard gauge logging cars, which are in control of the St. L., K & S. R. R., and bring timber from stations along this, and the Kennett and Caruthersville R. R., to the mills at Campbell.

It will be seen from this that the supply of timber for this company is almost limitless, and it is the source of employment of some 150 or 175 men.

This company about one year ago bought a tract of land and added it to the town plot, as the McCutchen Addition, and the town has within that time almost doubled itself in size and population; there having been about thirty new buildings, erected mostly on this

new plot, and this gives the town a very attractive appearance from the east, south and west. The officials of the company are J. F. Lasswell, President, W. D.



RESIDENCE OF LOUIS MCCUTCHEEN, CAMPBELL.

Lasswell, Vice-President and General Manager, and J. P. Lasswell, Secretary and Treasurer.

The "Campbell Roller Mills" fill a long-felt want

of this county, and gave Campbell another paying enterprise. It is new, having done its first work on the fall crop of 1895, but it makes four grades of good flour. The building is four stories, and the machinery of the very best, having a capacity of fifty barrels per day.

For convenience of shipping, the company has built a 600-foot railroad switch. The officers are numbered among the best citizens of the county, being J. Q. A. Gardiner, President; W. D. Lasswell, Vice-president; Louis McCutcheon, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. E. Hopper, General Manager. Besides this, Campbell has a cotton gin, woodwork and blacksmith shop, four hotels and a number of staple and fancy groceries and general stores.

A large amount of produce is shipped from this place, as the farming community is a good one. This is also a fine fruit growing locality, being at the foot of Crowley's Ridge in this county, and the people are quite proud of the "Pollock & Stanley Nursery." It is only about eight years old, but its business is annually increasing and the fruits, shrubs, etc., worked are of the best standard kinds.

As the people are progressive and up-with-the-times folk, they are, of course, proud of their good school building, and cheerfully support an eight months term, which is this year under the management of E. E. McCullough, and Miss Kate Lawson.

The Campbell Baptist Church on Riffle avenue and Main street, the M. E. C. S. on Martin avenue and Oak Street, and the Christian Church on Martin

avenue and Pine street, are all neat churches and speak well for a town of 600 inhabitants.

This is one of the oldest settled communities in the county, and many of the citizens of Campbell have been residents here between forty and fifty years. Among the oldest are A. D. Bridges, of the firm of Bridges & Son, who located here in 1844. Mrs. Owen, widow of Dr. Given Owen, who also came to the county in 1844; Dr. Bray, who has been here since 1850; and old "Uncle Billy" Gear, who has been here "about as long as any one;" and J. Q. A. Gardiner, who has been a citizen of Dunklin County since 1869. A number of others might be mentioned but this is enough to prove that Campbell is a fairly healthy locality, for these old people are all hale and strong considering their age.

GIBSON.

This is a little station on the railroad between Campbell and Kennett. It has a saw mill, cotton gin and grist mill, owned by J. G. Dover & Son, and a grocery store, by J. A. Northernton, and a good church and schoolhouse. Among the old families around Gibson, nearly all of whom have good farms, are the Northerntons, Weathers, Bensons, Davidsons, Taylors, Barnes, Moores, Ozbirns, Sanders and Browns.

HOLCOMB.

This is a town on the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railroad. It was quite a thriving village before the

railroad came through; many say it was a more thriving town then than now. Owing to a dispute which arose between the people of the town and the railroad company, the depot was first built about a mile below town, and the station called Pine City in honor of the Lone Pine near by. However, a satisfactory settlement was at length made, a depot erected at Holcomb, and the station at Pine City discontinued. The town has several stores, the oldest general merchant being Judge John A. Hogue. Dr. I. W. Powell has a very nice drug store here, and is one of the leading physicians; the others are Dr. G. W. Quinn, W. G. Hughes and E. T. Applegate.

Holcomb has a good school building and supports a good school eight months in the year, and two churches, Baptist and Methodist. A legacy was set apart by Mrs. Hogue to build a Presbyterian church on that church lot in Holcomb, so that it will soon have three churches. The largest Union Sunday School in the county is carried on in the Methodist church at this place under the supervision of Dr. E. T. Applegate and Rev. Owenby.

Holcomb has been a great lumber center, but the saw-mill business is not so brisk as a few years ago. Considerable farm produce is shipped from this place; melons and strawberries are two of the most prominent products, and these cannot be excelled for either quality or size, and are generally ripe more than a week earlier than in the surrounding counties. Almost anything can be successfully raised around Holcomb that can be grown in this climate, and its agricultural

resources only need development, for no better soil can be found anywhere. Wheat, oats, clover, corn, grasses, melon, small fruit, poultry and eggs, are raised plentifully here.

Not only the town of Holcomb, but all of Holcomb Island, has improved very rapidly in the last few years. There was not a brick chimney nor a glass window in the neighborhood fifteen years ago. Then one could not see over a quarter of a mile in any direction on account of the heavy timber, and deer roamed the woods in the neighborhood even in the daytime. Now one might stand on a house-top in Holcomb and see farms for a distance of five miles, or as far as the eye can see. Seven churches and six schools with 600 scholars enrolled are within the bounds of the little island.

Col. H. A. Applegate's, the Messrs. Blakemore's, John P. Taylor [deceased] and Ben F. Hicks are noted farms. Mr. Hicks' is said to be the most conveniently arranged and best fenced farm in the county.

THE TOWN OF HORNEVILLE.

W. H. Horner came to Dunklin County in 1832, and located on the bank of Little River, entering from the Government, at the old land office in Jackson, Mo., the east fractional half of section 8, township 16, range 9, east, and built a large log house — which is yet standing and owned by Wm. Herman — by the side of a mound where he would have dry land in time of an "overflow," and there opened up a small farm.

Believing he was near the head of navigation on a good trading point, he concluded to lay off a town.

In 1842, he laid out the town of Hornersville, containing all of fractional southeast quarter of section 8, township 16, range 9. Commencing at his own dwelling place, which is situated on lot one, block one, he laid off the plot along the river bank. The town site is one of the most beautiful in the county; commanding a splendid view of the open river, it is higher than the surrounding country and is well drained by Little River, which at this point, more especially in spring, is exceedingly pretty.

The first merchant in the town was Jesse Story, who in later years lived at Weaverville, New Madrid County. Jeff. Mott and Horner and Satterfield were other early business men. Wagster and Douglass, dealers in tobaccos, cigars, fine wines liquors, etc., was plainly discernible on some of the door posts of an old house a few years ago. Joel Chandler was another early resident and merchant of Hornersville. In its early days "Hornerstown" was a brisk trading point; the hunters and Indians bringing their furs to the merchants and buying of them their traps, tents, ammunition, guns, etc.

By 1861 it had become a considerable town, had a schoolhouse, church and Masonic hall. It was, however, nearly destroyed by the war, and for several years after made very slow progress, having not more than one or two small merchandise houses and a grocery or a saloon or two. W. F. Shelton kept a saloon in a little house which had no door

shutter. A box, or some similar contrivance, was placed across the door at night to keep the cattle out. The counter was a dry goods box; the stock on hand consisted of a barrel of liquor and a tin cup. The cup was filled and passed around to the boys.

Other business men here about this time were Edwards and McCrackin, H. G. Pasley, Henry Stewart, and later Harkey and Schultz. They commenced business about 1870, and were very successful, soon ranking among the best business men in the county.

Hornersville has at present two general stores, a grocery store, grist mill, two sawmills, and a drug store. The leading merchant is Dr. John L. Mathews, who is one of the best posted men in financial and mercantile matters in Southeast Missouri. Dr. Mathews keeps one of the best stocked general stores south of Kennett, and Pope and McKay are enlarging their business with encouraging prospects.

Hornersville is one of the best trading points in the south end of the county, and its merchants sell thousands of dollars worth of goods every year.

Some of the lands around this town are subject to overflow in spring, none in the county, however, excel in fertility. These high waters do not come every spring. The waters have not been high enough to inconvenience Hornersville and vicinity since 1886.

It is a reasonably healthy locality, and thus needs only two practicing physicians—Drs. E. T. Anderson and Floyd Kinsolving. A daily hack from Kennett brings the U. S. mails. Tom Kinsolving is postmaster.

Mrs. Samuel Edmonston and Mrs. W. N. Cole accommodate the traveling public, and their guests frequently dine on wild goose, duck, turkey, venison steak, frog legs and fresh fish, as this is one of the greatest hunting and fishing centers in the country. The history of Hornersville would fill a good-sized volume in itself, and can only be touched lightly here. At first it was only a peaceful little hamlet where the steamboats and keelboats from Memphis landed to exchange their wares for produce, game and furs.

In those days the fur buyers were ordinary personages, and in the spring laid their sacks of gold in the tents of the hunters as though they were so many sacks of salt. A thief was considered the meanest and most insignificant of all creatures and hence the gold was never touched. Fighting and brawling among the neighbors was unheard of, and preaching at people's houses, singings meetings, corn huskings, old fashioned quiltings and log rollings were frequent occurrences. But all this soon changed, as this place was found to be a good hiding-place for desperadoes, it being impossible to trace them through the dismal swamps of Little River.

[John A. Murrell's gang made Hornersville one of their meeting-places, and as the citizens were too scarce to put them down, they had things about their own way for a while. They at first palmed themselves off on the citizens as Masons, and when a man was persuaded to take the oath, to break it meant certain death, thus the only thing he could do was to "keep quiet," after such persuasion.]

More will be said about this "gang" elsewhere, but it may be said here that Hornersville was not their only place of meeting in this county, and that they did not commit as much crime here as in many other older and more thickly populated counties. However, there is no doubt but the influence of this "gang" was very demoralizing and that they sowed the seeds of future depravity.

Soon after the suppression of this gang the Civil War broke out, and as Hornersville was about the largest town in the county it was the common stopping-place of the "Yanks," the "Secessionists" and "Guerrillas," when they were in the county. During these hostilities the town hall was burned and the town nearly demolished. It was several years after the war before order was even partially restored, and many so inclined had ample opportunities to cultivate their evil propensities. But be it said in behalf of Hornersville, that although there has been a number of murders committed here, there has not been more than in other towns of its age, and the many stories of its "desperate" men, have either been exaggerated or made outright. There has never been a time in the history of Hornersville when a man who acted the gentleman was not treated as such, unless, perchance, he fell in the hands of the Murrell gang. Hornersville was never incorporated, and it must be confessed that the associations of the saloons in former years gave some cause for the stories told of its morals. But it has had no saloon for several years; its "blind

"diger" and "dead fall," days are past, and the people in that locality say it will never have another saloon, at least until it is incorporated. The ladies of that vicinity are setting a high standard of morals for the sterner sex, and it seems almost needless to say that the standard is fast being reached. The ladies declare they will never again suffer anything to be said against the morals of their husbands and brothers, for with a few exceptions, they are as gallant, moral and law-abiding as any men in America.

Hornersville has a good church building nearing completion, and in it a Sunday-School, weekly prayer meetings, and weekly singing, are carried on for the edification of its people. The people of this vicinity are of the "big-hearted" kind, and if you have occasion to visit Hornersville, you will be met with old fashioned Southern hospitality.

The people of this vicinity expect the Paragould and Southeastern Railroad to strike this town. Believing it will come near the line of the old wagon road known as the "Bear Road," pass through Lulu and Hornersville on its route southeast to Osceola, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn. Should this be the case, Hornersville has everything to make it the best town between Kennett in this county and Osceola, Ark.

KENNETT:

Dunklin County's capital is centrally located, one mile east of Varner River, and is about 270 feet above the mean tidal wave of the Gulf of Mexico, where the

high or overflow waters never touch it. From the clock tower of the county courthouse one may view many miles of as beautiful and prosperous a county as there is in Southeast Missouri. Kennett is considered the oldest town in the county, and yet Hornersville was laid off in town lots before the former town. But



RESIDENCE OF R. H. JONES.

Kennett was an Indian village long before this county was settled by the whites, and as the Indians thought it a desirable centralizing point, as also did the early settlers, they located and built little log cabins near its present site, until the pioneers dignified it by calling it a town.

The Indian chief Chilletaux must be given the honor of building the first log hut and, in a way, of

starting the town of Kennett. He was a progressive Indian and aspired to live in a house instead of a wigwam. So, according to his progressive views, he built a two roomed log, or pole cabin, planted some peach and apple trees around it and believed himself to be quite up with the times. In his kitchen he built a mortar with attachments for the purpose of pounding his Indian corn into meal for breadstuff. The chief's claim eventually was bought by Howard Moore, who turned the corn mortar into a coffee mortar, and erected near by one of the first grist mills of the county. "Uncle" Dave Moore, who was the second white child born in the county, can yet describe all of those early improvements, and remembers how the little place was first called Chilletacaux, in honor of the Indian chief and his claim.

In 1845, when Dunklin County was organized and Chilletacaux was chosen as the seat of its government the lawyers, who looked after its legal affairs, soon arrived at the conclusion that Chilletacaux was too long and hard a name for a county seat. They made their opinion known to the county's representative in the Legislature and asked him to effect a change of name. He complied, and had the town called Butler. But this name proved unsatisfactory also, as the mails for Butler town and Butler County were continually getting mixed and causing delays and annoyance. Again the representative was appealed to, with the result that Kennett was chosen as a name for Dunklin County's seat of government. The pioneers built a little pole hut to be used for school and church ser-

vices, and this served as a place of shelter, when shelter was necessary, for the first court officials after the organization of the county until the people had time to erect a courthouse. This they did in 1847. The building was of logs, but was substantial and sufficiently large, and served its purpose admirably until it was destroyed by fire during the war.

The history of the several courthouses of this county has been given elsewhere, and it is sufficient to say here that the present courthouse, erected on the public square, in 1892, is one of the finest in this part of the State, and of which not only Kennett but the entire county is proud.

Kennett's first store was opened by Elbert C. Spiller, who was for a time in partnership with James Cude; they continued in business for several years, and were finally succeeded by A. M. Davis and J. R. McCullough, John S. Houston, John H. Marsh, and Campbell Wright. Kennett grew steadily, and had good prospects when the war broke out. This left it, as it did the remainder of the country, in a very deplorable condition; business had been suspended, and a heap of ashes marked the remains of what had once been the courthouse; in short, the town had been destroyed and had to be rebuilt again.

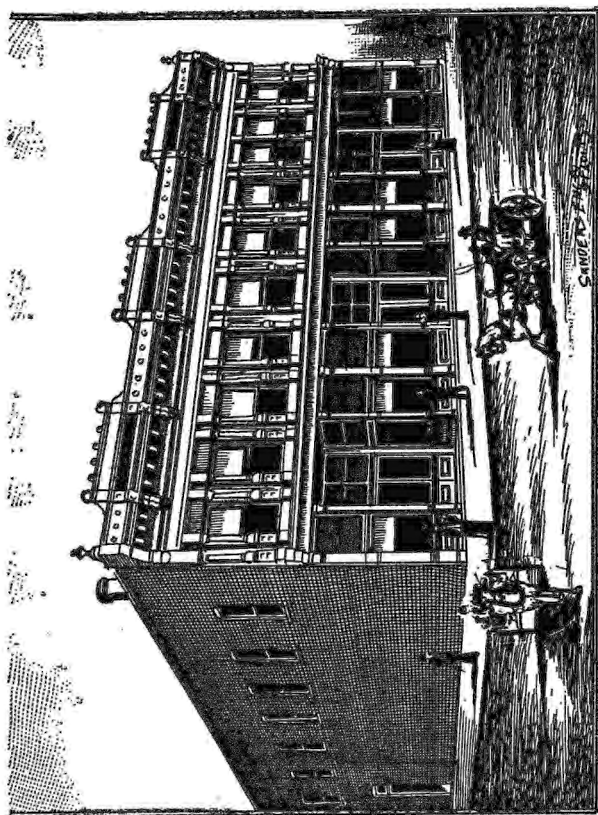
W. F. Shelton began business here about the close of the war, commencing in a very crude little log cabin. His present wealth testifies to his having done a prosperous business; but many of its other citizens seem to have dropped off in a Rip Van Winkle dose, from which they were never fully aroused until the

whistle of the locomotive was heard in their midst. This occurred about January 1, 1892. True, it had before this begun to cast about and put forth considerable energy, although it still enjoyed retiring at 9 P. M. and rising at 6 A. M.

Kennett had to this date built two good churches and a Methodist parsonage. It had a cotton gin and grist mill or two, and general stores were run respectively by T. E. Baldwin & Co., Tatum Bros., Phillips & Co., S. S. White & Co., W. F. Shelton, B. Weil, and others. A drug store had been opened by A. B. Mobley, and a family grocery by G. W. Huskey. The brick bank building on the north side of the square had been erected and the citizens were striving for the new courthouse. It was even then a thriving, if a modest town. At present and in the last four years Kennett has been on a prolonged and steady "boom."

A "boom" in this instance does not mean that Kennett has advertised and deceived unwary home-seekers into coming to "the garden spot of America," "a perfect paradise," etc., or described it so that one might expect to see the corn cobs grown around it set with gold dollars instead of ordinary corn, or the cotton bolls filled with silver coin so that it would be easy to gather all one would ever need in a day. Oh, no, Kennett has done nothing of this kind, in fact, it has had less extravagant praise bestowed upon it, and less advertising than any town in this part of the State. Its people have been content to let others find the many advantages they enjoyed as citizens of Kennett and Dunklin Co., believing that its true

merits would gain more lasting friends than bragged-up localities.



SHELTON BLOCK, KENNETT.

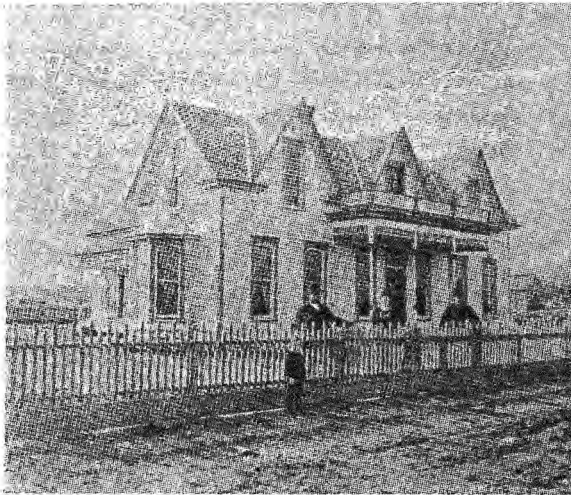
Kennett makes no claims at being a "perfect paradise," but it is a real live American, Missourianized town.

This may be understood as meaning that the people are descendants from all nationalities, who — or their forefathers long ago — had chosen Missouri as their favorite State, Dunklin as its best county, and Kennett as their choice town in their adopted country; and that they have gone to work with all the energy and bustle — peculiar to the American — to make it just what they want it.

Kennett has nearly 2,000 inhabitants, and they may be said to be typical Missourians as well as Americans. Some might term them a bit old-fashioned, perhaps, for although its gentlemen have caught a whiff of the bicycle craze, its ladies are yet innocent of the bloomers and the "wheeled horse;" and yet the latter understand how to arrange their hair in the latest style, use six yards of silk in a dress sleeve, sing, dance, lead a prayer-meeting, preside over a society club, command and retain the respect of their male companions, and rule their part of the nation, not with scolding or the ballot box, but with that something which is called "tact." In this way they appear submissive, thereby making mankind happy, but at the same time have their way pretty much the same as all other American women; and last, but not least, they can teach their children, and personally keep their homes in the good old-fashioned way. Be this woman old-fashioned or otherwise, she is the typical woman of Kennett and Dunklin County.

The men possess a large number of the good qualities and a sprinkling of the less desirable ones peculiar to both sexes and all nations, and are energetic, thrifty,

law abiding, reverential, money-making and able, regardless of calling. From the saloon man to the doctor of divinity they are always ready to go down into their pockets every time their wives tell them their town needs a new church, the widows and orphans assistance, or any other charitable deed done. These are the men who have given this town a four-years' "boom" which has not yet reached its zenith.



RESIDENCE OF T. E. KING, KENNETT.

These are the kind of men you will find in Kennett and all over Dunklin County. They are thoroughly awake now and are determined to make their corner of "Grand old Missouri," all that any other part of it can be made.

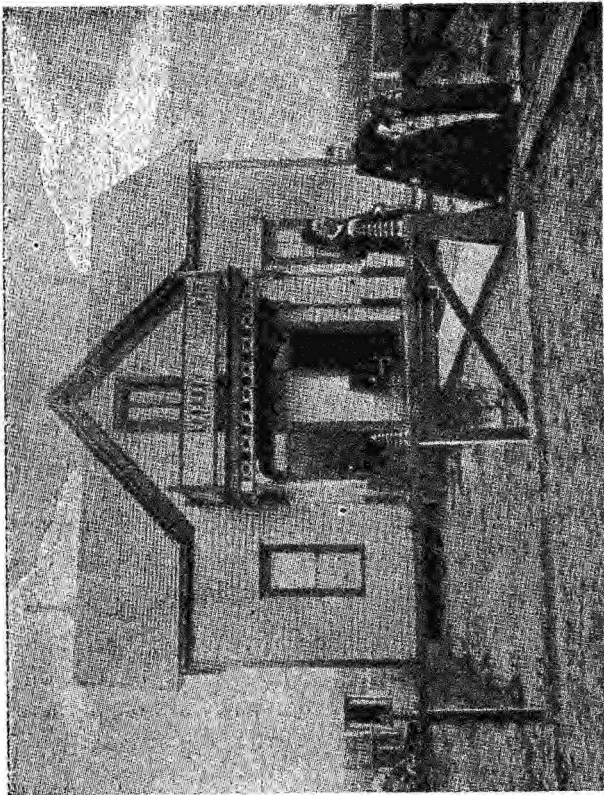
Two years ago Kennett had a fire which almost swept out the south side of Main street, but the ashes were scarcely more than cool until brick structures as good as any to be found outside of a city had replaced those old frame buildings and the town was really the gainer instead of the loser thereby. It has four attractive churches and a \$9,000 public school building. Over 400 scholars are enrolled and under the able tutorage of A. B. Sloan, as principal, and Misses Ida Morgan, Alma Stokes, Ada Summers and Lemma Timberman, assistants. The term is nine months.

The business of the town is of a substantial and lasting kind and can only be exhausted when the county is depopulated. The 5th of September one of Kennett's cotton gins turned out the first bale of cotton for this year, and since that time its gins, four in number, have been kept busy almost day and night, and will continue their work for a month in the new year of 1896. Three steam corn shellers will prepare for market the surplus corn of at least the south end of the county.

Tatum Bros., W. F. Shelton, Jr. & Co., Levi Mercantile Co., and B. Weil may be said to be the old and permanent general store companies although there are others who do a good business.

To mention all of the general and fancy grocery companies, hardware and drug stores and other like enterprises would be tedious; suffice it to say that it has all these, with special delivery wagons, etc., fish, game and cold storage warehouses, lumber yards,

brick yards, etc. It has a nice new opera hall and a number of handsome brick business houses.



RESIDENCE OF MR. HUNTER, KENNETT,

The Silver Cornet Band has fine instruments, new uniforms and makes fully as good music as any band of its age in this part of the State.

As to hotels, Kennett has three: The Commercial Hotel, presided over by Mrs. E. G. Slicer, who is an all-around hotel woman; The Gatis House, which is a general travelers' home, and the Wyman House, which is the largest in town.

A live growing town always has a live growing newspaper, and Kennett is fully up with the times in this line; and has in the Dunklin DEMOCRAT a most able champion of Dunklin County and its capital. It is now in its new brick office in the Tatum Block. Every subscriber will receive this paper every week in the year and always find something new in it, and this is much more than can be said of many county papers.

Kennett's people believe, and rightly, that they have in Mr. E. P. Caruthers one of the most able editors in the Southeast, and are never afraid to have their county paper compared with any in this part of the State, for after a close comparison one must think just a little more of the Dunklin Democrat.

The Bank of Kennett has a nice building, a time lock, burglar-proof safe, etc., and a capital stock of \$25,000. January 1, 1895, it had a deposit of nearly \$72,000. T. E. Baldwin is president, W. F. Shelton vice-president, and D. B. Pankey, cashier.

The town is in a good condition financially, it is out of debt and the taxes are light. All the business houses, churches, hotels, and the courthouse, as well as the streets, are, without exception, lit by electricity.

Within the last few years there have been a number of valuable additions to the plot of Kennett; among them are the Shelton, Baldwin and Bragg, and the

railroad companies additions. The lots have been sold and houses erected at such a rapid rate that now there are comparatively few vacant lots for sale.

Kennett never has any vacant houses; one must watch and wait to get a house for any purpose. In America one may have a fair idea of the degree of prosperity of a town or community by the character of its residences; these speak well for Kennett. Many of the new residences are in architecture and finish unsurpassed by any to be found in a town of its size. Among the handsomest are those of Judge T. E. Baldwin, D. B. Pankey, J. F. Tatum, R. H. Jones, W. G. Bragg, and Mrs. Sturgis. The residences of Drs. Finney and Harrison are exceptionally fine homes.

The St. Louis, Kennett and Southern, and the Kennett and Caruthersville Railroads are among the most potent influences of the prosperity of Kennett. They are doing an immense business, and in a creditable manner for new roads. A. J. Kerfoot, the retiring superintendent, has proved himself a thorough business man of no mean ability, by his rapid manner of bringing these roads up to their present standard. Louis B. Houck is the present superintendent, and makes Kennett his headquarters.

These roads belong to the Houck System, and will no doubt be all that as enterprising a town as Kennett could desire in the near future. Kennett will always be a good town, surrounded as it is by fine farming land, the most convenient shipping point for the south and central portions of the county; the seat

of one of the best counties in the State, the resources of which are just being realized, — with moneyed men to back it, it has everything to not only make it, but keep it, a good town.

LULU.

Lulu post-office was established in October, 1883, and named by Judge E. J. Langdon, as he said "in honor of one of his old sweethearts, who, by the by, was one of the most beautiful women I ever saw." Mr. J. T. Karnes was the first postmaster, who, when the office was established, was running a small general dry goods store at that point. As it was too far for the farmers to go to either Cotton Plant, Senath or Cockrum for their mail, the office was a great convenience to them as well as to Mr. Karnes. Lulu is now a busy little village 17 miles from Kennett and in a fine belt country. It has two general stores, a grist mill and cotton gin. The business is run by J. M. Karnes and J. M. Tucker; they buy and ship cattle, hogs, cotton, corn, eggs, and other produce; in fact, do an "all round" country merchant business, carrying a heavy stock and selling an immense amount of goods. They think theirs will be a good town when the Paragould and Southeastern Railroad is extended from Cardwell. The large and substantial farm houses and other general improvements tell their own story of fertile soil, energetic farmers and their prosperity. A good school six or eight months in the year, a church house in which two or three denominations preach, are near by. This is a desirable locality to buy land as it can

be bought reasonably, and there can scarcely be finer land in this or any other county.

MALDEN.

Malden, though comparatively a new town, is the largest in Dunklin County. Its growth has been phenomenal; in fact it has had a "boom," extending over fifteen consecutive years, and while there is a slight calm after the storm of immigration which has poured into it, Malden is now, and by reason of the fine agricultural resources surrounding it, must continue to be a thriving and prosperous town. Its beginning was similar to other railroad towns, commencing with the railroad company's supply store, officials' and workmen's residence, etc.

The citizens of Old Cotton Hill and its vicinity, and men with money from other places, soon, however, congregated here and speedily made a good town of Malden. In 1877 the Little River Valley and Arkansas Railroad was extended from New Madrid to Malden, which was then the western terminus of that road. This road, which was under the direction of Maj. George B. Clark, ran its first cars into Malden in February, 1878. The town was laid out by the railroad company in 1877, the chief engineer being Hon. Oscar Kochtitzky; among his assistants were G. Z. Loman, F. A. Smith and Geo. W. Peck.

Many were the comic sayings about this new road when first built. It was a narrow-gauge, and some old citizen said its trains reminded him of a small "Dydapper Duck" by their downward and upward

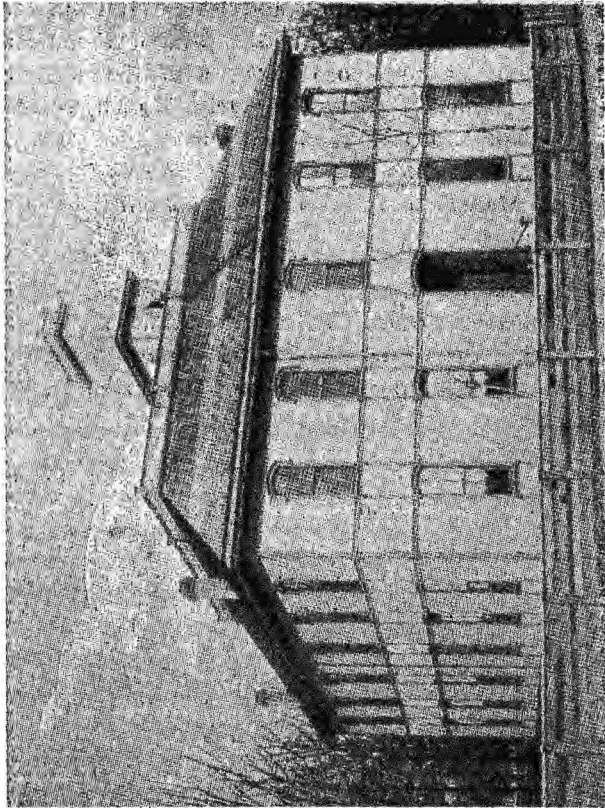
motions as they came into town over the cotton ridges. Certainly its accommodations were crude, but it was as good as the ordinary new road, and it was subsequently made a standard gauge and merged into the Cotton Belt Route, and is now equal in every respect to the best roads in the South and West. It connects at Paragould, Ark., with the main line of the Iron Mountain, and at Jonesboro, Ark., with the Kansas City and the Memphis road. The Delta branch, which runs into Malden from the north, connects at Delta, Mo., with the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain, thus giving Malden a direct line to St. Louis and all Northern points.

These roads are known as the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, Cotton Belt Route, and it seems almost needless to say they have been among the most potent influences in the progress of the "Queen City" of Dunklin.

Malden is situated about five miles from the north line of this country, near the line between Dunklin and New Madrid counties, in a very fine agricultural country. It is essentially a Missouri town, and has one of the finest public school buildings in Southeast Missouri, surrounded by a splendid grove of forest trees. This school has a very large attendance of pupils, and, during this winter of 1895-96, is under the able management of W. C. Canterbury, principal, and Miss Annie Stewart, Miss Vara Waltrip, Miss Minnie Price, Miss Mayme Hughes and Miss Williford, assistants.

Five church buildings is the number in this Mis-

souri town of 2,000 inhabitants; they are owned by the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian and Catholics, and are all a credit to a town of its size.



HIGH SCHOOL, MALDEN

Besides these it has an Opera and Music Hall, several handsome brick business houses, and as many sub-

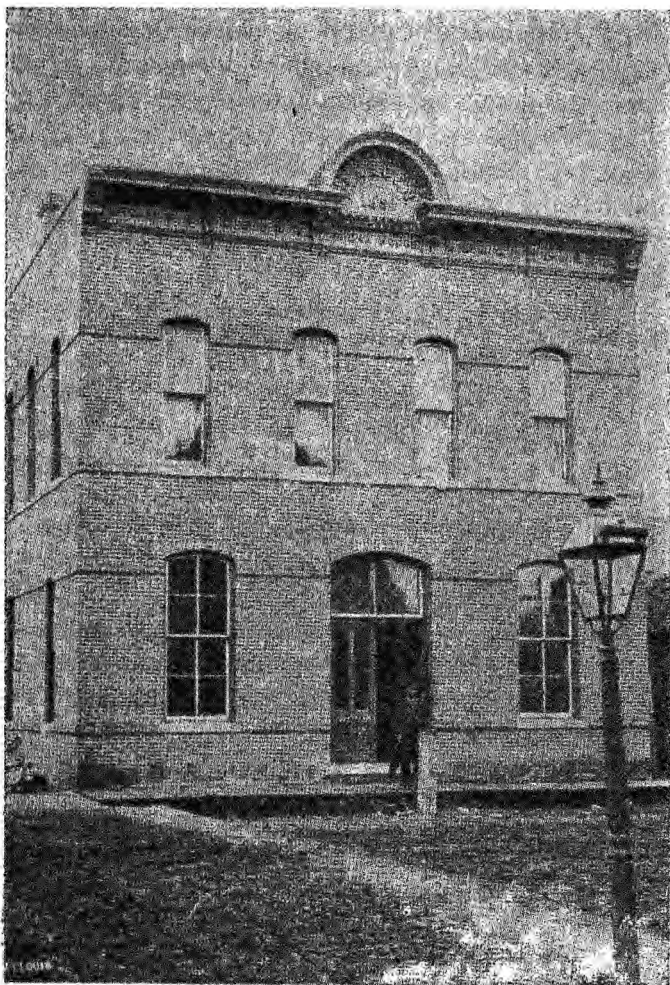
stantial and pretty residences as may be found in this part of the State.

One of the largest enterprises of Malden at present is the Heading or Stave Factory. The plant covers about ten acres of ground, is lighted by electricity and has a capacity of 4,000 sets per day. It gives employment to about 140 hands and has a pay-roll of \$1,000 per week. During the year of 1895 this Heading Factory received 350 cars of rough materail, and forwarded 1,000 cars of finished work.

The large amount of white-oak and other valuable timber around Malden is rapidly being put on the market, thus affording the farmers a home market for their surplus timber. This is certainly an enterprise of which any town might be proud. This factory runs at its full capacity day and night, and to fully realize its importance and magnitude one should see the hundreds of loads of timber on its grounds with more arriving daily, and the large amount put forward for shipment each week.

Other enterprises of this enterprising town are: R. A. Behymer, manufacturer of all kinds of rough and dresses cypress lumber, shingles, lath, etc.; The Malden Machine Works, H. H. Watson, proprietor; Malden Corn Co., G. W. Peck, proprietor; and a Cotton Compress which turns out the latest round cotton bales, established by Sexton Merchandise Co. of Malden, and Jerome Hill Cotton Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

The principal business firms are: Levi Mercantile Co., T. C. Stokes & Co., Allen Store Co., Sexton



OPERA HOUSE AND MUSIC HALL, MALDEN.

Merchandise Co., T. C. Buford & Co., Kauffman Bros., and Cox and Bohlcke, general merchants; H. Bohlcke Furniture Store; More Drug Co., and H. P. Kinsolving, drugs; M. Clem, M. Fly & Co., and John P. Allen, groceries.

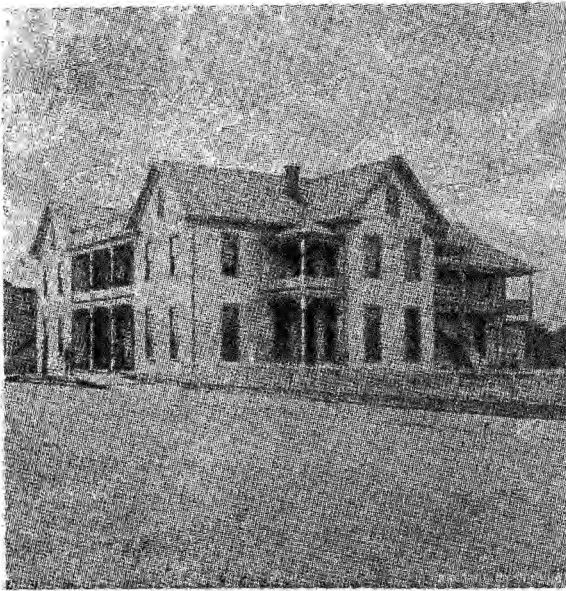
To mention all of the miscellaneous and smaller enterprises would call for more space than has been allotted to Malden, and it goes without saying that every live Missouri town has or is fast gaining its own marble works, undertakers, music emporiums, news stands, public libraries, real estate companies, saw mills, and many more miscellaneous enterprises. Malden has its share of all these, and more, for besides being the largest watermelon shipping town in the county, it is also a large shipper of corn, cotton and other produce, and has a number of cotton gins, steam corn shellers; warehouses and cold storages, for it ships considerable fish and game.

Dunklin County Bank, of which H. P. Kinsolving is president, and W. J. Davis cashier, is financially in good condition, and has withstood the late financial depression of the country without inconvenience. It has a capital stock of \$15,000 and an aggregate deposit of \$31,584.32.

Malden has two good papers, the "Dunklin County News," edited by C. M. Edwards, and referred to elsewhere in this volume, and the "Dunklin County Register," recently established by E. G. Henderson, lately of the "Evening Shade," Arkansas. This paper is bright, newsy, and bids fair to be an honor to even a thriving and energetic town as Malden. Both of

these papers are issued weekly and are in politics Democratic.

The Rapp House is the principal hotel and is well and favorably known to the traveling public. Another



RAPP HOTEL, MALDEN.

is the Spooner House, which is well known and is the oldest hotel in town.

Malden is easily the metropolis of the north end of this county. Kennett striving for metropolitan honors has stimulated Malden to put forth every effort to

retain the crown of honors accorded her several years ago as the "Queen City" of Dunklin County.

In the past two years she has built churches, business houses, handsome residences and modest cottages, which has attracted many strangers to her; she has also joined to her town-plat several handsome additions. One of the largest and prettiest is that of Spoonerville, which is itself a nice little town.

A few years ago the business of this town was of a somewhat different character to that of the present. Its first merchants, who were James Gregory, Jackson & Erlich, Wm. M. Harkey, Sisel & Plant, and later on, J. S. Levi & Co., Squires & Lasswell, Decker & Co., Gregory & Gardner, Davis & Co., Mr. Yearwood and Wm. Bridges, general merchants, and O. M. Wallace, hardware and furniture, Malden Stove and Implement Store, and E. Mayes & Co., G. T. Vancleve and Dr. F. M. Wilkins, drugs, must certainly have reaped some of the benefits of "red letter days" in Malden.

A busy day meant that farmers from all over this county, Green and Mississippi counties of Arkansas, were in town with hundreds of bales of cotton, and much other produce, which was practically changed for the wares of these merchants. It then shipped more produce and sold more goods than all other towns of the county combined. Its cotton gins, five or six in number, were during the cotton season kept busy almost day and night, and its planing mills, corn mills and granaries, were equally so. One of these planing mills was operated by H. B. Spooner,

who, with the assistance of Wm. H. Satterfield, started the machinery to work in 1885. Now her factories, cotton compress, and other enterprises, have obviated the necessity of smaller affairs, and while she does not sway so large a scope of country, that immediately surrounding her is much better developed, more thickly populated and the value of the timber and surrounding soil is just being appreciated. The farmers are turning their attention somewhat from cotton, and raise more corn, watermelons, poultry, eggs, cattle and hogs.

The soil surrounding this town is particularly well adapted to the raising of small fruit and garden vegetables, such as tomatoes, corn, beans, cabbage, etc., and a canning factory is an enterprise which it is anticipating, and one which could certainly get plenty of food from the surrounding country.

The people of Malden are genuine Missourians and Dunklinites, and are proud of the State, county and town to which they belong. When it is remembered that the first white settler of Dunklin County located but sixty years ago near Malden, on what was then an Indian hunting-ground, where the ax of the woodman had never been heard, where the buffalo, elk, wild ox, bear, wolf and smaller animals were as plentiful as squirrels and rabbits to-day; where the plow of the farmer had not penetrated even so much as an inch of soil, and that Malden itself had not been dreamed of twenty years ago, it is at once understood that Malden, as one of the youngest towns in one of the youngest counties in the "Grand Old Iron State," deserves

the honor to be known as the Queen City of Dunklin County. It would not seem too much to say that Malden is one of the very best first-class cities in Missouri for its age. The town which reaches the standard of this city — builds the churches, schools, public halls, brick business houses, comfortable homes, attracts important enterprises to its limits, organizes banks, lays out and improves nice parks, in less than twenty years, as Malden has done, and yet maintains a solid financial condition — must certainly be a "hustler," and have the livest of live American people.

NESBIT.

Nesbit is in the Harkey neighborhood and has grown out of a country store, cotton gin, grist mill, etc., established by Mr. Harkey, commonly spoken of as "Nug" Harkey. The young men of the neighborhood at first jocularly called it "Need More," and by this name it was known for a few years. In 1885 T. R. Neel opened a general store in the Harkey house. Mr. Harkey having discontinued his business, Mr. Neel established a post-office which he called in honor of Mr. Nisbit of the firm of McKay, Nisbit & Co., Evansville, Indiana. After running the business for a while Mr. Neel took for a partner T. J. Douglass; they built a large business house, and for a time did an immense business, but subsequently Mr. Douglass drew out of the firm and later Mr. Neel sold out to McKay, Nisbit & Co. J. F. Smyth managed the business for them about one year and then bought their interest. He ran a general store until May, 1895,

when he removed to Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, Missouri. At present A. H. Short is postmaster and keeps a very nicely selected and fresh line of groceries.

Judge J. H. Harkey operates at this place a grist mill and cotton gin and does about the best business in his line in that part of the county. Harkey Chapel church is one of the neatest in the county and the number of its members is large. A weekly prayer meeting, Epworth League, singing and Sunday-school are "ever green" in this neighborhood and the morals of its people are the best. Its young people are noted for their sobriety, industry and intelligence, and its elderly people for their commendable exemplary lives. This people succeeded in getting the parsonage of Grand Prairie Circuit, M. E. C. S., located at Nesbit, and when it is completed it will be a pretty preacher's home. A good six or eight months school is usually taught in the school building one-half mile distant.

SENATH.

The post-office at Senath was established in the spring of 1882 at the residence of A. W. Douglass and named in honor of his wife, Mrs. Senath Hale Douglass.

Robert W. Baird was the first postmaster and served in that capacity for several years. In July of 1889, the office was moved to the pleasantly situated town of Senath. From this date Senath began to put on the tangible appearance of a village. Its location in Salem

Township on Horse Island is a good one, being ten miles from Kennett, the county seat, and on high land, drained on one side by Honey Cypress, and on the other by Buffalo Creek. Fine farms surround it on all sides, and they are owned by an industrious and thrifty class of farmers.

At present there is in Senath three general stores conducted respectively by Baird, Satterfield & Co., R. M. Bone & Co., and J. I. Caneer. All do an extensive business furnishing the fine country around them with general supplies. There is one barber shop and J. I. Caneer accommodates the traveling public.

Two cotton gins and grist mills and a blacksmith find plenty of work to keep them fairly busy.

Dr. R. W. Baird is the oldest and leading physician; Dr. W. W. White also has a good practice, and Dr. Burks has only been in the county a short time. Miss Hulda Douglass is a notary public, and is the only woman in the county holding that office. Two churches, and one of the neatest little schoolhouses in the county, are conveniently situated.

Usually a live Sunday-school is kept up in at least one of these churches. Miss Hulda Douglass is, in a way, a leader and chaperon for the young set and children; this is evidenced by their superior manners and morals.

The day school at this place has turned out some of the brightest young people in the county, who are now themselves teaching. The whole district takes pride in the public school, and cheerfully supports an eight months' term.

The principal products sold at Senath are cotton, corn, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs, butter, beeswax, furs, etc.

The business men are all wide-awake, up with the times, and own good lands and other property, thus making a substantial basis for their merchandising. The town is making a firm and substantial growth.

VALLEY RIDGE.

This is a post-village on Crowley's Ridge, in the northwest part of the county. It was established and named by Oxley, who came to the county in 1875 and made a homestead entry on his present home. He first established a grain store, afterward adding a general store. The name Valley Ridge was given to the post-office because of the peculiarities of the ridge land; it is as rich and productive as the valley land and nearly every hill can be tilled. Corn, oats, wheat, etc., all kinds of grasses are grown here, and the ridge cannot be excelled for fruit.

The many "well-to-do" farmers and fine farms along this ridge testify to its being a most desirable place in which to live. The Lone Spring on Beech Hill in front of the Will Zebra place is perhaps the best known spring, but there are a number of sulphur and other mineral springs among these hills. There are some signs of lead and some claim silver and gold to be found here, but these hills are for the most part entirely unexplored, excepting those that are in actual cultivation.

W. J. Oxley & Co. run a general store. Mr.

Oxley, of this firm, has been postmaster ever since the office has been established. It has a daily mail system.

Rush Creek schoolhouse and Bethany General Baptist churches are the places of worship here. Among the old families along the ridge are the James Faughn, Higginbotham, Vincent, Dr. Jacob Snider, Lacy, Whitehead, J. P. Stewart, Green Tucker, Ben Hopkins, Harper and Gunnells.

VINCET.

George W. Maharg was the founder of this post-village. He first opened a store near the old Pelt's gin; later he removed to the present site of Vincet and did a general merchandise business for several years, but finally discontinued business and went to Kennett, where he died a few years since. The post-office is now kept in the store of James Rogers. It is on the bank of Buffalo Creek, at the point where the levee crosses, leading north to Kennett, and is five miles south of that town.

It has a new saw mill to cut up the cypress and other heavy timber along the creek, and a cotton gin and grist mill. The Old Shady Grove Baptist Church and the new schoolhouse are within a distance of a half mile. Vincet is at the head of a five-mile scope of the richest and most productive land in the county, which is also high and beautiful.

WHITE OAK.

This is a station on the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railroad, and sells goods to, and handles,

the U. S. mails for, about the same farmers as did once the old post-office at Shumache. White Oak, like many of the other little places in the county, is small and insignificant within itself, but around it is a prosperous country, set with good farm-houses, neat churches and comfortable public school buildings. The people are industrious; intelligent and independent livers, who raise something to spare every year: White Oak gets its share of trade and shipments.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

This is a little post-village northwest of Clarkton about four miles. The Wright brothers founded and named it, and keep the post-office in their store. They also run, in connection with their store, a cotton gin and grist mill. Near by is a blacksmith shop, good schoolhouse and church. Around here are many nice farms and old "well-to-do" families. Among them might be mentioned Judge Baker, Whitaker, of the Whitaker nursery; W. H. Shelton, late judge of the first district.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICS, ETC.

Dunklin County has always been largely Democratic. Fifteen years ago there was scarcely more than a dozen Republican voters in the entire county. Since then, however, much of the emigration has been

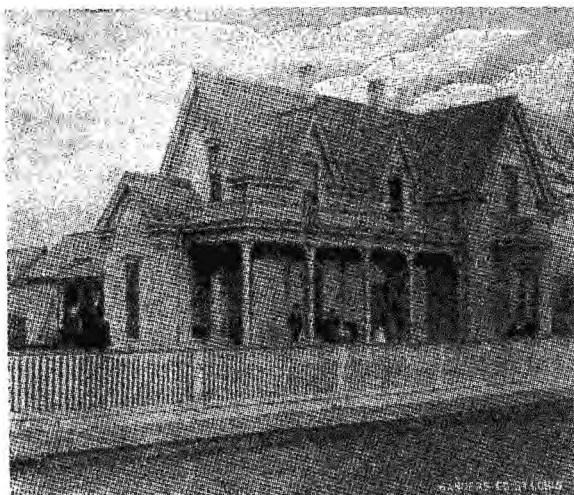
from the North and East, a considerable number being Republican in politics. At the regular November election in 1894, the following votes were polled at the various voting precincts:—

	Democrat	Republican	Peoples Party
Liberty	41	19	0
Lulu	26	6	5
Senath	134	63	2
Hornersville	66	8	1
Cotton Plant	109	40	1
Kennett	319	87	4
Sumach	22	6	—
Holcomb	153	111	36
Clarkton	103	16	13
Wrightsville	62	27	1
Campbell	154	154	2
Valley Ridge	27	24	—
Malden	257	158	15
Totals	1,473	719	80

Total number of votes cast being 2,272.

This, however, must not be considered as the full number of legal voters in Dunklin County, as at the Democratic primary election of August 11, 1894, the vote for C. O. Hoffman, candidate for probate judge, with no opponent, stood — Kennett, 540; Sumach, 51; Cotton Plant, 194; Hornersville, 160; Lulu, 41; Senath, 209; Liberty, 56; Holcomb, 189; Clarkton, 153; Wrightsville, 85; Campbell, 168; Valley Ridge, 30; Malden, 355; total, 2,232. As will be seen from

these figures the Democratic party alone polled nearly as many votes in August, 1894, as did the three parties in November of the same year. The fact is that while the other parties turned out on the regular election day, a large number of Democrats remained at



RESIDENCE OF JAMES F. TATUM.

home. This county has, and should poll no less than 3,000 votes in November, 1896.

The Democratic Central Committee is composed of W. F. Shelton, chairman; R. S. Chapman, Isaac Mize, Wm. R. Satterfield, W. Blakemore, Harrison Foley, F. A. Maze, L. McCutchen, and O. S. Harrison, secretary.

The Republican Central Committee consists at present of H. P. Kinsolving, chairman; H. A. Gardner, J. W. Redding, J. C. D. Townsen, A. Isaacs, J. P. Gist, H. W. Austin, J. R. Pool, and W. S. Gardner, secretary.

The Peoples Party Committee could not all be ascertained, but W. P. Baird is chairman, and Frank Moore, secretary.

EXPORTS.

A few of the exports for 1894 were: Cattle, 837; hogs, 1,042; Corn, bushels, 11,700; game, pounds, 96,471, 6,075; eggs, dozens, 50,970; feathers, pounds, 2,898; cooperage cars, 169; lumber, feet, 10,395,000; horses and mules, 480; mixed stock, cars, 18; melons, cars, 525; fish, pounds, 792,400; tallow, pounds, 4,327; poultry, pounds, 66,978; hides, pounds, 29,909; logs, feet, 490,000; beeswax, pounds, 987. This, for a county which has been organized but fifty years, is a good showing; and is put below the average, as the average cotton crop is about 15,000 bales. Then the cotton seed, staves, cars, cross-ties, strawberries, of *which one man raised about 500 crates*, corn meal, flour barrels, and nursery stock, are not enumerated at all. This county has two good nursery farms. The Whitaker and Stanley & Pollock; one of these billed for delivery in one week in 1895, 8,952 trees.

The valuation of taxable property in Dunklin County is \$3,000,000. The rate of taxation is eighty-five per cent, exclusive of the special tax of twenty

cents voted for the purpose of building the Court House. The bonds issued in 1891 for this purpose will all be paid in 1896. It will be seen that Dunklin has about the lowest tax rate of any county in the State of Missouri.

This favorable state of the financial affairs of the county is undoubtedly a great compliment to its officials, whose sagacity and wise use of the public money in the past few years has helped to bring this about.

The Lone Pine Tree in Dunklin County is about one mile south of Holcomb. How it came here or what is its age is unknown.

Pine is not a growth of this county, but there might have been pine here before the earthquakes of 1811-12. The tree looked much the same many years ago as now, and little is known about it, except that its boughs have often sheltered the noted desperado, John A. Murrell and his clans.

In 1849, '50 and '51 this tree was headquarters in this county of this clan. Murrell made his raids through this county at stated intervals, and his allies, some of whom were located in this county, met him under the Lone Pine.

The tree was also a noted landmark of the Indians and early hunters in these parts.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Hon. H. A. APPLEGATE, born December 28, 1828, in Burlington, N. J. His father, Dr. H. A. Applegate, was a native of the same State and a graduate of Princeton College, and also took a medical course in Philadelphia. Dr. Applegate emigrated to Paris,



HON. H. A. APPLEGATE.

Tennessee, in 1839, having previously married Miss Ann M. Taylor, a descendant of Zachariah Taylor. Her death had also occurred in 1834.

The son, H. A. Applegate, grew to manhood in Tennessee and received a good education in the common and high schools of that State. In 1854 he married Mary E. McMurray, who died in 1863, leaving one

child, Mary E. (Mrs. Monroe Dement.) In 1857, he came to Dunklin County, Mo., and purchased land, where he now resides, at Holcomb.

In his political views he was formerly an old-time Whig but since the Civil War has never voted anything but the Democratic ticket.

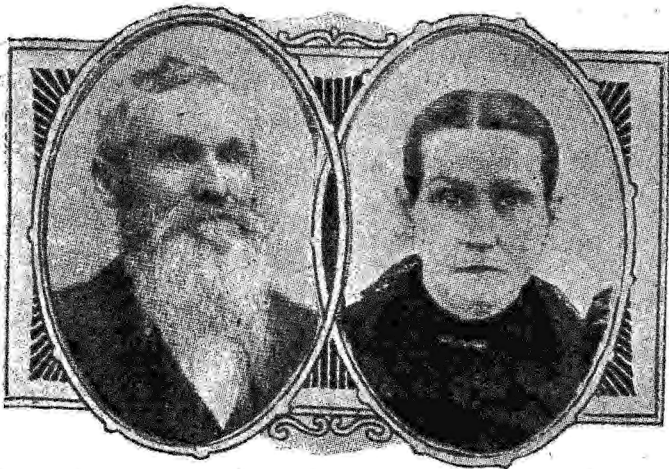
He was Representative from Dunklin County shortly after the war, and the cut of him in this book exactly portrays Dunklin County's Representative as he looked in 1868; the picture was made in Jefferson City in that year. He was again elected in 1870 and represented this county two terms.

During the war he was captain of an independent company for some time and was in a number of engagements.

He was also one of the pioneer merchants of New Madrid, Mo., and of Hornersville, this county. Since his retirement from office in the seventies he has devoted most of his time to farming and stock-raising. He has one of the most beautiful homes near Holcomb, surrounded by a splendid grove of forest trees.

In 1867 Mr. Applegate took for a second companion Mary E. Patton, who bore him three children, Florence (Mrs. Alexander), and two who died in childhood. This wife also died in April, 1875, since which time his daughter and son-in-law have resided with him. He is about sixty-eight years of age, but is more vigorous than many men much younger and, except that his hair is somewhat gray, he looks much as he did when this picture was made, nearly thirty years ago.

Rev. MARTIN V. BAIRD was born June 7, 1837, at Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, and is the son of Thomas and Mary Martin Baird. The parents removed to Gibson County, Tenn., when their son, M. V., was about thirteen years of age; here he finished his growth and obtained a good education in



REV. MARTIN V. BAIRD AND WIFE.

the common schools and in Bluff Springs Seminary at a time when that school was in a flourishing condition. He began teaching at a very early age, and taught part of the year and attended school the remainder, continuing in this way for several years.

In 1860 he emigrated to Dunklin County, and located near Clarkton, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, when he went back to Tennessee and taught a ten months' term of school near

Dire Station. He was offered the position as teacher at Rutherford the next year, but had concluded that he liked Dunklin County best, so he returned here. He was previously married, March 30, 1860, to Ollie B. Hopper, of Gibson County, Tennessee. To this union was born six children, all of whom died in infancy but Walter P. (also deceased) and Thomas J. (see sketch).

Mrs. Baird died April 7, 1890, having been the wife of Rev. Baird for over thirty years; she was a most excellent woman and beloved by all who knew her, and was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

June 1, 1891, Rev. Baird took for a second companion Mrs. Lillian M. Harvey, widow of Dr. Harvey (deceased), of Kennett, Mo. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Emma Iney Adams, natives of Virginia.

Lillian M. Adams was first married in her native state, Georgia, to Dr. Joseph W. Harvey, on February 19, 1860, and they came to Kennett and located in May, 1861. Dr. Harvey was a pioneer physician of this county and is well and favorably known. He was sergeant under Price in the late war, and was surrendered at Pittsburg, Va. He died February 16, 1877. Dr. and Mrs. Harvey had eight children, three of whom are living, Sterling Price, Matilda G., and Dock.

Mrs. Harvey was married also to Dr. T. J. Rhodes, who died in 1881. Mamie L. is the child of this marriage. On her marriage to Rev. Baird, the couple

took up their abode at the home of Rev. Baird, near Clarkton.

Considerable of the history of Rev. Baird, as minister of the gospel, is given in the sketch on the Baptist churches elsewhere in this volume. Suffice it to say here that he is the oldest member of the "Black River Association," and the oldest minister in the county, not in years, but in point of ministerial work. He has at different times been pastor of all the old Baptist churches in the county, and he has presumably administered more baptisms than any other Baptist minister in the county. He is a man of impartial judgment, firm in his convictions and beliefs, yet withal liberal-minded. With most of the Baptist congregations he is a favorite, and he is looked upon as the best informed and extensively read minister of the Baptist denomination in the county.

THOMAS J. BAIRD, school commissioner of Dunklin County, was born December 25, 1866, and is the son of Rev. M. V. and Ollie B. Hopper-Baird (see sketch elsewhere). Mr. Baird is a native of Dunklin County, and was reared on his father's farm near Clarkton, this county. On August 3, 1892, he was married to Lizzie A. Helm, a daughter of W. H. and Hulda Mott-Helm, of Kennett, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird have one little daughter, whom they call Kittie.

Mr. Baird was first appointed school commissioner of Dunklin County by Gov. Francis, in August, 1891, and has since then been twice re-elected without

announcing or making a canvass for the office. He has the honor of holding the first normal diploma issued by the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo., to a student from Dunklin County. He led his class and graduated with high honors in 1890, and has for three successive years conducted the County Teachers Institute of this county.



T. J. BAIRD.

He taught his first school after graduation, in Licking, Texas County, Mo. In 1894 he filled the position of principal of the public school at Kennett, at which place he owns a nice home, where he now resides.

Mr. Baird is looked upon as a leader by the educational faculty of the county, and is held in high regard by the teachers, as an evidence of which they recently chose him president of the Dunklin County Teachers Association.

Mr. Baird owns a good farm near Clarkton, Mo., is

a Democrat in politics, and is well and favorably known all over the county.

Mrs. Baird was, before her marriage, also a teacher, and was educated in Cape Girardeau, Mo. She is a lady of high attainments.

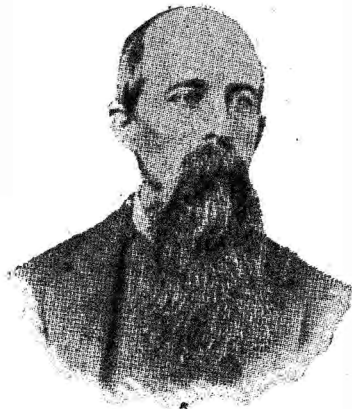
JAMES M. BAIRD, son of Robert and Margaret Baird, was born Feb. 7th, 1853, at Potosi, Washington County, Mo. He came to Dunklin County in Jan., 1878, and married Lucy Douglass, daughter of A. T. and Elizabeth Mott-Douglass, on June 16, 1880. They have two children, Huldah C., born May 16, 1884, and Hettie N., born Sept. 21st, 1891. Mr. Baird is a bricklayer by trade, but has been merchandising at Senath for several years. He and J. M. Douglass first opened a business at Senath under the firm name of J. M. Baird & Co., but in January, 1894, took W. R. Satterfield as a partner, and changed the style of the firm to its present name of Baird, Satterfield & Co.

This firm operates a mill and cotton gin; buys all kinds of farm produce, and keeps a full and complete line of everything usually kept in a general store.

The post-office is kept in the store of the above mentioned firm, and J. M. Baird is postmaster. Mr. Baird is Democratic in politics and he and Mrs. Baird are both members of Missionary Baptist Church.

JUDGE T. E. BALBWIN, of the firm of T. E. Baldwin & Co., real estate, Kennett, Mo., was born October 23, 1849, in Cape Girardeau, Mo. His parents,

Thomas and Elizabeth Lobdell-Baldwin, were natives respectively of Virginia and Louisiana. They were, however, early settlers of Scott County, Mo., where they were reared, educated and married. After their marriage they removed to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they both died in the year 1859. Their son, T. E. Baldwin, came to Dunklin County in 1870, to take



JUDGE T. E. BALDWIN.

charge of a mercantile business at Clarkton for a firm in Cape Girardeau. He remained here one year, and was then elected clerk of the Clarkton Common Pleas and Probate Court; he was re-elected and held the office until the court was abolished in 1875. In 1877, he was appointed to fill an unexpired term of Circuit and County Clerk; he was elected at the regular election in 1878 to the same office. In 1882 Mr. Baldwin was elected to the office of Probate Judge, and filled this position four years. In 1884 he was also elected

County Treasurer, both terms of office expiring in 1886.

Judge Baldwin was married in 1872 at Clarkton, this county, to Miss Mary Pankey, daughter of Col. D. Y. Pankey, now of Kennett. Mr. Baldwin is a native of Virginia, but reared and educated in Dunklin County.

The children of Judge and Mrs. Baldwin are Sallie (Mrs. L. P. Tatum), Edwin, Ernest, Paul, and Lillian.

Judge Baldwin has always shown great interest in school and church advancement in the county, and is exceptionally well posted in commercial and official affairs; he has held many public and private trusts and has left a record which none can challenge. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Lodges, and he and Mrs. Baldwin are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Just now Judge Baldwin is in the real estate business, and within the past year has added a nice addition to the town-plat of Kennett.

WILLIAM G. BRAGG, of the firm of T. E. Baldwin & Co., real estate dealers, Kennett, Mo., was born September 21st, 1852, in Knox County, Tennessee. He is the son of Capt. William G. and Frances Tully-Bragg, natives of Kentucky. The parents came to Knox County about 1827, where the father engaged in merchandising until 1865, when he came to Dunklin County, locating at Kennett, and there he died in 1888. He was a Republican in politics, and filled the

office of Circuit Clerk in the county just after the Civil War, and was also deputy for some years. W. G. Bragg, Jr., came with his parents to this county and received a common school education. He began clerking when quite young, and on reaching manhood began business under the firm title of Tatum & Bragg. He has since been engaged in the mercantile business



W. G. BRAGG.

under different firm names. In 1878 he was elected to the position of Clerk and in 1882 re-elected, filling the position for six years. A few years ago Mr. Bragg went to Washington and spent about two years there, but returned to Dunklin County and again located in Kennett, where he is at present in the real estate business. In 1877 he was united in marriage to Kittie Chapman, daughter of Turner and Hulda Mott-Chapman. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Bragg of the Masonic fraternity.

C. D. BRAY, son of E. M. and N. M. Owen-Bray, was born January 20, 1874. Mrs. N. M. Owen-Bray is a daughter of Dr. Given Owen, and a native of this State, and now resides on the Bray "Old Farm," near Campbell. Mr. E. M. Bray was a native of Tennessee, and came to Dunklin County in 1858, and married Miss N. M. Owen in 1867.



CYRUS D. BRAY.

Their children were five in number: Rhoda T., Cyrus D., Mary E., Adrain O., and Elija Monro. Mr. Bray died in 1884, and, since his death, Cyrus D., the subject of this sketch, has done much toward the support of the family. He is assistant postmaster and druggist in the well-known McCutchen pharmacy, and is polite, efficient and fast climbing up the ladder of honorable prosperity. He is Democratic in politics, and his parents were members of the Baptist Church, and his father was a Mason. Mr. Bray is the young man whom a couple of burglars coolly tied to

his bedpost in the winter of 1894, while they robbed his pockets, the McCutchen safe, etc. He says they were in his room when he awoke; they gave him a whiff of chloroform and told him to keep quiet; he complied and they were quite polite in their treatment of him, being careful not to wrap the cords painfully tight around his limbs. He soon released himself but the burglars had made good their escape.

NATHANIEL BAKER *and* JOE PELTZ are two of the pioneers of this county yet living, who have enjoyed many buffalo hunts and elk drives together in what is now Dunklin County, but which was, when they were lads, an exceedingly fine hunting-ground, actually and truly flowing with wild meat, wild fruit and wild honey. They lived here when swan were so plentiful that they would not waste ammunition killing geese, thinking them too small, when wild cattle, bear, wolves and fur-bearing creatures were as plentiful as is now the rabbit, squirrel and opossum. The geese, ducks, swan, etc., had to be watched out of the corn patches like swarms of blackbirds.

"Uncle Nathaniel," came to Dunklin County with his father, James Baker, in 1833. They first settled on Buffalo Island, and were the second family to locate there. They removed to Grand Prairie in 1842, and settled on the place where Mr. N. Baker now resides. He soon married a daughter of Hugh Shipley, and their pioneer home is yet preserved almost as first built.

Mr. Baker is a Democrat in politics, and both he

and wife are members of the Old Liberty class of M. E. C. S.

Mr. Peltz came to Dunklin County a little later than Mr. Baker, and there were about ten white families in the south end of the county when he arrived here. "Uncle Joe" is yet a great hunter, a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. These pioneers have lived to see the "Buffalo Wallows" and "Elk Stamping Grounds" turned into cotton and cornfields; the Indian wigwams replaced by modern buildings; the poky old pack-horse and two-wheeled ox cart outstripped by the "wheeled-horse" and steam engine; the old-fashioned summer barbecues rounded up into an annual Fair lasting several days. In short, what was 62 years ago, when they first saw it, an Indian hunting-ground, has been given the name of Dunklin County, and peopled by 20,000 busy and progressive Americans.

REV. J. M. BLAYLOCK was born Oct. 28, 1846, in North Carolina. His parents, Mariet and Martha Swarengin-Blaylock, were natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to East Tennessee on French Broad River in 1859, and in 1865 came to West Tennessee. August 12, 1866, J. M. Blaylock, who had been long a wanderer from his father's house, started home, and on arrival found that his father had died on the same day and about the same hour that he had started for home. February 5, 1867, he was married to Miss M. M. Rowe, a native of Tennessee. Six children have been born to this union, the eldest dying in infancy;

the others are, W. M., Mettie L., Mittie Bell, John M. and L. C. Rev. Blaylock says he was converted on a Methodist camp-ground at Manley Chapel, under the preaching of Rev. John Peoples, in 1869, united with the Missionary Baptist Church at Bear Creek, Carroll County, Tennessee. Was ordained a deacon shortly after, and was ordained to the ministry by Union Hill Church in 1848.

In the same year he came to Dunklin County and located near Valley Ridge. The first year he was pastor of Old Four Mile Baptist Church, doing missionary work the third year, and before and since that time he has been pastor of a number of churches. In 1889 he removed to Caruth, this county, but now resides near Shady Grove, one of the churches of which he pastorates. He is recognized as a forcible and impressive speaker.

MAJ. HENRY H. BEDFORD, attorney at law, Bloomfield, Mo., was born November 27, 1823, in Jackson County, Tenn. He is the son of J. M. and Elizabeth Hale-Bedford, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The father was born in 1799. The son, H. H., is a citizen of Stoddard and not of Dunklin County, Mo., but has been identified with both counties for over half a century. He attended the first Circuit Court ever held in Dunklin County, and has attended every other regular term held in this county but three. No other personage is so constantly seen in the courts of this county as Maj. H. H. Bedford. He was one of its first attorneys and came all

the way from Bloomfield, Stoddard County to Hornersville, Dunklin County, on horseback for his first wife, whom he married in 1847, and who was a daughter of Frank Lee, one of the very earliest pioneers of this county. After her death he was again married in 1852 to Mrs. Minerva Handy. The children of this marriage living are: Orlando, Ida V., Ethel, Arthur C., and May. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Hale's Company of Cavalry, and when the regiment was organized at Belmont he was elected major, in which capacity he served for about a year, when he was taken ill with pneumonia; his regiment returning home he never again resumed command. He participated in several hard skirmishes during his service and bore himself like a brave and gallant soldier. In 1857 and 1858 he represented Stoddard County in the Legislature, and for fifty years has been prominently connected with the public affairs of that county and Dunklin.

He is a large landholder in both counties and knows as much, perhaps more, of the early history of these two counties than any other man living. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is held in high regard by legal and official circles in Dunklin County.

D. T. BOYD, M. D., of Campbell, was born in Collin County, Texas, March 5, 1870. Attended school at McKinney, Texas, two years, and afterward at Farmer'sville, Texas. Taught in the public schools of that State for a while, but commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1890. Entered the medical college at Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1890, and graduated

from the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University in the spring of 1812. He came to Dunklin County in March of the same year and located at Campbell, and is now the leading young physician of that place. Married Miss Lula Taylor of Bonham, Texas, in August, 1893. Was made a Mason in



Dr. D. T. Boyd.

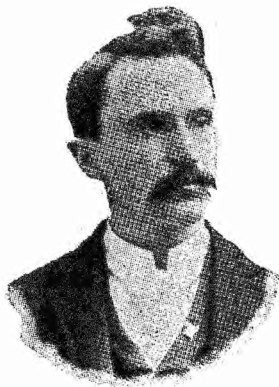
August, 1892, and has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church since 1889.

The parents of Dr. Boyd were M. M. and Mary J. Walker Boyd, both natives of Henry County, Tenn.

T. C. BUFORD, merchant, Malden, Missouri, was born in Oxford, Mississippi. He is the son of H. A. and S. L. Gill-Buford. His father was a native of Murray County, Tennessee, and his mother of Rock Hill, South Carolina. They emigrated to Mississippi, and here their third son, T. C., was reared and educated. He is well educated and follows the profession

of bookkeeper. He came to Dunklin County in May, 1895, and is now the proprietor of the Buford establishment, in Malden, on the corner of Main and Madison streets. He has a new and well-selected line of general merchandise and is doing a thriving business. He is a young man of intelligence and noted for his liberality and is always ready to help along any enterprise to forward the progress of his adopted county.

Dunklin County will always be glad to welcome more such citizens. He is Democratic in politics.



DR. VAN H. BOND.

VAN H. BOND, M. D., Ph. G., of Cotton Plant, was born in Shelby County, Tenn. (near Memphis), December 8, 1869. His parents, R. T. and Bettie P. Bond, were born and educated in West Tennessee, and are now residing near Union City. They removed to Obine County in 1870, in which county Van H. Bond,

the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools until November 2, 1888, when he came to Clarkton, Dunklin County, and commenced the study of pharmacy with his uncle, Dr. V. H. Harrison, afterward taking two courses of lectures in the National Institute of Pharmacy, from which he received the degree of Ph. G., standing first in his class. He then commenced the study of medicine with the same preceptors, and in the fall of 1890, entered the "Missouri Medical College," at St. Louis, Mo., taking three regular courses of lectures, and receiving the degree of M. D., the 27th of March, 1893. He then returned to his present place of residence, where he has, by close attention to professional duties, not having refused to answer a single call for two years, built up a large and fairly lucrative practice.

REV. J. L. BATTEN, pastor in charge of the Methodist Church, Kennett, Mo., is the son of John and Emily Rogers-Batten, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Mr. Batten had delicate health and he and his wife traveled considerable, and their son, J. L., the subject of this sketch, was born in Pike County, Mo., November 30, 1848. He grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and was married on October 31, 1867, to Mary J. Nicholas, a native of Hickman County, Kentucky. They have one child, Grace, born June 7, 1883. On reaching years of maturity Rev. Batten united with the M. E. C. S., and traveled one year as a "supply," when he joined the St. Louis Conference,

October 9, 1876. Clarkton Circuit, Dunklin County, was the first circuit to which he was sent. This circuit then embraced the north half of Dunklin and south part of Stoddard County, Mo., and had fourteen appointments to which he gave one sermon each month and often more. He was made presiding elder of Poplar Bluff District in 1885. He served this district



REV. J. L. BATTEN.

three years and Salem District two years, after which time he again went back to the pastorate.

He was stationed at Malden and Kennett in 1894, and at Kennett in 1895. In fact for seven years of his ministerial life he has been connected with the pastorate in this county and has been well known here for twenty years.

Perhaps no minister now belonging to the St. Louis Conference, or Poplar Bluff District, has done so much to advance the cause of Christianity in Dunklin

County as has Rev. J. L. Batten. To say that the M. E. C. S. in this county recognizes him as one of its most powerful and eloquent ministers, that he is well-beloved by its members and highly esteemed by all, is but voicing public sentiment.



J. B. BLAKEMORE.

J. B. BLAKEMORE, Circuit Clerk of Dunklin County, was born March 1, 1857. He is a native of Tennessee, and his parents, James H. and Mary E. Adams-Blakemore, were also natives of that State.

The subject of this sketch married Miss Belle Valentine of McKinsey, Tennessee, in November, 1882. She died January, 1885, leaving one son, James Willie. Mr. Blakemore came to Dunklin County in 1886, and in November, 1887, married Miss Alice Hughes of Holcomb, this county, also a native of Tennessee. In 1888 he was appointed to fill an

unexpired term as Circuit Clerk, and elected to that office in 1890; and re-elected in 1894 by the largest majority of any candidate in the county having an opponent. He is Democratic in politics.

REV. S. C. BIFFLE, late pastor of Grand Prairie Circuit, M. E. C. S., in Dunklin County, was born December 24, 1848, in Wayne County, Tennessee. His parents, Johnson L. and Mary Ann Hill-Biffle, were born and reared in Tennessee, but removed to Missouri, locating in Bollinger County, when the subject of this sketch was but eight years of age. Here he grew to manhood, working on a farm and attending the country schools a few weeks each winter. When a young man he also attended the Bellview Collegiate Institute a part of two years, and followed teaching for three years. In 1866 he united with the M. E. C. S. and was licensed to preach by the Fourth Quarterly Conference of the Marble Hill Circuit in 1873. In 1874, he was employed by D. J. Marquis, presiding Elder of the Charleston District, to take charge of the Gayoso Circuit, Pemiscot County, Missouri.

October 15, 1874, he was admitted on trial in the St. Louis Conference, M. E. C. S., and was appointed to the Houston Circuit. Two years later he was received into full connection and has filled the following pastoral charges: Greenville Circuit, 1875 to 1878; Oak Ridge Circuit, 1878 to 1879; Poplar Bluff Circuit, 1879 to 1880; Marquand Circuit, 1880 to 1881; Houston Circuit, 1881 to 1883; Farmington Circuit, 1883 to 1887;

Lutesville Circuit, 1887 to 1890; Doniphan Circuit, 1890 to 1892; Grand Prairie Circuit, 1892 to 1895.

His labors as a minister have resulted in good to a great many; during his pastorate in Dunklin County more than three hundred persons were added to the Methodist Church. He was a prominent factor in the successful religious movement that has been going on in the south end of Dunklin County for the past three years.

November 3, 1874, Rev. Biffle was united in marriage to Miss Annie Allbright of Madison County, Mo., who has since this time shared the toils, trials and joys of an itinerant's life. To this union have been born three children, Atticus L., Mary C. and Sebastian C.

JOSEPH I. CANEER, merchant at Senath, Missouri, was born February 13, 1859, in Gibson County, Tennessee. His parents, W. T. and Sarah Karns-Caneer, were both natives of Tennessee. Their son, Joseph I., grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a fair education in the common schools of the same. He came to Dunklin County and located at Senath, July 4, 1886, opening a general mercantile business in September following. He started in business alone and with but little means, and from this has gained an extensive business and trade. He keeps a well-chosen, new and complete line of general merchandise. July 19, 1894, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Willie Buie. They have one son, whom they call Melvin. Mr. Caneer is a Republican in politics and is a first-class all-round business man.

EDGAR PREWITT CARUTHERS, editor of the "Dunklin Democrat," the leading paper of Dunklin County, was born in Cook Settlement, St. Francois County, Missouri, October 27, 1854. His father was Solomon D. Caruthers, for many years County Clerk and Pro-



E. P. CARUTHERS, Editor *Dunklin Democrat*.

bate Judge of Madison County. His mother was Mary Jane Harris, daughter of S. P. Harris, an early Southeast settler. The subject of this sketch entered a printing office, that of the "Fredericktown Conservative," and there commenced his trade in 1865. He later published the "Bee" at the same place, and

was for a time Enrolling Clerk of the State Senate; six years Clerk in the State Auditor's Office, then official reporter of the House, and served one year on the reportorial staff of the "St. Louis Republican." Afterward for eight years he was editor and publisher of the "Index," a Democratic paper at Medicine Lodge, Kansas; and for the next two years was in the book and job printing business at Carthage, Mo.

On May 24, 1893, he came to Kennett and began editing the "Dunklin Democrat," since which time that paper has steadily grown in favor, and now has the largest circulation of any paper in Southeast Missouri. Mr. Caruthers has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Fleming of Madison County. She became the mother of his four living children, and died at Carthage, Mo., November 15, 1891. He was again married on January 25, 1894, to his present wife, Miss Minnie L. Chandler, of Kennett, Mo., a daughter of Thomas Chandler of this county.

Mr. Caruthers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, president of the Southeast Missouri Press Association, a member of the State Association, and is a man who makes and retains many friends.

WILLIAM M. CATES, merchant at Cotton Plant, Mo., was born June 26, 1849, in Orange County, North Carolina. His parents were Nancy A. and John William Cates, natives of the above mentioned State. Mr. Cates emigrated to Tennessee and there married Eliza A. Short, February 26, 1870, Rev. David Haliburton, a Baptist minister of Gibson County, officiat-

ing. They came to Dunklin County in 1878, going to Texas shortly after; there they remained two years, when they returned to Dunklin County, where they have since remained. (See photo., p. 195.)

They have had born to them four children, Amanda Melvin E., John William, Lena R., all of whom died in infancy; their only living child, Ella F., is a bright young girl of fifteen summers, well calculated to honor and make her parents happy in their old age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cates are members of the Baptist Church and of the Rebekah Degree of I. O. F.

Mr. Cates has devoted most of his time to farming and stock-raising, but went in the mercantile business at Cotton Plant in 1893. He is a careful and discreet business man and carries a full and complete line of general merchandise. He is a Democrat in politics.

RILEY CLARKSTON came to Dunklin County in 1834, with his father, Wiley Clarkston, and this was the third family to settle on Horse Island. When he came here there was nothing representing a church, house, school, post-office or physician in the bounds of the county. He was a lad nearly grown when he first heard a sermon preached, and the old Liberty church was the first one he ever visited, in the latter forties or early fifties. He used to go to Gainesville, Arkansas, for a physician for his family, even in the night if it were necessary, crossing in a canoe himself but swimming his horse through St. Francois River at Bowlen's Ferry. He says he has helped to kill as many as sixteen buffalo from one herd on Buffalo

Island and that these huge animals were so tall that "He could ride clear under a limb on which a buffalo would hang his hair," and that in those days he killed from fifty to seventy-five bear each season before Christmas. They baconed the bears, dried their venison hams, and strained their wild honey and always had plenty to divide liberally with a new neighbor. Mrs. Clarkston says she has many times pounded their bread and coffee in a mortar in the way she learned from an Indian squaw before there was any horse mills and when they could not afford a steel hand mill. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkston reside near Senath on Horse Island, are fairly strong and healthy for their age, and are true pioneers of Dunklin County.

WILEY N. COLE, born September 22d, 1854, is a native of Carroll County, Tenn. His parents, John and Mary A. Bivins-Cole were also natives of Tennessee.

W. N. Cole, the subject of this sketch, married Mollie Woody in 1874, who died in the same year. In 1875 he married Elizabeth Ballard. By this marriage he has one son, Richard E., who is a young man about twenty years of age. Mr. Cole came to this county in 1877, and married his present wife, Miss Margaret Clifford, in 1878. The children of this marriage are Lula B., Hettie M., Sir Wallace, John Palmer and Pearl; they also have two little boys dead. Farming is his principal occupation, and he owns 160 acres of good land near Hornersville, although he holds the tenth edition of a master's and pilot's cer-

tificate for a steamer of one hundred and twenty-five ton capacity to run on St. Francois and its tributaries. He has also run on the Mississippi river as clerk of the G. M. Silvey, a boat of about 130 tons.

Steamboating is no doubt his best loved profession, and he is exceedingly well acquainted with both St. Francois and Little Rivers. Mr. Cole is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Democratic in Politics. Mrs. Cole and daughter, Miss Lulu, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.



DR. R. G. COOK AND WIFE.

DR. RALPH GUILD COOK was born August 1, 1827, in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and was the son of Nathaniel and Mary Clark-Cook. He came to Dunklin County and located at Hornersville in 1865, but soon after removed to Cotton Plant where he spent

the remainder of his life. He was a graduate of Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was as good a physician as any in the county. For many years prior to his death, which occurred February 5, 1882, he has an extensive practice. August 8, 1866, he married Miss M. K. Wagster daughter of Critenden and Kiddy-Jones-Wagster, who came to Dunklin County about 1850. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Cook are Arvellah and Amasso S., deceased, Thomas J., Mary Kiddy, Zella, Mrs. John Night, Ralph Vaumeter and Guild Davis. Dr. Cook was a zealous worker in the Christian Church, of which he was a member, and he was equally zealous in advocating the teachings of Odd Fellowship, and his presence in the lodge room always insured an interesting and entertaining meeting.

He helped to organize the Rebekah Degree, the degree for ladies, of the I. O. O. F., at Cotton Plant, and named the lodge in honor of his daughter, Arvellah. He was as enthusiastic in the ladies' as in the gentlemen's degrees, of sanguine temperament, and jolly as a boy up to the time of his death. This county has had few better men or citizens. Mrs. Cook is also a member of the Christian Church, and of Arvellah Lodge No. 36, Daughters of Rebekah, Cotton Plant, Mo. She has since the death of Dr. Cook resided in her home at Cotton Plant, which Dr. Cook left to his family. It is one of the most beautiful homes in the county, surrounded by a fine grove of forest trees. Mrs. Cook owns Old Hickabod, the famous white stork of Dunklin County.

The bird was captured by Alf. Hector, on Big Lake, Arkansas, in 1861. The tip of one wing being shot off, Mr. Hector gave the bird to Dr. Linamood, and shortly before his death, Dr. Linamood gave him to Dr. Cook. He is a tall, white stork, and must be very old. Because of his age and associations, Mrs. Cook and family are very proud of Old Hickabod.

JOHN B. COOK, of the firm of N. N. Rice & Co.,



JOHN B. COOK.

Kennett, Mo., was born March 5, 1858, in Murray County, Tennessee. He is the son of Robert J. and Celia Beakey-Cook, natives of that State. In January, 1860, he came to Dunklin County, and located on Horse Island when that island was very sparsely settled.

He married Lucretia, daughter of Hon. David Rice. She was born March 20, 1857, and is a native of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two children, Rosetta A., born April 17, 1876—now the wife of Will Haislip,

of Horse Island—and Christopher Columbus, born July 25, 1879. Mr. Cook has been a farmer up to February, 1895, when he went into business with his brother-in-law in the above mentioned firm. He owns about two hundred acres of good land near Senath, about ninety of which are in a good state of improvement, with good farm buildings, orchard, etc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he, wife, and son are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; his daughter having joined the M. E. C. S. with her husband.

D. R. Cox, attorney at law, Malden, Mo., was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, August 7, 1852. His father, Moses Cox, was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to Tennessee, where he married Miss Sarah McWherter, a native of that State. During the Civil War Mr. Cox, Sr., was an officer in the Confederate army under Col. Lon Freeman for the entire period of four years.

D. R. Cox, the subject of this sketch, came to Dunklin County, January 3, 1868. He was just sixteen years of age at that time, and the meager educational facilities of the county was a great disadvantage, but he managed to obtain a fair common school education. In 1870 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of this county by J. H. Barrett. Before he reached his majority his friends advised him to make the race for Constable of Cotton Hill Township, disregarding his age. He became a candidate and was successful. In 1874 he engaged in the mercantile

business, but in 1876 moved to Johnson County, Texas. While there he worked in the office of the sheriff of that county, remaining until 1880, when he returned to Dunklin County, and again engaged in the mercantile business, this time as a salesman for Levi & Plant and J. S. Levi & Co. of Malden. While selling goods he commenced the study of law, and in 1887 was admitted to the



D. R. Cox.

bar by Hon. John G. Wear, judge of this, the 23d Judicial Circuit of Missouri. Since that time he has enjoyed a splendid law practice and been quite successful. In April, 1891, Mr. Cox was elected Mayor of the city of Malden, and re-elected to the same office in 1893. Has been Notary Public since 1884. In 1874 he married Miss Fannie L. Sarver, of Clay County, Arkansas. To this union have been born Robt. A., now a young man just graduated from the Searcy Military College of Arkansas; Mattie M., in the graduating class for 1896, of the Galloway Female

College; George Leslie, Jessie G., Ollie and Inez. Mrs. Cox is one of the leading members of the M. E. C. S. of Malden, and the family are all of that faith. Mr. Cox is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and was Worshipful Master of the Malden Lodge in 1884. He is a real Dunklin County Democrat, always supporting the ticket, and is wont to say "there is not a black sheep in the family" of a large number of relatives on both his mother's and father's side. This of course means there is not a Republican in his family. He is, however, liberal-minded, and counts many Republicans among his host of friends.

ISHAM F. DONALSON was born August 31, 1847, in Gibson County, Tennessee. He is the son of Judge and Judith Davis-Donalson, natives of Wilson County, Tennessee, but pioneers of Dunklin County, coming here in 1855. The father was a well-known and highly respected citizen and died in this county in 1882, the mother died in 1888. I. F. Donalson grew to manhood in Dunklin County and received the principal part of his education at home and since coming to the years of maturity.

Mr. Donalson has a long and praiseworthy record in public and official affairs in the county, and few men are known better or have more friends than I. F. Donalson of Kennett. From the beginning of Malden until 1882, he was clerk in a general store in that town. In November, 1882, he was elected to the office of Sheriff and Collector of Dunklin County; he was re-elected to the same office in 1884, and perhaps

no man ever served in such a capacity with more general satisfaction than did he. In April, 1885, he married Miss Penola Rayburn, daughter of Maj. W. C. Rayburn, and a native of this county, where she was reared and educated. From 1887 until a very recent date Mr. Donalson did a general mercantile



I. F. DONALSON.

business in Kennett; he was quite successful but owing to his health was obliged to retire from public affairs.

Mrs. Donalson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Mr. Donalson is a Democrat in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

To this union were born the following children: Thomas H., Mable (deceased), Davis, Isham (a little girl, deceased), and Madge.

ASA B. DOUGLASS, surveyor of Dunklin County, was born July 26, 1834, in Wilson County, Tennessee, and

is the son of Asa B. and Fannie M. (Barksdale) Douglass, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee. The parents removed to Missouri in 1856, and in 1863 the father went to Texas, where he died in 1864. The mother died in Dunklin County, Missouri, in 1861. The son, Asa B. Douglass, grew to manhood in his native State and received an excellent education in the higher English branches, mathematics and surveying, and has taught in the schools of Dunklin County. He was for some years a clerk in a dry goods store in Clarkton. About 1861 he purchased his present home near that town. June 15, 1859, he was married to Mary H. Marshall, daughter of Bennett and Mary Marshall, pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass are the parents of the following children: Fannie (Westfall), Ella (Gwin), Benjamin H., John A., Walter E., Rosa Lee, Kittie Pearl, Asa B., Earl H., Norwell A. and Harry M., also Mary D., wife of W. Y. Taylor, who is deceased. In 1884, Mr. Douglass was elected to the office of county surveyor, which position he is still holding. He is Democratic in politics, is well posted in the affairs of the county and is by all who know him considered a most estimable gentleman.

He and Mrs. Douglass are members of the M. E. C. S. and their home near Clarkton is an exceptionally nice one, with a good residence, fine orchard, etc.

ELIZABETH MOTT DOUGLASS was born June 12th, 1821, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. In early childhood her parents, James and Hetty Mott, removed

to Moscow, Ky., and here the subject of this sketch was married to Alex T. Douglass in 1837. They removed to Montgomery County, Tenn., but in 1839 returned to Kentucky. In 1850 they emigrated to Dunklin County, where Mr. Douglass died May 8th, 1876. His life in this county was one of usefulness,



MRS. ELIZABETH (MOTT) DOUGLASS AND GRANDSON
R. S. DOUGLASS.

he was always interested in public affairs, fearless in advocating what he believed to be right and condemning wrong. He united with the Missionary Baptist Church at Shady Grove in 1869, and was baptized by Elder Jas. H. Floyd. Just after the Civil War, when Democrats could not vote, he was appointed judge of the County Court of this county, but would not take the oath then required, and returned his commission to the Governor. A. T. Douglass was born in 1811 in

Bedford County, Va., and at the age of 19 years came with his parents to Tennessee.

Mrs. Elizabeth Douglass is about seventy-four years of age and has spent forty-five years of her life in this county. She is hale and hearty and retains all her faculties. She came to this county at a time when log cabins, with puncheon floors and cypress bark ceilings were in common use, but be it said that the hardships of pioneer life never detracted from her refined and progressive nature. In the early fifties she was baptized by one of the pioneer preachers, Elder Sander Walker, uniting with the Missionary Baptist Church, and has since been a faithful member of same. The honest, industrious and progressive lives of herself and deceased husband should be a precious heritage to their descendants. "Grandma Douglass," as she is affectionately called, is the oldest living member of one of the oldest, most intelligent and progressive families of Dunklin County, consisting of herself, seven children, twenty-four grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Her children are, respectively, Rev. Robert H., Hettie F. (Mrs. Satterfield), Judge James M., Al W., Jennie (Mrs. Lawson), Huldah and Lucy (Mrs. J. M. Baird).

Miss Hulda has never married and resides with her mother at Senath, Mo. She is notary public, assistant postmistress and an acknowledged leader in Sunday-School, church and social functions in her neighborhood. She was educated in the schools of this county and the normal school at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Perhaps she has done as much as any other

woman in this county to make her own little corner of the great world wiser, better and happier.

R. S. DOUGLASS was born in Dunklin County, Mo., November 12, 1871, and is the son of Rev. R. H. and Mary E. Douglass, natives of Tennessee and Indiana respectively. R. S. Douglass' education was begun in the public schools of the county. In 1893 he graduated from the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He led his class, thereby proving that Dunklin County's young people are not to be left behind. Since his graduation Mr. Douglass has been almost constantly employed in some capacity as teacher. Two years he has been assistant in the "Teachers' Institute" of this county and is now vice-president of the Teachers' Association. He is one of the many young teachers who have been born and reared in Dunklin County, of whom it is especially proud. In 1895 he was united in marriage with Otilie Josephine Gase, a native of New Haven, Franklin County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglass are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Rev. ROBT. H. DOUGLASS was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., February 7, 1839. He is the son of A. T. and Elizabeth Mott-Douglass, and was but ten years of age when he came with his parents to Dunklin County, Mo., since which time he has spent most of his life in this county. He received only a common school education and is mainly self-educated. He is a deep thinker and a close student even yet. In

1858 he married Miss Rebecca J. Wagster, a native of Tennessee. To this marriage was born three children, Thomas J., of Caruth, this county, and two others who died in infancy. 1861 he enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry (Confederate States army), under Col. Robt. McCullough, until the close of the war.

After his term expired he, however, re-enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry in Col. Kitchen's regiment and participated in a number of engagements, the most important being Corinth and Price's Raid through Missouri and Arkansas.

In August, 1866, he married his present wife, Mrs. Mary E. Richerson, who was the daughter of Rudolphus Lamb, one of the early settlers of New Madrid County.

The children of this marriage were Robert S. and Mary E. The latter, known as Miss Mamie, died September 7, 1894, at the home of her parents at Caruth. She was very lovable, an earnest scholar and one of this county's most promising young teachers.

Rev. Douglass has been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, until since his ordination as a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, in September, 1881, since which time he has devoted much time to the ministry. He is the most constant and powerful advocate of Baptist doctrines in the county and is looked upon by all, even those who differ with him in opinions, as a forcible and eloquent speaker and a gentleman worthy of high regard.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and has passed through the chairs of the various offices of that fraternity and

is well known all over Dunklin County, having resided near his present place of residence nearly all the time since his parents located there in 1850.

Mrs. Douglass is a member of the Baptist Church and has been for two years postmistress at Caruth. She is a lady of much culture and refinement.

JUDGE JAMES M. DOUGLASS, of the firm of Baird, Satterfield & Co., Senath, Missouri, was born October 27, 1847, in Fulton County, Kentucky. He is the son of A. T. and Elizabeth Douglass and was but three years of age when he came to Dunklin County. In spite of the fact that his early educational advantages were limited to the common schools, he was for a time a successful teacher and has an extensive record in public life. In 1877 he was elected to fill an unexpired term as assessor of this county and re-elected by a large majority to the same office. In 1884 he was elected judge of his district and unanimously re-elected, not having any opposing candidate. December 25, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle, a daughter of lawyer W. G. Phelan of Stoddard County, Missouri. The children of this marriage are Thos. G., R. Moses, deceased, Minnie Frances, Allie Manning, and Margaret Elizabeth.

James Mott-Douglass has resided at Senath on Horse Island for fourteen years, put up the first mill and cotton gin at that place, and was the prime mover in getting the mail route to Senath, and has always taken great interest in the schools and other public affairs of his neighborhood.

Mr. Douglass owns quite an extensive estate of 600 or 800 acres and has devoted much of his life to farming and stock-raising, but has for several years been in the mercantile business at Senath. He is Democratic in politics and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE T. DUNMIRE was born April 12, 1837, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, removed to Kentucky in 1866, and there married Miss Viana M. Phillips, daughter of John H. Phillips, on September 22, 1868. Their son, John H., was born June 27, 1869, in Clinton County, Kentucky. They also lost one son, David H., in infancy. Their daughter, Miss Hattie, was born in Dunklin County, Missouri, in 1879. (See photo, p. 195.)

Mr. and Mrs. Dunmire came to Dunklin County in 1878, and located at Kennett where they now reside.

John H. Dunmire, now traveling for Schuh Drug Company, Cairo, Illinois, was married to Miss Fannie Sturgis of Kennett, January 11, 1892. They have two children, Clara B., and Marian Irene. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Dunmire are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Dunmire of the M. E. C. S. Both gentlemen are Republican in politics and highly-respected citizens.

W. B. FINNEY, M. D., of Kennett, Mo., was born January 1, 1858. His parents, James M. and Mary A. Smith-Finney, were natives of Illinois, and Mr. Finney was for several years Sheriff of Johnson County, Illinois.

Dr. Finney, the subject of this sketch, received his literary education in the common school and Ewing College, of Franklin County, Illinois. March 10, 1890, he graduated from the Physicians and Surgeons College, of St. Louis, Mo. August 2, 1885, he married Miss Martha E. Clippard, of Cape County, Mo., but resided and practiced medicine at Laflin, Mo.,



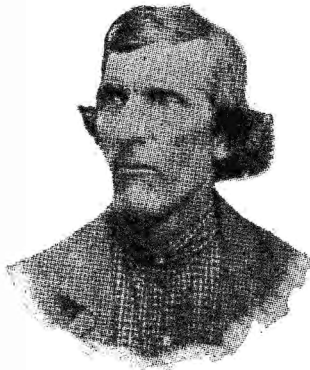
DR. W. B. FINNEY.

until December, 1892, when he came to this county and located at Kennett, where he has gained a large and lucrative practice.

Mrs. Finney is a member of the M. E. C. S. Dr. Finney is a Democrat in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. Their children are: Willie Ozro, Ernest Green, Hubert Clippard, Earl G. and Mary Eula.

DAVID FINLEY was born September 1, 1820, in Orange Co., Ind. He came to this county in 1834,

when there were but ten white families in the south end of Dunklin County. He married Miss Margaret McDaniel, who bore him four children. Mrs. Finley and three of the children died with small-pox about the close of the Civil War. The other child had died prior to this time. In 1866 Mr. Finley married Miss Julian Hite, a native of Tennessee. David Edwin and



DAVID FINLEY.

Ellen J. are the children of this marriage. Miss Ellen is a pretty girl about sixteen years of age. Mr. "Ed" Finley lives on the old home place near Cotton Palnt, where his father first settled at a time when he could kill elk, buffalo and other large game within a mile of his house. Mr. Finley was a close friend of Judge Edwin J. Langdon, in honor of whom he called his son, who married Miss Mary E. Nelson on December 20, 1885; their children are Cordelia J., David M., and Martha J. "Uncle" Dave Finley was a member of the Masonic fraternity and lived just 50

years, 1 month and 16 days in this county, dying October 17, 1884.

J. Q. A., GARDNER, merchant at Campbell, Mo. was born in 1828, at Selma, Ala. His father, John Gardner, was born in 1802, and was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Alabama at an early day, where he married Lucy Melton in 1827. J. Q. A., the subject of this sketch, removed with his family to Anna, Ill., in 1863, and came to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1870. He resided on a farm near Four Mile, until seven years ago, when he went into the mercantile business at Campbell, where he keeps a complete and nicely selected stock. In 1848 he married Mariah E. Bobo, a native of South Carolina, and of French parentage. Their children are: Alice, Hiram A., America and Willie L, deceased, and W. Scott.

Mr. Gardner has owned several nice tracts of land, some of which he has given to his children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife are members of the M. E. C. S. A staunch Republican in politics, he has voted for every Republican President but Garfield, and was then away from home on election day.

His son, Hiram A., is a prominent farmer and stock dealer at Campbell. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., has been deputy grand master of his district, and is held in high regard by that order all over Dunklin County.

Another son, Winfield Scott Gardner, is despite the fact that he is a Republican, holding the position of

Deputy Collector under a Democrat in a county which has a large Democratic majority. He resides in Malden, Mo., and was for several years a member of the firm of Gregory & Gardner. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee, and of the I. O. O. F. Comparatively few men are better known or held in higher esteem by the people of Dunklin County than are the gentlemen of the Gardner family.

Rev. M. TAYLOR GRIGORY was born September 18, 1849, near Kennett, Dunklin County, Missouri. His father, Rev. Jas R. Grigory, was born October 29, 1810, and was a native of Georgia, but emigrated to Bond County, Illinois, where at the age of twenty-three he married Sarah A. Ellegood, a native of that State.

Rev. Grigory, Sr., did not enjoy good health in Illinois and decided to move to Southeast Missouri. His neighbors assisted him to pack his wagons and he started with wife and four little girls, in the old-fashioned way on a long overland journey.

He stopped on Castor River, near Bloomfield, Missouri, for two years, but was not altogether satisfied with that county and come on to Dunklin County in 1845.

He had not regained his health and his family were nearly in destitute circumstances; and on his arrival in this county were taken in by Mr. Shipley, where they remained through the winter following. His new-found friends advised him to trade some of his horses and wagons for 220 acres of land; this he



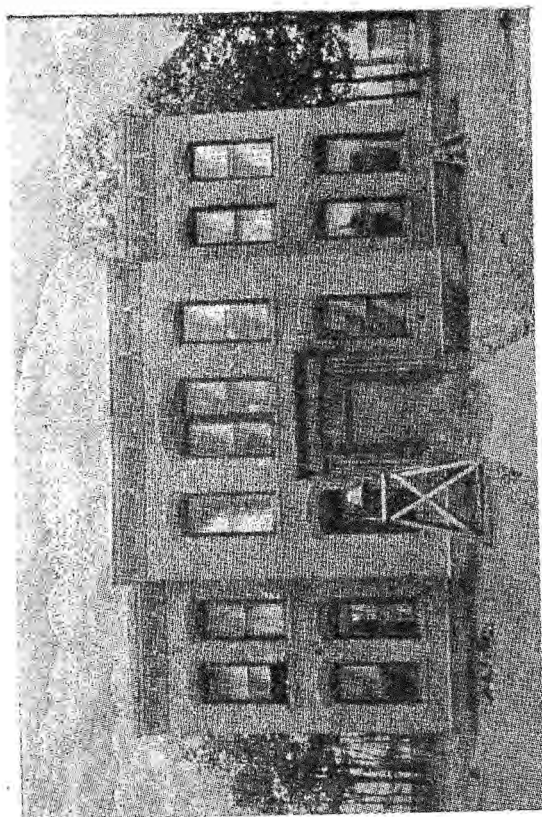
W. M. CATES.



G. T. DUNMIRE.



MR. J. HIRSCH AND WIFE.



KENNETT HIGH SCHOOL.

did, settling about four miles north of Kennett, where he soon regained his health and there lived the remainder of his life.

James R. Grigory united with the Methodist Church when a young man, and on coming to Dunklin County was soon appointed class leader and afterward licensed to preach. He was about the second local Methodist preacher in this county and was also preacher in charge for several years of the Grand Prairie Circuit, which was then a very extensive field. He often rode forty miles in a day and preached three times, in order to fill all his appointments. He is also said to have delivered the first sermon ever preached on Big Lake Island, Arkansas. He served six months in the Black Hawk War, and on the breaking out of the Civil War his sympathies were with the South. At its close he had some trouble about holding his preacher's license but the division of the churches ended his difficulty and he continued to preach as a minister of the M. E. C. S.

His son, Rev. M. Taylor Grigory, was reared on the old Grigory farm and educated in the common schools of Dunklin County, and at the age of twenty-one began teaching, and at twenty-three was married to Miss Jane Roach, a native of Tennessee. At the age of thirty five he united with the M. E. C. S. and was licensed to preach one year later. He was preacher in charge of Kennett Circuit in 1888, and has done much other pastorate work. Shortly after his marriage he bought land near Kennett, where he lived for years, when

he removed to Jonesborough, Arkansas, in order to give his two children, Loula and Eva, the benefit of a town school. However, he did not have good health in Arkansas, so he returned to Dunklin, where, in forty days, he had gained in flesh about as many pounds. He again engaged in farming in summer and teaching during the fall and winter months. He continues to farm and devotes some time to the ministry.

Rev. Grigory is Democratic in politics and the family are all members of the Methodist Church. He is well and favorably known all over the country.

J. H. HARKEY, present judge of the Second District, is the son of Daniel D. and Mary A. Bankston-Harkey, and was born October 27, 1843, in Pike County, Georgia. Daniel D. was a native of North Carolina and Mrs. Harkey of Georgia. They came to this county in 1853 and located on Grand Prairie, where they resided until their death. They were both charter members of the old Harkey's chapel class of the M. E. C. S., helped to build the first house by that name, and were always among the church's most consistent and powerful workers. Judge J. H. Harkey holds the only office he has ever asked for at the hands of the county. He is Democratic in politics and quite influential in his neighborhood. He joined the Masonic order at Hornersville in 1872, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and has passed through nearly all of the chairs of both lodges. He was joined in marriage to Miss Francis Ham on April 2, 1863. Mrs. Harkey

was born at Hickman Bend, Ark., in 1847, and is the daughter of Thomas H. and Francis C. Branch-Ham.

Her maternal grandfather was of Irish descent and quite a noted man. He surveyed the Western District and was a Captain on the American side in the Revolutionary War.

Judge and Mrs. Harkey have no children of their own, but have raised a number of orphans; among them are R. M. Reeves, Annie Dyerhouse, Frazier Dickson, Ralph and Rosie Harkey, and they now have little Bertie Secreese. Judge Harkey has been Sunday-school superintendent at Harkey Chapel for four years and both he and Mrs. Harkey are members of the M. E. C. S.

WILBURN D. HARKEY, of Nesbit, was born March 20, 1837, in Pike County, Georgia. He is the son of Daniel and Mary A. Bankston-Harkey, pioneers who came to Dunklin County in 1851, at which time their son, the subject of this sketch, was just fourteen years of age.

He attained his growth in this county and in 1858 was married to Margaret McEacher. In 1862 Mr. Harkey enlisted in the Confederate Army, Second Missouri Cavalry, under Col. McCullough. At the expiration of twelve months, for which time he had enlisted he went into Col. Kitchen's regiment, with whom he remained until the close of the war, surrendering at Wittsburg, Ark. He was in the battles of Iuka and Corinth and in a great many skirmishes.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Harkey are: Wilburn

O., A. Jasper, William L., Edward L., Thomas F. and Bascom S. Two of these are married, Wilburn O. to Callie Grogan, and William L. an Anna Bowers.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harkey are among the oldest members of the Old Harkey's Chapel M. E. C. S. and have always been consistent and powerful workers.

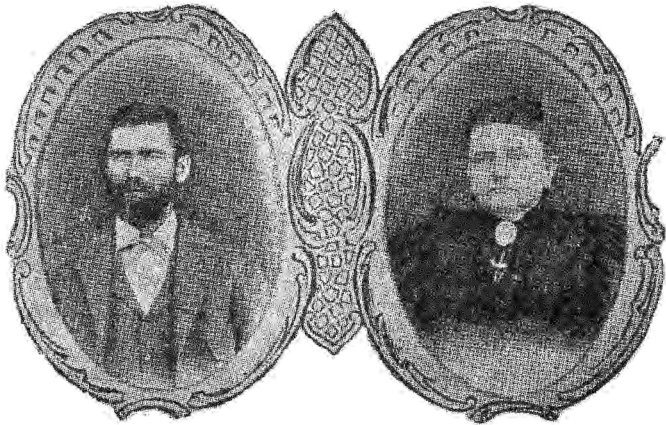
They settled on their present farm in 1867. It is one of the best improved farms around Nesbit, with nice orchard, good residence, barns, etc. Mr. Harkey is a member of the Masonic Order and a Democrat in politics.

BEN F. HICKS, stock and grain dealer, Holcomb, Mo., was born April 23, 1849, and is the son of John and Nancy Langford-Hicks, natives of Middle Tennessee. Their parents, however, removed to Henry County, West Tennessee, in 1851, where the father was magistrate for eighteen continuous years, and also held the office of County Trustee.

Benjamin F. Hicks grew to manhood in Henry County, near Paris, Tennessee, and was educated in the Sulphur Well Academy. In 1870 he went to the Pacific Coast, and for four years was a resident of California and Nevada. In 1874 he returned home, and November 2d of the same year, was married to Miss E. Tennie Williams, a native of Tennessee. April, 1876, she died, leaving one child, George A.

October 30, 1877, Mr. Hicks took for a second companion, Miss Ida E. Blakemore, also a native of Tennessee. She was reared near Paris, educated in the common schools of her native State, and the

Murry Institute, in Murry, Kentucky, and is a daughter of William S. and Isabella Williams-Blakemore. The father was for several years sheriff of Henry County, Tenn. She has three brothers in this county, all of whom own nice homes near Holcomb, and is also a relative of J. B. Blakemore, circuit clerk of Dunklin County. Mrs. Hicks is a member of the M.



B. F. HICKS AND WIFE.

E. C. S. and is one of the most ardent supporters of that church at Holcomb.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are Hattie B., Taylor P., Clinton C., and Blanch A. Mr. Hicks came to Dunklin County in 1880, and located at Holcomb Island, which was then in a very primitive condition. He bought land, built a modest residence just in front of the "Lone Pine Tree," and it is said that his is the best improved and most conveniently fenced

farm in Dunklin County. He is a large dealer in grain and stock and a man of good information, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity of the the Christian Church. Both he and Mrs. Hicks are broad-minded Christian workers and liberal givers to all the church denominations.

J. HIRSCH, proprietor of the New York Store, Kennett, Mo., is the youngest merchant in Kennett. He is only about twenty-five years of age, was born in Germany and has been in America but seven years. Five years of this time he resided in New York City and he has been two years in Kennett. In May, 1895, he married Miss Fannie Kaufmann, sister to the members of the firm of Kaufman Bros., Cairo, Ill. The New York Store is situated in the Tatum Block and is conducted on the Eastern city style, being confined strictly to dry goods, clothing, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, etc., and making a specialty of fine millinery. In order to have the latest styles and ideas in trimming Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch have an Eastern trimmer fresh from the shop each season. The New York Store has been exceptionally successful and is introducing regularly the latest styles and novelties in every line carried. (See photo, p. 195.)

E. G. HENDERSON, editor of "Duklin County Register," was born in Catoosa County, Georgia, but when very young moved to Arkansas and was reared at Batesville, Independence County. In 1869-70, he learned the printer's trade in Little Rock, Ark., and

in 1872 moved to Evening Shade, Sharpe County, where he worked at his trade alternately with other employment for twenty two years. During eleven years of this time he was owner and editor of the



E. G. HENDERSON.

"Sharpe County Record," making that paper one of the most prominent and popular journals in North Arkansas. In 1895, Mr. Henderson disposed of the Record plant and in October of the same year established the "Duklin County Register" at Malden, Mo.

This paper is fast gaining favor with the people of this county, now having a circulation of over 650. Mr. Henderson is a Democrat in politics and, of course, advocates these principles in his paper.

Though he has not been long in this county, Malden's people believe they have gained an able editor in E. G. Henderson. He is a member of the M. E. C. S. and of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

CHARLES O. HOFFMAN, Judge of the Probate Court, Dunklin County, was born May 30, 1846; is a native of Virginia, was reared in Richmond, Va., and Atlanta, Ga. He came to Dunklin County, Mo., and located near Clarkton in the early seventies. In January, 1874, he married Emma Ashcraft, daughter of Casswell Ashcraft, formerly of Clarkton and a pioneer of this county.

To this union were born four children, Della (now a young lady and a general favorite with the young people of Kennett), Homer, Lillian and Tom.

The mother of these children died in 1884, and in about four years Judge Hoffman married Mrs. Bird, by whom he is the father of two children, Bee and Virginia.

Judge Hoffman has held the office of Probate Judge since 1886, being elected in that year, and re-elected in 1890 and in 1894; his term will expire in 1898, when he will have held this position twelve years. In 1894 he had no opposing candidate neither before the Democratic primary nor general election, and there was polled for him the largest number of votes of any

candidate in the county. He has filled the position of Probate Judge with the greatest satisfaction and is one of the most popular and highly esteemed gentlemen in this county.

W. E. HOPPER, manager of the Campbell Roller Mills, Campbell, Mo., was born September 17, 1857, in Weakley County, Tennessee.

His parents, Andrew Darby Hopper and Mary Elizabeth Emily Clary, were married July 2, 1851, and came to Dunklin County in 1860. Mr. Hopper was a farmer, and on coming to Missouri purchased land near Campbell, or what was then Four Mile. He was a very large man, weighing 225 pounds, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; a native of Tennessee, born May 16, 1829, and died in Dunklin County, Mo., March 24, 1878. Mrs. Hopper is also a native of Tennessee, born December 7, 1825, and resides near Campbell with her children. She and Mr. Harper were the parents of four children, who all live near Campbell, in fact, they all own homes in the same township. They are Martha Ann E., born January 16, 1856; Minerva Caroline, born September 25, 1859; Benjamin Forester, born May 2, 1865; and William Elbert, who is the subject of this sketch. He was but three years of age when his parents brought him to Dunklin County, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. October 15, 1884, he was married to Miss Anna Lorena Blakeney, a native of North Carolina. To

them have been born five children, Lessie Ann, Henry Earl, Susana, Darby Leander, and Ethan Elbert (deceased).

Mr. Hopper owns the old Hopper home, four miles north of Campbell, on which some of the Hopper family have resided for nearly thirty years. The house is surrounded by hickory trees, which shelter the ground where Mr. Hopper played in his boyhood days and also where his children have spent much of their youth. While he now resides in Campbell in a much more pretentious home the old country home is doubtless the best loved residence.

In March, 1895, Mr. Hopper was elected General Manager of the Campbell Roller Mills, and his able management and accommodating and genial manner as well as the good quality of its flour have won for the new enterprise many friends.

Mr. Hopper is a member of the School Board at Campbell, is much interested in educational matters and is ever ready to lend a helping had to any enterprise which will promote the general welfare of his best loved county or State.

He is a Democrat in politics and both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

M. W. HUBBARD, proprietor of the firm of that name in Clarkton, Mo., was born April 7, 1840, in Madison County, Kentucky. He is the son of Greenvil and Mary Jarman-Hubbard, natives of the above mentioned State. He came to Dunklin County in 1861, and is, save J. B. Penny, the oldest resident citizen now in Clarkton.

He married Bettie Hodges, a daughter of Judge Hodges, pioneer of this county, February 1, 1864. Their children are Robert G., who married Flora Timberman; Albert, Walter, who married Maggie Young of Portageville, Mo., and Charlie and Mollie. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is Democratic in poli-



M. W. HUBBARD AND WIFE.

tics and was deputy sheriff in this county under Press Nicols. Mr. Hubbard has been in the merchandising business in Clarkton about fourteen years and keeps a full and complete line of everything usually found in a general store. He is a pioneer whose character has ever been unspotted and who is well and favorably known in the county.

J. E. JONES, son of Isiah and Media Ann (Miller) Jones, natives of Tennessee and New York respectively, was born April 11, 1848, in this county, his father having come here in 1839, and, with Judge E. J.

Langdon as a partner, started a carriage, cooper and blacksmith shop near Cotton Plant. J. E. Jones married Miss Hettie W. Chapman, daughter of Turner and Hulda-Mott Chapman, on April 6, 1870. They resided near Hornersville for several years, but settled on his present home near Nesbit twenty years ago. Mr. Jones is one of the foremost farmers in his vicin-



J. E. JONES.

ity, owns over 200 acres of land, and always has good horses, cattle, etc., around his place. He has been road overseer for four years and is well known and well liked among the people. He is Democratic in politics, has considerable influence and always wields it for his political favorites.

Mrs. Jones is a member of the M. E. C. S. Their children are, respectively, Willie Edd (married to Miss Lula Bowers), Anna Lou (now Mrs. L. Riggs, of Kennett), Lizzie B., Hubert, Curtis Isaiah, and Glenn, and have lost four by death.

JAMES T. KARNS, of the firm of R. M. Bone & Co., Senath, Mo., was born June 2, 1859. His parents, John and Cynthia C. Sanford-Karnes, were natives of Gibson County, Tennessee, and came to Pemiscot County, Missouri, in 1861, and on to Dunklin County in 1870. They located on Horse Island near where "Lulu" is now situated, opened up a farm and continued to reside there until the death of Mr. Karns, June 27, 1886.

J. T. Karns, the subject of this sketch, first went in business at Lulu and was the first postmaster at that place. He removed to his present place of business in 1886. He acquired his education in this county and is a Dunklin County business man out and out. His firm, R. M. Bone & Co., keep a complete line of general merchandise. J. T. Karns and Mary I. Barr were united in marriage December 25, 1885. Their little daughter Estella was born November 10, 1891. They have three children dead.

Mrs. Karns is a member of the Christian Church and Mr. Karns is Democratic in politics.

A. J. KERFOOT, vice-president of the St. Louis, Kennett & Southern Railroad, was born in Jefferson County, Va., August 17, 1857. Emigrated to Cooper County, Mo., in March, 1867. Attended public school at Boonville until 1874, when he entered the railroad service as water boy on construction work. Continued in the service of the M., K. & T., Houston & Texas Central and Chicago & Alton, as conductor and brakeman, until January, 1890. Organized the

St. L., K. & S. R. R. Co., in March, 1890, and superintended the construction of same, completing it in December of the same year. Was appointed superintendent of transportation in January, 1891, which position he held until December, 1895, at which time he resigned as superintendent and was elected vice-president, which position he now holds. Too much



A. J. KERFOOT.

cannot be said for Mr. Kerfoot as a business man or for his energy and perseverance in bringing this road up to a fair standard for a new railroad.

In addition to his railroad business he is interested in the firm of E. S. McCarty & Co., being business manager of the firm. This firm owns stores at Kennett, White Oak, and Pascola, Pemiscot County, doing a general merchandise and timber business; and also owns the celebrated Armstrong Springs, located in White County, Ark., at which place, they also have a store, and are erecting a large hotel and

otherwise improving the property to the extent of \$12,000.

Mr. Kerfoot's father, G. W. Kerfoot, is still living, being seventy-eight years of age; his mother died of pneumonia, March, 1891, at the age of sixty years.

JUDGE EDWIN J. LANGDON was born August 7, 1819, at Middleberry, Vermont. His parents, Hiram and Polly Dowd-Langdon, were of Scotch descent and emigrated to Granville, Licking County, Ohio. When their son Edwin J. was just seventeen years of age, here he taught school and improved his education and came on to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1839. In 1847 he married Sarah A. Glasscock, who was born near Pocahontas, Arkansas, and is the daughter of Robt. L. and Elizabeth Sullinger Glasscock, early pioneers of the county. The mother was of Scotch and Cherokee, while the father was of Irish descent; they emigrated from Old Jackson, Missouri, to Dunklin County about 1845. Judge Langdon started his career in this county without money and when the country was in a very primitive condition. He was a carriage maker by trade and he and Isaiah Jones opened a carriage, coopers' and blacksmith shop near Cotton Plant in the early forties, and they turned out some of the first pails, carriages and wagons made in this county. In 1846 he assisted his father, Hiram Langdon, to build the first courthouse erected in this county. In 1847-1848 he built the Buffalo Creek levee between Kennett and

Vincet. The money which he received for the completion of this contract, he often said was the first from which he ever appeared to receive much benefit. With it he bought goods and opened a small store at Cotton Plant. It is safe to say that this money was the foundation of his future estate, which estate at his death, in November, 1892, was worth some \$200,000



JUDGE E. J. LANGDON AND WIFE.

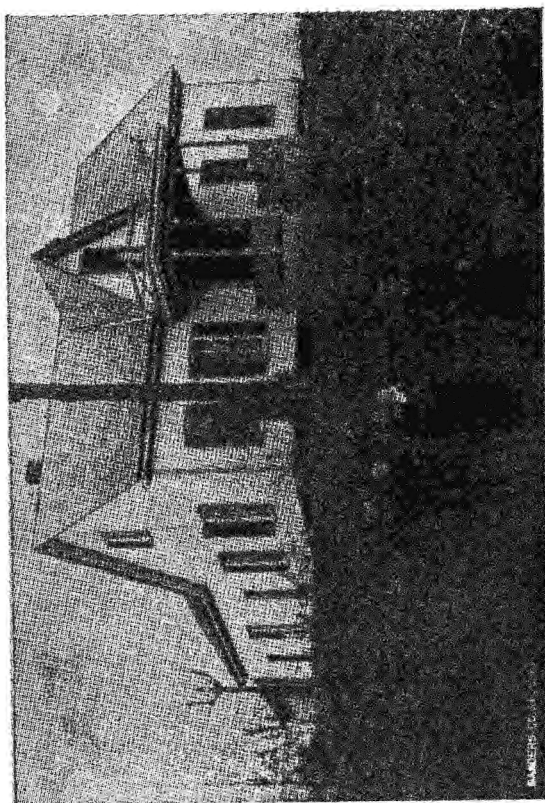
or \$300,000. Judge Langdon was President of the County Court of Dunklin County from 1878 to 1884 inclusive. He was a very public-spirited man and did much for the improvement of public roads, public schools, churches and other enterprises to advance the general good of the county. He launched one of the first flat-boats on Little River at Hornersville, owned

and operated one of the first cotton gins and general stores, and did as much as any other man to bring up the morals of the county, and he was, all things being considered, perhaps the greatest man Dunklin County has ever had. A man whose public and private life will bear the closest scrutiny; and while he condemned wrong, he was infinitely patient and forbearing; his heart was never made cold by silver and gold, but was always open to unfortunate humanity. He had not the wealth of many men, but his life was certainly a success. He died in his Arcadia home in Iron County, Mo., but was brought back to his old home for funeral services and his remains rest in the family cemetery at Cotton Plant. Mrs. Langdon is living and enjoys fairly good health. She resides with her daughter, Hettie D., wife of R. H. Jones, of Kennett, Mo.

Mrs. Jones is the youngest child and only daughter Judge and Mrs. Langdon raised, and has been since her earliest youth, considered one of the handsomest women of Dunklin County. Three sons are the other children of Judge and Mrs. Langdon living; they are: William H. (of Jonesboro, Texas), C. V. and A. J. of Cotton Plant, this county. Those deceased are Truman C., who died after reaching manhood, leaving a family, and Ruth E., Eddie B., Nellie B., and Jimmie J., who died in infancy.

Judge Langdon was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the M. E. C. S., Mrs. Langdon is a member of the M. E. C. S. and of the Rebekah Degree of I. O. O. F.

CHARLES V. LANGDON was born October 10th, 1855, in Dunklin County, Mo. He is the son of Edwin J. and Sarah A. Glasscock Langdon (see



RESIDENCE OF C. V. LANGDON, COTTON PLANT.

sketch elsewhere). The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in this county, received a good education, assisted his father on the farm and in the store at

Cotton Plant until August 7, 1884, when he was married to Lou Abernathy, also a native of Dunklin County and the daughter of Robert Abernathy, an early settler of this county. After his marriage Mr. Langdon built a fine residence on one of the large mounds on his farm just south of Cotton Plant, and has since resided there, occasionally taking his family to their pleasant summer home in Arcadia, Mo. Mr. Langdon was in the mercantile business with T. R. Neel, under the firm name, at his father's old stand in Cotton Plant. He subsequently sold his interest and retired to his farm. He is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, cattle being his favorite kind. He always keeps fine cows and plenty of other stock about his place. His farm is one of the most extensive and best improved in the county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Langdon are: Edwin Neel (deceased), Sallie May, Lela Blanch, Luella (deceased), and Walton V. Mr. Langdon is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities and he and wife are members of the M. E. C. S.

A. J. LANGDON was born February 25, 1865, is a native of this county and the son of Edwin J. and Sarah A. Glasscock-Langdon, pioneers of Dunklin County. He was educated in his native county and at the high school of Ironton, Mo., and also at the State Normal, Cape Girardeau, Mo. He worked with his father in the store at Cotton Plant for about three years and was afterward a member of the firm of E. J. Langdon & Company. At that place, January 14,

1893, he married Mary Tennie Moore, a native of Dunklin County, who was reared and educated at Mount Calm, Texas; she is the daughter of E. H. Moore, formerly an old citizen of this county. To this marriage have been born Maude E., Nellie A. (deceased), Hettie P., E. Senter and Wesley M.

Since the death of his father, Mr. Langdon has devoted much of his time to the matters of the estate, he being the administrator. He is also a dealer in live stock and, of course, devotes considerable time to looking after his own estate, as he owns a number of well improved and valuable tracts of land in this county. Mrs. Langdon is a member of the M. E. C. S.

CHARLES LANPHER is the son of G. W. and E. V. Parkins-Lanpher; born August 12, 1871, and is a native of Fredericktown. His father is a well-known citizen of that place, and Charles Lanpher was reared and educated in Fredericktown, and came to Dunklin County in August, 1893, to take a partnership in the firm of L. Riggs & Co., at Kennett. This firm keeps a full and up-to-date line of stoves, tinware, sash and doors, sporting goods, and, in fact, everything usually kept in a hardware store. They enjoy a thriving business and will further enlarge the same by establishing a branch store at Caruthersville, Mo.

JAKE S. LEVI came to Dunklin at about the beginning of Malden and his business career may be traced in this county through the firm of J. S. Levi & Co., and other names to the Levi Mercantile Co., of Malden

and Kennett. Every enterprise of which Mr. Levi has taken hold of in this county has seemed to prosper and has outgrown firm names and business houses in a remarkable manner. The first brick business house erected in Dunklin County was that of J. S. Levi, erected in 1889, in Malden. This is one of the best business houses in that town, and it is certain that the firm who own it do a very extensive business, in fact



J. S. LEVI.

the Levi Mercantile Company of Malden and Kennett is one of the most popular firms in Dunklin County.

J. S. Levi is president of the Levi Mercantile Company, Joe N. Arends, vice-president, and A. Lebermuth, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Levi is also president of the Goldman & Levi Land Company, and J. D. Goldman, of St. Louis, Mo., is vice-president.

Mr. Levi resides most of the time in Cincinnati, Ohio, but has been known and identified with the business interests of Dunklin County for about fifteen years

and has resided a considerable portion of that time in this county. Mr. Levi is unmarried, but Mr. Lebermuth and Mr. Arends have both married since coming to this county.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, farmer and stock-raiser, of Clarkton, was born in Olive County, Tennessee, June 23, 1849, and is the son of Bennett and Mary Marshall, natives of Middle Tennessee. The parents came to Dunklin County in 1857 and located on the farm where the son, George W., now resides. They lived here for several years and then removed to Arkansas, where the father died in 1872. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a well-known pioneer of this county.

George W. Marshall attained his growth on a farm in this county, working with his father until his majority. January 30, 1869, he was united in marriage to Mary L. Lasley, daughter of the pioneer, Mr. Lasley, who located near Clarkton in 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall commenced their married life on a very small scale with a small farm, one milk cow and a plow horse. Mr. Marshall, however, soon began to raise corn, cattle and hogs, not having grown any cotton since it fell below ten cents per pound in the markets. He is now the largest stock-raiser and shipper in the county and the owner of about nine hundred acres of land, part of which lies in New Madrid County.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of a large family and have perhaps the nicest home in the

county, a very handsome residence among a magnificent grove of forest trees, and a fine orchard. They reside about two miles south of Clarkton.

COLLIN MORGAN, ex-sheriff of Dunklin County, was born January 15, 1844. He is a native of Tennessee, and the son of Miles and Martha Page-Morgan, early settlers of Bollinger County, Mo. They, however,



COLLIN MORGAN.

removed to Stoddard County, and located near Bloomfield, Mo., and there principally reared their family. Mr. Morgan died several years ago, but Mrs. Morgan is living in Stoddard County. The son, Collin Morgan, was married December 28, 1871, to Miss Effie Harper, of Stoddard County. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have a large family of children, the eldest daughter being Miss Ida, and the eldest son Mr. Fred, both favorites among the young people of Kennett. Mr. Morgan came to this county in 1888, and two years later was elected sheriff of Dunklin County, and

re-elected to the same office in 1892. He filled this office to the general satisfaction of all, and has won for himself many friends among the people of this county. His residence (which was one of the finest in Kennett) and nearly all its contents was destroyed by fire in 1895, this being the second time such a misfortune has befallen him. He is, however, a man of indomitable energy and push, and burned several kilns of brick from which he expects to build a handsome brick residence on the site of the one destroyed by fire. Kennett has not a man with more go-a-head business energy than Collin Morgan; he never waits for "soft jobs or good luck," but has pluck enough to keep his head above the waves of misfortune.

Mr. Morgan was twice elected Sheriff of Stoddard County before coming to Dunklin, and is well-known in both counties. He is a Democrat in politics, Master of the Masonic lodge at Kennett, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Christian Church.

LOUIS McCUTCHEM, druggist and postmaster at Campbell, Mo., was born June 27, 1848, in Jackson, County, Alabama. His parents were William W. and Margaret Harrison-McCutchen, natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. The father was surveyor and justice of the peace for a number of years in both Jackson and Marshall counties and resided in Alabama until his death. He was drowned in Tennessee River, in Marshall County, in 1878.

Louis McCutchen grew to manhood in Marshall County, Alabama, and received a fair education in the village school. On reaching his majority he left the parental roof and emigrated to Missouri and located at Four Mile, Dunklin County, in 1870. He accepted a position as clerk, which he retained until 1876. He then engaged in the drug and grocery business on his own account and continued at Four Mile until the fall of 1882. He then removed to Campbell, a new town on what is the St. Louis Southwestern R. R., Cotton Belt Route. He has since continued in business at that place. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster at Four Mile and has been postmaster there and at Campbell since that time.

Mr. McCutchen is a director of the Bank of Kennett, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges at Campbell, is a Democrat in politics and is well known and highly esteemed in this county.

December 20, 1877, he married Miss Martha E. Owen, a native of Dunklin County and the daughter of Judge Given Owen (see sketch). Mrs. McCutchen was reared and educated in this county and is certainly one of the most accomplished housekeepers of which it can boast; her home is always surrounded by beautiful flowers and she is an adept in the culinary art. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McCutchen are: Fannie, William W., Beulah, Owen, Louis and Mary Ellen. Mr. McCutchen has quite an extensive estate of about 1200 acres near Campbell. His drug store is fitted up nicely and he keeps a full and complete line of drugs in connection with the post-office.

VIRGIL MCKAY, County Clerk of Dunklin County, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., July 24, 1858. He is the son of John and Mary Adams-McKay, natives of the above-mentioned county and State. Virgil McKay, the subject of this sketch, came to Dunklin County, July 28, 1878. He farmed for a few years, then for several years taught school part of the year and attended school the remainder, being principally educated in the Southeast Normal at Cape Girardeau, Mo. December 25, 1888, he married Miss Annie Marlow of Clarkton, a daughter of James Marlow, who was a pioneer of this county. To this marriage have been born two little boys, Clyde and Landreth. (See photo, p. 236).

He was elected Assessor of Dunklin Co. in 1886, and re-elected to the same office in 1888. He is holding his second term as County Clerk, being elected to that office in 1890 and 1894.

He is Democratic in politics, a member of the Masonic order and of I. O. O. F. Both he and Mrs. McKay are members of the M. E. C. S. Mr. McKay is exceedingly popular among the masses of the people.

HULDAH A. MOTT was born April 10, 1831, in Hickman County, Ky., was married to Turner G. Chapman, Sept. 28, 1948. To them were born four children, James, Mary, Hettie and Kittie. Mr. Chapman died June 25, 1859, and Mrs. Chapman was again married March 23, 1865, to Wm. H. Helm. To this couple were born three children, Lizzie, Willie and Fannie. Mrs. Helm is a sister of Mrs. A. T. Doug-

lass of Senath, and one of the pioneer women of this county. Mr. Helm represented this county in the State Legislature in 1879, is a Democrat in politics, and he and Mrs. Helm and daughters are members of the Christian Church. James and Mary Chapman died in infancy. Hettie was married to J. E. Jones of Nesbit, Mo., April 6, 1870. Kitty was married May 3, 1877, to W. G. Bragg, of Kennett, Mo. Willie Helm died in infancy, and Lizzie was married August 3, 1892, to T. J. Baird of Clarkton, Mo. Fannie was married September 28, 1892, to Charles B. Ruff of Kennett, Mo. (see sketches elsewhere).

DAVID H. MOORE, born July 10, 1832, was the second white child born in Dunklin County. His parents were Howard and Mary Welch Moore, natives of Virginia. They emigrated to Dunklin County in 1829 and were the first white settlers to locate within the limits of this county. They also built and lived in the first white man's cabin, stopping at first about four miles south of Malden, Missouri. Mr. Moore afterward bought the log cabin and improvements of Chilletacaux near Kennett, and it was he who established the first grist mill at that place in pioneer days. He lived to a good old age and at his death left each of his eight children forty acres of good Dunklin County land. David H. Moore was partly reared in Chilletacaux Cabin, has eaten many of the big Indian peaches grown on the trees planted by that chief. He also, when a lad, helped to grind corn on one of the first grist mills in the county, and prior to that

time pounded corn and coffee in the mortar made by Chilietacaux in the latter's kitchen, which the chief said was "all built of cypress but one log, which log was of wood."

"Uncle Dave," as he is familiarly called, was first married to Claircy Spurlock; she died leaving two children, Wesley and Mary. Mr. Moore has lost four



DAVID MOORE.

wives by death, his fifth wife being his present companion. She has had three husbands, her first being a Mr. Bird, her second a Mr. Jordan; her maiden name was Ouva Haggard. She and Mr. Moore have two children, Samantha and ———.

There are but three other persons who have resided in Dunklin County longer than David H. Moore. He lives in Kennett, Missouri, and is the oldest citizen of that place. He is a Democrat in politics.

A. A. MOORE, undertaker, Malden, Mo., was born June 23, 1827, in Union County, Indiana. His father, Morgan Møore, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio when a small boy and later in life went to Indiana, where he married a Miss Mead. She became the mother of A. A. Moore and soon afterward died. The father was an old soldier in the war of 1812, and



A. A. MOORE AND WIFE.

afterward located in Vermillion County, Illinois, where he died in 1860.

A. A. Moore came to Dunklin County in 1876, and located in Malden, which was then just being commenced. He farmed for some time then became a contractor and builder and assisted in erecting some of the first houses in Malden. Later he was a successful grocery merchant and has been for many years a well-known and prominent undertaker. He has also

been prominent in local politics, having been a member of the Council for several years and Mayor of Malden. February 14, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth E. Hite, a native of Virginia, and to them have been born S. S., on Aug. 21st, 1851, C. F., March 10, 1853, M. C. and M. A., October 30, 1855; M. C., one of these twins, and S. W., born April 29, 1858, are both deceased. H. A., the youngest son, was born October 13, 1863.

S. S. Moore married Lucy Shultz their children are Nellie, Minnie, Ethel and Fred.

M. A. Moore married Susie Jenkins and became the father of Wilbert and Onie.

H. A. Moore married Emma Herman, and resides in Malden.

C. F. Moore married Mrs. Lou A. Stephens, a daughter of T. B. Reeves. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a carpenter by trade. On coming to Dunklin County he located in Malden, where he now resides.

THOMAS NEEL is the son of the pioneer, Thomas Neel, who came to this county with the Horners in February, 1832.

Thomas Neel, Jr., was born in May of the same year and was the first white child born in Dunklin County. Mr. Neel has pounded corn in the old-fashioned mortar "Indian style" when it was too bad to go to mill away up on West Prairie or to the Masterson mill near Bernie, in Stoddard County. He has slept on Chilleticaux buffalo robes and is even yet

a great hunter. For many years he lived on his farm where the post-office of Lulu now stands, but for several years has resided just across the Missouri line in Askansas, but he is yet looked upon as a citizen of this county as he does about all his buying, selling of produce, etc., in his old home. His present wife was Miss Lizzie Donalson, who is a sister of I. F. Donalson of Kennett. They have a nice home, which in summer and fall is almost hidden by pretty shrubs and flowers.

REV. OWENBY, of the Clarkton Circuit of the M. E. C. S., was born March 17, 1854, in Sumner County, Tennessee. He is the son of J. P. and C. A. Owenby, natives of the above mentioned State. Rev. Owenby has been in the ministry and under the control of the St. Louth Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South about thirteen years. His preaching is of the Evangelistic order and he recognizes this as his particular sphere and personally likes it best. He says about 10,000 conversions have been the result of his preaching, including about 668 conversions and accessions to the church in the bounds of the Clarkton Circuit in Dunklin County. Rev. Owenby has been sent to this circuit two years successively. It is claimed by the people of Holcomb, where he resides, that it is largely through his influence and that of a few of the Baptist members that the churches of the various denominations at Holcomb have become so united in their Sunday-School and other Christian work. He undoubtedly has the tact to draw the

crowds and then gain their attention, to a greater extent than any other preacher in the county. In 1873, he was married to Nannie J. Goad, of Obine County, Tennessee. They have four living children.

JUDGE GIVEN OWEN was born May 9, 1818, and was the son of Reuben and Martha Wells Owen,



DR. GIVEN OWEN.

natives of Georgia and Kentucky, respectively. Reuben Owen emigrated to Kentucky when a young man and lived there until 1836, when he removed to Bloomfield, Mo., and there resided until his death. Judge, or Dr. Given Owen, for he was one of the pioneer physicians of Dunklin County, grew to manhood in Hickman County, Ky., receiving a good education in the common and higher English branches. In 1835, when he was just seventeen years of age, he

commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Carroll at Hickman, Ky. In 1838 he also removed to Bloomfield, Mo., remaining there and continuing the study of medicine for two years. In 1841, he settled on a farm in what was then Stoddard, but what is now Dunklin County. He was shortly elected County Judge. He was Presiding Judge of Stoddard County when this was cut off into Dunklin, and was elected County Judge of this County in 1854. He was elected Judge of the Clarkton Common Pleas and Probate Court in April, 1876, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Stokes (deceased); also elected Judge of Probate Court and President of County Court in November, 1878. In April, 1877, he was commissioned Notary Public by Gov. Phelps, also by Gov. Crittenden in 1882, and by Gov. Marmaduke in 1886.

Judge Owen was first married in 1840 to Amanda Sullenger, a native of Cape Girardeau County. She died in May, 1852, leaving four children: Dr. Reuben P., A. B., Nancy M., Mrs. E. M. Bray, and Francis E. I. In August, 1852, he married a second time, taking Mrs. Louisiana Bozarth, a daughter of Jordan and Nancy Lacy. Two daughters were born to them, Martha E. (now Mrs. L. McCutchen of Campbell) and Mary E.

Judge Owen's death occurred December 5th, 1889, after a residence of about thirty-one years, at Four Mile, near Campbell, Dunklin County.

He was seventy-two years of age and was a successful practicing physician until a few years before his death—having been so long a judge of different courts and also being well known as a physician, both the

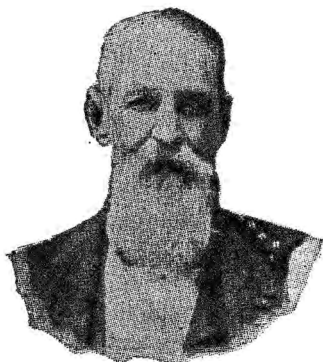
title of Doctor and Judge clung to him until his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Owens is a member of the Baptist Church and resides with her daughter and son-in-law, Louis McCutchen of Campbell, whose picture may be seen among the family of those to be found in this volume. She has resided in this county for more than fifty years, and is one of the many living pioneers who enjoys good health considering their old age. She worshiped with the first congregation who ever worshiped in a church house in Dunklin County, in 1846; and her first husband, Jonathan Bozart, assisted in building this same house. She, like many other pioneer women, came here before either the horse-power or steam-power mill, and has often ground corn for bread on the little steel hand-mill, of which her father's was one of the first brought to the county. West Prairie post-office, the first in the county, was established after she came here, and many are the interesting events she can relate about the manner of bringing general supplies from Cape Girardeau, Mo. She is a lady whose conversation is always entertaining, and who knows much of the past history of Dunklin County.

WILLIAM J. OXLEY, merchant at Valley Ridge, Mo., was born November 11, 1837, and is the son of James and Annaretta (Faulkner) Oxley, natives of North Carolina. The parents came to Dunklin County in 1858, where the father died in 1864. William J. Oxley, the subject of this sketch, began working for

himself at the age of eighteen years, and did not come to Dunklin County until 1860. In 1861 he was married to Winnie M. Bray, a native of West Tennessee and the daughter of Allen Bray (deceased). At the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Oxley enlisted in Jeff. Thompson's regiment for six months, at the expiration of which time he removed his family to Scott County, Mo., and engaged in the boot and shoe business for a time. In 1865 he returned to Dunklin County and located near Four Mile. In 1868 he removed to his present place of residence, and a few years later established and named the post-office of Valley Ridge. He first engaged in the grain and huckster business, but commenced merchandising about 1879. He also bought and improved land, making himself a comfortable home.

His dwelling-house and store and all their contents were burned on January 28, 1880. This, of course, was a severe loss, but he soon resumed business and now has a good local trade and carries a complete line of general merchandise. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Oxley are: A. R., James M. and Addie V. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Oxley is a self-made man, as when he was married he could not write his name and did not know one figure form another, never having attended school but three months in his life. By self-application he was soon able to do all his own business, and was postmaster at Valley Ridge for about ten years. He is Republican in politics and one of the best known farmers and merchants on the Ridge.

COL. DAVID YOUNG PANKEY was born August 22d, 1832, at Richmond, Va. His parents were Young and Rebekah B. Branch - Pankey, natives of Virginia. His father was an old soldier in the war of 1812, and his maternal grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Col. Pankey grew to manhood and was educated in Virginia. In 1858 he emigrated to Madrid



COL. D. Y. PANKEY.

Bend, Tenn., just across the Mississippi River from New Madrid, Mo., and in 1859 came on to Dunklin County, locating near Clarkton.

Prior to leaving his native State, Col. Pankey was married in 1854 to Miss Sallie B., eldest daughter of Paul and Mary E. Jones of Lynchburg, Va. Their oldest child was Mary E., wife of Judge T. E. Baldwin of Kennett, the second daughter was Sallie B., deceased, Mrs. Schruggs, of Malden. They also lost by death two other children, Henry Young and Lillian.

The only living son is David Ballard, cashier of the Bank of Kennett. The mother of these children died in 1866.

In 1870, Col. Pankey married Tennessee Miller, who also died after having borne him four children, all of whom died in infancy. In 1876, Col. Pankey took for a third companion Adaline Grigory, daughter of Rev. James Grigory of this county. She became the mother of Charles, born January 12, 1877, and Stella, and one infant (deceased). The mother of these children also died, leaving Col. Pankey a widower for the third time. In 1890, he married Mrs. Smith, who is his present wife.

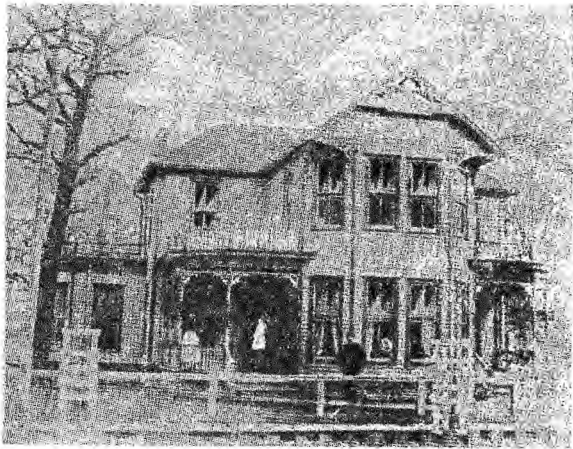
Col. Pankey is one of the oldest and best known pioneers in the county, having taken quite a prominent part in the late War of the Rebellion. He was on the Southern side, and first went into Capt. Picard's company and was elected First Lieutenant. A regiment was soon formed of which he was elected Lieutenant Colonel. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the Confederate service. He was in the bombardments of Fort Pillow, and after the evacuation of that place, went to Memphis, Tennessee, and with other Missourians was put under Col. Price, and participated in many hard skirmishes and conflicts with the enemy. Col. Pankey has filled the offices of Magistrate and Collector of the Revenue of Dunklin County. He is at present a grain dealer, and is a member of a grain company at Kennett, which ships hundreds of car loads every year. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Democrat in politics.

D. B. PANKEY, cashier of the Bank of Kennett, was born January 17, 1861, and is a native of Dunklin County, Missouri. His parents, Col. D. Y. and Sallie B. Jones Pankey were natives of Virginia (see sketch). David Ballard Pankey grew to manhood in this county, was educated in the common schools of Dunklin County and at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; he also completed the commercial course at the Mound City Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo.; married Miss Josie Rayburn, daughter of Maj. W. C. Rayburn, late of Clarkton. As Miss Josie Rayburn, Mrs. Pankey was one of the leading belles of Clarkton, and is no less a leader in the society of Kennett. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pankey are respectively Hugh, Blair (deceased), and a baby boy. Mr. Pankey has held a number of public and official positions in this county; was appointed to fill the vacancy in the county clerk's office caused by the death of C. R. Mills in 1885, and elected to the same office in 1886. When the Bank of Kennett was organized in January, 1891, he was chosen cashier of same and has since held that position; under his management the bank had a deposit on January 15, 1896, of \$96,956.64. Any eulogy of Mr. Pankey is altogether unnecessary, but it is safe to say that Kennett is as proud of D. B. Pankey as any man it has. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities and both he and Mrs. Pankey are members of the Presbyterian Church.

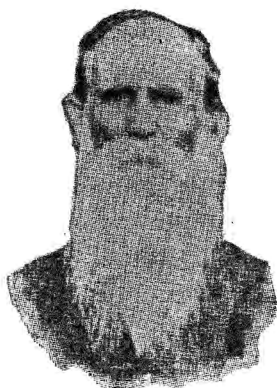
WILLIAM G. PETTY, sheriff of Dunklin County, was born January 25, 1853, in Hickman County,



MR. AND MRS. D. B. PANKEY.



RESIDENCE OF D. B. PANKEY, KENNETT.



JOHN MCKAY.

JOHN MCKAY is the oldest teacher in the county, and is a Democrat and a member of the M. E. C. S. He has taught school in nearly every district of the county, and as a most successful teacher is well and favorably known all over the county.



MR. VIRGIL MCKAY AND WIFE.

Tennessee. His parents, Milford M. and Nancy Petty, were natives of the above mentioned State. The father was a farmer and resided in Hickman County for over thirty-five years, removing to Dunklin County, Mo., in 1882, where he and wife have since died.



W. G. PETTY, SHERIFF.

W. G. Petty, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native county and State and emigrated to this county in 1874. In 1879 he was married to Miss Amanda B. Herrmann, daughter of William Herrmann, an early settler of this county, who resides at Hornersville, but who was for long years a prominent farmer and operator of a cotton gin and grist mill near Nesbit, this county. He was also the inventor and patentee of one of the first "cotton cleaners," an attachment to the cotton gin. A few years after his marriage, Mr. Petty purchased timbered land in Salem Township and opened up a farm. In 1887 he pur-

chased 200 acres of land near Nesbit, about 160 acres of which was in cultivation. This is one of the best farms in the country. Mr. Petty has farmed the greater portion of the time before and since his marriage. In 1894 he made the race for sheriff and was elected at the November election. In the early part of 1895 he removed to Kennett and took charge of the jail and sheriff's office, which position he is filling to the satisfaction of the general public. Mr. and Mrs. Petty are the parents of six children, Harry, Curtis, Neel, Bertie, Cohnie and Genie.

Mr. Petty is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Mrs. Petty of the M. E. C. S.

C. A. PETTY, son of M. M. and Nancy Jones-Petty, natives of South Carolina, was born Feb. 15, 1851, in Hickman County, Tenn., where he resided until 1874, when he came to Dunklin County.

In 1876 he joined the I. O. O. F. at Cotton Plant and the Masonic order in 1882, and has passed through all the chairs of both orders and the Rebekah Degree of I. O. O. F. and is a member of the Dunklin Encampment. A Democrat in politics, a member of the M. E. C. S., always taking an active part in the duties of the societies to which he belongs, he has become well and favorably known, being recognized as a man of noble principles and unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Petty first married a Miss Miller in 1873. She died in January 1890, having borne him eight children, seven of whom are now living. Willie, a young man

of about 21 years of age, is the eldest. In 1891 Mr. Petty took for a wife a Miss Baugus, who died in 1894, leaving one child. His present wife was a Miss Latty and they were married in January, 1895.

These ladies were all natives of Tennessee, two of them from the same county. The present Mrs. Petty is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Mr. Petty is a farmer, owns about 350 acres of good land, and resides one mile west of Kennett.



J. R. POOL.

JOHN RICHARD POOL, proprietor of Hotel Cardwell, at Cardwell, Mo., was born May 5, 1845, in Hardin County, Tennessee. He is the son of John C. and Susa Haggard-Pool, natives of the above county and State. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of his native county, later taking a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. August 12, 1866, he was married to Barber E. Pearson and they became

the parents of nine boys and two girls, all yet living. Mrs. Pool died July 11, 1889, and Mr. Pool took for a second companion Rebekah J. Thomas on February 1, 1891. Both ladies were natives of Tennessee, of the same county as Mr. Pool. He came to Dunklin County in 1880, located on Grand Prairie and was subsequently in the merchandising business at Caruth. He removed to Buffalo Island in 1891, where he had bought a hundred acres of land near the present site of Cardwell. Mr. Pool has helped to start several post-offices in this county, "Hasty," among others; this office was lately discontinued in favor of Cardwell. The post-office is now kept in Hotel Cardwell and Mrs. Pool, who is of a Democratic turn of mind, has been the postmistress under the Cleveland administration. She is quite an enterprising and progressive woman. Mr. Pool is in politics a Republican, and was the nominee of that party for sheriff of this county in 1888. He helped to organize the first Republican convention of this county and is at present chairman of Buffalo Township Committee. He is notary public and agent at Cardwell for the Paragould and Southeastern Railroad.

Much of the rapid progress of Cardwell is due to Mr. Pool's energy; he has himself built several houses in that town and helped to get up an interest in the schools of his neighborhood.

GEORGE W. PECK, Mayor of the city of Malden, Mo., was born November 22, 1848, at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York, and is the son of Burley

and Sophronia Fish-Peck. His parents were of English descent, their grandparents having crossed the ocean in the year 1735, and settled at Norwich, Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native county and at the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, N. Y. He taught in the public schools of his county for several years, but



GEO. W. PECK.

in 1872 went to Chicago, Ill., and was employed in the office of the City Railway Co., for some time, returning to New York in 1875. Still he desired to locate in the West, his inclinations being toward the railroad business. He learned that a railroad was being constructed from New Madrid, Missouri, in a westerly direction and went there in the fall of 1876. He soon secured a position on the engineering corps who were surveying the new road under Chief Engineer Hon. Oscar Kochtitzky, who was also labor Commissioner of Missouri during Gov. Marmaduke's adminis-

tration. George W. Peck assisted in laying out the town of Malden and was afterward railroad and land agent of the railroad company until it was merged into the Cotton Belt System, when he resigned at once engaging in the grain business, and to him belongs the honor of having bought and shipped the first car load of grain that ever left Malden. His business has since grown until it is one of the leading enterprises of his town and county. It may be said that Mr. Peck handles nearly all of the surplus corn, etc., raised in the north half of Dunklin County. He is also engaged in the real estate business, owns several fine farms, bodies of timbered land, considerable town property, buildings lots, etc. In 1878 he was married to Julia A. Hopper, a native of Tennessee. They have four children, Wilbur, now a young man and a student of Searcy College, Arkansas, Elmer, Irene and Chester. Mr. Peck is in politics a Republican and was the nominee of that party for Representative of this county in 1892. He is at present Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge of Malden, President of the Board of Trustees of the Malden Public School, has been a member of the City Council for twelve years and is Mayor of his city. He is one of those men whom Democrats say have but one fault, that of voting the Republican ticket. Nevertheless Malden is as proud of George W. Peck as any man it has.

HON. D. C. POLLOCK was born in Obine County, Tenn., June 18, 1839. Was reared from four years of

age in Lake County, Tenn., and when the war came on, went in the army with the Madrid Bend Guards, and was attached to the 15th Tennessee Regiment under Col. Counl. In 1872 he came to the State of Missouri and resided in New Madrid County for about ten years, then came to Dunklin County. He was educated in the common schools of Lake County

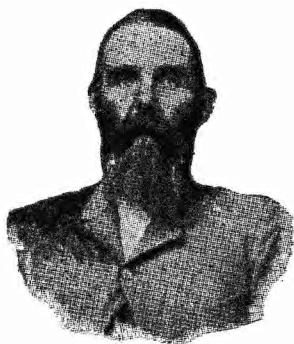


HON. D. C. POLLOCK.

Tenn., and studied medicine under Dr. Theodore Case. Attended lectures at Memphis, Tenn., and has practiced in the medical profession twenty-three years. Dr. Pollock was elected to the State Legislature from Dunklin County in 1894, which office he is now filling. He with his family reside at the new town of Cardwell. He is Democratic in politics and popular among the masses of the people.

MOORE M. RAYBURN was born September 8, 1843, in Mississippi, and is the son of Maj. W. C. and Melissa J. Malone Rayburn, natives of Alabama and

Mississippi, respectively. The parents came to Missouri in 1865, and located near Clarkton, Dunklin County. Maj. Rayburn was always much interested in the schools, churches and public affairs of the county and was surveyor for a number of years. He resided in Clay County, Arkansas, from 1857 until the time of



MOORE M. RAYBURN.

his coming to this county just after the close of the war.

His son, Moore M. Rayburn, grew to manhood in Arkansas, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate Army, in Col. Hart's regiment of Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pleasant Grove, Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill. At the close of the war he returned home and came to this county with his parents.

He has held the office of Sheriff and Collector of Dunklin County four years, since which time he has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. In

1866 he married Fannie Ake, who died in 1882, having become the mother of six children.

In 1882 he married Miss L. E. Giles, by whom he also has several children.

Mr. Rayburn is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. and is a well-known and much respected citizen.



F. JOE RICE.

F. JOE RICE, Collector of Dunklin County, is a native of this county, born December 3, 1859. He is the son of Hon. David Rice of this county and was educated in the common schools of Dunklin County and at the Southeast Normal of Cape Girardeau. Married Miss Minnie L. Fler, of Franklin County, Missouri, on Nov. 5, 1882. She died June 23, 1884, having become the mother of one child, who died in infancy. August, 1895, he married Miss Katie Fler. To this marriage two children have been born, Vessie, August 2, 1891, and Hubert M., born June 4, 1884.

Mr. Rice taught school for a few years, but was elected to the office of Treasurer of Dunklin County in 1884. In 1886 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1894 to the office of Collector. His political career has attracted more attention than any other man's in the history of the county, and he makes staunch friends and bitter enemies. He is Democratic in politics, and both he and Mrs. Rice are members of the M. E. C. S.

HON. DAVID RICE was born in Henry County, Tennessee, March 20, 1837. His parents, James P. and Casendaney Hearn-Rice, were of French and English descent. The subject of this sketch is a pioneer of Dunklin County, having arrived here February 14th, 1853. He located northwest of Campbell, Missouri, where he married Jane Himmel, a native of Tennessee, May 6th, 1856. They have never lost a child by death but all of their children, five in number, are living and residing in this county. Their only daughter, Luretta, is the wife of John B. Cook, a merchant of Kennett; their sons are F. Joe, who has represented this county in the Legislature and is now Collector of same, Ned N., a merchant of Kennett, and Van B. and Jimmer E., who are both prominent farmers. Mr. Rice has resided near Vincit for many years and has devoted most of his life to farming and stock raising. He owns 165 acres of good land, with large orchard, good house and outbuildings. Mr. Rice has also quite an extensive record in public life. In 1860 he was elected to the office of Assessor and served until the breaking out of the Civil War. From 1872 to

1876 he was Public Administrator, and in 1876 was elected to represent this county in the State Legislature. He is a Democrat in politics.

N. N. RICE was born September 1, 1867, in Independence Township, on the Old Rice farm, seven miles south of Kennett, Dunklin County, Mo. Here he



HON. DAVID RICE.

N. N. RICE.

grew to manhood, laboring on the farm and enjoying the privilege of the country school only, until 1885, when he attended the Southeast Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He returned to this school in 1887, but soon decided to take a business course instead of the course at the Normal. He entered the Central Business College at Sedalia, Mo., and on completing the course returned home and began work as salesman for T. E. Baldwin & Co. of Kennett. In 1889 he commenced business for himself at Vincet,

Mo., and in 1891 moved his mercantile business to Kennett. The firm of N. N. Rice & Co. deal in fancy and staple groceries, farm machinery, hardware, stoves, tinware and sporting goods. They are also large shippers of fish, game, poultry, eggs, etc. N. N. Rice was married August, 1890, to Dora Beidlee, of Rector, Arkansas. Their son Bland is two years of age. Mr. Rice is Democratic in politics.

PASCAL RICE is, excepting Mrs. V. Horner, the oldest citizen in the county. Mr. Rice is in years older than Mrs. Horner. But his father, Abija Rice, did not bring his son when he first came into the county with Mr. Braunm, but later in the same year, 1830, so they have been in the county about sixty-five years. Mr. Rice thinks he was born in 1818, and is therefore about seventy-seven years of age. He has been to Indian war dances and was well acquainted with Chilletacaux, Cornmeal, Moonshine, Chickolee and many other Indians who used to live in this county. He also resides near Hornersville.

LOUIS RIGGS, of the firm of L. Riggs & Co., hardware, Kennett, Missouri, was born May 18, 1862, in Fredericktown, Mo. He is the son of A. and Annie E. Gabriel - Riggs, natives of Indiana and North Carolina, respectively. They were, however, early settlers of Fredericktown, Mo., and Mr. Riggs was, until his death on August 26, 1882, proprietor of the A. Riggs hardware store of that place. On the death of his father L. Riggs took charge of the business. He ran

the same in Fredericktown until March, 1892, when the bright prospects of Kennett, Mo., tempted him to remove to that place and establish the present firm of L. Riggs & Co., hardware dealers. Mr. Riggs has identified himself with the people of this county by bringing his mother and sister, Miss Hattie, to Kennett to reside, and by marrying a Dunklin County girl, Miss Anna L. Jones, of Nesbit, on September 19, 1895.

Both Mr. Riggs and his partner in business, Mr. Charles Lanpher, have proved themselves to be enterprising business men, and are always ready to do anything or assist any enterprise that will stimulate the growth of their adopted town, and are the kind of young men that Dunklin County likes to welcome.

THOMAS B. REEVES, born February 26, 1819, is the son of William T. and Michal (Hoskins) Reeves, natives of Virginia. T. B. Reeves, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Louisa E. Ford, a native of Tennessee, in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves came to Dunklin County in 1859, and located at Clarkton, but in 1880 they settled in Malden, where they now reside.

Their oldest child, Michal E., born June 28, 1849, married James M. Corder, and died February 8, 1876, leaving three children, Mattie B. (Mrs. Utley), Nannie C. (Mrs. Hampton), and Luther E.

The first son, William Wilson, born January 18, 1851, married Rachael E. Nunley, and William Timothy and Walter G. are the children of this marriage, now living. His first wife having died, Mr. W. W. Reeves

married Belle Marshall, who has become the mother of Decatur F., Michal E., Leonard L., Jennie C., Fred, and one infant.

Lou A., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Reeves, was born September 18, 1853, and married John W. Stephens. By this marriage she has one son,



T. B. REEVES AND WIFE.

Herbert N., who married Belle Kedy, and now resides in Malden.

Mrs. Stephens lost by death Elizabeth E., born June 3, 1872, Lara M., born December 26, 1873, and William T., born February 1, 1875. But the fifth child is a bright young miss in Minnie L. Stephens.

After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Stephens married Charles F. Moore (see sketch elsewhere) and their two sons, Edgar A., born December 18, 1883,

and Arthur B., born October 20, 1887, are both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Reeves have two sons dead. Thomas P., born February 2, 1856, and Luther E., born February 6, 1858; John H., born November 8, 1860, and James L., born September 13, 1863. With William W. are now living in Texas John H., married Mary E. Twittie and became the father of Wilbur B. Raymond, Ola E. Hurburt, and one infant, James L. married Alice E. Wood and their children are Lola P. and Joe Amous.

The pictures accompanying this sketch represent the faces of a couple who have lived in Dunklin County for nearly forty years and who have thirty-one grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren.

They are both consistent members of the Baptist Church.

Uncle Tommie, as he is affectionately called, owned and occupied one of the first business houses in Malden but has been principally a farmer. He and his son W. W. are both charter members of Cotton Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Reeves and all his sons are Democrats in politics.

MAJOR WILLIE RAY AND WIFE, Dunklin County's little people, are known all over the county, Major Ray as the Missouri Midget. He was born in Perry County, Tennessee, April 22, 1860, and is the son of J. M. Ray and Mary (Wade) Ray, both natives of Tennessee. The parents, who were ordinary-sized

people, removed to Dunklin County, Missouri, January 1, 1870. The Major was educated in the common schools of this county, and was first exhibited as a midget in 1881.

In 1886 he made his first engagement with Sells Brothers show, and has traveled with them every



MAJ. AND MRS. RAY.

season since. Married in Yates Center, Kansas, to Miss Jennie Meadows, February 6, 1891.

Their home is near Cardwell, Dunklin County, Missouri, where they own 160 acres of fine land which is being rapidly converted into a beautiful home. Major Ray is a member of the I: O: O:F. and Baptist Church.

Mrs. Jennie Meadows-Ray is a native of Franklin County, Illinois. Born March 16, 1871, and is the eldest child of L. F. Meadows and J. C. (Kaar) Meadows, both natives of Tennessee, but married and reared in Franklin County, Illinois. They removed to Woodson County, Kansas, in 1885. Since her marriage Mrs. Ray has traveled regularly with Sells Brothers' show; is a member of the Rebekah degree of I. O. O. F. and M. E. C. S. The little lady is 37½ inches high, weighs 38 pounds, and is 28 inches bust, and 16 inches waist measurement. She wears a shoe the size of a child's No. 7 and a number four glove.

The *Major* is purely honorary, but is never omitted from the little man's name. He is 36 inches high, weighs 38 pounds and his shoe is one size larger than his wife's. Major Ray and wife are the smallest married people in the world, and are the shortest, *best formed*, and intelligent midgets exhibited in either America or the Eastern Continent.

WILLIAM R. SATTERFIELD, of the firm of Baird, Satterfield & Co., Senath, is a native of this county, and the son of Wm. M. and Hattie F. Douglas Satterfield. Willaim R. Satterfield is an out-and-out Dunklin County man, having attained his growth and most of his education in this county. In 1894, he took a partership in the above mentioned firm and is at present a promising young business man. The father, William M. Satterfield, was the founder of Caruth post-village in this country and was born January 19, 1833, in Kent County, Del.

Mr. Satterfield was principally reared in Mercer County, Penn., but completed his education in the common schools and Arcadia College of his native county and State. He came to this county and engaged in the mercantile business at Hornersville as early as 1857. In 1860, he was married to Melinda Horner, a native of Dunklin County. This wife died October 14, 1862. At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Satterfield enlisted in the Confederate Army, First Missouri State Guards, under Col. Walker, and in the Second Missouri Cavalry Regiment, serving until the close of the war. He was paroled at Memphis and returned to this county in the fall of 1865. His marriage to Hattie F. Douglass, daughter of A. T. and Elizabeth Mott-Douglass, took place on January 7, 1866. Wm. R. and Jennie and Maggie (twins) are the children of this marriage living. In 1870 Mr. Satterfield engaged in the ginning business and was also in the mercantile business at Cotton Plant for several years. In 1881 he removed to Caruth and continued in the mercantile business as has been stated in the sketch on that post-village. He operated a cotton seed huller, gin, general store and was postmaster at that place.

He was a man who took great interest in the public schools and in the general advancement of the county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Mrs. Satterfield, who resides in Cape Girardeau, Mo., is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Wm. R. Satterfield is like his father was during his life, a Democrat in politics.

T. C. STOKES, merchant, of Malden, Mo., was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., August 9, 1847, and is the son of John H. and Lucretia (Childs) Stokes, who were born in Ireland and Massachusetts respectively; they came to Missouri in an early day and located in Cape Girardeau County.

The father was one of the early merchants of Cape Girardeau and removed to Dunklin County in 1861 and followed farming and merchandising until his death in 1876. He was judge of the Clarkton Common Pleas and Probate Court for several years.

T. C. Stokes, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Cape Girardeau County, and was educated in the schools of Cape Girardeau City.

He was one of the early merchants of Clarkton and has followed the mercantile business almost continuously since 1872.

Mr. Stokes removed his mercantile business to Malden, Mo., several years ago, and is now one of the most successful merchants of that town.

The firm name is T. C. Stokes & Co., and includes some of the younger members of the Stokes family. This firm carries a splendid line of the best general merchandise, and occupies one of the finest buildings in Malden.

The gentlemen of the Stokes family are among the best known and most successful business men in this county.

Mr. Stokes was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Rayburn in September, 1868. She was a daughter of Maj. W. C. Rayburn (deceased).

She bore him two children, Roxie Rayburn and Alma (see sketch) and died March, 1872.

In 1878, Mr. Stokes married his present wife, a Miss Virginia Coggashall, a native of Louisiana, who has also become the mother of several children.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stokes is in politics a Democrat and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

W. F. SHELTON, senior member of the firm of W. F. Shelton, Jr. & Co., Kennett, Mo., was born June 4, 1838, in Perry County, Mo. He is the son of Enoch and Tabitha Brown-Shelton, natives of North Carolina.

The parents were early settlers of Tennessee, but removed from that State to Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1843, and came on to Dunklin County in 1846, where he died two years later. William F. Shelton, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Dunklin County, received only a common school education and worked on the farm until he attained to the years of maturity.

In 1861, when Gov. Jackson called for State troops, he enlisted in the militia and served six months in the State Guards.

He then farmed for a short time and run a small business at Hornersville, and about 1865 begun merchandising at Kennett, Mo., where he has since remained, his business growing with the town and county.

He is the oldest merchant in Kennett and in Dunklin

County and is considered the wealthiest man; he is, however, a man of small pretensions and make no display of wealth about his home or person. But his business house in Kennett is one of the best in South-east Missouri and his stock of general merchandise is large and complete.

The Shelton firm has always done an extensive business in Kennett, but the fall of 1895 has been the busiest season for many years. W. F. Shelton, Jr. & Co., buy all kinds of produce and usually ship from 800 to 3,000 bales of cotton each season; this is, however, only a liberal portion of Dunklin County crop, which runs from 6,000 to 20,000 bales per season. Mr. Shelton has since reaching manhood been prominently connected with the financial, political and public affairs of the county. He held the office of Treasurer of Dunklin County for a period of eight years.

He is a self-made man, started in business with a small capital and a limited education and with no better opportunities to make a fortune than other early settlers of this county, but being an energetic business man and a shrewd financier he has been exceptionally successful. His orphan nephews, W. Frank and Lee Shelton, whom he has reared and educated, are presumably the other members of the firm. They are young men of promise and business ability.

Mr. Shelton has never married and he has for years had Mr. and Mrs. Witham and amiable daughters, Miss Mary and Laura, as managers of his home. He is a Democrat and leader in political affairs and is the

chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Dunklin County.

JAMES F. SMYTH, Treasurer of Dunklin County, was born March 22, 1864, in Dunklin County, Mo. The parents, James A. Smyth and L. Minerva Jones, were married in Dunklin County in 1856, but were both



JAMES F. SMYTH.

born and reared in Tennessee. The father came to Dunklin County when quite a young man, entered land and farmed in summer and hunted during the winter months.

He hunted about twenty-seven winters and often made as high as \$700 or \$800 in one season. In 1876, Mr. Smyth moved to Piedmont, Wayne County, Mo., to educate his children, and there died May 6, 1877. The family remained there until January 12, 1878, when they returned to Dunklin County where the mother died August 10, 1887. James F. Smyth

grew to manhood in this county and received a good education in the common schools and in the Piedmont High School. He remained with his mother on the farm near Cotton Plant until he reached his majority, when he took a position in the store of Judge Langdon at Cotton Plant. In 1886, he and his brother-in-law, W. J. Davis, formed a partnership under the firm name of Davis & Smyth and did a general mercantile business at Hornersville for a few years. He subsequently sold out his interest to his partner and later opened a general store at Nesbit, this county, and in 1895 removed this to Caruthersville, Mo., where W. J. Davis is now manager of same.

At the general election in 1894 Mr. Smyth was elected to the office of Treasurer of Dunklin County; he soon afterwards removed to Kennett, where he now resides.

In September, 1887, he was married to Miss Kate Argo, a native of Tennessee, but a resident of Texas from 1880 until 1886, when she removed to Dunklin County.

To this union have been born four children: Eddie Argo, Maud, Roger Q. and Ruth. Mrs. Smyth is a member of the Baptist Church and Mr. Smyth is a Democrat in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F.

C. B. SCHULTZ, an early merchant of Hornersville, was born in 1827, in Weekly County, Tennessee, and was the son of David Weekly and Mary McClane-Schultz, natives of the above-mentioned State. C. B. Schultz, the subject of this sketch, came to Dunklin

County about 1835, and located with his father's family near Hornersville.

In 1852 he married Miss Mary Duneway, of French descent, and a native of New Madrid County, Missouri. She bore him four children, Margaret, John Linamood, Mary, and one infant, all deceased, and Mrs. Schultz also died in 1861. In 1862, Mr. Schultz took for a



C. B. SCHULTZ.

second companion, Mrs. Amanda E. Duneway-Horner, a sister of the first wife, and a native of same county and State. The children of C. B. and Amanda Schultz are, Joe Shelby (deceased), Sidney A. (Mrs. Clem Edmonston), Bedford F. (deceased), Hettie (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Emma Ida (Mrs. James Wilford), and Ella (Mrs. Jordan of Kennett). Mrs. Schultz reared one child by her first marriage, Elmira Horner (Mrs. Benn Vardell), who, by the expressed wish of Mrs. Schultz, shares equally in his estate with his own children.

Mr. Schultz was in some things a very remarkable man, being reared in this county when schools and educational advantages were very meager indeed, and when he reached young manhood he could neither read nor write and did not know one letter from another. Nothing daunted, however, he formed a partnership with W. M. Harkey under the firm name of Harkey & Schultz, which was in a few years one of the leading and wealthiest firms in the county.

By close application he soon learned to write his name and to look after the financial affairs of the firm, and while Mr. Harkey was the salesman Mr. Schultz was the financial manager. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. Schultz ran a business in his own name and alone, which continued to gain in finance and popularity until his death in 1883. His estate was at that time worth something over \$100,000. He was a man who always stood by a friend and openly opposed an enemy and while he was not a member of any church he was a good man in his own way and a staunch Democrat in politics.

Mrs. Schultz was a member of the M. E. C. S. and her death occurred in Kennett, in the year 1894.

JAMES F. TATUM, of the firm of Tatum Bros., Kennett, Mo., was born January 5, 1850, in Howard County, Missouri, and is the son of A. C. and Susan Franklin-Tatum, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, but early settlers of Howard County, Mo. James F. Tatum was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Howard County, where he lived

until after he had attained his majority. He soon afterwards came to Dunklin County and the present firm of which he is the senior member was established in 1883.

The way this firm has grown in its business and its immense sales this past fall and winter of 1895-96, is sufficient evidence of the ability and integrity of



JAMES F. TATUM.

its members having sold more goods in the past six months than ever before in a like period of time. This firm keeps on hand a fresh well-selected line of general merchandise, including the newest styles of fancy and staple dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, farm implements and in fact almost everything wanted by either the farmer or townsman. Their store is as nice as any to be

found outside of a city, in fact the Tatum Block would be an honor to any town of 10,000 inhabitants.

James F. Tatum was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Braggs, June 27, 1877. She is a daughter of Capt. William G. Braggs (deceased), who was an early settler of the county. Mrs. Tatum is one of the early leaders in the society of Kennett and a worker in the Ladies Christian Aid and other societies. Mr. and Mrs. Tatum have six children: Richard, Frank, Ira, John, Susie and Burnie, and one of the nicest homes in Kennett. Mr. Tatum is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities and Mrs. Tatum is a member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Tatum is a Democrat and wields considerable influence for his political favorites. He is undoubtedly one of the shrewdest business men in Dunklin County.

L. P. TATUM, of the firm of Tatum Bros., Kennett, Mo., was born January 3, 1863, in Howard County, Mo. He is the son of A. C. and Susan Franklin-Tatum, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The father grew to manhood in his native State, but emigrated to Missouri when a young man, where he found and wedded the lady of his choice, who had preceded him several years, her parents being early settlers of Howard County. Mr. and Mrs. Tatum purchased land and located near Fayette, where they reared their family.

L. P. Tatum came to Dunklin County when scarcely more than a lad and for a short time did business on his own account, but in 1883 the present firm of

Tatum Bros., general merchants, was established, since which time their business has steadily grown with the town and county until they now own one of the best business houses and run one of the largest and finest general stores in Dunklin County.



L. P. TATUM AND WIFE.

L. P. Tatum was married in September, 1893, to Miss Sallie M. Baldwin, daughter of Judge T. E. and Mary E. Pankey-Baldwin, of Kennett, Mo., Mrs. Tatum was born, reared and educated in Dunklin County, with the exception of the finishing course from the Synodical Female College, Fulton, Mo. As Miss Sallie Baldwin she was a leading belle of Kennett, and she has lost none of her attractions as Mrs. Tatum.

J. P. TRIBBLE, attorney at law, Kennett, Mo., was born in Oregon County, Missouri, on February 1, 1863. Educated in common schools and Alton

Academy. Was admitted to the bar February 28, 1884, in his native county and removed to Dunklin County in 1887, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law. He has never held nor asked for any office but has for several years been Clerk of the Probate Court. Real estate law is his specialty. He is a member of Pioneer Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Dunklin Encampment at Kennett. Married February 16, 1888, to Miss Annie Blackwell of Mill Springs, Mo. They now have two children. Mrs. Tribble is a member of Helena Lodge No. 37, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN TURNER, pioneer blacksmith of this county, was born September 1, 1835, in Perry County, Tennessee. He is the son of Samuel and Jerricia Champ-Turner. He came to this county in 1850, and was married June 28, 1855, to Adaline S. Jones, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe Sanders-Jones, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, but pioneers of Dunklin County, coming here and locating on Grand Prairie, in 1854. Adaline S. Jones-Turner is a native of Tennessee, born July 14, 1836.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Turner lived on Horse Island for a few years, when they purchased and settled on their present home near Nesbit post-office. "Uncle John Turner," as he is familiarly called, is the oldest blacksmith of pioneer days living in the county.

During a residence of forty-five years in Dunklin County he has been almost constantly in his smithy

near his residence, and although he is sixty years of age he may be seen almost every day, still hard at work. While he is past the necessity of such labor he yet continues it, and Aunt Adaline is equally vigilant in her labors. They have presented each of their children with eighty acres of good land and re-



JOHN TURNER AND WIFE.

tained a home for themselves. Seven children have been born to them, Mary E., deceased, William T., Martha A., Mrs. Burns, Louisa S., Mrs. Ridge, Frances L., Mrs. Barham, Sarah D., Mrs. Joe Hutchins, and Minnie B., deceased. They have eighteen grandchildren living and have lost eight by death.

Besides his work in the shop Mr. Turner has done much work on the farm in the regular sowing and

harvesting of crops and also in clearing his farms of heavy timber. Their home is one of the finest around Nesbit, Mrs. Turner's yard and orchard are noted for lovely flowers and luscious fruits, of which she is especially fond. She is an old-fashioned house and homemaker and can weave anything, from a pair of suspenders to a bed blanket or "Rising Sun" coverlet, but has not made any cloth for a number of years.

Mr. Turner is a Democrat in politics and Mrs. Turner is of the Baptist faith.

HON. JAMES PETER WALKER was born in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, on March 14th, 1851. His death occurred at 2 o'clock, Saturday, July 19, 1890, at his home in Dexter, Missouri. May 12th, 1875, he married Miss Eva M. Bragg, daughter of Captain W. G. Bragg of Kennett, Missouri. She is a native of Missouri and practically a Dunklin County lady, for she came here when a small child and was reared principally, educated and married, in this county. She survives her late husband, has returned to her old childhood home in Kennett, Mo., and is certainly a most estimable lady. She is, as was also her husband, a member of the M. E. C. S. Mr. Walker was a Democrat in politics. It will be noticed that Hon. James P. Walker was neither a native of this county nor a resident of it at the time of his death, and yet it is highly fitting that a mention of him should be made in this attempt a History of Dunklin County.

He came to this county when but sixteen years of age and worked manfully and laboriously for the

support of his mother and young sister. Before he was eighteen years of age he had established himself in the general mercantile business at Kennett.

He resided here several years, married a Dunklin County girl and at the time of his death was a member of the House of Representatives from this, the Fourteenth Congressional District of Missouri. Dun-



HON. JAMES P. WALKER AND WIFE.

klin County claimed him as her own. This is not a wonder, for any county might be and would be proud to claim a man like James P. Walker.

His almost tragic death was a sad blow to the people of Dunklin County, for on the very day and almost at the very hour on which the Democratic convention of this county met and instructed its delegates to go to the Congressional Convention at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, and vote for James P. Walker as Dunklin County's choice for the nomination preceding the election, and to do all in their power to re-elect Mr. Walker to the

position which he then held; at a time when the masses of the people of this county were ready to go into roaring applause at the slightest mention of their favorite, a dispatch benumbed them like a current of electricity, by announcing the death of the man who was the best loved by Dunklin County of any man who ever represented it in the House of Representatives.

The many sincere and beautiful eulogies passed upon Mr. Walker by Hon. J. J. Russell at the Poplar Bluff convention just after his death, and by his former colleagues in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress in Washington, D. C., simply voice the sentiments of the people of this county, and in fact all who knew him.

I give here a few extracts from the memorial address on Mr. Walker's life and character, delivered in the House of Representatives, January 10, 1891.

Mr. Whitelaw, of Missouri, said:—

"It may properly be said of him that, by his own indomitable pluck and energy he transformed himself from a poor plowboy in the cornfield, from a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, to the highest political position within the gifts of his people.

"At the age of fourteen he secured a position in a country store in Tennessee, where by hard labor and rigid economy he earned a living for himself and assisted in supporting a widowed mother and young sisters. In 1867 he moved to Missouri, taking his mother and family with him and settled near Kennett, in Dunklin County. He cleared land and worked in the fields the first year after moving to Missouri; but seeing a good opening for a general store at Kennett, and having the assistance of his former employer in

Tennessee he established himself in business at that place.

"From this small beginning, Mr. Walker in the course of a few years gradually advanced in his business until he became a large dealer in grain, in which he was interested at the time of his death.

"In 1880 he was elected a delegate to the Cincinnati convention. In 1888 he was elected a member of the State Democratic Committee. In 1844 Mr. Walker became a candidate for Congress, and was defeated for the nomination by Hon. William Dawson after two conventions had been held and hundreds of ballots taken.

"In 1886 he again became a candidate, received the nomination, and was elected at the polls by an overwhelming majority.

"In 1888 he was honored by the people of his district by being renominated without opposition and re-elected by an increased majority.

"No better eulogy could be passed upon him than the resolutions of respect adopted by the citizens of his own city, Dexter, Mo., in which it was said:

"The life of James P. Walker is a fit commentary on our Government and its possibilities in developing men; and in the purity of his character, in determination of purpose, in his fidelity to every duty, every trust, every friend, his example is commended to the youths of our land. Without the allurements of wealth, or the training of college, without friends in high places to lift him up, he rose by the strength in his own manhood, the energy of his own purpose, in the moral rectitude of his own life to the highest political honors.

"Twice called to represent his people in the Halls of Congress, he was still one of the people, loved and honored by them, and ever faithful to the trust reposed in him."

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, said:—

“In public life he followed great principles, and was not not an importunate mendicant for popular applause. He fell like a stricken soldier on the field, his banner full high advanced and his face to the foe.”

JUDGE JAMES M. WALTRIP was born December 28, 1837, in Daviess County, Kentucky, and is the son of James and Martha (Biven) Waltrip, natives of the above mentioned State. The father was a farmer and also held the office of justice of the peace in Daviess County, Ky., for sixteen consecutive years; his death occurred in 1871. When a lad of nineteen years James M. Waltrip came to Dunklin County with his uncle, Stephen P. Waltrip, landing where the town of Clarkton now stands, November 13, 1856. For three years he worked with his uncle, and helped make some of the first brick ever made in this county. In 1859 he accepted a position as clerk in the general store of John H. Stokes. The store stood on the present site of Clarkton, but it appears that the little post-office was first known as Bach, then Beech Grove, and after the pole road was built was given the name of Clarkton. (See photo, p. 282).

On the breaking out of the Civil War all the stores were necessarily closed, thus ending his clerkship. Judge Waltrip has been three times married. First on August 5, 1860, to Miss Lucy K. White, daughter of the late E. C. White, of this county; Mrs. Waltrip was a native of Obine County, Tenn.; she died in 1865, leaving three daughters: Molly (Mrs. Penny), Augusta

(Mrs. C. P. Hawkins). March 26, 1866, Judge Waltrip took for a second companion Priscilla A. Kirkpatrick, daughter of John D. Kirkpatrick (deceased). She was also a native of Tennessee, and became the mother of the following children: John, William, Vara, Henrietta, Adelia, Ray and Mamie (see pictures of Vara and Henrietta on another page). Miss Vara is one of Dunklin County's promising young teachers and this year holds a position in the Malden School.

After the death of his second wife Judge Waltrip was married to Mrs. Amelia Whitson, daughter of the late Sylvester Young, December 11, 1892. Mrs. Waltrip is one of the leaders in the society of Clarkton and a most estimable lady. Judge Waltrip has quite an extensive official career in this county. Shortly after the Civil War he was appointed Constable of Freeborn Township, and Deputy Sheriff of Dunklin County. These positions he held until 1871, when he was elected to the office of Assessor, serving in this capacity two years. He also about this time engaged in the mercantile business at Clarkton, but sold out in 1880 and moved to Arkansas, and in October of the same year returned to Dunklin County.

In April, 1885, he again decided to leave the county and this time took his family to Northwest Texas. He soon became dissatisfied, however, and in July of the same year returned to his old home in this county and again engaged in the mercantile business, in which business he is now engaged at Clarkton. He keeps a full and complete line of general merchandise and has a substantial and thriving business. Judge

Waltrip has been twice elected District Judge, and once Presiding Judge of the County Court. He is well posted on the official matters of the county and is well and favorably known both as an official and a business man. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the family are of the Missionary Baptist faith.



JUDGE THOMAS WALTRIP.

THOMAS WALTRIP, present Judge of the First District of Dunklin County, was born March 8, 1844, in Davis County, Kentucky. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Downs-Waltrip, natives of the above mentioned State. Judge Waltrip came to this county August, 1873, he having previously married Jane E. Harrison of Kentucky, on October 25, 1866. The children of this marriage now living are Dollie, Mrs. Engelhardt, John T., Callie, Nannie B., and Nellie V., and they lost four children by death.

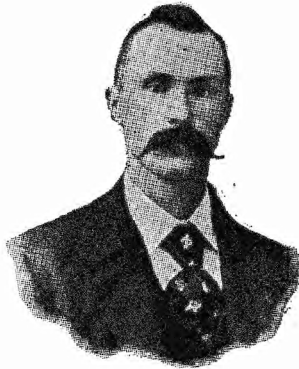
Mrs. Waltrip died March 24, 1891. April 11, 1893, Judge Waltrip took for a second companion Mrs. Luella Jones. Their only child, little Artie, recently died, age 11 months.

He owns 160 acres of good land and has given most of his time to farming interests. He was elected to his present official position in November, 1894, and is filling same with general satisfaction. He is Democratic in politics, and his present wife, as was also his first wife, is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. J. WARD, of the Ward, Shelton & Co. Steam Corn Shelling Company, Kennett, Mo., was born May 30, 1860; is a native of Tennessee, and the son of Daniel and Dilla A. Cates-Ward, of Valley Ridge, Dunklin County. The parents came to Dunklin County in 1874, and located near Cotton Plant, but removed to the "Ridge" about 1880, where they now reside.

W. J. Ward remained with his father until he reached his majority, when he began working for William Herrmann, of Nesbit, this county. December 2, 1883, he married Mollie L., a daughter of Mr. Herrmann, and a native of Dunklin County, Mo. He then located on Horse Island, near where the Ward School is now situated. He purchased land and opened up and improved one of the best and largest farms in that part of the county, residing here until January, 1892, when he removed to Kennett, Mo. On removing to Kennett he engaged in the

lumber business. He is a wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, lime, hair, cement and building material. He is also manager of the Ward, Shelton & Co.'s Corn Sheller. Their machinery has a capacity of 30,000 bushels per day. Mr. Moore is the silent partner in the company.



W. J. WARD.

The amount of corn bought, shelled and shipped from Kennett by this company is something immense, and yet there are several other busy corn companies in Kennett.

Mr. Ward is a very busy man, for in addition to the above mentioned enterprises he deals largely in live stock, pasturing and feeding on his farm east of Kennett. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are the parents of five little girls: Myrtle, Terah, Willie, Hattie, Nona, and Ruth. Myrtle, the eldest, is quite a little pianist for her age and a child of whom any parent might be

proud. In politics Mr. Ward is a Democrat and he has held the position of Mayor since coming to Kennett, but owing to other business he resigned. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and both he and wife are members of the M. E. C. S.



MRS. WARD AND HER HUSBAND, ISAAC HENRY.

I. H. WARD, assistant postmaster of Kennett, Mo., is a native of Mississippi, but removed with his parents, three sisters and one brother, to Tennessee, in 1879. In 1880 he was married to Miss Laura Webb, who is a native of Kentucky, but who came to Tennessee with her parents when quite young, where she grew to womanhood and received her education,

taking music as a special study. Mr. and Mrs. Ward came to Dunklin County, Missouri, about 1887, first locating in the north end of the county, but a little later they removed to Kennett, where they have since resided. Mr. Ward has been assistant postmaster at Kennett under both the late Harrison and Cleveland administrations, and has presumably discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all, though he is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Ward has been teaching music most of the time since she was eighteen years of age, and has taught almost constantly for the past eight years in Dunklin County. She has been quite successful in both a financial and intellectual way, for although there have been many other music teachers who have come and gone, Mrs. Ward is recognized as the "old reliable" pianoforte music teacher of Kennett, and is nearly always called upon to take the leading parts in musical entertainments, etc., in her town. This fact and the fact that she keeps and adds to her class of pupils is a sufficient guarantee of her ability as a pianist. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have two children, Willie, aged 15, and Lottie, aged 13 years.

W. C. WHITEAKER, Presiding Judge of the County Court of Dunklin County, was born April 19, 1844, in Bollinger County, Mo. March, 1847, he came to Dunklin County, where he received only a common school education, and the educational facilities of the county were in his youth somewhat limited. September 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate Army,

where he remained until the close of the war. He then returned to Dunklin County, where he has since resided.

He is by occupation a farmer, but was elected to his present official position in 1894. He resides in the northwest part of this county, his post-office is, however, St. Francois, Arkansas. Judge Whiteaker has



JUDGE W. C. WHITEAKER.

been three times married, first to Emma Edwards, on December 13, 1866; she died February 24, 1874, leaving one son, A. D. Whiteaker, born September 18, 1873. February 13, 1876, Judge Whiteaker took for a second companion Carolina Geer, and to this union was born January 25, 1878, a daughter, Flora. The death of this wife occurred September 15, 1888.

March 16, 1892, he was again married to Louisa Walker. A little daughter, Rosebud, born March 10,

1893, is the child of this marriage. Judge Whiteaker is well known and is looked upon as a good, true man, and he is filling his present official position in a satisfactory manner.

H. T. WEST, of the firm of West & Bailey, Kennett, Missouri, was born November 30, 1852, in Williamson



H. T. WEST.

County, Illinois, and is the son of N. and M. M. Mulkey-West. He came to Dunklin County, December 15, 1878, and located near Kennett, having been married in his native state to Polina J. Ralls, on September 26, 1872. Three children were born to this union. William H., a promising young man of Kennett; Daisy (deceased), and Luella M.

The mother of these children died March 29, 1881. Mr. West took for a second companion Miss R. T. Greer, a native of Scott County, Missouri, and by her is the father of several children, the eldest being Rosie.

The firm of West & Bailey was established in 1891,

since which time it has done a thriving business. They keep a fresh and nicely selected line of staple and fancy groceries, confectionery, etc.

Both Mr. West and Mr. Bailey are accommodating business men and Democratic in politics. Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the Christian Church.

FABIUS M. WILKINS, M. D., late of Malden, Mo., was born December 22, 1834, in Wake County, North Carolina. He was the son of John and Helen Grissona-Wilkins, who were also natives of North Carolina. The parents moved to Weakley County, Tennessee, in 1844.

Dr. F. M. Wilkins, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in the last named county and State and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Valney Hawkins in 1853. He took his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Nashville, during the winter of 1856-57, and commenced the practice of medicine at Union City, Tennessee, in the latter part of 1857. (See photo, page 282.)

He was a graduate of the University of Nashville, taking this final course in 1859. In June of the same year he removed to Dunklin County, Mo., and became one of the most successful pioneer physicians of this county. He was one of the early druggists of Clarkton and later a leading druggist of Malden.

Dr. Wilkins was a member of the Southeast Missouri Medical Association and of the Masonic Order. He was a Democrat in politics and one of the first members of the Christian Church of Malden.

He was married three times, first to Martha Baird,

who died in 1873. His second wife was Tennie Moore, who only lived a few years. His third wife who survives him was Mary E. Scruggs.

Dr. Wilkins had poor health for several years before his death, which occurred in 1895. He left a wife, seven children, and an exceedingly large number of friends to mourn the loss of one of Dunklin's best and most distinguished men.

W. F. YOUNG, M. D., Nesbit, Mo., was born May 8, 1861. His parents, Joseph H. and Lugenia Todd-Young, were natives of Kentucky. Here their son W. F., grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the common schools of Kentucky and Vandalia High School in Illinois. He came to Missouri in 1881 and married Miss Nannie Pickens of Crawford Co. He early united with the M. E. C. S. and was ordained a deacon at Charleston, Mo. He was later ordained an elder and joined the St. Louis Conference, to which he belonged eight years, four years of which time he spent in Dunklin County, being pastor in charge two years at Malden and two years at Kennett. He then located at Kennett but soon removed to Nesbit and commenced the steady practice of medicine, having commenced the study of same during his ministerial career. Here he has continued to study under a well-known physician and in three years time has built up a surprisingly good practice. Dr. and Mrs. Young have five children: Lucelius, Lugenia, James, Paul and Ruth. Mrs. Young is also a devout member of the M. E. C. S.



DR. F. M. WILKINS.



JUDGE J. M. WALTRIP AND WIFE.



1. MRS. R. H. JONES, nee LANGDON.

2. MISS ALMA STOKES.

2. MISS ALMA F. STOKES.

MRS. CHARLES RUFF, nee HELM.

5. MISS IDA MORGAN.

6. MISS MATTIE SMYTH.

A GROUP OF DUNKLIN COUNTY WOMEN.

MRS. DORA (Keene) ARENDS, daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Keene, of Malden Mo., was born in Mississippi County, Missouri, but came to Dunklin County when but three years of age. She was reared in Malden, Missouri, and was one of the prettiest and most popular belles of that town. She was married to Mr. Joe Arends, vice-president of the Levi Mercantile Co., on September 3, 1895. Mrs. Arends is a pleasing pianist, a graduate of the St. Vincent Academy at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and a member of the Catholic Church.

MRS. VICTORINE (Braunm) HORNER, who resides one mile north of Hornersville, is the oldest citizen of which this county boasts, not in point of years but citizenship. She came to the county with her father and mother, Michael and Angeline (Terror) Braunm in 1830. Mr. Braunm was an Irishman and Mrs. B. a French woman; they were married on Brushy Prairie on the Mississippi River, where they were residing at the time of the earthquakes of 1811-12.

Their daughter "Victorine" was about five years old when they came to this county. She knows where the Buffalo Wallows used to be and has heard them

bellow not so very far from the place where she now resides; she has also seen elk and wild cattle and the howl of the wolf she was perfectly accustomed to in her younger days. Since she first came to the county she has never resided even for a short period anywhere else, and has seen the population of the county increase from three or four families to 20,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. Horner is a sister of Tecumsey Braunm and Miss Lizzie Braunm, who are both living and are well known in this county. On growing to womanhood Miss Victorine Braunm was married to John Z. Horner, a cousin of Mr. Horner who founded Hornersville. Mrs. Horner is strong and healthy for her age and is intelligent and entertaining.

She is the kind of old lady one always dreams of with pipe and knitting, and has a nice suit of soft grey hair and a kindly countenance. Her third son, Tecumsey or "Cumps" Horner, has never married and lives at home with his mother.

MRS. HETTIE LANGDON-JONES, daughter of E. J. Langdon, of this county, was born at Cotton Plant, Mo. She was principally reared in Dunklin County, and educated in Iron County, Mo. February 16, 1886, she became the wife of R. H. Jones, formerly editor of the "Clipper," "Enterprise Messenger" and other papers.

Mrs. Jones is generally conceded to be the most beautiful of Dunklin County ladies, and is one of the leading society ladies of Kennett.

MISS. IDA MORGAN, daughter of Collin Morgan Kennett, Mo., was born in Stoddard County, Mo., but came to Dunklin County when a child. She has been principally reared and educated in this county and in the State Normal at Cape Girardeau, Mo. She is quite pretty, one of Dunklin's brightest young lady teachers, holds a first-grade State certificate and is one of the teachers in the Kennett High School.

SUSAN BARNETT RAY was married to William Ray in Perry County, Tenn., and both were natives of Tennessee. "Aunt Susan," as she is familiarly called, is one of the pioneers of this county, having located near Kennett in 1850. She is one of the women who picked the seeds from some of the first cotton ever raised in Dunklin County, and has woven much cloth in the old-fashioned way. Mr. and Mrs. Ray came to the "prairie" in 1853 and later bought land near Nesbit, where Mrs. Ray now resides. They were the parents of two girls and ten boys, nine of whom they reared in this county to be twenty-one years of age. Of their descendants, they have forty grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, with one son yet single.

Mr. Ray, who died several years ago, was a member of I. O. O. F. and both he and Mrs. Ray were among the first members of the Old Harkey's Chapel class of the M. E. C. S.

MRS. FANNIE (HELM) RUFF is a native of Dunklin County, and the daughter of W. M. Helm of this

county, and the wife of Charles Ruff of Kennett. She was educated at Kennett and Cape Girardeau, Mo. Was quite a successful teacher before her marriage and is one of Kennett's leading young matrons.

MISS ALMA STOKES is a native of Clarkton, Dunklin County, and the daughter of T. C. Stokes of Malden, Mo. She was reared in this county and educated in the E. A. Seminary, Lexington, Mo. She has been one of Dunklin's successful teachers for four years and now holds a position in the Kennett High School. Miss Stokes is a handsome young lady and when at home is one of Malden's belles and is also a leader among Kennett's young people.

MISS ANNA SEEMAN was born, reared and educated near Cleveland, Ohio. Nearly nine years ago she came West with her brothers and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land just across the Missouri line in Mississippi County, Arkansas, since which time she has been known in Dunklin County, but has actually been a resident of this county but two years. During this time she has won for herself many friends and become one of the leading belles of Kennett.

MISS MATTIE SMYTH is a native of Dunklin County, and the daughter of James A. Smyth, a pioneer of this county. She received her early education in this county, and in June, 1890, graduated from the "Adair Institute," Adair, Iowa. She also holds a "C." certificate from the State Normal, Cape Girar-

deau, Mo., and a first-grade State certificate. She has taught considerably in the public schools of this county, but at present assists her brother James F. Smyth, in the treasurer's office, in Kennett.



MISSES VARA AND HENRIETTA WALTRIP.

Miss Smyth is a sister of the writer and is well known in her native county.

TO THE HOME - SEEKER

The people of Dunklin County are always ready to welcome honest, honorable, industrious and enterprising citizens, whether wealthy or the reverse. If you are such and desire to leave an overcrowded city or county and go to a place where you can, for a reasonable amount, purchase a home of your own, and in a way grow up with the country — for this county is yet in its youth — this is the place for you.

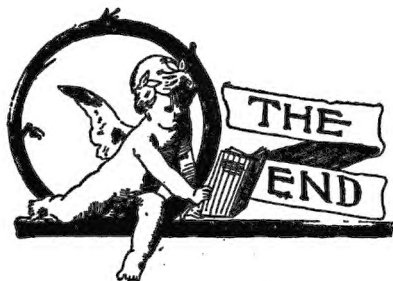
But if you are not honest and honorable or expect to make your living without industry and enterprise, you are not wanted here, as your room is more desirable than your company. We need and want good American citizens, who will make permanent homes with us. There are very few people who come here who do not like our county and people — of course, we have little peculiarities.

There is no Southern hospitality, however magnanimous, which can exceed that of the Dunklin County citizen.

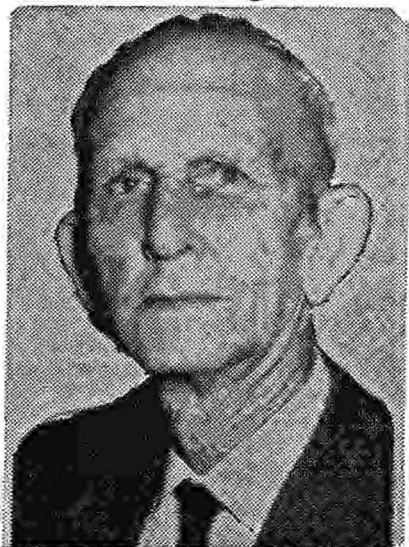
Our population is nearly all white. There are not more than a dozen colored people in the entire county outside of the towns of Kennett, Clarkton and Malden. The number in these three towns will perhaps not exceed 125. These are all polite and make good citizens, and are treated well and fairly by our white population.

However, we are not sorry that our county is very noticeably scarce of colored people and tramps.

Our people — least of all the writer of this volume — have no desire to exaggerate the merits of our county and deceive people into coming here to be dissatisfied, leave and accuse us of having misrepresented our county. The aim has been a true pen and photographic picture of our county and people. Believing that you will be favorably impressed by both, we ask you to at least pay us a visit.



Baker Family History



WILLIAM LEVI BAKER, SR.

William Levi Baker, Sr., the fourth child of James M. and Nancy Missouri Sullinger Baker, was born into a rich family heritage which he has vividly passed on his own heirs. His birth occurred on Dec. 5, 1886, at the family farm south of Kennett where he now lives.

A major portion of his schooling was received at the old one-room Shady Grove country school, beginning in 1891 and ending in the early 1900's. He also attended school at Caruth for one summer term and at Kennett for a part of one winter term.

He married Miss Ettie Elizabeth Allbright of Kennett on February 22, 1914, in Senath. They have three children, Mrs. Radford Raines, Dr. William L. Baker, Jr. and James Franklin Baker, all of Kennett, and eight grandchildren.

Mr. Baker spent more than 60 years farming. He was clerk and a member of the board of the old Tywhappity school district, now a part of the Senath Consolidated School District, for about 12 years. Since his retirement he has devoted his life to his family, church, friends and community. He is an active member of the Caruth Methodist Church where he has served as a board member and Boy Scout leader and is still a Sunday School class teacher.

This thorough history of his family was compiled and written by him in 1955-56 and edited again in March of 1961.

HISTORY OF THE
JAMES B. BAKER AND RELATED FAMILIES
OF SULLINGER AND SHIPLEY

By

W. L. BAKER, Sr.

Our only reason for the writing of our family history is that they happened to be one among that small group of pioneer families to settle in south Dunklin County in the early 1830's. When our family came, it was said there were less than a dozen white families in all of south Dunklin County. Ours has been just an average family, no different from many who came later. Many of the older States of the Union were represented as their birthplaces. Some, even, born in foreign lands: Isaiah Jones, born in Liverpool, England; Dr. William Grinstead, who later with his family moved to Texas, was born in England.

Agatha Chailland, widow, in the census of 1850, was born in France. Other early and well known names follow: Wm. H. Horner, Tennessee, Michael Brannum, South Carolina, Edwin J. Langdon, Vermont, A. T. Douglass, Virginia, Daniel Harkey, North Carolina, Joseph Pelts, Indiana, Wiley Clarkston, Tennessee, Joseph Redman, Alabama, James B. Baker, South Carolina.

Many of these early families have multiplied and flourished. Some have diminished or faded away. We may often wonder about the impelling influences that led them to seek a domicile in a new frontier, virgin and lonely, uninhabited save for a few Indians, and within that generation the Louisiana Purchase had been consummated. The Lewis and Clark expedition of exploration to the west coast was fairly recent history. The lure of the riches of that western land was in the very air they breathed. So the hardy and adventurous came. Some may have come to begin a new start because of domestic troubles or failures in their home communities; some we fear to escape justice.

We are here reminded of the aged Patriarch, Jacob, and his family of seventy souls, who, because of famine in the land of Canaan, were guided by a divine hand into Egypt, where he was settled by his son, Joseph, in the fertile land of Goshen. There, in the course of four and a half centuries, they became a Nation. So numerous did they become, they came to be regarded as a menace to the land of their adoption and were put in bondage.

In the course of about a century and a quarter, many of our early families have also increased in numbers and many have remained in the land of their adoption. This is, so far, a free and gracious land. Let us all do our humble best to keep it that way.

Much of the early history of the Bakers came to the family through Nathaniel Baker, the writer's grandfather. Nathaniel was the oldest son of James B. and Nancy Caroline Baker. He was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, near Nashville. His father, James B. Baker, was born in South Carolina.

Nathaniel told various members of the family that their ancestors migrated to central Tennessee, from South Carolina, in the late 1700's. Names and other facts, if he gave many, have been lost to us through lapse of time.

The histories of Tennessee tell of a John Baker, who was one of a party of about a dozen hunters that set out in 1769 from the Atlantic Seaboard and passed through the Cumberland Gap. They explored the Tennessee and Kentucky country to the west, returning in 1770. These were known as the "Long Hunters." The next year, John Baker, with nine others made an expedition down the Cumberland River in boats and discovered the French Licks, where Nashville now stands. They reported immense numbers of buffaloes and other game in this region.

In 1776, a William Baker was a member of another party of hunters and explorers composed partly of some of the same explorers of the earlier expeditions. This party explored both the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

In 1787, the first tax was collected in Davidson County, Tennessee, and of 372 taxpayers that year, four were Bakers. They were Nicholas Baker, Reuben Baker, Joshua Baker and A. Baker.

In contrast to the comparatively early settlement of Dunklin County, where only a small population of peaceable and friendly Indians resided, the early settlers of Middle Tennessee had to fight many bloody wars with the powerful Cherokee and other Indian tribes of Kentucky and Tennessee. Great numbers of settlers lost their lives in these fierce Indian raids. After 1875, or thereabouts, after the Indian wars were over, these settlements began to grow and prosper. It was said most of the Baker families of that region prospered also.

James B. Baker was born in 1801, in South Carolina. He married at an early age, Nancy Caroline ? . They were the parents of three children, who reached maturity. They were Nathaniel, born Nov. 11, 1820; Emmaline, born 1822, and Nancy Caroline, born 1827. These were all born in Tennessee. Not long after the death of his first wife, Nancy Caroline, James B. Baker and his second wife, Druscilla, came to Dunklin County. This was in 1832 or 1833. They

came in ox wagons with Wiley and Rebecca Clarkston (in earlier times, erroneously called Claxton) from Tennessee. The two families settled on Buffalo Island on the northwestern edge of what is now the city of Cardwell.

There they found Jim Finley, who had started some improvements. Liking the place, James B. Baker, who had brought a considerable sum of money with him from Tennessee, bought the claim of Jim Finley. Finley then moved to a point northeast of Cotton Plant where he and descendants lived up to 15 or 20 years ago. I believe Van Grantham now owns the place.

The Baker and Clarkston families made further improvements on their Buffalo Island property. They built some stock corrals, and began raising cattle, but their chief occupation was hunting and trapping. Game was then in abundance, especially in good seasons. Large numbers of buffalo and elk were here even later—until 1865. Bear and deer were present in great numbers. Nathaniel Baker, the writer's grandfather, has said that he had seen herds of deer counted in the hundreds, and dense flocks of turkeys that covered an acre of ground. Swans, geese, and ducks without number. Panthers and wolves were numerous. Furbearing animals were plentiful. Nathaniel Baker was 13 years of age when he came into this hunter's paradise, and he soon became a good hunter. One of Wiley Clarkston's sons, Riley, of near the same age as Nathaniel Baker, also got an early start as a hunter. (See the reference to Riley Clarkston in the Mary Smyth-Davis History of Dunklin County in this book). Nathaniel Baker's first wife was Riley Clarkston's sister, and the two brothers-in-law hunted much together. Wiley Clarkston remained in the general vicinity of where Cardwell now is for the rest of his life. In 1842, James B. Baker bought the claim of Adam Barnhart, another early settler. He traded cattle for the claim. This farm has been the home of the writer's family since this date. It is located 1 3/4 miles northeast of the present site of Caruth. Then unsurveyed, it is now the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 34, Twp. 18, Range 9. Adam Barnhart probably had a large family as they had done quite a lot of work during the eight or nine years they had lived on this place. After selling this to the Bakers, Barnhart moved about a mile northeast and established another home on what is now known as the Kirkman place. The Redman family lived there after the Barnharts went away. Judge C. C. Redman of Kennett, now deceased, was born on this place.

In 1842, Barnhart had a farm of probably fifteen or twenty acres, fenced, astride the Independence and Clay Township line and running west of my barnlot for about 120 rods. This was probably a small prairie that he fenced in. Barnhart had built a good hewed cypress log, story and a half house with stick and mud fireplace. This house was about 20 feet square. The cracks were chinked with mud and covered

inside and out with thin, riven, cypress strips dressed smooth with a draw knife. This was quite pretentious for those days. This house was far ahead of the pole shacks most of the settlers lived in at that time. The doors were well-made of hand sawed and dressed cypress boards, as well as the floors, both lower and upper. The joists, about 2½ inches by 10 inches, were dressed, and beaded on the lower edges. After my father, James B. Baker, bought this place from Grandfather Nathaniel Baker, he moved this old house to a point near the northwest corner of this same forty acres in the early 1870's. I was born in this house and lived there until father built a larger four room box house near the same location in the 1890's.

Getting back to 1842, this house stood about 200 to 300 feet west of where the writer now lives. It had a large orchard south of the house. One old sugar pear tree stood alone in the field until about 1922 when it died and I cut it down. It bore delicious pears almost to the last. James B. Baker lived on this site from 1842 until the time of his death, Feb. 12, 1861. After the county was surveyed by government surveyors in early 1848, James B. Baker soon began entering land. He traveled to the Government land office at Jackson, Missouri, in the fall of that year and secured title to this home 40 acres. Entry fee was fifty dollars. His farm, at that time astride the corners of four forties, obliged him to later enter or purchase the other three forties to get title to his cleared land which was fenced with a split rail fence.

After James B. Baker's death in 1861, his wife Druscilla and children lived on the place until after the end of the civil war. It was on this place that a son, Burdice or "Doc" Baker was killed in 1863 by Union soldiers and near here where a son-in-law, William Clarkston, husband of Delilah Baker, was killed by guerillas later in the war. After the war, the widow, Druscilla, quit housekeeping and went to live with her oldest daughter, Martha Louise Baker Pelts, who lived nearby. Druscilla Baker died in late 1868. During her absence from this old house, it was used for a while as a school house. My mother's youngest sister, Mary Sullinger Hale, who died recently (March, 1955), at the age of 94, told me that she attended a subscription school at that place and ate of the fine fruit of the old orchard surrounding this house. The estate was divided in Feb. 1869, and my Grandfather Nathaniel Baker acquired this home farm and a year or so later sold it to my father, James M. Baker, for one hundred dollars.

The two oldest sisters of James B. Baker by his first wife, Nancy Caroline, and the sisters of Nathaniel Baker, were Emmaline and Nancy Caroline Baker. They married brothers. Emmaline married James Ellis and Nancy Caroline William Ellis. This was about the mid 1840's. These two couples, soon after marriage, went to Lawrence County, Ark., going by horse-back and carrying their few possessions

by pack horses. The brothers entered land near Cash river, in Lawrence County, Arkansas.

Emmaline died in 1848, leaving no children and the two Ellis brothers, James and William, died about the same time in 1854 and were said to have been buried together in a double grave. Nancy Caroline had one son and four girls by William Ellis, of whom two girls reached maturity. One of these girls, Jane Ellis, married Robert Nutt, a few years after her mother, Nancy Ellis, was married to his brother, John Nutt. It was mother and daughter, this time, marrying brothers. Robert Nutt was the grandfather of John Nutt and Mrs. John Lamb, of Kennett. Nancy's other daughter, Emmaline Ellis, married Charles Freeman. Nancy Caroline's children by John Nutt were: William C. Nutt, born 1856; George W., 1858; Samuel M., 1861; Verna, 1864; Nancy Ann, 1866, and J. Thomas Nutt, 1869. The last survivor of these, Verna, died in 1957.

Nancy and John Nutt spent most of their lives together at Lorado, Ark., about eight miles north of Jonesboro. Nancy, who lived until 1912, and her husband, John Nutt, are buried in a beautiful little cemetery at Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church, about two miles south of Walcott State Park, Ark. Verna, who died in July of 1957, was married to James Adams who died in August of 1949. Verna and Mr. Adams had four children: Clifford, Mrs. Ira Henry, Jonesboro, Ellis Adams of Marmaduke, Ark., Huley Adams of Jonesboro, and Lucy (Mrs. Emery Dennis) of Lorado, Ark. Verna Adams was still active and cheerful at the age of 91. The lives of Verna Adams and her mother, Nancy Baker Ellis Nutt, have spanned almost the entire history of S. E. Mo. and N. E. Ark. One incident in connection with James and Verna Adams that the writer remembers occurred about 1894, when Jim Adams, who was a stock dealer, drove a herd of about 200 yearlings overland to my father's farm here in Dunklin County, where he fed them until he found a buyer. They were finally sold to the late E. A. Chailland for twelve dollars per head. It was while feeding these cattle the following winter that Mr. Chailland lost a hand in a feed shredding machine.

Children born to James B. and Druscilla Baker, after coming from Tennessee to Dunklin County, were:

James H. Baker, 1832; John N. Baker, 1836 (deceased early in life); Martha Louisa Baker, 1838; Delilah Baker, 1841; Burdice Baker, 1843; Easter or Esther, 1845. These children were half brother and sister of Nathaniel, Emmaline, and Nancy Caroline Baker. Druscilla was said by these stepchildren to have been a good and kind step-mother, and treated them as her own. Nathaniel Baker, oldest child of James B., and my grandfather, was twice married. His first wife was one of Wiley Clarkston's daughters. She lived but a short time after the marriage, and was said to have been the

first white person to be buried in the old Liberty Cemetery. This was probably around 1840, as Nathaniel was born in 1820 and people usually married young in those days.

Nathaniel's next wife was Matilda Shipley, daughter of Hugh M. Shipley, one of the early settlers, about four miles north of Kennett, on what is now the Dunklin County Boarding Home. Matilda Shipley was born in 1827 and lived until about 1904. She was a handsome, strapping big girl, who grew up here in the wilderness of Dunklin County. She had no formal schooling but was superior in all the arts of being a pioneer housewife. She was a magnificent cook and to this, I can personally testify. Few people of today have the opportunity to eat the fine foods she provided. Some of the foods, of course, are now unobtainable, such as the wild meats, wild fruits, and good orchard fruits and fine vegetable gardens. My favorites were her fine fluffy biscuits, home-cured sausage put up in corn husks, homemade butter, and muscadine preserves. She had a large, comfortable, log kitchen with a fireplace in one end provided with hooks and tripods for cooking and also a large home comfort steel range in a corner. Biscuits, sausage, or ham and eggs cooked on the fireplace on a cold morning—these items along with butter, jams, jellies, preserves — were out of this world. Her storeroom at one end of the back porch was filled with barrels of flour, brown sugar, homemade sauer kraut, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, corn meal and other foods. Their large hewed log smoke house was always stocked with cured hams, bacon, pork shoulders and cured wild meats. The large double log barn was always full of corn and hay. Stranded new comers and improvident neighbors could always count on Uncle Than and Aunt Tildy for a turn of corn, a side of bacon, or the loan of a cow to milk.

Nathaniel Baker probably had the best set of buildings of anyone in this part of the country. His main room was story and a half hewed log and erected with the help of Adam Barnhart. A large box room was later added on the west side with large porch across the south of both rooms, back porch and store room. A large log kitchen, to the north, connected to the back porch by a wide floored runway. A spacious hewed log smoke house was east of the kitchen and had a shed on each side. There was a large box guest room connected by runway to the east end of the south front porch. The large log barn to the northwest has already been mentioned. There were other sheds and outbuildings scattered about the place. The yard was full of hollyhocks and shrubs and flowers. The vegetable garden was to the south. This layout was located just one-eighth mile north of James F. Baker's new home on Highway 25, completed in late 1955. Nathaniel Baker started the construction of his homestead in 1840 and added to it from time to time. Nathaniel's brother-in-law, Joseph Pelts, who married Martha Louisa Baker, nicknamed 'Pone,' also had a prosperous homestead. Uncle Than and Uncle Joe were the most important men in this

immediate locality and could always be counted on for help in time of need. They were indeed good Samaritans. They were both excellent hunters and spent a lot of their time hunting and trapping. They also hunted with W. F. Shelton, Sr., until he began his fabulous mercantile career in this county. The writer has in his possession a double barrel, breechloading shotgun, made by J. P. Clabrough & Bros., London, Eng., which was given to Nathaniel Baker by Mr. Shelton after he quit hunting.

The conditions of early pioneer life molded men like Nathaniel Baker and Joseph Pelts into a breed apart. Coming here as a boy of about thirteen, among the very first settlers, Nathaniel Baker soon learned to hunt big game such as buffalo, elk, and bear, under expert hunters. Joseph Pelts came a few years later. Their experiences with the Indians and lawless elements among the early settlers and the hard requirements of pioneer life soon taught them caution and self-reliance. When the writer knew them in my childhood, there were times when they were silent and withdrawn as though reliving again the past. Other times they were talkative and alive and enjoyed telling of their great experiences of by-gone days. They had lived through a cruel civil war. They had met and conquered the hard tasks of a long pioneer life. They had put their trust in God and had no doubts about the future. They had led a good life. Knowing them has been a priceless heritage to the writer. Nathaniel Baker, as stated, was about thirteen years of age when brought to Missouri and had had some school in Tennessee, near Nashville. He did a lot of reading and was a pretty well-informed man. He and his father, James B., entered from the government and also purchased from others several hundred acres of land in this community.

He raised a lot of livestock, especially cattle. With almost free range surrounding the settlements, cattle and hogs could be cheaply raised. Livestock could exist almost the year around with little feed. The cattle could get through the winters on wild cane and bluestem and the hogs on acorns and nuts. They were fed grain and hay for a short time to fatten them out. To get the most for his cattle, Nathaniel often drove them, with the help of his sons and others, to the Mississippi River, in dry seasons, where he loaded them on board steamboats and went with them to New Orleans where they brought good prices. He was usually paid in gold and silver coin. The writer's sister, Mollie Hutchins, says she was once privileged to see one hoard of gold and silver where it was kept in a lard bucket. One time, after landing at Cottonwood Point, on a return trip, he started home on foot through the swamps. Always carrying his trusty rifle, of course, he noticed that he was being followed by a stranger. When he stopped to allow the man to approach, the stranger also stopped. Becoming convinced the stranger meant to try to kill and rob him of his considerable sum of money, he began to try to devise a way to settle the diffi-

culty without having to kill or be killed. Going around a bend in the trail, he managed to secrete himself so that the stranger finally came close. Getting the drop on the man and after talking it over he found that the stranger was also afraid of him, and was merely following to keep from getting lost on an unfamiliar trail. They became good friends and the stranger became a settler in the community. His name is lost to us from lack of time.

The writer, when a small boy, remembers his grandfather Nathaniel's return from his last trip to New Orleans, in the early 1890's. My father, James M., met him at the river with a team and wagon and they brought home a considerable load of provisions such as flour, coffee, and molasses. The first white corn syrup the family ever used was brought on this trip. Also the first stalk of bananas the family ever saw. They were getting a little ripe but they were delicious to us just the same. The flour and molasses always came in wooden barrels and kegs. Coffee came in the grain and had to be ground on a coffee mill at home. Nutmeg and spices came also in the natural state. Nutmeg had to be grated on a grater.

Nathaniel told many stories of his great hunts, but the story that impressed the writer most as a boy was the story of James Finley and the panther. Nathaniel and Finley were camped on Little River at the time. They usually hunted separately. Mr. Finley had gone out one day in his canoe, and was returning toward camp in the afternoon, when he decided to land and scout a likely looking place. As he grounded the canoe and was preparing to step out, a screaming, snarling panther made a leap for him. Instinctively fending her off with the boat paddle, he caused the enraged animal to land in the water beside the boat. Fighting desperately to hold his balance in the boat while the panther was trying to get at him, he finally got hold of his rifle and shot the panther in the head. This deadly encounter took place in a matter of seconds. Almost in a state of shock from the encounter, Mr. Finley finally made his way to camp. Grandfather Nathaniel came to camp soon and hearing the story went to investigate. Finding the body of the panther, he soon located a litter of panther kittens nearby, which he destroyed. Mr. Finley had unwittingly come too near the panther and her kittens sunning themselves on the bank—which accounted for her ferocity.

Nathaniel was a good farmer and business man, but had a great love for hunting. He went on a big hunt in Dec. of 1895 when he became ill and was hauled home in a wagon. He died within a few days—on Dec. 22, 1895. This was a sad Christmas for all of us.

The following excerpts are taken from the Dunklin Democrat of Dec. 22, 1895, concerning the death of Nathaniel and Matilda Baker.

"Uncle Nathaniel Baker, one of the oldest citizens of Dunklin County, died at his home, 6 miles south of Kennett, Dec. 22, age 75 years and 1 month. He had lived in the house in which he died nearly 50 years and had raised a family of worthy citizens, these being James, Neil, and Joseph, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Romines. Mr. Baker was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, South, and was a kind neighbor and steadfast friend. He was full of the reminiscences of the early days of Dunklin County as he was here when the buffalo had not yet departed. He was an experienced hunter and knew every slough, forest and brake in the country. His funeral occurred at Liberty Church, on Monday, Rev. J. L. Batten conducting the service. His good wife survives him, though she is in feeble health."

—Dec. 21, 1904—Dunklin Democrat.

"Mrs. Matilda Baker, widow of the late Nathaniel Baker, died at her old home place occupied by her son-in-law, Aud McMunn, last Saturday. The remains were interred at Liberty on Sunday. Rev. Ownby conducting the services. She was an old settler, her maiden name being Shipley and she lived with Mr. Baker nearly half-a-century. Her age was 77 years. Her surviving children are C. C. Baker of this place, Joseph Baker of Cardwell and Mrs. McMunn. She left a number of grandchildren."

Nathaniel and Matilda Baker's children were: James M. born June 11, 1850; Cornelius, Joseph, Lewis (died in boyhood); Eliza, born in 1870.

James Hugh Baker, the oldest son of James B. Baker by his second wife, Druscilla Baker, was born May 6, 1832, probably in Tennessee. This date is shown in the old Bible that belonged to his father, James B. Baker. None of his descendants have any records, and as he died in the early 1890's, any information concerning him has been difficult to uncover. He is said to have been a tall, handsome man of some education. His many marriages have been legend. One grandson, William Frank Baker, says he has heard his father say that James Hugh Baker was married eight times. The only recorded marriage of his was to Susan F. Lacy, Feb. 9, 1879.

One of the early marriages of James Hugh Baker was to Elizabeth Myracle Horner, the mother of the late William B. Horner of Caruth, who died February 11, 1924. William B. Horner was born February 8, 1853. His father had died three months previously. There was born to the marriage of James Hugh Baker and Elizabeth Myracle Horner Baker, one daughter, Fannie. The mother, Elizabeth, died while Fannie was a mere baby and she was reared principally in the family of Judge E. J. Langdon of Cotton Plant. Fannie Baker married Theodore Lotz of Farmington, Mo. She and her husband are both dead. They have three sons who live in Louis. They are: Ed, Warren and Charley Lotz. There

is an entry in the James B. Baker family Bible that reads: "Elizabeth Baker departed this life Aug. 27, 1854." James Hugh Baker's marriage of longest duration was probably to the mother of his two sons, John N. Baker, born Aug. 15, 1860, and James C. Baker, the one universally known as "Jim Corn" and who was born Feb. 3, 1865. This shows a difference of about four and one-half years in their ages. These dates are from the original James B. Baker family Bible. This mother of these boys was a widow Jones at the time James Hugh married her, and she already had two sons, Sam and Tucker Jones. Her maiden name was Victorine Chailland, a sister of A. E. Chailland, the father of the late E. A. Chailland of Caruth. This information has been given to the writer by Mrs. Celia Angeline Branum of Hornersville, whose mother was Celia Angeline Chailland, a sister of Victorine Chailland Jones Baker. There will be more about the Branums in a later paragraph.

Victorine Baker probably died prior to 1869, as the settlement of the estate of James B. Baker in that year indicated that he was a single man at that time. His surviving wife was "Dink" Wilkins, whose real given name was Martha E. Wilkinson. The writer remembers her, particularly after the death of James Hugh Baker, when she had again married. This marriage was to Philip Ingram of the Kinfolks Island community. "Dink" Baker Ingram visited the writer's family in the late 1890's after she had left this community. She was a sister of Mary J. "Mollie" Wilkins, who first married James M. Pelts, and after his death, she married the late Judge Sam F. Hale. "Dink" Baker Ingram had suffered the loss of one hand, but in spite of that handicap, she was noted as a superior housekeeper. Verna Adams, of Jonesboro, Ark., now nearly ninety-two years of age, says that on one of her visits here in the early 1890's, she saw "Dink" doing a superb piece of crocheting with one hand, by first pinning the material to something stable such as to her dress over her knee.

The writer's older sister, Mollie Hutchins, says that when a child, she went with older members of the family, to the home of James H. Baker, when he was married to his last wife, "Dink" Wilkins. Also married at the same time and place was Dave Sinclair and Mary L. Gargas, niece of James H., all in a double wedding ceremony. Mary L. was a sister of "Pete" Gargas and the mother of Albert and Jeff Sinclair.

John N. Baker, oldest son of James Hugh Baker and Victorine Chailland Jones Baker, was married to a widow, Susan Mizell Hale, Sept. 4, 1892, and two children were born to them: Thomas Harrison Baker and Edith Baker Bess. John N. Baker died about 1895. His wife, Susan, died Jan. 6, 1928. Thomas Harrison Baker, born 1893, married Ida Cook, Dec. 21, 1924, and they live on a part of the old James H. Baker farm. They have five children: Mildred, who married Raymond Duncan, and now living near Kennett. Byron Baker,

married to Lucille Wilkins, now living in Kennett. John Hale married Jean Layton Stevens, now living in Montana. Mary Nell, married D. L. Ford, also living in Kennett. Dora, married Lendil Williams.

Edith Baker, daughter of John N. Baker, is married to Roscoe Bess and they live on the old James H. Baker place. They have two children, Van Bess, who is married to Thelma Cooper, and Susan Ann, who is married to W. T. Trout. Following is a letter written by James Hugh Baker in 1872, to Mr. James McAnally, who had a general store at Vincit at that time. James Hugh Baker was probably married again at that time as the contents of the letter would indicate:

"Feb. the 15th, 1872. Mr. James, please send me 8 yds. checkes for ladies dress like Mrs. McAnally got. 2 boxes matches and 2 lbs. double B shot and I will hand you the money the first time I see you. (signed) James H. Baker."

This note, as well as another item was furnished the writer by Mrs. Nettie Gargas, widow of the late J. W. Gargas, a nephew of James H. Baker. These items have been turned over to Judge Bradley for the history society scrapbook.

James C. Baker, second son of James H. Baker, was first married in 1889 to Catherine C. White, beautiful daughter of Calvin White. This marriage soon floundered and ended in divorce and lawsuit for alimony. This lady later married Charles F. Baumblatt of Kennett, and reared a family. They had a dry goods store in Kennett for a number of years, then moved to Detroit. "Jim Corn" or James C.'s next marriage was to Eliza Bailey, in 1892. They had seven children. The oldest, William Frank Baker, sometimes called "Nubbin," was first married to Ottley Bess, deceased, and to them were born three children: Hettie Christine, James E. Baker, Charles David Baker. William F. Baker's present wife is Georgia S. Blankenship Baker and their children are: Billie Albert, George Franklin, Delores and Mary Jane. William F. Baker is a leading member of the Hemphill Missionary Baptist Church near Kennett.

The second child of James C. and Eliza Bailey Baker is Lucy Baker, who was married to Joseph Crulis Marshall. They had four children before they were separated, Elnora, James Eugene, Joseph Jr., and Harold. Ella May Baker, age 61, married Will Rayburn Pelts, and they have five children, Bettie Lou, Margie, Wayne Thomas, Celta May, Jerris Rhea. Rayburn Pelts is also a direct descendant in this family story and his place will be given in the Pelts section of the story. Cora Baker, age 60, was married to James A. Tackeberry, deceased. Their children are: Leota, Leon, Dorothy Jean, Hal Dean, Jimmy Dale.

James Emile Baker, second son of James C. and Eliza Bailey Baker, was first married to Ruth Brotherton. This marriage ended in separation. His present wife was the former Eddie Florence Wells, and they are the parents of one

son, Charles Buddy Baker. Charles married Joan Bass. Emile Baker is a devout member of the Hemphill Baptist Church and was Brotherhood President of the Men's Brotherhood of that church for quite a while. Hazel Baker was married to Willis Sutherland. They had no children. Hazel was employed as a nurse at the Presnell Hospital in Kennett for quite a while. Mr. Sutherland died in Nov. 1954. Lorene Baker was formerly married to Paul B. Mulcahy and had one child by this marriage. Her present husband is Walter McDaniel. "Jim Corn" (James C.) Baker died in 1927 at the age of 72, and his wife died in Kennett in 1943. These two good people were excellent and helpful neighbors and the writer and his wife are very appreciative of the nice things this fine family did for us. See family tree for more names and other family relationships. The fragmentary family Bible record of James B. and Druscilla Baker shows that a John Baker was born Aug. 11, 1836, but no further mention was ever made of this child. So it must be presumed that John Baker died before maturity.

The third child of James B. and Druscilla Baker was a daughter, Martha Louisa Baker. She was early nicknamed "Pone" and the name stuck for life, some people never knowing any other. In her later life she was universally called "Aunt Pone." She was born in 1838. Sometime in the late 1850's she was married to Joseph Pelts, who was born in Indiana in 1831. About 1840, he was brought to Dunklin County by his father. It is said that they first lived in the northern part of the county for a while. It is not clear whether any of Joseph's family ever came to this county, other than his father. In his late years, and in the writer's memory, Joseph accidentally discovered that he had a sister, Rachel, living at Malden, Mo. She was married to George Rapp, and they were running a hotel at Malden. The Rapp Hotel. After that first meeting, Aunt Rachel visited Uncle Joe Pelts several times. She was a very striking old lady, and she was always well dressed.

Martha Louise and Joseph Pelts prospered after their marriage. With the help of the wife's father, James B. Baker, and half-brother, Nathaniel Baker, they began to enter government land, and purchase land. Hunting was profitable, as all kinds of game was here in vast numbers. Joseph Pelts developed into a skilled hunter and he and Nathaniel Baker hunted together for many years. It is said that he served the Confederacy during the Civil War in the Second Missouri Cavalry with the late Rev. Robert H. Douglass of Caruth. These two men remained life long friends.

After the war, he continued hunting and farming until, as his sons began to grow up, he turned to other business interests in connection with his farming and began to give up hunting. In the late 1870's and 1880's he ran a cotton gin and saw mill for a number of years. The first outfit was powered by a treadmill on which animals, mostly horses, were placed. The horses stayed in one place, while the tilt-

ed platform revolved under them as they walked. This crude power was soon replaced by a good steam outfit, and many fine cypress logs were sawed into lumber at this mill. The lumber for the first frame house my father built, and the house the writer was living in when it burned in 1943, was sawed at this mill. In his later years, Uncle Joe Pelts retired from all his businesses and made a hobby of treasure hunting. In company with J. C. D. Towson and W. B. "Bergie" Pickard, oldest brother of Judge L. A. Pickard of Kennett, he had gone to Ripley County, Mo., to begin mining for gold, when he became gravely ill. He died at Doniphan, Dec. 14, 1900. The following excerpt is taken from the Dunklin Democrat, Dec. 24, 1900:

"Joseph Pelts, mention of whose sickness near Doniphan was made last week died there last Sunday and the body was brought back to his old home between Caruth and Vincet on Monday. His sons, John and Robert, and Stepson Roy Bedwell, were at his bedside when he died, as were Berge Pickard, who went out there with Mr. Pelts. During the early fall, Mr. Pelts and J. C. D. Towson located what they thought to be a mineral claim in the west part of Ripley Co. and decided to work it. Returning there they arranged to go out for the winter. Mr. Towson was taken sick and Mr. Pelts and Berge Pickard drove the teams out there but Mr. Pelts was taken sick and never recovered.

"Deceased was 69 years old and had lived in Dunklin County since he was 16 years old. He had been twice married, there being born several children of the first union, four sons, John, Robert, Joseph and Charles, surviving. His second wife was Mrs. Bedwell, who is also living. He was a great hunter and explorer and spent much of his time in the swamps in winter and in summer traveling through the hill country north and west of here. He did this mostly for his health. The funeral occurred at Liberty on Monday, the religious services being conducted by Elder J. M. Blaylock. Uncle Joe Pelts was buried at the old Liberty Cemetery, near his home."

Joseph and Martha Louisa Pelts were the parents of nine children. Eight sons and one daughter. Six of the sons lived to maturity and reared families of their own. These six were: James W., Nathaniel Richard, John Albert, Robert Allen, Joseph E. and Charles Lee Pelts. The deceased children were: George R., 25 years of age at death, reached manhood but was not married; Lewis, 4 years; and Esther Frances, 11 years.

"Aunt Pone" Pelts died in 1889 at the age of 51 years, having led a busy and active life. Here is one of Martha Louisa (Aunt Pone) Baker Pelts' early school reports:

"Miss Louisa Baker has done herself honour by genteel deportment in school and improvement in learning.

"March 15, 1850.

(Signed) L. Spencer."

An A. Spencer had a farm $\frac{3}{4}$ miles southeast of Caruth in 1848. An Edward H. Spencer sat on the first County Court.

Joseph Pelts was married again in the early 1890's to Mrs. Martha Jane Bedwell, a widow. She was known to all of us as Aunt Jennie Pelts. This fine woman had three grown daughters, Missouri, Sadie and Bettie Bedwell, by name. Also two sons, Roy Bedwell, who was almost grown at this time, and Winford Bedwell, who died soon afterward at the age of about ten. Roy Bedwell died at Bernie, Mo., March 13, 1956. After the death of Joseph Pelts, Aunt Jennie Pelts married the late Berry Petty, well known to some of the older citizens. Missouri Bedwell, now deceased, was married to Sam Bullington. Sadie and Bettie Bedwell will be mentioned later in this account.

James W. Pelts, oldest son of Joseph and Martha Louisa Pelts, married Mary J. "Molly" Wilkins. They had two daughters, Ida and Monta. Ida married the late Ed Thomas. She died soon afterward and Ed Thomas then married her stepsister, Ava Hale. Raymond Thomas of Kennett is a son of this marriage. Monta married James Seymour and had three sons, Hubert, Woodrow and David. Monta died about 25 years ago. Woodrow was killed by a train in 1952. James Seymour, the husband, is living at Kennett. Hubert and David Seymour, with their families, are living in Blythesville, Ark. After the death of James W. Pelts in 1892, his widow, Mary J. "Molly" Wilkins Pelts, married Judge Sam F. Hale of near Vincet. She died about 1935, surviving Judge Hale several years.

Nathaniel Richard "Dick" Pelts married Eva Pyle. Three children were born to this union. Roy Lee, William Arthur (Doc), and a daughter, Bert. "Dick" Pelts died in Sept. of 1894. Roy Lee Pelts, who died in Dec., 1958, oldest son of Nathaniel "Dick" and Eva Pyle Pelts, was first married to Ella Cook, and they had two sons, Barney Rodgers and Billy Dixon Pelts. This marriage ended in divorce. His next marriage was to Lola Sexton, and this marriage ended in divorce. His last wife was Ruth Glover.

Roy Pelts' oldest son, Barney Roger Pelts, who died in May, 1960, was married to Nadeen Hight. They have four children: Robert Dale, 22, who went to Ark. State College at Jonesboro; Ronald Dale, 17, Donald Ray and JoElla. Nadeen is now Kennett City Collector. Billy Dixon Pelts, the other son of Roy and Ella Cook Pelts, is married to Bettie Green and they have two children, Patsy Jane, 16, and Dicky, 13.

William Arthur Pelts, son of Nathaniel "Dick" and Eva Pyle Pelts, was married to Ruth Hargroves. Their oldest daughter, Dorothy, is married to Ralph Jones of Senath. They have two girls, Ruth Ann, 21, and Carol Jean, 17. The second daughter, Bettie, is married to T. J. Nesmith, also of

Senath, and have a daughter, Judith Ann, and a son, Thomas J., 15. William Arthur Pelts acquired the nickname "Doc" in his teens, when his boyhood companions began calling him "Doctor Bellote" after a bearded old doctor, named Bellote, who stayed around with different Pelts families for a while. It was finally shortened to just "Doc" and the name stayed. "Doc" Pelts died in Oct. of 1954. His widow still resides in Senath. Bert Pelts, daughter of "Dock" and Eva Pelts, was the first wife of the late Ed Chailland of Caruth. She has one surviving son, Earl Chailland of Cardwell. She was killed by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway. Earl Chailland's first wife was Daisy Lawrence and their children were Jimmy and Zelma, deceased. His present wife was Myrtle Johns.

John Albert Pelts, third son of Martha Louisa and Joseph Pelts, married Mary L. Taylor in 1876. They had one son, William T. Pelts, who married Alice Stephens and they had three sons, Oakley, Alton and Herbert. Will and Alice Pelts are long since deceased. Two of the boys are said to be still living, but none of the family seem to know where they reside. Mary L. Pelts lived but a few years after the marriage.

In 1884, John A. Pelts was married to Lou Cook. Alma and Osa, twins, Rachel, Eula and Lee Shelton Pelts were the children of this union. Osa, one of the twins, died in infancy. Alma, the other twin, married David Brandon of Waco, Texas. After their marriage they went to Texas to live. They are both deceased. They left six children. Rachel was married to Joseph B. Nessler. Their children were Lillian, Langdon, Blanch, Sterling, Marie, Mary Jo, Robert and Jack Nessler. Eula Pelts was married to Wallace Loving, who was a nephew of W. H. and Milton Wallace. Eula died several years ago and left five children. Lee Shelton Pelts, the only son of John A. and Lou Pelts, is a grocer in South Kennett. He is married to Marie Sullivan, daughter of the late Henry Sullivan of Kennett. They have one daughter, Bettie Marie, whose husband is Harold Drucker; they have one son, Gary Arthur.

John Albert Pelts was a kindly man and a good neighbor. He would probably have been a good lawyer had he been educated in law. His great hobby was attending circuit court when it was in session. He and the late J. W. Gargas, together missed few sessions of Court. Of course, there was some financial reward as they sat on many juries. He died Dec. 31, 1920, aged 73.

Robert Allen Pelt, born about 1866, was first married to Minnie Pool. Minnie lived but a few years and left no children. His next wife was Laura Allen, to whom he was married in 1896. Eight children were born of this union. They were Herschel, Claude, Kirk, Beulah, Mae, Verna, Robert Allen, Ettie Mildred and Berley Bruce Pelts. Herschel Pelts, 1898, was accidentally killed about the time he reached maturity. Kirk, 1902, died in infancy. Claud, 1900, married

Mary Ethel Kirby, and they have one son, Clarence Pelts, who is married to Merle Chailland, daughter of Louie and Oma Chailland. Clarence has one son, Clarence Allen Pelts.

Beulah Mae Pelts, 1904, married James O. Brotherton. Mae died soon after the birth of a daughter, Frances Merriam Brotherton, in 1924. Frances is now the wife of Hubert Cook of Cotton Plant. Verna Pelts, 1908, was first married to her deceased sister's husband, James O. Brotherton. She gave birth to one son, James Robert Brotherton, before she and James separated. She was next married in 1932 to Cecil M. Chailland. Verna and Cecil have one son, Rex Delano. James Robert Brotherton is married to Shirley Ann Sherrill and they have one son, James Herbert Brotherton, 10 years of age. Rex Delano Chailland is married to Lenora Mae Rogers, daughter of Ray and Pearl Rogers, and they have two children, Patrece Lynn and Bruce Wayne Chailland. Verna and Cecil live on their farm in the Caruth area.

Robert Allen Pelts, "Bobby," was born in 1911. He was first married to Lydia May Frankum. Two children were born to them before they separated. David Allen Pelts, 23, and Carol Ann, now 17. Bobbys present wife was Lucille Holman. They sold their farm about two years ago to A. L. Neely of Senath. This farm included a small airport located on Highway 25. Bobby and Lucille are now living in Artesia, N. M. Ettie Mildred Pelts, born in 1913, is married to Clyde Jones, a son of L. M. Jones of Kennett, and brother of Carl Jones of Caruth. They live in Mississippi. Their sons are Dennis Clyde, 16, and Robert Carl, 10. B. B. or Berley Bruce Pelts, born 1916, was first married to Geneta Rich. One daughter, Judith Ann, was born before they were divorced. His present wife was Pauline Burton, and they have two children, Jerry Bruce, 22, and Jan Lea, about 13. Berley has been living on his father's home place. Not long ago he rented out his farm, and has moved to near Wynne, Ark., to take charge of a 500 acre farm.

Robert Allen Pelts was a very successful farmer, and like his father, Joseph Pelts, left a sizeable estate, and his family well provided for. He and his wife, Laura, were well liked, and their home was a popular visiting place for their neighbors. Mr. Pelts died in March, 1940, and his wife in Feb. 1952. They were members of the Shady Grove Baptist Church.

Joseph E. Pelts, called "Joe Red," was a good friend and neighbor and like his brothers, was well known and liked and respected by all who knew him. He was a farmer and also liked hunting. He was first married to a step-sister, Bettie Bedwell, a young woman noted for her kindness and good work in the church. She died in 1905 at a comparatively early age. Joe and Bettie were parents of three children, Louis, Will Rayburn, age 61, and Lona. His next marriage was to Belle Grugett and four children were born to them.

Leona, Frank, Irene and Jones Pelts. "Joe Red" Pelts died Oct. 25, 1922. Mrs. Belle Pelts died in 1960.

Charles Lee Pelts was the youngest of the children of Joseph and Martha L. Pelts. He was first married to a step-sister, Miss Sadie Bedwell, mentioned earlier in this narrative. One child was born to this marriage. Here is an item from the Dunklin Democrat of Sept. 27, 1894, that fits well here.

"Richard Pelts, a substantial young farmer south of here, died last Sunday. The infant child of his brother, Charles, died the same day. It's mother died two weeks ago."

Charles Pelts was next married to Minnie Bailey. They had two daughters, Lula and Ethel. This marriage ended in separation. His next marriage was to Mrs. Eva Pyle Pelts Chailland, widow of Crawford Chailland, by whom she had two children, Shelton L. Chailland and Bessie, now Mrs. Robert Marshall. She had previously been married to Charles' older brother, Nathaniel Richard Pelts, as told earlier. I mention this here to keep this complicated relationship as clear as possible. Charles and Eva had three children. Lee, Eva and Olene. Their household consisted for a while of four sets of children. Lula and Ethel, by his second wife, Roy Lee and W. A. "Doc" Pelts, sons of his older brother and Shelton and Bessie Chailland, and their own children, Lee, Eva and Olene Pelts. Eva Pelts, wife of Charles Lee Pelts, died about 1915. In July, 1917, Charles Pelts was married for the fourth time. This marriage being to Miss Lillie Sanders. Three children were born to them, Pauline, C. L. Jr., and Lillie Mae. Charles Lee Pelts died in 1928. Mrs. Lillie Pelts died in March, 1959.

Charles Lee Pelts was an excellent and accommodating neighbor and generous to a fault. He raised several step-children and was a good father to them and treated them as his own. He left a large family of excellent citizens of this community.

Delila Baker, second daughter of James B. and Druscilla Baker, was born March 1, 1841. There is an entry in their old family Bible showing she was married Oct. 2, 1858, to William M. Clarkston. He was said to be a son of Wiley and Rebecca Clarkston, the family who came to Dunklin County with the Bakers. Mr. Clarkston had probably joined the Missouri State Guards, which was organized early in the Civil War and disbanded about a year later. Anyway, he had incurred the wrath of the Federal forces who finally hunted him down. They could not find his hiding place, so they patiently put a watch on his wife, Delila, who, they suspected, was carrying him food. They were finally rewarded one morning before daybreak when they followed her to his hiding place in a giant hollow log not far from the home place. When he emerged from the log, they rushed up and shot him

down in front of her eyes. This was said to have happened after the shooting of Delila's brother, Burdice, or "Doc" Baker, who, according to the family Bible, was killed Sept. 20, 1863, by federal forces. There will be more about him later. One daughter was born to this marriage of Delila and William Clarkston. Esther Ann, called "Queen," was born in 1861, and later married Lacey Bailey. Their children were Ada, Callie and Daniel Bailey. Delila Baker Clarkston later married Jones Roberts, by whom she had three children, William R. Roberts, Lou Roberts and Nancy Roberts. William R. Roberts married Jennie Whitehead, about 1910. Lou Roberts married Henry Kimbrow at a much earlier date. Nancy was the second wife of Boram Ford. After the death of Jones Roberts in 1874, Delila married Richard Hicks, whom she survived for many years. She had one daughter by Mr. Hicks, Frances, who married Frank Whitehead. Delila Baker Clarkston Roberts Hicks died in 1917.

Burdice (sometimes spelled Burdet) Baker, was born Dec. 12, 1843. He was sometimes called "Doc" Baker. He was about 18 when the Civil War began. He was probably a joiner of the Mo. State Guards which was organized early in the war in this section. A neighbor, S. P. Eldridge, was a captain in this outfit, which was said to have had about 800 members in this county. This company was said to have been in several of the skirmishes which took place in Missouri, one of which was at Fredericktown and another at Charleston. After the Guards were disbanded about a year later, the members usually joined some other outfit as once in the war, they could hardly get out. On Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, several members of the family were present here at the home place. Joseph Pelts, a son-in-law on leave from the Southern Army, William M. Clarkston, another son-in-law, and "Doc" Baker, were at home when the vengeful Federal soldiers made their celebrated raid of reprisal on this Sunday. Joseph Pelts and William Clarkston succeeded in escaping to a thicket, about where the writer's barnlot is located—amid a hail of bullets. But "Doc" Baker failed to reach it and was killed. This band of Federals then proceeded to the Douglass place south of Caruth to perpetrate the celebrated "Douglass burning" as told much better by Allen M. Douglass in his history of the Douglass family in Vol. I of the Dunklin County Historical Society. The Robert H. Douglass described in that account as also escaping the Federals was a companion of Joseph Pelts, in the Second Mo. Cavalry. William M. Clarkston, who escaped in this skirmish, was later hunted down and killed as already related. Thus ended the career of Burdice Baker, a few days short of his twentieth birthday, fighting for what he believed was right—in a vain cause.

William R. Kimbrow, Rt. 2, Kennett, grandson of Delila Baker Roberts, has told the writer that his father, Henry Kimbrow, who later married Lou Roberts, was a boy during the Civil War and was living near the Douglass place south of what is now Caruth, and witnessed the burning of the

Douglass buildings on that fateful Sunday afternoon. His description was substantially the same as that of Allen M. Douglass. Another victim of a lawless band of guerillas was William Barger, who with his wife, Jane, lived in the Shady Grove community north of the Bakers. It is said that the late Mrs. Precious Barger Weathers was a baby at the time and was sitting in a horse collar when the guerillas entered and dragged her father out of the house, took him away and murdered him. William and Jane Barger were the parents of five daughters who became the maternal heads of five well known families in the county. They were: Savannah Derryberry, Mrs. Susan Grugett, Mrs. Ann Napper, Mrs. Lavisia Rogers, Mrs. Precious Weathers. Mrs. Derryberry was the mother of Uylsses Derryberry of Senath and Mrs. Rogers was the mother of Ray Rogers (now deceased), and Mrs. Audra Jones of this community.

Another version of the killing of William Clarkston is told by his grandson, Dan Bailey, of Kennett. Dan is the only son of William and Delila Clarkston's only daughter, Esther Ann Clarkston, who married Lacey Bailey. Dan says his grandmother once told him that his Grandfather Clarkston had a large sum of money, enough to have made them fairly wealthy, and had left home to take the money to Tennessee to deposit it in a bank. Sometime later, he managed to send word to her he was being hunted by a lawless band of guerillas and that he was hiding in a holly thicket near home. Before she could get to talk to him, he was killed. The fate of the money was never known. He may have reached Tennessee with it, or he may have had to abandon it to the guerillas, or he may have buried it somewhere.

Esther Baker, known as "Easter," was the last of the children of James B. and Druscilla Baker, and was born July 8, 1845. About the end of the Civil War, she was married to Hiram Mack Gargas, who had come from Alabama. He was said to have been a veteran of the Southern army. His health had been impaired due to hardships experienced in the army and he died in the late 1870's. They were the parents of two children, Mary L., born about 1867, and James William, born 1869. James William was known as "Pete" Gargas.

Mary L. Gargas was married to J. D. "Dave" Sinclair, by whom she had two sons, Albert M. and Jeff Sinclair. Albert M. married Myrtle Brotherton and Jeff married Margaret Kiser. Mary L. and J. D. Sinclair also had a son and daughter who died in infancy. Jeff Sinclair died in the early summer of 1955 of a heart attack. At last account, Albert was living at Hughes, Ark. He was manager of some plantation lands, near Hughes. Before the two boys were grown, Mary L. was again married to Sam Jones, a stepson of James H. Baker and half-brother to "Jim Corn" Baker. This marriage ended in tragedy as Sam Jones was shot by Albert Sinclair in a family misunderstanding. Albert was acquitted of this killing on the grounds of self defense, as Jones was armed.

James William "Pete" Gargas was born in 1869 and lived until 1949, having spent near 80 years in this community. Pete was one of the writer's best "over the cross fence" neighbors, and furnished much of the information going in this history. After the death of his father, his mother lived most of the time near her sister, Martha L. Pelts. Pete got most of his early training under his Uncle Joseph Pelts for whom he worked until near grown. He worked on the farm, in the cotton gin and saw mill. He also worked some with another uncle, Nathaniel Baker. Pete Gargas lived on the 80 acre farm adjoining the writer's to the south from the late 1890's until 1925 when he sold this farm and bought a larger one on the northern outskirts of Kennett. Peter was first married to Alva Goodwin in 1889 and one girl was born to this union, Ella, wife of Henry Wells, who died in June of 1955. Ella lives at her home in Kennett. Henry and Ella Wells had no children of their own, but on the death of Ella's half-sister, Anna, who had married Theodore Holloway and had left an infant son, they took this son to keep for a while. They became so attached to him that they later adopted him. He was named James Theodore Holloway, but after his adoption, he became known as Zeke Wells.

Pete Gargas' next marriage was to Andromedia Jones, a sister of E. L. and Bert Jones (deceased), and Mrs. Terah Gann, of Jonesboro. Five children were born to this marriage: Van, Effie, Anna, Mary and Bertie Lee. Andromedia died in 1911. In 1912, Pete was married to Miss Nettie Sanders and four children were born to this union: Frank, Merle, Paul and Jimmy, who died at the age of three years. Pete died in July of 1949, as already noted, after a long and busy life, and was well known and liked by all. Mrs. Nettie Gargas lives on her farm home in North Kennett.

Esther (Easter) Baker Gargas lived until 1928 when she passed away at the age of 83. After the death of Hiram Mack Gargas, she never remarried. Aunt Easter and the writer's mother, Nancy M. Baker, were very close friends, and they spent many long days together, talking happily of the events of past years. They both had excellent memories and had notes been taken of their experiences, much history could have been written of the early days of Dunklin County.

James M. Baker, born in 1850, was the son of Nathaniel and Matilda Shipley Baker and the father of the writer. He was originally named James Hugh for his two grandfathers, James B. Baker and Hugh M. Shipley. After he was grown his mail and his name was often mixed with that of his father's halfbrother, another James H. Baker. It was decided to drop the "H" from his name and take the "M" from his grandfather Shipley's name. About 1870, James M. Baker married Nancy Missouri Sullinger, and children of this union were:

Thomas Nathaniel (Morgan) Baker, born 1872, died 1952; Emma Baker, born 1874, died at 10 years of age; Robert

Allen Baker, born about 1876, now living in California; Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Baker, born 1879; William J. Baker, born 1881, died 1883; Gilbert L. Baker, born 1884, died 1885; William Levi (the writer), born Dec. 5, 1886; Baud Baker, born 1888.

Morgan Baker, the oldest child of this family, married Anna Cannon, about 1892. They had three children, all still living. Benjamin Clifford, Ruth and Blanche. His second wife was Belle Sheppard and two girls were born to this union, Lethia and Maud. Clifford Baker's first wife was Nellie Mae Wells. No children were born to them and after a few years they separated. His next and present wife is Mrs. Cressia Rouse and her maiden name was Sanford. She has one daughter by Mr. Rouse. Ruth Baker, of Kennett, married William Shands, who died in 1935. They had one son, Woodrow Shands, who is married to Mildred Hogland. They are living in Chicago. Ruth is living in Kennett and has never remarried.

Blanche Baker is married to Fred Collins, who had some grown children by a former marriage. Blanche has no children. The Collins live on a farm about one mile south of Kennett. Lethia Baker (daughter of Morgan and Belle Sheppard Baker) married Herbert Seymore and they have two sons, Herbert Seymore, Jr., and Bobby Wayne. Lethia separated from Herbert and made one or two other marriages but remarried Herbert several years ago. Lethia died in 1953. Herbert and his sons are living in California. Maude Baker was married at an early age to Carl Horton, then divorced. Her next marriage in 1933 was to R. P. Wilson and one daughter, Rheta, was born to this union. She was soon divorced and restored to her maiden name. On April 24, 1937, she was married to Ted Moore. They have one daughter, Teddie, who is married to Jerry Higgins.

Robert Allen Baker, the third child of James M. and Nancy M. Baker, was first married to Ola Singleton Briggs, of Hornersville, Mo., about 1898. Ola died about 1936 in Seattle, Washington. They had moved to Seattle about 1918. Bob bought an eighty acre farm near Harrisburg, Ark., about 1905, and farmed for several years. He sold this farm and located at Jonesboro, Ark., where he drove an oil wagon for the Standard Oil Co. until about 1912. They were using horses to pull their tank wagons at that time and caring for a team of horses was one of their chores. Bob moved to Kansas City about 1912, first driving an oil wagon for a while then got a job as motorman for the street railway company. About 1918, he and Ola moved to Seattle, Washington, and he continued working for the same utility in that city, until about 1940, having reached the age limit for retirement, on a company pension. In 1949, while still living in Seattle, Bob married a widow, whose maiden name was Bertha Read, and she is of English parentage and born in Toronto, Canada. She is a very fine woman. Bob and Bertha now live in San Bernardino, California.

Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Baker, married Milton W. Wallace in 1902. After renting land and farming a few years, they purchased the farm home of Milton's older brother, William H. Wallace, one-half mile east of Caruth. Mollie and her oldest son, Bratton, each have a home on this farm where they now reside. William H. Wallace was the father of Mrs. Clyde Price of Kennett. In September of 1919, Mollie's husband, Milton W. Wallace, was accidentally killed one morning before daylight, while backing a wagon load of cotton out of a barn with a team of horses. His youngest daughter, Mary Lee, then about 12 years of age, was with him, and was leading the team, hitched to the rear of the wagon, while her father guided the loaded wagon by holding the wagon tongue. One of the front wheels struck a shed post, whipping the wagon tongue toward the barn wall and throwing Milton head first against the wall, fracturing his skull. He died before the day was done. His passing was keenly felt, as he was a jolly, Christian gentleman, who made friends easily and was loved and respected by all his neighbors. Milton and Mollie Wallace had four children who grew to maturity, Una, Mary Lee, Wilson Bratton and James Miller.

In February, 1926, Mollie married Will Hutchins, who had a farm in the Harkey's Chapel neighborhood. He lived with Mollie on her farm until his death, of a sudden brain hemorrhage, on January 19, 1928. Mr. Hutchins was a very fine man. Una, eldest child of Mollie and M. W. Wallace, married Sam Kirkman, a son of the late T. P. and Mary Hale Kirkman. Una and Sam, now separated, have three children: Boatswain's Mate 1c Thomas N. Kirkman, now Navy recruiting officer at Kennett, who married June Shannon of South Dakota. The second child of Una and Sam is Mollie Elizabeth, married to Dr. William T. Ward of Burlington, N. C., and they reside in Burlington, where Dr. Ward has his practice. The third child, Julia Lee, is married to Lester W. Storr, and they live in Kansas City, Mo. Una is now married to the Rev. Milton Thorne, of St. Louis, Mo.

Mary Lee, the second daughter of Mollie Baker Wallace Hutchins, was married to Fred Rodgers, who had previously been married to the writer's sister, Maud Baker. Mary Lee and Fred had three children, James Miller, 30 years of age; Mary Jane, age 26, and Martha Lee, age 14. Mary Lee and Rodgers live in Springfield, Mo. Fred died in Oct. of 1958.

Wilson Bratton Wallace, the oldest son of Mollie Hutchins, was for a number of years Vocational Agriculture teacher in the Senath Consolidated Schools. He is now a gin owner, businessman, and farmer. He married Marianna Graves, daughter of A. J. and Bettie Wright Graves. Bratton and Marianna have two children, Andrea Elizabeth, age 21, and Bratton Alvis, age 19, both now students at Mo. U. Bratton has recently been appointed Director of Marketing, Mo. State Dept. of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo. He continues

his residence at his beautiful home near Caruth. Bratton's family are members of the Senath Methodist Church.

James Miller Wallace is the youngest child of Mollie and M. W. Wallace. He was the Vocational Agriculture Instructor at Holcomb, Mo., for several years and is now farm manager for a number of estates at Charleston, Mo. His first wife was Vallie Bess. There were two children of this marriage, Katie Lee, 20, and Allen Baker Wallace, 18. James Wallace next married Marian Kremblebeine, and they have two children, Patricia Ann, age 14, and Janie, age 10. James is now engaged in several other financial enterprises.

William Levi Baker, the writer, was born December 5, 1886, has farmed all his life and has made only a modest success. He has the distinction of living on the old Baker home place which has been in the family since 1842, and which, by luck, is located on Highway 25. More about this place has been told earlier in this story. He is a member of the Caruth Methodist Church, the church of his fathers. On February 22, 1914, he was married to Miss Ettie Elizabeth Allbright, at Senath, at the home of the late Tom Teaver, and his wife, Mabel, and was married by the late Rev. John D. Doherty, a Methodist minister. Ettie Elizabeth Allbright is the daughter of the late Franklin R. and Eliza B. Rollins Alibright. Will and Ettie Baker have three children: Nancy Lou, William Levi, Jr., and James Franklin Baker.

Nancy Lou, born July 18, 1917, is the oldest child of Ettie and Will Baker. She completed two years of college work at Central College, Fayette, Mo., where she studied music. She is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Kennett. She is married to Radford Reuben Raines and they live in Kennett. Radford was born Dec. 19, 1913, in Senath to Radford Reuben, Sr., and Beulah Perry Raines. He attended schools in Senath and also in Flint, Michigan, where the family resided for many years. He is an experienced law enforcement officer, having been deputy sheriff for a while under Sheriffs Dewey Miles and Johnny Williams, and for four years under Sheriff Abner Schultz. He has also served on the Kennett Police force and as fireman and radio dispatcher for the Kennett police department, and is now deputy sheriff under Raymond Scott. They have three children, Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 22, 1936, a graduate of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri. Mary is now reporter and feature writer for the Daily Dunklin Democrat. Radford Raines, Jr., (Ben), born on this farm on Aug. 31, 1944. The youngest child is Rebecca June Raines, born March 4, 1949.

The second child of Will and Ettie Baker is Dr. William L. Baker, Jr., born Feb. 22, 1922. He has a home and Veterinary Hospital on the North By-Pass west of the new Kennett High School. He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1943 and received his B. S. Degree in Agriculture. He is also a graduate of the School of Veteri-

nary Medicine at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, from which he received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. He served as a Line Officer in the Amphibious Forces aboard the U. S. S. Colbert, during World War II. He is happily married to Roberta June Shoemate, daughter of the late J. B. Shoemate of Pikeville, Tenn., and Hattie Bunch Shoemate of Hornersville. Mr. Shoemate died at Hornersville when Roberta and her sister, Katherine, now Mrs. W. R. Schell, were quite young. Mrs. Hattie Shoemate later married M. P. Schell of Hornersville. Bill and Roberta Baker have two fine sons, William Bruce, born Dec. 24, 1948, and Brett Nathaniel, born Jan. 4, 1950. Bruce and Brett are the sixth generation of Bakers to be born on or near this home farm. Bill and Roberta are active members of the First Baptist Church of Kennett, where she is organist and he is a deacon. Bill is very active in many religious and civic organizations, and is a past president of the Kennett Lions Club.

James Franklin (Jimmy) Baker, the third child of Will and Ettie Baker, was born Feb. 11, 1924. He decided to be a farmer while in high school. He now owns an eighty acre farm and rents quite a bit of other land. He is happily married to Loretta Maxine Seabaugh, daughter of Henry and Cora Seabaugh of Senath. The Jim Bakers have three girls, Delores, born Dec. 5, 1943, Jane, born April 2, 1947, and Rita Kay, born Aug. 4, 1952. These girls were born on this home farm. Jim and Loretta have a large, modern, new brick home on the northeast corner of this farm and he is the third Jim Baker to live on this land. Jim and Loretta are members of the Shady Grove Missionary Baptist Church where he is a deacon and is past Brotherhood President, and is now treasurer of the Black River Missionary Baptist Association. Jim has served four years as a member of the Senath Consolidated School Board.

Maud Baker, youngest member of the James M. Baker family, was first married to Richard Frederick Rodgers, mentioned earlier as being the present husband of Mary Lee Wallace Rodgers. Maud had three sons by Mr. Rodgers, Robert William, James Wilkerson, and Richard Fred Rodgers. Robert William, the oldest son, was born in 1909, and is married to Betty Lucille Brannum. Lucille is a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Brannum and Celia Angéline Branum, who is living in Hornersville. (Note the different spelling of these names.) Thomas Jefferson Brannum was a son of Samuel Brannum and Celia Angeline Branum was a daughter of Tecumseh Branum and Celia Angeline Chailland Branum, who were very early settlers of South Dunklin County. Robert M. Rodgers taught school for a number of years and is postmaster at Hornersville at this time. Bob and Lucille have one son, Robert William Rodgers, Jr., age 21.

James Wilkerson Rodgers was the second son of Maud and Richard Rodgers. James, a lovable boy, was born in 1911,

and passed away in 1928 at the age of 17, of an acute attack of appendicitis. Richard Fred Rodgers, the third son of Maud and Richard Rodgers, was born in 1913 and is married to Jewell Oneida Younger. Richard and Jewell have six boys and one girl, James Robert, 24; Stephen Douglass, 21; Thomas, 19; Paul Barr, 18; Kay Oneida, 16; R. F., Jr. (called Rickey); 14, and Charles Edgar, 11. R. F. now resides in California.

After Maud was divorced from Mr. Rodgers, she married William Wilkins, by whom she had one daughter, Una Aurelia. Maud and Mr. Wilkins were divorced. Una Aurelia, born about 1925, is a fine young woman and is married to William Lacy Woodson. They have one daughter, Myra Ellen, age 11. Una and William Woodson are living in Little Rock, Ark. Maud still goes by the name of Rodgers and is a resident of Hornersville, Mo.

James M. Baker, father of the writer, spent all of his life here on this farm except one year, 1896. After his father, Nathaniel Baker, died, he became despondent and dissatisfied, and rented out the farm that year and moved to Kennett and worked at the carpenter trade. The farm was rented that year to Billy Southern, a good farmer. James M. did not like town life, and by early fall, he built an addition to one of the houses on the farm occupied by his son, Morgan, and moved back to the farm in time to help gather the crops. He died the next year, 1897.

James M. was an active member of the old Liberty Methodist Church, of which his father and grandfather were said to have been early members after it was organized in 1852. He was Sunday School superintendent for a long period of years. Liberty Church, at that time, was associated with three other churches as the Grand Prairie Circuit, under one minister so that we had preaching one Sunday each month. In spring and summer when the weather was good, father very often loaded the family in the wagon and went to church at one of the other churches when we did not have preaching at Liberty. Most of the time we went to Harkey's Chapel on these Sundays and usually had dinner with some of the Harkeys, sometimes with the Hams. Other times we went to Cotton Plant, or to Bethel, northeast of Senath. These last named churches, Cotton Plant and Bethel, have long since disintegrated and are no more. Harkey's Chapel is now no more, and Liberty is now Caruth Methodist Church.

James M. Baker was 11 years old when the Civil War began. Boys of that age usually had to be the man of the family at that time as the older men had to hide most of the time from different marauding bands. Grown men, even those too old for military service, as was my Grandfather Nathaniel, then 41—to be caught at home, was most of the time fatal. When father was 12 or 13 years old he and other boys and a few older men were drafted by Federals to take teams and wagons and accompany them to Hornersville where they were to sack the stores for booty to take back

to Bloomfield. On the way they picked up others, mostly boys with teams. Among them, south of Caruth, was J. Ed Jones, a close boyhood friend of my father. The mission was successful for the Federals, until, on the way back, north of Hornersville and near an old cemetery, they were ambushed by guerillas and a sharp battle ensued. Father and Ed Jones took cover behind some trees, while bark was flying off the sides of the trees and dust was being kicked up at their feet by the bullets. As they crouched, my father's eyes were blinded by the dust of a close hit. Being both blinded and frightened, he began cursing, as Mr. Jones told me years later, worse than anyone he ever heard. He said that was the only time he ever heard my father use any bad language in his life. The Federal soldiers were driven off, and the victorious guerillas ordered the teamsters to take their loads back to Hornersville and unload—which they were only too glad to do.

My father did quite a bit of freight hauling by team before the railroad came to Kennett, mostly in summer or winter, when not busy in the crops. It was a good way to make some extra cash. In the fall they would take their baled cotton to market at Cape Girardeau, Dexter, or some other point and haul back a load of freight. After the railroad came to Malden the trips were made there. When I was a small boy, I can remember some of the trips he made there and hauled supplies home. He usually laid in the winter's supply of things not grown at home, such as flour, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, etc. When the railroad came to Kennett in 1890, it put an end to an era.

The new brick court house at Kennett was completed in 1892. When I was six years old I clearly remember that Mr. Virgil McKay, who I believe, was County Clerk at that time, took father and I on a complete tour of the new building. He took us up stairways and ladders right into the old clock tower atop the Courthouse and showed us the mechanisms of the old clock. While we were in the clock tower, it struck the hour and made a tremendous noise in those close quarters. The striking mechanism was a large bell which was struck by a hammer, controlled by the mechanism of the clock. When the present Courthouse was built in 1938 and 1939 to replace the old one, many people complained that they missed the striking of the old Courthouse clock.

These years, 1891, 1892, may be said to mark the end of the pioneer era in Dunklin County and the beginning of the modern era. At that time my father still had some work oxen, which he mostly used to haul logs. Horses had been used to haul freight. Nathaniel Baker, the writer's grandfather, lived to see this change. He and Grandmother Matilda made one or two trips by train to visit his sister, Nancy Nutt, who lived near Jonesboro, Ark. He made other trips by train before he died near Christmas of 1895. James M. Baker suffered an illness of malaria fever of several weeks

duration preceding his death. During his illness, he expressed the wish in the event of his death that the Rev. John L. Batten, who had been pastor of the Kennett M. E. Church during the years 1894-1896 inclusive, preach his funeral. Rev. Batten was an able and outstanding minister and a warm and close friendship had developed between the two men. When death finally came, Rev. Batten was at a distant place engaged in a revival meeting and could not be reached in time for a funeral at that time. Bodies were not embalmed at that time. The interment was conducted by the I. O. O. F. Lodge of which he was a member, and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lentz, who had come to Kennett a few years before and established an undertaking business. They had just recently secured a fine new horse drawn hearse and the body was carried from our home to the Liberty Cemetery in this new conveyance. About two weeks later, the services of Rev. Batten were secured and the funeral sermon was preached by him in the old Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church-South, which was located at that time at the western edge of the cemetery.

Cornelius C. Baker, second son of Nathaniel and Matilda Baker, was born March 15, 1855. In 1876 he was married to Virginia Lee Grogan. Seven children were born to them, four dying in infancy. The three reaching maturity were: Fannie Alice, George Cambrel and Bertha Belle. Fannie Alice, born 1880, was the oldest child of Cornelius and Virginia Baker. Fannie taught school a few terms, then was married to Herbert Garrison and was living on her father's farm when she died in June, 1911, at the age of thirty-nine. She left no children. Mr. Garrison is now living in Elizabeth, Mississippi. He is said to be in ill health. George Cambrel Baker was born in 1888. George was married first to Mary O'Brien and one child was born to them. Mother and child died about the beginning of World War I and after this George volunteered and served in the Army throughout the first World War. About a year after the close of the war, he was married again to Pearl Beggs. George died in February, 1921. After his death, his wife, Pearl, went to Denver, Colorado, to live and remained there until her death. Bertha Belle Baker, born 1892, was first married to Thos. L. Allen, in 1910. One daughter, Velma Drucile, was born to them. Velma Drucile married Charles Mason Holshouser. Bertha Belle next married Otto Alvin Gross and they are the parents of five children: Francis Eugene, Bertha Alvenia, Henry David, Bobbie Cornelius and Otto Carl, Jr., two years in the Army during World War II. Bertha and Mr. Gross live on Route 2, Box 210, one mile south of Cape Girardeau, Mo. Cornelius C. Baker and his wife, Virginia Lee Grogan Baker, separated several years before his death in 1912. Virginia Lee Baker died in 1922.

Joseph L. Baker, third and youngest son of Nathaniel and Matilda Baker, was born in the early 1860's, probably about 1863 or 1864. He was married Feb. 22, 1882, to Martha Cath-

erine Bennett of Wayne County, Mo. Uncle Joe died Feb. 9, 1937, and his wife had died Jan. 10, 1937, one month previously. The children of Joseph L. and Martha Catherine Baker were: Lena Eliza, Louis N., Harlan (who died at about age 10), and Douglass Earl Baker. Lena Eliza, the oldest child, married Vallie Godair, who died in Jan. of 1938 and Lena died about a year later in 1939. Vallie and Lena had one son, Lance, who has been in the U. S. Army for several years. He was married to Leona Davis and they had one boy and one girl. They are divorced.

Louis N. Baker, second child of Joseph and Martha Catherine Baker, was born about 1887 and married Nancy Eva Kirkman, daughter of the late T. P. and Nancy Elizabeth Mayfield Kirkman. About 1925, Louis was elected Independence Township Assessor, which office he held four years. He was maintenance man for the township board for several years. He had gone to Benton Harbor, Michigan, to work there, when he became ill and died about one week after his arrival, in May of 1940. He is buried in Kennett. Eva Kirkman Baker lives with her daughter, Mrs. Ab Lemonds, at Kennett. Louis and Eva Baker had two daughters, Anna Inez and Mary Catherine. Anna Inez was married to Albert L. Lemonds, son of the late Rev. L. W. Lemonds. Inez has one daughter by a previous marriage to G. W. Stout, Patsy Louise Stout, who is married to Ralph F. Martin. Inez has been in the employ of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. at Kennett for more than a quarter of a century.

Mary Cathrine Baker, the second daughter of Louis and Eva Baker, was married to Samuel Larue Finley, who died in Aug. 1947. They had one son, Samuel Larue Finley, now about 13 years old. Catherine and her young son are living in Los Angeles, California.

Douglass Earl Baker, the youngest child of Joseph and Mary Catherine Baker, was born in 1901 and died Nov. 18, 1928. He was married to Helen ? . Douglass worked for a railway company for a number of years at Marceline, Mo., and was transferred to Chaffee, Mo., where he died. He is buried at Kennett. Douglass and Helen Baker had one son, Billy Wayne. Eliza Jane Baker, youngest child and only daughter of Nathaniel and Matilda Baker, was born Oct. 22, 1874, and was still living in 1956 in Detroit, Michigan, at the age of 82. Her daughter writes that her mother grows more beautiful and angelic with the passing years. On Jan. 4, 1893, Eliza Jane was married to William R. Romines, by the Rev. S. C. Biffle, pastor of the Grand Prairie Circuit of the M. E. Church, South. Four children were born to this union: Reuben C., Mamie Bell, Lemma, and William Bon. Reuben C. died at the age of nine months. Mamie Bell, born Feb. 12, 1896, was married to James Arthur Cunningham, who married again after the death of Mamie Bell and now lives in Florida. Mamie Bell died March 26, 1926. There were two children born to Mamie Bell and James Arthur Cunningham.

They are: Alpha B., who is married to Mildred Boone and they have one son, Jimmie. Jimmie Cunningham married Mary Holmes and they have two children, Richard James and Sharon Marie. Orefha is married to Edwin Neubauer, whose grandparents came from Germany. They have three daughters, Donna Jean Anderson, 23; Gail Lee, 14, and Ruth Ann, 10.

Lemma, Aunt Eliza's third child by Uncle Will Romines, was born Feb. 9, 1900, and died, single, on Oct. 18, 1918, at the age of 18. William Bon, born Oct. 21, 1901, is living in Michigan. He was married but has no children. William R. Romines died May 1, 1901, at the age of 31. He was a kind, lovable, Christian man. After his death, Aunt Eliza was again married to Aud McMunn, on Jan. 21, 1903, by O. L. Thurmond, a Justice of the Peace, who performed many marriages in those days. One daughter was born to this union. Beatrice McMunn was born Feb. 9, 1905, and is married to Paul Neumann, a fine Christian man who was born in East Bouchem, Germany. Beatrice and Paul Neumann have one son, Bobbie Bower. Bobbie Bower Neumann is married to Lois Clark. They have three children, Carol Lynn Bower, William Paul Bower, and Robert Roy Bower Neumann. Cousin Beatrice has been very helpful in supplying the information concerning her mother's family. Aunt Eliza and Mr. McMunn separated in their later years and Uncle Aud died about 1950 at the home of a sister in Campbell, Missouri.

THE SHIPLEY FAMILY

Hugh M. Shipley, father of Matilda Shipley Baker, wife of Nathaniel Baker, was also an early pioneer who came to Dunklin County about 1833. He settled four miles north of Kennett, on the Indian Trail and what is now the Dunklin County Nursing Home. He came from Carmi, Illinois.

Records show that the estate of Hugh M. Shipley was administered in 1869, by his son-in-law, Nathaniel Baker, as the administrator. The writer's grandmother, Matilda Shipley Baker, was fond of telling of the days when the Indians passed their place on the move from one hunting ground to another. There seems to have been a well used trail from the Indian village of Chilletcaux (now Kennett) to other Indian villages to the North, especially in Stoddard County, where they were settlements of Shawnee Indians. The Chilletcaux Indians were said to have been Delawares. Grandmother Matilda often told of the time she and her sisters witnessed the birth of an Indian papoose near their home when a tribe of Indians were passing one spring day. The braves were leading the way on their ponies, followed by the old men and boys leading the travois ponies. These in turn were followed by the squaws, children, dogs and pets on foot. Hearing the continued wailing of a squaw, and being curious as children are, they left the yard to investigate at closer

range. Not far away they found a couple of squaws who had left the party and one of them was lying on the grass in the shade of a tree giving birth to a baby papoose. The other squaw acted as midwife and attended to the baby and wrapped it in a small blanket. As soon as it was nursed it was strapped in its cradle board.

In an incredibly short time the cradle board was hung over the shoulders of the squaw mother and the journey was resumed in pursuit of the rest of the tribe. She also told us of the time when her father took the three girls on a coon hunt one night near their home. A coon was soon treed, and as her father moved about with his lantern trying to shine the coon's eyes, he backed into a large bear, who seems to have been sitting on his haunches and watching the coon hunting with interest. The startled bear gave several loud "wuff wuffs" and tore away through the brush.

This adventure took the fun out of coon hunting for the night.

The family of Hugh M. Shipley consisted of four children who reached maturity. They were Matilda, Fannie, Sarah and William. Matilda Shipley, as told elsewhere in the Baker story, was married to Nathaniel Baker. Fannie Shipley, called "Sis," married John H. Gee. They soon moved away to Texas where Fannie died about 1885. Fannie and John were the parents of at least four children. They were Rosie, Matilda, John and Andrew. After Fannie's death, they moved back to Missouri in the early 1890's. About 1898, John H. Gee married a widow, Mary J. Haggard, who had a small farm on Johnson Island, south of Kennett. John H. Gee died about 1905. Rosie Gee married Mack Sherrill, oldest brother of Poy, George and Milledge Sherrill. Matilda Gee married Leander Pool and to them were born Fred, Janie, Minnie and Aaron. Fred Pool is long deceased.

Janie Pool married Poy Sherrill, a brother of Mack Sherrill. They are the parents of Maurine, Lelia and Rev. Owen Sherrill, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kennett longer than any one. Lelia married Jasper Smith, United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri. They reside in Kansas City. Maurine (Mrs. Larry Neff) of Harrisburg, Ill.

Minnie Pool married Gilliam Lowe and they reside in Memphis, Tenn. Aaron lives in Sacramento, Calif. John Gee, Jr., died soon after the family moved to Dunklin County from Texas. At the time of his death in the early 1890's, he was still single. Andrew Gee married Maud Walpole, a sister of Hugh Walpole, of Kennett. They are deceased. They had two sons, Raymond, 54, and Woodrow, of Las Cruces, New Mexico, and one daughter, Lottie Gee.

Raymond has a son, Raymond "Buddy" Gee, Jr., who was graduated from high school in 1956. Woodrow Gee, now de-

ceased, left a widow, Ruth Tudor Gee, and two children, Naomi, age 28, and Allen Leon, 26. Lottie Gee, now deceased, was the first wife of Joseph Ford of near Kennett. They were the parents of Joe Ford, Jr., of Kennett. Their story is given more fully in the Baker History.

Sara Shipley, who inherited the Shipley home place four miles north of Kennett, was first married to William Huddleston. Mr. Huddleston died soon after his son was born. Her next marriage was to Gilbert L. Derryberry, with whom she spent a fairly long married life. They had some children, one known as Richard. Records show that G. L. Derryberry was the administrator of the estate of George W. Coble, a minor, in 1885. Mr. Coble once told the writer that he was raised by Sara Derryberry and Matilda Baker and often drove one to visit the other, a distance of about eleven miles. The trip took about three hours one way by team and wagon. After the death of Mr. Derryberry, Sarah was again married, this time to the Rev. Daniel Goldsmith, a Methodist minister.

The only descendants of Sarah Shipley known to the writer were the children of her first born, William Nathaniel Huddleston, whose wife was Mary Ann Cox, daughter of Rev. Jacob Cox, a Methodist minister. There children are Sarah, who is now Mrs. Sarah Coats of Willow Springs, Mo.; Fannie, now Mrs. Fannie Trout, of Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Isaac, of Holcomb, Mo.; Jacob, of Arizona; David, of Lawton, Oklahoma; Alexander Washington, called "Wash," of Mountain View, Ark. Isaac, or "Ike" Huddleston of Holcomb, Mo., is a retired General Baptist minister. He was married to Laura Jane Ray, now deceased. He has four living children, who are Richard F. of Campbell, Mo.; Charles B. of Holcomb; Mrs. Eula Irene Walker of St. Louis, and Clarence F. of Kennett. Ike lives with his son, Charles, at Holcomb.

William Shipley, the only known son of Hugh M. Shipley, lived in this community when the writer was a boy. Uncle Will was a tall, powerful man, skilled in the tasks of a pioneer time. The writer's father used to say that he had rather have Uncle Will at a log rolling or butchering time than any two ordinary men. He was in great demand at hog killing time. He married a widow, a Mrs. Martha Gossett, but had no children of his own. In the mid-nineties he moved to Cottonwood Point in Pemiscot County, where he died around 1906 or 1907.

THE SULLINGER FAMILY

Nancy Missouri, sometimes called "Dude" Baker, wife of James M. Baker, was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Walls Sullinger. The Sullingers were said to have been from Cape Girardeau County. Their history prior to that is unknown to me. The writer's mother, Nancy Missouri Sullinger Baker, born Dec. 28, 1849, and died March 16, 1923, often spoke of her mother, Mary Walls, as having been raised on the prairies of Illinois. Mary Walls, as a girl, saw the

great flights of the famed passenger pigeons when their immense numbers sometimes darkened the light of the sun on an afternoon, as they made their way to the roosting places in the forests. The great weight of their bodies often broke the branches off the trees as they alighted to roost. She also spoke of the year when the "Stars Fell." That was said to have happened in the year 1833, according to historical records. Throughout that year, showers of pellet sized meteors plunged into the earth's atmosphere and were consumed by friction with the air, resulting in a bright flash of light. Some members of the Baker family also spoke of the stars falling the year they made their way to Dunklin County.

After their marriage Thomas and Mary Walls Sullinger settled on an 80 acre hill farm a short distance west of Bloomfield, Stoddard County. Grandfather Sullinger was a hatmaker by trade. He made hats in Bloomfield and also farmed. Children born to this union were: Wiley, Sarah Elizabeth, Martha, Nancy Missouri, Robert R., Samuel S., William S. and Amanda, who died at the age of five years. These children were all born in Stoddard County. Martha and Amanda died less than three years after the family came to Dunklin County in 1866. Martha married George Palmer in 1867 and they lived about three miles west of this place when she died on Sept. 15, 1868. Amanda died Dec. 9, 1868. These two have legible monuments in Liberty Cemetery.

Wiley, the oldest son, joined the ranks of the Union Army during the Civil War. On one of his furloughs home to visit the family of an aunt, he was surprised and seized by a band of guerillas and cruelly put to death. Sarah Elizabeth was married to Thomas Jefferson Stafford while the family was still living near Bloomfield.

Thomas Jefferson Sullinger fared badly during the Civil War, losing about all his modest wealth. After the close of the war in 1865, he made several visits to Dunklin County during the summer and fall, some of these visits were to a brother-in-law at old Four Mile, Dr. Given Owen, and to a niece at Cotton Plant, Sarah Langdon, wife of Judge Edwin Langdon. Having decided to move to this county, he loaded his family and possessions in a couple of wagons during the very cold January of 1866. The sloughs of Dunklin County, then unbridged, were frozen hard and slick. Coming to the ice the family had to tie pieces of quilts on the horses' feet and lead them over the ice, then pushed the wagons across by hand. It took several days to make the trip from Bloomfield to the Caruth neighborhood where they settled. After living in this locality a few years, they bought a small farm, southwest of what is now Jonesway, and which is now a part of the Earl Sexton farm. Thomas Jefferson and Mary Walls Sullinger died here in 1878 about five days apart and are interred in Liberty Cemetery.

Aunt Mary Hale, who died March 3, 1955, was a girl of 17 at that time and was taking care of her parents at the time

of their deaths. Also at home with her was an older brother, Robert R. Sullinger. Uncle Robert and Aunt Mary continued living on their parents' home place until Aunt Mary's marriage to William Hatcher. Uncle Robert spent the rest of his life on this place. Thomas Sullinger had some sisters who married well known men at that time. Amanda was born in 1819 and died in 1852. They were married in 1840 in Cape Girardeau.

The Mary Smyth-Davis History of Dunklin County says their children were: Dr. Reuben P., Nancy Missouri, Mrs. E. M. Bray and Francis E. Nancy Missouri Owen was the mother of the late Cyrus D. Bray of Campbell, and Adrian O. Bray of Webster Groves, Mo. There is still at this time a slab of marble lying in the yard of the old Dr. Owen home northwest of Campbell with Amanda's name on it. Hearsay has it that by the time Dr. Owen secured the monument, the grave in Elder Cemetery, 4 miles north of Campbell, had become obliterated and the stone was never erected, and it is still lying about the place to this day. Dr. Owen and Amanda had come to what is now Dunklin County in 1841. Miss Vandelia Snider's recent version, more probably correct, is that at the time of Amanda's death in 1842, they were then living at Bloomfield, and she was probably buried there, Four Mile not being founded till later.

Another sister of Thomas Sullinger, Elizabeth, married Robert L. Glasscock. Their daughter, Sarah, married Judge Edwin J. Langdon of Cotton Plant. The writer's mother, Nancy Missouri Sullinger Baker, and Aunt Mary Sullinger Hale, have said that another sister of their father, named Martha, was the first wife of William G. Phelan, a lawyer of Bloomfield, Mo. It is said that Mr. Phelan next married Belle Randol of Scott County, Mo., and they were the parents of Isabella Phelan, who married James M. Douglass of Senath in 1881. Aunt Mary Hale and the writer's mother often spoke of the times Mr. Phelan visited the family while attending court at Kennett, in the early days after the Civil War. Dr. Owen was also a frequent visitor during sessions of the County Court at Kennett.

As previously stated, the oldest daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Walls Sullinger was Sarah Elizabeth Sullinger, who married Thomas Jefferson Stafford in Stoddard County during or before the Civil War. Their children were: William Riley, Louella Ann, Bertha and Robert Miller, known as Bob Stafford (now of Kennett).

Thomas Jefferson Stafford was a farmer and also a Baptist minister. He died in the 1890's. Sarah Elizabeth, or Aunt Bett, as all of us called her, died about 1930. She had never remarried. Aunt Bett was noted for her kindness and unselfishness. She raised a great number of grandchildren who were left orphans. Among them were the children of her oldest son, William Riley, who was accidentally killed by a falling tree branch near Caruth about 1906 and whose wife

died a short time later. These children were Thomas, Flora, (now Mrs. O. R. Ross), and Myrtle. The writer recalls the times when a boy that our family often took a week off in the summer time to go by wagon to Aunt Bett's farm in the hills near Bloomfield for a visit. These were always delightful occasions.

As stated earlier, the first and second children of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Walls Sullinger were Wiley and Sarah Elizabeth, the third child was Martha, who married George Palmer, and was mentioned earlier. The fourth child was Nancy Missouri, "Dude," who was married in 1870 to James M. Baker. Their children were: Thomas Nathaniel (Morgan), Robert Allen, Mary Elizabeth (Molly), William Levi, the writer, and Maud. Their story is told more fully under the history of the Baker family.

The fifth child of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Walls Sullinger was Samuel S. Sullinger. He was first married to Ruth Marsh, a daughter of John Marsh, an early pioneer who settled a short distance south of Kennett. One daughter, Helen, was born to them before Ruth died. Helen married the late Charles Stanfill. Helen also lived but a short time after she was married. Samuel Sullinger's second wife was Lou C. Ford, a daughter of David Ford. This was in 1881. She also lived but a few years. His third marriage was to Violet Pruitt. Two sons were born to this union, Bunk and Bert. They are both long deceased. His fourth and last marriage was to Sallie Agnes Wyatt, a school teacher, who is still living in Illinois. Their children were Fred, Daniel Kenneth, Jewell Ruth, Edith Mary, Linnie Josie. The three last named daughters with their mother live in the vicinity of Mill Creek, Illinois. Uncle Sam's early life was rather tumultuous and rowdy, but he spent the later years of his life a devout and active Christian. He lived to the good age of 83. The last 20 years of his life were spent in Illinois, where he died in 1938. The sixth child of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Walls Sullinger was Robert R. Sullinger. He was in his late thirties when he was to married Georgia Ella Waynick in 1891. Robert R. Died in January, 1902, and his wife, Georgia, a month later. They left three sons, Roland, Lum and Claud. Roland died several years ago. Lum is living in Kennett and is married to Beulah Moore. Their children are Margaret, Alveda, Robert Earl and Sue. Claud, the third son, is living, but his whereabouts are unknown to me.

Robert R. Sullinger lived on his parents' farm until his and his wife's death in 1902, leaving the three small boys. His brother, Samuel S. Sullinger, then moved to that place and assumed the care of the orphaned sons. This farm later sold to the late Arthur Sexton. Samuel moved to Illinois about 1917. The seventh and youngest son of Thomas J. and Mary Walls Sullinger was William S. Sullinger. He was united in marriage Dec. 10, 1882, to Matilda Gowen, a sister of the late Rev. John Gowen, a Methodist minister. Marriage license

records show the ceremony was performed by a brother-in-law of the groom, Thomas J. Stafford. William S. Sullinger died at an early age and left no children.

Mary Louise Sullinger, the eighth child of this union, was born Feb. 1, 1861, and who died March 3, 1955, lived to be the oldest member of the Sullinger family, being a little over 94 years of age. Her first marriage was to William Hatcher. One son was born to this union, Edward Luna Hatcher. When grown he married Maud Hennen and they were the parents of two children, Mary Florence and Ernest. Edward Luna Hatcher died in 1952 in Alabama.

Her next marriage was to Nicholas Cenarath Hale, known to everyone as Uncle Dick. He had come to Dunklin County about the end of the Civil War, as a young man. Being a large and powerful man, he was an expert axman. He often told of the many contests he had with others in the felling of timber with an ax. These contests he nearly always won. Uncle Dick was a man of a sunny and pleasant disposition and made many friends. He and the writer's father, James M. Baker, being brothers-in-law, and both fervent Methodists, were fast friends and our two families visited often. At that time Uncle Dick and Aunt Mary lived on their farm one half mile north of Shady Grove. Uncle Dick Hale died in March, 1921, one mile north of Cross Roads, south of Senath, where Aunt Mary died in March of 1955.

It was in connection with one of father's and Uncle Dick's religious discussions that the writer, then 7 or 8 years old, disgraced himself before three of the finest men in the world. Uncle Dick Hale's folks had come to our house one Saturday afternoon to go to church with us that night and the next day. It was during that Sunday morning's discussion on the front porch that father and Uncle Dick decided they wanted a book belonging to Grandfather Nathaniel Baker, with which to settle a disputed question. The writer was called in and dispatched to Grandfather's house to get the book called "The Hoe." Making my way through the woodlot to Grandfather's house less than a quarter mile away, the fact that "The Hoe" was a book and not an implement faded from my mind. Arriving there I announced to Grandfather, who was sitting on the porch reading, that father wanted to borrow a hoe. Puzzled, he said, "Why, Jim has plenty of hoes, what does he want another for?" Then I said, "Oh, it was a grubbing hoe he wanted." (Grubbing hoes were used to dig sprouts out of the ground). Scratching his head and muttering "I jing," his byword, "What in the world does Jim want a grubbing hoe for on Sunday morning." he took me to his tool shed near the smoke house and got the grubbing hoe. Arriving home again I was met with an exasperated frown from father and a hearty laugh from Uncle Dick and dismissed in disgrace. The book problem was given up as a hopeless proposition for the day.

Aunt Mary, as said before, lived longer than any of the family that we know of. She lived through four wars, being born a short time before the start of the Civil War. She lived through the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. Aunt Mary had a cheerful and happy disposition and liked to recall many incidents in her long and interesting life. She was a devout Christian and a sweet soul and has been sadly missed since her recent passing away. All during her long life, she loved company and her home was always a mecca for friends and relatives.

Uncle Dick Hale had been married twice, previous to his marriage to Aunt Mary. He had two daughters by his first wife, Martha Rice. They were Senath and Mattie, and there was one daughter, Chlora, of his second marriage to Celia Lee. Senath Alexander died in 1947 in California. Mattie Burgo-Meister, a widow, is living with a daughter in Toledo, Ohio. Chlora Smith and Mr. Smith are living in California.

Children born to Uncle Dick and Aunt Mary were: Ina Almeda, known as Meda, Joseph Alonzo and Myrtle Beatrice. Meda was married at an early age to Howard Burton. Three children were born to them. Mary Lucille, Lillian and Edward Alonzo. Lucille, who was thrice married, died in Memphis in 1951. She had two children by Bennie Daily, from whom she was later divorced. They were Bettie Faye and Bennie, Jr. She next married Harold Haughey, then Frank Carwile. Lillian was first married to Troy Johnson, by whom she had two children, James Burton and Ralph Filmore. After a divorce from Mr. Johnson, she is now married to Arthur Hall. They live in California.

Edward Alonzo Burton, called "Lon", now lives in California. He was first married to Lucille Forbes, by whom he had one child, Patricia Ann. They were divorced. His present wife is the former Clara Hawkins. They have two children, Linda Kay and Howard Lon. Meda next united in marriage in early 1921 to Robert O. Johnson, a well-known farmer and business man of Cross Roads. Robert died in January, 1955, and his popularity was evidenced by the great number of people who attended his funeral.

The home of Robert and Meda attracted friends, as a magnet attracts steel. If the great number of visitors they had were ever boring, which they surely sometimes were, they never showed it, but were always courteous and warmly friendly. Meda now resides in Los Angeles, California.

Joseph Alonzo Hale, the only son of Aunt Mary and Uncle Dick Hale, was a jolly and engaging boy and grew up to be a man like his father, warm hearted and friendly. He was married to Mamie Proctor. They had three children, Dorothy, Mary Jo and Aaron Lon. Dorothy is married to Paul Simons and they have two children, Gloria Mae and Barbara Ann. Mary Jo is married to Loren Bishop. Aaron Lon is still single.

After various ventures in farming, a drug store owner and Salem Township treasurer, Lon Hale found his life's work in the ministry. He became an outstanding minister in the Assembly of God Church and filled many posts in various states of the Union. He was pastor of a church in Long Beach, California, when he became ill in 1948 and had come home for a medical check up at Memphis. He died at the home of his mother and sister, Mrs. Robert Johnson, at Cross Roads. An excellent likeness of Lon can be seen on his monument in Lulu Cemetery, south of Senath. His family still resides in California.

The third child of Aunt Mary and Uncle Dick Hale, Myrtle Beatrice, was married to Ralph Carkeet Snow. Ralph and Myrtle were the parents of one child that died in infancy. Ralph is a salesman and they have spent most of their married life in Florida. They are now living in Tampa, Florida. After the death of Uncle Dick Hale in 1920, Aunt Mary made her home with Myrtle and Ralph in Florida for about 18 years, then came back to Missouri and spent the remainder of her life with Meda and Robert Johnson at Cross Roads.

Family Tree

of the

JAMES B. BAKER FAMILY

of

DUNKLIN COUNTY, MISSOURI

by

WILLIAM LEVI BAKER, Sr.

as arranged by Nancy Lou Raines

James B. Baker

1801 - 1861

Born South Carolina

Married

Nancy Caroline ?

Place of birth

Unknown

1. Nathaniel (born Nov. 11, 1820, in Davidson County, Tenn., died Dec. 22, 1895, in Dunklin County, Mo., North of Caruth.
2. Emmaline (born in Davidson County, Tenn., about 1822, died in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1848.)
3. Nancy Caroline (born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1827, died in Craighead County, Ark., in 1912.)

Married

Drusilla ?

Born South Carolina

1. James H. (born May 6, 1832, in Dunklin County, died about 1893, in Dunklin County, Mo.
2. John (born Aug. 11, 1836, in Dunklin County, Mo., died when near grown.)
3. Martha Louisa, called "Pone", (born July 9, 1838, in Dunklin County, Mo., died 1889, same locality.)
4. Delila F. (born March 1, 1841, in Dunklin County, Mo., died in Oct., 1917, same locality.)
5. Burdice, called "Doc", (born Dec. 12, 1843, in Dunklin County, Mo., killed by Federal troops near Caruth, Sept. 20, 1863.)
6. Esther, called "Easter", (born July 8, 1845, in Dunklin County, Mo., died March 1928, same locality.)

1. Nathaniel

Married

? Clarkston

Married

Matilda Shipley

1. James M.
2. Cornelius
3. Joseph L.
4. Eliza Jane

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE

?

Nathaniel Married Matilda Shipley

James M. Baker Married Nancy Missouri "Dude" Sullinger	} 1. Thomas Nathaniel "Morgan" Married Anna Cannon	} 1. Benjamin Clifford Married Nellie Mae Wells Married Cressia Sanford Rouse			
		2. Ruth Married William Shans	} 1. Woodrow Married Mildred Hogland		
		3. Blanch Married Fred Collins			
	Married Belle Sheppard	} 1. Lethia Married Herbert Seymour	} 1. Herbert, Jr. Married Pearline Presson	} 1. Pamela Ann 2. Terry Marie 3. Sheila Ray 4. Ronald Wayne	
			} 2. Billy Wayne Married Yvonne Dayton		

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE ?

(Cont.)

1. Nathaniel married Matilda Shipley

2. Maude

- Married
Carl Horton } 1. Rheta
Married
R. P. Wilson } Married
Married
Ted Moore } 1. Don Scarlett
Teddy

Married
Mrs. Willie Bilderback

2. Robert Allen
Married
Ola Singleton Briggs

Married
Bertha Read

3. Mary Elizabeth "Mollie"
Married
Milton W. Wallace

- 1. Una
Married
Sam Kirkman
Married
Milton Thorne

1. Thomas N.
Married
June Shannon

- 1. Kathleen Marie
2. Keith Allen
3. Ken Patrick

ont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE

?

Nathaniel married
Matilda Shipley

- 2. Mollie Elizabeth
Married } 1. Cindy
- Dr. William T. } 2. Billy
- Ward
- 3. Julia } 1. Deborah Ann
- Married } 2. Ellen Elizabeth
- Lester W. Storr

- 2. Mary Lee } 1. James Miller
- Married } 2. Mary Jane
- Richard Fred } 3. Martha Lee
- Rogers

- 3. Wilson Bratton } 1. Andrea Elizabeth
- Married } 2. Bratton Alvis
- Marianna Graves

James M. Baker }
Married }
Nancy Missouri }
"Dude" Sullinger }

- 3. Mary Elizabeth }
"Mollie" }
Married }
Milton W. Wallace }

- 4. James Miller } 1. Katie Lee
- Married } 2. Allen Baker
- Vallie Bess }
Married }
Marion } 1. Patricia Ann
- Kremblebeine } 2. Janie

Married
Will Hutchins

(Cont.) JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE ?

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Nathaniel married
Matilda Shipley | 4. William Levi
Married
Ettie Allbright | 1. Nancy Lou
Married
Radford Reuben
Raines | 1. Mary Elizabeth
2. Radford Reuben,
Jr. |
| | | 2. Dr. William L. Jr.
Married
Roberta June
Shoemate | 1. William Bruce
2. Brett Nathaniel |
| | | 3. James Franklin
Married
Loretta Maxine
Seabaugh | 1. Delores
2. Jane
3. Rita Kay |
| 5. Maud
Married
Richard Frederick
Rodgers | | 1. Robert William
Married
Bettie Lucille
Brannum | 1. Robert Wm. Jr. |
| | | 2. James Wilkerson—Deceased, age 17 | |
| | | 3. Richard Fred
Married
Jewell Oneida
Younger | 1. James Robert
2. Stephen Douglass
3. Thomas
4. Paul Barr
5. Kay Oneida
6. R. F. Jr., "Rickey"
7. Charles Edgar |

ont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE ?

Nathaniel married
Matilda Shipley

Married

William Wilkins

1. Una Aurelia
Married
William Lacey
Woodson

1. Myra Ellen

Cornelius C. Baker }
Married }
Virginia Lee }
Grogan }

1. Fannie Alice
Married
Herbert Garrison

2. George Cambrel
Married
Mary O'Brien
Married
Pearl Beggs

1. Infant

Cornelius C. Baker }
Married }
Virginia Lee }
Grogan }

3. Bertha Belle
Married
Thomas L. Allen

1. Velma Drucille
Married
Charles Mason
Holshouser

1. Thomas Charles
2. John Allen

Married
Otto Alvin
Carl Gross

1. Francis Eugene
Married
Nata Ann Reick

1. Lawrence Eugene
2. Ruth Ann

2. Bertha Alvenia
Married
James Oliver
Joiner

1. Larry Dean
2. Jill Alvenia
Jack Oliver

} —Twins Deceased

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE ?

1. Nathaniel married
Matilda Shipley

3. Henry David

4. Bobbie Cornelius } 1. Stephens Wayne
Married }
Verna Arlene } Deceased
Kelpe }

5. Otto Alvin Carl Jr.
Married
Marilyn Marie
Brinkoff

3. Joseph L } 1. Lena Eliza
Married }
Martha Catharine }
Bennett }
Valley Godair
2. Louis N.
Married
Nancy Eva
Kirkman

1. Lance
Married
Leona Davis

1. Anna Inez } 1. Patsy Louise
Married }
G. W. Stout }
Married }
Albert L. Lemonds }
Ralph E. Martin

2. Mary Catharine }
Married }
Samuel Larue } Samuel Larue, Jr.
Finley }

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE ?

1. Nathaniel married
Matilda Shipley

3. Henry David

4. Bobbie Cornelius } 1. Stephens Wayne
Married }
Verna Arlene } Deceased
Kelpe }

5. Otto Alvin Carl Jr.
Married
Marilyn Marie
Brinkoff

3. Joseph L. }
Married }
Martha Catharine }
Bennett }
1. Lena Eliza }
Married }
Valley Godair }
2. Louis N. }
Married }
Nancy Eva }
Kirkman }

1. Lance }
Married }
Leona Davis }

1. Anna Inez } 1. Patsy Louise }
Married } Married }
G. W. Stout } Ralph E. Martin }

2. Mary Catharine }
Married }
Samuel Larue } Samuel Larue, Jr. }
Finley }

(Cont.) JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE ?

- 1. Nathaniel Married } 3. Douglass Earl }
 - Matilda Shipley } Married } 1. Billy Wayne
 - Helen ? } Deceased }

- 4. Eliza Jane } 1. Reuben C. }
 - Married } Deceased }
 - William R. } 2. Mamie Bell }
 - Romines } Married } 1. Alpha B. }
 - James Arthur } Married } 1. Jimmie }
 - Cunningham } Mildred Boone } Married } 1. Richard James
 - Edwin Newbauer } 2. Oretha } Married } 2. Sharon Marie
 - Edwin Newbauer } 3. Ruth Ann } 3. Lemma — deceased at 18.

 - 4. Eliza Jane } 4. William Bon }
 - Married } Married }
 - William R. } Veda Williams }
 - Romines } Married }
 - Ethel Hulahan } Married }
 - Margaret ? }
 - 1. Beatrice } 1. Robbie Bower }
 - Married } Married } 1. Carol Lynn
 - Paul Neumann } Lois Clark } 2. William Paul
 - 3. Robert Roy

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married NANCY CAROLINE

?

1. Nathaniel Married
Matilda Shipley2. Emmaline
Married
James Ellis3. Nancy Caroline
Married
William Ellis1. Jane
Married
Robert Nutt2. Emmaline
Married
Charles FreemanMarried
John Nutt1. William C.
2. George W.
3. Samuel M.4. Verna
Married
James Adams5. Nancy Ann
6. J. Thomas1. Clifford
Married
Ira Henry1. Harlan
2. Lorene
Married
Henry Fields
3. Roy
4. Ellis
5. Naoma
Married
W. I. Myers

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|------------------------|------|-----------------|
| 1. James Hugh Baker | } 1. | Fannie | } 1. | Ed | } | | } | |
| Married | | Married | | 2. Warren | | | | |
| Elizabeth Myracle
Horner | | Theodore Lotz | | 3. Charley | | | | |
| Married | } 1. | John N. | } 1. | Thomas Harrison | } 1. | Mildred | } 1. | Joycē |
| Victorine
Chailland Jones | | Married | | Married | | Married | | Married |
| | | Susan Mizell Hale | | Ida Cook | | Raymond Duncan | | |
| | | | | | | 2. Bryan | } 1. | David Bryan |
| | | | | | | Married | | 2. Brenda Jane |
| | | | | | | Lucille Wilkins | | |
| | | | | | | 3. John Hale | } 1. | Andrew Glenn |
| | | | | | | Married | | 2. Caraly Gene |
| | | | | | | Jean Layton
Stevens | | |
| 1. James Hugh Baker | } 1. | John N. | } 1. | Thomas H. | } 4. | Mary Nell | } 1. | Larry Richard |
| Married | | Married | | Married | | Married | | Married |
| Victorine
Chailland Jones | | Susan Mizell Hale | | Ida Cook | | Delbert L. Ford | | |
| | | | | | | 5. Dora | } 1. | Patricia Diane |
| | | | | | | Married | | 2. Lyndia Wayne |
| | | | | | | Lendil Williams | | 3. Marcelle |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | 2. Edith
Married
Roscoe Bess | | 1. Van
Married
Thelma Cooper | | 1. Larry Van
2. Kenny Ray |
| | | | 2. Susan Ann
Married
W. T. Trout | | 1. William Van
2. Marciann
3. Arlene |
| 2. James C.
Married
Catharine C.
White | | | | | |
| | Married
Louisa Bailey | 1. William Frank
Married
Ottley Bess | 1. Hettie Christine
Married
Jess Reaves
Married
Walter Taffley | 1. Billy Jean | |
| | | | 2. James E.
Married
Murial
Hoffenmeyer
Married
Addie Nehaus | 1. Jaculyn
1. Donna
2. Linda | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

1. James Hugh
Married
Vicorine Chailland
Jones

} 2.

James C.
Married
Louisa Bailey

} 2.

Lucy
Married
Jos. Crulis
Marshall

} 1.

Elnora
Married
Emzie Myers
2. James Eugene
Married
Charlene Hicks

} 1.

Franklin
2. Kenneth Loyd
1. Kenneth Joe
2. Jerry Wayne

3.

Charles David
Married
Shirley Robards

} 1.

Jimmie
2. David
3. Jennie

} 1.

Married
Georgia S.
Blankenship

Billy
Married
Mona Johnson

} 1.

William Daley

2.

George Franklin
Married
Geneta Petersen

} 1.

Karla Nanette

3.

Delores
Married
Bill McClain

4.

Mary Jane
Married
Donald Seward

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | 3. Joseph Jr.
Married | } | 1. Kenneth Joe |
| | | Rosemary Dockery | | 2. Remona Sue |
| | | | | 3. Marla Gail |
| | | 4. Harold
Married | } | 1. Carol |
| | | Francise ? | | 2. Karin |
| 3. Ella May | } | See under Pelts | | |
| Married
Will Rayburn Pelts | | for children | | |
| 4. Cora | } | 1. Leota | } | 1. Roney Gail |
| Married | | Married | | 2. James Farron |
| James A. | | Raymond Pickens | | 3. Lovonda Kay |
| Tackeberry | | | | 4. Alma Ray |
| | | 2. Leon | | 1. Teddy Wayne |
| | | Married | | |
| | | Margie Black | | |
| | | 3. Dorothy Jean | } | |
| | | Married | | |
| | | Jacob Louis
Barkovitz | | |
| | | 4. Hal Dean | | |
| | | 5. Jimmy Dale | | |
| 5. James Emile | | | | |
| Married | | | | |
| Ruth Brotherton | | | | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Married | | 1. Charles Buddy | } | 1. Mark |
| | Eddie Florence Wells | | Married | | Joan Bass |
| | 6. Hazel | | | | |
| | Married | | | | |
| | Willis Sullivan | | | | |
| | 7. Lorene | } | 1. James Paul | | |
| | Married | | | | |
| | Paul B. Mulcahy | | | | |
| | Married | | | | |
| | Walter McDaniel | | | | |
| 2. John—died when near grown. | | | | | |
| 3. Martha Louisa | } | 1. James W. | } | 1. Ida | |
| | | | | | |
| Joseph Pelts | } | Mary J. "Molly" Wilkins | } | Edward Thomas | |
| | | | | 2. Monta | |
| | | | | Married | |
| | | | | James Milage | |
| | | | | Seymore | |
| | | | } | 1. Hubert Enoch | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | Verna Ray | |
| | | | | Married | |
| | | | | Velma Copeland | 1. Mary Jane |
| | | | | | 2. James David |
| | | | | | 3. Susie Marie |
| | | | } | 2. Woodrow Wilson | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | Grace Derryberry | 1. Van |
| | | | | | 2. Elizabeth |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|------------------|----|----------------|
| | | | Married | | |
| | | | Lois Miles | | |
| | | 3. | David Francis | | |
| | | | Married | | |
| | | | Flora May Lester | | |
| 2. | Nathaniel Richard | 1. | Bert | 1. | Earl Chailland |
| | Married | | Married | | Married |
| | Eva Pyle | | Ed Chailland | | Daisy Lawrence |
| | | | | | Married |
| | | | | | Myrtle Johns |
| | | 2. | Roy Lee | 1. | Barney Rogers |
| | | | Married | | Married |
| | | | Ella Cook | | Nadeen Hight |
| | | | | 2. | Billy Dixon |
| | | | | | Married |
| | | | | | Bettie Green |
| | | | Married | | |
| | | | Lola Sexton | | |
| | | | Married | | |
| | | | Ruth Glover | | |
| | | 3. | William Arthur | 1. | Dorothy |
| | | | "Doc" | | Married |
| | | | Married | | Ralph Jones |
| | | | Ruth Hargroves | | |
| | | | | 1. | Ruth Ann |
| | | | | 2. | Carol Jean |
| | | | | 1. | Jimmy |
| | | | | 2. | Robert Dale |
| | | | | 3. | Ronald Gale |
| | | | | 4. | JoElla |
| | | | | | Donald Ray |
| | | | | 1. | Patsy Jane |
| | | | | 2. | Dickie |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | 2. Bettie
Married
T. J. Nesmith | } | 1. Judith Ann
2. Thomas J. |
| 3. John Albert | } | 1. William T.
Married | } | | |
| Married | | Alice Stephens | | 2. Alton | |
| Mary L. Taylor | | 1. Osa)—Twin,
Deceased | | 3. Herbert | |
| Married | | Alma)
Married | } | 1. Lucille | |
| Lou Cook | David Brandon | 2. Rachel | | | |
| | | | 3. Noveline | | |
| | | | 4. Bettye Lou | | |
| | | | 5. Mack 6. Jack | | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| 3. Martha Louisa
Married
Joseph Pelts | } | 3. John Albert
Married
Lou Cook | } | 2. Rachel
Married
Joseph B.
Nesler | } | 1. Lillian
Married
Bonner Moore | } | 1. B. Wayne
Married
Lethia Wadlow | } | 1. Connie
2. Richard |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2. Carrie
Married
Francis Walters | } | 1. Frankie
2. Carol |
| | | | | | | | | Married
Leo Baumhardt | | |
| | | | | | | | | Married
Gus Rudnicky | } | 1. Michail |
| | | | | | | | | 3. Mary
Married
Vernon Helbert | | |
| | | | | | | | | 4. Martha
Married
Oro McCarthy | } | 1. Lynda
2. Thomas |
| | | | | | | | | 5. Francis
Married
Floyd Armsby | | |
| | | | | | | Married
Julian Walls | | | | |
| | | | | 2. Blanch
Married
Hubert Moore | } | 1. Burl Gene
Married
Pearl Burkhardt | } | | | 1. Russell
2. Jacquelin |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- Married
Gene Ward
- 3. Langdon }
Married } 1. Ronald Joe
Mildred }
Sullivan }
- 4. Sterling }
Married } 1. Frankie
Margaret }
Walters } 2. Shirley
- Married
Nettie Barnes
- 5. Marie }
Married } 1. Steve
Martin Collins } 2. Mary
- Married }
Fred Dubois } 1. Lynda
} 2. Jane
- 6. Jack }
Married } 1. Dewayne
Anta Pasco } 2. Cheryl

- (Cont.)
- JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?
- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| 3. Martha Louisa
Married
Joseph Pelts | { 3. John Albert
Married
Lou Cook | { 2. Rachel
Married
Joseph B. Nesler | { 7. Mary Jo
Married
William Van
Bobbitt | { 1. Marilyn
2. Sandra
3. Rachel Jean
4. Van, Jr.
5. James Roger |
| | | | 8. Bobbie Lee
Married
Anna Atkinson | { 1. Dianna
2. Michael |
| | | 3. Eula
Married
Wallace Loving | { 1. Louise
2. Maxine
3. Lee
4. Jo Nell
5. Patty Jean | |
| | | 4. Lee Shelton
Married
Marie Sullivan | { 1. Bettie Marie
Married
Harold Drucker | { 1. Gary Arthur |
| 4. Robert Allen
Married
Minnie Pool

Married
Laura Allen | { 1. Herschel
2. Claud
Married
Mary Ethel Kirby | | { 1. Clarence
Married
Mirle Chailland | { 1. Clarence Allen |
| | 3. Kirk. | | | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | 4. Beulah Mae
Married
Jas. O. Brotherton | } | 11. Frances Merriam
Married
Hubert Cook | } | 1. Kerry Hubert
2. Keith Brett
3. Sheila |
| | | 5. Verna
Married
Jas. O. Brotherton | | 1. James Robert
Married
Shirley Ann
Sherrill | | 1. James Herbert |
| | | Married
Cecil Chailland | } | 1. Rex Delano
Married
Lenora Mae
Rogers | } | 1. Parice Lynn
2. Bruce Wayne |
| | | 6. Robert Allen, Jr.
Married
Lydia Mae
Frankum
Married
Lucille Holman | | 1. David Allen
2. Carol Ann | | |
| | | 7. Ettie Mildred
Married
Clyde Jones | } | 1. Dennis Clyde
2. Robert Carl | | |
| 3. Martha Louisa
Married
Joseph Pelts | } | 4. Robert Allen
Married
Laura Allen | | } | 8. Berley Bruce
Married
Geneta Rich
Married
Pauline Burton | } |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

Married Minnie Bailey	}	1. Lula Married Houston Payne Married Herbert Sparrow	}	1. Mary Ellen 2. Juanita
--------------------------	---	---	---	-----------------------------

3. Martha Louisa
Married
Joseph Pelts

}	6. Charles Lee Married Eva Pyle Chailland	}	1. Lee Married Esther Cook Married Eunice Norman
---	---	---	--

}	1. Lee, Jr. Married Lagatha McComb
---	--

Married Polly Menk Married Velma Jackson	}	1. Meryle Jayne
---	---	-----------------

2. Charles William Married Daisy Jacobs	}	1. Diane 2. Leane
3. Patsy Joyce Married Eules Hively		

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|----------------|
| Married
Belle Grugett | { | 1. Leona
Married
J. C. Skaggs | { | 1. J. C. Jr.
Married
Bettie Lewis | | |
| | | | | 2. Joe | | |
| | | | | 3. Elnora
Married
Morris Moore | { | 1. Nora Lee |
| | | | | 4. Mariana
Married
J. D. Harris | { | 2. Barbara Sue |
| | | | | 5. Gayle | | 1. Jerris Ann |
| | | 2. Frank
Married
Mary Belle
Pollard | | | | |
| | | 3. Irene
Married
J. C. Slay | { | 1. Julia | | |
| | | | | 2. Linda Lee | | |
| | | 4. Jones
Married
Kathleen
Tendleton | { | 3. Joe Carney | | |
| | | | | 1. Jon | | |
| | | | | 2. Danny | | |
| 6. Charles Lee
Married
Sadie Bedwell | { | 1. Infant | | | | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 5. Joseph E. Pelts
Married
Bettie Bedwell | 1. Louie Douglass
Married
Ola Crim | } | 1. Imogene
Married
Paul James | } | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Married
Vera Tabor | } | 1. Mary
Married
Dudley Danley
2. Jimmy, single, 25
3. Joe Ann, single, 22 | } | |
| | 2. Will Rayburn
Married
Ella May Baker | } | 1. Bettie Lou
Married
Johnny Kean, Jr. | } | 1. Steven Noel | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Oleta May
Married
Jerry Massa | } | 1. Sharon Louise
2. Dennis Wayne | } | 1. Johnny Rayburn
2. Jerri Denise | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5. Jerris Rhea | } | 1. Wilma Sue
2. Alfred Leon | } | |
| | 3. Lona
Married
Joseph Alfred Ford | } | 3. Peggy
4. Patsy —Twins | } | | | | | | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

				4.	Joe Don Married Patsy Ann Finch	} 1. Mark Joseph
				5.	Phyllis Lavonne	
	2.	Eva Married Winfred Whitehead	}	1.	Geraldine Married Donnie Lee Reed	} 1. Michael Lee 2. David Mark
				2.	Barbara Jean Married Fred Freeman	
		3.			Olene Married Paul Bryan Harkey	} 1. Paul Bryan, Jr.
		Married	}	1.	Pauline Married Charles Casey	} 1. Charlene 2. Kay Ann 3. Kenneth Charles 4. Kevin Paul
Lillie Sanders				2.	C. L. Jr. Married Anna Nell Ray	
					1. Ray Keith	
					1. aren Lee 2. Michael Don	

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | 3. Lillie Mae
Married
Charles Robert
Dickey | } 1. Charles Robert, Jr. |
| 4. Delila
Married
William Clarkston | { 1. Esther Ann
Married
Lacy Bailey | { 1. Ada
Married
Andrew Thomas | |
| | | 2. Callie Ann
Married
Jake Wynn | { 1. Bernice, deceased
2. Christine, deceased |
| | | | 3. Frieda
Married
Ray Ervin |
| | | | { 1. Beverlie
2. Patricia Jo
3. Kay Lee |
| | | | 4. Paul Daniel
Married
Dortha Stevens |
| | | 3. Daniel Luther
Married
Natie White | { 1. Naoma Lee, single
2. Eugene Paul
Married
Veria Wright |
| | | | { 1. Jeffrey Lee
2. Judith |
| Married
Jones Roberts | { 1. William R.
Married
Jennie Whitehead | { 1. Callie May
Married
Truman Grey | { 1. Donald
2. Joan
3. Billy Wayne
4. Barbara Jean
5. Larry
6. Sharon |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|------------------|--------------|
| | 2. Joneth Calvin
"Bill"
Married
Venith Hinchcliff | } | 1. Mary Carlene
Married
Paul (Buddy) Cook | } | 1. Carlar Louise | |
| | | | 2. Judy Merideth | | | |
| | | | 3. William Richard | | | |
| | | | 4. Linda Carol | | | |
| | | | 5. Dennis Stevens | | | |
| | 3. David Richard
Married
Bettie Cornell
Burbank | } | 1. Bettie Lou
Married
David Ray | | | |
| | 4. Ruth Lee
Married
Wilburn Hardin | } | 1. Melba June | | | |
| | | } | 2. Sonia Lee | | | |
| 2. Lou Roberts
Married
Henry Kimbrow | { | 1. William Richard
Married
Emmie Wilkerson | { | 1. Eddie Lee
Married
Bettie Miles | | |
| | | 2. Elva
Married
Ben W. Scroggins | { | 1. Claud
Married
Mary Fisher | { | 1. Jerry Don |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Married
William A. Shahan | { | 1. J. B. Shahan
Married
Martha Tenrose | { | 1. Genetta |
| | | | 2. Berley Jean
Married
Clare Perryman | } | 1. William Isaac | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA

?

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | 3. Raymond Henry
Married
Barbara Perryman | { | 1. Mary Lou Anna
2. Paula Eulene | | | |
| 4. Delila
Married
Jones Roberts | { | 3. Nancy Roberts
Married
Boram Ford | { | 1. Joseph Alfred
Married
Lottie Gee | { | 1. Lottie Ethel
Married
Fred Denny | { | 1. Kelly Sue
2. William Myra
3. Karson Gee |
| | | | 2. Joe, Jr.
Married
Alberta James | { | 1. Joey
2. Karen | | | |
| | | | Married
Lona Pelt—see under Joseph E. Pelts | | | | | |
| | | 2. Frank Ford
Married
Lillie Pugh | { | 1. William
Married
Lelah Johnson | { | 1. Billy | | |
| | | | 2. Robert
Married
Ruth Young | { | 1. Jolyn
2. Jerry
3. Michael
4. Alice May | | | |
| | | | 3. Alene
Married
Loyd Tyler | { | 1. Sharon Ann
2. Denny
3. Janet | | | |
| | | | 4. Marie
Married
Dillard Fincher | { | 1. Debbie | | | |
| | | | 5. Raymond | | | | | |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|---|
| | | 3. Commie
Married
Elva Grogan | } | 1. Helen |
| Married
Richard Hicks | } | 1. Frances
Married | } | 1. Annette |
| | | Frank Whitehead | | 2. Hugh Franklin |
| | | 1. Sidney
Married
Lavern Walker | } | 3. Mack |
| | | 2. Ada
Married
Albert Brotherton | | |
| | | 3. Beatrice
Married
Raymond Cooper | } | 1. Ralph
2. Barham
3. Mack
4. Peggy
5. Jerris Ann |
| | | 4. Nora Delila
Married
Dan Rose | } | 1. Mardell |
| 5. Burdett—Killed | by Federal troops. | | | |
| 6. Esther "Easter" | } | 1. Mary L. | } | 1. David |
| Married
Hiram Mack
Gargas | | Married
Dave Sinclair | | 2. Maxine |
| | | Myrtle Brotherton | } | 3. Nadine |
| | | 2. Jeff
Married
Margaret Kiser | } | 1. J. D.
2. Peggy
3. Bill
4. Jeff, Jr. |

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA		?	
2. James William "Pete" Married Alva Goodwin	1. Ella Married Henry Wells	1. James Theodore "Zeke" (adopted) Married Joanne McGehee	1. Joella Kay
Married Andromedia Jones	1. Van Married Pearl Collins		
	2. Effie Married Edgar Allen	1. Mary Ellen Married Gene Taylor	1. Gene Allen
	3. Anna Married Theodore Holloway	1. James Theodore "Zeke" adopted by Ella Wells	
	4. Mary Married Theodore Holloway	1. John Married Yvonne Bess	1. Perrisa Jan 2. Karen Dianne
	5. Bertie Lee Married Lynn Stewart	1. Meda Ann Married Jack Cash	1. Jaculyn
Married Nettie Sanders	1. Frank Married Anita Gendron	1. Sarah 2. Frank, Jr.	
	2. Merle Married Edwin Porterfield		

(Cont.)

JAMES B. BAKER married DRUSILLA ?

- 3. Paul
Married } 1. Paul Sanders
- Vonnie C. Brice } 2. David Brice
- 4. Jimmy — Deceased — age 3.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

- 1. Wiley — Killed in Civil War
- 2. Sarah Elizabeth } 1. William Riley } 1. Ernest Thomas } 1. Julia Marie
- Married } Married } Married } 2. William Thomas
- Thomas Jefferson } Sophie Pruitt } Kittie Mahallie } Juanita Mae } 2. Elma Marie
- Stafford } } Henard } Nofsincer } Married
- 2. Elma Marie } 3. Eleanor Louise } 1. Shirley Ann
- Married } Brucie Jones } 1. Leslie Earl
- Curtis Davis } 4. Earl, Jr. } 2. Rosalie Dianne
- Married } } 3. Linda Kay
- Patrick C. Hoy } } 4. Farris Wayne
- 3. Eleanor Louise } 1. Shirley Ann
- Married } Brucie Jones } 1. Leslie Earl
- Brucie Jones } 4. Earl, Jr. } 2. Rosalie Dianne
- 4. Earl, Jr. } } 3. Linda Kay
- Married } } 4. Farris Wayne
- Rachel Jeanette } } 3. Linda Kay
- Irvin } } 4. Farris Wayne

(Cont.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | 5. Dale Eugene
Married
Queeny Juanita
Kemp | } | 1. Donald Dale |
| | | 6. Betty Sue
Married
Edward Setierwalt | } | 1. Richard Edward |
| | | 7. Tommy Joe | | |
| | | 8. Dora Faye
Married
Charles Eugene
Robinson | } | |
| | | 9. Flora Mae | | |
| 2. Flora Stafford
Married
Ottie R. Ross | { | 1. Frances
Married
Olin Chailland | { | 1. Jerry Tom, Jr.
2. Barbara Elaine |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | 2. Janet Sue
Married
Jack Clark | | |
| | | 3. Betsy Jean | | |
| | | 4. Nancy Lynn | | |
| | | 5. Freddie Joe | | |
| | | 6. Frankie Lyos | | |
| | | | | |
| | | 2. Harry
Married
Lucille Patton | | |

(Cont.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | 3. Rayburn
Married
Winiford Dixie
Benefield | { | 1. James David
2. Richard Lee |
| | | 4. Marie
Married
Clarence Medley | { | 1. Patricia Ann
2. Donald Joe
3. Gary Wayne
4. Jeanne |
| | | 5. Burl Eugene
Married
Ruby Odom | { | 1. Burl Eugene, Jr.
2. Michael David |
| | | 6. Verna Lee
Married
Ronald Fee | { | 1. Rhonda Kaye
2. Bruce Allen |
| | | 7. Donald | | |
| | | 8. Flora Ann | | |
| | | 9. Mary Jo | | |
| 2. Sarah Elizabeth
Married
Thomas Jefferson
Stafford | { | 1. William Riley
Married
Sophie Pruitt | { | 3. Myrtle
Married
Mason Clifton |
| | | | { | 1. Flora Jean
Married
Franklin Elledge
2. Elma Frances
Married
John Harker
3. William Mason, Jr. |

(Cont.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2. Louella | } | 1. Pearl | } | 1. Larry Lee | | |
| Married | | 2. Grace | | | 2. Donna Jean | |
| Washington Link | | 1. James | | | 3. David | |
| Married | } | 2. Jessie | } | | | |
| William Eaves | | 3. Bessie | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 3. Ann | } | 1. Everett | } | | | |
| Married | | 2. Elmer | | | | |
| Etheridge | | 3. Ethel | | | | |
| Tankersley | } | 1. Ruth | } | | | |
| | | 2. William | | | | |
| | | 3. Walter | | | | |
| 4. Bertha | } | 4. Rosie | } | | | |
| Married | | 5. Elvas | | | | |
| James Layton | | 6. Myrtle | | | | |
| | | 1. Madge | | | } | 1. Lee Rudolph |
| 5. Robert Miller | | Married | | | | |
| Married | | Joseph Allgood | | | } | 3. David |
| Lizzie Stevens | 1. William David | | | | | |
| Married | "Bill" | | | | | |
| Julie Adams | } | 1. Lee Rudolph | } | | | |
| Married | | Married | | | | |
| Ethel Cox | | Evelyn Johnson | | | | |

(Cont.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2. James Richard | } | 1. Linda Kay |
| | Married
Helen Brown | | 2. Dorris June |
| | 3. Lester Ralph | } | 1. Nelda Ann |
| | Married
Reva Buck | | 2. Charles |
| | 4. Ruth | } | 1. Carolyn Sue |
| | Married
George Allwood | | 2. Patricia Lou |
| | 5. Ruby | } | 1. Sandra |
| | Married
George Rose | | 2. Dennis |
| | | | 3. Janet |
| | 6. Robert Miller, Jr. | | |
| | Married
Dolores Lawson | | |
| 3. Martha | | | |
| Married | | | |
| George Palmer | | | |
| 4. Nancy Missouri | } | See Under James M. Baker | |
| Married
James M. Baker | | | |
| 5. Samuel S. | } | 1. Helen | |
| Married | | Married | |
| Ruth Marsh | | Charles Stanfill | |
| Married
Lou C. Ford | | | |

- (Cont.) THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS
- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|
| Married | } | 1. Bunk | | |
| Violet Pruett | | 2. Bert | | |
| 5. Samuel S. (Cont.) | } | 1. Fred | | |
| Married | | Married | | |
| Sallie Agnes Wyatt | } | Frieda Fox | | |
| | | 2. Daniel Kenneth | | |
| | | Married | | |
| | | Pearl Goodman | | |
| | } | 1. Juanitea | | |
| | | 2. Kenneth | | |
| | | 3. Fred | | |
| | | 4. Shirley | | |
| | | 5. Daniel, Jr. | | |
| | | 6. Pearl | | |
| | | 7. Doyle | | |
| | | 8. Lawrence | | |
| 3. Jewell Ruth | } | 1. Vanita Ruth | } | 1. Cheryl Ann |
| Married | | Married | | 2. Mona Lee |
| Claude N. Horner | | Bruce Zimmerman | | |
| 4. Edith Mary | } | 1. Ella Louise | | |
| Married | | | | |
| Van Albert Cruse | | | | |
| 5. Linnie Josie | } | 1. Mary Christine | } | 1. Lawrence, Jr. |
| Married | | Married | | |
| Dorris Eugene | | Lawrence Arnhart | | |
| Gaskill | | 2. Paul Eugene | } | 1. Reggie |
| | | Married | | |
| | | Jo Ann Melvin | | |

(Cont.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

3. Angela Kay
6. Robert R. }
Married }
Georgia Ella }
Waynick }
1. Roll }
Married }
Alma Price }
2. Lum }
Married }
Beulah Moore }
1. Margaret }
Married }
John Gamel }
Married }
Roy Traylor }
2. Alveda }
3. Robert Earl }
Married }
Peggy Hallett }
4. Sue }
Married }
James Lemonds }
1. Annette }
2. John, Jr. }
1. Dennis }
2. Denese }
1. Robert Earl, Jr. }
2. Vickey Lee }
1. Suzanne }
3. Claude }
Married }
Allie Holt }
7. William S. }
Married }
Matilda Gowen }
8. Mary Louisa }
Married }
William Hatcher }
1. Edward Luna }
Married }
Maud Hennen }
1. Mary Florence }
2. Ernest }

(Cont.)	THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS							
Married Nicholas Cenerath Hale	} 1.	Ina Almeda	} 1.	Mary Lucille	} 1.	Bettie Fay	} 1.	Mary Jane
		Married		Married		Married		2.
		Howard Burton		Bennie Daily		Robert Hunold		Trudy Diane
						2. Bennie, Jr.		1. Christine
						Married		
						Agnes Marlow		
						Married		1. Mary Lucile
						Martha Jones		
				Married				
				Harold Haughey				
				Married				
				Frank Carwile				
				2. Lillian	} 1.	James Burton	} 1.	Francine Sheryl
				Married		Married		2.
				Troy Johnson		Twila Heitman		3. Dianna Lynn
								4. Burton Dean
				Married				
				Arthur Hall		2. Ralph Filmore		1. Dennis Lee
						Married		2. Christine Lea
						Patricia Ann		3. Debra Lynn
						McMahan		
8. Mary Louisa	} 1.	Ina Almeda	} 3.	Edward Alonzo	} 1.	Patricia Ann		
Married		Married		Married				
Nicholas Cenerath		Howard Burton		Lucille Forbes				
Hale								

(Cont.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON SULLINGER married MARY WALLS

Married
Clara Hawkins

- { 1. Linda Kay
2. Howard Lon

Married
Robert O. Johnson

2. Joseph Alonzo
Married
Mamie Proctor

- { 1. Dorothy
Married
Paul Simons
2. Mary Jo
Married
Loren Bishop
3. Aaron Lon

- { 1. Gloria Mae
2. Barbara Ann

3. Myrtle Beatrice
Married
Ralph Carkeet
Snow

- { 1. Infant

9. Amanda — Died at 5.

By Mrs. Paul Baldwin

The story of Charles Birthright was presented to the Dunklin County Historical Society on November 20, 1959, by Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin, the wife of Dr. Paul Baldwin. The T. E. Baldwin mentioned in the story was the father of Dr. Baldwin. Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin is the author of the History of the Presbyterian Church of Kennett, in Vol. I of the Dunklin County Historical Society.

Charles Birthright is dead, but his life's work lives and will continue to live as long as succeeding generations keep faith with him by conserving the fruits of his labor. "Man is neither master of his life nor of his fate. He can but offer to his fellowmen his efforts to diminish human suffering, he can offer to God his indomitable faith in the growth of human liberty." Charles Birthright was not an ordinary man. He was born on a Tennessee plantation in 1833 as a negro slave. This former slave made for himself a home in a village of white people and continued to live among his white neighbors and friends after all other negro families had moved away from the community. When he died in 1912, he left an estate of five hundred and sixty acres of rich land unencumbered by debt.

When his will was filed in the Probate Court of Dunklin County, it was the occasion of wide interest because very few people knew he had made provisions to help educate young negroes at Tuscaloosa Institute. Here is a part of his will:

I, Charles Birthright, of the town of Clarkton, in the County of Dunklin, and State of Missouri, being of sound mind, do make and publish this, my last will and testament; as follows:

I request my funeral charges, the expense of administering on my estate, and all of my just debts, be paid out of my personal estate.

I leave and bequeath to my beloved wife, Bettie, all of my property of whatsoever character, real and personal, to hold and enjoy as long as she shall live; and should she at any time deem it to be to the interest of the estate, she shall notify the executor hereof of her wishes, and he shall sell said property so designed at either private or public sale upon such terms as may seem to him best; and at her death,—

The executor hereinafter named, is instructed and empowered to sell all of said property, both real and personal, at either public, or private sale and on such terms as may be deemed by him best, and the proceeds thereof I direct to be given to the Tuscaloosa Institute at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to be used by it in educating young colored men for the ministry; Provided however, that I should survive my wife, then at my death the executor shall sell all of said property, both real and personal, at such time and upon such terms as may be thought best by him, and the proceeds thereof paid to the said Tuscaloosa Institute at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for the said purpose of educating young colored men for the ministry.

In case the party hereinafter named as executor shall not be living at the time for executing this will, or in case, for any reason he does not, or cannot serve; I desire that the proper officers of said Tuscaloosa Institute be notified and requested to nominate an executor herein.

I hereby appoint David B. Pankey, executor without bond of this, my last WILL, revoking any former will by me made.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October A. D. 1893. The will was signed and witnessed.

This will is an interesting document, it bears testimony of the devotion of Charles Birthright to his wife, Bettie. It will be noted that in the event he died first his wife had complete control of the entire estate and could sell any part of it she so desired. This brings out the interesting point that the gift was first from Charles and then from Bettie. However, it is more correct to think the last will and testament of Charles Birthright was the joint instrument of Charles and Bettie.

For those who knew Charles and Bettie it would be natural to think that all important decisions were the decisions of both of them. They lived in peace with the world and in harmony and devotion with each other. If we would learn of the early life of these two interesting people we must wander through the past with them as best we can. Letters that passed between them before and after their marriage tell something of their poignant sorrow when they were slaves and something of the happiness that was theirs because of the great love for one another. Charles Birthright was a negro of unmixed blood. He was

of medium height with strong features of the intelligent negro man. He was a kindly, happy man with an easy poise and courteous dignity in his bearing toward every one. His wife, Bettie, was so nearly white she could—and sometimes was easily mistaken for a white person. She was quite small in person with an alert cheery temperament.

On a plantation in Tennessee, April 3, 1833, a negro boy was born into slavery. Because of his bright happy disposition he was used as a house boy instead of a field hand. When he was eight he was given to "Marse Jack" Birthright as his body servant and as such learned well the trade which in his later life he adopted as his profession—that of barber. But Charles received no educational training in these early days. This training was to come after his marriage, and in order to understand this, it is necessary to discuss another who was to influence Charles' life.

October 18, 1840, a negro girl was born on a plantation near Lynchburg, Virginia. She, too, was chosen as a house servant, and in 1848 was given to Miss Josephine Jones as her maid. At the same time her sister was given to Miss Sallie Jones. The Jones girls were in the Visitation convent near Lynchburg and had their maids with them, but with the consent of their father, they changed maids and Miss Sallie took Bettie for herself.

Miss Sallie was deeply religious and felt the importance of teaching her little maid to read so she could understand her prayer book. And while teaching her to read, she also taught her to write and to figure. Bettie's mother, too, was of a very religious nature for in a letter to Bettie she wrote, "I am in hopes you have not forgotten your promise to serve God. We are still trying to hold up our prayer meeting on Tuesday night with six of us. It seems the others think there is no God. They have stopped trying to serve the Lord. But, if we will think a little, we would find that we ought to serve Him both night and day."

In 1853 Miss Sallie left the convent to be married to David Young Pankey, and in 1858 they decided to go to Tennessee with Miss Sallie's people taking Bettie and other slaves with them. Bettie had not been in Tennessee very long until she met Charles Birthright and wrote to her mother in Virginia to ask permission to marry. It had been Bettie's father's wish to buy Bettie from Marse Davie,

so for a year Bettie's parents did not give their consent to her marriage. They felt that if she married they would never see her again, but her mother finally wrote, "I do not wish to step between you and happiness, and if you think you will be happier by getting married, I certainly will not oppose your doing so."

In the meantime the Pankeys had moved on to Missouri to a little village called Clarkton. But, Charles too was moving around and from West Prairie, Missouri, a few miles from Clarkton, he sent the following letter, written by some white friend:

West Prairie, Missouri, Miss Elizabeth B. Scott, Dear Miss: After my best respects to you, I wish that you would come up here next Sunday week. That is the day I will look for you. I wish to know whether you will come or not. If so, please write me a few lines and send by Charles Yaudle. Come without fail. The white and black wants to see you. This leaves myself well and hoping when this comes to hand, it may find you enjoying the same blessing. I will close by saying that I remain your affectionate lover until death. So good bye for this. Charles Birthright.

So in the fall of 1860 Bettie and Charles were married and Bettie's mother wrote to her, "You must strive to serve your Lord above all things. Never forget Him. In your darkest hour look up. He will help you. Try and convert your husband and not let him wander away. Try and make him a good Christian."

About a year later "Miss Sallie" had gone to Madrid Bend, Tennessee, to nurse her brother Paul who was ill with typhoid. She took Bettie with her and Bettie wrote from there to Charles, "I heard from your brother yesterday through one of Mr. Donaldson's women who was here to see me. He is working in Number Ten, where they are building a fortification, it is five or six miles from here,—Miss Sallie says she is going home as soon as Marse Paul gets well enough for her to leave him which I hope will be very soon for I can assure you I would like very much to be at home. I can stand it very well all the week, but when Saturday night and Sunday comes then I have the blues and feel like I would give anything on earth to be with you, and I hope, my dear husband, it won't be long before we will see each other. May the Lord bless and take care of you is the prayer of your devoted wife. Bettie A. Birthright.

On September 9, 1863—just 8 days before the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln, a son was born to Bettie. The baby was named Sterling Price and as we learn in a letter was called Price. However, the baby died January 26, 1863, shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation. On the baby's tombstone the following was inscribed: "S P Son of C & B Birthright. Born September 9, 1863. Died January 26, 1864. Sleep on sweet babe and take they rest. God called thee home, he thought it best." There were no other children born to this union, but it may have been the thought of this little boy, which helped Charles and Bettie decide to help boys of their own race to obtain an education.

In December "Marse Jack" went down into Arkansas to look over a tavern, taking Charles with him. Charles had some one write to Bettie for him. Here is the letter:

Jonesboro, Arkansas, January 1, 1863. Dear Bettie. As I have an opportunity I write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and very anxious to see you and my babe. We have stopt in Jonesboro, Marse Jack is going to buy the tavern and keep hotel, it is a very pretty place and will be a money making business. I expect I will be to see you in a week or two or just as soon as I can. You have no idea how anxious I am to see you. I don't think I will be any more account if I am separated from you. Tell Miss Sallie she certainly don't care as much for you as Marse Jack and Miss Lou does for me or she would buy me or sell you. Marse Jack and Miss Lou offered to buy you or sell me and Marse Davie said he rather sell four than buy one. Marse Jack says yet he will buy you if Marse Davie will sell you. I don't think Miss Sallie and Marse Davie wants me or they certainly would offer something for me. I am as valuable as any other negro he will find.

All sends love to you and all. Tell Miss Sallie there is a pretty place here in town she can get for 800 dollars, come and buy and move here. She can make as much money as she wants and then we can be together.

Give my love to Miss Sallie and the children and black ones. I will be to see you as soon as I can.

Mr. Jim Warren will come back here in two weeks. I want you to write me a letter, send it to him and he will

bring it to me. Ask Miss Sallie to send to him by one of the boys.

I am very sorry to hear the Feds got Marse Davie. If I had of been there they would not have got him.

There is men here that has offered more for me than Marse Davie ever did and I think I would be worth more to him than anybody else as he owns my wife and child. But, if he won't buy me, I want him to sell you to Marse Jack. I was willing to leave my owners to live with you and I think you ought to be willing to leave yours to follow me. Marse Jack and Miss Lou says they will never part us if they can help it, but he is not willing to give me up for a trifle. He offered a good price for you and will still give a good price if Marse Davie don't want me. Marse Jack offered \$1,250 for another man.

Miss Lou sends love to Miss Sallie and children and says for her to move down here.

I have some very pretty Christmas gifts for you. I will bring them when I come. Tell Mary Jones (later Mrs. T. E. Baldwin) and Bell I will bring them something when I come. Farewell until I see you. It won't be long. Kiss Price for me. Your husband, Charles.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed Bettie and Charles. Slavery was far from being approved by the most eminent fathers of the American Union. Washington in his will had provided for the emancipation of his slaves. He had said to Jefferson that it was among his first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in his country might be abolished by law. Jefferson declared in regard to slavery, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." One likes to think that Charles and Bettie enjoyed some of the blessings of a just God. No one of that period had thought or even dreamed that those born into slavery would live to see it abolished, but within that generation the slaves were free and became American citizens.

Clarkton had been founded in 1860 and because it was surrounded by fine farming country it grew rapidly. Bettie and Charles chose to live in Clarkton where they were liked and respected and where they had begun their married life. Charles had learned well to be a barber when he was attending Marse Jack so he followed that trade. He was the only barber in that community and since that was before the time of safety razors he easily made money.

Bettie could sew beautifully and she was in demand to do all the tailoring for the men folk and the fine laundry for the women. She was so immaculately clean with her dairy work that she supplied most of the tables not only in Clarkton, but in also other communities, four and seven miles away. Whenever there was a wedding of importance, Bettie was called in to make the wedding cake for which she had a recipe which called for forty eggs. A white friend always helped Bettie to decorate the cake which was a work of art. Charles kept his own chickens and other meat. With his fine garden which supplied not only his own table, but also many in Clarkton, it cost very little for the Birthrights to live. Realizing the value of farm land, Charles and Bettie invested their money in land which they developed and had farmed in a way to make money. In 1884 the citizens of Clarkton by subscription, built the first good school building in the county. The one time slave who had no child to benefit from it, contributed the largest sum to this. Charles had a violin, which he played on all gala occasions. Love of music brought together several in Clarkton who organized an orchestra and Charles was chosen the leader. The orchestra was always called on to play for festivals and important occasions.

How much sadness was in the loves of these two people because they lost the only child born to them is not known. Those who have a kindly memory of them speculate on how much happiness they had as they lived in a cottage that was all their own, with trees and flowers and a pleasant garden. In this cottage with its clean kitchen and bedrooms they lived in peace and contributed to the happiness of others. All persons interested in Stillman Institute will naturally be interested to know why Charles Birthright was its magnificent benefactor. This natural curiosity can only be partially satisfied because the business friends of Charles are long since gone. However, there are many now living who knew him quite well and some of the circumstances about making his will are known.

It is known that he came to Kennett, Missouri, in 1893 to talk to and advise with Mr. T. E. Baldwin, the son-in-law of Bettie's Miss Sallie and Marse Davie, about making a will. That Charles was a man of good judgment cannot be questioned, as this is evidenced by the wise way he invested and managed his own estate. But he did what

other men of good judgment often do, he clarified his own judgment by advising and talking with business men who were his friends. Charles had no near relatives and he had provided amply for Bettie's father and sister so he thought of leaving his estate to the descendants of the Pankey family. Mr. Baldwin talked with him about Tuscaloosa Institute which was doing a fine work for the negro people. Charles and Bettie belonged to the Presbyterian Church which had been organized in Clarkton in 1872 and they contributed liberally to its support, but here was some definite something that could be done for his race. While his life as a slave had not been harsh or cruel, he had had no chance for any education. After discussing the question with Bettie, they decided to make a specific bequest—that of educating young colored men for the ministry and Mr. Baldwin was instructed to draw up a will leaving the estate to Tuscaloosa (now Stillman) Institute for this purpose.

In an article which appeared in the *Dunklin Democrat* in 1901, concerning the town of Clarkton the names of men who had contributed to its growth were given and Charles Birthright was listed as one of these. Charles died in 1912, a respected citizen whose passing was mourned by his white friends as well as his black ones. Bettie spent the last years of her life near her white friends in Kennett and Clarkton. On January 9, 1917, she received a letter from her sister who urged her to come back to Virginia to live. The letter closed with these words, "Pray for me. May God's blessing smile upon you is my prayer." January 17, 1917, God smiled and Bettie passed on to join Charles.

Thus these two former slaves by their sobriety, physical labors and love for their Master were able to make the world a happier place, for many of their race to live in and to worship and to advance the Kingdom of God.



MRS. CARRIE MACHEN JACKSON

AUTHOR OF

History of Malden

1850 — 1960

By Carrie Machen Jackson

Presented to the History Society August 24, 1961

Carrie E. Machen, the author, was born February 5, 1883, at Malden. She is the eighth child of pioneer parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Machen, and is the only surviving member of a family of thirteen children. She received her early education in the Malden schools, having entered the day she was six years of age, in the one room building which stood at the west end of Main Street. She progressed from the one room school to a four room building, then to one of eight rooms, from which she graduated with the class of 1899.

After graduation she taught the Rush Creek School west of Malden, then in 1901, she entered the Malden schools as primary teacher, and spent the next twelve years of her life in that capacity. She boasts of being the only person in her home town who helped to wear out three school buildings. During these years of teaching she spent her summer vacations taking teacher's training courses at the old Cape Girardeau Normal, the University of Missouri, and the University of Mississippi, at Oxford. She was married to Arvil E. Jackson April 7, 1912. They have three sons and one daughter; all four of them are graduates of the Malden High School.

Carrie Machen Jackson has been an active member of the Methodist Church since childhood, and has the distinction of having taught a class in the church school for fifty years. She was local president of the Women's Society of Christian Service for five years, and is now District Secretary of Spiritual Life Cultivation of the same organization. In addition to this she has been affiliated with the Eastern Star, the Rebekah, and the Ladies of the Maccabees lodges. Her greatest contribution to her country is that her three sons gave their services to Uncle Sam—all three serving in World War II in the Pacific theatre of war at one time; Gene and Hal with the navy on the aircraft carrier Hornet, and the radar supply ship Bassilon, while Glen was with the army in Korea. The two in the navy volunteered previous to World War II and served together on the Aircraft Carrier Ranger four years.

The youngest son, Hal, is now (1951) with the Bureau of Accounts and Supplies in Washington, D. C. All three are married.

The daughter, Carolyn Sue, married W. R. Norrid, established her home in Malden and has two children, Susanna Lynn and Robert Scott. Glenn has one little daughter, Mary Carolyn. Carrie Machen-Jackson and her husband still maintain their home in the little city where they were born sixty-eight years ago, and where they hope to live quietly and peacefully the remaining years of their lives. This brief sketch of Carrie Machen Jackson was prepared by her lifelong friend, May Rayburn Jones.

This narrative about Malden is divided into three parts, which I shall call ancient, medieval and modern. Ancient, from earliest time to 1877; medieval, from 1877 to 1900; modern, from 1900 to 1950. There is an adenda to this story which brings it down to 1960. Sources of information are living children, and grandchildren of pioneers who lived in this vicinity.

History of Dunklin County, by Mary Smyth-Davis, 1896; History of Southeast Missouri, by R. S. Douglass, 1912; City of Malden ordinances, W. J. Huggins, mayor, 1909; City of Malden ordinances, I. M. Morris, mayor, 1932; Fiftieth anniversary edition of Dunklin Democrat, 1938.

Some of the information gathered from the different sources is conflicting, being given in different ways, by different people and at different times, but I give what I believe to be a reasonably accurate account of the people of Malden, their interests, and historical progress.

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO 1877.

The City of Malden, five miles south of the north boundary line of Dunklin County, is located on a sand ridge extending north and south between the lowlands of New Madrid County on the east, and the lowlands of the foothills of the Ozarks on the west. Malden forms an important link in the chain of progressive cities that extend from north to south through this part of the State of Missouri, which is called the Bootheel. The location is ideal for a growing, prosperous city because of the rich, level farming lands surrounding it, the drainage ditches, east and west, and the railways and highways now passing through.

The early settlers, long before Malden was thought of, engaged in hunting, trapping, and farming. The first white man to locate in Dunklin County was Howard

Moore, in 1829, at a place just south of here, and M. Gibony built the first little clapboard grocery store in the county, 1844—right where the Intermediate School now stands. The farms along this ridge were few and far apart, but the people were friendly and hospitable.

The houses were built of logs and the openings between the logs were "chinked and daubed." Every house had its fireplace and chimney. Some were made of home kiln-dried bricks—some of the chimneys were called "stick and clay" because they were made of sticks and mud.

All used the iron skillets with lids, in which they baked bread or "sweet cake." Flour was scarce, so when they had biscuits the children knew it was Sunday, or some distinguished guest was visiting them. Big brass kettles hung on cranes in the fireplace; in these, jellies, preserves, pumpkin or apple butter was made. The open fireplace took the place of stoves, before they came into general use. Soap, hominy and lard, were usually made in big iron kettles in the yard.

Mrs. Alexander P. Blanton had the first cook-stove and the first pump in this locality. People came from miles away to see them. They couldn't believe that a pipe driven into the ground a few feet, and a pitcher attached, with a handle which was lifted up and down, could form a suction strong enough to bring water up and out. Before pumps, there were wells. Nearly every family had its cards and spinning wheel. Wool and cotton were carded, spun into thread, and woven on hand looms into cloth, from which clothes were made. There were no sewing machines in the earliest days, but women knew how to use the needle with this home spun cloth, and beautifully embroidered, and crochet work, quilted quilts, and loom-woven coverlets were seen in the best homes.

Meat was butchered at home and hung in the smoke house, where it was smoke cured by burning hickory chips under it. It was no trouble to have plenty of fresh wild meat, for in the woods all about, were turkey, deer, opossum, coon, rabbit, and squirrel. Once in a while a bear was killed. Potatoes, turnips and some other vegetables were "holed up" for winter. Each family had its own meat, lard, milk, butter, eggs, chickens, fruit and vegetables.

Corn was hauled to Cape Girardeau to be ground into meal. A toll of one-sixth of the corn ground was charged

by the miller. Cotton was hauled to the Cape, to be sold, or exchanged for flour, sugar, salt, coffee, spices, and other necessities. It usually took two days to go and two days to come back, for there were no railroads—just the "Big Road"—a clearing between the trees, and the wagons were drawn by oxen most of the time.

Coffee was bought green, in one hundred pound sacks, roasted at home and ground in hand turned coffee mills. Brooms were made at home by tying sage grass to a stick, usually shorter than broom handles are today. On wash day, tubs and wash-boards, or "battling sticks" were used, and on ironing day the heavy all-iron smoothing irons. Today, we guild them and use them for bookends or door stops. Before the sulphur matches were manufactured, it was not unusual for a neighbor to borrow fire, because it was not easy to "strike fire" with flint rocks, or by rubbing two sticks together, as the Indians did. Very little was wasted for it was no easy matter to go to market. Saturdays were busy days for the housewife. She made the week's supply of tallow candles, scrubbed the furniture and floors, baked bread in the skillet with the concave lid, on which hot coals of fire could be placed, while the three legged skillet sat on hot coals in the fireplace.

The men had plenty to do, too; they hunted, fished, farmed and trapped, for furs were a better price than cotton and corn. They made their pipes of corn-cobs, with stems of small cane. When not busy with other things, they chopped and raked wood for winter. The only fuel used was wood which was plentiful and free for the cutting. All of the ashes were carefully saved in ash-hoppers and kept dry until time to make soap; then the hopper was filled with water which dripped from a small opening left in the bottom, into a bucket. To these lye drippings was added fats, and cooked until it became soap, and "woe be unto the one who dared to stir soap with his left hand." Every back yard had it's ash-hopper.

Wheat grew in the hills west of here and people went there to fill their straw bed ticks, which were used for mattresses, and with big beds, filled with feathers plucked from chickens, ducks, and geese, placed on top of the straw filled one, a very comfortable bed was made, although there were no bedsprings. Rev. Riley Hatley lived and preached in a big log house, which stood where the Dr. Morris home place now stands. When the weather permitted, the services were in the yard, under the big

locust trees; in cold or rainy weather, the congregation gathered inside. People came from miles around—they came horseback, or in wagons drawn by horses or oxen, or they walked. They considered it a great privilege to be able to hear a gospel message once a month. Later, the "circuit rider" came through once a month, and preached in the old Union Church building, at the west end of main Street.

Before the Civil War, there were no public schools and no school houses, but there was a little one room pole house which stood about the center of what is now Park Cemetery. A Mrs. Kirkland taught a "pay school" there. Her salary was paid by the parents with butter, milk, eggs, or anything she needed that the parents could spare. The Blue Back speller was the only text book. Then, there came into the community a very well educated young man named James Thomas Demaree. He taught a subscription school with several pupils, among them were: Eliza Blanton (Machen), Tom and Bob Harris, Ann Harris (Elder), Jerome Blanton and Tom Walker, Matilda Harris (Parker), Artemisia Ward (Demaree). This teacher was from the north, and he came in just after the close of the war between the north and the south.

One day at school they discussed the cause of the Civil War. Next morning, not one pupil came to school. This may have been the first student strike on record. The children had told their parents what the teacher said and they were indignant—it sounded too much like a Damn-yankee." He was a little too far south to teach the northern version. Finally, though, a truce was declared, he stayed, made good, became popular, and married one of his pupils. The descendants of the Demaree family are prosperous, well-liked farmers and citizens today.

The social life of the people was not neglected either. Uncle John Darnell was a pioneer violinist known over the whole countryside as the best "fiddler" to be had for the rural dances, which were so popular in those days. Young men would dance all night, then work all next day with the same boots on. People drove for miles to attend play parties for the young; quilting bees for the women, log rolling, barn raising and corn husking for the men. Neighbors helped one another on hog-killing days. The liver and lights, heads, back-bones, and ribs, were shared freely with one another. If the news got around that

someone was sick, friends came in wagons, brought the children and spent the day. A candy pulling party was enjoyed by both old and young. Vinegar taffy, and sorghum molasses candy were pulled until hard and brittle.

During the Civil War, the guerillas were active here, since this place is on the line between the north and south. If a northern army came through, guerillas pretended to be in sympathy with the north—if it should be a southern army, their allegiance was with the south. The Ku Klux Klan was active, too, and many a northern sympathizer felt the sting of the lash, and once in a while, shots were exchanged when a "Damnyankee" refused to "clear out." Many a southern woman proved herself a heroine during those trying days.

The story is told of one who put the key of the lock on her barn door, in her mouth, and defied a guerilla to take her only horse. Women hid coffee, sugar, flour, meat, salt, and other groceries that were so hard to get, under the house, on the sills, or out in the field in hollow stumps or logs, to keep marauding soldiers from taking them, and leaving women and children hungry. There were many skirmishes along the road, and after a battle between companies who met while moving north and south, the women, old men, and children buried the dead, and took into their homes the wounded and cared for them until messages could get through to their families. They recorded the names of the dead, and some of the bodies were removed to their homes later. Several years after the war cotton material was so scarce, women tore the canvassing from the walls of their homes, soaked the wall paper off, and made clothes for the children. It took ten yards of cloth to make a dress for a woman, because they were gathered full around the waist, had to spread out over the hoops, then reach to the floor.

Each farm was surrounded by a high rail fence to keep stock out of the fields, for cattle and hogs ran loose and free in the east swamp, where they fed upon grass, roots, acorns, and the other products of the forest. Every hog knew its owner's call and every owner knew his hogs by the markings on their ears. A hole, and a crop off the left, and a split in the right, was one man's mark.

One day, about 1870, N. S. Machen, who came from Mississippi, was carrying corn out to his hogs—just to call them in and keep them from forgetting their call and be-

coming wild. As he was climbing over a fallen tree, imagine his surprise when a big black bear raised right up in front of him. He slapped his hand into the bear's face and yelled: "Get from heah, suh!" The bear got—so did the man. On clear, cold moonlight nights, the howl of the wolf pack could be distinctly heard coming from the east swamp. The scream of the panther was often heard, too, sometimes near a home after a day of butchering. In 1870 a deer was shot and killed on the identical site of the C. J. W. Jones home, which was then a dense wood. This was a good place to live, with real friendship and understanding, and a freedom and ease of living, which is not prevalent today.

The present generation cannot know of the obstacles overcome by the pioneer unless we tell them what the older ones told us, and leave for them a record, which they are not interested in now. Then they cannot appreciate to the fullest, because they can't realize how crude were the instruments used by our forefathers. A structure is no stronger than the foundation upon which it rests. This community was founded upon honest, honorable relationships, and cooperation of its builders, and it has stood for years and will stand through the ages.

These pioneer settlers knew that better methods of transportation were necessary before the wheels of progress could bring better things to them. So a group of Dunklin County men joined with a group of New Madrid men and formed an organization which was called the Blanton Plank Road Company. This company was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature in 1855, for the purpose of constructing a toll road across the swamps directly west from New Madrid to the high land of Dunklin County. The company was organized by Given Owens, Alexander Blanton and Samuel W. Allen of Dunklin County, and Richard J. Waters, Richard Phillips, A. A. Laforge, E. W. Horrell, L. A. Waters, J. C. Underwood, W. W. Waters, F. A. Bryan, Luke Byrn, and R. A. Hatcher of New Madrid County. They were to receive a grant of one hundred thousand acres of swamp land to aid in carrying forward this expensive undertaking. The right-of-way was cleared, the earth embankment and bridges were built and the roadbed was just partly completed when the Civil War interrupted all business, and nothing further was done to maintain it.

HISTORY OF MALDEN FROM 1877 TO 1900.

In 1877 the Little River Valley and Arkansas Railroad was extended from New Madrid to a place we now call Malden—then it was Bröm. Beckwith's cotton field. This narrow gauge railroad was built on the embankment which was thrown up for the wagon road, which was built in 1855-56 by the Blanton Plank Road Company. The enterprise was now under the direction of Hon. Oscar Kochtitzky. His associates were Chas. L. Luce and A. T. Shead, both of Ohio, and Major George B. Clark. Otto Kochtitzky was the engineer, and among his assistants were G. Z. Loman, F. A. Smith and George W. Peck. This place was the western terminus of the road and because of the nature of the country the promoters decided to build a railroad town on this ridge to furnish supplies necessary for the carrying out of a great reclamation project. Local men who assisted in placing markers for the streets and alleys were: N. S. Machen, Jerome P. Blanton, Gilliam Hopper, and A. B. Eakers, whose children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren are citizens of Malden today.

Different versions have been given concerning the way Malden got it's name. The one given by Miss Mary Kochtitzky, daughter of the young civil engineer who had charge of the laying out of the new town, is the one accepted as the true one, because it was told to her by her father, Mr. Otto Kochtitzky. One morning, after staying at a farm house all night, Major Clark said: "Otto, I know what to name the new town—I dreamed it was named Malden." So it has been called Malden ever since. The depot was placed at the corner of Main and Decatur streets, where the Bostic Motor Co. is now located. Mr. George W. Peck was first station agent. The first train was run into Malden in February, 1878. The fuel for the engine was wood, cut into two foot lengths, procured from timber along the line. All members of the crew were required to aid in loading the fuel on the old ten ton engine, and frequently helped to fill the water tank from the ditch beside the track.

A good description of this road was given by Frank Watson. He told of how he had gotten on the train one morning at six o'clock at Lilbourn and reached Malden at 12:30; six and one-half hours to go eighteen miles. It was his first ride on a train and he had waited from ten

o'clock the night before at the little station. He told of hearing the big bullfrogs croak and splash into the water, and of how the mosquitoes had bitten him until he took refuge in a box car. When he looked out the next morning, just as the rising sun was peeping through the trees, and shining on the swamp water as far as he could see on both sides of the railroad track, he also saw at least twenty-five large water moccasins lying stretched full length on the station platform. That right of way was so narrow the branches of trees brushed against the car windows. The narrow gauge road was operated for three years, then sold, to become eventually a part of the Cotton Belt system.

People from Clarkton, south of here, and from old Cotton Hill, about three miles north, and its vicinity, and men with money from other places congregated here and it could be seen that this was to become a thriving town, because of the railroad.

The post office was established in 1877, with S. W. Spiller first postmaster. Spiller and McRee moved a store building from Old Cotton Hill and placed it on the Main Street of the little village—the Presbyterian Church now occupies that site. The first house was built by S. W. Spiller and Daniel Haynes, and used for a store. "Uncle" Gillam Hopper built and operated the first cotton gin. Mrs. J. R. Bridge, his granddaughter, now owns and lives in a beautiful home located on that site, 110 N. Decatur.

Soon others established enterprises here and the population increased. The village blacksmith shop was one of the necessary enterprises and "Grandpa" Watson had one of the best in all the country, 'round in 1878. It stood under the spreading sycamore trees right on Main Street, and children coming home from school, looked in at the open door and saw the sparks fly from his anvil as he made horse-shoes or worked on the farmers' plow points. Horses were shod out under the trees when the weather permitted, wagons repaired or assembled, as the different parts had been manufactured elsewhere and brought here for the blacksmith to put together.

When finished and painted a bright red, the farmer was proud of his farm wagon. There were no trucks then, but some of the finest drays anyone could want. Baylor Bledsoe owned and operated several, and Mr.

Marshall was killed when his team of fine horses became frightened and ran away, throwing him from the wagon. April 22, 1878, a committee headed by James Gregory, S. W. Spiller and Daniel Haynes, accompanied by twenty-seven others, presented a petition to the county court at Kennett, asking that they be incorporated and a policy established for their local government. The petition was granted and the Town was Malden was incorporated April 22, 1878.

Many business and professional men came to cast their lots with this fast growing community. It is said that in 1880 there were four stores and five saloons on Main Street. Dr. G. T. Van Cleve and Dr. F. M. Wilkins established a drug store in 1880. H. P. Kinsolving also operated a drug store for years. The earliest doctors were: Drs. Allen, Van Meter, Crawford, Wilkins, Van Cleve, Mayes, Morris, Shivers, Dalton, Nicks, Beall.

- First dentists: Dr. Scruggs and Dr. Penny.

Among the early lawyers were J. C. Downing, D. R. Cox, Col. H. N. Phillips, C. M. Edwards, and Judge W. S. C. Walker. Early merchants were: James Gregory, Daniel Haynes, S. W. Spiller, Jackson and Erlich and later J. S. Levi & Co., T. C. Stokes and Co., Squires and Lasswell; Mr. Yearwood, and Wm. Bridges, W. T. Wallace and J. P. Allen, D. C. Johnson, C. C. Fly, Allen Store Co., H. Bohlcke, R. C. & R. L. Wade, Moore's Drugs, Behymer's Store, and Legan's butcher shop. A. A. Moore who came in 1876, was a farmer first, then a contractor and builder, then a grocery merchant, and finally owned and operated the best undertaking establishment in Malden. His grandchildren, great grandchildren and great, great grandchildren are citizens today.

Major T. B. Bradley came in the seventies. He was the loyal southern soldier to the end. He requested that he be buried in his Confederate uniform and Dixie be played at his funeral. His request was carried out, 1924. The early days of Malden were not without destruction, disaster and tragedy. Many buildings were destroyed by a tornado in 1883, among them the new Spooner Hotel, which was rebuilt immediately, and the first public building which was used for a church, school and Masonic hall. Later, the Spooner Hotel burned—that site is now occupied by a Standard Oil Station.

Then the beautiful old Rapp House burned. The Malden Oil Co. is located there. Several years later the popular Keen Hotel burned. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arends, Sr., erected on that site, a palatial residence, which has now been converted into The Bailey Clinic. In 1899, the greater part of the business interests on Main and Madison Streets, were destroyed by fire, but were soon replaced by modern brick buildings. Levi Mercantile store was destroyed by fire in 1921 and has been replaced by the Smyth Building, 1949.

One morning, about 1880, "Uncle Bill" Coonse was driving into town with his two little girls, Ida and Allie, sitting on a load of cotton. A young man, John Nunley, was reeling along the street waving a pistol and saying, "My dad killed seven men; I haven't killed but five yet, but I'll kill two more before the sun goes down today, and then die and go to h--l with my boots on." Well, he didn't kill but one, a Mr. Will McMillan, and shot one in the hand, a Mr. Sam Harris, before he was subdued by six or eight men who grabbed ax handles from a barrel in I. Harris' store and—well, he died with his boots on.

No time for the law to take it's course in this case; justice was meted out by the pioneers as they saw it. That little girl, Ida, is now Mrs. Ida Goldsmith, and Allie is Mrs. Allie Mezoe, both past eighty years of age and still living in Malden.

On election days, fathers would tell their wives, "Now stay off the streets today. Don't let the children come up town, for there'll be lots of drunks, quarreling, fighting, and maybe shooting and killing." Those were the days before women voted. There was no stock law and cattle roamed the streets at will. Hogs wallowed in the mud holes beside the board walks, and there is a legend about one old sow in particular. If the word got around "Bledsoe's old sow's goin' to root tonight," it struck terror to the heart of each evil doer. Each feared, "she may get me this time," especially if he had been drinking too much, or mistreating his wife or children.

Wilson's Addition was added April 4, 1887. Daniel Haynes, J. W. Page, W. R. Wallace, D. R. Cox, and J. S. Rice were trustees of the town at that time. The first public building was built in 1881, at the west end of Main Street. It was used for a Union Church and school, with the Masonic Hall upstairs. The Spooner Hotel was erect-

ed in 1883. R. A. Behymer and H. B. Spooner were early mill men who sawed and planed the lumber for the many buildings being erected. R. H. Stanley was a contractor and builder and operated the first big lumber yard. H. Van Cleve Hotel and The Slicer House, and McHaney Hotel were among the early "boarding houses." The Malden Clipper was the first newspaper, established in 1879 by Chas. E. Stokes, then sold to R. H. Jones, who removed it to Kennett later.

The Dunklin County News was first published and edited by J. P. Allen and R. G. Sandridge; then bought, edited and published by C. M. Edwards for years. The little town kept growing and the Board of Trustees appointed John H. Betts to take the first census. His report to the Board Feb. 25, 1889, read: "I find within the corporate limits 785 persons," and at that same meeting a resolution was passed to hold a town election on the 19th day of March for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters the proposition to change the Town of Malden from a village to a city of the 4th class. The returns of this election showed 66 votes for, and 6 votes against the proposition. The Town of Malden became the *City of Malden*, March 19, 1889, A. A. Moore, Chairman of Board of Trustees.

The first brick buildings were: 1889 Levi Mercantile Co., 1890 Dunklin County Bank, 1891 City Hall, razed and rebuilt, 1936, 1890 Machen's Addition was added, and in 1891 Van Cleve and Wilkins' addition made Malden quite a bit larger.

The Nimmons-Bennett Heading and Stave Factory located here in 1892, bringing the Shanes, DeLongs, Franks, Goshorns, Kneiberts, Raabs, Seigles, Bartmess and several other families from the north, whose descendants are counted with our population today. The first barber shops, of which we have any record, were owned and operated by Will Arthur, "Red" Pruitt, John Haley, and James Simpson. 1893 Mason's and Cox's additions were added.

Malden boasts of having the first brick building, the first light and power plant, the first telephone system and the first bank in Dunklin County. For a time it was the largest city in the county. H. P. Kinsolving was President and W. J. Davis was Cashier of Dunklin County Bank, in 1895. This bank closed in 1927. Jan. 8, 1897, the City

Board passed an ordinance which authorized the sale of twenty \$500.00 bonds for the purpose of erecting water-works and electric light works for the city. This light and power plant was erected at the west end of Main Street, later located at the south end of Beckwith Street. A new plant has recently been completed farther south across the railroad tracks.

About this time the City Board passed an ordinance granting to the Malden Telephone Company, a firm composed of W. E. Brown, of Campbell and Chas. Mason of Malden, the right and privilege to maintain and operate a telephone exchange in the City of Malden. On May 14, 1897, Henderson Ferguson asked permission of the Kennett City Board to extend the telephone system from Malden to Kennett.

No taxes were levied for the support of the schools until 1880. Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Prof. Spivey and J. M. Coffee were school directors when the first tax levee for school purposes was voted, and that for only a four month term, and then the county clerk refused to enter the levy upon the records so taxes could be collected. The school board employed Attorney George Houck of Bloomfield and after much effort put forth the tax was entered. Perhaps this was the first tax levy for school purposes in Dunklin County. Judge Reuben P. Owen was Circuit Judge at that time. The idea of taxation for the support of schools met with very little favor from the leading citizens. They argued it simply was not right for this man to be taxed to educate that man's children. The progress of our schools was hindered by this opinion for several years, but this opinion was suddenly changed when a meeting of the citizens was called to discuss raising taxes for a better school and a longer term.

A large number of the best citizens were present, several had spoken against the proposition when Mr. Jake Levi, a Jew, and a wealthy citizen, was asked to express his opinion. He had no children, but he spoke one sentence, "Gentlemen, you can't make this tax raise too high for me." That saved the day for the schools and paved the way for our present system. McGuffey's Reader, Ray's Arithmetic and a few other text books had been added to the Blue Back Speller by then. From primitive days of civilization people have been learning, by experience, and by the teaching of those who have learned the long, hard way. Malden fore-

fathers began laying the foundations of our churches and schools before the city was incorporated. Our school system which is as good as any in our country, had it's beginning in the little pole, one room house, where the Blue Back Speller was the only text book, and one teacher taught all the children.

Next, came the big log school house, 20x24, which stood just south of L. N. Proffer's home; it was used until the two-story frame building, used for church and school downstairs, and Masonic Lodge upstairs, was built in 1881, and was destroyed in 1883 by the tornado. Then, was erected the big one room school house, which stood at the west end of Main Street, on the site now occupied by Miss Rauzie Rudolph's home. That building was used 'till 1889. The School Board was far sighted enough to see more ground would be needed for a school, so one half block was purchased on Beckwith Street, north of the Methodist Church, and a large, four-room frame building was constructed in 1890, but the plan was so arranged that four more rooms could be added, and the school grew fast, only a few years later they were added. That gave Malden one of the best school buildings in Southeast Missouri, eight rooms, eight teachers, and a longer term. Later, the west half of the block was bought, making a whole city block for the school yard. This building was used until the present elementary school building was completed in 1909.

Remarkable changes in the field of transportation have come. Since the time the narrow gauge railroad was completed from New Madrid to Malden, there was a dream of having railroads extending north and south across the county, and that dream began to be realized when the Texas and St. Louis Railway Company of Arkansas was organized in May, 1881, to construct a line from Bird's Point to Malden, and in 1882 the road was completed on through to Clarendon, Arkansas.

Then in June, 1888, the contract for the extension of the Cotton Belt Route from Malden to Delta, was let to Contractor McCarter and completed in about four months. The dream for railroads has materialized, and the St. Louis Southwestern, with its many branches, its modern equipment, Deisel locomotives, modern coaches, freight and passenger trains, has indeed connected Malden with all parts of the country.

FROM 1900 TO PRESENT TIME, 1950

With the dawning of the twentieth century the wheels of progress turned faster and faster and Malden kept the pace. The primitive way of living gave way to an altogether different way—maybe a better—maybe not—but a great reformation took place. The wooden plow was left to decay, while the steel point tractor, cultivator, disk harrow, self-binder and many labor saving devices help the farmer to an easier way of life. Store bought clothes and tailor-made clothes have taken the place of home spun and homemade. Herbs and barks, leaves and roots, that were brewed by the housewife, as remedies for every disease, are forgotten—clinics and great hospitals care for our sick and wounded. The automobile and truck on the highways and the farm to market roads, have taken the place of the ox wagon and bright red horse-drawn wagon.

Back in the 19th century there were no great labor organizations to hinder any man from doing any kind of work that needed to be done. Then every boy and girl learned at home to do the things that prepared them for life and an all around skill was developed, from necessity. The home is no longer the factory where articles for domestic use are made. Thread, cloth, clothes, furniture, medicines, and even canned foods are manufactured elsewhere and shipped into our town where they are bought and brought into homes as if they "just happened" as milk in the bottle. Unfortunately, the spirit of co-operation has been lost. Friends and neighbors are too busy to help one another, and one is fortunate if able to hire work done. Home-made candles and the kerosene lamps are antiques. Electric lights and electric appliances of all kinds do away with the drudgery of housekeeping. No more ash hoppers; for even cooking and heating the home are accomplished by turning a button—and natural gas is promised before this year is gone. The "Big Road" leading toward Dexter is Highway 25, and the "Old Dump" road leading out east has been supplanted by Highway 62.

The corner lamp posts with their gas burning lights have been replaced by the White Way in the business section, and electrically lighted streets to the farthest corners of the city; also, there are parking meters on Main and Madison. The board sidewalks and muddy streets are memories

of the past, for there are miles of paved streets and concrete walks.

Ours is a post office of second class with free delivery and our city ranks third class, with a municipal light, water and power plant; also a sewerage system consisting of eight, ten and twelve inch flow line, all necessary lifting stations, and an excellent disposal plant, consisting of several units. The Chief of Police, Henry Sumpter, with his three assistants, insure law enforcement, with peace and protection for all citizens, and "Bledsoe's old sow" roots no more, and the Ku Klux Klan is no longer active. In 1901 Peck's, and in 1904 Douglass' additions were added to the city. October 31, 1903, the City Council passed an ordinance giving permission to the St. Louis and Gulf Railway Company to operate a train from Malden to Clarkton, called the Frisco branch; B. E. Montgomery is the present agent.

But not all this great change has come as the result of railroad building, for the final step taken in the development of travel and transportation is a fine system of highways, which make every part of the county accessible by auto, and ties it in with the state and national system of highways. The first highway, 25, in Cotton Hill Township, built with state and federal aid, reached from Standard-Dunklin county line through Malden to McGuire. The contract for its building was let August 10, 1920. The line from Malden to Risco, 62, was under construction in 1921.

In 1903 the Bank of Malden was established with M. B. Rayburn as first cashier, and A. L. Stokes as first president, closed March 10, 1926. Malden State Bank is one of the solid and successful financial institutions of the city. It is safe, strong, and reliable. It carries large deposits year in and year out representing the surplus earnings and profits of firms, corporations, and individuals of this community. The financial statement at the close of 1950 gave Capital Stock, \$50,000.00; Surplus, \$50,000.00; Undivided Profits, \$74,049.90; Deposits, \$3,038,167.74—President, H. L. Boeving; Cashier, Irvin Waller.

Malden's volunteer fire department, with Robert Ashcraft as Chief, is very efficient, with all modern fire-fighting equipment and is a great improvement over the horse-drawn equipment which was used in 1913. The first organized fire department was composed of Herbert Mor-

ris, John Witting, Merrill Stokes, Lee Koger, Syl Machen, Oscar Tomerlin and Louis Davis. The mayor then was I. M. Morris.

Malden Public Library will stand through the years as a memorial to the enthusiastic perserverance of Mrs. Elise Byrd. She came to Malden from a college town, saw the need of a library and went to work immediately to plan some way whereby children could get needed books. She talked with individuals, organizations, and the City Council; all seemed eager to help—just awaiting a leader. Mrs. Byrd proved herself a capable and efficient leader, for it was she who supervised everything, and in a few years she had established a first class Public Library—house and all.

In 1932 she began to gather in books, a very few at a time and kept them in a room at her home. Soon she had books, books everywhere and not a place to put them. Then the city built a little 14x16 room, which was moved three different times 'till it finally came to rest against the beautiful old building which was the J. H. Bledsoe home, built about 1890—but has been repaired, remodelled, repainted inside and out, and is now Malden Public Library.

Friends of Library of Malden, Missouri, was organized November 14, 1949. Its purpose—assume the management of the grounds and building housing the Malden branch of the Dunklin County Library; to serve as an Advisory Committee to the Dunklin County Library Board; to act as Public Relations Agents in the promotion of library interests and activity in Malden.

Officers—Chairman, Mrs. Wm. (Bill) Anderson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Charles Baker; Secretary, Mrs. H. P. Prentice; Treasurer, Mrs. Elise Byrd.

Four Standing Committees—Appointed.

Building Committee—Jack Kinder, Chairman; Mrs. Homer Beall, Jr., Mrs. Grace Kircher.

Grounds Committee—Mr. J. L. Zimmerman, Chairman; Mrs. Gordon White, Mr. J. Schauman.

Public Relations—Mr. J. Smedley, Chairman; Mrs. J. L. Adkins, Miss Ann Hendricks.

Telephone—Mrs. J. Smedley.

Membership—Any resident of Malden or interested person may become a member of the Association by attending meetings or by expressing a desire to the Chairman of the group.

A more complete report may be found in the Library.

The Dunklin County News, a weekly paper, was first published by John P. Allen and R. G. Sandridge, then was purchased by Casper M. Edwards, who carried on its publication for a number of years, then sold to J. D. Keller, who became its editor and manager until 1910, when he was succeeded by Lyman F. Jackson, but it was soon discontinued. Malden now has two first class weekly papers. The Merit is the oldest, having been established July 1, 1904, by R. L. White and J. C. Shores. For years it was owned and edited by R. L. White; now Kenneth Morris is editor and co-owner with Mr. White. The Malden Press, established April 13, 1950, is published and edited by Allen Black and Russel Coursey. Although a newcomer, this paper promises to be the equal of any in Southeast Missouri.

Among the oldest enterprises still in operation or their successors may be found Malden Ice and Fuel Company, which has grown out of a business first founded by G. W. Peck in 1878. It is still owned and operated by the Peck family. T. C. Stokes and Company has grown into Stokes Bros. Store, Stokes Gins, Stokes Motor and Implement Company and Stokes Insurance Agency. From Ferguson and Tefteller Jewelry Company, established about 1883, has grown two jewelry stores, T. H. Tefteller's and Russell Ferguson's. Craig and Oxley Company, established about 1900, has developed into Craig Lumber Company, owned and operated by Lloyd C. Craig and Miss Pearl Craig.

Malden Marble Works, owned by Chas. Mason since 1888, was purchased by Elwood Johnson in 1907, then by G. M. Johnson in 1932, who owns and operates it now. L. S. Davis, insurance and real estate, successor to A. S. Davis, who was one of the earliest pioneers. Anderson Brothers Store Company, established in 1894, is succeeded by W. R. Anderson and Company, with G. H. Anderson as manager, and John Anderson Store, established by a son of the same family.

The first good City Bakery was owned and operated by A. S. Davis from 1893, with Billie Bredensteiner head baker, 'till 1903, when Bredensteiner purchased and operated

it for many years. Now, the Telker Brothers own and operate a bakery, housed in a new brick building, modern in both construction and equipment. H. C. Taylor Store has been in operation since 1903, and his son, Harry Taylor's Store, since 1928. L. K. Ashcraft Wholesale Company and Ashcraft Feed and Coal Company, are successors to L. K. Ashcraft Company, which was established in the early days of Malden. Robert Ashcraft and V. W. Tenkhoff are co-owners and operators. Malden Plumbing and Heating Company, now housed in a new brick building, is owned and operated by L. B. James, who succeeds Ed. Machen, who was preceded by Ed. Phillips and Cleve Taylor. Ed. Phillips operated the first electrical appliance store in Malden.

Among the early barbers came D. F. Pitts, Will Arthur, "Red" Pruitt, Bill Roehm, Bill Pitts, W. J. Huggins, and James Simpson. Norrid's News Agency, owned and operated by Walter Norrid, Jr., is successor to Whitacre News Agency, which was established by Harry Whitacre in 1931, with only a few magazines and daily newspapers, but now handles many more magazines besides the St. Louis, Memphis, Poplar Bluff, and Cape Girardeau daily papers. There are five drug stores: City Drug Store, operated by Alton Norrid. Arthur S. Metzger, Rexall Store, operated by Mrs. Ursula Spencer. Overturf Drug Store, operated by C. R. Overturf. Dunklin County Drug Company, operated by Lonnie George. Bailey's Drug and Sundry Store. Malden Lumber Company—Manager, J. W. Queen. Craig Lumber Company—Manager, L. C. Craig; the Gem and the Liberty Theatres are operated by Herman Ferguson and Jim Ellis; now Autovue Drive-In, owner, G. D. Haskins; Hotel Malden, proprietor, J. Wm. Smith; Paxton Hotel, proprietor, Mrs. J. L. Callis; Malden Flower Shop, operated by Mrs. T. C. Knight; Juanita Flower and Gift Shop, operated by Mrs. Juanita Dunscomb. The Knight Funeral Home, owned and operated by Mr. T. C. Knight and son, Wallace Knight, is one of the well equipped and modern in the state.

The Day Funeral Home, operated by Jerry Schauman, is also modern and well equipped in all respects. Dr. L. O. Newport and Dr. L. O. Wicecarver, dentists, are each well equipped and able to care for all dental troubles. Dr. Bailey's Clinic, and Dr. Carlstrom's Clinic, are two medical institutions Malden is proud of. Dr. Trowbridge owns and operates one of the best veterinary hospitals in the state.

Pepsi Cola Bottling Works is one of the best equipped and most thoroughly modern plants of its kind in this section of the country, owner and operator, Claud Layne. Semo-Whistle-Vess Co. is another bottling enterprise modern in every respect, machinery and building, owned and operated by Earl King. Three cleaning and pressing shops—Just Rite Cleaners, operated by Bill Rudolph. Nu-Way Cleaners, operated by Vernon and Louis Woodard. Crystal Cleaners, operated by O. J. Sconyers.

Among our leading physicians, Dr. S. E. Mitchel ranks first in age and residence, having come in 1906 and is still actively engaged in his profession. Drs. Graydon Carlstrom, H. E. Beall, Charles Williams and S. M. Bailey are others. Dr. H. P. Prentice is the only chiropractor. Dr. John Van Cleve and Dr. Tom Van Cleve are eye, ear, nose and throat specialists; also optometrists. Present attorneys are Riddle & Baker, W. B. Sharp, L. E. Scruggs, and Burks H. Davis.

Among the present mercantile establishments, not already mentioned, are:

J. R. Crews' Grocery and Market; Krogers; Wm. Miller's Store; Wilcoxson & Sons Furniture Store; Glick's Dry Goods, W. H. Stallcup Furniture Co.; Weber's Ben Franklin Store, Galen Bailey's Grocery; Drake Furniture Co.; King Maytag Co.; Gillard Blanton's Bakery & Lunch; Meacham Hardware Co.; R. J. Ward Painting and Decorating Co.; Kneibert's Grocery & Market; Trover's Store; R. C. Patterson's P & T Market; Riggs Hardware Store; Bob Riggs Grocery Store; Gene Williams, groceries.

Among the largest enterprises are:

Malden Grain Co., owned and operated by Wade Kochitzky and G. A. McWhirter.

Lake County Cotton Company, G. D. Haskins and Bob Demaree; J. L. Adkins Gin Co., J. L. Adkins; C. S. Smith and Sons, Gin and Implement Co.; Malden Sales Barn, Robert Kirkbride; Read Shirt Factory, Mr. Jaffee (Destroyed by fire June 9, 1951.) Beall-Gregory Gin and Elevator, Inc.

Thompson Tractor and Implement Co. and Thompson Motor Co.; Hudson Implement Co.; Semo Gas Co., Inc., and National Gas Co.; Malden Cold Storage and Produce Co.; Ark-Mo. Power Company; Santie Brothers Oil Co.;

J. C. Starrett Motor Co.; Fred Penny's Garage; Standard Oil Service Station; Bostic Motor Co.; Mitchell-Corder-Wholesale Co.; Mills-Napper Candy Co.; Stites Construction Co.; Dunklin County Warehouse and Compress Co.

Among the many insurance agencies:

L. S. Davis Insurance and Real Estate; R. E. Stokes and J. S. Davis; Powell and Rowe; Hampton Realty Company and Insurance.; Smedley and Swanigan; L. E. Scruggs Insurance; R. W. Beall Real Estate.

The Cotton Belt Station Agent is T. A. Cooper; Frisco Station Agent is B. E. Montgomery.

Sam G. Downing was Post Master for fifteen consecutive years, from 1935 to 1950. Since his retirement at the age of 75, Garth Warren has been acting Post Master.

MALDEN ARMY AIR FIELD

In 1941, when centers were being established for the purpose of training men for the armed services, the government selected a tract of 2800 acres, three and one-half miles north of Malden and established there the Malden Army Air Field. From the time the farms were bought by the government, from the owners, and all buildings, houses, barns, fences, two school houses, trees and everything that stood in the way were being razed, and the ground prepared, hundreds of people flocked into Malden. First came the workmen, who had to be housed while the building program progressed. Later came the trainees and officers—about 6000 cadets received training there for overseas duty, besides the other army men. At one time there were 12,000 people on the field. Closely following the workmen and trainees, came the parents, wives, children and sweethearts until almost every home opened its doors to accommodate the fast growing population. A U. S. O. was established upstairs over Ashcraft's Store at the corner of Main and Madison and all churches co-operated in entertaining the crowds.

After the close of World War II the City of Malden secured a deed to the property of the M. A. A. F. from the War Assets Administration, with the stipulation that in case of emergency the government would take over again. The Civil Aeronautics Administration required it to be maintained as an air base, and all revenue derived

therefrom to be kept in a treasury for the maintenance of the field. With about 500 housing units, besides the barracks, hospital, Administration building, dining hall and many other buildings with lights and water, a very nice little city has grown up. A Municipal Airport Administrative commission has been appointed by the mayor and approved by the City Council. The members are: C. L. Mitchell, Ira Blades, Irvin Waller, John Downing, J. C. Starrett and Raymond Santie with Attorney Charles Baker secretary, and Irvin Waller, chairman. Mitchell-Corder Wholesale Co., and Malden Manufacturing Company Skirt Factory, and other enterprises are located there besides the many families. Mr. R. L. Ward is Supervisor of the Airport.

Malden's first cemetery was established soon after the Civil War and was called The Rosewood. A Mr. Kirkpatrick was the first one buried there. In 1889 Mr. Charley Mason added a plot of ground adjoining it on the south and it is called Park Cemetery. The first person interred there was Mr. Obe Copeland, Mr. Charley Copeland's uncle. In 1942 the city purchased a tract of land north of town and added Park Memorial Cemetery. The first person buried there was Rev. M. G. Burge, Evan Burge's father.

Mrs. O. J. Sconyers and Mrs. D. F. Pitts owned and operated the first beauty parlor in 1924. In 1930 Mrs. Myrtle Craig opened the Bonnie Beauty Shop, which is still in operation. In 1938 Anne Hendrix shop was opened, and in 1947, the Malden School of Beauty Culture was established and is operating under the management of Mrs. Lela McIvor. There are several other first class beauty parlors. The School of Watch Making, a government project, is supervised by Carl Layne, with about two hundred students—(veterans).

Malden is justly proud of its homes, churches, and schools. In 1930 there were about thirty students still living who attended school in the old log house, so they called a meeting, formed an organization and called themselves the "Class of 1888." They met annually for several years. The names of many of the earliest settlers may be found in this group.

Sam Downing, Willie Craig, Bob Cox, Will Coonse, Jesse Johnson, Frank Keene, Lawrence Clem, Joe King, Wilburn Peck, Lizzie Proffer Eppiheimer.

Delia Nailing Owens, Mattie Hunt Sitze, Chlora Higginbotham Smith, Leota Lasswell Post, Zora Machen, Nora McCaslin Pollack, Lula Slicer Sugg.

Dora Keene Arends, Gertrude Spiller Whitacre, Emma Machen DeLong, Dora Beadler Rice, Nettie Machen Hatcher, Zora Beckwith Bannister, Lillie Van Meter McBride, Arthur Van Cleve, Frank Reeves.

Death has claimed all but 5 of this Class of 1888.

The first graduating class of the Malden High School, 1894, when there was only two years' course given, had three girls and only one boy. Sam Phillips, who is now an attorney in Poplar Bluff, Gertrude Spiller who is Mrs. R. H. Whitacre of Campbell, Ida Allen, who is a teacher in St. Louis Schools, Jennie Goshorn Scobey, now deceased. In 1895 there were no graduates. The second class to graduate had two boys only, Otto Spiller and Ira Morris, in 1896. Prof. R. S. Douglass was Superintendent of Schools when a three year course was added in 1899, and the following students graduated: Homer Beall, Ed. Morris, Lyman Gardner, Fred Allen, Mignon Storms, Mackie Beaver and Carrie Machen. In 1900, the first graduating class in the present century, consisted of only two girls, Minnie Moore and Lillian Chandler. In 1903 a four year course was offered.

The city kept growing, and the school grew with it 'till in 1948 there were sixty-one graduates and in 1950 there were forty-five.

Following is a record of the school's progress since 1945, as given by Superintendent W. I. Myers:

The public schools of Malden in the last five years have made rapid progress. It has been a great struggle to provide housing and equipment for the greatly increasing number of pupils that have come into the Malden area. For the first four years the number of pupils more than doubled, for the past nine months there has been a gradual decrease because of the moving to industrial centers. The enumeration increased from 881 in 1945-46 to 2127 in 1949-50. The number of teachers from 25 in 1945-46 to 42 in 1949-50, plus six teachers in itinerant agriculture and trades training in adult education, provided by the Veterans Training Program. There were 50 pupils transported in 1945-46, 804 in 1949-50. Two large 80

passenger International school buses have been purchased to take care of the increase in transportation service.

The average daily attendance increased from 804 in 1945 to 1153 in 1949-50. An attendance officer had been added, as well as two extra janitors and two extra bus drivers. The programs, both of the high school and elementary school, have been revised and enlarged and correlated to work into the new classification and accreditation program as is being outlined by the Missouri State Department of Education, for the improvement of the schools of the state. Public school music, band, elementary school art, and a program of health and physical education has been inaugurated for the Malden Elementary School.

A junior high school program is in the process of materialization since the seventh and eighth grades were transferred from the elementary building, providing a six year elementary school program for the lower elementary children.

The high school program has been enlarged by providing the following courses or departments: Art, girls glee club, band, boys' chorus, introduction to music, mixed chorus, chemistry, physics, radio, aeronomics, a broadening of the offerings in commercial education, and in the health and physical education department. Courses in speech, publications, and foreign language also have been added. Additional rooms have been provided and equipped in the elementary building and the building has been completely over hauled, and toilet facilities placed on all floors, new offices added, fireproof vaults provided for records, and the lunch room enlarged and completely equipped.

A new vocational wing, including vocational agriculture classroom, offices and shops, vocational home economics foods and clothing laboratories, office, store room, model bedroom and rest rooms have been built. Also included in this wing is two rooms for the business education department. The old high school building has been completely overhauled making additional much needed classrooms, enlarged science laboratory, study hall, reading rooms, shower and locker rooms for both boys and girls physical education classes. A north wing addition including community and school gymnasium and auditorium and additional classrooms is now being provided.

A colored elementary school and a two year colored high school is being maintained at the air base in the cadet school building, which was remodeled for these schools. A lower elementary school is provided in the housing area at the air base in the pre-school building built by the government. A trade school in welding, carpentry and masonry for veterans, and woodworking, general shop, and mechanical drawing for high school students is maintained in the renovated trade school building at the air base.

W. I. Myers, Sup't., Juanita Steele, Sec'y.

From Brother Hatley's big log house—through the days of the Circuit Riders, to the many beautiful, modern church buildings of today was a long, faithful untiring journey for the Christian people of Malden. At first all met together for worship, but as the population increased, more people of different denominations came in, the group became larger and began to separate into smaller groups, and erect new buildings until today there are thirteen different places of worhsip.

CHURCHES

The General Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Tom Davis in 1878, with twenty members. Their first building was on the north side of town, on land given by Mrs. Della Paxton. The building was moved in 1915 to the present site, but will soon be torn away to make room for a new, larger, and modern brick, which is now under construction. Present attendance, 125—Present Pastor, Rev. R. C. Richardson.

The Methodist Church was organized by Rev. A. J. Green in 1882 with only five members: Mrs. Daniel Haynes, Mrs. D. R. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliam Hopper and Mr. George Slicer. The first church building was erected in 1888, an addition added in 1900, and a beautiful modern brick built in 1914, at the corner of Park and Beckwith, which houses an active congregation, with all departments well organized and working.

Membership, 490—Pastor, Rev. Harold M. Nance.

The First Christian Church was organized by Rev. John Sewell in 1885. The first elders were R. H. Stanley and Dr. F. M. Wilkins. A good frame building was erected first, but was destroyed by fire, caused by light-

ning; another was built immediately and was occupied until the present modern brick was erected at the corner of Madison and Park Streets.

Present attendance, 250—Pastor, Rev. T. T. Posey.

First Missionary Baptist Church was organized by Rev. I. R. Holcomb in 1886 with fifteen members. At first they met once a month in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building. The first organization did not survive, but was reorganized October 5, 1897, with eleven members. Rev. Reeves was the first pastor after the reorganization. They met for years in a nice frame building which burned, but it has been replaced by a large, modern brick at the corner of Marion and Howard Streets, dedicated November 3, 1943. Charter members were: M. Wofford, Mr. Watson, Miss Nannie Watson, Mrs. Reaves, Mrs. C. H. Moore, Mrs. Cynthia Marshall, C. C. Fly, Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. H. Shane, Misses Zetta Dalton and Irene Harris.

Attendance, 400—Pastor, R. L. Shell.

The Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. J. E. Latham in October, 1905. Of the twenty-nine charter members, six are still active. They are Mrs. Maggie Penny, Mrs. M. B. Rayburn, Mrs. A. J. Baker, Mrs. J. R. Wofford, Miss Mamie Berry (Mills), Miss Roberta Stokes (Davis). The Presbyterians also met in the Cumberland Church building for three years. They now have a beautiful, modern brick at the corner of Main and Beckwith, completed in 1912.

Attendance, 160—Pastor, Rev. R. P. Henderson.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church was organized by Rev. J. J. Furlong in June, 1893; was dedicated July 15, 1894. The charter members were Mrs. Bob Allen, Mrs. A. M. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Arends, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Casey, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davis. J. S. Levi gave a lot on the east side of town and a nice little frame building was erected. At first, services were held once a month. In 1906, when Rev. Peters was pastor, the house was moved to the west side of town, and in 1925 was sold, and St. Ann's beautiful, modern church was erected.

Membership, fifty families—Pastor, Rev. A. V. Croke.

The Nazarene Church was organized by Rev. Hall in 1898, at the close of a revival meeting held in Spooner-

ville. The first church building was in that little village, but it was soon moved across the tracks to the same location on South Madison Street, where the congregation now worships in a large, modern brick, built in 1942.

Attendance, 140—Pastor, Rev. Tulis Tomkins.

The Pentecostal Assembly of God was organized with about fifty charter members in 1917. They met for a while in a tabernacle with a dirt floor, then in 1922 they were housed in a good, large frame building at the corner of S. Decatur and E. Cypress. Now a large modern building is being constructed of field stone on the same site. In the early days of this church, Miss Lura Blade was an able pastor.

Attendance, 200—Pastor, Rev. O. E. Garner.

The Church of Christ was established on North Kimball Street in 1941. The congregation had their meetings first out in the country east of Malden in the Phillips School house, but soon built the present building. A good location for a church has been purchased closer up town and a modern building is soon to be constructed. Charter members still active are: Mr. and Mrs. Grady Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Talkington, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Johnson and Miss Lillian Johnson.

Attendance, 160—Pastor, Rev. John Makin.

The Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1933 by Rev. J. J. Johnson. The first Deacons were M. T. Nunn, Isom Tucker and Gabe Jones. The present place of worship is a pretty little white church on North Kimball Street. The Deacons serving this year are: Robert Jones, E. D. Dancy, C. J. Smith, Cleo Clemmons, A. J. Holliday and Wesley Biggers.

Attendance, 50—Pastor, Rev. Sullivan.

The East Side Missionary Baptist Church was organized by Rev. C. R. Tibbs July 24, 1949, with twenty members. This is the latest church organization in Malden, but is active and gives promise of growing into a larger church. It is located at the corner of Taylor and Johnson. Pastor, Rev. C. R. Tibbs.

The Lutheran Mission (Missouri Synod) is sponsored by Lutheran church of the Cape Girardeau Circuit. First service was held on January 25, 1948. This mission is

served by students of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Number served, 54—Pastor, Fred Gensler.

An Interdenominational Sunday School convenes every Sunday in the Administration Building at the Malden Municipal Airport. Attendance, 100—Supt. R. L. Ward.

LODGES

Odd Fellows: A warrant was issued by I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, May 21, 1874, to operate a lodge at Cotton Hill, Dunklin County, Missouri, to be known as Cotton Hill Lodge No. 306. After operating there a while, it was moved to Malden and is still one of our most active fraternal organizations.

Rebekah Lodge No. 427 was organized May 12, 1906, with eighteen charter members: Maud Witting, Carrie Machen Jackson, Ollie Barrett, Claudia Machen, Dixie Minnis Allen, Addie Craig, Louise Anderson Marlow, Edith Armstrong, Dora Tomerlin, Kate Rayburn Fisher, Iva Watson, Sadie Holmes, Cecil Mills, Kittie Winston, Carrie Harvey, Mr. W. L. Craig, Mr. J. P. Allen and Dr. Morris.

Masonic Lodge No. 406 A. F. & A. M. was chartered October 13, 1881, by the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Missouri. Worshipful Master, Daniel Haynes; Senior Warden, J. Lacy Jackson; Junior Warden, Dr. J. D. Crawford.

Eastern Star was organized March 28, 1900. Carnation Chapter No. 141. Worthy Matron, Mrs. Josie Nicks; Worthy Patron, Dr. R. H. Beall; Associate Matron, Mrs. Fannie Cox. Charter members were: Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Beall, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George Peck, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Harris, Miss Rose Bell, Mrs. Josie Nicks, Miss Zetta Dalton, Miss Gertie Spiller Whitacre, Miss Gertrude Watson, Mr. W. S. Gardner, Mr. Harry B. Bell, Mr. T. B. Bradley, Mr. F. A. Mayer.

The Order of the Rainbow for girls was organized April 26, 1947, with Mrs. Ruby Nease as Mother Advisor. Charter members:

Jonelle Walker, Leah Ruth Nease, Patricia Rudolph, Mary Low Hamilton, Frances Shipley, Jane Anderson,

Bettie Hunt, Nettie Low Queen, Jo Anne Frazier, Mary Margaret Jones.

Anne Ritchie Haskins, Charlene Forrest, Mary Beth Patterson, Ruth Clark, Peggy Lester, Susanne Anderson, Sara Jean Miller, Bonnie Koonce, Carol Jean Provance, Janie Rouse, Elizabeth Jean Nance, Peggie Beardsley, Patsy Gales, Joan Ray.

Rita Pitman, Mary Jane Green, Helen Chaffin, Maryland Morris, Rosalind Conrad, Bettie Anne Massey, Maralyn Bridgeforth, Freda Cooper, Patricia Penny.

CLUBS

The three Federated Women's Clubs are:

The Woman's Club (organized 1903), Mrs. E. H. Peck, president.

The Culture Club, Mrs. Chas. Wofford, president.

The DeReign Club, Mrs. Otto Green, president.

Daughters of American Revolution, Mrs. R. J. Bridge, Regent.

The Adene Keller Music Club, Mrs. John Smedley, president.

The Lions Club, organized 1925, J. B. Chadsey, president.

Merchant and Professional Men's Association, now called Chamber of Commerce, R. J. Moreau, president.

American Legion, Jack Waller, Commander.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, T. J. Martin, Commander.

The Goodfellows Club is under the administration of the Ministerial Alliance.

BOY SCOUTS

There are five groups, containing more than ninety-one boys. Scout Masters: Rollie Chambers, Evans Burge, Frank Warren, Keath Haworth, Mart Bostic, Tom Van Cleve, and Tom Blades. Scout Councillors: Lowell James, Jack Hewitt, Otto Green, Evans Burge, Rev. Harold Nance.

Our Scouts participate in State and National activities.

They have their own Scout cabin. Herschel DeLong was one of the first Scout Masters.

GIRL SCOUTS

There are six Girl Scout Troops.

Four Brownie—girls from 7 to 10 years.

Two Intermediate—girls from 10 to 14 years.

Approximately eighty girls are registered in the six troops. Brownie Leaders are: Mrs. James Harris, Mrs. Ray Santie, Mrs. W. C. Feisler, Mrs. Everett McCarver, Mrs. Jack Kinder, Mrs. Bill Anderson, Mrs. Evelyn Lockamy, Mrs. Louise Rodaford, Mrs. L. J. Summers.

Intermediate Leaders: Mrs. J. R. Johnson, Mrs. Nell Beall, Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. James Coker.

Local Community Council Board: Mr. G. D. Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Chadsey, Mr. Jerry Schauman, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Walker, Mrs. Nell Beall, Mrs. L. J. Summers, Chairman.

To mention all of the enterprises would call for many more hours of labor and more space than can be allotted for this period of the History of Malden.

In the past few years many handsome residences, modest cottages, and commodious churches, which are unsurpassed in this area in architecture and finish, have been erected, and the new additions north, south, east and west are proof that Malden is a prosperous, growing, wide-awake city.

At a meeting of the City Council, December 18, 1950, it was unanimously voted to make the newly annexed addition to the city, Malden Municipal Airport, into a third ward, and two more aldermen be elected in the next city election, in April, thereby making six instead of four aldermen, two for each of the three wards.

At this same meeting, Mayor J. E. Hunt appointed Wade Kochtitzky to be Director of the Civilian Defense Council. He will supervise a fourteen man council, since the Declaration of a National Emergency has been made, and a World War III is threatening.

THE CITY COUNCIL — 1950

Mayor J. E. Hunt
 City Clerk J. E. McConnell
 City Collector Mrs. Birdie Wofford
 Aldermen — R. C. Patterson, Ross Riggs,
 W. A. Hudson, and Fred Penny.

Population - - - 4,000

POSTSCRIPT

January 1, 1951, the merger of the Southeast Missouri Telephone Company and the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company became effective.

At a special election April 2, 1951, the citizens ratified an ordinance granting a twenty year franchise to the Associated Natural Gas Company to distribute natural gas to Malden.

At the city election, April 3, 1951, the following officials were elected:

Mayor Chester R. Peck, 1951
 Aldermen — Russell Ferguson, Ross Riggs,
 Keath Haworth and Sparrell Davis.
 Marshal Joe Stratman
 Collector Mrs. Birdie Wofford

At the school election the same day, Roy B. King and John A. Downing were elected to the Board of Education, and all tax levies voted on for the operation of the schools were approved.

The newly appointed Post Master is Harold Hester.

OFFICERS OF CITY OF MALDEN, 1951

Mayor — C. R. Peck

Aldermen

1st Ward: Russell Ferguson and J. S. Davis.
 2nd Ward: R. C. Patterson and Ross Riggs
 3rd Ward: Keath Haworth and Sparrell Davis.
 City Clerk J. E. McConnell.
 City Collector: Mrs. Birdie Wofford.
 City Treasurer: Donald Cochran.
 City Attorney: Veryl Riddle
 Police Judge: C. O. Swanagon.

Chief of Police: Joe Strattman.
 Supt. Lights & Water E. J. Ultzen.
 Collector: Lights & Water: A. E. Venable.
 Street Commissioner: Green Paul.

Addenda To The
HISTORY OF MALDEN
 (1950 - 1960)

By Carrie Machen Jackson

Many changes have taken place in Malden since its history was given to the Dunklin County Historical Society, August 28, 1951. Perhaps the greatest change was caused by the final closing out of the Malden Air Base. Since that event the Air Base has been annexed to the City of Malden, and is now called The Southeast Missouri Industrial Park.

The Malden Development Corporation has been formed by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of bringing new industries and in spite of the great loss occasioned by the departure of the Anderson Air Activities, the little city is yet wide awake and keeps growing. In 1960 Malden was proclaimed a 3rd Class City, with a population of 5007. In 1950 the population was 3394. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company has installed the dial system and erected a \$375,000 building to house their equipment. Options are being taken on sites for a new Post Office building. Malden is now supplied by Associated Natural Gas Co., SEMO Gas Co., and several fuel oils. A modern municipal light and water plant has been erected at a cost of \$750,000; the sewer system has been improved, and approved by the State Board of Health.

A parking lot has been purchased for about \$20,000 and more parking meters added. Artemis Incorporated is housed in a new modern building, with annual payroll of \$337,809. The Malden Merit and Malden Press have consolidated and now the Malden Press-Merit offices have been enlarged, modernized, and new equipment installed. Allen Black and Miller Moll are co-owners.

A new building for a self-service laundry owned and operated by Robert Ashcraft was opened last spring. Charles

Mitchell owns and operates one north of Malden, and V. H. Watson operates one at the air base.

Landess Funeral Home Incorporated has erected and equipped a beautiful mortuary at the cost of \$100,000. The Knight and Day Funeral Homes have consolidated.

The Croom Clinic at 400 North Douglass is one of the best in this part of the state. Dr. J. E. Lane, D. O., and Dr. S. W. Gaston, D. O., have established splendid clinics here, also Dr. W. L. DeLong, D. D. S. J. R. Meredith, D. V. M., operates a small animal hospital, also a Disease Free Pig Laboratory on J Highway.

The Fire Department has 15 members, two trucks, and bids are being accepted for a new fire truck. The Police Department has seven members, with two radio equipped cars.

Many stores and business buildings have been improved, remodeled, and enlarged, among them: Malden Lumber Company, Stovalls, Carlstrom Building, Green's Ladies & Children's Wear, Weber's Ben Franklin Store, King's Cigar Store, Audra's Dress Shop, Overturf's Drug Store, Norrid's, Craig's Swirly Top, Powell's Insurance Agency, Auto-View Drive-In Theatre, P. N. Hirsch & Co.

Among the new buildings are: Mar-Jane Service Station, Chambers-Gulf Service Station, Johnson's Florist, Farm & Home Appliance and Furniture Company, Luttrell's I. G. A. Store, Culp's Big Star Store, Lions Club, American Legion Post, Scouts Building, Hampton's Real Estate, Crews & Russell Super Market, James Motel, KTCB Radio Station, McMunn TV Sales and Service, Joe G. Radican, Realtor, and several beauty parlors.

The Historical Museum, established in the same building with the Library, is sponsored by Mrs. Elise K. Byrd, and is the first and only one in Dunklin County.

City Additions have been annexed North, South, East and West. About 200 new homes, cottages, and ranch type houses have been built. Fifty percent of all streets are paved, forty percent are graveled or have other improved surfaces.

The First General Baptist Church has been enlarged, modernized, and added an educational building and parsonage. Second General Baptist has completed its building on North Clinton Street. First Southern Baptist has

constructed a \$110,000 educational building and organized two missions. Additions and improvements have been made to the Presbyterian, Christian, Catholic, Macedonian Baptist and Lutheran Churches. The Church of Christ has erected a large brick building at the corner of Decatur and Howard. The Pentecostal Assembly of God has completed its beautiful sandstone church at the corner of South Decatur and East Cypress.

Malden is proud of its new Intermediate and Jr. High School buildings, its modern cafeteria and the many additions and improvements in the other school buildings. A school for Special Education has recently been added, Mrs. Eiceman, teacher. Twenty acres of land has been purchased just north of the high school to be used as an athletic field and other school activities, and for future buildings. Malden has one kindergarten, sponsored by Kinunka Club, Mrs. E. L. King, teacher.

Malden has a large park and play grounds, two skating rinks, two 9-hole golf courses, J. C. C. Speedway, a new bowling alley, Ship Ahoy Lanes, swimming pools and tennis courts, two lighted baseball fields, Little League with 12 teams, sponsored by Rotary Club, Babe Ruth League has six teams, several sponsors; American League, men's team, sponsored by American Legion and a Malden town team. The Chalk Bluff Trail, a 20-Mile Hike Through History is sponsored by Scout Troop No. 175. If Malden continues to grow during the next ten years as fast as it has during the past ten, it may be declared a 2nd Class City.

MALDEN AIR FIELD TO BE OPENED AUG. 21

The Malden Army Air Base at Malden will be reopened for training cadets as a civilian operated flying school, Paul C. Jones, Representative in Congress, told the Daily American Republic today.

The Anderson Air Activities of Milwaukee will be in charge and will have about 150 planes of the NA-T6 type, as part of the equipment.

The Anderson organization was awarded contract to operate the civilian basic pilot training and will open the airport on August 21.

Under this program, 140 cadets will be sent for training and at intervals of six weeks other classes will be sent to Malden, Jones said. Eventually under the training program some 650 cadets will be in one stage or another of training.

The school will also require about 600 full time civilian employes, who will be employed by Anderson. Some 25 Army Air Corps officers and about 55 enlisted personnel will be at the field.

STORY OF
DR. S. E. MITCHELL OF MALDEN

By Mrs. J. L. Adkins

Narrated by Mrs. Adkins at an appreciation banquet given for Dr. Mitchell at the Lion's Den in Malden, June 27, 1950.

Samuel E. Mitchell was born December 21, 1872, in Proctorville, a suburb of Ironton, Ohio. His mother, Ellen, born in Pennsylvania, was the daughter of Dutch parents who came to the United States from Holland. His father, Allen Mitchell, a native of North Carolina, was part owner of the Aetna Iron Furnace Company. Other members of the family are Samuel's half brother, Sylvester Shumate, and an own sister, Mrs. Emma Mitchell Hawkins, both of West Virginia. Sam (as he was called) decided early in life to become a doctor—a surgeon, if possible.

After attending local public school he was licensed to teach at the age of sixteen, and taught near Covington, Kentucky for ten years. From there he went to Whitefield in the Cherokee Nation of the Indian Territory (the present State of Oklahoma) where he spent less than a year teaching school and practicing medicine. A license to practice medicine was not required at that time. All that was necessary was to say you "were a doctor, hang out your sign and start practicing." Indian Territory, a wild section of the country, was headquarters for the notorious Star and Buck outlaw gangs. Belle Star was well known in Whitefield. With a Winchester across her saddle and two Colts revolvers in her belt she often rode into town for groceries and other supplies.

United States Marshal George Crump, with headquarters in Fort Smith, Arkansas, had charge of the Eastern District of the Indian Territory. Liquor was not allowed in the Territory and he and his deputies really had a problem trying to keep it out. Any one caught possessing whiskey had two charges filed against him, one for possessing and one for bringing it into the forbidden area. The penalty was a heavy fine and a term in Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary. One of Dr. Mitchell's most vivid recollections is of seeing the deputy marshals seize and destroy large shipments of Dandelion Bitters (a so-called tonic of high alcoholic content) at a depot in Pauls Valley. He

DR. S. E. MITCHELL OF MALDEN

also saw the colorful Comanche Chief, Geronimo, when he was a prisoner in the stockade at Fort Sill. It was while he was at the fort that the doctor registered for free land when the town of Lawton was being settled but his ticket wasn't drawn. To quote him, he "just wasn't ever lucky that way."

His mode of travel in those days was by horseback on his beloved western pony called Santa Claus, and probably the only horse ever known by that unusual name. Santa Claus played an important role in one of Dr. Mitchell's most harrowing experiences in the territory when two rough looking men on horseback came after him one midnight and ordered him to mount his pony and go with them to a hide-out several miles distant. With one of the riders leading the way and the other following close behind Santa Claus, they traveled single file and stayed in that same formation as their horses swam the Canadian River. They finally arrived at a log cabin in a densely wooded area where the patient, surrounded by other rough looking men, was suffering from a bullet wound. After the doctor had taken care of the patient, he was asked to "name his fee," and replied that he "reckoned it was worth ten dollars," but the boss of the gang disagreed and assured him that any one with as much nerve as he had should be paid one hundred dollars. Then handing him a crisp new bill, he told him they would come for him again if he should be needed. His mysterious escorts were ordered to see that he arrived home safely, which they did. When it became known that the Star gang was hiding out where he thought he had been taken, he quietly left town and lived near Pauls Valley. For, even though the hundred dollars was more than his monthly income, he "just didn't want any more mysterious calls."

In August, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. John Cook and daughter, Sally, of Central, Illinois, went to visit Sally's uncle in the doctor's new home town. The day the young couple met marked the beginning of a whirlwind courtship in which Santa Claus again played an important role, for he swam the Canadian River several times with both of them on his back. In December they were married in Illinois and passed through Malden on the train enroute to Fentress, their first home in the territory.

A Dr. Morgan, graduate of Georgia Medical College,

DR. S. E. MITCHELL OF MALDEN

was the only graduate physician in the area and Dr. Mitchell ran the Morgan drug store and practiced under his guidance while he and Sally gradually built a home on a twelve acre tract of ground—a stripped box house just sixteen feet by twenty-four feet in size. That year Dr. Mitchell and a friend who called “himself a doctor,” made a crop of corn and beans as they practiced. In 1902, while preparations were in progress for the St. Louis Fair in 1904, the Mitchells arranged for a family to live in their home, rent free, and moved to St. Louis where the doctor entered the medical department of St. Louis University, then known as the Marian Simms Beaumont Medical School. They had saved a little money and later they collected some from former patients.

The doctor was put in charge of the anatomical laboratory and the bodies assigned to the school for dissecting purposes. This service paid his tuition and he and his wife had a room each school year with a railroad employee and his wife who were kind enough to allow them to “charge their room rent when they were short on funds and pay it when they were able.” During a part of his stay in St. Louis, Dr. Mitchell had various jobs which included work at Carr Street Free Clinic of afternoons, and keeping books at night from six until one o’clock for La-Clede Gas and Light Company which paid him one hundred dollars per month. Morning classes at the university started at eight o’clock.

Until 1905 a part of each vacation was spent in Fentress where he continued practice. The vacation time spent in St. Louis couldn’t be called a vacation for he was playground supervisor at Shields School in old “Kerry Patch” on Friday and Saturday afternoons and helped mail out Sunday editions of the Globe Democrat from six until eleven o’clock P. M. on Saturdays where his pay was a free paper, and \$1.85, which the couple could live on for a week. During his junior and senior years at the University, Dr. Mitchell was assistant instructor in anatomy to Dr. Peter Potter, head of the department.

Afer graduation in 1906 he came to Malden at the request of the late Dr. John W. Morris, who needed an assistant even though there were already several physicians in and around Malden. Business was good and the new doctor would have gladly signed a contract that would

DR. S. E. MITCHELL OF MALDEN

guarantee him fifty dollars a month. While he was located at the Morris drug store, Dr. Morris kindly allowed him the use of his horse and buggy until he could afford one of his own. His first professional call was to the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Machen. After establishing his own office on Madison street he wrote the first prescription in Malden. Later, when a patient was unable to get a prescription for aspirin filled in town, Dr. Mitchell ordered "fifty cents worth of the tablets by telegram" and two days later the first aspirin arrived in Malden.

At that time it wasn't customary for physicians to do office practice. They were usually around the drug stores and made their calls from there or from their homes. When Dr. Mitchell announced that he would examine patients in his office and would "charge half a dollar for an examination and a prescription" it was predicted that he would not make enough to pay his office rent. But, in the fall, Mrs. Mitchell visited their kind friends in St. Louis, with whom they had lived, and handed them one thousand dollars in cash, the balance due on their room rent.

Calls to north, south and west of Malden, during sand storms, were bad enough, but a call to the east swamps or a certain western area in the dead of winter was really one to be dreaded. There were ditches, of course, but the drainage project had not been completed and there was no floodway. Remembered by many Malden area citizens are the old Dump Road, cabins built on stilts, Goose Lake, a favorite place for ice skating, and paths along the ditch banks, made by cattle and hogs and used as foot paths by early settlers.

Dr. Mitchell, his buggy drawn by his faithful horse, Barney, and Bohunkus, the dog, a constant companion, were a familiar sight. Many calls were made on horseback and it was nothing unusual for Barney to have to be pulled out of deep gumbo mud, or quicksand. Medicine was in liquid or powder form in those days. Spatulas were used to measure out powders on little squares of paper. Some folks used tablet paper but Dr. Mitchell always carried a Ladies Birthday Almanac and one page was enough for six or eight "powders" and the almanacs were free.

When he handed a woman patient the first capsules she

had ever seen and told her to come back after she had taken the medicine she returned in a few days to report and handing him a small box said, "and I brung your little measures back to you, Doctor." When the craze for automobiles swept the country, old Barney, after twenty-three years of faithful service, was retired, and replaced by a shiny new black car which the doctor didn't drive at that time because Mrs. Mitchell's sister, Mrs. Harry Kirkbride, and her husband and six children had moved to Malden, and a driver among them was always available. In order to distinguish Uncle Sam Mitchell from their Uncle Sam Kirkbride, the nieces and nephews originated the title of "Uncle Doctor" for Dr. Mitchell, and he and Mrs. Mitchell have been Uncle Doctor and Aunt Sally to relatives and a host of friends besides.

After he had owned a car for two years the doctor was in New York City and he decided if people could drive in all that traffic he could certainly learn to drive in Malden, which he did until 1939 when he was painfully injured when his car skidded on loose gravel. Even with a broken leg and jaw he enjoyed his stay in St. Lukes Hospital in St. Louis until the Kirkbride twin nieces, who were in nurses' training, assured him that he was in a room that was probably costing twenty dollars a day and he resolved to leave as soon as possible.

When I was writing this article Mrs. Mitchell readily answered questions about her husband but insisted on keeping her part of his life story in the background. However, it is a well known fact that back in the horse and buggy days the weather was never too disagreeable or the night too dark for her to hitch up old Barney while her husband made ready to go on a call. As receptionist at the office and as homemaker she was constantly on the job, helping in every way possible. She is noted for her exquisite needle work she does in her spare time and gives to relatives and friends. Dr. Mitchell has contributed generously to his church and to all worthwhile community projects. The Malden High School is located on a tract of land contributed by Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Harry Kirkbride.

Although he does not claim to have a hobby he has enjoyed hunting, camping and fishing on Eleven Point River in the Ozarks, and he rarely ever misses a medical

DR. S. E. MITCHELL OF MALDEN

convention. While he has practiced medicine he has also practiced not worrying. "If you're worrying about something you can't help," he said, "just forget it." "If you're worrying about something that can be helped, get busy and take care of it, and then forget it too." About his favorite song—he told me, "the one I like best is always the one they're singing."

In closing I can think of no better tribute to him than the one which appeared in a 1940 issue of the Mississippi Doctor, Boonville, Miss., Feb., 1940, from which we quote: "Dr. Mitchell is just a plain doctor, but he is a good one. He is faithful, true, and tried. He possesses medical integrity and dependability in citizenship. The blood of true friendship and brotherly interest flows in his veins, and he takes delight in building a healthier and better human race."

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

By Jean Jones Neumeyer

Presented to the History Society Aug. 28, 1950.

In 1938, Mayme Lucille Hamlett took for her thesis for her Master's Degree in the University of Missouri "Place Names of Six Southeast Counties of Missouri." My story here about the place names I mention is based on the thesis of Miss Hamlett with some modifications. As I understand, Miss Hamlett came to Southeast Missouri in the year 1938 in an endeavor to ascertain the origin of the place names included in her thesis. The information she received was not always accurate and in this paper, I have endeavored to correct some errors pertaining to the place names in this paper. But as stated, credit for the background for these place names is the thesis of Miss Hamlett.

I do not include in this paper by any means all of the place names in Dunklin County mentioned in Miss Hamlett's thesis, but only some of those that I know something about. Later perhaps another paper, or papers, on place names will follow for the Dunklin County Historical Society, so that eventually all of the place names in the county will be covered.

This paper is being presented when Volume I of the

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

419

Dunklin County Historical Society is about ready to come from the press, and my paper and any subsequent papers on the origin of the place names of Dunklin County, Missouri, no doubt will appear in a subsequent volume of the Dunklin County Historical Society.

The subject of the origin of place names has long been a subject of peculiar interest to English speaking people the world over, and it ranks in importance and interest among the people generally with folk songs and folk lore.

The place names of Dunklin County mentioned in Miss Hamlett's thesis are arranged alphabetically, and those I mention in this paper are so arranged.

ALLEN ISLAND SCHOOL:

(Since the presentation of this paper to the History Society Allen Island School has been taken into the Senath Consolidated School District.)

Allen Island School is located on the highway four miles north of Senath; the name Allen Island School derives from Allen Island, and Allen Island got its name from a family named Allen who lived on this island during, if not before, the Civil War. I was not able to ascertain the given name or initials of the head of the Allen family that settled on Allen Island, but Murro Allen, perhaps a son of the first settler, lived on Allen Island in the 1880s.

Allen Island was a familiar name among the people of the northern part of Horse Island during the 1880s and is yet a familiar name. Varner River, now dredged, was a sizeable river prior to the organization of "Varney River Drainage District." I have spelled the word "Varney" as it is spelled in the files of this drainage district, but it is generally known that *Varner River* was named after a man by the name of John Varner, who in the 1860s resided on Varner River in the general neighborhood of the place now occupied by the Fray Lumber Company in the west part of Kennett. Allen Island extended east to the channel of Varner River which was only a short distance west of Old Octa, and extended indefinitely west. Varner River separated Allen Island from Horse Island.

ARBYRD:

Arbyrd is a village in the southern part of Dunklin

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

County. It is located on Horse Island and in Salem Township. I might say that in Miss Hamlett's thesis, she places Arbyrd in Clay Township. The village derives its name from the name A. R. Byrd, of Jackson, Missouri, who in the late 1880s, or early 1890s, purchased some three or four thousand acres of land lying immediately north of the present town of Arbyrd. The settlement established by Mr. Byrd was known as Byrds, and there was for quite a few years a post office there known as Byrds. Later when the present town of Arbyrd, also named for A. R. Byrd, was settled and given the name of Arbyrd, the name of the settlement, Byrds, located some three miles north of Arbyrd, was changed to Bucoda.

AUSTIN SCHOOL:

Austin School District, now a part of the Senath Consolidated School, commenced one mile north of downtown Senath; the first school house in the Austin School District was two miles north from the present site of the Senath State Bank. The school was established in the early 1880s and derived its name from the Alfred C. Austin family who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the first school building. The Alfred C. Austin family was one of the pioneer families of Horse Island. The story of Alfred C. Austin appears in the Goodspeed History of Southeast Missouri.

It might be mentioned that Miss Hamlett, in her thesis, says that Austin School was established about 1900; that is an error. In mentioning these errors in Miss Hamlett's thesis, I do not mean to criticize the thesis; all told, it is a remarkable work and valuable indeed as a historical document.

BEECH CORNER SCHOOL:

(Now in the Senath District).

Beech Corner School is located about two miles west of the Senath State Bank, and was established as an organized district in the 1880s.

What was known in the early days as Honey Cypress Slough, now dredged, was about $3/4$ of a mile east of Beech Corner School, and the area west of Honey Cypress Slough was known in the early days and now as Buffalo Is-

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

421

land, and Beech Corner School was in early days sometimes referred to as the Buffalo Island School. But in later years, the school has been known as the Beech Corner School. It derives its name from a large beech tree that stood on the south side of the road a short distance east of the school house which is on the north side of the road. This tree in the 1890s was an unusually large beech tree, but it has been gone for many years. I might mention here that Miss Hamlett in her thesis says that Beech Corner School is located in Independence Township, which is an error. It is located in Salem Township.

BIBLE GROVE CHURCH:

Bible Grove Church is located about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the Beech Corner School House referred to in the preceding paragraph in this paper. The name, Bible Grove, derives from a grove of gum, elm and other trees in which grove the church house was erected. This grove of trees was one of the beauty spots of Buffalo Island in the early days. The church was originally a community church and was organized in the late 1880s, and the site is yet used for church purposes.

BUCK DONIC:

The name Buck Donic derives from the words *donic* and *buck*. A donic is a small uplift in a level area and the word *buck* here could mean a buck deer, or buckbrush which grew on the donic in the early days. The location of Buck Donic is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cardwell in Buffalo Township. The tradition is that this Donic was the place where deer might find refuge from the waters which surrounded the area in the early days during high waters. A school district commonly known as the Buck Donic School was established in the 1890s, but the Buck Donic District is now a part of the Cardwell Consolidated Schools. There is now a church house near the site of the first school house that was established on Buck Donic, and this church house is known as the Buck Donic Church. What was known in the early days as Seneca Slough ran along Buck Donic, and Seneca Slough was in the early days and before the days of drainage in Dunklin County, a sizeable river in which, especially in the area immediately about Buck Donic, was covered with yonco-

SOME PLACE NAMES OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

pins. The yoncopin is what is termed, in botanical books, Egyptian lotus. The yoncopin has a very beautiful yellow like flower and in size and general shape something like a magnolia blossom, and in the early days of Dunklin County, there were thousands of acres of yoncopins in the openings in Little River, Varner River, Kennemore Slough, Seneca Slough, and elsewhere.

It is stated in Miss Hamlett's thesis that the name Buck Donic derives from a *beech tree* "among the rocks or boulders of the locality." Of course, there are no rocks and boulders in the locality of Buck Donic, and if there were ever such in that locality, it must have been in the prehistoric age.

BUCODA:

Bucoda is a small settlement or village on Horse Island and in Salem Township. The settlement or community now known as Bucoda was first known as Byrds and named for A. R. Byrd of Jackson, Missouri. The Byrd settlement, now known as Bucoda, is mentioned above in this paper. When the railroad was extended south from Senath, what is now known as the town of Arbyrd was established, and as above stated in this paper, Arbyrd derives its name from A. R. Byrd—using the initials as the first two letters of the name Arbyrd. Mr. Byrd did not want his name used at the two places, Byrds and Arbyrd, so near each other, and in order to accommodate Mr. Byrd, the settlement known as Byrds was changed to that of Bucoda. The name Bucoda derives from the first two letters taken from the names of three farmers in the neighborhood. I was not able to ascertain the given names of these farmers, but their last names were *Buchanan*, *Coburn* and *Davis*. Bu from Buchanan; co from Coburn, and da from Davis; hence the name Bucoda..

BUFFALO CREEK:

Buffalo Creek, prior to the days of drainage in Dunklin County, was a creek, or slough, which had its beginning a short distance northeast of Kennett—maybe now near or within the city limits of the City of Kennett. Buffalo Creek extended generally in a southwest direction and is the creek at the first bridge east of the square in Kennett.

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

423

This creek extends south into Arkansas and into what was known in the early days as the Right Hand Chute of Little River, a few miles north of Lepanto, Arkansas. A drainage ditch extends down Buffalo Creek from head to mouth. In the early days, Buffalo Creek carried a large volume of water and during high waters the creek, east of Senath, and the old settlement of Lulu and the present Hollywood, was sometimes a mile in width. Now practically every acre, except the ditch itself, in and along Buffalo Creek is in cultivation, and is some of the finest farmland in Dunklin County. Buffalo Creek derives its name from the numerous herds of Buffalo which grazed and watered along the way of the creek from its head to its mouth. It is stated in Miss Hamlett's thesis that Buffalo Creek is in the southern part of Buffalo Township. The creek does not touch any part of Buffalo Township.

EUROPA:

Europa is the name of a settlement about three miles south of Senath. The name derives from the given name of Mrs. D. C. Pollock, who was the wife of Dr. D. C. Pollock. Dr. Pollock established a practice in the community of Europa in the early 1890s. In 1896, he resided in Europa, and he had there what might be termed a drug store. W. P. Chatham, a member of this society, was teaching a country school in the vicinity of Europa at the time the name Europa was selected for the name of the village or settlement, and he told me the name derives from Mrs. Pollock's given name. Europa was a beautiful goddess of Greek mythology, and it is suggested by Miss Hamlett's thesis that the name may be derived from the name of the goddess. It is said that Jupiter himself fell in love with Europa, and Mrs. Pollock was a beautiful woman, and it is probable that her name derived from the name of the goddess. Doctor Pollock was a well educated man and well read in literature, and at one time represented Dunklin County in the legislature.

The settlement of Europa in the early days was sometimes known as Crossroads, and it was also known as Bryan City, deriving from the name of William Jennings Bryan, who was nominated for President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1896. A post office

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

named Europa existed at this settlement for a number of years, but was discontinued in the early 1900s.

NESBIT:

Nesbit is the name of a settlement or neighborhood in the southwest area of Grand Prairie in Clay Township. I would not want to close this paper without saying a word about Nesbit because it is the neighborhood in which my mother's family were reared and to which my father came when a boy, and where all the Joneses of my family were reared, and where some of them yet linger.

The name Nesbit derives from a Mr. Nesbit whose first name or initials I was not able to ascertain. Mr. Nesbit was a member of a wholesale firm of McKay, Nesbit & Company of Evansville, Indiana, which firm sold goods to T. R. Neel and T. J. Douglass who operated a general store at Nesbit in the 1880s.

I ascertained too in my research about Nesbit that in the early days the place was sometimes referred to as "Needmore", signifying perhaps that all that was desired was not available.

Ivan Jean Jones Neumeyer, the daughter of Ivan T. and Annie Kimbrow Jones, was born on the farm in the Nesbit community where her grandparents, Henry T. and Mary Pritchard Jones, settled when they came from Dyer, Tennessee, to Dunklin County in 1897. She received her education in the Nesbit grade and Senath High School; following graduation from high school in 1935, she entered a college of beauty culture in Jefferson City, Missouri. Upon completion of this course, she was employed as an operator for the succeeding nine years. In 1945 she entered Miss Wylie's Office Training School in Memphis, Tennessee, and upon completion of this course, was employed in the Assistant Superintendent's office of Lowenstein's Department Store in that city. She returned to Kennett in 1947 and opened her own business, the Jean Jones Beauty Shop, which she operated until her marriage in March, 1956, to Lawrence A. Neumeyer of Cape Girardeau County. At an early age she became a member of the Harkey's Chapel Methodist Church and was active in the young people's department, known at that time as

SOME PLACE NAMES
OF DUNKLIN COUNTY

425

Epworth League, and was also active in the South Dunklin League Union. She retained her membership in her home church until her marriage; she was a member of the Wesleyan Service Guild of the First Methodist Church in Kennett, where she is now a member.

During the years she worked in Kennett she actively participated in many civic affairs. She was a charter member of the Adelphian Civic Club, held various offices and served on special committees. In 1953 she represented this club on the Kennett Council of Clubs and that same year was recording secretary for the Council of Clubs. She was also a charter member of the Kennett Business and Professional Women's Club. In the local club she accepted many responsibilities and served as president of the Club in 1952-55. During the Club year of 1954-1955 she served on the Missouri State Board as Director of District VI. She is also Leader of Troop No. 170, Girl Scouts, and is the elected assistant secretary; her sister, Ruth Jones, is secretary of the Dunklin County Historical Society, and a member of the State Historical Society.

Mr. Neumeyer had two children by a former marriage when he and Jean married: Wayne, born April 12, 1943, and Janet, September 27, 1946. Jean loves these children and is a mother to them. The Neumeyers live in Kennett.

HISTORY OF THE JONAS PLUMER STEWART FAMILY

By John C. Stewart

Presented by Vandelia Snider, November, 1952

Jonas Plumer Stewart, one of Dunklin County's pioneers, was born May 27, 1832, in the Lancaster district of South Carolina. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Funderburk Stewart, both natives of South Carolina. The father, a merchant and trader, died before the birth of Jonas Plumer. The mother was later married to Louis Blakeney and together they reared Jonas Plumer in Lancaster and Chesterfield districts, where he received an excellent education for his time. His young manhood was spent in teaching school in Chesterfield district, and in January of 1856 he married a native girl, Miss Jane Elizabeth Carnes. Together they loaded their possessions into a covered wagon and turned their faces toward the West and the great unexplored regions about which they had heard such wonderful stories.

The journey westward was full of adventures that would surpass the works of some of our best fiction writers. Often the way was so hazardous that it required a whole day to go only a short distance. Sometimes after a day of hard work with his ax, clearing his way, night would find them still within view of the smoldering campfire they had left that morning. Months were spent in traveling to the new home they planned to build, months of camp life, fording streams, and pressing onward, until they reached Arkansas, finding it to be a typical Southern state in spirit and ideals, as well as climate, they settled in Poinsett County at a place then known as Old Bolivar, near Harrisburg. It was there their first child was born in 1860, and was christened Virgil Alexander.

The unrest of the South was becoming alarming by this time, still Arkansas, a comparatively new state, was growing rapidly. It was about this time that Jonas Plumer Stewart moved to a place on the St. Francis River known as Old Chalk Bluff, where he established a grist mill. It was while he was thus engaged, that a group of Union soldiers came across him, confiscated his supply of meal and several head of cattle. Took him prisoner, forded the river and made their way to Old Four Mile, then on North to the Hopper Hill where the rest of the battalion was camped, about four miles north of where Campbell now is. Thus Uncle Jonas, as he was affectionately call-

JONAS PLUMER STEWART FAMILY

ed by all who knew him, was first introduced to Dunklin County, Missouri. The land appealed to him, and he decided then that if at all possible he would later bring his family there to live. The General in charge, after keeping him overnight, released him, urging him to take a yoke of oxen and return to his home.

Uncle Jonas, a staunch Democrat, and sympathetic to the cause of the South, was horrified when in September 1863 after Little Rock had fallen to the Union forces, a constitution was about to be adopted prohibiting slavery. After the birth of their baby on November 29, 1863, which was a daughter named Fannie, Uncle Jonas volunteered and joined up with Maj. General Sterling Price, where he served faithfully for the Southern cause in which he believed.

When the war ended, Uncle Jonas moved his family to a farm he had bought from Dr. Given Owen, located on Crowley's Ridge five miles northeast of Campbell.

It was here that three other children blessed their home. Lucy M., May 6, 1867, Nancy E., on Sept. 29, 1869, and Jonas Plumer, Jr., on May 4, 1872.

Following the war the carpetbaggers were rampant in Southern Missouri, but fighting against the odds, Uncle Jonas with a partner, Old Uncle Ben Hopkins, re-established the grist mill and once again began to do custom grinding. Soon he installed a flour mill, and cotton gin. At that time farmers paid for their ginning with toll and some years when the crop had been good the cotton toll amounted to several hundred bales. The nearest market was Cape Girardeau and the only method of transportation was with ox wagons. The trip to Cape Girardeau required seven days, three to go, one to rest the oxen, and three for the homeward journey.

It was while returning from one of these trips on the night of February 5, 1874, that one of the wagons violently jolted in the road, throwing Virgil, then fourteen years old, from the wagon and killing him instantly. It was the first night out of the Cape, but fortunately the weather was cold, so Uncle Jonas brought the young boy home for burial. He always said that was the most horrifying trip he ever made, since the fear of attacking animals was ever present to harass him, besides the grief of losing his firstborn son. Mrs. Jane Stewart, upon hear-

HISTORY OF THE
JONAS PLUMER STEWART FAMILY

ing of the tragic death that had befallen her son, went into the nearby woods, where she and the children had often visited, and selected a place for her child to be given back to mother earth. Thus the Stewart Cemetery was begun and now embraces dozens of graves of the Stewarts' relatives and friends.

The following May 27, 1874, Jane Stewart bore her last child, a son, Samuel Melton. On July 25 of the same year she was placed beside her firstborn. On September 6, 1874, Uncle Jonas was married to Miss Nancy E. Bishop, a native of Hardin County, Tennessee. During the years Uncle Jonas had acquired several hundred acres of land, and with a friend and business partner, Benjamin Hopkins, arranged with Joe W. Page to supply the lumber needed for construction of the new Texas and St. Louis Railroad that was crossing Missouri from Birds Point on the Mississippi River to Jonesboro, Arkansas. This was a large undertaking since they furnished much of the lumber to build the enormous incline at Birds Point, and the loading platforms, and the depots at the towns that were springing up along the new railroad. September 27 and 29, 1882, were triumphant ones for Uncle Jonas, for it was on those days he recorded in his ledger the account with Joe W. Page for the cotton loading platform at Malden. This was the fulfillment of a dream, no more long, tiresome trips to Dexter or Cape Girardeau with heavy loads of cotton, to return loaded with supplies for the commissary that he run for the dozens of men who worked for him.

In the early nineties an old ship builder by the name of McDaniels helped Uncle Jonas design a large Southern Colonial home, which they planned to build on the new Hopkins road that had crossed Uncle Jonas' farm. The carpenter McDaniels cut the house pattern out completely before he began to assemble it. After having only the foundation laid, he died, and a local man, Uncle John Hopkins, completed the building in 1893.

Although no children were born to the union of Uncle Jonas and Aunt Nancy, they reared five orphan children. J. A. (Bud), Ellen and Alice Bishop; Amanda and Anna Harris. In addition to these children, they kept in their home for a long time two others, Mary and William Rose. On June 4, 1900, Mrs. Nancy Stewart died, after having given twenty-six years of faithful and loving service in the

JONAS PLUMER STEWART FAMILY

capacity of wife and mother to Uncle Jonas and his children.

It was about 1900 that the Stewart Mill at Old Beachwell was robbed and burned by an outlaw by the name of Mark Whitley (alias) Wiley Jones, who was later apprehended as he was trying to cross the Mississippi River at Point Pleasant, by Uncle Jonas and two companions, who turned him over to the authorities in Arkansas, where he was later hanged for a murder he had previously committed. After the almost complete loss of the mill, Uncle Jonas moved what was left to a more favorable location, four miles west of Malden, where the J-county road now is. Recently in the Campbell Citizen's Fifty Years Ago column, a feature by Cyrus Bray, the following article was gleaned from the Campbell Citizen of May 10, 1901:

"The J. P. Stewart mill at Old Beechwell is no more, having just recently been torn away entirely. This was one of the first mills in Dunklin County, put there years and years ago, around which there is a world of history which if fully related would make mighty interesting reading matter for the present generation."

On June 27, 1901, Uncle Jonas was married to Ruth Ann, daughter of David and Ruth Phillips, a native of Macon County, Georgia, and widow of the late Reuben Chambers. To this union two sons were born, John Calhoun on April 17, 1902, and David Isaiah on August 26, 1903. Besides his eight children Uncle Jonas had six step-children, Minnie, Walker, Ethel, Carroll, Lola and Oscar Chambers. Uncle Jonas spent the next few years developing the farming land he had acquired and raising hogs and cattle. He was one of the first to recognize the orchard possibilities of Crowley's Ridge, and had quite a sizeable orchard for that time, numbering well over 300 trees, producing peaches and apples of a quality unsurpassed.

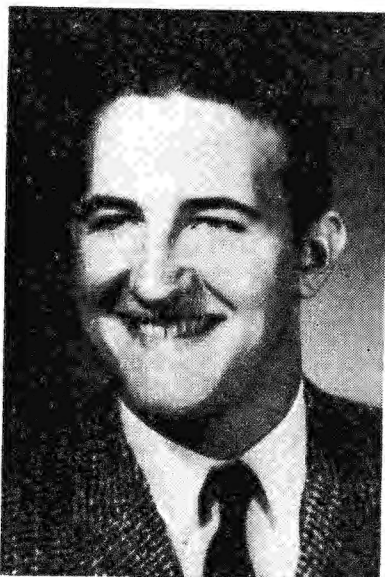
He was deeply interested in school matters and worked faithfully for the advancement of educational interests in the county. He was among the first citizens to insist on college education for his sons, sending them to the Normal at Cape Girardeau. He was also an outstanding Bible scholar, devoting his Sabbaths to exploring its con-

HISTORY OF THE
JONAS PLUMER STEWART FAMILY

tents, so religiously did he persue it, that he had read it from cover to cover over forty times during his lifetime, and was familiar with every passage of scripture it contained. He was affiliated with old Beechwell General Baptist Church. His convictions on the slavery problem were such that he was often called radical in his beliefs; he was a staunch Democrat; devoted much of his time to the advancement of the party in which he believed. His hobby, if it could be called a hobby, was reading. During the years he had acquired one of the most outstanding collection of books in Southern Missouri. This became an obsession with him, following an accident which cost him his eyesight. He spent the last years of his life in total blindness. Still he devoted a large part of every day listening attentively as his family and friends read to him. Thus his love for books continued to grow, to him they spelled knowledge, and it had been his contention during the eighty-four years allotted him, that knowledge was the spice of life. He died in 1916.

HISTORY OF THE
FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
OF MALDEN

431



By George T. Hartsfield

November 6, 1959

George Hartsfield was born May 17, 1943, at Blytheville, Arkansas. He is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton H. Hartsfield of near Malden. The Hartsfields came to Dunklin County in January, 1944, and purchased a farm south of Campbell. After living there for two years they moved to the present farm southwest of Malden where they now reside.

George is a Junior in the Malden High School, where he is active in several groups. He is an honor student and a member of the National Beta Club. George Hartsfield has become a name well-known for activity in local and area Boy Scout work. He serves the local unit as Junior Assistant Scoutmaster. He is a member of the Order of the Arrow (national honor society for scout campers). He also holds the God and Country Medal (protestant religious award).

He is very much interested in the work of the church.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH OF MALDEN

He takes an active part in both the youth work and in other phases of church work in the First Southern Baptist Church at Malden. George is presently serving as Vice-President of the Black River Baptist Association Youth Fellowship. He is an outstanding student in social science. After graduation he plans to enter college. Although he is not positive of the profession he is going to enter, he is sure that it will be either the American Foreign Service or attend law school and enter politics.

Unfortunately there were no records that could be used for the writing of a history of the church other than those in the hands of individuals because of the fire that destroyed the first building. This article is based on that source and interviews with local citizens and members of the church.

The First Southern Baptist Church of Malden, Mo., was organized by Rev. I. R. Holcomb in 1886 with fifteen members. At first they met once a month in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building. The first organization did not survive, but it was reorganized October 5, 1897, with eleven members. Rev. Reeves was the first pastor after the reorganization. They met for years in a nice frame building which burned, but was replaced by our present-day building. The charter members of the church were: Mose Wofford, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Nannie Watson, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Charles Moore, Mrs. Cynthia Marshall, C. C. Fly, Mrs. Patti Sexton, Mrs. H. Shane, Miss Zetta Dalton and Miss Irene Harris.

Other early members who came into the fellowship of the group in pioneer days were: Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Craig, Hardin Layman, Will Covert, C. O. Hoffman, Mrs. E. C. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bostic and Mrs. Mose Wofford.

Pastors of the First Southern Baptist Church from the time of its organization until the present time are as follows:

HISTORY OF THE
FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
OF MALDEN

433

Rev. Reeves	1898-99
Rev. Snyder	1900
Rev. Peay	1901
Rev. T. A. Bowman	1902
Rev. Nunnery	1902-07
Rev. Pennoch	1907-09
Rev. Robertson	1910
Rev. John Adams	1911
Rev. George S. Price	1911-12
Rev. W. S. Roney	1913-15
Rev. L. Miller	1915
Rev. Pennoch	1915-18
Rev. R. L. Lewis	1918-24
Rev. S. Brumfield	1924-25
Rev. Fred D. Stone	1925-26
Rev. Mitchell Wright	1926-40
Rev. A. C. Rudloff	1940-43
Rev. A. L. Hicks	1943-45
Rev. R. L. Shell	1945-56
Rev. David O. Michael	1956-

Dr. M. E. Dodd, who later became pastor of one of the largest churches in the Southern Baptist Convention (New Orleans Baptist Church) and president of Dodd College, applied for the pastorate of the First Southern Baptist Church of Malden and was not seriously considered because of his age and inexperience.

The present site of the new building was purchased some time prior to 1900 and the one-room structure, which was badly damaged by fire but salvaged and used in the educational part of the present edifice (1942) was the church home for forty years. It was kept in good repair and had been redecorated just a short while before the fire of January 14, 1940. While wholly inadequate for modern Sunday School and Training Union work, the old building was a beautiful church chapel and very artistically furnished.

On Thanksgiving day, 1940, Mrs. Mary Bostic, one of the leaders through the years of the church's history, spaded the first shovel of dirt in the sunrise service planned for the beginning of construction activities. The first concrete for the basement was poured Christmas Day, 1940.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH OF MALDEN

Members of the building committee, to whom a great deal of credit is given for the carrying out of the building program were as follows: Claude Layne, A. E. Jordan, O. J. Scoyners, W. H. Clingingsmith, R. A. Hester, Mrs. B. Wofford, A. M. Ray, F. C. Brown, C. H. Bostic, R. J. Newport, Loren Mecham, Mrs. Fred Wallace, Mrs. Amelia Phelan and Mrs. A. C. Rudloff.

To Mrs. Maggie Penny goes the honor of being the first contributor to the church building fund. Mrs. Penny, a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, handed her contribution to Mrs. Wofford, then church treasurer, a few days after the loss of the old building by fire.

The Women's Missionary Society was organized in 1925 by Mrs. W. S. Brumfield and has played a splendid part in fostering a missionary spirit among the members of the church.

While contributions for mission causes have not always been large, the First Southern Baptist Church of Malden is known throughout the state as a church consistent in her missionary support. According to information gathered from the records for one fifteen year period (1927-1942) it gave a total of about \$3,500 plus the several large gifts given to institutions by church members which did not clear through the church treasury. In 1941, in spite of the burden of the church building program, the church gave a total of \$454.89 to missions, which compares favorably with the other years.

Science and industry have been boasting that the progress made in the past fifty years is equal to that of the several centuries that preceded. Let's look at the progress made by our church during the past fifty years, which is far more important to mankind, and we shall find its record is very remarkable also. Like the progress of science and industry, our church is progressing at an increase that is becoming larger and larger each year—progressing faster and faster like the wheels of a train leaving a station. Due to lack of facts we can't compare each year or few years, but we do have enough material to show the picture of what faithful work can do. Below are a few facts to illustrate the leaps made in the forwarding of the gospel through the First Southern Baptist Church of Malden.

HISTORY OF THE
FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
OF MALDEN

435

TABLE OF PROGRESS — 1909 - 1959

	New Members	Total Members	S. S Enrollment
1909	20	87	117
1945	22	264	250
1946	34	282	282
1949	70	376	358
1950	27	382	335
1952	115	493	507
1956	43	590	495
1957	65	631	504
1958	82	655	597

	Value of Property	Total Money Given	Mission Support
1909	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,079.00	\$ 83.90
1945	39,000.00	8,355.00	1,386.00
1946	39,000.00	9,633.00	1,610.00
1949	68,000.00	17,688.00	2,791.00
1950	80,000.00	17,386.00	3,216.00
1952	89,000.00	16,222.00	3,862.00
1956	135,000.00	24,831.00	5,179.00
1957	139,000.00	33,206.00	8,282.00
1958	139,000.00	30,417.00	8,456.00

As can be seen by the above table this church has been very faithful to the support of all kinds of missions. When the new building is completed the value of the church property will be upwards of \$250,000; over 208 times that of 1909. Church membership has increased over 800% (including additions not shown on chart) through the last fifty years. Since 1909 mission support has risen 101 times its original amount. Sunday School enrollment has grown 510% of that of 1909, and Training Union enrollment has increased over five times that of 1945. The amount of money given for the carrying out of all the work of the church has increased nearly 3,000% over the past fifty years.

HISTORY OF THE
FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
OF MALDEN

With this year still incomplete, we can see that 1959 is going to be another year of remarkably increasing progress. This is possible only by the untiring work of the church's members and leaders through their fellowship with God.

A \$110,000 two story brick educational building is now under construction. The new addition will house the pastor's office, the secretary's office, five nursery departments, two beginner departments, three primary departments, two intermediate departments, and one adult department of twelve classrooms. The adult department will be designed so as to be easily converted into a social room. The building is to be completed by June of 1960 and will double the floor space of the church and provide room for 634 attendants. The building is being financed through a bond issue. The present offices will be occupied by the Sunday School superintendent and his staff. The Fireside room, which is now being used for a nursery, will be remodeled and occupied by the Young People's Department, which meets now in the annex. The Junior Department will expand to occupy the space now being used by the Intermediate Department.

The present church officers are: Training Union Director, William Wiggs; Sunday School Superintendent, Elvis Link; Brotherhoods President, Hutson Green; W. M. U. President (vacant); Youth Director, Fred Johnson; Church Treasurer, J. D. Vinyard; Church Clerk, Mrs. Willard Rodgers; Church Secretary, Mrs. Tudor Willis; Pastor, David O. Michael.

The progress made has been remarkable, but the tide is only beginning to turn. The work must roll on at its highest to aid the forwarding of the gospel in our city, association, state, nations and world. Remember, transforming a nation and a world is the largest undertaking of any group and period. Let's continue to strive to do our part.

HISTORY OF THE 437
BEECHWELL GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

Read to the Society by Vandelia Snider, Sept. 15, 1955



By Rev. Thomas D. Davis

The author of the History of Beechwell Church, Rev. Thomas D. Davis, son of the late Rev. T. J. and Augustine Davis, was born November 10, 1884, on Crowley's Rigde, west of Bernie, on what is now known as the George Petty farm. He grew to manhood in Stoddard and Dunklin counties. In 1909 he began teaching in the public schools of Missouri and for twenty years he taught successfully.

In 1910 he was ordained by the Presbytery of New Liberty Association of General Baptists to the full work of the ministry. He preached his first sermon, May, 1910, at Beechwell church and has missed few Sundays since then, having had full time pastoral work for forty-five years; all spent in Southeast Missouri except seven years pastoral work in Pontiac, Michigan. He is still active in the ministerial work, young in spirit and looking ahead to greater service, with no thought of retiring.

His life and work in Southeast Missouri is too well known to need comment. He has won many friends dur-

HISTORY OF THE
BEECHWELL GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

ing his years of ministering and teaching who wish him many years of joyful service yet.

The history of Southeast Missouri and especially of the Bootheel section, would be incomplete without the history of Beechwell General Baptist Church which was the first General Baptist Church in Dunklin county; also the first one south of Castor River in north Stoddard county. A very interesting chain of events, coincidents or divine providences led to the organization of this pioneer General Baptist Church, the story of which is interwoven with the lives of many of the late prominent citizens of Dunklin County; all the charter members have gone to join that "General assembly and church of the first born whose names are written in heaven."

In 1867 a well known young man of the community, T. J. Davis, commonly called Tom, who lived near where Malden now stands, professed faith in Christ at a Methodist revival, but he was not in full accord with all their doctrine, nor could he fully agree with the doctrine of the Primitive Baptist (the church of his parents) nor of the Missionary Baptist, or Presbyterians, and he had not yet heard of the General Baptist. He, being an independent thinker, had not yet found the church of his choice until 1869, when on a trip to Bloomfield, Missouri, he met Elder Alonzo Fowler of Bollinger County, who was a member of Liberty Association of General Baptists. From him he obtained a minutes of their annual meeting which had their "Confession of Faith," which he found, after careful study, exactly suited him. He then announced a meeting at a certain date, near the future site of the first church house.

It was noised abroad that Tom Davis was going to preach. A large congregation assembled to hear him, for he was well known as a good fiddler, and equally good at dancing, and as ready to fight as to frolic, if he was imposed upon. He was now being cast in a new role and much interest and comment was a natural sequence. But the large assembly found him a very serious, earnest man with new interests and a different outlook on life. He explained that he had not announced that he would preach, but that there would be a meeting and quite a meeting it was. He then read the articles of the Confession of faith and after commenting on them he asked

BEECHWELL GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

any who believed as he did to come forward and give their names and he would send for a minister to organize them into a church. Nineteen came forward, thereby making 20, including him, who accepted General Baptist doctrine.

Mr. Davis then sent for Elder Alonzo Fowler who came and organized the church the first Sunday of September, 1869. They chose the name Beechwell, a very appropriate name, as the site chosen for the church was in a beautiful grove of beech trees, at the foot of Sand Hill as it was called, a part of Crowley's Ridge, four miles Southwest of Malden on the west end of what was then known as the Ward farm, later known as the Hodges farm. An old fashioned dug well supplied water for the large congregations that later assembled there, also for their horses, mules and occasionally oxen that supplied the transportation needs of that early day.

At this first historic meeting, T. J. Davis was licensed to preach, by the church, and over his protest was called to serve as their first pastor. He was ordained by Liberty Presbytery the next year, 1870, and served as a pastor for twenty consecutive years and saw the church grow to a membership of more than 250. Some of the charter members were T. J. Davis, Augustine Davis, Jeff Standridge and wife, Caroline Bowman, W. A. Geer, Mary Geer, Elizabeth Hadley, Samuel Demaree and wife, Louis McIntosh and wife, Harvey Hodges, Amanda Hodges, Green Tucker and wife.

Services were held in a small box school house nearby until the first church building was erected shortly after the church was organized. It was a large frame two-story structure built jointly by the church and the Wheelers, a lodge, commonly called the Wheelers. This building was destroyed by fire. A large building was erected in its place; a Mr. Bragg was the architect. He lodged with E. Allen, the father of Rev. E. Allen, of Campbell, Mo., while he was erecting the building.

This building was erected by the church and the I. O. O. F. Lodge, who, like the Wheelers, occupied the upper story, the church the lower story. This building was 90 by 60 feet and seated more than 300 people and was often filled to capacity, even the standing room, and groups

HISTORY OF THE
BEECHWELL GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

gathered on the outside about the windows, near the pulpit, listening to the sermons.

In the early years of the church the evening services began at early candle light and the revival meeting, always an important annual event, began the first Sunday of August and continued for two or three weeks as expediency determined. For a number of years these services were conducted wholly by day, beginning at 10:00 a. m., recessing at noon for lunch which was served in the shade of those luxuriant beech trees; services resuming again at 2:00 p. m. and continuing until 4:00 or 5:00 p. m., then home for rest until the next day. Our forefathers had time to worship God by day as well as by night.

Two of the favorite baptizing places were Chalk Bluff on St. Francis River, four miles west of Campbell, and Stewart Springs on the Jonas P. Stewart farm near the present residence of John C. Stewart. The church grew and prospered for more than thirty years and became the nucleus of a group of active churches which were organized into New Liberty Association in 1879. Beechwell Church is known as the Mother Church of New Liberty Association.

But the church has had its days of adversity also which resulted in a decline in spiritual activities and a resultant decrease in attendance and membership. It reached an all time low about 1910; the building was in bad repair and the future looked dark indeed for the once glorious church. There is an adage that "the darkest hour is just before dawn;" it proved true in this case as subsequent events show.

In 1910, T. D. Davis (son of T. J. Davis, the founder of the church), was ordained to the ministry and was called to pastor Beechwell Church in 1914, of which he was then, and is yet, a member. The church seemed to have passed its darkest period and began a slow yet steady growth. A revival was conducted by Eld. T. D. Davis and Rev. Bell Wells, August, 1914, which greatly revived the church and under the stimulus of this revival the church rallied and built a new house in 1915, which they occupied until 1921. When a revival was conducted by Elders M. E. Bunnell and T. D. Davis in Joe White's woodlot, near Rush Creek ditch where Highway H now crosses, 89 professed faith in Christ and most of them

BEECHWELL GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

wanted to unite with the General Baptist Church. But there was no church in the neighborhood save Pleasant Valley at Rush Creek, which had no house but were using the old Rush Creek school building.

In the meantime there had been quite an exodus of the membership of Beechwell to Malden and Campbell and other parts of the country until Albert Hodges' family were all that were left in the vicinity of the church and the road across Crowley's Ridge to Beechwell was now impassable and the membership west of the church had to detour by Campbell to get to Beechwell. This was impractical so the church decided to sell the building on the old site to Albert Hodges and build in the Tompkins community. A site was chosen about midway between Tompkins School and Rush Creek School. A site for the church building had been offered some time before by Mrs. Jeanette Puckett (mother of the late S. A. Renick), on her farm east of Rush Creek, on Highway J, but the building committee chose a site about midway between Tompkins and Rush Creek schools, thereby accommodating both communities and practically resulting in the merging of Pleasant Valley Church with Beechwell.

William Mitchell, father of Arthur and Oscar Mitchell, gave the ground and a frame building was soon completed. Thomas Hopkins constructed the building aided by the members and friends of the church who donated their labor. Most of the converts of the revival previously mentioned united with the church and Beechwell was once more one of the largest churches of New Liberty Association. The frame building was erected on the present site in 1922, having a concrete base and floor. This building was destroyed by fire caused by lightning in 1926, but the base and the floor were left intact. The present house was built of tile and plastered inside by Mr. Eberhart, and dedicated in May, 1927. The church is still progressing, electric lights installed and has recently built two new classrooms and installed a gas heating system, and has a membership of over 200 and is trying to serve humanity and glorify God and lead souls to Christ.

The present pastor is J. R. Merriwether of near Holcomb, Missouri—one of our ablest ministers of Southeast Missouri. The present deacons are J. W. Crawford, William Thornsburg, J. D. Hopwood, Buel Tesreau, and Fred Hopkins. Perhaps when the final accounting comes

HISTORY OF THE
BEECHWELL GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH

there will be as many who will go from the Pales of Beechwell Church to join that victorious white robed throng as from any church in Southeast Missouri. Its moral influence through the years cannot be measured by earthly standards—only eternity can reveal the good that has been accomplished by that group of 20 consecrated people and their successors.

Rev. Dora Davis was the first woman minister ordained from this church. A partial list of pastors who have served the church: Elders T. J. Davis, W. E. Bray, Louie McFarland, D. W. Goldsmith, George Hunt, J. F. Woolsey, J. W. Rodgers M. E. Bunnell, D. A. Ford, J. F. Ross—all deceased. Those who still survive: Eld. Ethan Allen, T. D. Davis, W. C. Hill, Elva Peck and J. R. Merriwether.

Well known members: W. A. Geer, J. T. Crawford, T. A. Crawford, Samuel Demaree, Louis McIntosh, Benjamin Hopkins, T. S. Davis, S. A. Renick, C. E. Vore, Wm. Penrod, Frank Snider, Rufus Lynn, and John Hopkins, all deceased.

I could not give the entire membership at present, so will give none of them, but they are many, and are actively engaged in every progressive move for the good of the community and the Glory of God.



By Gladys Allwood Peck

Presented October 7, 1956

Gladys Allwood Peck was born near Armstrong, Illinois, on October 22, 1886, the third child of Thomas and Ida Shaw Allwood. Thomas and his father, Samuel Allwood, came to the United States from England when Thomas was sixteen years old. They settled in Illinois and it was there that Thomas met Ida Shaw. Samuel Allwood returned to England and died there about 1888 or 1889. Thomas Allwood and Ida Shaw were married in 1879. Both parents died when the children were quite young. They were then reared by their mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Shaw, who had moved from Illinois to a farm near Grant City, Missouri.

There they attended country school and high school in Grant City. Gladys attended Warrensburg Normal for two years, graduating there in 1907. She spent two years teaching school at Grant City, then attended Missouri University for two years, graduating from there in 1911 with the degree of B. S. in Education. After teaching school in Malden, Mo., for one year, she married Chester Peck of Malden in 1913.

HISTORY OF THE
GEORGE W. PECK FAMILY OF MALDEN

George Wilbur Peck was born in Lawrence County, New York, in November, 1848, the son of Burley and Sophronia Fish Peck. He taught school in his native county for a number of years, but went to Chicago in 1872 where he was employed in the office of the City Railway Co. He returned to New York in 1875 but had a desire to locate in the new western country. Hearing of a railroad being built from New Madrid, Mo., in a westerly direction, he decided to go there. He secured a position with the engineering corps under chief engineer Otto Kochtitzky. This was the road that was built to Malden. George W. Peck assisted in laying out the town of Malden in 1877. He was the first station agent for the new railroad and was also land agent for the company until it was merged into the Cotton Belt System, at which time he resigned and engaged in the grain business. He shipped the first car load of corn out of Malden. In 1904 he bought the Ice Manufacturing Company and operated it until his death. Mr. Peck was intensely interested in education and was called "Father of Malden Public Schools." He was on the school board for 25 years and president of it for 20 years. It was while he was president of the board that the present elementary school building was built on North Beckwith Street.

He served on the City Board for years and served as mayor for three terms. It was under his direction that the first city light plant was built and he was instrumental in arranging for the second plant, having attended a meeting of the board in that connection, the night of his death, on July 15, 1910. He was a tireless worker for city and community betterment.

George W. Peck married Julia Hopper, a daughter of Gilliam and Elizabeth Daniel Hopper of Clarkton in 1878. Mrs. Peck was born in Rutherford, Tenn., in July, 1860. To this union were born six children, two of them died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were Wilbur, Jr., Elmer Hopper, Irene and Chester Roehl. Mrs. Peck lived with Chester and his family until her death in March of 1952.

These are the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of George W. and Julia Hopper Peck. Wilbur, the oldest son, was born in Malden in October, 1880. He married Carra Dickerson of Bernie, Mo., in 1910, and to

HISTORY OF THE
GEORGE W. PECK FAMILY OF MALDEN

445

this union two children were born, George and Helen. Wilbur and family lived in Arkansas for a number of years where he was engaged in the cotton business. In later years they moved back to Malden, where his wife died in 1940. Wilbur engaged in the real estate business until his health failed, then he went to live with his daughter, Helen, in Arkadelphia, Ark., where he died in 1943. Their son, George Peck, was born in 1911. Most of his life was spent in Arkansas where he attended public school and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He married Betty Burton of Lewisville, Ark., in 1937. They have two children, George, Jr., and Julia. George and family live in Hope, Ark., where he is engaged in the lumber business (1956). Helen was born in January, 1916, and was educated in Arkansas. It was while she was attending college in Arkadelphia that she met and married Ralph Williams of that city in 1936. They have two children, Ralph, Jr., and Elizabeth.

Elmer H. Peck was born in September, 1882, and lived in Malden all his life. He attended school in Malden and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He met and married Annie Mathews of Naples, Texas, in 1912. They had no children of their own but adopted a little girl, Patti Mae Smith, and reared John Mathews Bond, a nephew of Mrs. Peck's. Patti Mae married Charles C. Redman, Jr., of Kennett and they have two daughters, Patti Ann and Elaine. Elmer engaged in the ice manufacturing business with his father, until his father's death in 1910, then he added the coal business and it became known as the Malden Ice & Fuel Co. Elmer, like his father, served as mayor of Malden two terms. It was during his term of office that the present city hall was built, the sewer system installed and miles of sidewalks built. He died in May, 1948.

Irene Peck, only daughter of George W. and Julia Peck, was born in Malden in July, 1886. She attended Malden public school and Hardin College at Mexico, Mo. She was married to Leonard L. Campbell of Indianapolis, Ind., in 1911. They have two daughters, Julianne, who is Mrs. Jackson Hazlewood of Indianapolis, Ind., and whose only child is Jerry—and Nancy, who married T. M. (Ted) Englehardt of Indianapolis. They have two children, Nancy Ann and Timmy (T. M. Jr.). Leonard Campbell died

HISTORY OF THE
GEORGE W. PECK FAMILY OF MALDEN

in 1948. Mrs. Campbell lived in Indianapolis with her daughter, Nancy and her husband, until her death Sept. 6, 1956.

Chester Roehl, youngest son of George W. and Julia Peck, was born in Nov., 1889. After graduating from Malden High School, with his father giving him his diploma, he attended what was at that time the Normal at Cape Girardeau, Mo., graduating there in 1911. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed postmaster at Malden and served four years. It was during this period (1913) that he was married to Gladys Allwood of Grant City, Mo., who had come to Malden to teach. They have five children. Chester became associated with his brother, Elmer, in the ice business in 1915. He followed in the footsteps of his father and brother, and became mayor of Malden in 1945, serving two terms then, and was re-elected in 1950 for his third term. Like his father, he was responsible for the building of a light plant, the third the city had built. This plant was enlarged during his third term as mayor. Also like his father, he was always deeply interested in the schools of Malden, serving on the school board for 26 years and president of the board the greater part of that time. He had the distinction of presenting diplomas to all of his children as they graduated from high school from 1932 to 1944. He was elected township collector and served in that office for six years. He was on the Dunklin County Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees from the beginning in 1947, and spent much time with the Board during the building of the hospital. He served until August, 1955, when he resigned because of ill health. He died December 24, 1958.

The children of Chester R. and Gladys Allwood Peck are Katherine, Dr. Chester R. Peck, Harriet June, Eleanor and Virginia.

Katherine attended Central College at Fayette, Mo., for two years, then taught in Hornersville and Portageville, Mo., schools. By doing work in summer schools and one year of resident work, she graduated from Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn., in 1943. During World War II she served two years with the Women's Reserve Marine Corps, being an aviation machinist's mate. From this stemmed her interest in flying and she received her pilot's license in October, 1946. She attended three summer ses-

GEORGE W. PECK FAMILY OF MALDEN

sions of Columbia University in New York City, receiving her Master's degree in 1953. She is now teaching in Junior High School in Kansas City Mo. (1956).

Dr. Chester Peck, Kennett, graduated from Central College, Fayette, Mo., in 1938, and from the two year medical course at Missouri University in 1940 and from Washington University School of Medicine in 1942. He married Charlotte Fry of Carrollton, Ill., a graduate of Mo. Baptist School of Nursing in October, 1942, while he was doing interne work at St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis. In June, 1943, he entered service, going overseas in November and served two and a half years with a mobile hospital unit in the China-Burma-India Theater, during World War II. His wife lived in St. Louis while he was in the Army and their first twins, Carol Jean and Chester Roehl III, were born March 17, 1944 (just 17 months after they were married on the 17th of November, 1942). After his separation from the Army, Dr. Peck did refresher work for a year at Deaconess Hospital in St. Louis. Their third child, Charles, was born in St. Louis in September, 1946. They moved to Kennett in January, 1947, where Dr. Peck became associated with Dr. Paul Baldwin in the practice of medicine, later building his own office on North College Street. Their second twins, Joanne and Richard, were born in October, 1948.

Harriet June Peck attended State College at Cape Girardeau, Mo., for two years, then taught at Risco, Mo. In February, 1941, she was married to Thurman M. Thomes of Poplar Bluff, a graduate of the School of Mines at Rolla, Mo. They lived in Chattanooga, Tenn., for a time, until Thurman entered service, then in New York City while he was studying meteorology, then in various camps. After his separation from the Army, they moved to Kansas City, Mo. While there, Harriet June graduated from the University of Kansas City in 1950, then taught there for five years. They now (1956) live in Dallas, Texas, and adopted a baby girl, Nancy Jo, in August, 1955, and a baby boy, Bruce Donald, in January, 1956.

Eleanor attended State College in Cape Girardeau for three years, taught one year at Dexter, Mo., then married Verne W. Johnson of Knoxville, Tenn., in April, 1942. Verne had lived in Senath and Malden, but after graduating from Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga., was employed at

HISTORY OF THE
GEORGE W. PECK FAMILY OF MALDEN

Knoxville. They had two sons born there, Roehl W. in July, 1943, and Allan in May, 1946. They moved back to Missouri in the summer of 1946, locating at Bragg City, where Verne became associated with his father, F. W. Johnson and Vic Downing, in the cotton business. They moved into Kennett in 1949. They have one daughter, Kay, born in Kennett in October, 1950.

Virginia attended Southern Seminary at Buena Vista, Va., for one year after graduating from high school. Then one year at State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and two years at the University of Missouri, graduating from the latter in 1948. She taught one and a half years in University City, Mo., then married Earl Miller of St. Louis, who had also graduated from Mo. University. They lived for a time in Wyoming, but came back to Missouri in the fall of 1950, and lived in St. Louis until going to Dowagiac, Michigan, in the early spring of 1952. They have a daughter, Julia Peck (Julie), born in December, 1950, and a son, Charles Earl, born in November, 1952.

Bench and Bar

OF

Dunklin County, Missouri

Including a Biographical Story of the

DUNKLIN COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

and the

DUNKLIN COUNTY LAWYERS

By John H. Bradley

The term Bench in the law has reference to the court as well as the chair occupied by the judge of the court, and the term Bar has reference to the lawyers. The term Bar derives from the common English word bar and in the court room has reference to the partition or railing running across the court room separating the general public from the space occupied by the judge, jury, lawyers and others concerned in the trial of a case (Black's Law Dictionary). In the United States the term Bar generally has reference to the lawyers. The term Chambers in the language of the law has reference to the private office of the judge.

Dunklin County was organized in 1845; 24 years after Missouri was admitted to the Union. Since Dunklin County was organized, we have had 13 judges of the circuit court, and four of these have come from Dunklin County, Judge W. S. C. Walker, Judge John A. McAnally, Judge James V. Billings, and Judge Arthur U. Goodman, Jr. Dunklin County has, since organization in 1845, been in the same circuit as Stoddard County. It is well that we have been continuously in the same circuit court district as Stoddard County; otherwise, we might not have some information about our circuit judges and early lawyers that we have, and this because of the destruction of two court houses in Dunklin County; one in 1863; the other on April 9, 1872. All the court houses we have had were in the city square of the City of Kennett, except the small pole house used for awhile in 1846, and mentioned *infra*. There is a fine story about the Dunklin County court houses in Vol. I of the Dunklin County Historical Society prepared by Judge James V. Billings of Kennett and presented to the historical society on May 26, 1947.

In 1863 the Yankees destroyed the Dunklin County court house and on June 9, 1872 the Carpetbaggers destroyed the Dunklin County court house. (Vol. I Dunklin County Historical Society, p. 17). The court house destruction in 1863 and on June 9, 1872, was complete. Not a record was left, and what records we have of matters prior to June 9, 1872, are the instruments and documents that were brought in and re-recorded or copies recorded.

When Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821, the territory now comprising Dunklin County was a part of New Madrid County. Judge John Dillard Cook of Cape Girardeau was the first judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County. Judge Cook served as judge from shortly

after the organization of the county in 1845 until he retired in 1849. Judge Cook was succeeded by Judge Harrison Hough of Mississippi County who served until in 1854. Judge Hough was succeeded by Judge Albert Jackson of Cape Girardeau, who served until in 1862, but held no court in Dunklin County after November 23, 1860. See biographical story of Judge Jackson, *infra*. Judge Jackson was succeeded by Judge James H. Vail of Ironton, Iron County. Judge Vail served as judge of the circuit including Dunklin County until sometime in 1863, but held no court in Dunklin County. Judge Vail was succeeded by Judge John W. Emerson of Ironton, Iron County, who served for only a few months as judge of the circuit including Dunklin County, but held no court in Dunklin County. Judge Emerson may have held court in Dunklin County sometime in November, 1865, after holding court in Stoddard. Judge Emerson was succeeded by Judge Ira E. Leonard of Jefferson County. Judge Leonard was judge of the circuit including Dunklin County, for only a few months and was succeeded by Judge Reuben P. Owen of Bloomfield, Stoddard County. Judge Owen served as circuit court judge of the circuit including Dunklin County until Jan. 1, 1885. Judge Owen was succeeded by Judge John G. Wear of Poplar Bluff, Butler County, who served as judge of the circuit including Dunklin County from Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1899. Judge Wear was succeeded by Judge James L. Fort, of Dexter, Stoddard County, who served as judge of the circuit including Dunklin County from Jan. 1, 1899, until Jan. 1, 1911. Judge Fort was succeeded by Judge William Samuel Crittenden Walker of Kennett, Dunklin County, who served as circuit court judge of the circuit including Dunklin County from Jan. 1, 1911, until his death on October 24, 1931. Gov. Henry S. Caulfield appointed Judge John A. McAnally of Kennett, Dunklin County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Walker. Judge McAnally served as judge of the circuit court of the circuit including Dunklin County from the date of his appointment in 1931, until Jan. 1, 1933. Judge James V. Billings of Kennett, Dunklin County, was elected Judge of the circuit court district including Dunklin County in November, 1932, and was re-elected from term to term and served until Jan. 1, 1953. In November, 1952, Judge Arthur U. Goodman, Jr., of Kennett, Dunklin County, was elected circuit court judge of the circuit district including Dunklin County, and was re-elected in November, 1958, and has been our circuit court judge since January 1, 1953.

For some time prior to the organization of Dunklin County in 1845 the territory now comprising the county was in the 4th Judicial circuit court district which was composed of the counties of New Madrid, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francis, Ripley, Stoddard, Wayne, and Madison. In 1845, same year in which Dunklin County was organized, it was placed in the 10th judicial district, which was then composed of New Madrid, Mississippi, Dunklin, Stoddard, Scott, Cape Girardeau, Madison, and Wayne.

In 1851 the counties of Bollinger, Butler and Pemiscot were added to the 10th judicial circuit which put eleven counties in the circuit, namely, Madison, Bollinger, Wayne, Butler, Stoddard, Dunklin, Scott, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Mississippi, and Cape Girardeau. Circuit court was held in these counties as follows: In Madison on the first Mondays of March and September; in Bollinger on the first Fridays after the first Mondays of March and September; in Wayne on the second Mondays of March and September; in Butler on the first Fridays after the second Mondays of March and September; in Stoddard on the third Mondays of March and September; in Dunklin on the fourth Mondays of March and September; in Scott on the second Mondays of April and October; in Pemiscot on the fourth Mondays of April and October; in Mississippi on the first Monday after the fourth Mondays of April and October; in Cape Girardeau County on the fourth Mondays of May and November. The life of a circuit judge in those early days can be well visioned from the circuit that the judge of the tenth district had to ride.

In 1855 Dunklin County was placed in the 15th judicial circuit which was composed of the counties of Wayne, Reynolds, Shannon, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Dunklin, and Stoddard. In 1857 Howell County was added to the 15th circuit. In 1865 the 15th circuit was modified and then it included the counties of Wayne, Ripley, Butler, Dunklin, Stoddard, Carter, Iron, Reynolds, Washington, and Jefferson.

In 1870 Dunklin County was placed in the 23rd judicial circuit composed of the counties of Dunklin, Stoddard, Butler, Ripley, Carter, and Wayne. In 1869 Wayne County was taken out of the 23rd judicial circuit. In 1892 (extra session) the judicial circuits were recast and Dunklin County was placed in the 22nd judicial circuit, which was composed of the same counties that were in the 23rd judicial circuit prior to the Act of 1892. In 1901 Carter

County was taken out of the 22nd judicial circuit, in 1905 Ripley and Butler Counties were taken out of the 22nd judicial circuit, and our circuit court district since 1905 has been composed of Dunklin and Stoddard Counties. It will be noted that Dunklin and Stoddard counties, throughout the existence of Dunklin County, have remained in the same circuit. In 1921 the judicial circuits of the state were recast by the Legislature and Dunklin County and Pemiscot were to constitute the 20th judicial circuit. The redistricting of the judicial circuits in 1921 was rejected by a referendum vote of the people in 1922, and it is interesting to note that Dunklin County voted about 4 to 1 against being separated from Stoddard County and that Stoddard voted more than 3 to 1 against being separated from Dunklin County. A sort of Jonathan and Davis "so they say."

The first circuit court held in Dunklin County convened in 1846 in "a small house made of round poles", and "under a large oak tree" and "near one corner of the court square", so says Mary S. Davis in her history of Dunklin County published in 1896, and Mrs. Davis goes on to say that the first court house, which we infer was the pole house, "was scarcely high enough for the lawyers and jurors to stand in." Mrs. Davis says that A. D. Bridges and a Mr. Holtshouser were two of the jurors at the first court meeting and that Major H. H. Bedford of Bloomfield was one of the lawyers who "assisted to line the wall to protect the lawyers' papers from the wind, which whistled through openings between the poles or logs." In 1896 when the Davis history was published there were many people then living in Dunklin County who were here in 1845 when Dunklin County was organized and Mrs. Davis had opportunity to and likely did talk to many of these oldtimers about the things she recorded in her very valuable history.

We do not exaggerate when we say that the judges of the circuit court of Dunklin County will compare well with any judges in any circuit in the state. Stoddard County has in the circuit court room of the court house the picture of several of our circuit court judges. The pictures of the judges in this story were made from the Stoddard County court house pictures except Judge Goodman, and Judge Emerson. I have known personally all of our circuit court judges since Judge Reuben P. Owen.

The Bench and Bar, the nation over, is the greatest force in the preservation of the rights of the individual. The Declaration of Independence declares "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If we did not have our courts and our lawyers the survival of the fittest would be the rule, and we would not have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In every court of general jurisdiction, state and federal and the country over, the accused is entitled to counsel even though he is without means, and Missouri appointed counsel get no pay for service and expenses are not paid. Over the years there have been many instances when Dunklin County appointed lawyers have given great service to the accused and spared no time or expense. The appointed lawyer has a serious duty to discharge and I believe I speak truthfully when I say that the Dunklin County appointed lawyer has always discharged his duty well.

It is unfortunate that there is a notion centuries old in the breast of some laymen that the judge and the lawyer have a price. Such is not the case and never was. Percentage wise there are fewer judges and lawyers who betray their trust than in any group in America. Come June, 1962, I will have been a member of the Dunklin County Bar for 60 years, and in my day there has been no judge or lawyer in Dunklin County who has betrayed his trust. I believe that this unfortunate and unfounded notion as to the integrity of the judge and the lawyer is fading as the years go by.

There was no circuit court in Dunklin County, so far as I have been able to ascertain, from the time of the retirement of Judge Albert Jackson in 1860 until after the Civil War. Judge Albert Jackson, Judge James H. Vail and Judge John W. Emerson were our circuit court judges during the Civil War period, but I was not able to ascertain if either of them held court in Dunklin County during the Civil War. As above stated our court house was burned in 1863 and again on June 9, 1872, and we have no court record of what might have occurred in the circuit court during the Civil War period.

Before taking up the stories biographical of the Dunklin County judges and lawyers, I think it might be appropriate to here give a bit of history concerning the cir-

cuit court of Dunklin County and the ancestors of two of our present bar members. I have reference to the first case appealed from the Dunklin County circuit court to the Missouri supreme court, *State vs. Jordan* 19 Mo. 212.

At the September term 1852 of the circuit court of Dunklin County, one Charles Jordan was indicted by a Dunklin County grand jury for assault with intent to kill one Hiram Langdon. The opinion reported in 19 Mo. 212, gives the name as Hiram Langton, but the file of the case in the supreme court which I examined gives the name Hiram Langdon. The Hiram Langdon mentioned in the opinion published was the Hiram Langdon who built the first court house in Dunklin County and who was the great-grandfather of Langdon R. Jones, a present member of our Bar and the great-great-grandfather of Robert H. Jones, a present member of our Bar.

The indictment against Charles Jordan was signed by H. H. Bedford, circuit attorney protem, and was endorsed "A True Bill," by L. W. Hutchins, foreman of the grand jury, and the name in the indictment is Langdon, not Langton. At the March term 1853 Watkins and Hill, attorneys for the defendant, filed a motion to quash the indictment. The Watkins mentioned was Nathaniel W. Watkins of Cape Girardeau. I have not been able to ascertain about Attorney Hill. The motion to quash the indictment was sustained in our circuit court by Judge Harrison Hough, our circuit court judge, and the state appealed. John H. Marsh was our circuit court clerk at that time and certified to the correctness of the record that went to the supreme court. The ruling of the circuit court sustaining the motion to quash the indictment was affirmed. All the records of the case in the supreme court file is in longhand as is the opinion in the file.

Nathaniel W. Watkins was a half-brother of the famous Henry Clay. The Marsh cemetery just south of Kennett and just east of the new cemetery, Memorial Gardens, got its name from John H. Marsh, our circuit court clerk in 1852.

I might here state that the dates I have given as to when some of our circuit court judges held office prior to Reuben P. Owen may not be absolutely accurate; I have given the dates as best I could ascertain from the sources of information I examined. My research has been somewhat extensive. The sources of information for the early

judges and many of the lawyers are in Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri published in 1888; the Douglass History of Southeast Missouri published in 1912; Centennial History of Missouri 1820-1921; Missouri and Missourians, 1943; Missouri Day by Day, 1943; Bench and Bar of Missouri, 1898; Mary Smyth Davis History of Dunklin County published in 1896; the Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri; Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri; Missouri Official Manual (Blue Book); Dunklin Democrat. Mrs. Hazel Sells of the Dunklin Democrat staff has been quite helpful in furnishing copies of the Democrat article on some of our old time lawyers at the time of their death. The Campbell Citizen and Malden Press-Merit have been likewise helpful.

Also I have contacted many individuals and back in the 1940's I was in contact with George Munger, now deceased, and then a fine old lawyer at Bloomfield, and I received from him a copy of his notes on some of the early judges and lawyers in Stoddard County.

There have been a few lawyers at the Dunklin County Bar about whom I have not been able to ascertain anything of consequence. These are: James Macklin, John T. Johnston, a Mr. Hill, a Mr. Parish, Walter Penny, and a Mr. Wilson. I have known many lawyers and judges in Missouri, and I believe I speak truthfully when I say that the Dunklin County Bench and Bar is second to none. I have endeavored to prepare an accurate story of our Bench and Bar. I have had fine cooperation and help from the members of our Bar and including of course, Judge Arthur U. Goodman, Jr. I am indeed grateful for the help I have received. It has been a labor of love.



JUDGE JOHN DILLARD COOK.

JOHN DILLARD COOK was the first judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County. He served as judge from 1845 to 1848. On April 28, 1930, Honorable George Munger of the Stoddard County Bar, now deceased, presented to the Supreme Court of Missouri (225 Mo. III) on behalf of the Missouri Bar Association a portrait of John Dillard Cook and in this presentation Mr. Munger gave the story of John Dillard Cook from which the story following is taken.

John Dillard Cook was born in Virginia in 1790. His father and mother moved to Kentucky in 1797 and for the next 15 years John Dillard Cook devoted his time to acquiring an education and in helping his father to clear and cultivate the frontier farm near the city of Frankfort, Kentucky.

In 1812 he entered the law office of General Talbert in Frankfort where he remained a student of the law until he was admitted to the bar in Franklin County, Kentucky, in March, 1814. The same year in which he was admitted to the bar he was married to Miss Sarah Kiddleton Taylor, a cousin of President Zachary Taylor. In 1816 Judge John Dillard Cook came to Missouri and opened a law

office in Ste. Genevieve. In 1818 he became a member of the Territorial Council of Missouri, which position was similar to the present position of State Senator.

In 1820 he was chosen as a delegate from Ste. Genevieve County to the Conference that drafted the Constitution under which Missouri achieved her statehood. In 1821 after Missouri was admitted to the Union, Governor Alexander McNair appointed Judge Cook as one of the first three Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. At that time and under our first Constitution the tenure of a State Supreme Court Judge was for life or during good behavior. In 1823 Judge Cook resigned as a member of the Supreme Court. Under the first judicial districting, the 4th circuit court district covered Southeast Missouri. Judge Richard S. Thomas of Cape Girardeau County was the first judge of this huge area. Judge Thomas was impeached and removed from office and Judge Cook was appointed to succeed him. This position was regarded as subordinate to the position of State Supreme Judge, but Judge Cook accepted the appointment and moved with his family from Ste. Genevieve County to Cape Girardeau County in 1821 and for nearly 25 years functioned as circuit court judge and when Dunklin County was organized in 1845, Judge Cook became circuit court judge of Dunklin County.

In 1848, desiring to reenter the private practice, Judge Cook resigned as circuit judge. Shortly after he resigned as circuit court judge in 1848, he was appointed by the President as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri. Notwithstanding his desire to get back into the private practice, Judge Cook accepted this appointment and moved to St. Louis. Work in the office of the United States District Attorney was arduous and Judge Cook's health became impaired and in 1850 he resigned as District Attorney and returned to his home in Cape Girardeau. His health did not improve and in 1852 Judge Cook died at Cape Girardeau and was buried in the old Cape Cemetery.

JUDGE HARRISON HOUGH

Judge Harrison Hough was judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County from January 1, 1849, to December 31, 1854. Judge Hough was born in Hardin County, Kentucky. He became a blacksmith and worked at that trade for years before he became a lawyer. I have not been able to ascertain when Judge Hough was born or when he died. Neither have I been able to ascertain when he came to Missouri, but when he came to Missouri he made his home in Mississippi County. George Munger states in his notes that some of Judge Hough's relatives in 1948 lived near the old Hough home in Mississippi County, but that none of these remembered anything substantial about him or had any information about him. Mr. Munger stated that not even a picture could be found of Judge Hough and that on Wolfe Island, in the Mississippi River, south of Charleston, was a large plantation in the days of Judge Hough and was owned by him and that he lived on this island and that this island was in reality a part of the State of Kentucky and Judge Munger used this expression, "our second judge lived in Kentucky and held court in Missouri by the grace of an election at the hands of Missourians voting in Missouri." Mr. Munger further states that the people generally of the circuit court district in which Judge Hough was judge were quite sympathetic with the South, but that Judge Hough when the war came gave his allegiance to the North and that he was a member of the Peace Conference that met in Washington in 1861. Mr. Munger also states that Judge Hough took no active part in the war and died before its close.

Judge Albert Jackson was judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County from 1854 to some time in the early 1860's. Judge Jackson's home was in Cape Girardeau. Prior to his elevation to the position of circuit court judge he served as circuit attorney of the circuit court district in which he resided. At that time Missouri had what was termed circuit attorneys and had no local prosecuting attorneys except deputies. Such is the situation in the State of Arkansas at this time. The circuit attorney followed the circuit judge from county to county and was the chief prosecutor in all criminal cases in each county in the circuit. Today in the City of St. Louis, the prosecuting attorney, has charge of the prosecution of all felony cases in the circuit court of the City of St. Louis and is termed the circuit attorney.

I have not been able to ascertain much about the background of Judge Jackson. I have not been able to ascertain the date of his birth or where. We know his home was in Cape Girardeau and we know that he was an appointee to the Military Academy at West Point. Judge Jackson became very unpopular in his circuit and impeachment charges were filed against him in the legislature in 1859 and after a 16 day hearing in the House of Representatives at Jefferson City the impeachment indictment failed by a rather small margin. The charges against him were tyranny, oppression in office, and favoritism. George Munger in his notes says this of Judge Jackson. "He led a colorful life. He was the stormy petrel of our judiciary, and when on the 23rd day of November, 1860, at the close of a busy day (in the circuit court in Stoddard County) he adjourned his court, the curtain was rung down on our judicial history until the 16th day of October, 1865, when Judge Emerson came down from Ironton and reopened court after a lapse of nearly 5 years." So it is rather certain that if there was no circuit court in Stoddard County from November, 1860, until October 16, 1865, then there was no circuit court in Dunklin County during the same period.

Judge James H. Vail of Ironton succeeded Judge John W. Emerson as judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County. Judge Emerson resigned in 1864 and shortly thereafter Governor Thomas C. Fletcher appointed Judge Vail who was a union man in sympathy and was a Republican, and not very popular in Dunklin County. No court was held in Dunklin County during the Civil War.

Judge Vail served as judge until succeeded by Judge Reuben P. Owen in 1870, might have been January 1, 1871.

I was not able to find anything about the background, education and family of Judge Vail. He had some litigation with Louis F. Dinning, 50 Mo. 97, but there is no information there about the background, education and family of Judge Vail.



JUDGE JOHN W. EMERSON.

Judge John W. Emerson was born in Massachusetts in 1830 and was a descendant of the New England Emerson family of which Ralph Waldo Emerson was perhaps the outstanding member. When Judge Emerson was a small boy his parents moved from Massachusetts to Canada, but he and a younger brother a few years later returned to the States and his brother became a distinguished physician and surgeon in New York. John W. Emerson graduated from the Iron City College, Pennsylvania, and he also graduated from the University of Michigan. He studied law in Pittsburg, Pa., but was not admitted to the Bar until after he came to Ironton, Missouri, in 1857. In 1855 he married a Miss Young at Oswego, N. Y.

John W. Emerson held many official positions in Missouri, which were notary public, justice of the peace, United States Commissioner, Circuit Court Judge, and in 1888 he was United States Marshall of the Eastern District of Missouri. Politically he was a Democrat and was a delegate to many functions of his party including that of a national convention.

During the Civil War he was a member of the Union Army. The 47th Regiment of Missouri United States

Volunteers was largely organized by him. During the war he became a Major and commanded a regiment during a portion of the Hood-Thomas campaign in Tennessee and Alabama; and finally became Colonel in the Army. John W. Emerson as a lawyer had few superiors; he was a deep thinker and forcible speaker. He was the author of several poems that attracted wide and favorable attention among literary people. Among his poems are, *Father of Waters*, *Sailing Away O'er the Beautiful Bay*, *My Home Afar*, *My Lonely Heart*, *Minnie Belle*, *A Mayday Intrusion*, *Come Gently Tapping at My Door*, *Arcadia*, *the Beautiful*, and *Only One Flag*. Some of these poems were published as songs. Judge Emerson was also the author of a number of essays, addresses, etc. Among these are *Influence*, *Mysterious Forces*. Some of these addresses were delivered at commencement exercises at colleges. His residence in Ironton in 1888 was regarded as one of the most beautiful in the State.

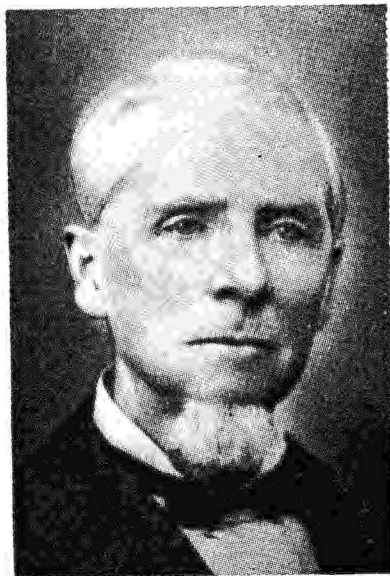
The above facts about John W. Emerson were obtained principally from the *Goodspeed History of Southeast Missouri*, published in 1888, and the picture is from *Goodspeed*. In an endeavor to ascertain further information about Judge Emerson I contacted my fine old friend, William R. Edgar, a prominent lawyer at Ironton. He wrote me that he well remembered Judge Emerson; that his father and Judge Emerson were law partners in Ironton for quite a few years. Mr. Edgar checked the probate court records at Ironton and ascertained that the will of Judge Emerson was probated July 1, 1899; that Mrs. Emerson was administratrix; that she died before administration was completed, and Mr. Edgar's father was appointed administrator de bonis non and finished the administration of the Judge Emerson estate.

Mr. Edgar's father was also the administrator of the estate of Mrs. Emerson. The Emersons had no children and their property went to collateral kin. There was considerable litigation between the collateral heirs of Judge Emerson. Mr. Edgar's father filed a suit to construe the will of Judge Emerson; his attorney in the construction suit was Martin L. Clardy, a famous lawyer of Farmington and later of St. Louis. He was general counsel for the Missouri Pacific Railroad for many years. The father of the present William R. Edgar of Ironton was also a famous lawyer of Ironton and his story appears in the *Goodspeed History*. Judge Emerson and his wife are

buried in the Ironton cemetery. In order to ascertain the exact birth and death dates of Judge Emerson, Mr. Edgar went to the Ironton cemetery and located the monument at the grave, but as to birth and death it shows only 1830-1899.

The Judge Emerson home still stands in the southern edge of Ironton; it was quite attractive and beautifully kept during the life of Judge Emerson. It is now owned by the Sisters of the Order of St. Marys who operate the hospital in Ironton. The Emerson home is now a home for the priest and the members of the owner order. A Catholic Church about two years ago was placed on the north side of the old Emerson home.

Judge Ira E. Leonard was judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County. In an endeavor to ascertain something about Judge Leonard, I contacted the State Historical Society at Columbia and the Missouri Historical Society at St. Louis, but neither of these had anything of consequence about Judge Leonard. The Missouri Historical Society referred me to the Mary Smyth Davis History of Dunklin County, which, of course, we have. The Munger notes say that Judge Leonard resided in DeSoto, Jefferson County, and the Mary Smyth Davis History has the following to say of Judge Leonard: "Upon the formation of the 23rd circuit Ira E. Leonard was appointed to hold the courts until the next regular election when Reuben P. Owen of Stoddard County was elected."



JUDGE REUBEN P. OWEN.

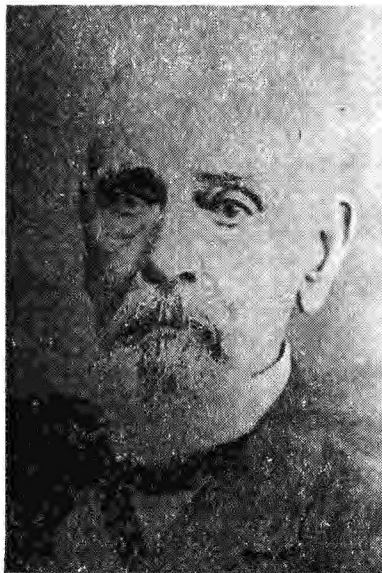
Judge Reuben P. Owen was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, near Madisonville, on August 26, 1814; he was the son of Reuben Owen and Patsy Wells Owen. The Owen family came from Wales. Reuben P. Owen was a grandson of William Owen who had two sons in the Revolutionary War; he was a native of Virginia and his wife was a native of South Carolina. Her mother was a niece of Daniel Boone. Reuben Owen, the father of our circuit court judge, was reared in Georgia and in 1795 he went to Kentucky; later made a trip down the Mississippi to New Orleans when that area was under Spanish rule. He was in New Orleans only a short time then came back up the Mississippi on a barge in charge of a Spanish officer. They stopped at the site where Memphis now is and built a fort, and Reuben Owen, the father of our circuit court judge, claimed to have cut the first stick of timber on the Memphis site.

He soon left the Memphis site and went to Kaskaskia, Illinois; then back to Kentucky. He was married in Henderson County, Kentucky. He moved to Stoddard County, Missouri, in 1841, and died there in 1848; his wife, the mother of Judge Reuben P. Owen, died in 1850. They

left eight children, among whom were Reuben P. Owen, our circuit court judge, and Dr. Given Owen, who was judge of the common pleas court at Clarkton, Dunklin County, and probate judge of Dunklin County. He was a relative of Cyrus D. Bray, the fine old lawyer for many years at Campbell and whose story appears herein.

Reuben P. Owen, our circuit court judge, was married in Kentucky, and came to Stoddard County in 1841, perhaps at the same time his father came. In 1842, Reuben P. Owen moved to Bloomfield and thereafter was appointed, by Judge John D. Cook, whose story appears herein, deputy circuit court clerk. Then he was elected clerk from term to term and served for several years. He studied law while serving as clerk, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. During the Civil War he operated a grist mill in Bloomfield and furnished meal to both the Yankees and the Rebels. He began the practice of law at Bloomfield about 1863, and continued in the practice until November, 1870, when he was elected circuit court Judge and took office about January 1, 1871. He served as circuit court judge for about 14 years. He resigned from the office of circuit court judge, January 1, 1885. In January, 1885, Judge Owen moved to Texas where he was a merchant until May, 1886, when he returned to Bloomfield and resumed the practice of the law.

Judge Reuben P. Owen married, on January 7, 1835, Miss Mary H. Lewis, in Kentucky. She was a native of Tennessee. Nine children were born to this union, and four were living in 1888. Mrs. Owen died November 5, 1883. Judge Owen was still about in 1888. We were not able to ascertain the date of his death. He was a Mason and a Baptist. He was for many years clerk of the Black River Baptist Association.



JUDGE JOHN G. WEAR.

Judge John G. Wear of Butler County succeeded Judge Reuben P. Owen as circuit judge of Dunklin County and was circuit court judge until the end of 1898. Judge Wear first became judge by appointment by Governor John S. Marmaduke to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Owen. At the expiration of Judge Owen's term Judge Wear was elected and remained as circuit judge until the end of 1898 as above stated. The story of Judge Wear as here given is taken from the notes of George W. Munger, now deceased, the Bloomfield Vindicator of March 16, 1923, and the Missouri Blue Book, 1897-1898.

Judge Wear was born in Green County, Missouri, on November 14, 1840. On his 25th birthday he was married at Mt. Vernon, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Clay Young. Judge Wear's father came from Tennessee to Lawrence County, Missouri, and served as clerk of the circuit court of Lawrence County. His father supported the North during the Civil War and became Major of the Federal Home Guards in Lawrence County. Judge Wear, the son, saw things differently and gave his support to the South. He enlisted as a Confederate soldier under General Ster-

ling Price and became a major; served with General John S. Marmaduke and later when General Marmaduke became governor he appointed Judge Wear circuit court judge as above stated. Before coming to Butler County Judge Wear had served a term as State Senator from his senatorial district in Southwest Missouri.

During the years from the time when Judge Wear became 21 years of age, he supported the Democratic party until 1896, when he joined up with what the Democrats termed the Goldbugs; refused to support William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President in 1896, and ran on the Republican ticket in 1898 against Judge James L. Fort (whose story appears herein), who was Democratic nominee for judge of the circuit including Dunklin County in 1898; Judge Fort was elected. Judge Wear died in Poplar Bluff on March 6, 1923, and his wife died March 12, 1923, 6 days later.

Judge Wear had a varied career. At one time he was the editor of *The Renovator*, a newspaper published in Poplar Bluff. He owned and operated a farm of 160 acres north of Poplar Bluff; he served as president of the Farmers Union in Butler County. There was a famous old Confederate in Malden, Tom Bradley, a friend of my father and related to us. He was also a great friend of Judge Wear. By Tom Bradley's direction, Dixie was played at his funeral. I did not meet Judge Wear until a few years prior to his death in 1923, when he learned that my father was a Confederate soldier and that he was a relative of Tom Bradley, I was tops with him.

At the time of his death, March 23, 1923, Judge Wear left surviving, his widow and a daughter, Mrs. W. A. Dickie, and a grandson, John W. Dickie, of Memphis, Tennessee; a brother, Pleasant M. Wear, of Vinita, Oklahoma, and a sister, Mrs. Alice McFall, of Mount Vernon, Missouri.



JUDGE JAMES L. FORT.

Judge James L. Fort succeeded Judge John G. Wear as judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County. He was first elected in November, 1898, as judge of the old 22nd judicial district which included Dunklin, Stoddard, Butler, Ripley and Carter counties. He was re-elected in November, 1904. His second term expired December 31, 1910. At the time Judge Fort was elected circuit court judge, judges were nominated by political conventions, instead of primary elections. I was a delegate from Dunklin County to the Democratic Judicial Convention held at Bloomfield in the summer of 1898, which nominated Judge Fort for circuit court Judge of the 22nd judicial district.

James Lowery Fort was born in Johnson County, Illinois, February 18, 1854; he was the son of M. P. Fort and Anna Hester Fort; he was married to Elizabeth Whiteside August 2, 1874, at the age of 20. June 10, 1879, he went to Trigg County, Kentucky, where he taught school for a term. In February, 1880, he came to Stoddard County; located in the northern part of the county and did the usual labor on the farm in New Lisbon and Duck

Creek Townships. He began reading law in April 1884 when past the age of 30 years and that same year he was admitted to the Bar in Kennett, Dunklin County, by Judge Reuben P. Owen. Judge Fort was elected prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County in November 1886 and served one term of two years and then returned to private practice. He was an ardent dry on the liquor question and was a leader in the campaign to adopt local option in Stoddard County.

When Judge Fort was first elected to the circuit court the circuit consisted of five counties. Later, and during his service as Judge, the counties of Butler, Ripley and Carter were taken from the circuit which left Dunklin and Stoddard and so it has been.

In 1906, while Judge Fort was circuit court judge, he was endorsed by many lawyers and others in Southeast Missouri for judge of the supreme court of Missouri on the Democratic ticket and made some effort at a campaign, but withdrew because Judge James A. Fox of Fredericktown was also a candidate for supreme court judge. Judge Fox was nominated and elected. In 1908 Judge Fort was endorsed by many Southeast Missouri Democrats for Governor, but did not become a candidate.

After the expiration of Judge Fort's service as circuit court judge, December 31, 1910, he resumed the active practice of the law and had an office in his hometown, Dexter. He was also associated for awhile with Honorable Orville Zimmerman in Kennett and was associated with his son-in-law, H. S. Green, whose office was at Bloomfield; Judge Fort remained in Dexter. In the latter part of 1921 or the first part of 1922, he was appointed special assistant attorney general by Attorney General Jessie W. Barrett for the prosecution of prohibition law violations in Stoddard County; he resigned that position in 1922. On September 1, 1917, Judge Fort was appointed reporter of the Springfield Court of Appeals and served as such until January 5, 1925.

Judge Fort contributed much to my contest with Judge Argus Cox for the position of judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals. See *Bradley v. Cox*, 271MO 438, 197 S. W. 88. I was successful in the contest and was quite instrumental in the selection of Judge Fort as reporter of the Springfield Court of Appeals.

Judge Fort was without doubt one of our ablest and

most popular circuit court judges. He was always kind and courteous to members of the Bar, always ready to listen at a lawyer's presentation of his case.

Judge Fort died January 25, 1925. He left surviving his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Fort, who died September 28, 1925; Will J. Fort, a son, who died in June 1950; Mrs. Annie Champion, a daughter, who died April 28, 1955; Mrs. Candace Green, a daughter, who now lives in the old Fort home in Dexter; Mrs. Winifred Mulvey, a daughter, who lives in St. Louis; Miss Gertrude Fort, a daughter, who lives in St. Louis; Mrs. Reverly Smith, a daughter who lives in St. Louis.

Judge Fort was a great lawyer and a great judge. It was my fortune to have been associated with him after he left the Bench in a few rather important cases that required extensive research and the skill with which he used the law books was amazing.



JUDGE WILLIAM SAMUEL CRITTENDEN WALKER.

Judge William Samuel Crittenden Walker was elected judge of the circuit court of the 22nd district, which included Dunklin County in November, 1910 and served from January 1, 1911, until his death on the 27th day of October, 1931. Judge Walker was born August 22, 1859, at Tappahannock, Virginia. He was the son of Thomas C. and Susan F. Crittenden Walker, both of old Virginia families and natives respectively of Lancaster and Essex counties of the old Dominion. His father was a Southern soldier in the civil war and was killed during the war. Judge Walker finished his grade and high school in his native town, Tappahannock, then entered William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, from which he graduated with an A.B. degree in 1877. He took his law course in the University of Virginia and received the LL. B. degree in 1880. Woodrow Wilson, later President of the United States, was in the law class with Judge Walker in the University of Virginia.

After his graduation from the University of Virginia he practiced law in his native county in Virginia until 1889, when he came to Dunklin County and was associated in the practice with Henry N. Phillips at Malden. That

association continued until 1897 when Judge Walker became associated in the practice with Daniel R. Cox at Malden and this association continued until the death of Daniel R. Cox on February 18, 1907.

Daniel R. Cox was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in 1900 and Judge Walker moved to Kennett and served as assistant prosecuting attorney for four years under Mr. Cox. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in 1904 and served for four years. As above stated, Judge Walker was elected judge of the circuit court of the circuit including Dunklin County in November 1910, and re-elected in 1916, 1922, and 1928. His death occurred on October 27, 1931. He served in all nearly 21 years.

Judge Walker was a Democrat and was always loyal to his party. He was a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After coming to Kennett he became a member of the First Baptist Church in Kennett and served for several years as superintendent of the Sunday School. Following his service as superintendent he taught a class of boys for a number of years and continued his Church activities up until the day of his death.

Judge Walker was first married to Miss Marion B. Phillips, a daughter of his law partner in Malden, Henry N. Phillips, whose story appears herein; Marion B. died 5 years later leaving one daughter, Rose Marion, who married L. L. Olsen of Louisiana; Rose died in March, 1922.

In May, 1900, Judge Walker was married to Miss Belle McCarroll and to this union was born one son, Henry Crittenden Walker, whose story appears herein. The second wife died in 1904.

Judge Walker died on October 27, 1931, of a cerebral hemorrhage 62 hours after he was first stricken. An editorial in the Dunklin Democrat at the time of his death described him as "always courteous, especially considerate of the poor and the humble, modestly exercising the great authority of his judicial office" and "the quiet little gentleman on the bench holding the scales of justice evenly balanced except when tipped towards mercy's side." As evidence of his modesty respecting his outstanding distinctions when he was made honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa in 1930, he mentioned it only to a few of his closest friends and only to those who questioned

him about his absence from home while at Columbia where the honorary degree was conferred.

He was voted into membership in the Phi Beta Kappa by his alma mater, William and Mary College in Virginia, because of his outstanding record and by special dispensation the honor was conferred by the Chapter at the University of Missouri. The wearing of the Phi Beta Kappa Key is recognized as an honor and but few have this honor. Judge Walker had the Key but never wore it. His explanation was that he might be considered as "putting on airs." He could read Greek, Latin, French and German, but if anything was said to him about his education he always said, "Well, I have just enough education to realize how very little I know."



JUDGE JOHN A. MCANALLY.

Judge John A. McAnally was born in Stoddard County, a few miles south of Bloomfield, on May 15, 1887. His father was the late Dr. W. F. McAnally and his mother was Alice White McAnally, daughter of James and Exoney White, pioneer citizens of Stoddard County. Judge McAnally's mother was a sister of the late Dr. J. W. White, who practiced medicine for many years at Senath, Hollywood and Arbyrd in Dunklin County.

When a small boy Judge McAnally's family moved from Stoddard County to Dunklin County and he grew up at Caruth, Nesbit and Senath, and attended the schools there. He never attended college but was a well informed man. The author of this story of the Bench and Bar has many times said that one can be educated without attending college. More and more men and women as we go along are recognizing that you do not have to be a college man or a college woman in order to be educated. Outstanding examples of this are the late Walter Williams, who became president of the University of Missouri and Harry S. Truman, who became president of the United States who did not attend college. No president of the University of Missouri rendered greater service

than did Walter Williams and it is generally recognized that Harry S. Truman is the best informed man in the United States on the government of our country.

Judge McAnally was the ordinary country boy. His first responsibility was that of a country school teacher and he did that well. He never read any prescribed course of the law but he read and read and read. If he had a sponsor for his study of the law, that sponsor was the author of this story of the Bench and Bar.

Judge McAnally took the bar examination in June, 1917, and was admitted to the Missouri Bar on July 12, 1917. In 1930 and a part of 1931 the author of this story of the Bench and Bar was associated with Judge McAnally in the practice of the law in Kennett.

After the death of Judge W. S. C. Walker, Governor Henry S. Caulfield appointed Judge McAnally as circuit judge of the 22nd judicial circuit to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Walker. Judge McAnally served as circuit court judge of the 22nd judicial circuit until January 1, 1933, and his service on the bench was recognized as capable, efficient and comparable to that of our best circuit judges.

After Judge McAnally's retirement from the Bench, he entered the practice of law in Kennett and became counsel in this area for the old Missouri State Life Insurance Company and later for the General American Life Insurance Company which took over the old Missouri State Life. Judge McAnally enjoyed a good practice, did an excellent job and was recognized generally as an efficient, capable lawyer.

At the age of 23, Judge McAnally married Miss Ethel Kimbrow, daughter of J. H. Kimbrow and Lena Harkey Kimbrow, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. To this union 4 children were born: John, Leon, Sue and Sam. Sue and Sam are deceased. John is a certified public accountant in Springfield, Missouri. Leon is Judge of the Magistrate Court of Dunklin County and his story appears in this story of the Bench and Bar. Judge McAnally died June 10, 1937.



JUDGE JAMES V. BILLINGS.

Judge James V. Billings was born near LaPlata in Macon County, Missouri, October 27, 1888; graduated from LaPlata high school and thereafter attended the University of Missouri; received the A. B. degree in 1915 and the LL. B. degree in 1916 from the University of Missouri.

Judge Billings is the son of Thomas J. Billings and Nora Arabelle Ross Billings, who were pioneer citizens of Macon County, Missouri. Judge Billings' father lived to be 97 years old. There were eleven children of the Billings family: Willie A. Billings, who died in infancy; Samuel J. Billings, born July 27, 1886, and died at the age of 32; Cy L. Billings, born September 9, 1890, and is now a retired attorney in Tulsa, Oklahoma; Arley C. Billings, born October 9, 1892, died June 19, 1901; Sylvia L. Billings, born September 13, 1894, and now is a retired teacher and resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mabel Ruth Billings, born December 29, 1897; she married Henry Swanda and now resides with her family in Los Angeles, California; Anthony Wayne Billings, born December 10, 1900 (his story appears herein); Howard V. Billings, born Feb. 14, 1903, who lives with his family at Decatur, Illinois; Esther Billings, born in 1906, mar-

ried Wayne Graham, is a teacher and resides with her family in Oklahoma City; William J. Bryan Billings, born March, 1908, a member of the Oklahoma Bar, resides with his family in Woodward, Oklahoma, and is engaged in the practice of law there.

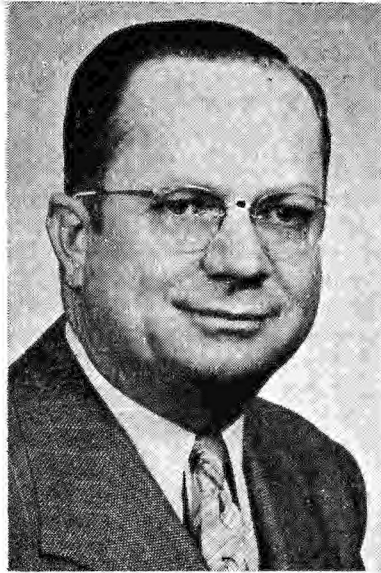
Judge James V. Billings was enrolled as a member of the Dunklin County Bar in February, 1917. Prior to coming to Kennett Judge Billings had served as assistant attorney general under Hon. John T. Barker, for about eight months. He came to Kennett February 7, 1917; shortly after he came to Kennett he became associated with William Riley Hall, one of the outstanding attorneys of the Dunklin County Bar, and whose story appears herein. That association continued until Judge Billings was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1922; he was re-elected thereafter from term to term for eight years. After the expiration of his term of office as prosecuting attorney on December 31, 1930, he resumed the practice of law in association with Henry C. Walker, whose story appears herein, and at the November election, 1932, he was elected circuit court judge of the old 22nd judicial district, composed of Dunklin and Stoddard counties, to fill out the term of Judge W. S. C. Walker (whose story appears herein), who died on October 24, 1931. Judge Billings was thereafter elected circuit court judge from term to term, his last term expiring on December 31, 1952.

On December 20, 1916, Judge Billings was united in marriage with Miss Leora Frances Sapp of Boone County, Missouri. To this union were born five children: Betty Belle, now Mrs. Betty Belle Glass, Springfield, Mo.; James V. Billings, Jr., now of St. Louis; William H. Billings, a member of the Dunklin County Bar and whose story appears herein; Virginia F., Mrs. Virginia F. Hall of Morrow, Georgia, and whose husband is a member of the Tennessee Bar and a contractor; and Martha Sue, now Mrs. Martha Sue Rose of Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

After the expiration of his last term as judge of the circuit court, December 31, 1952, Judge Billings resumed the practice of law in Kennett and continued in the general practice until October 21, 1960, at which time he retired from the practice under the judicial retirement of judges law.

All told, Judge Billings served about 20 years as judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County; three full terms

and about two years of the unexpired term of Judge W. S. C. Walker. His service is comparable to that of any of his predecessors; and will be long and favorably remembered by the lawyers and the litigants who were in his court.



JUDGE ARTHUR U. GOODMAN, JR.

Judge Arthur U. Goodman, Jr., was born March 6, 1912, on a small farm near Bell City, Stoddard County, Missouri. He is the son of Arthur U. Goodman, Sr. and Cora B. Hoffman Goodman. He graduated from the Bell City high school and the Chillicothe Business College in Chillicothe, Missouri. He came to Dunklin County with his father's family. He was employed as stenographer and bookkeeper for the Hemphill Lumber Company of Kennett; he served as secretary to State Senator Langdon R. Jones, 1933-1937. Judge Goodman read law extensively during the years of his service as stenographer and secretary and he also took three years correspondence course in law and passed the Missouri Bar examination in 1934 and was admitted to the Bar.

Judge Goodman served for about 5 years as secretary to the late Orville Zimmerman of Kennett, who was our Congressman, from January 3, 1935, until his death in Washington, D. C., on April 7, 1948; his story appears herein. During the years of his service as secretary to Senator Jones and Congressman Zimmerman, Judge Goodman had a valuable experience which comes to but few, and this experience has been of great value to Judge Goodman through the years. After his service as secretary

to Congressman Zimmerman, Judge Goodman gave his whole time to the practice of the law in Kennett. He served as city attorney of the City of Kennett; was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1940, and re-elected in 1942, and was our prosecuting attorney for four years. Judge Goodman was elected Magistrate Court Judge of Dunklin County in November, 1946, and re-elected in 1950. In November, 1952, he was elected judge of the 35th judicial circuit composed of Dunklin and Stoddard counties, and re-elected in November, 1958.

Judge Goodman was married to Miss Mildred Kennett of Hornersville, Dunklin County, on November 27, 1934. The Kennett family is one of the fine old pioneer families of the Hornersville area. Judge and Mrs. Goodman have one son, Daniel Kennett Goodman, who is a senior in the Kennett high school. Judge Goodman is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Kennett; teaches a class of boys and has for years, and thereby renders a great service to his country and his Church. He is a member of the Lions Club of Kennett and contributes much to the civic welfare of his community. He is a prominent Mason, York, and Scottish Rite, Order of the Eastern Star, a Shriner, Line Officer, Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Missouri.

Judge Goodman has been a member of the masonic grand lodge of Missouri since 1955; recently he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Missouri Grand Lodge. He will become grand master in 1964. Judge Goodman has been a member of the Kennett Masonic lodge for the past 22 years; he is now a member of the board of directors of the Masonic Home of Missouri in St. Louis and is chairman of the committee which furnishes legal advice to the home. Judge Goodman will be the first grand master from the bootheel area of Missouri.

He is a member of the executive council of the judicial Conference of Missouri and has there rendered valuable service. The judicial conference is composed of the circuit court judges, the common pleas court judges, and appellate judges of the state. Judge Goodman's service on the Bench will compare favorably with that of his predecessors.

Another service Judge Goodman has rendered to our county and our youth is the contribution he has made to the establishment of a county wide juvenile home in Kennett where abandoned and neglected children may be kept in wholesome surroundings while homes are being sought.

HENRY HALE BEDFORD

Henry Hale Bedford who was, for a number of years, the leading lawyer of Stoddard County, was a native of Tennessee. He was born November 27, 1821, and received a common school education in Tennessee and was employed for three years as a teacher. With the money he received from teaching he purchased a farm in Scott County, Missouri, at the foot of Wolfe Island. While engaged in farming he began the study of law under Judge Harrison Hough, one of our circuit court judges whose story appears herein. The great flood of 1844 compelled Henry Hale Bedford to leave his farm, and he moved to Bloomfield and became a member of the Bar.

He was an able lawyer and was among the very first in this area. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate Army under Gen. Jeff Thompson; he was promoted to the position of Major at the Battle of Belmont, and served in the Confederate Army until the close of the war. He was a member of the Missouri legislature before the civil war and served for 12 years as the prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County. He was a Democrat in politics and for many years was one of the most influential men in Stoddard County.

Henry Hale Bedford served from 1846 to 1860 as the district prosecuting attorney in the district including Dunklin County and was among the very first lawyers to appear in the circuit court in Kennett and throughout his life from the time he became our prosecuting attorney. He always attended circuit court in Dunklin County and for that reason I am including him among the lawyers of Dunklin County. The first time he came to the circuit court of Dunklin County he came with Judge John Dillard Cook, our first circuit court judge. In his day he owned considerable land in Stoddard County and some in Dunklin County.

There is a good story about Henry Hale Bedford in the Goodspeed History of Southeast Missouri which was published in 1888; he was then living. I was not able to ascertain the date of his death.

John Dunmire of Kennett who came to Dunklin County in 1884 remembers Col. Henry Hale Bedford. Mr. Dunmire said that Col. Bedford specialized in criminal law.



James C. Bullard

James C. Bullard was born in Oxford, Mississippi, September 25, 1936; he is the son of James A. Bullard and Mary Leona Smith Bullard. He attended the Senatobia, Mississippi, grade and high school and graduated from the high school there in 1952. After finishing the Senatobia, high school, he attended the University of Mississippi and graduated with the A. B. degree in 1956. In 1958 he received the LL.B. degree from the University of Mississippi and was shortly thereafter admitted to the Missouri Bar and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar on September 8, 1958. Since his admission to the Dunklin County Bar he has been associated in the practice of the law with John Hall Dalton and Harold B. Treasure, in the firm of Dalton & Treasure, in Kennett, and whose stories appear herein.

James C. Bullard was united in marriage with Miss Linda Clayton on February 3, 1957; she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Clayton. They have two children: Andrew Clayton Bullard, age 3, and Malinda Kay Bullard, age 1. Mr. S. T. Clayton was superintendent of the Senath Consolidated Schools for 17 years and is now deceased. Mrs. Clayton has been a teacher in the Senath Schools for

many years and is still at Senath. Mr. Clayton died June 16, 1957; at the time of his death, he was superintendent of the Rives School in Dunklin County. Mr. Clayton was originally from Senatobia, Mississippi, and Mrs. Clayton was Miss Susie Spence, daughter of John and Nora Hurt Spence of Morehouse, Missouri.

James C. and Linda attend the Kennett First Baptist Church. James Bullard, in the few years he has been in Dunklin County, has become rather widely known; is well liked and is a good lawyer.



Charles Hamilton Baker

Charles Hamilton Baker was born September 29, 1923, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He is the son of Charles Gaines Baker and Mary Cecile Hamilton Baker. His father was a master pilot (riverboat captain) for over 50 years; he had master and pilot license on any of the rivers whose waters flow into the Gulf of Mexico. His father was born December 3, 1884, in north central Alabama, and died February 8, 1958; his mother was born September 3, 1889, in Jasper, Alabama, and yet survives.

At the time of Charles Baker's birth, his father owned and operated the Baker Sand & Gravel Company and the Baker Tow Boat Company in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Charles' father was employed by the United States Engineers after the birth of Charles and the family through the years resided in Mobile, Tuscaloosa and Jasper, Alabama; Vicksburg and Greenville, Mississippi; Detroit, Michigan; and Memphis, Tennessee; and his father was for years employed by the Union Barge Lines, a division of the Bravo Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Charles has a sister living in Memphis, Tennessee; she is the wife of Captain Sidney O. Cutting, who is a master pilot and employed by the Union Barge Lines.

Charles H. Baker was in the grade school of Mobile, Alabama; Junior high school in Vicksburg and Greenville, Mississippi, Jasper, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee, and finished high school in Memphis. He attended Memphis State College and Southwestern University at Memphis and received the LL.B degree from Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1948. He soon thereafter became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and associated in the practice at Malden with Veryl L. Riddle and Ira M. Morris, whose stories appear herein. Morris is now deceased and the firm is now Riddle, Baker & O'Herin; O'Herin's story also appears herein.

Charles H. Baker entered the United States Marine Corps as a private in December, 1942, and was discharged as staff sergeant in November, 1945. He served on the Hawaiian Islands, Midway Islands and the Marshall Islands and participated in the invasion and occupation of Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands. Charles H. Baker is a careful, capable lawyer; well liked and well known in the bootheel area.



Gene E. Bradley

Gene E. Bradley was born October 8, 1909, in Kennett; he is the son of John H. Bradley, whose story appears herein, and Hettie Horner Bradley. He attended the grade school in Kennett until in 1917 when the family moved to Springfield, Missouri; he finished the grade school and graduated from the high school in Springfield. In January, 1929, the family went from Springfield, to Los Angeles, California. Gene was employed in Los Angeles until the family returned to Kennett in December, 1929. After returning to Kennett, he attended the Will Mayfield College at Marble Hill, Missouri, and the Jonesboro College, Jonesboro, Arkansas, and graduated at the Jonesboro College.

Thereafter he attended the law school of Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, and received the LL.B. degree in 1933 from Cumberland. In 1934 he became a member of the Arkansas Bar and located in Blytheville. He was associated for a few years in Blytheville with Judge Graham Sudbury and later was associated in the practice with the late H. G. Partlow, a prominent member of the Mississippi County, Arkansas, Bar. H. G. Partlow was elected circuit court judge of the Northeast Arkansas judi-

cial district and thereafter Gene Bradley practiced alone until the end of the year 1960. Through the years Gene has handled quite a few legal matters in Dunklin and Pemiscot counties in Missouri, and in 1958 he was admitted to the Missouri Bar and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar. In the August, 1960, Arkansas primary, Gene Bradley, without opposition, was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Chancery Judge of the Northeast Arkansas (12th) chancery district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Leon Smith, and was elected in the November, 1960, election.

In Arkansas the chancery court has probate and divorce jurisdiction in addition to the usual chancery jurisdiction. The 12th chancery district is composed of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Poinsett and Crittenden counties. There are two chancery judges in the district; the other chancery judge is Judge Terry Shell of Jonesboro. The population of the district is 240,000. The term of the chancery judge is six years.

During the years of Gene's practice in Blytheville, he has become well known throughout Northeast Arkansas and is well known in Dunklin County and Pemiscot County, Missouri. Gene is, and is recognized as, an industrious and able lawyer. The chancery judge position in the Northeast Arkansas District is one of the fine judicial positions of the State, and is a full time job. Gene has been well received throughout the district, and is making one of the outstanding chancery judges of the State.

In June, 1942, Gene Bradley volunteered for service in the Army in World War II; took his training at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Columbia, South Carolina, at Fort Jackson, and spent 17 months overseas. He was discharged from the Army on the 16th day of March, 1946, with the rank of captain and for several years thereafter was in the Reserves; later retiring as a Lt. Colonel, Military Intelligence. After his discharge from the Army he resumed the law practice in Blytheville, Arkansas, and continued in the practice until he became chancery judge.

On the 22nd day of June, 1940, Gene Bradley was united in marriage with Joyce Myers of Piggott, Arkansas. She is the daughter of Grover C. Myers and Pearl Holifield Myers, prominent citizens of Piggott, Arkansas, now deceased. Gene and Joyce have two children, Millicent Ann and John H. II. Millicent Ann is the wife of Lt. James

Burkett of Little Rock, Arkansas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Burkett. James is a graduate engineer of the University of Arkansas. Milicent Ann had two years in the Arkansas University. Lt. Burkett is now in the Army and he and Millicent Ann and their two children, Melinda and Bradley, are in Germany. John H. Bradley II is at home; he is 10 years old and in the 6th grade; he says he will be the best lawyer of the family.

Gene Bradley and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church in Blytheville and he teaches the Men's Class of the Sunday School. He is also a member of the Arkansas Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the Mississippi County, Arkansas, Bar Association and the Dunklin County, Missouri, Bar Association.

JOHN W. BALDWIN

John W. Baldwin was a member of the Dunklin County Bar prior to the civil war. He was born December 2, 1815, in Scott County, Missouri, at Baldwin's Landing on the Mississippi River. His parents came from Georgia. John W. Baldwin was an uncle of the late Thomas E. Baldwin and great uncle of Dr. Paul Baldwin who has been practicing medicine in Kennett for over 50 years.

John W. Baldwin went to California from Cape Girardeau at the time of the California gold rush in 1849 and lived there until in the 1870's when he came back to Kennett. In 1877 the newspaper, the Dunklin County Advocate was established at Clarkton, Dunklin County, by W. R. McDaniel, but was soon moved to Kennett and was published for a time by John W. Baldwin. He died in Kennett in 1887 at the age of 72 years.



Lawrence L. Bradley

Lawrence L. Bradley was born in Kennett, May 5, 1913; he is the son of John H. Bradley, whose story appears herein, and Hettie Horner Bradley. The family moved to Springfield, Missouri, in 1917, and he attended the grade school in Springfield and had part of his high school in Springfield. In January, 1929, the family went to Los Angeles, California, and Lawrence attended the high school in Los Angeles and Montebello, a city just east of Los Angeles. The family returned to Kennett in December, 1929, and Lawrence graduated at the Kennett High School in 1930.

After finishing high school in Kennett, he attended the Will Mayfield College at Marble Hill, Missouri, and the Jonesboro College, Jonesboro, Arkansas. After graduating at Jonesboro College he attended the law school of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and received the LL.B. degree in June, 1933. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar in June, 1935, and was enrolled as a member of the Dunklin County Bar August 27, 1935. After admission to the Bar he engaged in the practice of law in the firm of Bradley & Noble in Kennett until he was appointed in 1937, by Attorney General Roy McKittrick, as assistant

attorney general of Missouri, when he moved to Jefferson City. Lawrence served as assistant attorney general until the end of Attorney General McKittrick's second term, December 31, 1944, when he returned to Kennett. He also served as outstate assistant attorney general under Attorney General J. E. Taylor, after his return to Kennett.

After Lawrence returned to Kennett from Jefferson City, he again became a member of the law firm of Bradley & Noble and engaged in the general practice. He was recognized as one of the ablest assistant attorneys general on the staff of the attorney general, Roy McKittrick, and truly Lawrence Bradley is a capable lawyer and recognized as such throughout this area. He is especially capable in real estate and probate law.

In the latter part of November, 1957, Lawrence L. Bradley was appointed by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., as judge of the probate court of Dunklin County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Jessie B. Harrison. He did not take the oath of office until December 10, 1957, because he had an important motion to argue in the Scott County circuit court. In November, 1958, he was elected probate judge of Dunklin County and is now serving as such.

On July 23, 1933, Lawrence L. Bradley was united in marriage with Lucille Liggett, the daughter of Robert Liggett and Ella Poole Liggett of Kennett. Two children were born to this union, Harriett and Judy. Harriett graduated in Kennett high school and had two years in Southeast Missouri State at Cape Girardeau, and then graduated in the Medical Technology School in the Methodist Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. Harriett Bradley was united in marriage April 27, 1959, with Donald R. Daffron of St. Francis, Arkansas. After the marriage they resided in Fayetteville, Arkansas, until September, 1961, when Don graduated from the Arkansas University, receiving the A.B. degree. While in Fayetteville, Harriett was employed as a medical technologist in the Washington General Hospital. Don will enter medical college in 1962. Harriett and Donald are now in Memphis. Judy Bradley is a senior in Kennett high school.

Lawrence L. Bradley and family are members of the Christian Church of Kennett. He is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, and the Probate Judge Association of Missouri.

For eight years he was a member of the Kennett Board of education and for seven years was president of the board. While president of the board he had quite a lot to do with and contributed much to the establishment of the present high school plant of Kennett school district, which is one of the best in Southeast Missouri. Lawrence Bradley is a member of the Kennett Kiwanis Club and a past president; and he is a member of the Kennett Chamber of Commerce and the Kennett Country Club and he is a past president of the Country Club. He served for several years as secretary-treasurer of Elk Chute Drainage District. He is well-informed on drainage law and drainage conditions in Southeast Missouri and especially in Dunklin County. Lawrence L. Bradley is the first practicing lawyer to become probate judge of Dunklin County since Judge James L. Downing, whose term expired December 31, 1902. Judge O. S. Harrison, whose story appears here, was our probate judge for several years and was a member of the Bar but did not practice law.



Cyrus David Bray

Cyrus D. Bray was born in Dunklin County, in what is now the Campbell community, January 20, 1874. He is the son of Elijah Madison Bray and Nancy Missouri Owen Bray; he was the grandson of Dr. Given Owen who was judge of the Clarkton court of common pleas and was also judge of the probate court of Dunklin County and was judge of the county court of Dunklin County; Judge Reuben P. Owen, one of our early circuit court judges and who was a brother of Dr. Given Owen, was the uncle of Mr. Bray.

Mr. Bray's father was born in Weakly County, Tennessee, in 1837, and came to Dunklin County in 1858; he died at the Bray homestead in 1884. The mother, as above stated, was the daughter of Dr. Given Owen and Amanda Sullenger Owen and was born in the extreme north end of Dunklin County in 1844 and died at Campbell in 1935 at the age of nearly 91 years. At the time of the birth of Mrs. Bray, the mother of Cyrus, the place where she was born was a part of Stoddard County; later it became a part of Dunklin County.

Cyrus D. Bray attended the district school of his neighborhood, Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., for two

years, and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. He established the Campbell Citizen newspaper in June, 1900, and was its editor until the paper was sold to the late B. W. Overall in 1901. This newspaper is now owned and published by Wilson Overall, a grandson of B. W. Overall. Cyrus D. Bray began the study of law soon after leaving college and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1905.

He served as justice of the peace in Union Township for more than twenty years; served as police judge of the City of Campbell and was commissioned a notary public by every Missouri Governor since 1903 until his death on March 17, 1953. Mr. Bray served as secretary of the Campbell Building & Loan Association from its organization in 1913. He was a Master Mason in the Four Mile Masonic Lodge and served as treasurer from 1927 until his death. He did not begin the active practice of the law until about 1925. He had been editor, druggist, bank cashier and Building & Loan promoter, but in 1925 he began the active practice of the law and so continued until his death.

On April 29, 1903, Cyrus D. Bray was married to Miss Jeanette Julian of Piggott, Arkansas. Two sons, Wayne David and Robert Eugene, were born of this marriage. Robert Eugene Bray is now associate professor of Business Management, School of Business and Public Administration, in the University of Missouri, and Wayne David is in Washington, D. C. Wayne David took a law course in the National University of Washington and received the LL.B. degree. He entered the United States Army in November, 1941, and served at the Medical Replacement Center at Camp Lee, Virginia. In August, 1942, he was transferred to Military Intelligence Section, U. S. Army.

As above stated, Cyrus D. Bray died on March 17, 1953, and Mrs. Bray died November 1, 1948.

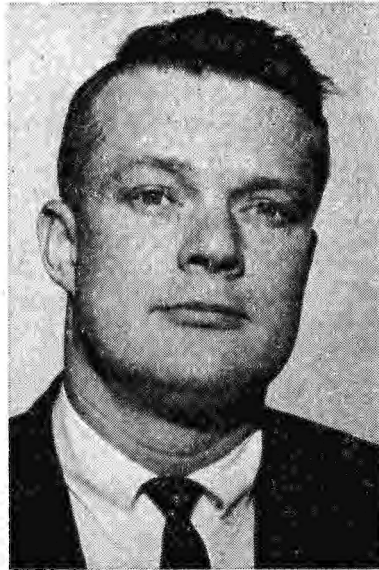
FRED L. BYRKETT

Fred L. Byrket was born in 1863. We were not able to ascertain where born. He came to Dunklin County from Butler County. He died in Kennett on June 8, 1935.

Fred L. Byrkett came to Kennett from Butler County about 1905 and served as deputy circuit clerk under W. P. Finch, who was at that time the clerk. We were able to ascertain that Fred L. Byrkett served for a period as court reporter under Judge John G. Wear, who was for many years Judge of the circuit court of Dunklin County and whose story appears herein. Fred L. Byrkett was admitted to the Bar in 1905.

I knew Fred L. Byrkett for many years; he was a serious-minded individual; was well informed and was a capable stenographer and knew how and kept the circuit court records well during the period of his service as deputy circuit court clerk. He was a good lawyer; had a good practice; was well known and well liked. He was associated for a while in the practice in Kennett with J. P. Tribble, whose story appears herein. He was never married.

During the last few years of his life his health depreciated and financial adversity came to him. The local lawyers provided for him in his last days and for the burial expenses.



Gerald L. Blackburn

Gerald L. Blackburn was born September 15, 1931, in St. Charles County, Missouri; he is the son of George L. Blackburn and Eulalia Hart Blackburn of St. Charles, Missouri. Gerald Blackburn graduated from St. Charles high school in June, 1948, and received the A. B. degree at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, in June, 1952. He took part of his law course at Southern Methodist University law school, Dallas, Texas, and part at Missouri University and received the LL.B. degree from Missouri University in June, 1955, and was admitted to the Bar of Missouri in 1955, and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar, February 9, 1959.

He was commissioned ensign in the United States Coast Guard Reserve (legal specialist) in February, 1956. After discharge from the Coast Guard service in 1959, Gerald Blackburn came to Kennett and became associated with the firm of McHaney & McHaney, attorneys. He was with this firm in Kennett for about one year and thereafter moved to Wynne, Arkansas, and is now practicing at Wynne in the firm of McKnight and Blackburn.

On the 2nd day of August, 1952, Gerald married Sharris Smith, daughter of Neal Hall Smith and Hazel McKnight Smith of Wynne, Arkansas. They have three children: Teresa Lynn, age 6, George L. II, age 4, and Jeffrey Neal, age 3. The Blackburns affiliate with the Baptist Church.



William G. Bray

William G. Bray was born December 25, 1869, at old Four Mile, north of Campbell in Dunklin County. He is the son of W. E. Bray who was born in Tennessee in 1835. His grandfather was James Allen Bray of North Carolina; his grandmother, Mrs. James Allen Bray, was a Miss Tillman prior to her marriage and was related to the famous United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina. At the age of seventeen, W. E. Bray, the father of W. G. Bray, came with his parents to Dunklin County, where he studied for the ministry and for many years was a minister of the Baptist Church. W. E. Bray married Quilla Gregory, mother of W. G. Bray, a daughter of James Gregory, pioneer settler of North Dunklin County.

William G. Bray attended the local district school and the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau which is now the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College. After attending the old Normal School, Mr. Bray for about five years was employed in the railroad service and for three years of this period he was employed by E. S. McCarty & Co., at White Oak, Dunklin County. McCarty & Co. constructed the railroad from Campbell to Kennett, which later became the Frisco. While at White Oak, Mr.

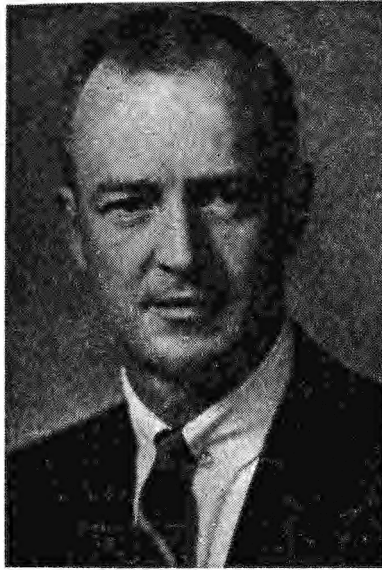
Bray was engaged in the milling and mercantile business, and then for a period he was at Salem, in Dent County, Missouri, where he had a store. Mr. Bray was engaged in the farming business near Kennett for a year after returning from Salem. In 1893 he had the misfortune to lose his left arm by the accidental discharge of a shotgun while out hunting.

In 1901, he moved to Senath and there helped organize the Bank of Senath in 1902 and became cashier of the bank. He erected the building in which the bank was housed, which was on Main Street, East Side, and a few doors North of the present Senath State Bank.

W. G. Bray read law at intervals, but most especially after he became cashier of the Bank of Senath in 1902. He was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County circuit court May 25, 1905, before Judge James L. Fort. He did no active practice for several years after his admission to the Bar. He began the active practice of the law in the 1920's at Senath and continued in the active practice until he moved from Senath.

On July 17, 1907, Mr. Bray married Miss Ora A. Moore, a daughter of the late B. A. Moore of the Holcomb neighborhood in Dunklin County. Mr. and Mrs. Bray had no children of their own, but they reared a nephew of Mr. Bray's, Ernest R. Bray. Later Mr. and Mrs. Bray adopted a boy and a girl, Carl and Olive, who were given the Bray name. Mr. and Mrs. Bray and their two adopted children moved to California in 1942. Mr. Bray died in Bakersfield, California, on February 18, 1950, and Mrs. Bray and the two children are now in Bakersfield, California.

W. G. Bray was remarkably successful; knew his way around in any company. He was recognized as a capable lawyer and was proud to be a lawyer. He was a fine fellow, well met, was a strong Democrat although his background was Republican.



William Howard Billings

William Howard Billings was born August 21, 1921, in Kennett, Missouri; he is the son of Judge and Mrs. James V. Billings of Kennett. William H. Billings graduated at the Kennett high school in 1939; attended the University of Missouri; and had the Naval Aviation Cadet Program at the University of Iowa and at Norman, Oklahoma, and at Corpus Christi, Texas. He took his law course in the University of Missouri and received the LL.B. degree in 1952; was a member of the Board of Law Editors and received the Judge Shepard Barclay award by the faculty to the most outstanding student. He also received the John D. Lawson prize from the Missouri Law School Foundation for the highest grade in contracts. He also received the Law Student Association award for highest first year grade average. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity; Pi Kappa Alpha, social fraternity, and a member of the Order of the Coif, legal scholastic society.

William H. Billings was admitted to the Missouri Bar by the Supreme Court of Missouri, August 30, 1952; admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, April 11, 1955; he began the practice of the law in Kennett with Hal H. McHaney

(now deceased) and Flake L. McHaney, September 15, 1952, and was admitted to partnership in the firm of McHaney & McHaney in 1956. The stories of the McHaney lawyers appear herein.

William H. Billings is a member of the Missouri Bar; member of the American Bar Association; member of the American Judicature Society; member of the Dunklin County Bar Association and served as vice-president of the local association in 1957, and served as president in 1958. He is a member of the Missouri Bar Workmens Compensation Committee and served as vice chairman of this committee in 1958. In 1956 he was appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court as a member of the Circuit Court Bar Committee and became chairman of the committee in 1957 and is presently still serving as such chairman. He was United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Missouri from 1956 to 1960. He was appointed to the Board of Admissions of the U. S. District Court for a three year term in 1961.

William H. Billings enlisted in the United States Navy in 1942 and was commissioned 2nd Lt. in the United States Marine Corps Reserve and Naval Aviator in 1943. He served fifteen months in the Pacific Theatre in World War II as a fighter pilot with Marine Fighting Squadron 321, and was credited with destroying one Japanese fighter plane and probably destroying three others. He was released to inactive duty following the end of hostilities and attained the rank of Captain in the United States Marine Corps Reserve. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and gold star Air Medal with 8 gold stars, Presidential Unit Citation, Navy Commendation Award, Asiatic-Pacific Medal with 6 battle stars; American Defense Medal and WW II Victory Medal.

William H. Billings was colonel on the staff of Governor James T. Blair, Jr., 1956-1960; he is a member of the First Methodist Church, Kennett, and has been since childhood; he is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and the Scottish Rite; member of the American Legion, Veteran of Foreign Wars, and a member of the Kennett Lions Club.

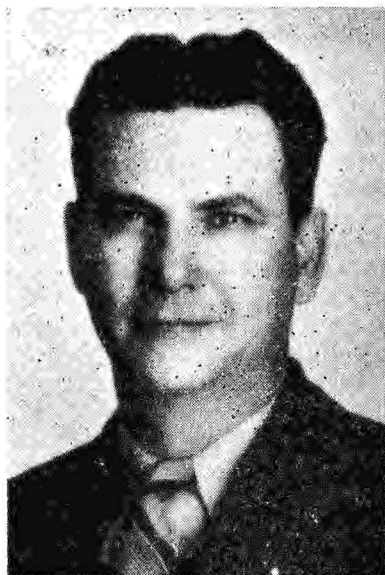
William H. Billings married Wilda Mae Legan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Legan of Kennett, in January,

1915; they have three children, Diana Lyn, age 15, William Howard Billings III, age 11, and Ward Hamilton Billings, age 5. Billie Billings, as he is known generally, is definitely among the outstanding young lawyers of the Boot-heel area.

J. N. BRYANT

I have not been able to ascertain much about J. N. Bryant, a member of the Dunklin County Bar. He practiced law in Senath in the early 1900's, but was there only a few years. I remember him well, but do not know where he went when he left Senath and have not been able to ascertain. He married Miss Sadie Scott of the Senath neighborhood on May 15, 1903, but they were divorced in about a year and Mr. Bryant left Senath not long thereafter. Sadie Scott is now Mrs. Sadie Perry, widow of Ernest Perry, and resides in Senath. I contacted her in an endeavor to ascertain about J. N. Bryant, but she did not have any information as to where he went, but she said she thought he was from Illinois. He was about 40 years of age at the time of the marriage in 1903, therefore, was possibly born in the 1860's.

As I remember J. N. Bryant he was a rather capable fellow and was diligent about reading the law books. I commenced practicing in Dunklin County in 1902 and met Mr. Bryant quite a few times in the justice of the peace court in Salem Township.



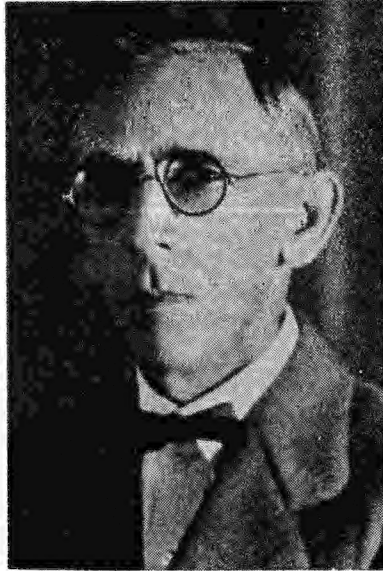
Anthony Wayne Billings

Anthony Wayne Billings, a brother of Judge James V. Billings, whose story appears herein, was born December 10, 1900, in Macon County, Missouri. The background of the Billings family appears in the story of Judge James V. Billings, to which story we here make reference. Judge Billings came to Kennett in 1917, and thereafter his father and mother came. Anthony Wayne Billings graduated from the Kennett high school and from the law school of the University of Oklahoma and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in the fall of 1925. Later he went to Orlando, Florida, and practiced law there for a short period. He went from Orlando, Florida, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and was there associated in the practice of the law with a Mrs. Hooper. He was in Oklahoma City for a period and then went to Woodward, Oklahoma, in the practice until the Spring of 1936, and then became in quite ill health and he and his wife returned to Kennett, and he became associated with George Smith, whose story appears herein. He was with George Smith for about one year and then returned to Woodward, Oklahoma, and practiced alone there until 1945, when he became associated in the practice with his brother, Bryan Billings, for about 5 years. His health again failed and he purchased

a cattle ranch near Mulberry, Arkansas, and operated the ranch until his death, August 29, 1952.

Anthony Wayne Billings was united in marriage with Miss Carol Bailey of Oklahoma City; there were no children born of the marriage and the widow now resides in Oklahoma City.

Anthony Wayne Billings was a broad-minded, quick-thinking, successful lawyer. He knew the law well and was a brilliant cross-examiner and strong before a jury; and it can be truthfully said that he was an able trial lawyer.



James Alpheus Bradley

James Alpheus Bradley was born September 11, 1872, near what is now known as Octa, about three miles Northeast of Senath, Dunklin County. He was the son of Reuben Bradley and Annie Alletha Myracle Bradley. The James in his name is from James Madison Bradley, the paternal grandfather, and the Alpheus is from Dr. Alpheus B. Mobley, one of the fine old-time doctors of Kennett, the attending physician, and the grandfather of Tom B. Mobley, a member of the Dunklin County Bar and whose story appears herein.

Shortly after the birth of James A. Bradley, the parents moved to the farm about a half-mile North of what is now downtown Senath. He grew up on this farm, attended subscription school and the public school in the old Merritt school house, situated on a square acre in the Northeast corner of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 17, Range 8. This old one room log school house was about a quarter mile west of the present high school building in Senath. A fine history of this old school house is in Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society, page 264. In the school year of 1892-1893 James A. Bradley attended the B. Moore Academy at Glass, Tennessee, Obion County. After attending the B. Moore Academy, he taught country schools

in Dunklin County and attended the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He would teach a year and attend school a year. He graduated from the old State Normal School in June, 1898. Through the years while a teacher, he taught school at Beech Corner 2 miles West of Senath, at Caruth, 4 miles East of Senath, and at Austin School, 2 miles North of Senath, and was superintendent of the schools at Campbell for six years; all told, he taught school for ten years. He also served for two years as county school commissioner and during these two years he was instructor in the teachers' institute that was held each summer for about a month. Most all teachers of the county attended the institute and took a valuable refresher course in the subjects they taught, and at the close a written examination was held and to those who passed certificates were issued, first, second and third grade, depending on the subjects covered. A graduate of the old Cape Girardeau State Normal was given a teacher's life State Certificate.

While superintendent at the Campbell School, James A. Bradley read law and in 1903 and 1904 he attended Grant University Law School at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar in 1905.

James A. Bradley was elected clerk of the county court of Dunklin County in November, 1906, and re-elected in November, 1910, and served in all eight years. In 1914 he was elected as the Dunklin County Representative in the Missouri State Legislature and re-elected in 1916 and served for 4 years as the Dunklin County Representative in the State Legislature. In November, 1918, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and served for 2 years.

After retiring from the office of County Court Clerk, James A. Bradley devoted his time, except while in the Legislature, to the practice of law in Dunklin County. He practiced law for more than 40 years; he was associated for part of this time with his brother, John H. Bradley, whose story appears herein; he was also associated in the practice with William Riley Hall and George Smith, whose stories appear herein. James A. Bradley was among the outstanding lawyers of Southeast Missouri: capable, diligent, and always busy in the interest of his clients. He was an active Democrat, a prominent Baptist; there is now a Sunday School Class in the First Baptist Church of Kennett named in his honor, the James A. Bradley Class,

which class he taught for about 40 years. James A. Bradley remained active in the practice and in his church until the end of his long, useful and successful life. He was at his law office in Kennett, Saturday, November 6, 1948, busy throughout most of the day with clients; he died on Monday, November 8, 1948.

James A. Bradley was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Ligon of Kennett, on July 7, 1901. Ellen Ligon is the daughter of Robert H. and Sarah Haggard Ligon, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. There are three surviving children of this marriage: Mildred, now the wife of Frank Kern, a very prominent and quite successful business man of Kokomo, Indiana. Mildred is a prominent teacher and has been for many years a teacher in the Kokomo schools; Miriam, who married Frank Auble of Indianapolis, Indiana; he became a prominent insurance man in Charlotte, North Carolina, and was recently killed in an automobile accident in South Carolina. Miriam resides in Charlotte; and Carlton Bradley, who also resides in Charlotte, and is a prominent insurance adjuster. Ellen Bradley, the widow, still resides in Kennett and is one of the very prominent women of Kennett. Carlton married Irene Cole of Oklahoma; they have five children, Carolyn, the wife of Walter Winney; they reside in Alabama; Judith Ellen, the wife of Joseph Litaker; they reside in Charlotte, North Carolina; Meredith Jean and James Carlton, youngsters at home, and Glen Cole, who lives in Virginia.

As stated, Miriam resides in Charlotte, North Carolina; she is the executive secretary of the Mecklenberg County Association for mentally retarded children, and is assistant executive secretary of the North Carolina State Organization for the mentally retarded.



Robert Looney Carruthers

Robert Looney Carruthers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Prewitt Carruthers, was born November 21, 1881, in St. Louis, Missouri. He came with the Carruthers family to Kennett in 1893 when E. P. Carruthers, his father, became editor of the Dunklin Democrat. Robert L. Carruthers, generally known as Bob, graduated from Kennett high school in 1900, and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri, in 1902.

After graduating from the Missouri University law school in 1902, he was admitted to the Bar in Missouri and returned to Kennett and in early 1903, he became a member of the Dunklin County Bar, and in late 1903 he went to Ralston, Oklahoma, and practiced law there for a few years. In 1906 he went to Haskell, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in the law practice for several years. While in Haskell he was city attorney for a few years. In 1914 he moved to Henrietta, Oklahoma, where he practiced law and owned and operated the Blue Ridge Coal Company. He remained in Henrietta until late 1917 or early 1918 when he returned to Kennett and became editor for about two years of the Dunklin Democrat. In late 1920 or early 1921, he sold the interest he inherited in the Dunklin Democrat from his father, E. P. Carruthers, and

fulfilled a long time desire to live in sunny California and went to Los Angeles. He became a member of the California Bar; practiced law in Los Angeles. He also served as assistant clerk in the municipal court of Los Angeles. Because of the California law respecting retirement he resigned from the municipal court position on reaching the age of 70 in 1951.

On retiring from the municipal court position he took the examination for a real estate broker's license, passed with a grade of distinction and became a successful real estate broker in Los Angeles. This line he followed with pleasure and pride until the day of his death on December 12, 1953, when he was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage.

On March 10, 1904, Robert L. Caruthers was united in marriage with Miss Lucile Holder, in Ralston, Oklahoma. Only one child was born to the marriage, Mary Lucile, who now resides in Los Angeles, California. The widow died August 17, 1958, on her 71st birthday.

Robert L. Carruthers was in my law class in the law school of the University of Missouri. He was one of the younger members of the class and was quite popular with the student body. He was an uncle of our Congressman, Hon. Paul C. Jones, of Kennett.

S. M. CHAPMAN

S. M. Chapman was one of the lawyers who had a rather extensive practice in Dunklin County in the early 1880's and was a member of the Dunklin County Bar. He resided, however, at Poplar Bluff in the 1880's. He was present at practically all of the circuit court sessions in Dunklin County and was recognized as an outstanding criminal lawyer of that day.

John Dunmire, now 92 years old and a resident of Kennett, and who came to Kennett in 1884, remembers S. M. Chapman and says that Chapman was a Republican and makes the observation that Republicans were "very scarce critters in the early days in Dunklin County." John is a Republican.

I might say here that John Dunmire was quite helpful to me in trying to ascertain about the early lawyers of Kennett, for which I express my appreciation.



Wendell Crow

Wendell Crow was born in Campbell, Dunklin County, Missouri, January 1, 1932. He is the son of Charles A. Crow, Jr., and Naomi D. Crow of Caruthersville, and the grandson of Hon. Charles A. Crow, former congressman from the old 14th Missouri District, and Emma Gardner Crow of Campbell, a member of the pioneer Gardner family of the Campbell area. Wendell Crow attended the grade and high schools at Caruthersville and graduated from the high school at Caruthersville and then entered the University of Missouri. He received from the University the A. B. degree in 1954 and the LL.B. degree in 1959 and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1959. His fraternity is Pi Kappa Alpha.

He entered the United States Army in 1955 and served through 1957. After returning from his army service, he entered the University of Missouri School of Law and upon graduation came to Kennett and is now a member of the Dunklin County Bar and a member of the law firm of Ford & Ford, composed of Elbert L. Ford and James F. Ford, whose stories appear herein. Wendell Crow is a member of the Kennett Kiwanis Club, the Kennett Junior

Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Wendell Crow, on June 30, 1955, was united in marriage with Miss Bernice Cain, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Cain of Caruthersville. They have two children, Kathryn D. and Karen E. Wendell Crow is a fine, capable young lawyer; has a fine background and no doubt has a promising future.

His grandfather, Charles A. Crow, as above stated, represented the old 14th Missouri District in Congress in 1909 and 1910 and was among the prominent Republican statesmen in Missouri in his day. His grandmother, Mrs. Emma Gardner Crow, as above stated, is a member of the fine old pioneer Gardner family of Campbell, Dunklin County. The story of the Gardner family is in Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society; was prepared by Emma Gardner Crow. Wendell Crow belongs to the Methodist Church.



Charles M. Cable

Charles M. Cable was born in Chaffee, Missouri, July 28, 1918; he is the son of James Elijah Cable and Catherine Sexton Cable. His mother is the daughter of the late James W. Sexton, who was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Dunklin County in 1910 and served 12 years. The Cable family left Chaffee in 1928 and came to Octa in Dunklin County and resided there many years; and Charles Cable spent a great part of his youth there. He attended grade school at Chaffee and Senath; spent 3 years in the high school at Senath, and graduated at the Humes High School in Memphis, Tennessee; attended Southwestern University at Memphis and there received in 1942 the A. B. Degree in Mathematics with distinction. While at Southwestern he was a member of the staff of the Southwestern, member of O. D. K., Chi Beta Phi, Alpha Tau Omega, and the Honor Council. He attended George Washington University law school in Washington, D. C., and graduated in 1956 with the degree of Juris Doctor with distinction. While in the law school he was Editor-in-Chief of the Law Review, and Magister of Marshall Inn of Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity; and he is a member of the Order of the Coif. He was admitted to practice in Missouri in 1957 and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1957.

During World War II Charles Cable served with the United States Marine Corps in the Pacific Theatre; received the Bronze Star for participation in the Battle of Guam; was a member of the Regular Marine Corps and served with the First Marine Division in Korea in 1950. He received a letter of Commendation and Purple Heart for Korean service; he was retired from the United States Marine Corps in 1952 due to wounds received in the Korean conflict; he retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Charles M. Cable's war injury happened in 1950 when he was returning in a jeep from the front line. Four other men were in the jeep. A buried land mine exploded as the jeep passed over; three men in the jeep were killed; the driver lost a leg and Charles Cable's right arm and leg were mangled and the body riveted with bits of metal. For two years he was in government hospitals in Korea, Japan and in the United States. At the end of the two years of hospitalization he retired from the Marines as lieutenant Colonel as above stated.

After retirement he went to Washington, D. C., to work for the Super Secret Central Intelligence Agency. In this capacity he served his country for two years. In February, 1954, he entered George Washington University and thereafter received his legal education as above given.

On his return home he went to work in the law office in Kennett of Tom B. Mobley until his admission to the Bar in May, 1957. After being admitted to the Bar he became associated as a partner with Tom B. Mobley. Later he became a member of the firm of Bradley & Noble. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the Dunklin County Bar Association and the American Judicature Society.

On the 30th day of January, 1959, Governor Blair appointed Charles M. Cable as prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County to succeed Leon McAnally who resigned as prosecuting attorney to accept the appointment by Governor Blair as Magistrate Judge of Dunklin County to succeed the late Judge Henry Walker. Charles Cable served as prosecuting attorney until January, 1961. He continues as a member of the law firm of Bradley & Noble in Kennett.

On the 10th day of October, 1942, Charles M. Cable was married to Miss Lucille Douglass, a daughter of T. G. Douglass (now deceased) and Mable Tipton Douglass of Senath. The Cables reside in Senath; they have two daughters, Meredith Ann, age 14 years, and Elizabeth Ann, age 3 years.

JOHN H. CHITWOOD

John H. Chitwood was born on a farm about seven miles West of Ellington in Reynolds County, Missouri, on November 28, 1867; attended the local country school and had a common school education. In the winter of 1889-1890 he attended the J. D. Brown Telegraph School at Sedalia, Missouri, and later became the station agent and telegraph operator for the Santa Fe Railroad Company and served principally in Western Kansas until May, 1891. After leaving the Santa Fe he was with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis (now the Frisco) which operates between Kansas City and Memphis. He was with the Frisco and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis for a period of ten years, and was stationed at various times in Missouri and Arkansas.

As a station agent and telegraph operator he had many leisure hours which he employed in the private study of the law and he also took a correspondence course in the law with the Sprague Correspondence Law School of Detroit, Michigan. October 5, 1897, he was admitted to the Bar in Carter County, Missouri, and in 1901, he resigned his last position as station agent and telegraph operator and practiced law for one year at Willow Springs in Howell County, Missouri.

After leaving Willow Springs he went to Fredericktown in Madison County, Missouri, and for ten years practiced law in Fredericktown. In the fall of 1912 he came to Kennett and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar; he practiced law in Kennett until about the close of 1912. He went to Ellington in Reynolds County on leaving Kennett and practiced law in Ellington until a short time prior to his death on September 1, 1944. John H. Chitwood was a loyal member of the Republican party; he represented Madison County in the State House of Representatives in the regular session of 1905. From January 1, 1909, to December 31, 1913, he was prosecuting attorney of Madison County.

John H. Chitwood was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church of Ellington, a Past Master of Barnsville Lodge 353 A. F. & A. M., also the Royal Arch Chapter; he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the 21st Judicial District Bar Association. In Ellington he lived in a country home a mile and a

quarter west of town on a 50 acre farm. He married Miss Mary F. Newton, daughter of Benjamin and Susan Newton in Reynolds County on August 11, 1895. They had one son, Paul Newton Chitwood, who is a member of the Reynolds County Bar and who furnished this fine story of his father. I became well acquainted with John H. Chitwood while he was in Kennett. He became fairly well known in Dunklin County considering the short time he was here. I also knew his son, Paul, quite well while he was assistant attorney general under Attorney General J. E. Taylor.

ROBERT ALLEN COX

Robert Allen Cox, son of Daniel R. and Fannie Sarver Cox, pioneer citizens of Cotton Hill Township in Dunklin County, was born October 22, 1875, in Malden, Dunklin County, Missouri. He attended the local schools of that community and later attended Searcy College, a military school at Searcy, Arkansas. In 1898 he helped in the organization of Company I of the 6th Missouri Infantry which saw duty in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Bob, as he was spoken of by his many friends, was 1st Lt. of Company I and according to those who survived with that Company, Lt. Cox was a fine officer and popular with his men.

Following his return from the Spanish-American War in 1899, Bob Cox began the study of law in the office of his father, Daniel R. Cox of Malden, whose story appears herein. In 1904 Bob Cox was admitted to the Bar by Judge James L. Fort, and practiced with his father in Malden until his father's death, February 18, 1907. Thereafter he was associated in the practice with Ira M. Morris in Malden for some 25 years or more. Bob Cox was, and was recognized as, an able lawyer and especially as a trial lawyer. Well read; well informed, he was at all times interesting.

Throughout his life Bob Cox took an active part in politics and for years was recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Southeast Missouri. Locally he served for many years on the Board of Education of the Malden Schools, he served as police judge, mayor, and city attorney of Malden; he also served as president of the Dunklin County Bar Association. Bob Cox was one of the charter members of the Dunklin County Historical Society and contributed much to it. He was the author of the story on the trial of Tim Barham in Vol. I, page 52, Dunklin County Historical Society. He was one of the organizers and first Commander of the Cotton Hill Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; he was a member of the Methodist Church; was well known in Masonic Circles with membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter Council, Knights Templar.

In December, 1906, R. A. Cox married Effie VanCleve, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry VanCleve, who came to Missouri from Kentucky in the early 1870's. To this mar-

riage three children were born: Clyde Lucille Cox, Roberta Inez Cox, and Daniel Walker Cox.

Bob Cox remained in the active practice until his death on July 17, 1944, at Malden. His widow is now in Mansfield, Missouri. Clyde Lucille is teaching Spanish speaking children in Texas, Roberta Inez was in the Marine Corps for a period. After leaving the Marine Corps she received a master's degree from Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee. She is now teaching in Kansas City, Missouri, and Daniel Cox married Marjorie Munger, daughter of George Munger, a prominent lawyer of Bloomfield, now deceased. Daniel and Marjorie live in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

DANIEL R. COX

Daniel R. Cox was born August 7, 1852, in Marshall County, Tennessee; he was the son of Moses Cox and Sarah McWherter Cox. The father came from North Carolina and the mother was a Tennessean. The Cox family moved from Tennessee to Arkansas and the father of Daniel R. Cox was killed at Gainesville, Greene County, Arkansas, in 1867. The mother died in 1860.

Daniel R. Cox was reared on a farm in Greene County, Arkansas, and attended the local schools and attended school in Little Rock, Arkansas. He came to Dunklin County and located about where the City of Malden now is in 1868.

When about 21 years old Mr. Cox was appointed deputy sheriff of Dunklin County and was also deputy collector. At that time the sheriff was also the county collector. Mr. Cox held this position for about four years. Shortly after his services as deputy sheriff and deputy collector, he went to Johnson County, Texas, and became a deputy sheriff there. He returned to Dunklin County, in 1879, and was a clerk in a store in Malden owned by Levi and Company. He remained a clerk in this store for some five or six years and while a clerk in this store he read law rather extensively and was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County, in 1887 by Judge John G. Wear, our Circuit Judge. About the time Mr. Cox was admitted to the Bar he became associated in the real estate business with Henry N. Phillips, a prominent lawyer in Malden, and Daniel Haynes of Malden.

About the time he entered the real estate business he also began the practice of the law and continued in the practice for the remainder of his life. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1898, and again in 1900. Soon after beginning the practice of the law he became associated with William Samuel Crittendon Walker who later became Judge of our circuit court.

September 24, 1874, Mr. Cox was married to Miss Fannie L. Sarver, a native of Tennessee. To this union six children were born: Robert A., Mattie M., George Leslie, Jesse, Ollie and Inez; only two of these children survive, Mrs. Mattie Cox Pierce of Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs.

Ollie Pickens, of Arkansas. His son, Robert A. Cox, became a lawyer and practiced for years in Malden, and his story appears herein.

Daniel R. Cox and his wife affiliated with the Methodist Church and Mrs. Cox was quite active for years in her church in Malden. Daniel R. Cox was one of the ablest lawyers of our Bar, and especially as a trial lawyer.

Daniel R. Cox was shot and killed in Malden on February 18, 1907. Dunklin County adopted local option in 1903. Mr. Cox was an ardent dry and contributed much on the side of the dries in the campaign that resulted in local option. For some time prior to February 18, 1907, Dr. A. L. Branum, a young doctor of Cardwell, owned and operated a still in New Madrid County, just a short distance east of the City of Malden. The New Madrid County line extends along the east city limits of Malden.

There had been some legal proceedings against Dr. Branum in connection with the still; he had been arrested and in jail for awhile; an injunction suit had been filed but not tried, and on February 18, 1907, notice was served on Dr. Branum that contempt proceedings had been commenced against him in connection with some order of the court concerning the still. When the notice was served, Dr. Branum remarked, "This ends the matter." He had just returned from New Madrid. About 7:00 p. m. on the day the notice was served, Dr. Branum put on his overcoat, put a pistol in his pocket, a 45-calibre Colts six-shooter, and told his clerk at the still that he was going to the postoffice in Malden to mail some papers he had received that day in New Madrid. He carried an oil can which was left at a grocery store in Malden. On leaving the grocery store about 7:30 p. m., he went to the office of Dr. J. W. Beall where Daniel R. Cox, and a local citizen, Sant Davis, were sitting and talking with Dr. Beall. On entering the room, Dr. Branum, without a word, shot and killed Daniel R. Cox and Dr. Beall, but did not disturb Sant Davis. No one spoke a word. He shot Mr. Cox four times and Dr. Beall twice.

Immediately after the shooting, Dr. Branum left the office of Dr. Beall, and in a few minutes thereafter was arrested by the City Marshall, Tim Barham, who took him to the city jail.

In minutes after the shooting, great excitement prevailed in Malden. News of the tragedy spread like wild fire into

the area about Malden; in a short time many people from the country were in town and the streets downtown were filled with excited people and the excitement grew with the lapse of minutes. It was suggested that mob violence on Dr. Branum might be brought about by the great excitement that was going on and it was decided to take Dr. Branum to the jail at Kennett. A team and a surrey were procured from the livery stable and the shackled prisoner and two officers started from Malden to Kennett, but before they got out of Malden the officers were advised that it would be more dangerous to the prisoner to undertake to carry him to Kennett than it would to let him remain in Malden and the officers returned with the prisoner to the city jail. On reaching the jail one of the officers in charge of the prisoner and the prisoner entered the outer door to the jail, and while the officer was trying to unlock the cell door someone shot the prisoner dead as he stood under an electric light in the jail. Three shots were fired; one entered the nose and ranged upward; the second shot passed through the wrist and the third shot went wild. Dr. Branum died instantly and without a word. The party who shot Dr. Branum was not recognized by the officer who was endeavoring to unlock the cell door.

Dr. A. L. Branum was a young man about 30 years old, and a graduate of Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky. After graduation he came to Dunklin County and was below Hornersville for a short period and was then at Cardwell. He was associated for a short time with Dr. J. G. Burchett in a drug store in Cardwell. Dr. Branum was never authorized to practice medicine in Missouri and did not practice to any great extent. He was from Texas and his body was returned there. I was not able to ascertain where in Texas. Dr. A. L. Branum was not related to the old Branum family of the Hornersville area. Dr. J. W. Beall was a prominent young doctor in Malden and was the local surgeon of the Cotton Belt Railroad.



Claude F. Cooper

Claude F. Cooper was born on a farm near Brazil, Washington County, Missouri, August 18, 1895. He is the younger of the two sons (William A. and Claude) of William Cooper and Mary Crump Cooper. The father was born in Ohio and the mother was born at Brazil in Washington County, Missouri; the father's parents were from Virginia and the mother's parents were from Kentucky. Claude attended the country school near Brazil through the grades and graduated at the Potosi high school in Washington County. After finishing high school at Potosi he attended Normal School at Steelville in Crawford County, Missouri. He did not attend school continuously, but alternated in attending school and teaching in Washington County in order to have money to attend school. He also attended the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau, where he did most of his college work. Altogether he taught school in Washington County for six years and during his teaching time he studied law in the office of his brother, William A. Cooper, whose story appears herein, and Hon. E. T. Eversole, Sr., E. M. Deering and M. E. Rhodes, all of Potosi. He also served for sometime as a member of the Missouri State Textbook Commission. He also studied law under the Hon. Arthur E. DeVaughn of Sullivan, Indiana; he took a course in law

at the Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, but did not have financial means sufficient to stay in the University to finish the course and receive his law degree.

Claude F. Cooper was admitted to practice law in Missouri on October 30, 1920, at Potosi; he had already been admitted to the Bar in Indiana on April 12, 1917, and practiced in Terre Haute, Indiana, until July 19, 1920. In 1921, he came to Senath, Dunklin County, and was at Senath for about two years and then was at Cardwell, Dunklin County, for about a year. On January 7, 1924, he was admitted to the Bar in Mississippi County, Arkansas. Claude Cooper was still having a rather hard way along and after going to Arkansas and he was for two years principal of the Public School at Gosnell, near Blytheville, Arkansas.

Claude Cooper, as he is known, and widely known in Southeast Missouri, and Northeast Arkansas, has occupied his present office in Blytheville for 37 years and has enjoyed an active practice both in the State and Federal Courts of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, and is recognized as one of our ablest and most successful lawyers. During the years of his practice Claude Cooper has had law business and court business in eighteen different states. He was admitted to practice in the District Federal Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas, December 18, 1924, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court March 9, 1953. Claude Cooper is perhaps the most widely known lawyer in Northeast Arkansas and is widely known in Southeast Missouri.

On May 27, 1917, Claude Cooper was united in marriage with Miss Lottie B. Stivers, of Steele, Pemiscot County, Missouri. Mrs. Cooper died January 31, 1961; no children were born of the marriage; she was a prominent teacher for many years.

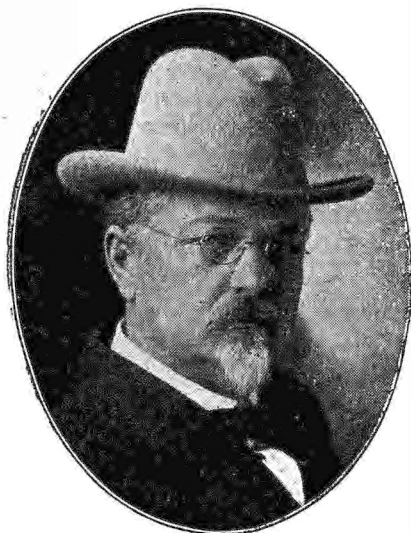
WILLIAM ARTHUR COOPER

William Arthur Cooper was born on the 26th day of May, 1882, at Brazil, Washington County, Missouri, and is an older brother of Claude F. Cooper, mentioned among the Dunklin County lawyers to whose story reference is made for the background of William A. Cooper.

He attended the local country school at Brazil and the Steelville Normal School at Steelville, in Crawford County, Missouri, and taught school in Crawford County for about four years. While teaching he decided to study law and studied under the tutorship of Judge E. M. Deering of Potosi and Hon. A. L. Reeves of Steelville, who later became United States Judge for the Western District of Missouri. William A. Cooper was admitted to the Bar at Potosi, Washington County, in 1904, and began the practice at Potosi. He was a Republican in politics and became one of the most prominent and active workers in his party in that area of Missouri. All told he served as prosecuting attorney of Washington County for 13 years, 6 months and 20 days.

He came to Dunklin County in 1920 and signed the Dunklin County attorneys' roll on January 19, 1920, and was located for awhile at Senath. He soon became rather widely known and appreciated by all with whom he came in contact but the love of the old hometown could not be very well forgotten and he returned to Potosi and there continued in the practice of the law until his death on September 23, 1928.

On October 23, 1924, William A. Cooper was married to Miss Irene Blount of Palmer, in Washington County, Missouri.



Edgar Prewitt Caruthers

Edgar Prewitt Caruthers was born in 1854 near Libertyville, in St. Francis County, Missouri. He entered the printing office of his brother-in-law at Fredericktown when 14 years of age and worked there for 5 years. In 1873 he became Revenue Clerk in the office of Missouri State Auditor Thomas Holiday, Jefferson City. He served about 8 years in the office of the State Auditor and at 27 went to work as a reporter on the old St. Louis Republic which was one of the newspapers in Missouri for 100 years or more and ceased publication in the 1920's.

After serving for about a year as a reporter for the old St. Louis Republic, he left St. Louis to go into the newspaper business at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, where he remained for about 7 years.

In 1891, Mr. Caruthers went to Carthage in Jasper County, Missouri, where he operated a newspaper for about two years. While in Joplin Mr. Caruthers' wife died, to whom he was married at the age of nineteen years.

In 1893, at the solicitation of the late Charles Poston Hawkins, prominent attorney in Kennett, O. S. Harrison, a prominent Kennett citizen, and other prominent citizens of Kennett, Mr. Caruthers came to Kennett to take charge of the Dunklin County Clipper, a newspaper which had

been shortly prior thereto moved from Malden and was owned and operated by Robert Henry Jones, father of L. R. Jones of the Dunklin County Bar. Mr. Caruthers later became the owner of the majority of the stock of the Dunklin County Publishing Company which published the Dunklin Democrat and Mr. Caruthers continued to publish the Dunklin Democrat, one of the outstanding country newspapers of Missouri, for many years, until his death on October 11, 1913.

Mr. Caruthers served as President of the Missouri Press Association in 1901 and was a member of the Board of Regents of the old Cape Normal School at Cape Girardeau, 1904-1909. He was prominent in Masonic Circles, the Blue Lodge and the Chapter.

CLINTON P. CALDWELL

Clinton P. Caldwell came to Kennett from Millersville, Cape Girardeau County, in the 1890's. In 1895 Charles Poston Hawkins, whose story appears herein, was prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and Mr. Hawkins appointed C. P. Caldwell as assistant prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County.

John T. McKay, whose story appears herein, began the study of the law under Clinton P. Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell is remembered in Kennett by Mrs. Ellen Bradley and John Dunmire and Dr. Paul Baldwin. He was associated with the McKays in the practice of the law. I was not able to ascertain how long Mr. Caldwell remained in Kennett. He was not here in 1902 when I was admitted to the Bar.

DELLA K. CALDWELL

Della K. Caldwell was the first woman lawyer to be admitted to the Dunklin County Bar. She was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar while Judge James L. Fort was our circuit judge. The committee that examined Miss Caldwell was composed of Judge J. L. Downing of Malden, J. P. Tribble of Kennett, and John T. McKay of Kennett. Della K. Caldwell was a sister of C. P. Caldwell, whose story appears herein.

Miss Caldwell, prior to her admission to the Bar and subsequent thereto, taught school in quite a few places in Southeast Missouri, including Kennett. At the time of her admission to the Bar she was the first assistant teacher in Kennett; T. J. Baird was the principal or superintendent.

Miss Caldwell's home was in Millersville, Cape Girardeau County. Her brother, W. M. Caldwell, in 1899 was prosecuting attorney of Bollinger County. The Dunklin Democrat of June 2, 1899, says that Miss Caldwell was "a lady of good mental attainments; prepossessing in manner and will, if she practices the profession into which she has been admitted, prove a formidable competitor for the male members of the Bar." Miss Caldwell was a prominent woman in Kennett and is remembered by Mrs. Ellen Bradley and John Dunmire. I was not able to ascertain about Miss Caldwell further than is given here.



William Hale Douglass

William Hale Douglass was born April 8, 1875, on a farm that is now within the city limits of the City of Senath; his birth was long prior to the town of Senath. Will Douglass, as he was known among his friends, was the son of Allen W. Douglass and Asenath Hale Douglass, who were married in April, 1874. The father was a member of the famous Douglass family that settled at what is now Caruth neighborhood, Dunklin County, in 1850. His mother was the daughter of Charles D. and Elizabeth Webb Hale who came to Dunklin County in 1859 from Childs County, Tennessee. The father was born in what is now the Caruth neighborhood January 21, 1852; the father was the first justice of the peace in Salem Township. The town of Senath was named for the mother, Asenath Douglass.

There were five boys and two girls in the Allen W. Douglass family; the boys, in addition to Will, are Alexander, Dewitt, Robert and Everett. Will, Alexander and Robert are deceased; Dewitt is a prominent farmer and business man of Senath and Everett is a prominent farmer in the Malden neighborhood. The two girls, Elizabeth and Lucille, survive; Elizabeth's home is at Senath and Lucille

is the wife of Walter C. Biggs and they reside in North Hollywood, California.

William Hale Douglass, the subject of this sketch, attended the Merritt country school near Senath, and the Normal School at Cape Girardeau. He taught school at Berryville and Searcy, Arkansas, and in Dunklin County. He read law while teaching and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar in 1900. After admission to the Bar he opened an office in Senath and did an active practice until 1908 in Senath. He also dealt extensively in real estate.

In 1908 he went to St. Louis and became one of the most successful lawyers in the City of St. Louis. In 1928 he moved to Los Angeles, California, and in association with John M. Atkinson, a former prominent Missouri lawyer, practiced law with Mr. Atkinson until Mr. Atkinson's death about 1930 or 1931. The author of the story of the Bench and Bar was a member of the firm of Atkinson and Douglass in Los Angeles from February 1st to December 15, 1929. After Mr. Atkinson's death Will Douglass continued in the practice of law in Los Angeles until he became physically incapacitated in 1935.

After retiring from the law practice, he and his wife continued to reside in Los Angeles, but spent considerable time elsewhere in California and part of one year in St. Louis. Will Douglass died in Los Angeles on April 27, 1954, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery in St. Louis County, Missouri.

William Hale Douglass on December 25, 1896, in DeSoto, Missouri, married Allie Donnell of DeSoto. No children of this marriage survive. However, one son, Clyde, lived to be grown and held some prominent position in the East at the time of his death. The marriage to Allie Donnell was dissolved by divorce, and Will Douglass was married to Miss Mae Parks of Rector, Arkansas. She survives, and at the present time is residing in the City of St. Louis.



Thomas F. Donaldson

Thomas F. Donaldson was born in Kennett, March 29, 1886. His father was Isham Fielding Donaldson, who served as sheriff of Dunklin County from January, 1883, to January, 1887; his mother was Panola Rayburn Donaldson, the daughter of Major W. C. Rayburn and wife, pioneer citizens of Clarkton, Dunklin County. The grandfather of Thomas F. Donaldson was Captain Humphrey Donaldson, who came to Dunklin County in 1856 and located on Horse Island, which is now the Senath area.

After serving as sheriff of Dunklin County, the father of Thomas F. Donaldson moved to West Plains, Missouri, in 1901. Thomas F. Donaldson attended the grade school in Kennett and graduated from the West Plains High School in 1904. He attended Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, for one year and graduated from the law school of the University of Missouri with an LL.B. degrees in 1907, and was admitted to the Bar the same year. Upon finishing his legal education and being admitted to the Bar he commenced the practice of law in Kennett in association with W. R. Satterfield, whose story appears herein. Thomas F. Donaldson was elected prosecuting

attorney of Dunklin County in 1912 and served two years. He was a capable lawyer and made an excellent prosecuting attorney. He also became a partner of J. P. Tribble, one of Dunklin County's prominent lawyers and whose story appears herein. He also was associated for a few years with James A. Bradley, a prominent lawyer of the Dunklin County Bar and whose story appears herein. Thomas F. Donaldson retired from the law practice when he became sheriff of Dunklin County in 1924 upon the death of Sheriff J. W. Timberman and after serving out the term of Sheriff Timberman was elected sheriff in 1928 and served until the end of 1932. He was elected sheriff at a special election in May, 1933, to succeed Albert Lane, who resigned. Thomas F. Donaldson served as postmaster of Kennett for a period during World War I.

Because of his legal training and knowledge of the law, Tom Donaldson was especially qualified for the office of sheriff and made a very able and successful sheriff. He retired from the office of sheriff at the end of the year 1936 and after that he devoted most of his time to farming and banking. He served as president of the Senath State Bank and chairman of the board of directors of the Cardwell State Bank. Tom Donaldson was a fine citizen and one of the most successful men in Dunklin County. He never married. He died July 15, 1957.



Robert Sidney Douglass

Robert Sidney Douglass was born November 12, 1871, at Caruth in Dunklin County; he was the son of Robert H. Douglass and Mary Richardson Douglass; his father was a member of the famous pioneer Douglass family which settled in the Caruth neighborhood in 1850. He was the half-brother of T. J. Douglass, now deceased, who served Dunklin County as collector for several years and was one of our prominent citizens for many years.

Robert Sidney, Sid as he was spoken of among his friends and acquaintances, attended the grade school at Caruth and the Normal School at Cape Girardeau and graduated at the Normal School in 1893. Prior to his graduation at the Normal School, he taught a summer term at the Merritt country school near Senath and also taught the school at Caruth. For a few years after his graduation at the Normal School, he was superintendent of the Malden schools. He entered the University of Missouri in 1899 and graduated from the Law School, receiving the LL.B degree in 1901. After receiving his law degree he was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County and returned to Malden and did some practice of the law there in association with his cousin, William R. Satterfield, whose story appears herein. However, Sid Doug-

lass did not devote much time to the practice of law in Malden. He again became superintendent of schools there and so remained until 1905.

In 1905, he went to Cape Girardeau and became librarian of the old Normal School and so served until 1909. From 1909 to 1922 he was professor of European History at Cape Girardeau Normal School, now known as the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College. Sid Douglass, from 1922 to May 17, 1933, was professor of history at the Cape school and was dean for several years.

The father of Robert Sidney Douglass was a prominent Missionary Baptist preacher in Dunklin County and Sid also became a prominent Baptist. He served as moderator of the Cape Girardeau Baptist Association for 19 years and served 3 years as assistant moderator of the State Baptist Convention.

He was the author of the Douglass History of Southeast Missouri published in 1912. In 1924 he became the author of the History of Missouri Baptists. He wrote many articles on history and religious subjects. His Southeast Missouri History published in 1912 is the most prominent historical work on the history of Southeast Missouri. It consists of two volumes, total pages of both volumes being 1298. There was a reprint in one volume of this history in 1961, by the Ramfree Press of Cape Girardeau.

After retiring, because of age, from the State College at Cape Girardeau, Mr. Douglass served two years as director of the Huddleston Baptist Home at Centralia, Illinois, and resided at Edwardsville until his death on September 18, 1940. Sid Douglass was a licensed Missionary Baptist preacher and while at Edwardsville he substituted as pastor in Baptist Churches, and before moving from Missouri, he on many occasions occupied Baptist pulpits.

On August 1, 1894, he married Miss Otilie Josephine Gase of New Haven, Franklin County, Missouri. They became acquainted while students at the old Cape Normal School. To this union one son, Robert Sidney, Jr., was born while they lived in Malden. Robert Sidney, Jr., became an engineer and is now employed by the Shell Oil Company in California. Mrs. Douglass still survives and now resides at Lafayette, California.



John Montgomery Dalton

John Montgomery Dalton was born on a farm in Vernon County, Missouri, November 9, 1900; he is the son of Frederick A. Dalton and Ida Jane Poague Dalton. He attended the grade school in Vernon County. In 1914 the family moved to Columbia and John M. Dalton attended the high school in Columbia, Missouri, and the law school of the University of Missouri and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1923.

After his graduation from the law school of the University, John M. Dalton became a member of the Missouri Bar and in 1923 became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and opened a law office in Senath, Dunklin County, Missouri, in 1923. In a few years he came to Kennett and was associated in the practice with Langdon R. Jones, whose story appears herein. He remained in Kennett in the practice until 1931 when he was appointed marshall of the Supreme Court of Missouri and the family moved to Jefferson City. He served as marshall of the Supreme Court until in 1937 when he returned to Kennett and established his law office and resumed the practice. He continued in the active practice in Kennett until the end of 1952. In November, 1952, he was elected attorney general of Missouri on the Democratic ticket and

shortly after the first of the year, 1953, the family returned to Jefferson City. He was re-elected attorney general in November, 1956.

In November, 1960, John M. Dalton was elected Governor of Missouri on the Democratic ticket and is now (Nov. 1, 1961) serving as Missouri's 44th Governor. He is the first governor from the bootheel area of Missouri. When he made the campaign for the Democratic nomination for attorney general in 1952, he was pitted against powerful political interests in both major cities of Missouri, St. Louis and Kansas City; and John M. Dalton made his first race for state office without organized support. He carried 88 counties over two opponents and was the first Democrat to be nominated for state office in 40 years who did not carry either St. Louis or Kansas City. When John M. Dalton took office as attorney general January 12, 1953, he announced that he would run "a law office for the benefit of all of the people regardless of politics." He also announced that "efficiency would be the sole test for employment in his office." His staff of assistant attorneys general got these instructions which prevailed throughout his two terms as attorney general: "It is our business to interpret the law as it exists. We are not going to write legal opinions for political effect; we do not make the laws; that is the business of the General Assembly. Public officers are relying upon us for the truth. We have no discretion but to advise them correctly as to the law."

When John M. Dalton retired as attorney general to become Governor he was able to report that "during his eight years as Missouri's chief legal officer, he and his staff had collected over \$4 million dollars in delinquent state taxes. This was a far greater amount than had been collected in similar periods in the past." John M. Dalton as governor has stated in public speeches his position on governmental matters. He has contended that "nothing is politically right that is morally wrong;" that "good government is the best politics;" that "economy and efficiency in government is a must." The Missouri Press quite generally commended Governor Dalton's official conduct during the 1961 session of the Legislature.

On November 25, 1925, John M. Dalton was united in marriage with Miss Geraldine Hall of Cardwell, Dunklin County, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Onie Hall of Cardwell. Two children were born of this union, John

Hall Dalton, whose story appears herein, and Julia Dalton, now the wife of John W. Hyland, a medical doctor in Boston, Massachusetts.

John M. Dalton is a member of the American College of Trial Lawyers, a member of the International Association of Insurance Counsel, a member of the American Bar Association and is a former member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Jefferson City, and a former Governor of the Lions Club. He is a member of the board of trustees of Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri; a member of the board of curators of Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri; a member of the board of trustees of the School of the Ozarks at Point Lookout, Missouri; is a past president of the National Attorneys General Association; he is a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Children's Home, Farmington, Missouri; and is past president of the board of visitors of the University of Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge; a Scottish Rite and a Shriner. He was for twelve years a member of the board of education of Kennett school district. He is past president of the Dunklin County Bar Association; a member of the Missouri Bar Association. His fraternities are Phi Gamma Delta (social) and Phi Delta Phi (legal). In 1955 he was an Honorary initiate in Omicron Delta Kappa and Mystical Seven. Dunklin County is justly proud of John M. Dalton and that marvelous wife of his, Geraldine Hall, who was born and reared at Cardwell, Dunklin County, and whose father, Onie Hall, was a life long friend of the author of the Bench and Bar of Dunklin County.



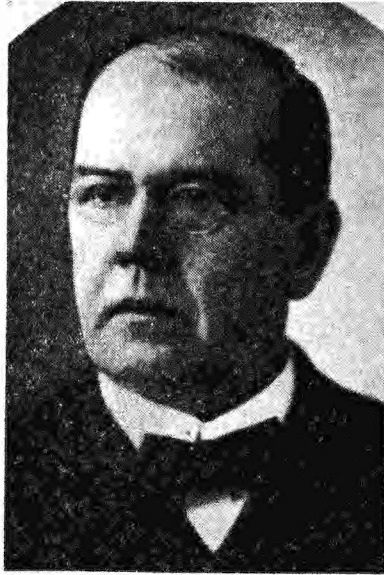
Harvey Burks Davis

Harvey Burks Davis, Burks Davis as he is known among his friends, was born in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, July 18, 1909; he is the son of Harvey E. Davis and Scrap Burks Davis, pioneer citizens of Lauderdale County, Tennessee. He attended grade and high school in Ripley, Tennessee and graduated from the Ripley High School. He attended Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and received the LL.B degree from Cumberland in 1934. After finishing the law course at Cumberland University, he was admitted to the Bar in Tennessee and practiced there for a while.

He was employed by the United States Corps of Engineers, Land Acquisition Division, in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and served in that capacity for some years. While still employed by the United States Corps of Engineers he came to Kennett, Missouri, June 15, 1942. In September, 1942, he married Miss Lois Sanders of Kennett, a granddaughter of Frank Sanders, a prominent lawyer of Kennett and whose story appears herein. This marriage was dissolved by divorce in 1957; there were no children. Mr. Davis became engaged in the law practice in Malden, Dunklin County, and was associated there for a few years

with Ira M. Morris, a prominent lawyer at Malden, now deceased. Mr. Davis had an office in Bernie, Stoddard County, for a while.

In November, 1951, he was employed by the State of Missouri as attorney in the Division of Welfare and later in the Workmen's Compensation Division. He later became Superintendent of the Division of Inheritance Tax in the Department of Revenue, and at the present time is employed by the State Public Service Commission in Jefferson City. In October, 1959, Mr. Davis married Miss Marjorie Young of Audrain County, Missouri, and they reside in Jefferson City. Burks Davis was well known about Kennett, Malden and Bernie.



James L. Downing

James L. Downing was born in Schuyler County, Missouri, January 27, 1851; his father, William G. Downing, was a Southern planter and slaveholder in his early life, but after the close of the civil war he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Louis until 1871. His father died in 1904 at the age of 84 years; the father served as railroad commissioner from 1882 until 1889.

Judge James L. Downing, as he was quite familiarly known, attended country school in Schuyler County, and had academic training in Washington University, St. Louis, in 1870, and took his law course in Washington University. He was admitted to the Bar in Schuyler County in 1874, and began the practice in Schuyler County at Memphis; he came to Malden in 1884; and Malden was his home for the remainder of his life.

Judge Downing was an active Democrat, a popular and eloquent speaker, and acquired a state-wide reputation as a platform speaker in behalf of the Democratic Party. He was elected probate judge of Dunklin County in 1898 and served capably and well in that office for four years. He also served for several years as city attorney for the City of Malden.

Judge Downing was twice married; he first married Miss Mary Richardson in Canton, Missouri, who died at the age of 48 years, leaving one son, Samuel G. Downing, who was born in Schuyler County, September 10, 1875, and died in Malden, February 5, 1951. In 1903 Judge Downing married Alice Clark of Lamar, Barton County, Missouri. There were no children of the second marriage. James L. Downing died November 7, 1921, at Malden.

Sam G. Downing was born September 10, 1875, in Memphis, Missouri, and came with his parents to Malden at the age of 9. He died at Malden February 5, 1951. Sam G. Downing was the father of six children; four of whom survive. Among these is John Downing, now a prominent citizen of Malden.



John Hall Dalton

John Hall Dalton was born March 13, 1927, at Cardwell, Dunklin County; he is the son of John M. Dalton (whose story appears herein) and Geraldine Hall Dalton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Onie Hall of Cardwell, both now deceased. Onie Hall was one of the outstanding citizens of this area; banker, gin operator and farmer. John Hall Dalton attended the public schools in Jefferson City and Kennett and received his A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1949, and was president of the student body of Missouri University in 1948. He received the L.L.B. degree from Harvard University law school in 1952. Following his graduation from the law school of Harvard University, he became a member of the Missouri Bar and served for a period as law clerk for Judge Roy W. Harper, St. Louis, who is Judge of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Missouri. At the University of Missouri, John Hall Dalton was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1952, and began the practice of law in Kennett in October, 1952, as a member of the firm of Dalton & Treasure. The firm consisted of John M. Dalton, mentioned above, and Harold B. Treasure, whose stories

appear herein. John Hall Dalton is still practicing in the firm styled now as Dalton & Treasure, and consisting of John Hall and Harold B. Treasure.

John Hall Dalton is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Blue Lodge of Kennett. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church in Kennett and John Hall is a past deacon.

Through the years of his practice, John Hall Dalton has been quite active and is one of the outstanding young lawyers of this area. He served in the United States Navy from July 14, 1945, to August 2, 1946. On June 20, 1959, John Hall Dalton was united in marriage with Miss Marianne Haggard of Steele, Pemiscot County, Missouri, daughter of T. A. Haggard and Frances Haggard, a quite prominent family of Pemiscot County. They have one child, Marian Frances Dalton.



Casper M. Edwards

Casper M. Edwards was born in Farmington, Missouri, May 19, 1870; he was the only child of Presley B. Edwards and Minta Mitchell Edwards, pioneer citizens of the Farmington area. His father died in 1876, and in 1878 his mother married T. L. Roussin, a pioneer newspaper man in the Southeast Missouri area. Cap Edwards, as he was familiarly known in Dunklin County, and especially about Malden, was educated in the public schools of Farmington, Piedmont and Bloomfield. He attended the Academy in Farmington and the Mayfield-Smith Academy in Marble Hill.

In 1886, John P. Allen and R. E. Sandige commenced the publication of the Dunklin County News at Malden, and in 1889 T. L. Roussin, the step-father of Casper M. Edwards, came from Van Buren, Missouri, where he had been publishing a paper, to Malden and took charge of the Dunklin County News and it was under his step-father that Casper M. Edwards learned the printers' trade.

After coming to Malden Casper M. Edwards studied law under Col. H. N. Phillips, an attorney at Malden, whose story appears herein, and under Judge W. S. C.

Walker, whose story appears herein. Casper M. Edwards went from Malden to Caruthersville and was with the Caruthersville Democrat for a period and while at Caruthersville, he read law under the direction of L. L. Collins, a prominent lawyer of Caruthersville, who later moved to Springfield, Missouri. Casper M. Edwards came from Caruthersville to Kennett, where he was with the Dunklin County Mail, a newspaper in Kennett, for awhile and while in Kennett, he continued his study of the law. He returned to Malden and became the publisher of the Dunklin County News which he published until about 1901. He became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1902 and thereafter devoted his time to the practice of the law and opened a law office in Malden and became well known and was a popular and successful lawyer.

He was elected Representative of Dunklin County in November, 1918, and re-elected in November, 1920, and represented Dunklin County in the State Legislature ably, and well and was a popular Representative. Casper M. Edwards was a natural poet and was the author of many popular poems and was designated as the poet laureate of the Legislature during his service there.

In 1892 Casper M. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Roberts of Nashville, Tenn.; he met Miss Roberts at Malden while she was on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. John H. Bledsoe. There were no children born of the marriage.

On August 21, 1936, Casper M. Edwards, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. A. S. Davis of Malden, drove from Malden to Van Buren in Carter County to attend the dedication of the new Carter County courthouse. While on the return trip in the afternoon his car struck some loose gravel at the roadside and overturned, a short distance out of Van Buren. A passing motorist took them back to Van Buren and Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Davis were examined by a doctor; neither were seriously injured. While the doctor was examining the women, Mr. Edwards was out making arrangements to have his car brought back into Van Buren and to be driven back to Malden. He returned to the doctor's office and remarked that he

had a slight headache and stated that he had taken a couple of aspirins. He was placed on a couch by the doctor to rest until the taxi arrived to take them to Malden. In a few minutes he lapsed into a coma and never regained consciousness. He was taken to a hospital at Poplar Bluff and died a short time after arrival at the hospital.



Tom R. R. Ely

Tom R. R. Ely, son of Senator Ely, whose story appears herein and to which we here make reference, and Estelle Page Ely was born in Kennett, September 6, 1901. He attended the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, now the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, and graduated from Westminster College at Fulton in 1922. He attended the law school of Missouri University and also the law school of Virginia University. He was admitted to the Bar in Kennett in 1925 and practiced in Kennett with his father until 1930, at which time he became associated with his brother, Wayne Ely, in St. Louis until 1935. While in Kennett he was appointed United States District Commissioner for the Southeastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri and in 1940 and 1941 he served as a member of the State Board of Probation and Parole under Governor Stark.

In 1935 in St. Louis Tom Ely formed a partnership with Tyre C. Derrick under the name of Ely & Derrick, which continued until 1940. Since 1940 Tom Ely has been engaged in private practice in St. Louis and from 1945 until 1953 he served as attorney for the office of Rent Control in St. Louis, which handled litigation from that govern-

ment agency throughout the Midwest, and at the present time Tom Ely is continuing in the private practice in St. Louis.

In 1944, Tom Ely was married to Helen Farley White of St. Louis. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a member of the St. Louis Lawyers Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the American Bar Association. His fraternities are Beta Theta Phi and Phi Delta Phi. Tom Ely is one of the able and successful lawyers of St. Louis.



Wayne Ely

Wayne Ely, son of Senator Ely whose story appears herein and to which we make reference, and Lulia Page Ely was born in Kennett, April 30, 1891. He attended the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau and Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. He studied law at Washington & Lee University in Virginia and at the Missouri University and was admitted to the Bar in Kennett in 1913.

Wayne Ely practiced with his father in Kennett from the time of admission to the Bar in 1913 until 1920. In September, 1920, he was appointed assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, at which time he moved to Webster Groves in St. Louis County, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was special counsel for the Missouri State Democratic Committee in 1921; was special assistant attorney general of Missouri 1926-27; was special counsel for the St. Louis Democratic Committee in 1925. Wayne Ely, during his remarkable career, was associated with these law firms: Ely, Pankey & Ely, Kennett, Missouri, 1913-1920; Hawes, Ely & Wilson, St. Louis, 1925-1926; Wayne Ely & Tom Ely, Jr.,

St. Louis, 1930-1936; Lehy, Walther, Hecker and Ely, St. Louis, 1936-1940; Ely & Ely (his sons), 1946 until his death, February 26, 1959.

Wayne Ely was a member of the Masonic Order; his fraternities were Sigma Nu, Theta Lambda Phi and Theta Nu Epsilon. Wayne became and was at the time of his death one of the outstanding lawyers of the City of St. Louis and was a trial lawyer of great distinction. He was a member of the Algonquin Golf Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Contemporary Club, and Monday Club, International Association of Insurance Counsel. He was a member of the American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, St. Louis Bar Association, St. Louis County Bar Association and a member of the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church.

Wayne Ely married Amy Nell Henderson of Jackson, Missouri. There were born of this marriage two children: Richard H. and Robert C. Richard H. and Robert C. are members of the St. Louis Bar and after admission to the Bar practiced with their father until his death. Richard is now assistant general counsel of the International Shoe Company of St. Louis. Robert is now general attorney for the Terminal Railroad Association in St. Louis. Robert received the Hocker award as the outstanding young trial lawyer of 1955. Wayne Ely was an able lawyer, especially trial lawyer; was widely known; had a fine practice.



Thomas Richard Rupe Ely

Thomas Richard Rupe Ely was born in Atchison County, Missouri, January 19, 1860. He was the son of Thomas Smith Ely of Lee County, Virginia, and Ann Farmer Ely of Ashland, Kentucky. Thomas R. R. Ely grew up on his father's farm in Atchison County. After finishing grade school he attended Stuart's Academy at Stuartsville, Missouri. After attending Stuart's Academy he went to Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, and then to the University of Missouri where he graduated in the law school and received the LL.B. degree in 1881. Shortly after his graduation from the law school of the Missouri University and in the same year, 1881, he came to Kennett and was shortly thereafter admitted to the Dunklin County Bar. Joseph J. Russell of Charleston in Mississippi County, Missouri, and who served Southeast Missouri in Congress for many years, was a student in the law school with Mr. Ely and it was at the suggestion of Mr. Russell that Thomas R. R. Ely came to Kennett.

In 1882, Mr. Ely was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County, and although he was only 22 years old at the time of his election, he made an outstanding prosecuting attorney. For 54 years Thomas R. R. Ely practiced law in Kennett and during nearly all of that time his of-

fice was in the same place. He was recognized throughout Southeast Missouri as one of the ablest lawyers. He had many other interests but the law was his chief concern from the day he landed in Kennett until the day of his death. He was one of the original incorporators of the Bank of Kennett and of the Cotton Exchange Bank and was instrumental in the incorporation of other important establishments of the Kennett area. In 1888 he was instrumental in the organization of the Kennett Publishing Company, which induced R. H. Jones, the father of Langdon R. Jones, prominent Kennett lawyer, and whose story appears herein, to move the Malden Clipper, a newspaper, from Malden to Kennett, which soon thereafter became the Dunklin Democrat and is still being published.

When the Houck (now the Frisco) railroad was built across Little River Swamp from Kennett to Hayti, Mr. Ely served as Houck's attorney. He was helpful in bringing the Campbell Lumber Company from Campbell to Kennett, and contributed much to the building of the St. Louis, Kennett and Southeastern Railroad, known as the "Sawdust Central" from Kennett to Piggott, Arkansas. He also was instrumental in the organization of the first drainage district in Dunklin County.

In 1886 at the age of 26 years he was elected representative of Dunklin County and served with distinction in the State Legislature. Then in 1904 he was elected to the State Senate and served again with great credit and distinction and then again in 1924 he served another term in the State House of Representatives. He was instrumental in the enactment of many important and useful laws and was quite instrumental in formulating the drainage law which has meant so much to Southeast Missouri.

Tom Ely, as he was known to his friends, was a lifelong Democrat, a true Southern Democrat, who considered the word Yankee and the word Republican as synonymous. He was known to remark that he raised a Confederate flag in his front yard and gave the rebel yell every morning before breakfast. Such remark was of course jocular but it was indicative of his genuine feeling. He was not unfriendly to Republicans. He had many Republican friends of whom he was personally very fond and who were fond of him.

July 20, 1889, Senator Ely was married to Lulia Page of Clarkton. Of this marriage three children were born: Clyde, who married Hugh B. Pankey, a member of the Dunklin County Bar, and whose story appears herein; Miriam, who married Gus Lasswell, and Wayne, who became a member of the Dunklin County Bar, and whose story appears herein. His first wife died in 1899 and he thereafter married Estelle Page, the sister of his first wife, and one child was born of the second marriage, Tom R. R. Ely, who became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and whose story appears herein. The second wife lived only a few years and Senator Ely, after the death of the second wife, married Alma Stokes of Malden. The last wife died in November, 1930. On July 21, 1935, Senator Ely argued a motion in the circuit court in Kennett and was stricken just as he finished the argument and turned to sit down, and died in less than an hour. There is a fine story of Senator Ely, prepared by his son, Wayne, in Volume I, page 152 of the Dunklin County Historical Society, and we make reference to this story for those who might be interested in reading more about Senator Ely, one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in Dunklin County.

R. M. FINNEY

Reynolds Millington Finney was born December 27, 1852, in Johnson County, Illinois. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Finney. He attended the local country school and Ewing College in Franklin County, Illinois; he also attended the old Normal School at Carbondale, Illinois. His attendance at school was not continuous; he taught school quite a few years while completing his education. He came to Dunklin County in July, 1881, and taught in the Kennett School and taught in other schools of the county. While teaching he began the study of the law and in 1883 was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar and began the practice in Kennett. He was elected county school commissioner of Dunklin County and served from 1885 until 1889.

In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and served for two two-year terms, his last term ending December 31, 1894. He also served four years as public administrator.

In 1900 Mr. Finney became more interested in land than in the law and began to purchase land and through the years acquired some 1200 acres of land. In the Douglass History of Southeast Missouri, published in 1912, it is stated that Mr. Finney at that time probably cultivated more land than any other one in Dunklin County. He also became interested in a cotton gin and was for a time prior to 1912 president of the Farmers' Gin Company in Kennett.

Like it was with many others, the depression years beginning in 1929, dealt harshly with R. M. Finney. In 1932 he moved into Kennett from his farmhouse just south of Kennett, where the McDaniel Funeral Home is now situated. After moving into Kennett he was elected police judge and also served as justice of the peace and he was a member of the Kennett Masonic Lodge, having become a Mason June 30, 1891.

On September 17, 1886, R. M. Finney was married to Miss Maggie Fletcher who at the time lived near Kennett. She was born in Tennessee. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Finney: Nola, now Mrs. Nola Sanford of Jackson, Mississippi; Pauline, now Mrs. F. C. Russell of Memphis, Tennessee, and Reynolds M. Finney, of Ellis Grove, Illinois. Mrs. Finney preceded her husband in death and Mr. Finney died in Kennett, June 13, 1945, at the age of 92 years.



James Fenton Ford

James Fenton Ford was born in Kennett, Dunklin County, April 22, 1925; he is the son of Elbert L. Ford, whose story appears herein, and Rowena Fenton Ford. James F. Ford attended the grade and high school at Kennett and graduated from the high school. After graduation from Kennett high school, he attended the University of Missouri and received the B.S. degree in business administration in 1948, and the LL.B. degree in 1950. While a student in the law school of Missouri University he was a member of the board of editors, Missouri Law Review, 1948-1950; member of the Order of the Coif; he was the recipient of the James Lewis Parks award, University of Missouri 1950. He is a Phi Delta Phi (legal fraternity), and was Phi Delta Phi president 1949-1950; he is a Delta Sigma Pi (business fraternity); Pi Kappa Alpha (social fraternity). He is a member of the Kennett Lions Club, and was president 1957-58. He is a member of the American Judicature Society, life member of the University of Missouri law school foundation; is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association and was president 1956-1957; he is a member of the Missouri Bar Association and the American Bar Association and is a director in the

Cotton Exchange Bank, Kennett. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, Kennett, and a member of the board of deacons; he is a Scottish Rite Mason.

James F. Ford was an officer in the United States Army Air Force 1943-1945, and an officer (recalled) during Korean War, 1950-1952. He is a member of the firm of Ford and Ford, attorneys, Kennett, and is recognized as an active, able young lawyer throughout this area.

James F. Ford was united in marriage August 10, 1945, with Miss Bettye B. Hicklin, daughter of Elmer L. Hicklin, now deceased, and Hettye B. Hicklin, of Kennett. Four children were born of this marriage: James David Ford, Margaret Byron Ford, Mary Chris Ford and Elbert Mark Ford.

JOSEPH M. FISHER

Joseph M. Fisher, according to the Mary Davis History of Dunklin County published in 1896, was prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County prior to John P. Taylor, who also was prosecuting attorney. Taylor was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1876, and served 3 terms; was elected last time in 1880. The story of John P. Taylor appears herein.

Joseph M. Fisher was probably our first prosecuting attorney after the repeal of the law requiring district attorneys.

Joseph M. Fisher resided in Kennett and is remembered by John Dunmire, who came to Kennett in 1884. I was not able to ascertain the background of Joseph M. Fisher and was not able to ascertain any more than is here given.



Elbert Floyd Ford

Elbert Floyd Ford was born in Lilbourn, New Madrid County, Missouri, December 4, 1899; he is the son of James A. and Donna Frye Ford, pioneer citizens of New Madrid County. The family moved to Kennett when Elbert L. Ford was a youngster and he grew up in Kennett. He attended the grade school and the high school in Kennett and graduated from the Kennett high school. He attended the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau 1918-1920 and attended the law school of Missouri University and received the LL.B. degree in 1924 and shortly thereafter became a member of the Missouri Bar and opened a law office in Kennett.

Elbert L. Ford was city attorney of Kennett 1925-1931; prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County 1931-1939; he is a life member of the Missouri Law School Foundation; he is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the American Bar Association and a member of the 35th Judicial Circuit Bar Committee of Missouri. He served as president of the Dunklin County Bar Association 1948-1949 and was president of the Kennett Chamber of Commerce 1952-1953. He also served as a member of the board of education of the Kennett school district and is a member of the Kennett Lions

Club and was president of the Club 1953-1954; he is a member of the First Baptist Church, Kennett, and has served as member of the board of deacons and as trustee. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a veteran of the World War I and was a member of the Dunklin County Draft Board during World War II.

Since his admission to the Bar Elbert L. Ford has been an active lawyer in Dunklin County and in the Southeast Missouri area. He is without doubt among our ablest lawyers at the trial table or before the court, trial and appellate, and in the books.

On January 20, 1924, Elbert L. Ford was united in marriage with Miss Rowena M. Fenton of Randolph County, Missouri. Three children were born of this marriage, James Fenton Ford, whose story appears herein, Barbara Sue Lair, who resides with her husband, Frank Lair III, at Charleston, Missouri, and Elberta Ann Ford, at the home in Kennett.

ABSOLUM FARRIS

Absolum Farris appears in the 1860 census of Clay township, Dunklin County, at the age of 54 years and the census record shows that he was a lawyer; had property of the value of \$1,000. The census record shows that he was born in South Carolina in 1806. In the census record the name of Celestia A. Farris appears as his wife. Her age is given as 53 years and that she was born in France.

James M. Farris, age 19, Rachel C. Farris, age 17, and Florenda A. Farris, age 14, appear in the census records as their children. The inference is that Absolum Farris resided at or near Cotton Plant. In the Mary Davis History of Dunklin County, published in 1896, a reprint of which appears in this book, says that A. T. Douglass located in Clay Township in 1850 and at that time E. J. Langdon, James Bradley, Absolum Farris and others named were his neighbors. The Douglass family located in what is now called the Caruth area and the Langdon location was at Cotton Plant. Therefore, the inference is that Absolum Farris was in the Caruth-Cotton Plant area. The James Bradley mentioned was the grandfather of the author of this story of the Bench and Bar.

None of the Absolum Farris family appears in the 1870 census of Clay Township. Therefore the inference would be that they moved away between 1860 and 1870.

WILLIAM EVERETT GLENN

William Everett Glenn was born at Beech Grove, Oldham County, Kentucky, November 3, 1877. He was the son of John Boyd Glenn and Josephine Edds Glenn. He came with his parents to Dunklin County when just a child; the family settled in the area between Malden and Campbell. Everett Glenn attended the country school of the neighborhood and had two years in the old Normal School at Cape Girardeau. Prior to his admission to the Bar he taught two years in the country schools of Dunklin County. He took a correspondence course in law and was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County on November 19, 1902, and began the practice of law in the city of Campbell.

On March 21, 1899, he married Miss Laura Shores of Malden and to this union nine children were born, six of them living; Hal at St. Louis; Charles at Campbell; Shores at Denver, Colorado; James at Denver, Colorado; William Everett at St. Louis and Josephine Glenn Rutledge at Houston, Texas.

Everett Glenn after his admission to the Bar became an active lawyer in Campbell, and enjoyed a good practice until his death on January 31, 1937. Everett Glenn was recognized by those who knew him as a careful, painstaking and capable lawyer and he enjoyed an excellent reputation among his people and was recognized as an outstanding citizen.



James Martin Groff

James Martin Groff was born September 1, 1875, in Richland County, Illinois. He was the son of David Groff and Mary Major Groff. The Groff family moved to Lawrenceville, Illinois, where James Groff graduated from the Lawrenceville Township high school. After graduation from the high school, he taught country schools to earn money to attend college. He entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and with his savings from teaching and with work through his college years he received the LL.B. degree from the University June 12, 1900.

Shortly after graduation from his law school, he came to Campbell, Dunklin County, and shortly thereafter was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County. He remained at Campbell in the general practice until September 15, 1908, at which time he returned to Illinois and was admitted to the Illinois Bar on October 7, 1908, and opened a law office in Bridgeport, Illinois. He remained at Bridgeport in the practice until 1923 and then went to his old hometown, Lawrenceville, Illinois, and remained there in the practice until his death August 8, 1950. He died of a heart attack while on a business trip to St.

Louis, Missouri. During his years of practice in Illinois, he specialized in probate law.

On April 28, 1903, James Groff married Laura Bell King at her home in Lawrence County, Illinois. Miss King was born March 28, 1879, in Lawrence County, Illinois. They attended, during their honeymoon, the pre-showing of the St. Louis World's Fair. Several children were born of this marriage, but only one survives, Elizabeth Ann Groff Dunseth of Lawrenceville, Illinois. Mrs. Groff died October 26, 1956, and both she and Mr. Groff are buried at the Bridgeport city cemetery.

James M. Groff through the years was active in the Rotary, the local Bar Association, the Methodist Church, and the Masonic Order. During World War II he was chairman of the ration board in his home county.

James M. Groff was well known, well liked and much appreciated in Dunklin County, and especially in and about Campbell, where he practiced quite a few years, and there are many still about who well remember James M. Groff.



U. Bon Geaslin

U. Bon Geaslin was born March 10, 1897, in Strawberry, Randolph County, Arkansas. He was the son of H. P. Geaslin and Joan Penn Geaslin. The Geaslin family moved to Dunklin County in 1898, and for a few years lived near the State line, south of Hornersville, and then moved to Hornersville where H. P. Geaslin served several years as justice of the peace. Bon Geaslin attended the local schools at Hornersville and the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau; he also took a special business course at a business college.

He became a circuit court reporter under Judge W. S. C. Walker and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar while serving as reporter; he was recognized generally as a very capable court reporter. During World War I he served in the United States Navy and after the war resumed his court reporting under Judge Walker. He was a charter member of the American Legion Post of Kennett.

Bon Geaslin became secretary to Missouri's United States Senator, Harry B. Hawes, and went to Washington, D. C., and in Washington he graduated in the law school of the National University, Washington, D. C., and received the

LL.B. degree. After Senator Harry B. Hawes retired from the Senate, he opened a law office in Washington, D. C., and Bon Geaslin became a member of that firm and so remained until he became a member of the legal staff of the United States Maritime Commission; and he later became general counsel for the United States Maritime Commission.

Bon Geaslin was a member of the Missouri Bar Association, District of Columbia Bar Association, American Bar Association, and was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He also was a Mason and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He became a special counsel in certain matters for the State of Ohio and successfully briefed and argued cases involving the constitutionality of the prohibition by Congress of the transportation of prison-made goods. He also tried in the lower court the case establishing the constitutionality of the Emergency Appropriation Act of 1935, which was later upheld by the United States Supreme Court. Bon Geaslin became vice-president and general counsel of the Waterman Steamship Company of Mobile, Alabama. He was in charge of this company's Washington, D. C., office.

Bon Geaslin married Miss Bessie Gillihan of Kennett, June 26, 1921. He was one of the most successful men of Dunklin County. His way along when the family first came to Dunklin County was indeed difficult. He is a fine example of what can be accomplished when one is determined. His father, H. P. Geaslin, was capable and well-informed. He taught country schools in Arkansas before his death and died there a few years ago. Bon died in Washington, D. C., April 11, 1950; Mrs. Geaslin resides in Washington.

THEODORE C. HALL

Theodore C. Hall was born November 18, 1875, in Saline County, Illinois; he was the son of John Franklin Hall and Mrs. John Franklin Hall of Saline County, Illinois, and was a half brother of William Riley Hall, whose story appears herein.

He attended the local country school of the neighborhood where he was born and while he never attended college, he was a well informed man. He came to Fisk, Butler County, Missouri, when a very young man and later came to Kennett. He read law rather extensively in his brother's office in Kennett and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar. He did no law practice of consequence but did handle a few cases in the Justice of the Peace court.

Theodore C. Hall was united in marriage with Jennie Mabrey of Campbell, Dunklin County, in 1905: No children were born of the marriage. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge in Campbell. The Campbell Citizen, in an article about him at the time of his death, stated that he "had a large acquaintance in Southeast Missouri and his friends were legion."

For quite a few years prior to his death, Theodore Hall had difficulty with one of his eyes and finally had it removed. Shortly after the removal, infection set in and he died from this infection on June 13, 1930, at his home in Campbell. He was survived by his wife, whose home is yet in Campbell, and a stepdaughter, now Mrs. Edna Whitaker of Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Hall later married a Mr. Barnett, but he is now deceased.



Charles Poston Hawkins

Charles Poston Hawkins was born in Fulton County, Kentucky, on February 15, 1860. He was the son of Dr. James M. Hawkins, who was born in Tennessee; and his mother was Matilda Harris Hawkins, a native of Kentucky. Dr. James M. Hawkins was the brother of Governor Hawkins of Tennessee and was also a minister of the Methodist Church, South. Charles P. Hawkins grew up in Fulton County and was educated in the local schools and McKinzie College at McKinzie, Tennessee. He began reading law in Kentucky prior to his 21st birthday. In 1879 he came to New Madrid County, Missouri, and was in the City of New Madrid for some time and there continued the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar in New Madrid County in 1881 and began practicing in New Madrid and continued to practice there until the fall of 1882 when he moved to Malden, in Dunklin County.

In April, 1884, Charles P. Hawkins went to Clarkton, Dunklin County. He remained at Clarkton until the fall of 1886 when he was elected prosecuting attorney and came to Kennett. He served as prosecuting attorney until December 31, 1890. He was elected Dunklin County's representative in the state legislature in November, 1890,

and again in November, 1892. He was again elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1894, and served another two years. He was again elected Dunklin County's representative in the state legislature in 1908 and again in 1910. He was elected to the state senate in November, 1912, and served four years. Charles P. Hawkins was an outstanding member of the House of Representatives during his service there and likewise was his service in the state senate outstanding. He was recognized as one of the leaders of the state senate during the years of his service there.

On the 21st day of April, 1883, Charles P. Hawkins married Miss Augusta Waltrip of Clarkton, the daughter of County Judge James M. Waltrip. Six children were born of this marriage, four of whom survive. These are Mrs. Lucy Smith of Kennett, James P. Hawkins of Cape Girardeau, Mrs. Jessie Wickham of Kennett and Charles Paul Hawkins of Kennett, whose story appears herein. The two who died in infancy were Raymond and Ruby.

After Charles P. Hawkins came to Kennett he was associated for awhile with T. R. R. Ely in the practice, but for nearly all of his years at the Bar he practiced alone, except during the later years of his life when he practiced with his son, Paul Hawkins.

Charles P. Hawkins was a capable lawyer; popular and quite successful and especially capable as a trial lawyer. He was a very excellent speaker and through the years was frequently mentioned for Congress, on the Democratic ticket.

He died in Kennett on July 3, 1917, and Mrs. Hawkins died in Kennett on April 3, 1947. Charles Poston Hawkins was a member of and helped to organize the First Methodist Church of Kennett and contributed substantially to its support.

CHARLES PAUL HAWKINS

Charles Paul Hawkins, as he is generally known, was born in Clarkton, Dunklin County, on June 17, 1892; he is the son of Charles Poston Hawkins and Augusta Waltrip Hawkins. The story of Charles Poston Hawkins appears herein and more about the Hawkins family is there stated. Paul Hawkins graduated from the Kennett high school, studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar July 18, 1918, about a year after the death of his father. Paul was 25 years old at the time of his father's death and had had quite an experience in the law in his father's office before his admission to the Bar.

After admission to the Bar, he carried on in his father's office until ill health overtook him and compelled him to retire from the practice. At the time misfortune came to Paul and compelled him to retire from the practice, he had a very fine, and promising future in the law and bid fair to have an experience and reputation comparable to that of his father. Paul never married. He makes his home now with his sister, Mrs. Lucy Hawkins Smith, in Kennett. Paul was assistant postmaster of the state senate in 1910.

ARTHUR LAFAYETTE HARPER

Arthur Lafayette Harper was born February 14, 1869, near Paducah, Kentucky. Both of his parents died when he was a small boy and he was reared an orphan. He attended the local schools as a youth and also attended the Normal School at Mayfield, Kentucky. He worked on the farm for quite a few years and also taught school for several years. He studied law while teaching and was admitted to the Kentucky Bar in 1900. From the time of his admission to the Kentucky Bar he practiced in the City of Paducah until he came to Dunklin County.

A. L. Harper came to Kennett in 1914 and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar shortly thereafter. During the years of his practice in Dunklin County, he acquitted himself well and was well liked and quite successful.

On May 14, 1896, A. L. Harper married Miss Mary Ellen Wilkins at LaCenter, Kentucky. Mary Ellen was born near LaCenter, Kentucky. There were four children born of this marriage; two died in infancy. Robert was born May 20, 1898, near Paducah, and Willard was also born near Paducah on March 10, 1901. Robert died in Kansas City, October 8, 1946. His home was in Tulsa, Oklahoma; he had been on a hunting trip near Deadwood, South Dakota, and on his return trip was killed in a car accident. Willard Harper resides in Senath, Dunklin County, with his family, and is employed by the City of Senath and has been for quite some time.

A. L. Harper died in Kennett, June 20, 1934; Mary Ellen died in Kennett on January 14, 1935. Mr. Harper was buried in the Houser Cemetery near Paducah, Kentucky, and Mrs. Harper was buried in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, in Kennett.



Charles C. Hatley

Charles C. Hatley was born May 1, 1930, at Camden, Tennessee; he is the son of William Hatley and Mae Moore Hatley. His parents moved to the Stanley neighborhood, North of Hayti, in Pemiscot County, when Charles was a youngster, and he attended the grade school at Stanley and then at Hayward in Pemiscot County. His parents moved to Gideon, New Madrid County, in 1941, and he finished the grade school at Gideon and graduated from the Gideon high school; his parents at the present time reside in Clarkton, Dunklin County. Charles C. Hatley graduated from the law school of the University of Missouri in 1958, and received the LL.B. degree and was admitted to the Missouri Bar, and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1958.

He is now associated with William B. Sharp, whose story appears herein, of Malden, under the firm name of Sharp & Hatley, and they have offices at Malden and at New Madrid; Charles C. Hatley occupies the office at New Madrid and Mr. Sharp occupies the office at Malden.

Charles C. Hatley entered the Marine Corps in 1951 and was discharged in 1958 at Treasure Island, San Francisco.

cisco, California. He served in the Marines as a Naval gunfire spotter. He was engaged for four months in action at Wonson Harbor, North Korea, directing naval gunfire.

While attending the University of Missouri in Columbia, Charles C. Hatley met Miss Jennie Lee Jurgensmeyer. Miss Jennie Lee was a graduate of Christian College, Columbia; they were married in August, 1957. She is the daughter of Frank and Jennie Jurgensmeyer of Columbia, Missouri. They have three children. The wife and the children are Catholics and Charles is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Sikeston. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at New Madrid and at the present time is an officer in the lodge. Charles C. Hatley is an active young lawyer and quite well known and appreciated in New Madrid and Dunklin County.



Franklin D. Holder

Franklin D. Holder was born January 4, 1935, at Catron, New Madrid County, Missouri. He is the son of George Thomas Holder and Gladys Lancaster Holder; the father is deceased and the mother now resides at Advance in Stoddard County. Franklin D. Holder attended the grade school at Bell City, Stoddard County, and graduated from the Bloomfield high school in 1953, and attended St. Louis University in 1953. He served in the Marines from October, 1953, to August, 1955. In September, 1955, he entered the Missouri University and received the A. B. degree in 1959 and graduated from the law school of the University of Missouri and received the LL.B degree in 1961. After his graduation from the Missouri University law school he passed the Missouri Bar examination and became a member of the Missouri Bar and came to Kennett and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar on June 19, 1961. November 22, 1961, he was appointed by the mayor of the City of Kennett as city attorney to succeed Paul Slicer, Jr., whose story appears herein, and on the same date the city council confirmed the appointment which became effective December 1, 1961.

His fraternities are the Phi Alpha Delta (legal) and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He and his wife are members of

the Kennett First Methodist Church. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

On June 30, 1954, Franklin D. Holder was united in marriage with Miss Gail Godwin, daughter of W. D. Godwin and Dixie Godwin of Bloomfield. They have two children, Gayfa Dawn, six years old, and George Thomas, one year old.

Franklin D. Holder has three brothers in Advance, Stoddard County: John Spencer Holder, George Wm. Holder and Jesse Thomas Holder. Franklin D. is associated in the practice in Kennett with Gilbert Dale Stephenson, whose story appears herein.



Oscar Summers Harrison

Oscar Summers Harrison, generally spoken of as Summers Harrison, was born February 8, 1869, at Clarkton, Dunklin County. He was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Van H. Harrison of Clarkton, who moved to Kennett in 1893. The father of O. S. Harrison was born in Summer County, Tennessee, July 22, 1835, but the family later moved to Obion County, Tennessee, and the father grew up in Obion County. The father moved to New Madrid County, Missouri, in 1855, and remained there until 1857 when he moved to Union City, Tennessee. He returned to New Madrid County in 1861 and served as a surgeon in the Confederate army. His health failed and he was discharged from the army. The father came to Clarkton, Dunklin County, in 1862.

Summers Harrison was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar and signed the attorneys' roll on June 18, 1906, but he never engaged in the active practice. He attended the Clarkton grade school, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and graduated at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. For many years of his life he was engaged in the drug business in Kennett. He served on the board of education of the Kennett school district and as mayor of the City of

Kennett and as treasurer of Dunklin County. In the November election of 1916 he was elected to the Missouri State Senate from the old 21st district and served four years. At the November election in 1934, Summers Harrison was elected probate judge of Dunklin County and was re-elected in November, 1938, and served until in November, 1940, when he was stricken and resigned, and his wife, Jessie B. Harrison, was appointed in December, 1940, and was thereafter elected from term to term and was our probate judge until her death in November, 1957.

O. S. Harrison, with the late R. H. Jones and others, was one of the organizers of the Dunklin County Fair and Livestock Association and helped for many years in carrying on the fair. He was one of the organizers of the Dunklin County Publishing Company and was editor of the Kennett Clipper, later the Dunklin Democrat, for a short time prior to the arrival of E. P. Caruthers, whose story appears herein. He was among those who induced E. P. Caruthers to come to Kennett.

At the time of the Spanish American war in 1898, Summers Harrison assisted in the organization of Company I of the 6th Missouri Volunteers and was elected 1st lieutenant of this company, but was not accepted on physical examination. In World War I, he was instrumental in the organization of the local company and was elected captain, but was again rejected; this time on account of age. He served as chairman of the Dunklin County draft board during World War I, along with T. H. Masterson and Wayne Ely, whose stories appear herein. Summers Harrison was a member of the D. Y. Pankey Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. For many years he was a member of the Dunklin County Democratic Central Committee; was chairman for several years. He also served as a member of the State Democratic Committee.

O. S. Harrison devoted the greater part of his life to the drug business in Kennett and was recognized as one of the most useful and popular citizens in Dunklin County. On January 17, 1922, he married Miss Jessie Buford of Covington, Tennessee, the daughter of P. H. and Anna Belle Buford. Summers Harrison died July 2, 1945.

GEORGE G. HARRALSON

George G. Harralson was born August 5, 1880, in Caldwell County, Kentucky. He attended the grade schools of his neighborhood and graduated from the Princeton high school. He studied law in Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tenn., and received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland in 1903. Shortly thereafter he came to Dunklin County, Missouri, and located in Campbell and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar in 1903. Shortly after coming to Campbell he became associated with Bert F. Wallace, also from Kentucky, and whose story appears herein. George G. Harralson went away from Campbell about 1910 to Princeton, Ky., and practiced law there for a few years and he became City Judge of Princeton in 1914 and served for a few years. In 1918 he established the Princeton Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of children's hosiery, which now employs some 500 people and has a payroll of about \$1 million a year.

George C. Harralson was the first president of the Kiwanis Club of Princeton and won the outstanding citizen award of Princeton in 1947.

In 1904 George G. Harralson was united in marriage with Miss Orrie Hearne and two sons were born of this marriage; Hearne and Grayson. Grayson is now president of the hosiery mills and Hearne is devoting his time to farming.

George G. Harralson retired from active business in 1956 but still resides in Princeton. He is still remembered by many of the old-timers about Campbell; he was a fine, capable, promising young attorney and while in Campbell enjoyed a good practice.



William Riley Hall

William Riley Hall was born near Stoneport, in Saline County, Illinois, March 9, 1858. He was the son of John Franklin Hall and Sallie Hall. He attended the local country schools of the neighborhood where he grew up and as a young man worked at whatever employment that was available in his neighborhood. He commenced reading law at a rather early age and kept this up as much as possible, considering what work he had to do to keep going, and was admitted to the Bar in Saline County, Illinois, in 1885. He represented Saline County for one term in the legislature and held other official positions in the county. After admission to the Bar in Illinois, he practiced at Harrisburg, Saline County, until he came to Dunklin County.

Since a very young man, Riley Hall, as he was widely known, was interested in horses and horse racing and his first visit in 1894 to Dunklin County was to attend the Dunklin County Fair, held at Kennett in early October over a period of many years, and he brought five race horses with him. While he was here attending the fair, he met many and was well liked and decided to move to Kennett; he did so with his family in the fall of 1894, after the fair.

Soon after coming to Kennett, he began reading Missouri law in order to be admitted to the Missouri Bar and continued his reading quite diligently and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar in February, 1895. Soon after his admission to the Bar he became associated in the practice with J. P. Tribble, a prominent lawyer of Kennett, whose story appears in this story of the Bar. His association with Mr. Tribble continued until about 1900. In August, 1902, I became associated in the practice with Riley Hall and this association continued until January 1, 1909, when I became prosecuting attorney.

In November, 1904, Riley Hall was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and served two two-year terms, the last term ending December 31, 1908. In July, 1917, James V. Billings became associated in the practice with Riley Hall and the association continued until Mr. Billings was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1922. Shortly after the partnership of Hall and Billings was dissolved in 1922, James A. Bradley, my brother, became associated with Riley Hall and that association continued until Mr. Hall's death.

Riley Hall was one of the best trial lawyers that ever practiced at the Dunklin County Bar. He was endowed with a marvelous mind and abundant common sense and he was able to read human nature marvelously well. He always discussed the facts rather extensively and sometimes repeatedly with his witnesses before he put them on the witness stand and always knew remarkably well what each witness would testify. In his office in conference with witnesses and at the council table during trials he made but few notes and many times did he astonish his adversary in a trial, and others who heard him, by accurately stating the evidence of witnesses in his argument to the jury. Riley Hall indeed had a marvelous memory and a marvelous ability to listen well.

Riley Hall was perhaps the most colorful lawyer at the Dunklin County Bar and many were the stories in his day and some yet about Riley Hall and some law suit. We given one of these stories here:

Until abolished by the 1945 Constitution we had Justices of the Peace in Dunklin County and other similar counties. They handled court matters similar to the present Magistrate Judge. It was reported that at Cardwell Riley Hall was representing a client in a civil case in a Justice of the

Peace Court, and was being tried by a jury. There was an attorney on the other side and much squabbling and many objections had been made. Riley had not fared too well in the court's rulings. The court room was at the side of a saloon; there was a door from the court room into the saloon. During Riley's argument to the jury, his back was to the court. During the argument, the Justice of the Peace vacated the bench and went into the saloon, for what purpose we do not know. The Justice of the Peace had a little dog that was always about and when the Judge vacated the bench the dog jumped up in the bench and sitting there facing the jury. Riley turned around to say something to the court and saw this dog on the bench, and no court about and Riley said: "Well, that is the most intelligent looking Justice of the Peace that I have ever seen in Buffalo Township."

On April 1, 1880, William Riley Hall and Annie Cowling were married at Harrisburg, Illinois. A daughter, Emma, of this marriage, survives; she was born April 12, 1884, in Harrisburg, Illinois, and is now Mrs. Albert Wright and they reside on the Riley Hall farm just north of Kennett.

Riley Hall died at his home just north of Kennett on March 7, 1927. Riley Hall was a fine citizen; a good man; he affiliated with the Baptist Church; he was a great Bible student and frequently quoted the scripture in his argument to the juries.

A paragraph which appeared in the Dunklin Democrat about the death of Riley Hall, follows: "In the death of Riley Hall, Dunklin County sees the passing of one of its most widely known citizens and one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in this section of the State. He was a man who had a colorful career and who has been prominent and taken a leading part in the politics of the county for the past 30 years."

SAMUEL A. HILL

Samuel A .Hill of Cape Girardeau was the district attorney in 1846 for the district which included Dunklin County. Such is the information contained in the Mary Davis History of Dunklin County, page 95. Samuel A. Hill is probably the Mr. Hill I mentioned as one of the lawyers I was not able to ascertain very much about.

PAUL L. HALLAM

Paul L. Hallam was a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1911, but was here only a short time. He came to Kennett from Washington, D. C., and he and Thomas F. Donaldson, whose story appears herein, formed a partnership in January, 1911, for the practice of the law in Kennett. Such is the information in the Dunklin Democrat of January 13, 1911.

Paul L. Hallam was a brother of Mrs. A. E. Diamont. The A. E. Diamont family came to Kennett from St. Louis and Mr. Diamont was, for a while, manager of the Levi Store in Kennett. The Diamont family moved to Campbell but returned to Kennett when the Campbell Lumber Company, an enterprise of Uncle Billy Lasswell, moved the Campbell Lumber Company from Campbell to Kennett. The Diamont family moved from Kennett to Jonesboro, Arkansas. When Paul L. Hallam went away from Kennett, and where he went I was not able to ascertain.



Robert Henry Jones

Robert Henry Jones was born in Kennett, December 14, 1918; he is the son of Langdon R. Jones, whose story appears herein; and Node Benson Jones. He attended the grade and high school in Kennett, and graduated from the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Missouri, in 1936. After graduating at the military academy he attended Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri and Southwestern University, Memphis, Tennessee. Robert Jones read law extensively in his father's office in Kennett and under the direction of his father and passed the Missouri Bar examination in 1944 and became a member of the Missouri Bar.

Robert Jones, since his admission to the Bar, has been associated in the practice in Kennett with his father under the firm name of Jones & Jones. He has had a rather extensive experience in the practice of the law and is recognized as an able lawyer. His fraternity is Kappa Alpha. He is a member of the Kennett Lions Club; Kennett Country Club; Past President of the Kennett Junior Chamber of Commerce; and is a member and past president of the Dunklin County Bar Association.

Robert was united in marriage October 15, 1939, with

Miss Evelyn Jones of Fulton, Missouri. To this union four children were born: Langdon R. Jones II, Michael Gardner Jones, Lauranne Jones, and Patricia Claire Jones. Robert Jones and all members of the family are members of the First Baptist Church of Kennett.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON

John T. Johnston was a member of the Dunklin County Bar and he is named as among those about whom I have not been able to ascertain very much. Mary Davis, in her History of Dunklin County, page 97, says that John T. Johnson was a county court judge of Dunklin County in 1876. The John T. Johnson that Mary Davis mentions is probably the lawyer; she does not have the letter t in the name.



Langdon Robert Jones

Langdon Robert Jones was born at Cotton Plant, Dunklin County, Missouri, March 21, 1887. He is the son of Robert H. Jones and Hettie Langdon Jones. The father was born in Alabama and the mother in Dunklin County, and the mother is the daughter of Edwin J. Langdon and the granddaughter of Hiram Langdon, who built the first court house in Dunklin County.

Langdon R. Jones attended public schools in Kennett and the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri; spent 3 years as a student at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and in 1910-1911 he was a student at Washington University at St. Louis, where he started a law course; due to the untimely death of his father, he continued private law study, and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in December, 1912, and shortly thereafter opened a law office in Kennett, and has continued through the years in the practice in Kennett. In November, 1928, Langdon R. Jones was elected on the Democratic ticket Representative of Dunklin County, and was re-elected in November, 1930.

In 1927 Langdon R. Jones, in association with the late W. N. Barrons of Poplar Bluff, spark-plugged, so to speak, the movement which finally resulted, by and at the ex-

pense of the U. S. Government, in the construction of Wappapello Dam in Wayne County, and new and bigger levees along the St. Francis River. This Dam, aided by new and better levees, protects seven Missouri counties and nine Arkansas counties from overflow from the St. Francis River. During his service in the State Senate, Langdon R. Jones, in 1933, became the author of what is generally referred to as the Jones-Munger tax law, which prescribes the present method of the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes. Prior to this law, delinquent real estate taxes when collected by suit in court there was no period of redemption; the Jones-Munger law gives a 2-year period of redemption and simplified the collection of such taxes, and through the years has saved millions of dollars in expenses in the collection of delinquent real estate taxes. He was also a member of the State Survey Commission appointed by the Governor under an act of the Legislature in 1929, and successfully handled the legislation recommended by the State Survey Commission to put into effect its recommendations in the House in 1931.

December 22, 1916, Langdon R. Jones married Miss Node Benson of Kennett. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of Edward and Laura Benson, fine old pioneer citizens of Dunklin County; both are now deceased. Three children were born of this marriage: Robert Henry Jones, Langdon Edwin Jones and Martha Jane Jones. Robert is a member of the Dunklin County Bar and associated with his father in the practice in Kennett and his story appears herein; Langdon E. (C. L. U.) is a well known life insurance agent in Kennett, and the daughter, Martha Jane, is the wife of Beckham Southern, Jr., a prominent business man of Kennett.

Langdon R. Jones is recognized as one of the most capable and successful lawyers in Southeast Missouri. It is well known that Langdon R. Jones is an A-1 lawyer at the counsel table, before the jury, in the books and before the Court.

It appears above that the great-grandfather of Langdon R. Jones built the first court house in Dunklin County. Our present court house was dedicated on April 26, 1940, and Langdon R. Jones made the dedication address on that occasion, which address is here given and made a part of the story about Langdon R. Jones. The address is as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have not words to express the deep appreciation and gratitude that is in my heart for having been honored as the one to address you upon this occasion. I approach this assignment with two well defined feelings. First, I feel that I am incapable of doing full justice to this momentous occasion. Second, I cannot help but feel that there are many men far more worthy of selection for this address than I am; especially is this true when looked upon from the standpoint of their contribution to the beautiful structure that now stands, and will probably stand for a century, as a monument to the resplendent glory and progress of the citizenry of Dunklin County.

We are grateful indeed for the many visitors who have traveled many miles to rejoice with us on this occasion, and we are honored that among those visitors are some of the most distinguished men and women in the state. We are glad to have you with us and hope that this trip to the kingdom of Dunklin County will only be the forerunner of many more visits to our county.

As one stands in the shadow of this beautiful structure, symbolic of twentieth century progress, and permits himself to reflect, a question presents itself as to how all this came about. With all due respect to the fine men and women who have contributed so much of their time and energy within the last three years to make this dream come true, yet this beautiful structure had its beginning and he nucleus of it was laid more than one hundred years ago.

My selection to address you on this occasion prompted and required me to go a little bit deeper into the history of Dunklin County than I had heretofore gone. In this research I feel it proper to state that I am especially indebted to the Histories of Southeast Missouri as prepared by Hon. Robert Sydney Douglass and Mrs. Mary Davis, and to the 50th Anniversary of the Dunklin Democrat. While not directly interested in either of these publications I would say to all the sons and daughters of Dunklin County that if you are able to buy the Douglass or Davis History of Southeast Missouri it would be a most valuable addition to your library; and those of you who have not kept and retained a copy of the 50th Anniversary Edition of the Dunklin Democrat should try to obtain one now, if possible, and preserve it for those who will follow after you.

As I stated before, the foundation for this occasion was laid more than one hundred years ago. Dunklin County was created as a county in February, 1845, and the county seat, now Kennett, was laid out as a town in the year 1846. The first name of the county seat was Chilletacaux, being named after an Indian village presided over by the old Indian Chief Chilletacaux. What is not generally known is that in 1849 the legislature of the state changed the name of our county seat to Butler and for a few years the county seat of Dunklin was known as Butler; but it did not retain this name long. The people themselves a few years thereafter in honor of a man by the name of Luther M. Kennett again changed the name of our county seat to Kennett and by which name it has since been known.

Dunklin County was named after Hon. Daniel Dunklin, at one time Governor of the State of Missouri, and who distinguished himself in the service of his state and nation. The man from whom Dunklin County derived its name was born in South Carolina and came to Missouri at the age of 20, and especially distinguished himself in the state as an advocate for improvement in the public school system of the state. It was in honor of this man that Dunklin County was named.

The first court house was built in Dunklin County in the year 1847 and consisted of a small log structure about 40 feet square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height; but this court house was burned during the Civil War along with all the records of the county. This first court house was built along about the center of the square here in Kennett and after its burning the next court house was constructed here on the square from 1870 to 1872. This court house did not last long as it was destroyed by fire in the same year in which it was built and for almost twenty years Dunklin County was without a court house. In this interim an old frame building on the south side of the square where the Tatum building now stands, on the southwest corner of the square, was used for court purposes.

During this period of twenty years, the history of Southeast Missouri reflects that determined efforts were made to provide this county with a court house, but the necessary authorization from the voters was not obtained until September, 1891, at which time the voters authorized a bond issue of \$15,000.00 for the erection of a court house.

This courthouse was constructed in 1892 and was the courthouse that was torn down to make way for this beautiful building we dedicate today.

It is said that the first court ever held in Dunklin County was held by Circuit Judge John D. Cook, and the best record of the time was that this court was organized in the year of 1845 shortly after Dunklin County was created.

May I digress here to call your attention to a peculiar coincidence that this day reflects. The history of Southeast Missouri recites that Judge John H. Stokes was the first Probate Judge to ever serve Dunklin County in that capacity. Judge Stokes was born in Ireland in 1805 and died in Clarkton in 1876. He served this county as probate judge for eight years and was, as many of you know, one of the distinguished ancestors of the present Probate Judge of our county, Hon. O. S. Harrison, the genial, efficient public servant who is entitled to honorable mention for his efforts in the construction of our present courthouse and as at the head of the program arranged for this day. To my mind it is a rare coincidence that on this occasion our present probate judge should be a direct descendant of Dunklin County's first probate judge who served almost one hundred years ago.

But, there were pioneers in Dunklin County long before Dunklin County was created and before any courthouses were built. As I read the History of Southeast Missouri I find so many of the early pioneers whose descendants are still among us, and each of whom could be entitled to honorable mention in laying the foundation for the creation of this wonderful county, that I do not feel that I should mention them because someone equally entitled to mention might be overlooked; but I do ask your indulgence to make a few exceptions.

According to history, the first white settlers in Dunklin County were Howard Moore and family, natives of Virginia, who came to Dunklin County in the year 1829 and settled about four miles south of what is now Malden. They later bought from the Indian Chief, Chilletacaux, a cabin near Kennett and moved here where Mr. Moore lived until his death. It is recorded that his son, David H. Moore, who was born in July, 1832, was the second white child born in Dunklin County. It is recorded that the first white child born within the limits of what was

later to become Dunklin County was Thomas Neel, Jr., who was born in May, 1932, in the south part of Dunklin County. According to history the first white person ever buried in what is now Dunklin County was a man by the name of Ray, who was the father-in-law of Thomas Neel, Sr., and it is recorded that he is buried at the old Hornersville burying ground near Hornersville.

Hornersville was the first town in what is now Dunklin County being laid out in about the year 1840, and was named in honor of its founder, William H. Horner, one of whose descendants is now the wife of our distinguished son of Dunklin, Judge John H. Bradley.

These are interesting facts because all of us know that many of the direct descendants of Howard Moore, William H. Horner and Thomas Neel, still are among the fine citizens of our county.

The early pioneers whose sturdy stock made possible this happy occasion earned their living by hunting. It is recorded that when these early pioneers came to what is now Dunklin County it was a hunter's paradise. Game abounded, and while the buffalo is usually connected with the arid plains of the west, yet history tells us that many buffalo roamed in Dunklin County and we have a community in the county now known as Buffalo Island because of the many buffalo that used to forage in that locality.

The early pioneers made friends with the Indians who then populated this territory and history records that these early settlers of what was to become Dunklin County and the Indians always maintained peaceful relations. Their homes were log structures and they lived by the accuracy of their aim.

Roads in Dunklin County, improved highways upon which roll the highpowered automobiles, long ago were hunting trails and echoed to the blast of the hunting horn, the bay of the hound, the sharp staccato of the rifle and the roar of the old muzzle loading musket.

History records that the most famous hunter of the pioneer days was Riley Clarkson, who came to this county in 1834 and lived on Horse Island. Two other famous hunters of that day were Nathaniel Baker and Joseph Pelts, who lived in the south end of the county. And so, much of the blood that is now the citizenry of Dunklin

County had for its beginning the true pioneer strain, those hearty and courageous men and women who lived among the Indians and the wild game, and whose livelihood depended upon the quick courage and steady aim of the head of the family.

Fur was abundant and the hunters and the trappers received a nice income from these furs. But, transportation facilities were practically of no consequence. The early transportation was to travel by ox team over land from this county to Cape Girardeau and it was in this way that the furs and cotton and corn that was later sold from this county was transported to market. The wagons returning with provisions needed by the settlers in the county. This method of transportation continued until a railroad was built through Dexter in Stoddard County. Dexter then became the trading point for Dunklin County as it was much closer than Cape Girardeau. Later on a railroad that is now the Cotton Belt was built to Malden and then Malden became the trading center for Dunklin County. This continued until the railroad was built to Kennett, which was in 1890, and then the line was extended east to Caruthersville, giving an outlet to the Mississippi River much closer than Cape Girardeau. Then the railroad was extended south and as transportation facilities developed the population of this county began to grow.

But, as the population grew there came men who were not skilled as hunters. They looked to some other method of earning their livelihood, and then these early pioneers saw the great value that was rooted in the soil of Dunklin County and represented by the tall monarchs of the forest. Cypress, oak, gum, pecan, hickory, and soon it was, that in addition to the crack of the rifle, one heard in Dunklin County the ring of the axe, the purr of the saw, the crash and roar that evidenced that the tall monarchs of the forest were yielding to the hand of man.

The timber was cut and sawed into lumber and gotten to market by boats and barges. As the timber went then came the question of the use of the land because with the cutting of the timber its value as a wild game habitat also became extinct.

Then came the tillers of the soil. In their time as now cotton was the principal crop with corn and some wheat. As of necessity when the cotton and corn came so came the cotton gin and the grist mill, and the lands that were

then susceptible of cultivation became improved lands and inhabited by those who earned their livelihoods from the products of the soil.

And as the population grew and the activities of its people became more diversified, then came the doctors so necessary to the development of any community, and these hearty pioneer doctors visited their patients on horseback. And then came those two institutions without which no community can even exist, much less progress, the churches and the schools. Soon there echoed over the confines of Dunklin County the ringing of church and school bells and these two institutions soon led to more frequent gatherings of the early settlers and the extension of acquaintances. That these institutions have grown in Dunklin County is proven by the magnificent churches and schools which are now accessible to the people and the youth of Dunklin County.

And then these early pioneers faced two more acute problems. Parts of Dunklin County were subject to overflow from the Mississippi on the east and the St. Francis River on the west. These high waters interfered with the development and cultivation of the land and seriously interrupted transportation. The Government of the United States had early recognized the problem of the Mississippi and participated in its control. But not until recent years was the importance of the St. Francis River flood control problem recognized. But, the people set about and did to a large extent by bond issue give themselves some protection from the floods, and with this done, they again burdened themselves with bond issues for the internal drainage so necessary in the low flat lands which is now Dunklin County. And with this progress Dunklin County next in the year 1920 voted \$1,200,000.00 in bonds for the construction of improved highways under the supervision of the state highway commission of the state. Then the inhabited towns saw the necessity of waterworks and sewage and bond issues for these were voted. Then these progressive communities desired relief from the swirling sands from its streets and city paving was initiated. All these things placed upon the people of Dunklin County a tremendous tax burden; but they had the faith, the foresight, and the vision to believe in the empire that they were seeking to create.

Early in the year 1937, many of the citizens of Dunklin County realized that the progress of the county had out-

grown its third courthouse, erected in the year 1892, and decided that Dunklin County must of necessity, if it kept pace with the rapid progress of the county, insure that new official quarters be provided. The people of the county, already burdened with taxation, were unable to provide all of the funds, but were able to provide a part by another bond issue and the major portion of the fund was guaranteed by the Works Progress Administration, a United States Agency.

It is fitting and proper that we should have with us to-day the representative of the W. P. A. in Missouri, Col. Casteel, because without the W. P. A. this magnificent structure which we dedicate today would have been impossible. But, with this recollection there comes a feeling of gratitude upon this occasion. I know that Col. Casteel will not take offense, when I say, that a man who once held the position he now holds looked favorably upon the early struggles of the people of this county to make this courthouse possible. That man believed in Dunklin County. He believed in its citizenry. He believed in its future and he gave the final approving nod. It is significant that it was this same man as State Highway Division Engineer for this district who had the early supervision of laying out and constructing our first state highways.

I feel that I speak the sentiments of many of Dunklin County's citizens when I say that we are glad that it is possible to have him with us sitting on the platform at this time; and whatever the future may hold for him I feel sure that in the hearts of the people of Dunklin County there exists a hope that the sun will soon again shine upon that portion of his life that may yet remain to him. The man I refer to is Hon. Matt Murray. Stand up, Matt, and let us salute you.

But, to me, and I think to many citizens of our county, the tearing down of the old courthouse to make way for this beautiful new structure we dedicate today, produced a stirring of memories that left as a reaction mingled feelings of sadness and regret. Within the walls of the old courthouse many men and women spent some of the best years of their lives and the old courthouse clock that stood like a sentinel by day and by night was soon to be no more. This old landmark that throughout the years had boomed the half and the hour; no matter from what

direction, nor from what part of the county you came, and whether you were young, middle aged or old, it always reminded you of the fact that time marches on. And many of the former youngsters of this community will remember the days of their youth and when the old town clock boomed the curfew hour and the then board sidewalks echoed to the nimble feet of youth getting off the streets and to home and bed. But, I am glad to state that our county court has seen to it that the old town clock is to be preserved and that it is safely stored for future disposition in a manner suitable to its origin and tradition.

After the funds for this magnificent structure were made available then it was that local men were required to aid the officials of the W. P. A. in its construction. While I can't, of course, personally mention all of the fine men and women who have contributed to this objective, yet I would desire to make special mention of the fine work done by former Presiding Judge C. H. Robards, your present county court, Judges L. A. Pickard, C. M. Burcham and L. H. Shepard, your collector, Drew Vardell, and your probate judge, O. S. Harrison. These men have given unstintingly of their time, their energy, and their talents to make it possible. Also entitled to special mention is the architect for the magnificent planning of this structure, Mr. E. T. Friton of St. Louis, and also our old Dunklin County boy, Burette Snider, now and for sometime past connected with the W. P. A. Also, entitled to honorable mention are: Charley Blanton, Jr., District W. P. A. Director, and the many Supervisors engaged in this construction and the many workmen who worked in its erection.

I wonder as one looks at this great monument to the progress of Dunklin County if we all just realize exactly what it stands for. This is one piece of property in Dunklin County in which there can be no cornering of the shares. Each man and woman who votes in Dunklin County owns one share each and this share becomes extinct either by death or if the shareholder changes his domicile. No person can own in excess of one share and the tenants of this building are selected by the people, its shareholders, and the term of their tenancy depends upon the will and the pleasure of the shareholders who own the building and its contents.

In addition, just as Dunklin County soil will in the end receive our bodies for our last eternal sleep, so will the

vaults in this courthouse hold the record of what many of us have in some respects accomplished in this life. These records, which will be preserved to posterity, will reflect a barometer of our financial ups and downs. The records in the circuit clerk's office will reflect our controversies with our fellow man and the result, and in the end, when we are gone, the records of the probate office will sum up the ledger and determine from a financial standpoint our gains and losses. This building will house, preserve and protect for a century to come our footprints upon the sands of time and the footsteps of generations yet unborn will echo through its spacious corridors.

My friends, with all due respect of the living, let us dedicate this magnificent structure first to the early pioneers and settlers of Dunklin County, whose courage, vision, foresight and confidence cleared away the debris and laid the foundation for what was to become what is known throughout the State of Missouri as the Kingdom of Dunklin.

Let us dedicate it to them, hearing again the blast of their hunting horn, the bay of their hounds and the sharp crack of their rifle. Let us look upon it as a monument, symbollic in its magnificence and simple style of architecture to the sturdy character and souls of those hearty pioneers. And let us look upon it as it really is, a monument that marks the resting place of those grand old fellows and those wonderful women who are probably and we hope now are in the happy hunting grounds, the existence of which they learned from the legends of the Indians.

Second, let us dedicate this beautiful edifice to the generations that will assume control when we are gone. Let us dedicate it with the hope that its simple grandeur will inspire a feeling in those who come after us that will be commensurate with what it stands for, and will cause them to live a life worthy of the stock that produced them.

Let us dedicate this structure to the rosebuds in tomorrow's flower garden of civilization; and let it be with the hope that those who come after us will be able to walk down life's highway with flowers nodding to them all along the way. To these youngsters, and to future sons and daughters of Dunklin County, let us dedicate the care and custody of this magnificent structure.

And third, let us dedicate this artistic yet simple assembly of building material to the living sons and daughters of Dunklin County, and to those who have cast their lot with us and became a part of us. May it stand forever as a monument to their self-sacrifice and progressive spirit, their ingenuity and their faith. And may it ever in its quiet dignity speak to them when they are troubled and in times of distress bring peace to their souls.

And fourth, let us dedicate this building to the future harmony and unity of the people of Dunklin County. Let us have no strife. No truer saying was ever said than, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." In unity there is strength. Let us dedicate this building today in the interest of harmony and good fellowship, peace and good will to our fellow man.

May the seeds of hatred or ill will, if any exist, vanish on this day and scatter to the four winds, never again to fasten in the hearts of Dunklin County citizens. May this building be an inspiration to live a life that will be beautiful, yet not flashy, that will be magnificent but not pompous, and that will be built upon a character that is as solid and lasting, as the foundation upon which it stands.

Let us strive together to live a life that we will not fear the final summons when it comes. Let us live such a life that when the finger finally beckons, that we will be ready to go; and that our work on earth and our treatment of our fellowman will have been such, that when our soul slips out upon its one way voyage from which no one has yet returned, that our face will be wreathed in that smile of satisfaction and content, that can only be likened or compared in its simplicity and sweetness, to that of the smile that flits across the face of a tired school boy who after a hard day's play lies down upon his pillow at night and slips from this, his land of reality, to romp and play in his beautiful island of dreams.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

I. R. KELSO

I. R. Kelso was born in Calloway County, Missouri, September 13, 1871. He attended the public schools and attended Westminster College at Fulton, Calloway County; he also attended the old State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, now the Northeast Missouri State College. After attending the old Normal School at Kirksville, he taught country school for awhile. He studied law in the office of Crews & Thurman, attorneys of Fulton and was admitted to the Bar at Fulton in 1892 and practiced for some time and then formed a partnership in the practice with D. H. McIntyre of Mexico, Missouri, and was there about two years. In 1896, I. R. Kelso came to Kennett where he formed a partnership with T. R. R. Ely, whose story appears herein. In 1906 Mr. Kelso moved to Cape Girardeau, where he engaged in the general practice of the law under the firm name of Ely, Kelso & Miller. Mr. Miller was W. H. Miller of Cape Girardeau.

Shortly after going to Cape Girardeau, I. R. Kelso became counsel for the Light and Development Company of St. Louis. In 1915 the Light and Development Company acquired a small electric generation and distribution system from the Malone Light & Ice Company of Plainview, Texas. I. R. Kelso assisted in the organization of the Texas Utility Company which operated the small electric generation and distribution system. The Texas Utilities Company was quite successful and by 1925 was serving 55 communities in 16 counties of Texas and 2 counties in New Mexico. Mr. Kelso assisted also in the organization of the New Mexico Utilities Company which functioned as an affiliate of the Texas Utilities Company.

I. R. Kelso became President of the Texas Utilities Company and the New Mexico Utilities Company and was considered a true pioneer in the utilities development in that area, and was quite popular over the area served. In 1935 he disposed of his interest in these companies. It is generally known that Mr. Kelso prospered greatly in his Texas services in these utilities companies. He also dealt extensively in real estate in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and contributed much to the welfare and up-building of the city and community generally. He served as a member of the Board of Regents of the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau.

I. R. Kelso married Miss Nellie Kilgore of Audrain County, Missouri, in 1893. They had one daughter, Ruth, who is now Mrs. L. H. Renfrow of Arlington, Virginia. Mr. Kelso died November 21, 1951.

I. R. Kelso was an able lawyer; he had interests which diverted him from an active practice, but he kept himself well informed in the law which was of great benefit to him in the development of the utilities company where he is reputed to have earned a substantial fortune.

FRANZ J. KIM.

Franz J. Kim was a member of the Dunklin County Bar in the late 1890's. I met him a few times; remember that he was in Senath in 1898 when I was a teacher there. Mr. Kim was a young man, rather handsome and was quite well known among the younger set. While here, at least for a part of the time, he was associated in the practice with J. P. Tribble, whose story appears herein. Mr. Kim went away from Kennett prior to 1902 when I was admitted to the Bar. I was not able to ascertain more about him than here given. He is remembered by Mrs. Ellen Bradley and Dr. Paul Baldwin.

SOLOMON G. KITCHENS

Solomon G. Kitchens resided at Bloomfield in Stoddard County; but was one of the lawyers who had considerable business in Dunklin County and was a member of the Dunklin County Bar. We have no record of consequence of the lawyers who may have lived in Kennett and Dunklin County prior to the 1880's. We were not able to ascertain the date and place of birth of Solomon G. Kitchens. Stoddard County was organized in 1835 and shortly after a court house was erected under the supervision of Solomon G. Kitchens. Butler County was organized in 1841 and Solomon G. Kitchens was one of the men who erected the first court house in Butler County. So it seems that Solomon G. Kitchens was engaged in other activities than the practice of the law.

It is recited in the Mary Davis History, page 38, that in 1862 Solomon G. Kitchens organized the regiment of Confederate Recruits from Stoddard County and Dunklin County and was known as Colonel Kitchens. The Mary Davis History recites that he was dead in 1895. We might say here that the information we have about Solomon G. Kitchens was taken from the Douglass History of Southeast Missouri, published in 1896, and from Kennett's senior citizen, John Dunmire.

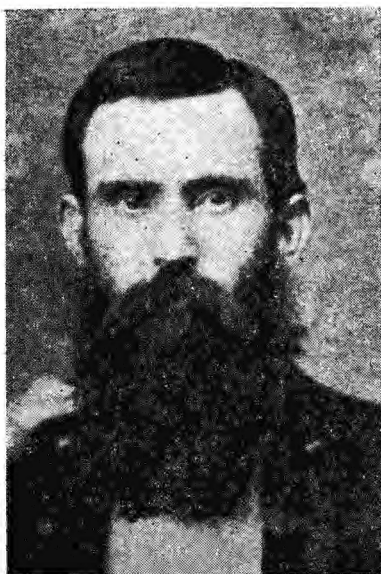
Solomon G. Kitchens specialized in criminal law and was recognized as an able and successful lawyer. He was a Democrat in politics, but was nominated once as a candidate for Congress on the Green Back Party ticket. The first wife of Solomon G. Kitchens was Miss Mary Bragg, sister of the late W. G. Bragg, an early pioneer citizen of Dunklin County and an aunt of our present fine citizen, W. B. Bragg; and the second wife of Solomon G. Kitchens was an aunt of Miss Fannie Sturgis, the first wife of our senior citizen, John Dunmire. W. G. Bragg, was circuit court clerk and recorder of Dunklin County, 1882-1886. These offices were at that time combined.

JOHN M. KIMBROW

John M. Kimbrow was born April 8, 1855, near what is now Caruth, Dunklin County. He resided in the Caruth neighborhood until a young man and then came to Kennett had been in failing health for about a year prior to his admission to the Dunklin County Bar May 9, 1906, by Judge James L. Fort, who was then our circuit court judge. Admissions to the Bar at that time were made by the circuit court after a committee of lawyers had examined the applicants and recommended admission. John M. Kimbrow never practiced law very much; he perhaps gave advice now and then but he never had a law office.

On May 28, 1911, John M. Kimbrow was united in marriage with Mrs. Lottie Folks. He served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff J. W. Timberman. He also served as constable of Independence Township, Dunklin County, and as police judge of the City of Kennett and as justice of the peace of Independence Township. His father was P. Kimbrow and his mother was Mandie Myracle, both from Tennessee, who came to what is known now as the Caruth neighborhood in the 1850's.

John M. Kimbrow died in Kennett on June 9, 1936. He resided there where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Kennett Methodist Church; had been a Christian since his early youth. He had no children; he was survived by his wife and a brother, George Kimbrow, of Cardwell, Dunklin County.



Moses W. Lawson

Moses W. Lawson was born August 8, 1847, in Obion County, Tennessee, and grew up in that county. He served in the Confederate Army during the civil war and was a Confederate Scout. He was captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and spent some time in the Union prison at Alton, Illinois. While in the Union prison his health was impaired and he never fully recovered his health. He read law in the office of a family lawyer friend and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee. He came to Kennett in the 1880's and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and opened a law office in Kennett, but returned to Obion County for a period and then came back to Kennett. His physical impairment handicapped him in the practice of the law.

In 1873 Moses W. Lawson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jane Douglass, a daughter of Alexander T. Douglass, whose family history appears in Volume I, page 471, Dunklin County Historical Society. To this union five

children were born: Kate, now deceased, became the wife of W. T. Canear of Senath; Andrew Bell, Douglass, Elizabeth (Betty), and Virginia; all the children are now deceased except Betty who resides in Lake Worth, Florida.

Moses W. Lawson died in Kennett, Aug. 8, 1894; his widow died September 9, 1928, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Virginia Steele, in Kirkwood, Missouri.



Leon McAnally

Leon McAnally was born in Kennett, Dunklin County, on January 20, 1915; he is the son of Judge John A. McAnally, whose story appears herein, and Ethel Kimbrow McAnally, who was born in Dunklin County. Leon McAnally attended grade and high school in Kennett and graduated from the high school in the spring of 1933. For the school years 1933-34 and 1934-35 he attended Central College in Fayette, Missouri, and thereafter attended the University of Missouri for two school years, 1935-36 and 1936-37. He did not receive the academic degree of A. B., although he had sufficient hours, he lacked one required subject. He entered the law school of the University of Missouri in December 1945, and received the LL.B. degree in April, 1948. He was admitted to the Bar in St. Louis in May, 1948.

After admission to the Bar, Leon McAnally was associated with the firm of Hinkle & Carey, attorneys in St. Louis, from May, 1948, to May, 1949. In May, 1949, he came home to Kennett and formed a partnership with Zeigel W. Neff, whose story appears herein. Mr. Neff left Kennett in 1950.

Leon McAnally served as Kennett city attorney from April, 1952, until January 30, 1959. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1952, and re-elected every two years thereafter, the last election being in November, 1958. He resigned as prosecuting attorney January 30, 1959, and was by the Governor appointed Judge of the Magistrate Court of Dunklin County to fill

the vacancy caused by the death of Henry C. Walker, whose story appears herein. Leon McAnally was elected Magistrate Court Judge of Dunklin County in November, 1960, to fill out the unexpired term of Henry C. Walker.

Leon McAnally was inducted into the armed forces in the Medical Corps in World War II on March 26, 1941, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He was in the Rhineland Campaign, the Ardennes Campaign and Central Europe Campaign. He received these citations of distinction: European-African Medal, Eastern Campaign Ribbon, three Bronze Campaign Stars, Combat Medical Badge, Good Conduct Medal, and the Purple Heart. On April 10, 1945, up near the front line in France, he was severely wounded; he has made recovery. He was discharged September 16, 1945.

On August 8, 1952, Leon McAnally married Wanda McCormick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McCormick of Dexter, Missouri, where the wife grew up. They have three children: John Harvey, Sue Ellen and Kim Elizabeth. Mrs. McAnally and the children are members of the First Baptist Church in Kennett.

Leon is a member of the First Methodist Church in Kennett, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post No. 5443, Kennett Rotary Club, Conservation Federation of Missouri, University of Missouri Quarterback Club, Kennett Chamber of Commerce, the Dunklin County Farm Bureau, Member of the Dunklin County Bar Association and of the Missouri Bar Association.

BENJAMIN ADDISON MCKAY

Benjamin Addison McKay, generally known as Addie, was born May 14, 1871, in New Madrid County, and his early years up to the age of fourteen were spent on his father's farm, and thereafter up to about eighteen years of age he did farm work for others. He was a brother of John T. McKay, Sr., whose story appears herein, and half-brother to Virgil McKay, whose story appears herein, and for the family background of Addie McKay we make reference to the story of John T. McKay, Sr. By the time Addie McKay was about 18 years of age his family had moved to Dunklin County and he taught school at what was then known as the Austin school, north of Senath. He also taught at Cardwell and in 1892 he went to Pemiscot County where he taught country school South of Caruthersville. While teaching in Dunklin County he attended the old Normal School at Cape Girardeau one year and after he went to Pemiscot County he attended the Normal School for another year. He returned to Dunklin County and in 1895 was a teacher in the Hornersville school; while at Hornersville he began the study of the law and in 1897 was admitted to the bar at Gayoso in Pemiscot County, which was then the county seat. His examination for admission to the bar was conducted by Senator R. B. Oliver, Sr., of Cape Girardeau, Robert Rutledge of New Madrid, lawyer Dick Darrell of Tiptonville, Tenn., and J. R. Brewer, then of Gayoso, and was before Judge Henry C. Riley of New Madrid. Addie McKay, after admission to the Bar, returned to Kennett and took an active part in the campaign of his brother, Virgil McKay, for County court clerk, and became associated with his brothers, Virgil and John T. Sr., in the practice of the law at Kennett.

On January 1, 1903, Addie McKay moved to Caruthersville and was elected prosecuting attorney of Pemiscot County in November, 1906. During his term as prosecuting attorney he became associated with Sam J. Corbett in the practice and this association continued until 1911. In 1911 Mr. McKay became associated in the practice with Charles G. Sheppard and Everett Reeves under the firm name of Sheppard, Reeves & McKay. Later this firm was dissolved and Benjamin A. McKay continued in the prac-

tice alone until his death in 1938. Addie McKay was recognized as one of the able lawyers of Southeast Missouri and especially as a trial lawyer.

On July 28, 1897, Addie McKay was married to Miss Lillie Mizell of Hornersville, daughter of Martin L. and Frances Davis Mizell, pioneer citizens of South Dunklin County. To this marriage there was born one son, Byron Addison McKay, born April 13, 1904, and now deceased.



Flake L. McHaney

Flake L. McHaney was born in White Oak, Dunklin County, September 25, 1920; he is the son of the late James Flake McHaney and Annie Barham McHaney. The father died at White Oak, October 14, 1946; the mother survives and now resides in Kennett. Flake McHaney is the brother of Dr. John W. McHaney of Jefferson City, Missouri, the late Hal H. McHaney of Kennett, Missouri, the late Powell B. McHaney of St. Louis, Missouri, Robert H. McHaney of the U. S. Army and John S. Owens of White Oak, Missouri. He is married to the former Ada Louise Hinson of Kennett. The history of the McHaney family appears in Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society.

Flake McHaney graduated from Holcomb high school in 1938; received his A. B. degree, with distinction in Economics, from the University of Missouri in 1942 and the LL.B. degree from Harvard University in 1948. At the University of Missouri, he was a member of QEBH, Blue Key, Inter-Fraternity Pledge Council, Sophomore Council, Scabbard and Blade, and served as President of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity for three terms. In 1942 he entered the U. S. Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery.

In 1944 he was promoted to Major and was discharged in 1945. He served with the 91st Infantry Division in North Africa and Italy, and was decorated with the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star and the Italian Cross.

He was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County in 1948 and was associated with his brother, Hal H. McHaney, whose story appears herein, in the practice of law under the firm name of McHaney & McHaney, until the death of Hal McHaney in 1957. At this time (1961) he is associated in the practice of law with William H. Billings and William O. Welman, whose stories appear herein.

Flake McHaney served as President of the Kennett Chamber of Commerce (1952), Kennett Lions Club (1954), Delta Fair and Livestock Show (1958-1960), Dunklin County Bar Association (1952), Southeast Missouri Hereford Association (1950-1954), Missouri Hereford Association (1959), Dunklin County Young Democrats (1949) and Democratic Central Committee of Dunklin County 1950-), and is a member of the board of trustees of Alpha Nu Building Corporation of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

He is a member of the American, Missouri, and Dunklin County Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the American Law Institute, a Fellow of the American College of Probate Counsel, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Missouri Bar. Flake McHaney is an able lawyer and so recognized, and has contributed much to the progress and welfare of Dunklin County.



John T. McKay

John T. McKay was born January 11, 1869, in New Madrid County; he is the son of John McKay and Mary Adams McKay. When he was about 5 years old the family moved to Stoddard County, where the father was a teacher in public and private schools. John T. attended the schools taught by his father. December 25, 1879, the mother died, and shortly thereafter the family moved to Dunklin County, locating at Cotton Plant. The father continued as a teacher and John T. also became a teacher, as did his brothers, Virgil, Fernando and Addie. After coming to Dunklin County, John T. McKay attended the country schools and attended the old Normal School in Cape Girardeau; worked his way through school from year to year. John T. McKay taught school in Dunklin County about 10 years and was among the outstanding teachers of the county. He taught at Pine City, Coldwater, Hornersville, in the country near Kennett, and in the country near Malden.

While teaching John T. McKay studied law and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar September 27, 1898, while Judge John G. Wear was circuit court judge. He studied at intervals under Clinton P. Caldwell, whose

story appears herein. During the years of his practice John T. McKay became one of the outstanding lawyers of Southeast Missouri; he was considered an authority on real estate law. He was also among the first to blaze the trail in the preparation of records for drainage districts in Dunklin County.

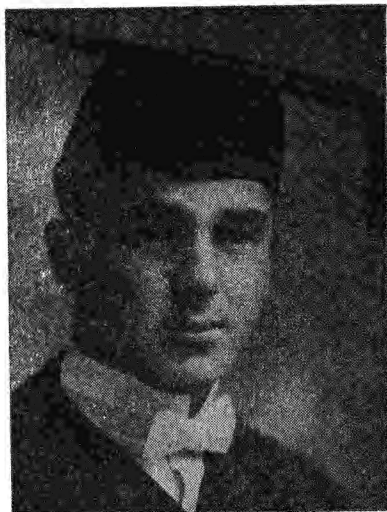
The great-grandfather of John T. McKay came from Scotland and settled in Georgia; his grandfather, Walter McKay, came to Missouri and settled in New Madrid County in 1832, and was the first sheriff of New Madrid County. The McKay family have always been progressive and is recognized as one of the most prominent families in this area. His brother, Virgil McKay, whose story appears herein, was one of the most active men for years in Dunklin County, endeavoring to develop this county.

In June, 1895, John T. McKay was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Laden, daughter of Robert A. Laden, a former county treasurer and a member of one of the old pioneer families. Lucy died January 8, 1901, leaving a daughter, Weltha McKay, who married John Anderson of St. Louis, Missouri. January 28, 1902, John T. McKay married Miss Ethel McHaney, daughter of John C. McHaney, who came from Tennessee to Dunklin County in 1898. There were born of this union three children, Henry McKay, John T. McKay, Jr., and Anna Mary McKay. Anna Mary married Lloyd Whitaker of Blytheville, Arkansas. John T. McKay, Jr., whose story appears herein, is now deceased. Henry T. McKay survives and resides in Kennett.

John T. McKay, Sr., was associated for a period in the practice of the law with his brothers, Virgil and Addie. He was also associated in the practice with the author of the Bench and Bar and while so associated he served 2 years as assistant prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County. Also, John T. McKay was associated in the practice in Kennett with Langdon R. Jones, whose story appears herein.

John T. McKay died July 20, 1948, and I was requested to say a few words at his funeral service in the First Methodist Church in Kennett and among the things I said was this: "John McKay prepared his cases well. If the law

was in the books that applied to his case and his facts, he was usually successful in finding it, and he was always a gentleman. The lawyers who were at this Bar 50 years ago when John McKay came to it are all gone; not a lawyer is here to hear my voice who was here when John McKay became a member of our Bar. It is well that lawyers may speak at such services as we are having this day because it is seldom that people hear anything said at a lawyer's funeral, about him as a lawyer."



John T. McKay, Jr.

John T. McKay, Jr., was born September 14, 1904, in Kennett, Missouri; he was the son of John Thomas McKay, Sr., whose story appears herein, and Ethel McHaney McKay. He graduated from the Kennett high school; received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland University Law School in Lebanon, Tenn., in 1926, and was admitted to the Missouri Bar shortly thereafter. Upon graduation from the law school he became associated with his father in the practice of law in Kennett; he served as city attorney of the City of Kennett and was city attorney at the time bonds were voted for the Municipal Light Plant. In November, 1938, John T. McKay, Jr. was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and served for two years.

John T. McKay, Jr., was, like his father, a painstaking, careful lawyer and acquitted himself well in the office of the prosecuting attorney. He married Miss Mildred Brown of Deering, Missouri, but they were divorced and no children were born of the marriage.

John T. McKay, Jr. died at the Gartley-Ramsey Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., on the 29th day of March, 1945, where he had been taken a few days prior.

The picture accompanying this sketch of John T. McKay, Jr. was taken at the time of his graduation at Cumberland University.



Hal H. McHaney

Hal H. McHaney was born at White Oak, Dunklin County, February 19, 1898; he was the son of James Flake McHaney and Eva Ann McHaney. He died July 6, 1957. He was married to Beulah Hale Hardin of Osceola, Arkansas, a daughter of Herman Hardin and Belva Blackwood Hardin Martin, January 11, 1926. Beulah Hale resides in Kennett, Missouri. Hal McHaney was the brother of Dr. John W. McHaney of Jefferson City, Missouri, the late Powell B. McHaney of St. Louis, Missouri, Flake L. McHaney of Kennett, Missouri, and Robert H. McHaney of the U. S. Army. The stories of Flake and Powell McHaney appears herein.

Hal McHaney graduated from Campbell high school in 1915; received his A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1919; and the L.L.B. degree from University of Virginia in 1922. Upon graduation from law school he was associated in the practice of law with the late Hugh B. Pankey in Kennett. The Pankey story appears herein. This association continued until the death of Mr. Pankey in 1925. In 1948 Hal was joined in the practice of law by his brother, Flake L. McHaney, and from 1950 until the time of his death was the senior member of the firm of McHaney & McHaney.

He was very active in his college fraternity of Pi Kappa Alpha, and served for a number of years as president of the board of trustees of the Alpha Nu Chapter. He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Missouri Bar Association from 1948 to 1952. He served as President of the Kennett Lions Club, the Kennett Board of Education, Kennett Chamber of Commerce, Dunklin County Bar Association, and the Dunklin County Young Democrats. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Kennett, Missouri; member of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Home for Children at Farmington, Missouri, and member of the board of directors of several business corporations, including the Bank of Kennett, the Cotton Boll Hotel, and Radio Station KBOA.

Hal McHaney was among our ablest lawyers; was in the practice of the law for 25 years, and left a fine record and reputation.



Powell B. McHaney

Powell B. McHaney was born at White Oak, Dunklin County, Missouri, on June 30, 1905; he is the son of James Flake McHaney and Eva Ann Moore Haney, now deceased. Powell died December 4, 1957, in an automobile accident in Washington D. C.

He is survived by his wife, Ida Ann Clark McHaney and three children, Ida Ann, Martha Moore and Powell, Jr., all of St. Louis, Missouri. He was the brother of Dr. John W. McHaney of Jefferson City, Missouri, the late Hal H. McHaney of Kennett, Missouri, Flake L. McHaney of Kennett, Missouri, and Robert H. McHaney of the U. S. Army. The stories of Hal McHaney and Flake McHaney appear herein.

Powell McHaney graduated from Kennett high school in 1921; received his A. B. degree from University of Missouri in 1925, and the LL.B. degree from Harvard University in 1928. He was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County in 1928, and practiced a short time with his brother, Hal H. McHaney, in Kennett. He moved to St. Louis in 1928 and was associated with the law firm of Igoe, Carroll, Higgs and Keefe.

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In 1933 he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Missouri. From 1933 to 1935 he served as Chief Counsel for the Missouri Department of Insurance. In 1935 he returned to private practice of the law in St. Louis with Frank Aschemeyer, who later became a commissioner of the Missouri Supreme Court. In 1936 he became a member of the Board of Directors of General American Life Insurance Company and served as Vice President and General Counsel until 1950. In 1950 he became vice president of the company and in 1951 president. He was president of General American Life Insurance Company until the time of his death.

He was a member of the following organizations: First President of Civic Progress, Inc., of St. Louis, National President of Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, President of American Life Convention, Chairman of Citizens Committee for Home Rule on City Earnings Tax, Chairman of Citizens Supervisory Committee for Post War Improvements in St. Louis, Executive Secretary of Citizens Committee for Issuance of 44 Million Dollars in Bonds, President of the University of Missouri Board of Curators, Vice President of St. Louis Symphony Society, Director of Lindenwood College for Women, Chairman State Mental Health Commission.

In 1954 he was the winner of "The St. Louis Award" for his contribution to education and the civic affairs of St. Louis. In 1956 he was awarded the "Distinguished Achievement Award" by Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Missouri and an Elder of the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis. He was a member of the Board of Directors of several business corporations, including General American Life Insurance Company, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, and Anheuser-Busch, Inc. In 1955 Washington University conferred upon him an honorary LL.D. degree.

Dr. W. Sherman Skinner of the St. Louis Second Presbyterian Church eulogized him in these words:

"The heart of a great city is heavy. The minds of a million countrymen are baffled, and our spirits shocked, incredulous at the tragedy which has struck in our midst. . . . What he built into his firm will not be lost. What he started and supported in the redevelop-

opment of his city in governmental research, in mental health and higher education and medical training in his state, in his church where he served as an Elder in a myriad other causes for the welfare of the people—all of this will go on and on, and his influence will be felt by generations yet unborn.

“The highest tribute we can pay to Powell McHaney is to take from his hand the torch of civic concern and professional progress and selfless devotion to the best life of the people and move ahead to that better day which he had begun to see.”

VIRGIL MCKAY

Virgil McKay was born July 24, 1858, in New Madrid County; he was the brother of John T. McKay, to whose story we make reference for the background of Virgil McKay. Virgil McKay worked upon the farm and at other employment in New Madrid County and came to Dunklin County July 28, 1878. After coming to Dunklin County he continued farmwork for some time, and became a country school teacher and taught subscription school and public school. Virgil McKay was the first teacher of the author of this story of the Bench and Bar, and that was in July, 1881, at a subscription school in an old log abandoned residence one mile East and about one quarter mile North of downtown Senath, on the Jasper Cook land on the west side of the road.

Virgil McKay attended the old Normal School at Cape Girardeau for a few months of each of two years. In November, 1886, he was elected assessor of Dunklin County and was re-elected in 1888. In November, 1890, he was elected county court clerk and re-elected in November, 1894. He was perhaps the best known man in Dunklin County over a period of several years.

Virgil McKay was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County in 1899 and became associated with his brothers, John T. McKay and Benjamin A. McKay, in the practice in Kennett. Through the remainder of his life he was quite concerned in the law practice. When he devoted himself to the law he was quite successful and was recognized as a good lawyer.

In his later years he became quite interested in Dunklin County lands and especially swamp lands and became a large landowner. In connection with the late R. H. Jones and others, Virgil McKay contributed much to the building of the railroad from Campbell to Kennett.

Virgil McKay married Miss Annie Marlow, daughter of a pioneer Dunklin County family. To this marriage, three sons were born, Clyde, Landreth and Joe. Clyde and Joe are now deceased, Landreth is employed in the State Auditor's Office in Des Moines, Iowa. His first wife died on October 1, 1904, and thereafter he married

Miss Kathleen Wickham, daughter of General Joseph A. Wickham of Kennett. To this marriage two children were born, Lucy and Hunter. Lucy is now a nurse at the Memphis Tuberculosis Hospital and Hunter is a chemist in Parke-Davis Drug Company, Detroit, Michigan. The second wife died in 1930 and Virgil died in 1933. On the tombstone at his grave, in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, Kennett, is this inscription: "He devoted his life to the development of Southeast Missouri."



James Robert McHaney

James Robert McHaney was born on the 14th day of February, 1931, in St. Louis, Missouri; he is the son of Dr. John W. McHaney and Ruth Chambers McHaney of Jefferson City, Missouri; he is the grandson of James Flake McHaney and Eva Moore McHaney of White Oak, Dunklin County; both now deceased. He is a nephew of Hal McHaney, Powell McHaney and Flake McHaney, whose stories appear herein. He grew up in Jefferson City; attended grade and high school there and graduated from the Jefferson City high school in 1949. He attended the University of Virginia for 1 year; he served in the United States Air Force for 4 years and thereafter attended Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he received his A.B. degree in 1956 and received from the St. Louis University School of Law the LL.B. degree in 1959; shortly thereafter he became a member of the Missouri Bar. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity.

James Robert McHaney is a member of the Cape Girardeau County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He is engaged in the general practice of the law in Cape Girardeau. His

law firm is Spradling, Bradshaw & McHaney; he was enrolled as a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1960. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Cape Girardeau and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cape Girardeau.

He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Banta, June 9, 1955. She is the daughter of Park M. Banta and Gladys Nichols Banta of Ironton, Missouri. Park M. Banta, an attorney, is a former member of Congress and former general counsel for the State Department of Health, Education and Welfare; he and Mrs. Banta now make their home in Washington, D. C., and in Potosi, Missouri.

James Robert McHaney and his wife are the parents of three daughters, Elizabeth Banta, Susan Price, and Mary Flake. James McHaney is a capable young lawyer and no doubt will achieve distinction in the profession.

T. H. MASTERSON

T. H. Masterson was born on a farm in Spencer County, Indiana, September 12, 1875. He attended country schools in Indiana and graduated from the Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, and received the LL.B. degree from the Indianapolis College of Law. He came from Indiana to Charleston, Missouri, and opened a law office there and was there for a few years, and then went to Poplar Bluff and was there for a period. In 1912 he moved to Kennett and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and represented the Prudential Insurance Company of America and made farm loans. He never sought to do an active practice, but kept reasonably well informed on the law and frequently gave legal advice.

In 1907 T. H. Masterson was united in marriage with Miss Ilah Miles, now deceased. She was the daughter of Charles R. and Elizabeth Miles of Fisk, Missouri. One son, Hathaway, was born to this union and now resides at Rector, Arkansas.

T. H. Masterson and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was really a friend well-met. He prepared for Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society the story of Drainage in Dunklin County. His paper appears in Volume I, page 134. With that story he submitted a biographical paragraph in which he stated that "after more than 36 years, surrounded by a vast ocean of Democrats he was a Republican still, very still." T. H. Masterson died in Kennett, May 8, 1952.

J. F. MILLER

J. F. Miller was born in Miami County, Indiana, September 12, 1879. In the 1890's the family moved to Cardwell, Dunklin County. His parents were David and Ellen Miller. He attended the local schools at Cardwell and took a course in law in a college in Memphis, Tennessee. He was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County, August 16, 1905. After admission to the Bar he opened a law office in Cardwell and remained there in the practice until 1929, at which time he moved to Flint, Michigan. Frank Miller was a capable, active lawyer, well known and well liked.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Kinsey of Cardwell, in 1908. To this union three daughters and one son were born. They are now in Flint, Michigan. Frank Miller died at Flint, Michigan, on February 16, 1945.



Robert Parker Mills

Robert Parker Mills was born at Campbell, Dunklin County, March 13, 1905; his father was Joseph Jefferson Mills and his mother was Lydia M. Mills. The father is deceased and the mother resides at Campbell and is now of the age of 80 years. Robert Mills is also the brother of Dr. J. C. Mills of Kennett.

Robert P. Mills attended the engineering school of the University of Missouri for two years and then decided to become a lawyer and received the LL.B. degree from Missouri University in 1929 and was shortly thereafter admitted to the Missouri Bar and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar on September 29, 1932.

He was associated for one year in St. Louis with the famous Missouri lawyer, Charles M. Hay (now deceased), and then became a member of the legal staff of the Shell Oil Company. In 1933 Robert Mills became an attorney for the Federal Land Bank in St. Louis and at the present time is the first Vice-President of the Federal Land Bank in charge of agencies.

In 1904 Robert Mills married Miss Lola Karl of Mason City, Iowa. They have two children: a son, Bobby, who is now 15 years old, and a daughter, now 12 years of age. Robert and his family reside in St. Louis, but he retains an active interest in Dunklin County.

VON MAYES

Von Mayes was born in Union City, Tennessee, October 21, 1875; he was the son of Dr. F. A. Mayes and Emma Ownby Mayes. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Malden, Dunklin County, and he attended school in Malden and the Military College of Searcy, Arkansas, and he attended a law school in St. Louis. He was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County in 1904. After admission to the Bar in Dunklin County he was in practice for some time at Shawnee, Oklahoma. On returning from Shawnee, Oklahoma, Von Mayes opened a law office in Hayti, Pemiscot County. After a few years in Hayti, he moved to Caruthersville where he remained in the practice the remainder of his life.

In November, 1914, he was elected to represent Pemiscot County in the Missouri Legislature and in November, 1916, he was elected to the Missouri State Senate and re-elected in November, 1920.

On March 20, 1912, Von Mayes was united in marriage to Miss Irene Haines, a young lady with whom he grew up in Malden and they first made their home in Hayti and later moved to Caruthersville. To this marriage a daughter, Judith, and a son, Wendal, were born. The daughter is a teacher in English and Drama in New York and is working on her Ph.D. degree in Columbia University. The son, Wendal, is a playwright, and is now in New York.

Von Mayes was given the Senior Counsellor's recognition by the Missouri Bar in 1954.

Von Mayes was a busy, active lawyer through the years of his practice and for nearly all of the years of his practice, he practiced alone; that is, he was not associated with others in the practice. He was recognized as an able lawyer and the service he rendered his state in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate is perhaps not excelled by another in this State during the years of his service.

Von Mayes died at Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, November 1, 1960, and his widow survives and resides in Caruthersville, Missouri.



Tom B. Mobley

Tom B. Mobley was born November 17, 1918, in Kennett. He is the son of Everett B. Mobley and Aileene Donaldson Mobley; his paternal grandfather, Alpheus B. Mobley, was one of the pioneer medical doctors of Kennett. His maternal grandfather was I. F. Donaldson, who was elected sheriff-collector of Dunklin County in November, 1882, and re-elected in November, 1884. Tom Mobley graduated from the Kennett high school in 1936 and received the A. B. degree from Southwestern University of Memphis, in 1940. He attended the law school of the University of Texas at Austin, 1941-1942, and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1947. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar shortly after he graduated from the Missouri University.

After admission to the Bar, Tom opened a law office in Kennett. He served as city attorney of Senath, of Cardwell, of Kennett, and of Arbyrd, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1948, and served for two years. He also served as outstate assistant Attorney General under Attorney General John M. Dalton, who is now Missouri's Governor, and Tom Mobley was holding that position at the time of the election of

John M. Dalton as Governor in November, 1960. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 12, 1954.

Since his admission to the Bar Tom has been active in the practice of the law, and has become interested in banking. At the present time he is President of the Senath State Bank and Chairman of the board of directors of the Cardwell State Bank. Tom Mobley, notwithstanding his banking interests, devotes a great deal of his time to the law and is a capable lawyer.

Tom Mobley entered the Army in May, 1942; went to Armed Forces Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and graduated as 2nd Lieutenant in December, 1942; he went overseas in June, 1943, to North Africa. While with the Fifth Army in Italy he received a battlefield promotion to First Lieutenant and was discharged from the service in 1945.

Tom B. Mobley was united in marriage with Miss Nell Jones, daughter of Honorable Paul C. Jones, our present congressman, and Ethel Jones, on August 17, 1952; four children have been born of this marriage, Thomas Everett Mobley, Leah Candace Mobley, Matthew Brantley Mobley and Will Donaldson Mobley. Tom Mobley is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Kennett.



IRA MARION MORRIS

Ira Marion Morris was born at Malden, Dunklin County, on March 11, 1879; he was the son of Dr. John W. and Eliza Jane Kennedy Morris, pioneer citizens of Malden. When Ira Morris was about one year of age his parents moved to Hickman, Kentucky, and Ira attended the public schools of Hickman. In 1893 the family returned to Malden. Ira Morris graduated from the Malden high school and in 1898 he entered the law department of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and in 1900 received the LL.B. degree from the University of Tennessee. Upon graduating from the law school of the Tennessee University he was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County in 1900, and opened a law office in Malden. For the years 1909 and 1910 he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County under John H. Bradley. He also served as city attorney for the City of Malden for a number of years.

Ira Morris served for 16 years as mayor of the City of Malden and also served for a number of years as a member of the board of education of the City of Malden, and was past president and charter member of the Malden Lions Club.

Ira Morris was associated in the practice of the law in Malden for quite a number of years with Robert A. Cox, whose story appears herein and he was recognized as an able, careful, painstaking lawyer. He served his clients well and was well known throughout Southeast Missouri.

On September 6, 1905, Ira Morris was united in marriage with Miss Florence Wallace of Malden. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William T. Wallace. Two sons were born of this marriage, Kenneth W. Morris and Paul M. Morris. Kenneth W. Morris, now deceased, published the Malden Merit newspaper for a number of years and Paul Morris was for a number of years head of the Nashville, Tennessee, bureau of the Memphis Commercial Appeal and was for several years public relations agent for the Frisco Railroad in St. Louis; at the present time he has his own public relations office under the name of Paul Morris and Associates, Public Relations. The office is in the Paul Brown Building in St. Louis.

Ira Morris became somewhat physically incapacitated a few years prior to his death and was not able to be at his law office desk where he had worked so long. Ira died at Malden April 9, 1950. His wife survives and is now the wife of Russell Couey. They reside in Malden.



Alletha Bradley Noble

Alletha Bradley Noble was born in Senath, Dunklin County, Missouri, on March 16, 1905; she is the daughter of John H. Bradley, whose story appears herein, and Hettie Horner Bradley. Her father was born just north of the present City of Senath and her mother was born at Caruth, four miles east of Senath. The Bradleys moved to Kennett in 1909 and Alletha attended the elementary schools in Kennett until the family moved to Springfield in 1917. There she finished elementary school and was graduated from Springfield high school in 1922. Her college work was done in Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield from which she was graduated in 1927 with a B. S. degree in education. She has also attended the University of Texas in Austin.

On May 12, 1928, Alletha was married to John W. Noble of Springfield, Missouri, whose story appears herein. In January, 1929, and after the expiration of the term of her father, John H. Bradley, as a member of the Springfield Court of Appeals, the Bradleys and Nobles went to Los Angeles, California. There, Mrs. Noble served as secretary to the law firm of Atkinson, Douglass & Bradley until December, 1929, when the Bradleys and Nobles returned to Kennett. John M. Atkinson and William H. Douglass

were also from Missouri. For several years after returning to Kennett, Mrs. Noble worked with her father in his law office in Kennett, until she and her husband, John W. Noble, returned to school to study law. They attended the Cumberland University School of Law at Lebanon, Tennessee, where both received the LL.B. degree in 1934.

Mrs. Noble was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1935 and the same year became a member of the Dunklin County Bar. She was the third woman lawyer to be admitted to the Dunklin County Bar. The stories of the other women lawyers of Dunklin County appear herein. She actively engaged in the practice of law for several years, which included practice before both the Springfield Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Missouri. She also continued to serve as secretary for her own law firm, Bradley & Noble. Mrs. Noble served for six years as Dunklin County Probation Officer. She retired from the active practice when the children were born.

Mrs. Noble also had a rather extensive experience as a teacher and is recognized as one of the most popular and able teachers of Southeast Missouri. She returned to the teaching field when there was a shortage of high school teachers while her children were still students in high school. She was a member of the Kennett high school faculty for a number of years, having taught her last year in the 1959-1960 term. While in Los Angeles, she taught in one of the night schools of the city for several months and also one year in Schell City high school (Vernon County, Missouri) prior to her marriage.

Mrs. Noble is the mother of two children, Edith Annette Noble and John Bradley Noble. Annette attended elementary and high school in Kennett, graduating in 1956; the Missouri University at Columbia, from which she was graduated in 1960, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. Annette married William Benjamin Morgan of Kokomo, Indiana, on June 3, 1961, and they now reside in Kokomo. John Bradley Noble also spent his elementary and high school years in Kennett and was graduated with the class of 1959. He is now a junior in Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee.

The Nobles are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kennett. Mrs. Noble belongs to the John Connelly Chapter of DAR and the Wednesday Music Club of Kennett. She is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association.

ZEIGEL W. NEFF

Zeigel W. Neff was born April 17, 1916, at Musclefork, Chariton County, Missouri; he is the son of Roy S. Neff and Cordie Jane Chrane, pioneer citizens of Missouri; his father was a farmer and business man. He attended grade and three years of high school at Saulesbury, Chariton County, and graduated from the high school at Trenton, Missouri; he received the A. B. degree from the Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield in 1939 and received the L.L.B. degree from the Missouri University in 1948; and the LL.M. degree from Georgetown University in 1958. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar shortly after his graduation from the law school of Missouri University and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in 1949 and in association with Leon McAnally he practiced law in Kennett for a part of 1949 and 1950; for a part of 1950 and 1951, he was associated in the practice with Judge D. W. Gilmore at Benton, Scott County, Missouri; and he also served as outstate assistant Attorney General of Missouri, under J. E. "Buck" Taylor.

Zeigel W. Neff joined the United States Navy in July, 1940, and during World War II served as carrier fighter pilot and was awarded the Navy Cross, the Air Medal with 8 gold stars, the Presidential Unit Citation with a silver star and the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with 6 combat stars. He was released to inactive duty in September, 1945.

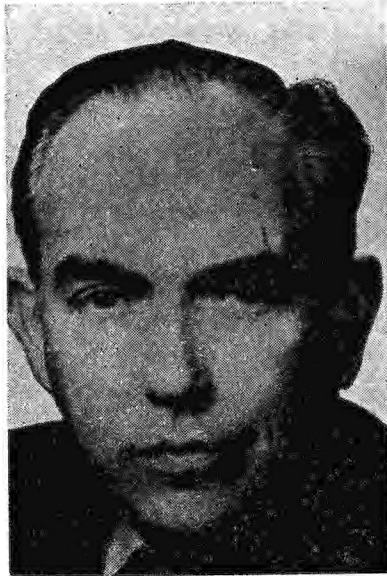
In 1951, during the Korean War, Zeigel W. Neff was recalled to active duty in the United States Navy and was assigned as a law specialist and as such participated in hundreds of court martials as trial and as defense counsel and law officer. He returned to inactive duty in April, 1955, to accept the position of Commissioner in the United States Court of Military Appeals. He resigned this position to become Special Assistant to Rear Admiral Chester Ward, Judge Advocate General of the Review. He moved from this position to membership on a Navy Board of Review.

He has written and had published numerous articles dealing with military law.

Zeigel W. Neff is a member of the Missouri Bar Association, the American Bar Association; he is also a member

of the Seventh Federal Judicial Circuit, the Court of Military Appeals. For two years he has been commanding officer of the Naval Reserve Law Company in Washington, D. C., and he is a member of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

Zeigel W. Neff married Miss Margaret Joan Mirras, daughter of George and Margaret Mirras of Long Beach, California. They have two children, Sandra Mary and Teresa Jane. Mr. Neff is a member of the Catholic Church.



John W. Noble

John Willis Noble was born February 26, 1904, in Nodaway County, Missouri; he is the son of Robert B. Noble and Augusta Crabb Noble, both now deceased. When John Noble was still a youngster the family moved to Springfield, Missouri, and he grew up there. He attended the elementary and high school at Springfield; was graduated from Springfield high school in 1922. He received both the AB and BS degrees from the Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield in 1927, and earned an LL.B. degree from Cumberland University Law School in Lebanon, Tennessee in 1934.

On May 12, 1928, John Noble was married to Miss Alletha Bradley, whose story appears herein. She is the daughter of John Bradley and Hettie Horner Bradley. In January, 1929, the Bradleys and the Nobles (John and Alletha) went from Springfield to Los Angeles, California. In Los Angeles, John Noble was employed by the Guaranty Building & Loan Association. Returning to Missouri in 1931, John Noble taught in the Kennett high school prior to attending Cumberland University law school. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1935 and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar the same year. Since

1935, John Noble has been actively engaged in the law practice at Kennett in the firm of Bradley & Noble.

In November, 1944, John W. Noble was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the Missouri State Senate from the 23rd Senatorial District; was re-elected from term to term and served in all, 16 years. During the years of his service in the State Senate, he was for 12 years chairman of the appropriations committee and was recognized throughout the state as one of the most capable state senators of Missouri, rendering outstanding service as chairman of the senate appropriations committee.

In January, 1949, John W. Noble became a board member of the Council of State Governments and served as the Missouri member of the Board of Managers from January, 1949, to December, 1960. In December, 1960, he was elected manager-at-large for a term of 5 years. Twice he has had the distinction of being elected as First Vice-President of the Council and Chairman of its Board of Managers.

In 1956, John W. Noble was appointed by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., as one of the four Missouri members of the Commission on Uniform State Laws, on which Commission he served for four years.

In December, 1959, John W. Noble was appointed by the President of the United States as one of the three state legislators in the United States on the Advisory Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations set up under Public Law No. 109, upon which commission he served until his term of office expired as a member of the Missouri Senate in January, 1961.

John Noble is the father of two children, Edith Annette and John Bradley. Annette graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Missouri in 1960 and on June 3, 1961, she was married to William Benjamin Morgan of Kokomo, Indiana. They reside in Kokomo. John Bradley Noble is a junior in Memphis State University at Memphis, Tennessee.

John W. Noble is an able, careful and painstaking lawyer and has had a rather extensive practice throughout this area.

The Nobles are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kennett.



Clyde Oakes

Clyde Oakes was born near Tiptonville in Lake County, Tennessee, on November 2, 1877; he was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Oakes. He attended the Tiptonville school and also attended a college in Dixon, Tennessee, where he studied law and received the LL.B degree. He was admitted to the Bar in Kentucky, but practiced there only a short time. In 1900 he came to Dunklin County and taught school for three years in Clarkton. He came to Kennett in the fall of 1902 and worked for a while in the law office of Charles P. Hawkins and continued the study of the law in the office. In 1903 he became deputy county clerk under P. C. Harrison and served as such until January, 1907. He was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County on May 10, 1905. After his admission to the Bar, he practiced law in Kennett until the fall of 1908, when he became cashier of the Cotton Exchange Bank. He remained in the Cotton Exchange Bank until 1928 when he resigned his position with the bank to establish an insurance agency in Kennett, which he maintained until his death, February 21, 1939.

Clyde Oakes was united in marriage with Miss Terah Ward, daughter of W. J. Ward and Mollie Hermann

Ward, pioneer citizens of the Nesbit neighborhood, Dunklin County. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ward were citizens of Kennett for many years. Four daughters were born to the marriage of Clyde Oakes and wife: Mrs. Glenn (Gertrude) Sexton; Mrs. J. C. (Berneice) Welman, Mrs. Henry (Dorothy) Williams and Mrs. Nola (Marjorie) Lester. Mrs. Oakes died June 17, 1931. Clyde Oakes was elected mayor of the City of Kennett in 1913 and served two two-year terms. Then in 1934 he was again elected mayor of the City of Kennett and was serving as mayor at the time of his death.

Clyde Oakes and his wife were active members of the First Methodist Church of Kennett and they devoted much time to the work of the church. He was a charter member of the Lions Club of Kennett and served as its president in 1927 and he also served several years as secretary of the Kennett School District board of education.



Edward F. O'Herin

Edward F. O'Herin was born December 27, 1919, at Parsons, Kansas; he is the son of William E. O'Herin and Agnes Murphy O'Herin. His parents moved to St. Louis when he was two years old and resided in St. Louis and St. Louis County. He graduated from Webster Groves high school in St. Louis County in 1938 and received the A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in 1942 and the LL.B. degree from George Washington University in Washington, D. C., in 1947. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar December 11, 1948.

Edward F. O'Herin located in New Madrid in April, 1954, and practiced there until January, 1960, when he became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and became associated with Riddle & Baker of Malden, Dunklin County, under the firm name of Riddle, Baker & O'Herin. The firm of Riddle, Baker & O'Herin maintain law office in Malden, Dunklin County. Mr. O'Herin resides in New Madrid.

Edward F. O'Herin in 1945 was united in marriage to Zoe C. Leuer of Cape Girardeau. They have four sons: William James, Edward Joseph, Thomas Francis and Timothy Patrick.

Mr. O'Herin received a ROTC commission as 2nd Lieutenant at the University of Missouri in August, 1942, and immediately reported for active duty with the Fourth Air Force at San Francisco, California. He went overseas in October, 1942, and after service in the Central, South and Southwestern Pacific Theatres, and the Far East Theatres, he returned to the Continental United States in December, 1944. He returned to inactive duty as a Captain in August, 1946. Mr. O'Herin and his family worship with the Catholic Church of New Madrid; he is a member of the New Madrid County Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association.



Clarence H. Overbay, Jr.

Clarence H. Overbay, Jr., was born February 20, 1933, in Haines City, Florida. He is the son of Clarence H. Overbay, Sr., and Iva Barnes Overbay. The family moved to Dunklin County in 1939 and Clarence attended the Paulding district grade school between Arbyrd and Arkansas state line through the sixth grade and then attended the Arbyrd school through the seventh and eighth grades and through the first two years of high school and graduated from Cardwell high school in May, 1951. He then attended the Martin, Tenn., branch of Tennessee University for two years. In September, 1955, he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia and received the A. B. degree in January, 1958, and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Missouri in January, 1960. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar on September 3, 1960. In 1953, he entered the United States Army, served in Texas and in Alaska, 1953 to 1955.

In November, 1960, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and is now serving as such and is making an efficient officer.

On the 12th day of December of 1952, Clarence Overbay, Jr. was united in marriage with Miss Betty Jean Sparks, daughter of Robert M. and Myrtle Sparks of Cardwell; they have two children: Clarence Henry Overbay III and Omer David Overbay. Clarence and his family attend the First Methodist Church in Kennett; he belongs to the American Legion Post in Kennett; the Kennett Jaycees and he is a member of Phi Alpha Delta, legal fraternity. He is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association, the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.



Hugh B. Pankey

Hugh Ballard Pankey was born in Kennett, March 18, 1889; he was the eldest son of David Ballard Pankey and Emily White Josephine Rayburn Pankey, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. His father was the son of Colonel D. Y. Pankey of Virginia, who settled in Clarkton, Dunklin County, prior to the civil war, and his mother was the daughter of Major and Mrs. W. C. Rayburn of Clarkton.

Hugh B. Pankey graduated from the Kennett High school in 1905 and received the A. B. degree from Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, in 1909. In 1910 he received the D. Lit. degree from Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. After receiving the degree from Princeton, he entered the University of Virginia law school and was there one year and thereafter entered the University of Missouri. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta, social fraternity.

Throughout his school and college years, he worked regularly during the summers in the Bank of Kennett, where his father was cashier for many years. During his college years he was very active in college affairs and while at Princeton he had a class under Woodrow Wilson, who at that time was president of Princeton University and

later became President of the United States. Hugh B. Pankey personally knew Woodrow Wilson and admired him greatly. During the campaign of 1912 when Woodrow Wilson was the Democratic nominee for President, Hugh B. Pankey organized and was president of a Students-for-Wilson Club at the University of Missouri, where Hugh was then a law student. He headed a delegation of students who went over to St. Louis to hear Wilson speak and was one of those chosen to sit on the platform with the presidential nominee. In 1924, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the Democratic nominee for Vice President, Hugh B. Pankey introduced him at a large Democratic meeting in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

During his college years at Westminster Hugh B. Pankey was an outstanding football player. Under the rules then in effect, he was ineligible to play at Princeton. At the University of Virginia he received notable recognition from sports writers and was named All Atlantic Tackle. At Missouri University he was chosen a member of Q. E. B. H. Also he was a member of Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity. At Princeton, where the students had clubs rather than fraternities, Hugh B. Pankey was a member of the Campus Club.

Hugh B. Pankey's grandson, Hugh Ballard Pankey Williams, graduated from Princeton University in 1956 and during his junior and senior years at Princeton he was in the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Hugh Ballard Pankey Williams is the son of Maxwell Williams and Cary Ely Pankey Williams of Gideon, Missouri.

While a student at the University of Virginia, Hugh B. Pankey was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Clyde Ely on January 4, 1911. Miss Ely is the daughter of Senator T. R. R. Ely, whose story appears herein. At the time of the marriage, Miss Ely was a student at Randolph Macon College at Lynchburg, Virginia, where the marriage occurred. Their daughter, Cary, was born at Columbia, Missouri, December 16, 1912. Cary graduated from the Kennett high school and completed her education at Lindenwood at St. Charles, Missouri, and the University of Missouri. Maxwell and Cary Williams have two children: Harriet Maxwell, the wife of John L. Ewing of Kansas City, Missouri, and Hugh Ballard, who is a

first lieutenant and Strategic Air Command jet pilot in the United States Air Force. John and Harriett Ewing are the parents of a son, John Brent, and also of a daughter, Melissa Cary, who died in infancy.

Upon graduation from the University of Missouri in 1913 Hugh B. Pankey was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar and became associated with his father-in-law, Senator T. R. R. Ely and brother-in-law, Wayne Ely. He was later associated in the practice with Hal H. McHaney, whose story appears herein. Hugh B. Pankey had an extensive practice from the beginning. His father, D. B. Pankey, died about three years after Hugh B. commenced practice of the law and the responsibilities of the management of his father's extensive affairs fell upon him.

Hugh B. Pankey, throughout the years of his practice, was recognized as an able and efficient lawyer, and had an extensive clientele. He received a physical injury in an automobile accident which made him unfit physically for service in World War I, but he served faithfully and extensively as a Four-Minute Speaker in connection with the civilian war efforts. He and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kennett, of which he was a deacon and superintendent of the Sunday School.

Hugh B. Pankey died suddenly of a heart attack on August 28, 1925. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of education of the Kennett school district and had served as president of the board; he also was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Dunklin County; and for the first 5 years of the Lions Club of Kennett, he was its president. He was a Shriner in Masonry; was past president of the Dunklin County Bar Association, a member of the Missouri Bar Association and held an office in that association. Quite frequently he was mentioned by his friends as a Democratic candidate for governor, but he never sought public office.



Clarence E. Page

Clarence Elgin Page was born January 7, 1872, in Lockhart, Texas; he was the son of Leander Berry Page and Mary White Page. Clarence E. Page studied law under Senator T. R. R. Ely, his brother-in-law, and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar in 1900.

On September 15, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Ione Moore of Kennett; the wife was the daughter of David Moore and Ellen Byrd Moore, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. Nine children were born of this marriage, one died in infancy and one died at the age of 13 years. The seven survivors and their present addresses are: Mrs. Estell Page Stauber, Los Angeles, California; Charles E. Page, Lt. Col U. S. Army, retired, Edwards Air Force Base, California; Wilford D. Page, Santa Monica, California; Richard C. Page, Mountain View, California; Mary Ellen Page Bingham, Irving, Texas; Phyllis Page Bradley, Altus, Oklahoma; and Jo Anne Searson, El Paso, Texas.

From the time of his admission to the Bar, Clarence Page practiced law in Kennett and was well known and was well liked. He was city attorney of Kennett for quite a few years. He died at a Memphis Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, March 25, 1929.

WALTER PENNY

Walter Penny is perhaps the name of Lawyer Penny. There was a lawyer in Kennett, named Penny, probably in the 1880's. John Dunmire remembers Walter Penny who worked in the recorder's office. The offices of circuit court clerk and recorder were combined in Missouri up until the early 1900's. Some of our lawyers worked in the office of circuit clerk and recorder. Among these were Frank Sanders and Fred L. Byrkit, whose stories appear herein.

HENRY N. PHILLIPS

Colonel Henry N. Phillips was born November 5, 1845, in DeSoto Parish, Louisiana, where he spent his youth. He attended common schools of DeSoto Parish and a Jesuit College in Spring Hill, Alabama; he also attended a military college in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Henry N. Phillips was a soldier in the Confederate Army and served throughout the war. Like most Southern soldiers and many other Southerners, he did not say civil war, but the "war between the states."

Henry N. Phillips read law for two years in the office of Elam & Wimple at Mansfield, La., and was admitted to the Louisiana Bar in 1872; came to Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Missouri, the same year. He taught school in Bloomfield in 1872 and 1873 and during these years read law and was admitted to the Stoddard County Bar in 1874, but did not immediately devote his entire time to practice of the law. He was editor of a paper for awhile in Bloomfield. In 1881 he was principal of the high school at West Plains, Howell County, Missouri, and was in that position for three years. In 1886 Henry N. Phillips became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and opened a law office in Malden, Dunklin County; while at Malden he was associated in the practice for a few years with W. S. C. Walker, who later became Judge of the circuit court, and whose story appears herein. He continued in the practice at Malden until 1895 when he located in Poplar Bluff, Butler County, where he continued in the practice until his death.

Henry N. Phillips was prominent in the Democratic party in Missouri, and especially in Southeast Missouri. He was generally a delegate to the county and state conventions. In 1880, he was a Missouri delegate at large to the National Democratic convention which nominated Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania for President, and Wm. H. English of Indiana for Vice President; in 1892 he was the Democratic elector for the 14th Missouri Congressional District. From 1896 until 1904 he was city counsel of Poplar Bluff.

In 1872 Henry N. Phillips was united in marriage with Miss Alice Montgomery of Scott County, Illinois.

On January 6, 1909, Willis L. Proffer was united in marriage to Miss Byrd Estes, daughter of Joseph Hezekiah Estes and Mahala Bast Estes of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri; there were two children born of this marriage: Martha Lou Proffer and Estes Ellis Proffer. Martha Lou was married to Milburn Tucker Miller of Cape Girardeau and they now reside in St. Louis, Missouri; the son, Estes E. Proffer, is a Lt. Col. in the United States Army and is stationed with the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas; he married Elizabeth Lillian Tomek of Wisconsin.

RUSSELL SANFORD PETERMAN

Russell Sanford Peterman was born January 28, 1903, at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County; he was the son of Byrne S. Peterman and Martha Sanford Peterman. He finished the grade school at Jackson; attended the Castle Heights Military Academy at Lebanon, Tennessee; the Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri; and received the LL.B. degree from the law school of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and became a member of the Missouri Bar in 1929.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Bollinger County in November, 1932, and thereafter he practiced law in Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, and in 1935 and 1936 he was in Kennett, Dunklin County. He was appointed by Dwight H. Brown, Secretary of State, as corporation registrar, and was in Jefferson City for a period. In 1943 he became Personnel Field Director with the American Red Cross and was stationed at Needles, California, but in 1944 he came back to the office of the Secretary of State and in the same position as corporation registrar and remained until 1946. He was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and his wife and children are members of the Episcopal Church. The daughter, Martha Jane Peterman, is a graduate of the Missouri University Law School; received the LL.B. degree, and became a member of the Missouri Bar in September, 1961. She is now with the M. F. A. Insurance Company, Columbia, Missouri.

In 1942, Mr. Peterman moved his family to Cape Girardeau from Jefferson City, and he went to Cape Girardeau in 1946 and opened a law office in Chaffee, Scott County, and served as city attorney of Chaffee. The family moved to Chaffee and he remained there in the practice until his death, September 6, 1952.

Russell Sanford Peterman was united in marriage with Miss Mildred J. Berry of Marble Hill, on March 3, 1935. Five children were born of this marriage: Russell Sanford Peterman, Jr., born February 8, 1936; Martha Jane Peterman, now an attorney, as above stated, born August 8, 1937; Mary Elizabeth Peterman, born November 12, 1940; John Andrew Peterman, born July 28, 1942, and Emily Kay Peterman, born February 4, 1951. The widow resides in Ste. Genevieve and is director of welfare in Ste. Genevieve County.



George W. Ray

George W. Ray was born at Marion, Illinois, February 22, 1876; he is the son of Marion Jasper Ray and Harriet Beeks Ray. He attended country school near Bernie, Stoddard County, after the family came to Stoddard County, September 27, 1890.

George W. Ray began the study of the law January 24, 1900, and in addition to the private study he took a correspondence course in law from the Sprague Correspondence School, Detroit, Michigan, and was admitted to the Bar at Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Missouri, September 19, 1903, and on October 4, 1903, he opened a law office in Cardwell, Dunklin County. He remained at Cardwell in the practice until February 21, 1912, and then opened an office at Bernie, Stoddard County, where he has since remained in the practice.

George W. Ray was mayor of Bernie in 1918 and 1919 and was elected prosecuting attorney of Stoddard County in November, 1920, and served one term of two years.

On February 25, 1907, George W. Ray was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Strickland, the daughter of

John W. Strickland, a major in the Confederate Army, and Malinda Dyer Strickland. Three children were born of this marriage: Giles Ray, Clora Ray, and Henry Clay Ray. Giles resides in Orange County, California; Clora, Martha, a widow, resides in Cape Girardeau, and Henry Clay resides in Bernie.

ROBERT L. RUTLEDGE

I have not been able to ascertain much about Robert L. Rutledge. I knew him personally; he was at Malden for a few years and active in the practice there. He went from Malden to New Madrid and was there for a few years. I saw him a few times while he was in New Madrid. I have made rather extensive inquiry in the Southeast Missouri area about Robert L. Rutledge. Allen L. Oliver, attorney at Cape Girardeau, advised that Robert L. Rutledge was in Cape Girardeau, had an office there in 1927. James Haw, attorney at Charleston, Mississippi County, said that on the attorneys' roll of Mississippi County there appears the name of Robert S. Rutledge of New Madrid, Missouri, and dated November, 1885. This may have been a relative of our Robert L. Rutledge.

Oliver A. Cook, attorney of Portageville, New Madrid County, and probate judge of New Madrid County, advises that he knew Robert L. Rutledge and that he was at New Madrid for a few years.



Veryl Lee Riddle

Veryl Lee Riddle was born December 6, 1921, at Campbell, Dunklin County; he is the son of Elvis L. Riddle and Etter Wood Riddle who reside in Malden. The paternal grandfather of Veryl Riddle was George Albert Riddle, who was born and reared in the area known as Riddle Hill on Crowley's Ridge in North Dunklin County. The great-grandfather was James Riddle, who was born and reared in the same community, Riddle Hill. The Riddle family came to what is now North Dunklin County in 1832, thirteen years before Dunklin County was organized. Veryl Riddle's maternal grandmother was a Whitehead and born in the Bethany community in North Dunklin County in 1845. Veryl is a descendant of John Whitehead, who settled in the Bethany community, donated the land on which the Bethany church and Bethany school are located. All four of Veryl's grandparents were born and reared in north Dunklin County, and not more than 10 miles apart.

Veryl Riddle graduated at the Campbell high school; attended the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau for 2 years; attended the University of Buffalo, New York, and received the LL.B. degree from the law school of Washington University, St. Louis, in 1948, and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1948. He began the practice of the law in Malden; was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1950; and served 2 years; he was city attorney of Malden, 1948 to 1959. Two lawyers, whose stories appear here, are now associated with Veryl Riddle in the practice at Malden, Charles H. Baker and Edward F. O'Herin, under the firm name of Riddle, Baker and O'Herin.

Veryl Riddle entered the Army in February, 1944; was discharged March, 1946. His Army service was in the Counter Intelligence Corps; his principal assignment being in the prevention of espionage and sabotage in the movement of troops from New York to ports in Europe. Immediately prior to entering the Army, Veryl served as an investigator in the Special Investigation Division of the United States Department of Justice. The assignments were in Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, and Buffalo, New York. His principal assignment related to investigation of enemy aliens employed in classified defense work.

In May, 1958, Governor James T. Blair, Jr., appointed Veryl Riddle as the out state member of the Metropolitan St. Louis board of freeholders. This board of freeholders was a constitutional body consisting of 9 members from the City of St. Louis and 9 members from St. Louis County. Their duty was the drafting of a charter for the establishment of a new government for the area known as the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County. Prior to the 1945 Constitution the metropolitan board of freeholders consisted of 18 members, 9 from the city and 9 from the county. In 1926 an effort to combine these two areas was made. Members of the county and of the city could not agree and a proposal representing the majority of the board could not be obtained. The Constitution of 1945 provided for an out-state member who theoretically represented the untieing vote or impartial influence on the board. Veryl Riddle is the only person to ever hold this office. The board completed its work within one year and the proposal for the new government for the city and county was submitted to the voters and rejected. It might be stated here that St. Louis City was separated from St. Louis County by the Constitution of 1875, and it seems that no agreement can be reached on re-uniting.

On January 15, 1941, Veryl Lee Riddle was united in marriage with Mary Janet Riggs, daughter of Ross Riggs and Florence Jont Riggs; both were born in Malden. Four children have been born of this marriage; Kay, 19 years old, and a junior in the University of Mississippi; Jo, 16 years old, and a sophomore in Gulf Park College, Gulfport, Mississippi; Janet, 15 years old, and a sophomore in Malden high school; Veryl Lee, Jr., 10 years old, and in the 6th grade at Malden.

Veryl Riddle has had a remarkable experience and is an able and busy lawyer and widely known.



William Floyd Rhew

William Floyd Rhew was born in White County, Arkansas, February 8, 1875; he was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Pleas Rhew. He had three sisters, Dora, Leilia, and Margaret. His father was a prosperous farmer and merchant in Arkansas during the civil war; but the father's holdings were destroyed by the Yankees during the war.

William Floyd Rhew studied for the Ministry in the Methodist Church, South, when a young man, and at one time in his home neighborhood in Arkansas he was pastor of a Methodist Church, and may have been pastor in Osceola, Arkansas. He read law in Osceola and became a member of the Mississippi County, Arkansas, Bar.

Mr. Rhew's sister, Dora, married a Mr. Meadows, and lived at Judsonia, Arkansas; Leilia married W. S. Cowens of Kinsett, Arkansas, and was the mother of Norma Edwards of Bald Knob, Arkansas, from whom I obtained the greater part of the information here given about W. F. Rhew; Margaret married Foster Bevill and lived at Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

William Floyd Rhew practiced law for several years in Osceola, Arkansas, and came to Cardwell, Dunklin County, Missouri, about 1913, and was admitted to the Dunklin

County Bar shortly after he came to Cardwell. Colonel Rhew, as he was generally spoken of, enjoyed a good practice at Cardwell and was local attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad.

Colonel Rhew continued his active connection with the Methodist Church after he began the law practice. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. Before he came to Cardwell he had become quite prominent in the YMCA and at the time of his marriage to Miss Nada McClure, see *infra*, he contemplated going to France in the YMCA service, but was never able to get away, because of his law practice. Col. Rhew was popular, well-informed, and was recognized as a capable lawyer.

On December 26, 1918, Colonel Rhew was united in marriage with Miss Nada McClure, a daughter of Mrs. Palestine McClure, who, at the time of the marriage, resided at Hornersville; she was a resident of Senath for many years. Colonel Rhew on October 9, 1920, was stricken with a heart attack; he and his wife were at the supper table in their home at Cardwell when he was stricken; he died in about an hour; he was buried in the Paragould cemetery at Paragould, Arkansas. Colonel Rhew was a colorful character and was rather widely known.



Ivy Aspray Segerson

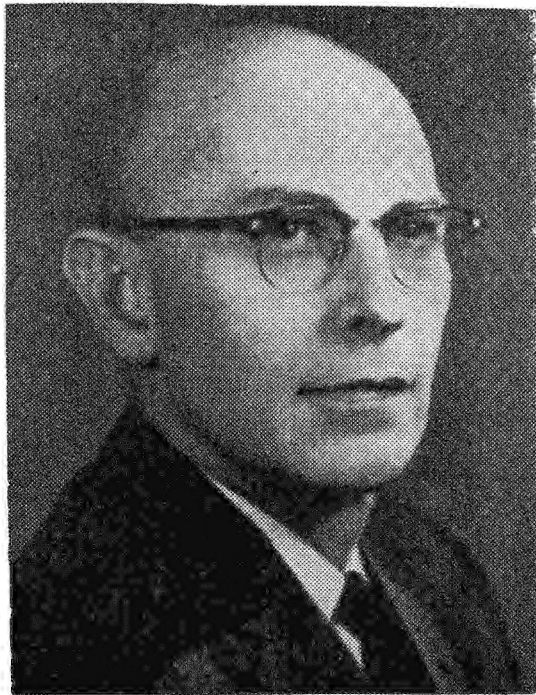
Ivey Aspray Segerson was born in Dyer, Gibson County, Tennessee, on the 2nd day of April, 1900. She is the daughter of J. T. Aspray and Sarah Lewis Aspray. The parents were from North Carolina and settled in Gibson County, Tennessee, in the latter part of the 19th century. The mother and her parents came overland in a covered wagon. The Aspray family moved from Tennessee to Senath, Dunklin County, in 1913, and J. T. Aspray followed the carpenter trade in Senath for a number of years. Ivey May graduated from the high school in Senath in 1917, took a business course in the Cape Girardeau Business College in 1917 and 1918 and thereafter worked in the law office of W. G. Bray of Senath and John T. McKay and Langdon R. Jones of Kennett. The stories of these lawyers appear herein.

While in the office of Langdon R. Jones and John T. McKay in Kennett, Ivey May read law rather extensively under the direction of Mr. Jones. After leaving the Jones and McKay office, she attended the law school of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland in June, 1926. Shortly thereafter she passed the Missouri Bar examination and

was admitted to practice in Missouri. She became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and signed the attorney's roll in the Circuit Court Clerk's office in Kennett on June 14, 1926; thereafter she took the Tennessee Bar Examination and was admitted to the Tennessee Bar in September, 1926.

After passing the Tennessee Bar examination and being admitted to practice in the State of Tennessee, she served as legal secretary in Memphis with attorneys Wilson, Gates & Armstrong, and with attorneys Edgar, Webster & Goodman. She never had a law office of her own or engaged to any great extent in the practice of the law. She was under the impression at that time that there was some prejudice against women lawyers and for that reason felt that she should not endeavor to devote her life to the practice of the law.

In 1937 she married Mr. W. F. Segerson of Memphis, Tennessee. The husband is a poultry specialist with the Quaker Oats Company, with whom he has been associated for 35 years. Ivey May is among the prominent women of the City of Memphis; loved by her many friends; she worships in the Christian Science Religion and is happy and devoted.



R. Jasper Smith

R. Jasper Smith was born at Campbell, Dunklin County, July 25, 1908; he was the son of Robert J. Smith, whose story appears herein, and Betty Moore Smith. He attended the public schools of Campbell and Kennett and graduated from the Kennett high school in 1926. After graduation from the Kennett high school he attended the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau and the University of Missouri and received from the University of Missouri the A. B. degree and the LL.B. degree.

He was admitted to the Missouri Bar in August, 1931 and began the practice in Springfield in the fall of 1931 and was engaged in the general practice in Springfield until July 21, 1956, when he was appointed by President Eisenhower as Judge of the United States District Court of the Western District of Missouri.

On January 1, 1940, he became associated in the law practice in Springfield with Matthew H. Galt under the

firm name of Galt & Smith; this partnership continued until January 1, 1943, when he formed a law partnership with A. P. Stone, now a member of the Springfield Court of Appeals. On January 1, 1950, he formed a law partnership with Keith W. Williams in Springfield under the firm name of Smith & Williams. This partnership continued until he became a member of the Federal Bench.

Until his elevation to the Bench Jasper Smith was active in all phases of Republican politics; he was a delegate to many State conventions; was president for two terms of the Young Republican Club of Green County and in 1947 served as president of the Missouri Association of Republicans. In 1942 he was elected to the Missouri State Senate from the old 20th district, the only Republican ever elected from that district; in 1946 he was elected from the new 30th senatorial district; he served in the State Senate a total of 12 years; the last eight years of his service in the Senate he was Republican floor leader. In 1944 he was designated as a Missouri member of the National Conference of Commissioners on uniform State Laws, a position he held at the time of his death. During his service in the Senate he became the principal author of the bill creating the Magistrate Court in Missouri and was a member of the committee that revised the Missouri Statutes of 1949.

Since 1936 R. Jasper Smith was quite active in various Masonic groups. He was Past Master of the Solomon Lodge No. 271, in Springfield; Past Master of Missouri Lodge of Research, Past Sovereign of St. Christopher Conclave, Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, and Sovereign, Kilwinning Council, and Allied Masonic degrees. He was a member of Springfield Chapter No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, Zabud Council No. 25, Royal and Select Masters, St. John's Commandery No. 20, Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite Bodies of Kansas City, and Abou Ben Adhem Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine in Springfield. At the time of his death he was Senior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon, social fraternity; Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity; Delta Sigma Rho, honorary debating fraternity; he was a member of the Green County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar and the American Bar Association; he was an honorary member of the Lawyers Association of Kansas City, the Kansas City Bar Association, the

Federal Bar Association and the National Lawyers Club; and was a member of the Hickory Hills Country Club of Springfield. He was a member of the St. Paul Methodist Church of Springfield.

On June 2, 1933, R. Jasper Smith married Miss Lelia Juanita Sherrill, daughter of Poy Sherrill and Mary Jane Pool Sherrill of Kennett. Lelia's father was born in Texas and her mother was born in Dunklin County. The father, Poy Sherrill, died in Kennett in July, 1950; Mrs. Sherrill resides in Kennett. Judge and Mrs. Smith had three children: Nancy J., born October 6, 1938; Robert J., born May 13, 1941, and Martha A., born May 30, 1949. On November 30, 1961, Nancy J. married Robert Lane Davis of Houston, Missouri, and they reside in Houston.

On November 30, 1961, while on his way to Springfield to be present at the wedding of his daughter Nancy, Judge Smith was stricken with a heart attack. He was in the hospital for a few weeks at Springfield and appeared to be on the way to recovery. He returned to his home in Kansas City and for a time seemed to be improving. He passed in his sleep in the early morning of January 8, 1962. He left surviving, his widow and the three children mentioned above, and his mother, Mrs. Robert J. Smith, of Springfield.

The funeral services were held at 2:30 p. m., January 10, 1962, at the St. Paul Methodist Church in Springfield; the services were conducted by Rev. Robert N. Arbaugh, pastor of the church. Masonic services were also conducted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Martin Dickinson, a Kansas City lawyer, functioned as acting Grand Master. A number of lawyers and friends served as pallbearers; members of the Judiciary and members and former members of the State Senate and members of the Missouri Bar and others served as honorary pallbearers; burial was in the Maple Park Cemetery, Springfield.



Robert J. Smith

Robert J. Smith was born on a farm in Dyer County, Tennessee, September 28, 1873. He was the son of Evan Jasper Smith and Permelia Taylor Smith, who were natives of West Tennessee. His father was a farmer and spent the greater part of his years in Gibson County, Tennessee. The father took an active part in politics and at one time was postmaster of Yorkville, Tennessee. The father died in 1899 and the mother died December 31, 1928.

Robert J. Smith attended the grade school in Gibson County, and graduated from the Yorkville high school in 1896. He studied law in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1906. However, before completing his law studies, he spent several years in Texas, earning funds for his later education. During part of the time in Texas he worked on a ranch for a half-brother, John R. Miller, and at other periods traveled through Tennessee and Texas selling Bibles and later, selling stoves. Upon receiving his law degree in 1906 he came to Kennett, Dunklin County, and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar and formed a law partnership with the late J. P. Tribble of Kennett, whose story appears

herein. However, in 1907, R. J. Smith moved to Campbell, Dunklin County, and practiced law there until 1915, when he moved back to Kennett, having been elected as prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1914. In Campbell he was for a while associated in the practice with Oscar V. Seed, whose story appears herein. He served as prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County through the years 1915 and 1916. While in Kennett the second time, he became associated in the practice of the law with the late Orville Zimmerman, whose story appears herein. The association with Mr. Zimmerman continued until the end of 1928. In November of 1928, R. J. Smith was elected as a member of the Springfield Court of Appeals for a term of 12 years and was re-elected for another term of 12 years in November, 1940.

R. J. Smith was an active Republican during his entire life, and the political achievement he appreciated most was the election in November, 1914, as prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County. He is the only Republican who was ever elected to a county office of Dunklin County since the days of re-construction.

In 1918 R. J. Smith made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the old 14th congressional district. He served as City attorney of the City of Campbell and also served as mayor of the City of Campbell. In 1921 he served as assistant attorney general of Missouri under the late Jesse W. Barrett.

Shortly after his election to the Court of Appeals in November, 1928, R. J. Smith moved to Springfield and resided there until his death October 20, 1944.

R. J. Smith was a devoted and active church man and was widely known throughout the country for his activities in the Methodist Church. He attended many Conferences in his church and was a member of the Uniting Conference which accomplished the merger of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, into the present Methodist Church. At the time of his death he was and had been for a number of years a member of the official Board of St. Paul Methodist Church in Springfield, and Conference Lay Leader of the District, and until shortly before his death he taught the Men's Bible Class in the St. Paul Church in Sunday School. R. J. Smith was a Mason and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star,

Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Hickory Hills Country Club of Springfield. His favorite recreation was golf. He was a member of the Dunklin County Bar, the Green County Bar and the Missouri Bar Association.

On August 14, 1907, R. J. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Betty McCauley Moore in Humphreys County, Tennessee. Her father was James Randle Moore, a Tennessee farmer who died in 1927; her mother was Dora McCauley Moore, who was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., and died in 1947. Mrs. R. J. Smith now resides in Springfield. They have one son, Randle Jasper Smith, whose story appears herein.

After a rather long, useful, and remarkable life, R. J. Smith died at Springfield, Missouri, October 20, 1944, in the early years of his second term as Judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals. The author of the Bench and Bar of Dunklin County knew R. J. Smith perhaps as well as any lawyer. He was a great lawyer at the trial table or in the books and was a great judge on the bench. He loved and was loved by his lawyer friends. He defeated the author of the Bench and Bar of Dunklin County for the Springfield Court of Appeals in 1928.



George Smith

George Smith was born in Dunklin County, May 4, 1882, on a farm near Malden; he was the son of William E. Smith and Mary Ann Smith. He attended school in Malden and the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau. He received the LL.B. degree from the Missouri University law school in 1911; was admitted to the Bar the same year; was in the practice for a short time in Malden and moved to Kennett in 1911. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County in November, 1916, and again in November, 1918, and served four years; he also served as attorney for the county collector.

Through most of the years of his practice he practiced alone, but was associated for 2 or 3 years in the practice with Benson Cahoon Tomlinson, whose story appears herein. George Smith was an able and successful lawyer, and acquired substantial properties, including houses in Kennett and farmlands in the Rives area, Dunklin County.

October 6, 1914, George Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ella Hahn of Marquand, Madison County, Missouri; she was employed in Kennett at the time of the

marriage. Two daughters were born to this union, Helen, who married George A. Freeman, now deceased, and Geraldine, who married Maurice S. Ward, a prominent business man of Kennett.

Ella, the wife of George Smith, was killed in an automobile accident on Highway 84 East of Kennett, November 6, 1940. George Smith died August 13, 1943.

ROBERT F. SANDERS

Robert F. Sanders was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, January 20, 1846; he was the son of B. B. Sanders and Adelia House Sanders, who were natives of Alabama and Georgia, respectively. His father was a merchant at Memphis, Tenn., for a number of years; also was a merchant in Cross County, Arkansas, for a number of years.

Robert Sanders was 13 years old when the family moved to Arkansas and he left home at the age of 14 years and went to Texas. In 1862 he enlisted in a Confederate Texas Cavalry regiment and was engaged in the battles of Helena and Pea Ridge and was with Col. Jeff Thompson when the war ended.

After the war Robert F. Sanders went back to Memphis and took a business course and was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper for a firm in Memphis for about 18 months. He also studied medicine and took one course of lectures at the Memphis Medical College. In 1872 Robert F. Sanders went back to Texas and remained there until 1876, when he returned to Arkansas. He came to Dunklin County in 1878 and became deputy Circuit Court Clerk and Recorder in Dunklin County, and also served as clerk of the Probate Court in Dunklin County. While serving as deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder in Dunklin County, Robert F. Sanders studied law and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar in 1880. Robert F. Sanders practiced law in Dunklin County for about 7 years. He was a very excellent penman; wrote a beautiful hand. In the days of Robert F. Sanders all the records were kept in longhand and the prettiest longhand records in Dunklin County are in the handwriting of Robert F. Sanders.

On June 3, 1879, Robert F. Sanders was united in marriage with Miss Constance Bragg of Kennett, but a native of Knox County, Missouri. Three children were born of this marriage: Robert B., George H. and Gertrude. Robert B. Sanders will be remembered by many people of Kennett; he has a daughter now living in Jefferson City, Missouri. Miss Constance Bragg was the sister of W. G. Bragg of Kennett, who will be remembered by many people yet living; and W. G. Bragg's son, William Ballard Bragg, now resides in Kennett. In 1883, Robert F. Sanders was appointed postmaster at Kennett and remained postmaster for some 4 years. He moved away from Kennett about 1887; went to Texas.



Lee Shelton

Lee Shelton was born January 10, 1875, in Dunklin County; he was the son of Joseph Jackson Shelton and Mary Jane Hampton Shelton; the father, Joseph Jackson Shelton, was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the civil war and lost a leg during his service. The mother and father moved to Kennett in the early 1870's. The father died March 7, 1875, shortly after Lee's birth. The mother survived the father for some years. Lee Shelton and his brother, Frank, were reared by their uncle, W. F. Shelton.

W. F. Shelton for many years prior to his death on February 11, 1908, was one of the outstanding citizens of all time in Dunklin County. There is a rather complete story of W. F. Shelton in Volume II, page 823, of the Douglass History of Southeast Missouri, published in 1912. The opening statement of this story is as follows: "In the death of W. F. Shelton, Dunklin County lost its foremost citizen, its wealthiest one, and thousands have lost a friend who can with difficulty be replaced. He was broadminded, liberal, charitable, and at all times just. He carved out his own career and he was a skillful sculptor." There

is a fine story of the Shelton family in Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society, page 332.

Lee Shelton attended the grade school in Kennett, the Bellevue Collegiate Institute at Caledonia, Missouri, a private school in Farmington, Missouri, Smith Academy at St. Louis, and graduated at the famous Business College at Quincy, Illinois.

Lee Shelton spent practically all of his adult life in business in Kennett. He was a part of the famous W. F. Shelton, Jr. Store Company throughout the many years of its existence. At the time of the death of his uncle, W. F. Shelton, in 1908, the Shelton activities were extensive in Dunklin County and after the death of his uncle, Lee Shelton and his brother, Frank, continued to carry on the Shelton activities. Lee Shelton, without a doubt, was one of the outstanding business men of this area. He read some law at intervals and was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County in 1902, but never had a law office and never practiced law to any great extent. The only law he ever practiced was in the nature of advice to friends and without fee.

His brother, Frank, who was a few years older, died December 22, 1929, and after his death Lee Shelton continued to carry on and to help carry on the Shelton activities. His brother Frank named him as one of the three trustees in his will and by the terms of the will the affairs of the Frank Shelton estate were carried on for a number of years by the trustees. Lee Shelton had the deserved reputation of doing well whatever he did and was active and successful to the end of his life. He died April 12, 1939.

It was largely through Lee Shelton's personal acquaintance with the high officials of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, that brought the Ely-Walker factory to Kennett. Lee Shelton was one of the progressive citizens of Kennett who campaigned vigorously for a modern water works and sewer system in Kennett. For several years he was a member of the city council; also he was a member for several years of the school board. It was while Lee Shelton was president of the school board that the Kennett school district obtained its first superintendent of schools.

In 1910, Lee Shelton constructed the Shelton building on the east side of the square in Kennett. At the time of construction it was equal in appointments to any building in Southeast Missouri.

Politically Lee Shelton was a Democrat and for years took an active interest in political affairs, local and state wide. Governors and United States Senators of Missouri were entertained by Lee Shelton in Kennett. He was a Colonel on the staff of Governor Frederick D. Gardner, who was a personal friend of Lee Shelton for many years.

Lee Shelton was married in 1900 to Miss Bertie McCausland, daughter of one of the old pioneer families of Howard County, Missouri. To this union one child was born, a son, William Glenn Shelton, who died at the age of about 4 years. Mrs. Shelton yet survives and resides in the home in Kennett; she is among the most prominent women in Kennett and is quite active for her years.



William Byron Sharp

William Byron Sharp was born at New Madrid, New Madrid County, December 30, 1900; he is the son of Edward Floyd Sharp and Mabel Barnes Sharp; his father came to Marston in New Madrid County in 1900 and opened a law office there and was also cashier of the Bank of Marston for a period; he was a graduate of the law school of University of Iowa and received the LL.B. degree in 1898. The father was at Marston in the practice for a few years, then moved to New Madrid and formed a partnership with R. F. Baynes, now deceased. He continued in the practice in New Madrid and was one of the outstanding lawyers of Southeast Missouri until his death September 16, 1958.

William Byron Sharp attended the grade and high school at Marston, New Madrid County, and the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau; the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, and received the A. B. degree from the Southeast Missouri State Teachers College in 1924 and did graduate work at the University of Iowa.

Byron Sharp taught in the public schools of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, and for three years was superintendent of

schools at Ste. Genevieve. He served as civil engineer for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company, private contractors, and the Missouri Highway Department. For two years he was principal of the high school at Parma, New Madrid County, during the years 1932-1934.

Byron Sharp began reading law under the direction of his father in 1930. He also took a correspondence course in law and was admitted to the Bar in New Madrid County, in December, 1933, and practiced for a period with his father at New Madrid. He has been engaged in the law practice since 1934 in New Madrid and Dunklin Counties. He was probate judge of New Madrid County from December, 1940, to April, 1942; he resigned this position to work for the Federal Communications Commission in the Intelligence Department during the early months of World War II and thereafter as a radio operator in the Merchant Marine until the end of hostilities. Upon returning home in December, 1945, he re-established his practice in Malden, Missouri, where he has resided and continued the practice of law to the present time. He is now the senior partner of Sharp and Hatley, attorneys; Byron Sharp in Malden and Charles C. Hatley in New Madrid. The Hatley story appears herein.

On November 25, 1921, William Byron Sharp was united in marriage with Miss Hazel Travelstead, of Benton, Scott County, Missouri. There was born of this marriage one child, Jessye Dean, who now resides in Huntington, West Virginia. Byron Sharp's experience has indeed been extensive; he is and is so recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the area.

PRESTON R. SMITH

Preston R. Smith, son of Thomas and Emaline Smith, was born February 15, 1875, in Dunklin County, and in the neighborhood of where the present town of Hollywood is now located. Pres Smith, as he was generally known, grew up in the Hollywood and old Lulu neighborhood in Dunklin County, attended the country school; served as constable of Salem Township; was deputy sheriff for four years under Sheriff H. T. Brooks; and was deputy sheriff and jailer for about four years under Sheriff J. W. Timberman. He was guard for about one year in the State Penitentiary. He was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County on the 18th day of June, 1906, but never practiced to any great extent. What law he read was principally in connection with his duties as constable and as deputy sheriff.

Pres Smith was a farmer practically all his life. He made a creditable campaign for sheriff of Dunklin County in the early 1900's and was well known and well liked by a great many friends throughout the county.

Pres Smith, in 1895, was united in marriage with Miss Dora Goodrich daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Goodrich, who lived near Senath. Dora died in 1918 and on May 20, 1920, Preston R. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Birtie McWherter, whose father was related to the McWherters of Malden and relatives of the Daniel R. Cox family of Malden. Daniel R. Cox was a prominent lawyer of Dunklin County and his story appears herein.

There were 13 children born to the marriage of Pres Smith and Dora Goodrich; all these children are deceased except one, Mrs. Jessie Scott, who resides in Texas. There were two children born of the marriage with Miss Birtie McWherter. These are DeWayne and Permia; DeWayne resides at Gaines, near Flint, Michigan; and Permia, now Mrs. Andrew Proimos, at Novi, near Detroit, Michigan.

Preston R. Smith was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Assembly of God Church at Senath. He died April 27, 1929, at his home near the Crossroads neighborhood, South of Senath. His widow, after his death, resided in Senath until in September, 1961, when she went to Michigan to live with her daughter, Permia.

schools at Ste. Genevieve. He served as civil engineer for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company, private contractors, and the Missouri Highway Department. For two years he was principal of the high school at Parma, New Madrid County, during the years 1932-1934.

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PRESTON R. SMITH

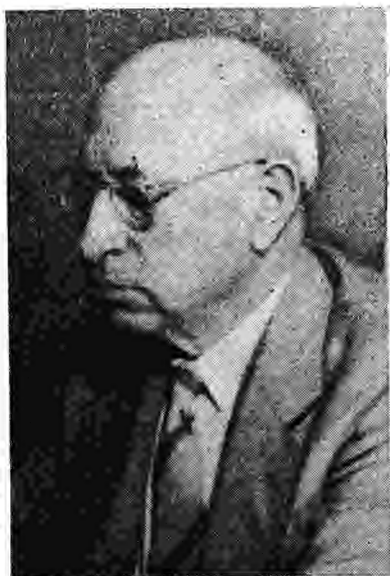
Preston R. Smith, son of Thomas and Emaline Smith, was born February 15, 1875, in Dunklin County, and in the neighborhood of where the present town of Hollywood is now located. Pres Smith, as he was generally known, grew up in the Hollywood and old Lulu neighborhood in Dunklin County, attended the country school; served as constable of Salem Township; was deputy sheriff for four years under Sheriff H. T. Brooks; and was deputy sheriff and jailer for about four years under Sheriff J. W. Timberman. He was guard for about one year in the State Penitentiary. He was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County on the 18th day of June, 1906, but never practiced to any great extent. What law he read was principally in connection with his duties as constable and as deputy sheriff.

Pres Smith was a farmer practically all his life. He made a creditable campaign for sheriff of Dunklin County in the early 1900's and was well known and well liked by a great many friends throughout the county.

Pres Smith, in 1895, was united in marriage with Miss Dora Goodrich daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Goodrich, who lived near Senath. Dora died in 1918 and on May 20, 1920, Preston R. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Birtie McWherter, whose father was related to the McWherters of Malden and relatives of the Daniel R. Cox family of Malden. Daniel R. Cox was a prominent lawyer of Dunklin County and his story appears herein.

There were 13 children born to the marriage of Pres Smith and Dora Goodrich; all these children are deceased except one, Mrs. Jessie Scott, who resides in Texas. There were two children born of the marriage with Miss Birtie McWherter. These are DeWayne and Permia; DeWayne resides at Gaines, near Flint, Michigan; and Permia, now Mrs. Andrew Proimos, at Novi, near Detroit, Michigan.

Preston R. Smith was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Assembly of God Church at Senath. He died April 27, 1929, at his home near the Crossroads neighborhood, South of Senath. His widow, after his death, resided in Senath until in September, 1961, when she went to Michigan to live with her daughter, Permia.



William R. Satterfield

William R. Satterfield was born March 13, 1874, at Caruth, Dunklin County; he was the son of William M. Satterfield and Hettie Douglass Satterfield, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. William R. Satterfield attended the country school at Caruth and the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau for one term. In 1895 he was a clerk in the store of Baird & Douglass at Senath and during 1896 and 1897, he became a member of the firm which was then called Baird, Douglass & Satterfield. In November, 1898, he was elected sheriff of Dunklin County and re-elected in November, 1900. He was sheriff of Dunklin County at the time of the execution by hanging at Kennett of J. H. Tettaton in 1901 for the murder of his brother's family, just north of Malden, on April 25, 1899.

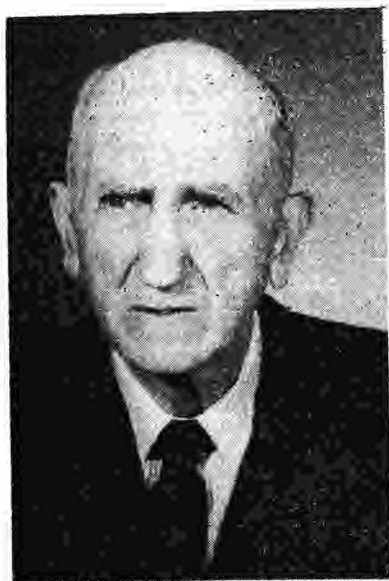
While he was sheriff, William R. Satterfield read law rather extensively and was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County in 1903. He practiced law at Kennett until 1910 when he moved to Helena, Arkansas, where he became a member of the law firm of Moore & Vineyard. In 1915 he became attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Helena, Ark., until he moved to Memphis, Tenn.; and while at Helena he represented the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company in the Helena area.

In 1917 he became general counsel for the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, and moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and took over the legal work for that large company in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The principal area of the Arkansas operations of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company was in Northeast Arkansas, and its mills were at Blytheville, Arkansas, and it had offices in Chicago, Illinois. During the period he represented the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company as counsel, he became a member of the board of directors of the company and made frequent trips from Memphis to Chicago. His connection with the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company continued until 1933.

On July 19, 1933, he was appointed counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., and moved to Washington, and became general counsel for the drainage division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and remained in that position until his death, April 11, 1941.

William R. Satterfield was general counsel of the Drainage Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation when Little River Drainage District was granted a loan by this corporation of \$3 million, with which loan the Little River Drainage District retired its defaulted bonds in the sum of \$8 million. At the time of this loan to Little River Drainage District, R. B. Oliver, Jr., of Cape Girardeau was attorney for the Little River Drainage District and Wm. R. Satterfield was quite helpful in the matter of this loan which was of great benefit to the landowners of Little River Drainage District.

In 1906, Wm. R. Satterfield was united in marriage with Miss Ophelia McLeary of Cape Girardeau. There were born of this marriage two children: Mary, now Mrs. Walter E. Smith of Tryon, North Carolina, and William R. Satterfield, Jr., now assistant director of the committee on stock lists of the New York Stock Exchange, New York, City. The wife, Ophelia Satterfield, died March 29, 1957, and is buried in Hobbs Chapel Cemetery at Cape Girardeau. As above stated, Wm. R. Satterfield died April 11, 1941, and the body was cremated and the ashes cast upon the Mississippi River from a point about midway of the Cape Girardeau bridge. Satterfield was an able lawyer and a life long friend of mine.



Lawrence E. Scruggs

Lawrence E. Scruggs was born at Clarkton, Dunklin County, February 27, 1887. He is the son of Dr. Wiley S. Scruggs, a dentist, and Zora V. Scruggs, a teacher, pioneer citizens of Clarkton. Shortly after the birth of Lawrence E. Scruggs, the family moved to Malden and Lawrence attended the Malden public schools; graduated from the Malden high school. He attended the law school of the University of Michigan for 3 years. He was admitted to the Arkansas Bar in Clay County in 1913. Upon finishing his law course in the University of Michigan, Lawrence E. Scruggs did not immediately engage in the practice of the law. He was for some time assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Putnam, Texas, and for about 2 years he was with the Mechanics American National Bank, St. Louis, and he was for a few years with the Title Insurance & Trust Co., of Los Angeles, California, in the escrow department.

Lawrence E. Scruggs returned to Missouri in 1934 and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in Dunklin County in 1934 and has been engaged in the practice since that time at Malden. He has served as justice of the peace of Cotton

Hill Township and as police judge and collector of light and water bills for Malden and has also been city collector of Malden.

Lawrence E. Scruggs served in World War I for 13 months and was in France and England. Lawrence Scruggs is well known in the Malden area; has many friends and is still busy and a good lawyer.



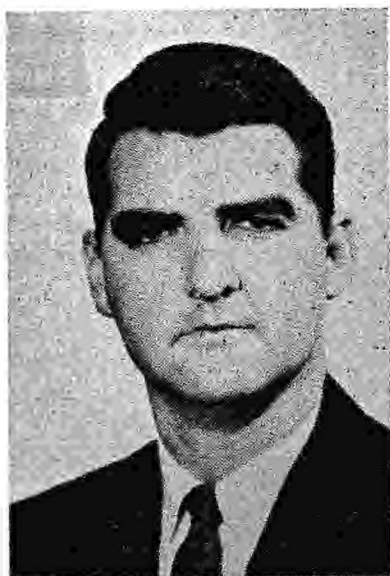
C. J. Statler

C. J. Statler, as he was known, was born November 1, 1881, in Sedgewickville, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri; he attended the local grade school and graduated at the old Cape Girardeau Normal in 1901. He taught school in Cape Girardeau County in 1903 and then went to Clarkton, Dunklin County, where he taught school for the school year 1903-1904. In 1904, after the school year ended in Clarkton, he entered Washington University Law School in St. Louis and graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1908.

After graduation from Washington University Law School, he was admitted to the Bar in 1908 and practiced law in St. Louis until 1911, when he moved back to Clarkton and remained in Clarkton until 1924. During the latter period in Clarkton, C. J. Statler practiced law and for a part of this period he published a paper in Clarkton.

In 1924 he was appointed assistant U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri and moved back to St. Louis. He served in this position until 1934. After retiring from the District Attorney's office in 1934, C. J. Statler practiced law in St. Louis until his death, June 6, 1954.

On September 3, 1907, C. J. Stattler was united in marriage with Miss Tobitha Letha Hubbard of Clarkton. To this union two children were born: Tabitha and Cornelius James, Jr. Tabitha married James G. Black and resides in Arlington, Virginia. Cornelius James, Jr., is a colonel in the United States Army Air Force and is stationed in Paris, France. The widow is in Jefferson City.



Gilbert Dale Stephenson

Gilbert Dale Stephenson was born in Ripley County, Missouri, October 24, 1934; he is the son of Audie Lee Stephenson and Katie Evelyn Stephenson. Shortly after the birth of Gilbert Dale, his parents moved to Mississippi County, Missouri. He attended the Diehlstadt grade school and high school and graduated from the Diehlstadt Consolidated School in 1952, and received the A. B. degree from the University of Missouri in June, 1958, and graduated from the law school of the University of Missouri in June, 1961, with the LL.B. degree.

Gilbert Dale Stephenson served in the United States Navy for 39 months as aviation radioman and radar man.

In September, 1960, he married Miss Beverly Ann Barnett of San Antonio, Texas; she was a student at the University of Missouri. He was admitted to the Missouri Bar shortly after his graduation from the law school of the University of Missouri in June, 1961, and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar shortly thereafter. He is associated in the practice of the law in Kennett with Franklin D. Holder, whose story appears herein.



James A. Short

James A. Short was born in the Nesbit neighborhood, Dunklin County, October 1, 1882; he was the son of Alvin Houston Short and Alice Elizabeth Pinkston Short, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. James A. Short attended the country school in the Nesbit neighborhood and the old Normal School at Cape Girardeau, and devoted practically all of his adult life to teaching. When he was quite a youngster, his father moved to Senath and James A. Short spent the most of his adult life in and about Senath.

He read law while quite a young man at Senath and was admitted to the Bar of Dunklin County on the 9th day of May, 1906. He did no extensive practice of the law but frequently advised and did some actual trial work in the Justice of the Peace Courts. James A. Short was a man of rather remarkable ability and had he devoted his life to the law he no doubt would have achieved distinction.

On April 13, 1915, James A. Short was united in marriage to Miss Veda Middleton, daughter of Jefferson Middleton and Emily Baker Middleton of the Senath community and pioneer citizens of the county. There were born of this marriage three children: James Marlin Short,

now deceased; Faye Short, now deceased, and Anna Eileen Short, now Mrs. C. N. McClain, of Memphis, Tennessee.

James A. Short taught in the Ward School, just East of Senath, the Beech Corner School, West of Senath, the Octa School, Northeast of Senath, and the Ten-Mile School, West of Kennett. He taught quite a few years in each of these old school districts; 10 years in the Beech Corner district.

James A. Short died December 18, 1927; his widow survives and resides in Memphis, Tennessee.



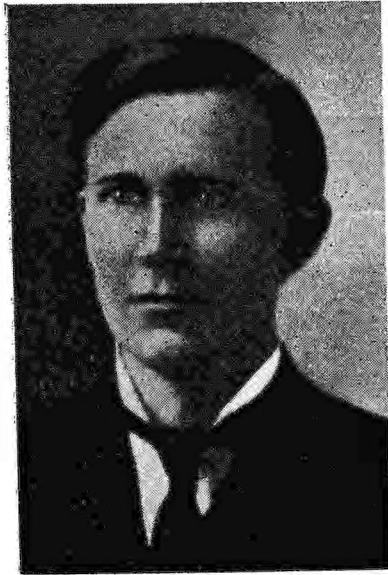
Mary Virginia Spence

Mary Virginia Spence was born in Fulton, Missouri, December 6, 1917. She was the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Spence of Kennett. Her elementary education was obtained in the public schools of Kennett, Missouri, and Plainview, Texas. She attended Christian College, a junior college at Columbia, Missouri, and graduated from this college in 1935. She then attended the University of Missouri and in 1937 she obtained the Bachelor of Journalism degree from the university. While in the school of journalism she was president of Gamma Alpha Chi, national honorary advertising fraternity. For the next two years after receiving her journalism degree from the University of Missouri, Mary Virginia was a student at Columbia University, New York City, from which she received the degree of Master of Arts in English in 1939. She spent the next year, 1940, in Columbia University, at work on a Ph.D. degree, and for this distinction she passed all requirements except the preparation of her thesis.

After leaving Columbia University she was employed for six months by the TIME Magazine, Inc.; she was then sent to Cuba to write up the sugar industry for the TIME Magazine. Next she toured Central and South America

for several months and wrote her findings for TIME. Upon returning to the United States, Virginia entered the Chicago University Law School. While she was there she was on the honor roll and on the editorial staff of the Chicago Law Review. In 1944 she received the degree of LL.B. from Chicago University and in March, 1946, was admitted to the Missouri Bar and enrolled as a member of the Dunklin County Bar on April 26, 1946. Virginia never did any actual practice of the law in the courts, but after admission to the Bar in Illinois she was associated with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago for a time.

Mary Virginia Spence was a member of the Gamma Phi Beta and was a member of the First Baptist Church of Kennett and C. Y. Chapter of P. E. O. Sisterhood. Mary Virginia died in Chicago, Illinois, April 3, 1956.



John William Scobey

John William Scobey was born on a farm near Malden, Dunklin County, August 5, 1878; he was the son of Lodi-dahl Harrison Scobey and Frances Driscoll Scobey. The father and mother were pioneer citizens of the Malden area and the father was a member of the county court of Dunklin County four years in the early 1900's. John W. Scobey attended the country school near Malden and graduated at Marvin College, a Methodist College in Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri; he read law at his home and while at Marvin College and was assisted and helped in his reading of the law by Daniel R. Cox and James L. Downing, attorneys at Malden. He was admitted to the Bar in Dunklin County in 1899 and from the time of his admission engaged in the practice at Malden until he moved to Kennett in 1902, and continued the practice of law in Kennett. While in Kennett he became local counsel for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company. In 1912 he moved to Lake City, Craighead County, Arkansas, and became a member of the Arkansas Bar. He remained in the practice at Lake City until 1916, when he moved to Lepanto, Poinsett County, Arkansas, and remained in the practice at Lepanto until his death in November, 1926. He had gone that day from his home in

Lepanto to Jonesboro to look after matters he had in the circuit court and was stricken in the courtroom and died in a short time. John W. Scobey was a capable lawyer and a marvelous friend. I had many contacts with him.

John W. Scobey was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Goshorn of Malden, December 2, 1899; she was the daughter of Seymour Clarence Goshorn and Mary Louise Hoopengardener Goshorn of Malden. The Goshorns came to Malden from Indiana. There were two daughters born of this marriage, Olive, now the wife of Milton Craft, president of the Chapman & Dewey Lumber Company, Memphis, Tennessee; and Alma, who is the wife of James Matthews of the Standard Oil Company, El Paso, Texas.

Before her marriage, Olive was grand jury reporter for the prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district of Arkansas for the years 1922 and 1923. She took the evidence presented to the grand jury. In 1924 Judge W. W. Bandy of Paragould, Ark., and circuit court judge of the second judicial district of Arkansas, appointed Olive as court reporter of the district. Then, as now, there were two circuit courts judges in this Arkansas district and they alternated in handling civil and criminal cases; and each had a reporter. The circuit court reporter reported civil cases for 6 months each year and criminal cases for 6 months each year. The grand jury reporter, with the help of the prosecuting attorney, drafted the indictments returned by the grand jury. Olive married in 1925 and resigned as reporter about three months after the marriage.

It might be stated here that the picture of John W. Scobey here shown was when he was a young man and about the time of his marriage. A later picture was not available.



Oscar V. Seed

Oscar V. Seed was born April 23, 1891, at Lawrenceville, Illinois; he was the son of James A. Seed and Ida Groff Seed. He had his grade and high school work in Lawrenceville; and attended the University of Illinois, and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1915, and in 1915 was admitted to the Bar in Michigan and Illinois, and came to Campbell in 1915 and was admitted to the Dunklin County Bar. He served in 1915 as assistant prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County under Robert J. Smith, whose story appears herein.

O. V. Seed practiced law in Kennett until in June, 1917, when he entered the Army in World War I. He became 2nd Lt. and was sent to France and took a two months' course at Lengres, France. Shortly after taking the course in France, he went to the 20th Infantry as an Intelligence Officer. He received several combat decorations including the Croix de Guerre with Palms from the French Government. In February, 1919, he returned to the United States; was discharged from the Army and returned to Kennett. In September, 1921, he moved his law office to Campbell and there remained until August, 1931, when he went to St. Louis as assistant chief attorney in the Veterans Administration.

In 1933, Oscar V. Seed entered the Justice Department and was given the title of assistant United States Attorney General under Homer Cummings, United States Attorney General. He was assigned to represent the Government in War Risk cases in Illinois and Missouri. On entering this service 82 pending suits on war risk policies were assigned to him and all of these were disposed of satisfactorily to the Department of Justice.

In 1939, Oscar V. Seed was appointed trial attorney for the veterans administration in Chicago, where he remained until June 1, 1956, when he was retired. From 1939 until 1956, he was assigned to investigate and prosecute when necessary the operations of many labor rackets in the Joliet, Illinois, munitions plant. At the request of United States Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, Oscar Seed was assigned to investigate frauds in Veterans housing and loans. In these assignments, as in all others, Oscar V. Seed rendered satisfactory service.

From 1915 to 1917 Oscar V. Seed practiced law in Kennett, Missouri; Army service from June, 1917, until February, 1919, in France; married on March 21, 1919, and returned to Kennett law practice.

In 1921, he moved his law practice and family to Campbell, Mo.; August, 1931, he went to St. Louis as assistant chief attorney for the Veterans Administration. He and his family lived in St. Louis from August, 1931, until September, 1939, when they moved to Urbana, Illinois. At this time he was appointed trial attorney for the Veterans Administration in Chicago.

He remained at this position until he retired in June, 1956. Oscar V. Seed and his wife continued to make their home in Urbana until his death, July 29, 1961.

On March 21, 1919, Oscar V. Seed was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Poe of Jackson, Missouri. Miss Poe was a teacher; she taught at Gideon, Clarkton, and Parma, and after the marriage she taught in the Kennett school. Two daughters were born of the marriage, Mrs. Peggy Crandall, who lives in Canisteo, New York, with her husband and four children; Mrs. Kathryn Stevens, who lives with her husband and two children, in Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

Oscar V. Seed died Saturday, July 29, 1961, at Urbana, Illinois. He entered the hospital on Thursday, July 28th, with pneumonia. When he entered the hospital he was not considered as seriously ill. I received a letter from Oscar Seed dated July 25, 1961, giving me further information about his family. His wife, his daughters, the grandchildren, four sisters and three brothers survive. Oscar Seed was a capable lawyer and had a great career.



Paul A. Slicer, Jr.

Paul A. Slicer, Jr., was born in Kennett, Dunklin County, August 17, 1928; he is the son of Paul A. Slicer, Sr. and Frances Brown Slicer. Paul A. Slicer, Jr. attended the grade and high school in Kennett; Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri; the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau, and the University of Missouri, and from the University he received the A. B. degree in 1951 and the LL.B. degree in 1954. His fraternities are the Beta Theta Pi (social), Alpha Phi Omega (service), Alpha Pi Zeta (honorary), and the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

Paul A. Slicer, Jr. was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1954. He is a member of the Missouri Bar, the American Bar Association, the Dunklin County Bar Association, the Missouri Association of Client's Attorneys. Paul A. Slicer, Jr. was associated with the law firm of Ford and Ford in Kennett from June, 1956, to March, 1959. In March, 1959 he became associated with the law firm of Bradley and Noble of Kennett, and on January 1, 1961, became a member of that firm; he is now an assistant attorney general under Thomas Eagleton, the attorney general of the State of Missouri in Jefferson City, Missouri, and Paul is now in Jefferson City.

In February, 1959, he became city attorney of Kennett and in March, 1959, became assistant prosecutor of Dunklin County under Charles M. Cable, the prosecuting attorney, and served as such until the expiration of Mr. Cable's term, December 31, 1960.

Paul A. Slicer, Jr. was 1st Lt. in the 1st Infantry Division in Germany and is currently a member of the United States Army Garrison Reserve, 5189th A. R. S. U., serving as the staff judge advocate.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, Order of the Eastern Star and the Scottish Rite. Has been very active in civic affairs as a member of Lions Club, Toastmasters, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Kennett Citizens Council, Kennett Civil Music Association, American Legion, and Chairman of the Kennett Unit of the Salvation Army.

As a member of the Presbyterian Church he actively participated in church work through the men's club, as a Sunday School teacher, a youth director, a deacon, secretary of the board, member of the choir, and lay preaching. He directed the "Songs for Sunday" program on radio station KBOA in Kennett, Missouri, for many months.

On the 31st day of December, 1959, Paul A. Slicer, Jr. was united in marriage to Miss Veneda B. Watson, the daughter of J. C. "Com" Watson and Birtrue Bratton Watson, pioneer citizens of Dunklin County. One daughter, Pamela Frances Slicer, has been born of this marriage. Paul Slicer was a busy, active young lawyer and is a good lawyer and is well known and has a host of friends.

A. J. SELLERS

A. J. Sellers is among the lawyers about whom I could find but little. I asked John Dunmire about A. J. Sellers, and he gave me the following information. A. J. Sellers came to Kennett with I. R. Kelso, whose story appears herein. Kelso came to Kennett in 1896. Sellers was here only a short time; went from Kennett to Caruthersville, and then to Cassville, Barry County, Missouri. He next went to Monett, Barry County, Missouri, and then to Lake Village, Desha County, Arkansas. While in Kennett Sellers married the widow of Hon. James P. Walker of Dexter who was our Congressman, 1887-1890; he died July 19, 1890, while serving his second term in Congress; He married Miss Eva M. Bragg of Kennett. See Mary Davis History of Dunklin County, page 207.

JOSEPH S. TALL

Joseph S. Tall was born in Clark County, Missouri, January 13, 1870; his wife was May Howard Tall, who was born February 20, 1870, and died November 6, 1937.

Joe Tall was admitted to the Bar in Clark County and practiced at Kahoki during the greater part of his life. He came to Campbell, Dunklin County, sometime about 1914 or 1915 and maintained a law office in Campbell for a few years. He purchased a sizeable tract of land in the Campbell neighborhood and devoted most of his time while in Campbell to the development of this land. While in Campbell he became rather widely known and was recognized as a fine, capable fellow, well met on all occasions.

Joe Tall, as stated, was at Campbell for only a few years, and on leaving Campbell he returned to Kahoki, where he practiced until his death, October 27, 1939.



Benson Cahoon Tomlinson

Benson Cahoon Tomlinson was born January 22, 1917, in Fornfelt, Scott County, Missouri, where he attended grade and high school. He attended the Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau, 1933-1936; attended Duke University law school, Durham, North Carolina, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1939 and was admitted to the Bar in Missouri, August 21, 1939. He opened a law office in Kennett in 1939 in association with the late George Smith, whose story appears herein. He remained in Kennett for quite a few years. He was city attorney of Kennett 1941-1942. In 1945 he moved to Flat River, St. Francois County, Missouri, and opened a law office there and remained in Flat River through 1947. While in Flat River he became city attorney and was prosecuting attorney of St. Francois County 1947-1953, and maintained his office in Farmington.

B. C. Tomlinson was elected Judge of the 27th Judicial Circuit in November, 1952; his term expired January 3, 1959. On February 24, 1959, he received appointment as attorney in the office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. In May, 1961, he resigned his position in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department

of Labor, and accepted an appointment as Hearing Examiner, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Social Security Administration, and his offices are presently located in St. Louis, Missouri. He and his family reside in Crestwood, Missouri, but the legal residence is Farmington, Missouri.

B. C. Tomlinson is a great nephew of Judge James L. Fort; his paternal grandmother was a sister of Judge Fort, who was elected circuit judge of the Dunklin and Stoddard County circuit in 1898 and re-elected in 1904. The story of Judge Fort appears in the story of the Dunklin County Bench and Bar.

B. C. Tomlinson served in the United States Navy from April, 1942, until October, 1945. Twenty-two months of this service was in the Asiatic-Pacific area.

On July 24, 1942, B. C. Tomlinson was united in marriage at Detroit, Michigan, with Miss Martha Jordan, of Anna, Illinois; they have a son, David, age 14 years, and a son, Ronald, age 7 years.

B. C. Tomlinson is a member of Elvins Lodge No. 599, A. F. & A. M.; St. Louis Consistory of the Scottish Rite; UEL Chapter No. 129, R. A. M., Bonne Terre, Missouri; DeSoto Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, DeSoto, Missouri. The Tomlinsons are members of the Methodist Church.



Harold B. Treasure

Harold B. Treasure was born December 9, 1922, at Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri; he is the son of Charles Bland Treasure and Lowell McGowen Treasure, both native Missourians. Harold Treasure attended the grade and high school in Bethany; he also attended Park College, Parkville, Missouri, and the University of Missouri law school and received the LL.B. degree in 1949. On graduation from the University of Missouri law school he was admitted to the Missouri Bar and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar in April, 1949, in association with John M. Dalton, now Governor of Missouri. In 1952, Harold became a member of the firm of Dalton, Treasure & Dalton, Kennett. The firm consisted of John M. Dalton, John Hall Dalton (whose stories appear herein) and Harold Treasure. At the present time the firm is Dalton & Treasure and composed of John Hall Dalton and Harold Treasure. He is a member of the Delta Theta Phi legal fraternity.

Harold B. Treasure enlisted in the United States Air Force in July, 1943, and was graduated from the pilot training in April, 1945, at which time he received his wings and was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the Air

Force. He was discharged in November, 1945, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. During his years in Kennett Harold Treasure has been active in the practice; has served as city counsel of the City of Kennett since January 1, 1953; he is well known and well liked.

On September 1, 1947, Harold Treasure was united in marriage with Miss Carolyn Carlson of Osceola, Iowa; she is the daughter of C. Fred Carlson and Edith Ringstrand Carlson, natives of Iowa. Harold and Carolyn have two children, Jane Carlson Treasure and Charles Bland Treasure II. Harold Treasure and his wife are active members of the First Methodist Church in Kennett; he is a member of the board of trustees, and is chairman of the wills and legacies committee of the church. He has served as lay leader, and as a member of the board of stewards, Sunday School teacher, and is chairman of the finance drive for 1961-1962. Carolyn is a member of the W.S.C.S. and was formerly secretary to the minister of the church; she is a member of the church choir, and is a Sunday school teacher in the primary division.

Harold is a member of the American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, Dunklin County Bar Association, Kennett Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., and is a Scottish Rite. Harold is past president of the Kennett Kiwanis Club; and a member of the American Legion, Samuel T. Adams Post No. 66 of Kennett, and he has served as adjutant of the Post. Harold Treasure is an able lawyer and is so recognized throughout this area.

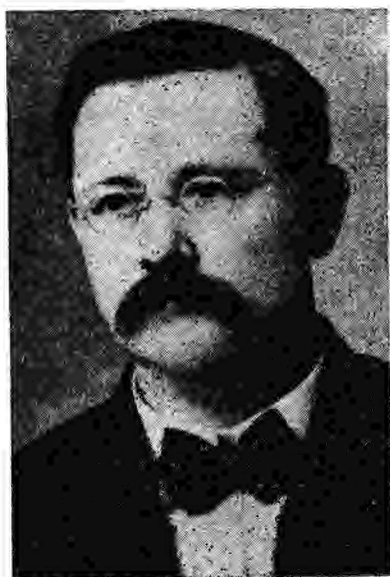
JOHN P. TAYLOR

John P. Taylor was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, January 19, 1833; he was the son of Joshua Taylor of Virginia, and Mary Poe Taylor of Tennessee. The father died in December, 1833; the mother moved to Smith County, Tennessee, and John P. Taylor remained in Smith County until he was about 17 years of age and attended the local schools after becoming of school age, in Smith County, Tennessee, and spent his days there on a Tennessee farm. From 1850 to 1856 he was in Obion County, Tenn., and attended school in that county and read law while in Obion County and was admitted to the Obion County Bar in 1855. In 1856 John P. Taylor came to Dunklin County and located in Clarkton and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar. For the first few years after coming to Dunklin County he gave most of his time to farming, but maintained a law office in Clarkton. He became surveyor of Dunklin County in 1869 and held that office for a few years. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and held that office for three two-year terms. In November, 1882, John P. Taylor was elected County Representative to serve Dunklin County in the legislature and held that office for one term.

In 1856, John P. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Betty E. Garrison; to this union two children were born. His second wife was Julia A. Jones, an Arkansas woman, who died prior to 1875. In 1875 John P. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Blakemore and to this union three children were born: Ibbie, John B. and Katie L. Katie L. Taylor was in Holcomb in 1896 and was a student in the Holcomb school of which the author of this story of the Bench and Bar was teacher. The children of his second marriage were Lulu and Percy; Lulu became the wife of John Thomason, a famous old pioneer citizen of the Holcomb neighborhood, and Percy became the wife of H. T. Brooks, a former sheriff of Dunklin County.

In 1861, shortly after the civil war began, John P. Taylor became a soldier in the Confederate Army; was taken prisoner in December, 1863, while at home sick, and was held a prisoner until the end of the war.

John P. Taylor was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He spent the last few years of his life on his farm near Holcomb, where he died on the 6th day of February, 1894, and was buried in the Stanfield Cemetery near Clarkton.



Joel Price Tribble

Joel Price Tribble was born in Oregon County, Missouri, February 1, 1863. He was the son of Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Tribble. In the R. O. Tribble family there were 10 boys and three girls. He attended the local country schools in Oregon County and the Alton Academy at Alton, Oregon County. He taught school in his native County. He at first wanted to be a doctor of medicine and read rather extensively in that field. He operated a drug store in Oregon County for a few years. He abandoned the desire to become a doctor and read law rather extensively at home and in a law office in Alton. He was admitted to the Bar in Oregon County February 28, 1884. From the time of his admission to the Bar until 1887 he maintained an office in Alton and practiced law there. In 1887 he came to Kennett and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and opened a law office in Kennett. He had a brother, Julian, who became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and J. P. Tribble was associated for some time with his brother, Julian H. Tribble, in the practice in Kennett. The story of Julian appears herein.

For a number of years J. P. Tribble was clerk of the probate court of Dunklin County. He specialized in real estate law and was among the best informed in that field.

At the time of his death one of his friends in Kennett had this to say about him: "He was a man of sterling worth and integrity; his unflinching kindness and gentle humor coupled with great generosity will cause him to be long remembered. He was a lawyer in all the term implies, honest, conscientious, untiring in his devotion to the end for the right as he saw it. To the client poor and without money, I have seen him devote hours of time without money and without fee."

J. P. Tribble had a rather extensive practice and was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1916. He was attorney for James Henry Tettaton who was hanged in Kennett in 1901 for the murder of his brother's family just north of Malden on April 25, 1899. The Tettaton case is one of the famous court cases in Dunklin County. J. P. Tribble left nothing undone in the defense of his client and received many compliments on the service and devotion he gave to the Tettaton case.

J. P. Tribble was elected Representative of Dunklin County in November, 1896, and re-elected in November, 1898, and served as Dunklin County's Representative in the Missouri Legislature for four years. In 1913-1914 he served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County under Thomas F. Donaldson, prosecuting attorney, whose story appears herein.

J. P. Tribble was united in marriage February 16, 1888, with Miss Annie Blackwell of Mill Springs, Oregon County. To this union three children were born: one died in infancy; and Elmer and Otto J. Tribble. Elmer was a prominent newspaper man in Kennett for many years and held a prominent position in Jefferson City for quite a few years and is now deceased. His widow, the former Ethel Jones of Senath, now resides in Jefferson City. Otto is associated with the Woods Lumber Company of Memphis, Tennessee.

J. P. Tribble was a member of the Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Maccabees. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Kennett for many years and was a deacon in that Church at the time of his death. J. P. Tribble died December 26, 1917.

JULIAN H. TRIBBLE

Julian H. Tribble was born in Oregon County, January 18, 1853; he was the brother of Joel Price Tribble, whose story appears herein. Julian Tribble read law at home and in a law office in Oregon County, Missouri, and was admitted to the Bar in Oregon County in the late 1870's. Julian came to Kennett about 1887, at the time his brother J. P. Tribble, came to Kennett and Julian and J. P. were associated for some time in the practice of the law in Kennett.

Julian Tribble went away from Kennett in the late 1880's or early 1890's and the author of the story of the Bench and Bar has not been able to ascertain what Julian did or where he practiced after leaving Kennett.

Mrs. Ethel Tribble, widow of Elmer Tribble, son of J. P. Tribble, was able to furnish some information respecting Julian H. Tribble. Julian Tribble died August 19, 1892.

CHARLES VANCLEVE

Charles VanCleve of Malden was a member of the Dunklin County Bar in the 1880's and had an office in Malden. The VanCleve family is an old Malden family. Effie VanCleve, who married Robert A. Cox, whose story appears herein, is a relative of Charles VanCleve. John Dunmire remembers Charles VanCleve; he says that Charles VanCleve was a brother of Dr. G. T. VanCleve and W. U. VanCleve of Malden; that Charles VanCleve attended our circuit court in the 1880's.

NATHANIEL W. WATKINS

Nathaniel W. Watkins of Jackson, Missouri, was among the first lawyers who came to Kennett after Dunklin County was organized in 1845. He came to Kennett during the period John Dillard Cook was our circuit court judge and rode the circuit with Judge Cook and other lawyers. I have no information that he ever resided in Kennett or became a member of the Dunklin County Bar. I am including him because he came here and no doubt represented some of our people when no lawyer resided in Kennett. He was a half-brother to Henry Clay.

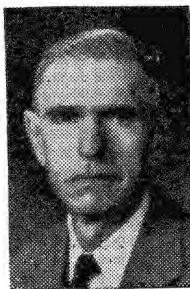
Nathaniel W. Watkins was recognized as a great orator and had the reputation of having great influence over juries. When the civil war broke out in 1861 he lined up with the South and was appointed by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson as brigadier general in the first military district which included Southeast Missouri. After the war he moved to Scott County and lived there until his death in 1876. He was a member of and president of Missouri's constitutional convention of 1875. His home in Scott County was called Beechland and was near Morley.

GAYLON WICKER

Gaylon Wicker was reared in the neighborhood of Campbell, Dunklin County. I was not able to ascertain the date of his birth. The information contained herein was from his relative, Robert H. White, who resides in Dunklin County, north of Campbell.

His father was Ben Wicker and his mother was Mavis Skaggs Wicker; the father is deceased and the mother is still living. Gaylon attended the grade and high school in Campbell and graduated from the Campbell high school. He attended the University of Missouri and Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and received the LL.B. degree from Cumberland University. After graduating from Cumberland law school Gaylon Wicker became a member of the Missouri Bar and practiced law in Malden. He signed the Dunklin County Bar roll register on September 26, 1955. He is not now engaged in the practice. Some few years ago Wicker was in an automobile accident and lost a leg.

Gaylon Wicker was united in marriage with Miss Lyndee Hunt of Piggott, Arkansas, September 10, 1947. They have four children: Karla Susan, born July 26, 1948; Deborah Lynn, born December 3, 1951; Pamela Gail, born October 3, 1957; Kathy Ellen, born January 28, 1959.



Henry Crittenden Walker

Henry Crittenden Walker was born April 12, 1901, in Kennett; he was the son of Judge W. S. C. Walker and Belle McCarroll Walker. His paternal and maternal grandfathers fought for the South in the civil war. Henry C. Walker was too young to participate in World War I and was too old for the service in World War II. His son, Donald Crittenden Walker, now deceased, served two years in the Korean War.

Henry C. Walker attended the grade and high school in Kennett and graduated from Kennett high school in 1918. For about two years after graduation from high school he cultivated his father's farm near Kennett. In 1922 he attended the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque and attended the University of Missouri, where he studied law and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1924. He opened a law office in Kennett in the old Cotton Exchange Bank Building at the Southeast corner of the Kennett square.

Henry C. Walker practiced law in Kennett from the time of his admission to the Bar, except while serving as Judge of the Dunklin County Magistrate Court. For quite a few years of his practice in Kennett, he was associated with Judge James V. Billings, whose story appears herein. In November, 1944, Henry C. Walker was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and was re-elected in November, 1946. In 1952 he was appointed Judge of the Magistrate Court of Dunklin County by Governor Forest Smith and in November, 1954, was elected Judge of the Magistrate Court and re-elected in November, 1958, and had served only 7 days of his new term as Magistrate Court Judge when he died suddenly of a heart attack on January 8, 1959, at his home on Jackson Street, in Kennett.

Henry C. Walker, much like his father, Judge W. S. C. Walker, was a quiet, reserved man, friendly and courteous to all. Henry C. Walker, his son Don, and his daughter, Elizabeth, were seen frequently on horseback, riding on the country roads about Kennett; Henry C. rode a large chestnut gelding, his daughter rode a beautiful back mare and his son rode a spotted pony.

On July 14, 1923, Henry C. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Gossage, daughter of Dr. William Lafayette Gossage and Vesta Isabel Duncan Gossage. Dr. Gossage is deceased; his widow, Vesta Isabel, survives. Henry C. Walker's widow and the daughter, Elizabeth, reside in Kennett. Elizabeth is a secretary in the law firm of McHaney, Billings & Welman in Kennett.

WILLIAM O. WELMAN

William O. Welman was born in Kennett, October 4, 1931. He is the son of Joe C. Welman and Berniece Oakes Welman. The father, Joe C. Welman, is president of the Bank of Kennett and is past president of the American Bankers Association. The mother, Berniece Oakes Welman, is the daughter of Clyde Oakes, whose story appears herein. William O. Welman attended grade and high school in Kennett and graduated from the Kennett high school in May, 1949. He entered the University of Missouri in 1949 and in June, 1953, received from the University the degree of B. S. in Business Administration. He served in the United States Army, 1953 to 1955, as a Lieutenant in the Artillery.

After his service in the Army he again entered the University of Missouri and received the LL.B. degree in January, 1958, and was admitted to the Missouri Bar in 1958. From the time of his admission to the Bar he has been associated in Kennett with the firm of McHaney, Billings and Welman (Flake McHaney and William H. Billings, whose stories appear herein).

His fraternities are Pi Kappa Alpha, Beta Gamma Sigma and Phi Eta Sigma. The latter two are honorary. He was also a member of the honorary Scabbard and Blade. He was, when in the law school of the University, elected to the Order of the Coif and also served as editor of the Missouri Law Review. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association and is a member and president (April, 1962) of the Dunklin County Bar Association.

William O. Welman on December 23, 1955, was united in marriage with Miss Alice Spencer. She is the daughter of Earl Spencer and Lucille Porter Spencer, who came to Missouri from Illinois. They now reside in St. Louis. William O. Welman and his wife have two children: Cynthia Ann Welman, born August 30, 1957, and Lisa Spencer Welman, born September 18, 1960. He is a member of the Kennett Lions Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Kennett First Methodist Church. William O. Welman is a fine, busy and capable young lawyer.

BERT F. WALLACE

Bert F. Wallace was born August 31, 1876, in Union County, Kentucky, near the town of Sturgis; he was the son of Hiram Wallace and Emma Taylor Wallace. He attended the country school of his neighborhood and graduated from the Auburn Seminary of Auburn, Kentucky. He studied law in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and received the LL.B. degree in 1898.

After his graduation from the law school of Cumberland University he was admitted to the Bar in Kentucky and practiced for a short time at Princeton, Kentucky. He then moved to Campbell, Dunklin County, and became a member of the Dunklin County Bar and practiced at Campbell for a few years in association with George G. Harralsen. He went away from Campbell about 1908 to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and practiced in Bowling Green until his death in 1926.

In 1904 Bert F. Wallace was united in marriage with Miss Winnie Ross Morton of Auburn, Kentucky. Three children were born of this marriage: Norton, who was born in Campbell and died in Campbell at the age of 18 months; Winifred, born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1912, and Herbert F. was born in Bowling Green in 1914. Winifred Wallace graduated from the Western State College and served as librarian for the Louisville-Courier Journal newspaper. She was married to Attorney Lawrence G. Duncan, who was killed in a highway accident in 1954. Herbert F. Wallace graduated from the Bowling Green College of Commerce and has been employed by the Daily News of Bowling Green since 1927 and has been managing editor for the past 14 years.

Bert F. Wallace is remembered yet by quite a few old-timers of Campbell. He enjoyed a good practice when in Campbell and was a capable and promising lawyer.

MARIE WALTNER

Marie Waltner of Kansas City, Missouri, was in Kennett in September, 1952, as a court reporter for Judge James V. Billings, and she signed the Dunklin County Bar roll on September 8, 1952. I was not able to obtain a biographical sketch of Marie Waltner.

JAMES A. WALKER

James A. Walker is the only lawyer that appears in the 1860 census of Independence Township (Kennett). He was 42 years old and was born in Tennessee. His wife, Sitsan, was 42, and was born in Tennessee. There were 4 children ranging in age from 14 to 4. The two older were born in Tennessee and the other two in Missouri.



Orville Zimmerman

Orville Zimmerman was born December 30, 1881, on a farm near Glen Allen, Bollinger County, Missouri; he was the son of John Henry Zimmerman and Druscilla McElvey Zimmerman. The father was also born near Glen Allen, December 16, 1855, and the mother, too, was born near Glen Allen, April 23, 1863. There were three sons of the family: Ellery Zimmerman, Aaron Rufus Zimmerman and Orville Zimmerman, the subject of this story. Ellery was the oldest of the three boys; he was born on the Zimmerman farm near Glen Allen, September 28, 1879, and Aaron Rufus was the youngest of the three boys and he was born on the Zimmerman farm near Glen Allen, January 31, 1883.

Orville Zimmerman attended the grade schools in his neighborhood; the Mayfield-Smith Academy at Marble Hill, Bollinger County, and the old State Normal at Cape Girardeau, from which he graduated in 1904. After graduation from the old State Normal in 1904 he was principal of the Dexter high school, Stoddard County, Missouri, 1904-1908. After his service at Dexter as high school principal he attended the Missouri University Law School and received the LL.B. degree from the University in 1911,

and was admitted to the Missouri Bar. Shortly thereafter he located in Kennett, becoming a member of the Dunklin County Bar and was associated with Judge James L. Fort, whose story appears herein. Orville Zimmerman remained in the practice in Kennett until his death and was recognized as one of the outstanding lawyers of the Southeast Missouri area. As stated, he was first associated with Judge Fort and later became associated with Judge Robert J. Smith, whose story appears herein. The association with Judge Smith continued until Judge Smith was elected a member of the Springfield Court of Appeals in 1928.

Orville Zimmerman in November, 1934, was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of Congress from the 10th Missouri district and was re-elected every two years thereafter and served until his death, April 7, 1948. He was recognized as one of the top Democrats of Missouri and of Congress and one of the most efficient members of Congress.

In the memorial services in Congress, May 17, 1948, Representative Flannigan of Virginia had this to say about Orville Zimmerman: "Mr. Speaker, our whole country suffered a great loss in the death of our dear colleague, Orville Zimmerman. He was a real American in every sense of the word. While tolerant and charitable in his views he was uncompromising when it came to fundamentals. He believed in our form of government and best of all, lived it. He saw through sophistry and casuistry of those who would undermine our great system of government with the clear penetrating eye of the true American. It always did me good to discuss fundamentals with Orville Zimmerman. I knew him best, however, as the friend of the American farmer. The American farmer never had a better posted, a more sympathetic friend than Orville Zimmerman, and too, he had the courage of his convictions and on all occasions threw the strength of his great mind and fighting ability behind every effort to improve American agriculture. For years a faithful member of the House Committee on Agriculture, his clear thinking and wise counsel as a member of that great committee did much to bring into being our great agriculture program."

During World War I, Orville Zimmerman served as a private in the United States Army in 1918. He was a member of the board of education of Kennett school district 1928-1936. He was a member of the board of regents

of the Southeast Missouri State College of Cape Girardeau 1933-1948.

Orville Zimmerman was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and represented the St. Louis Conference in general conferences at Hot Springs, Arkansas, Chattanooga and Memphis, Tennessee, and Dallas, Texas. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge and was a charter member of the Lions Club of Kennett.

On the 18th day of December, 1919, at the home of J. A. Hemphill in Kennett, Missouri, Orville Zimmerman was united in marriage with Miss Adah Hemphill. To this union, one son, Joe Zimmerman, was born, and is now one of the prominent medical doctors of Kennett. The widow resides in the old Zimmerman home in Kennett.



John H. Bradley

John H. Bradley was born January 23, 1875, a little more than one-half mile north of downtown Senath, Dunklin County, about 160 yards north of the present northeast corner of the Senath cemetery; he is the son of Reuben Bradley and Alletha Myracle Bradley. The father was born in what was later known as Vincet neighborhood across Buffalo Creek from Shady Grove church, about five miles south of Kennett, Dunklin County; the mother was born near Water Valley, Yalobusha County, Mississippi. He first attended a subscription school, one mile east and about $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile north of downtown Senath; he then attended the old Merritt public school, which was about one-fourth mile west of the present Senath high school building; he also attended the old State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, now the Southeast Missouri State College. He attended the University of Missouri and in June, 1902, received the LL.B degree from the University law school and became a member of the Missouri Bar.

In August, 1902, he became associated in the law practice in Kennett with William Riley Hall, whose story appears herein; he remained in Kennett in the practice until October, 1903, when he went to Senath, his home town,

but the association with Mr. Hall continued until January 1, 1909. William Riley Hall was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1904, and re-elected in November, 1906, and John Bradley was assistant prosecuting attorney under Mr. Hall for four years.

In November, 1908, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dunklin County and in November, 1910, was re-elected and served until January 1, 1913. He moved from Senath to Kennett in April, 1909. The association with Mr. Hall in the practice of the law was terminated when he became prosecuting attorney in January, 1909. In January, 1911, he appointed John T. McKay, Sr., whose story appears herein, as assistant prosecuting attorney and he and Mr. McKay practiced law as partners in Kennett during the last two years he served as prosecuting attorney and for a year or so thereafter. Ira M. Morris of Malden was assistant prosecuting attorney for the first two years he (John Bradley) was prosecuting attorney.

In November, 1916, John Bradley was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the Springfield Court of Appeals for a term of 12 years, but did not take the oath of office until July 14, 1917 (See Bradley vs. Cox 271 Mo. 438, 197 SW 88). He was renominated for the Court of Appeals without opposition in the 1928 Democratic primary, but was defeated in the November election of 1928 by his fine old friend, Robert J. Smith, of Kennett, Dunklin County, whose story appears herein. That was the year the great Al Smith of New York was the Democratic nominee for President, and too many Democrats voted the Republican ticket or did not vote at all.

In January, 1929, after the expiration of his term on the Springfield Court of Appeals, John Bradley and his family went to Los Angeles, California, and he there became associated with John M. Atkinson and William Hale Douglass in the practice of the law. John M. Atkinson was from Ripley County, Missouri, and was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri in 1920; William Hale Douglass, whose story appears herein, was from Senath, Dunklin County. John Bradley returned from Los Angeles in December, 1929, and resumed the practice of the law in Kennett; he was associated with his brother, James A. Bradley, whose story appears herein, and he was also associated with Judge John A. McAnally, whose story appears herein.

In April, 1935, he was appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court as a supreme court commissioner and was re-appointed from term to term (4 years is the term) until he reached the age of 75 on January 23, 1950, and retired as commissioner under the provisions of Sec. 25, Article V of the 1945 Constitution.

Upon retiring as commissioner of the supreme court, he returned to Kennett and actively engaged in the practice of the law in the firm of Bradley & Noble, composed of himself, his son, Lawrence L. Bradley, his daughter, Alletha B. Noble, and his son-in-law, John W. Noble, whose stories appear herein. He continued in the active practice in Kennett until January 15, 1959, when he retired from the practice because of a physical injury.

In 1915 John Bradley was appointed by his friend Governor Elliott W. Major, as a member of the board of curators of the University of Missouri and during his term of six years as curator he served for a few years as chairman of the executive committee.

On October 6, 1903, John Bradley was united in marriage with Miss Hettie Horner, who was born and reared at Caruth, Dunklin County. She is the daughter of the late William B. Horner and Mahulda Pruett Horner, pioneer citizens of the Caruth area. The story of Mrs. Bradley appears in Volume I of the Dunklin County Historical Society, page 176, in connection with her story of the City of Hornersville, founded by her great great grandfather, William H. Horner in 1832. There were born of this marriage four children, Alletha, Gene, Lawrence and Paul, and three others who died in infancy. Paul, who was born in Springfield, January 19, 1920, was killed in an airplane crash near Blytheville, Arkansas, on November 30, 1951. Paul's widow, Ruby, and daughter, Paula Jean, now reside in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Paul attended grade school in Springfield, Montebello, California, and Kennett; he attended high school in Kennett; graduated in the Jefferson City high school and attended the Northeast Missouri State College at Kirksville. Paul was an expert airplane man. He went through World War II in the flying service. He was kept in the United States during the war because of his skill respecting airplanes, building, repairing or anything concerning them. He had spent a year or more in Spartan Aviation College in Tulsa, Oklahoma, prior to Pearl Harbor. For quite some time prior to his death he had been successfully operating an airplane service on the

Airbase at Blytheville, Arkansas. The field was going to be reactivated by the government and Paul and those associated with him were closing out at the time of the accident. One of Paul's friends set his plane down on the field the day of the accident and Paul took it up just for a ride and the accident occurred out near Amorel, Arkansas.

John Bradley has been a member of the board of supervisors of Elk Chute Drainage District for many years and for many years has been president of the board. He is a charter member and for about 20 years he has been president of the Dunklin County Historical Society and has given much time and service to the county historical society. There is no pay for this service, but he regards such service as important and valuable to Dunklin County. He has put in quite a time with secretarial help in the preparation of the Bench and Bar story of Dunklin County and for this service there is no pay except the pleasure of trying to render another service to his beloved Dunklin County and her people.

Prior to his admission to the Bar, John Bradley taught school for 5 school years in Dunklin County, plus two summer terms. He taught a summer term in the country school known as the Ward school, about 1¼ miles east of downtown Senath, and he taught a summer term at the Octa community school about 3 miles northeast of Senath; he taught 4 school years in the Senath school district when the school house was about ¾ mile west of downtown Senath, and on the north side of the road. In the school year of 1896-1897 he taught the Holcomb school; for the first half of the year at Holcomb he had no assistant; for the last half he had an assistant. He was principal of the Senath school for a part of the school year, 1905-1906, after his marriage and after admission to the Bar. For the last two years he taught the Senath school prior to admission to the Bar he had an assistant.

John Bradley is a member of the Dunklin County Bar Association, the Missouri Bar and the American Bar Association, and the American Judicature Society. It was at his suggestion, when a member of the court, that the Springfield Court of Appeals established a law library at Poplar Bluff. John Bradley and his wife are members of the Kennett First Baptist Church; he teaches a class of men 60 years old and over in the Sunday School. James A. Bradley, his brother, and whose story appears herein, and now deceased, taught this Sunday School class for

about 40 years, and after his death the name of the class was changed from the Agoga class to the James A. Bradley class. John Bradley has been a member of Senath Lodge No. 513 A. F. and A. M. for over 50 years and a member of Senath Camp No. 256, Woodmen of the World, for about 60 years.

This story so far, is per se and in the 3rd person, but here for a few lines a change is made to the first person. I have had two periods of active practice of the law after serving a rather long stretch on the appellate bench. The first period was after I had served on the Springfield Court of Appeals. The second period was after I had served on the supreme court as Commissioner. Lawyers who are on the appellate bench and then back in the active practice sometimes "meet themselves coming back," that is, some opinion they have written doesn't jibe with some point in a case they are handling.

I have so far said nothing about myself as a lawyer or as a judge. While in the harness as a lawyer I worked hard at the job and have never neglected my client's cause. The opinions I wrote while on the Springfield Court of Appeals and on the Supreme Court as commissioner speak for themselves. In my years at the Bar I had a rather extensive experience as a trial lawyer and loved it.

During the years I was in Springfield and in Jefferson City my legal residence was Kennett, Dunklin County, and I have voted, since reaching 21, in Dunklin County at every state and national election; I voted at Senath until I moved to Kennett in April, 1909. When I went to Los Angeles in January, 1929, I made the reservation in the presence of two old friends in Kennett as witnesses that I was not changing my residence; that my trip was just a try, and at the request of my old life long friend, William Hale Douglass, and that my residence would be Kennett, Dunklin County, until I had been in California for at least a year. As stated, I went to California in January, 1929, and returned to Kennett in December, 1929; so my legal residence has been Dunklin County since my birth, January 23, 1875; and a great county it is; none greater.
