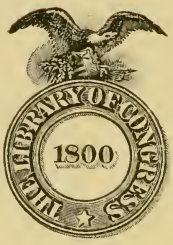
HISTORY OF DUNKLIN COUNTY MISSOURI

1845-1895



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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, Halcomb, Hornersville, Kennett, Lulu, Malden, Nesbit, Senath, Valley Ridge, Vincent, White Oak and Wrightville.

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

With an Album of Its People and Homes Profusely Illustrated.

BY

MARY F. SMYTH-DAVIS.

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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 much 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 reliable.

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.

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 12th, 1808. It was first called the MISSOURI GAZETTE, and measured 12x16 inches. It proved to be the forerunner of the MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, thence 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 removed 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.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1818, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union, through John Scott, delegate to Congress. Two years was 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° 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 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 State 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.— It is nearly fifty miles in length, and embraces an area of 500 square miles.

The county is only about five miles near the center, and reaches its greatest width on its southern extremity, being there twenty-two miles wide. On the north line it is eleven miles in width.

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" are 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 during the time of the earthquakes. 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, was 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. Lessieur 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, Redfoot 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 Charlestown, 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 skaken 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 who have acquired their 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, idolaters, 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 inclosed 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 his rays of light. Dunklin County is an especially rich field for the archæologist. 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 Chickasaw 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 earthquakes 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 to the height of a man on horse-back. 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. Nathanial 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 opossum, 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.

Crawley'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 soil 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.

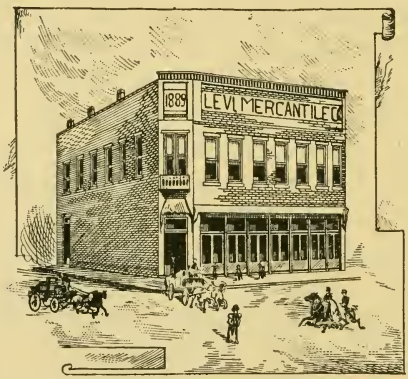
Canaan Island, southeast of Campbell, at the foot hills, and Clarkson, are separated by Pond Slough. Taylor's Slough runs between West Prairie and Halcomb Island, and Varners River runs south of Halcomb and divides that island from Ten Mile Island. Chilletacaux River separates the last named island from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

The cut-off that joins St. Francois and Varneys rivers runs between Ten Mile and Two Mile Islands. 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, have raised them materially. As the heavy timber is cut off the land dries. In many places where, fifteen years ago, water stood in spring saddle-girth deep to a horse, the land is this year planted in corn and cotton, and bids fair to yield an abundant harvest.

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE

Is such as our people may justly feel proud. 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 Halcomb, thence south through Halcomb 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, crab-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 is a good mast for hogs, sheep, cattle, etc. The wild grasses, yonkepins, 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 have, 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 1882–1883. 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 was 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 necessaries 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 guerrilla 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.

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 GUARDS.

"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 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. McCulloch 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 force 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 Hemburg, Scott Co., where there was a small body of Home Guards. Killed one man, wounded five andcaptured 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. Gen. Thompson's men numbered about 3,000, about 800 of whom were Dunklinites.

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 the command of the district of Southeast Missouri, which also included Southern Illinois. He established 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. Francois 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 Gratiot 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 guerrilla 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 Clarkston 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 Clarkston 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 Horris 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 Jacksons 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 Ephriham Thornberry and James Harris. On Halcomb Island was the Barnes farm, a small farm where the John P. Taylor place now is, and Louis Halcomb 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 and J. McGrue, Joe Laden,

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 Doughtery, Dick Cook, William Herman, Absolom Fairis, the Mifflins, 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, Garrol 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.

These 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 respectfully.

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 yet to 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, was 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 on 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 mill 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 '40s. 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 satisfies the palate of the Dunklinite in the same manner as it does the St. Louisan.

There has been much gossip about we 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 for 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 towns 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 the 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 at 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, ups 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 it 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 9,604; 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 railroad 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 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 Halcomb in July of 1896. At Halcomb, 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 20x30 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 8th, 1874.

Elder L. L. Stephens was another of this ministerial band. He died in the year of 1872. Elder Sanders Walker was also one of the early workers among the Baptists in 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. Wester, 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 Halcomb, 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, Halcomb, 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. Blaylock, 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 west 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, Charnal 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 bein 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 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; extending 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 1871, 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 Biographical 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 worshiping 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 guerrillas.

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 Halcomb. The members of this denomination at Halcomb 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 pastorated 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:

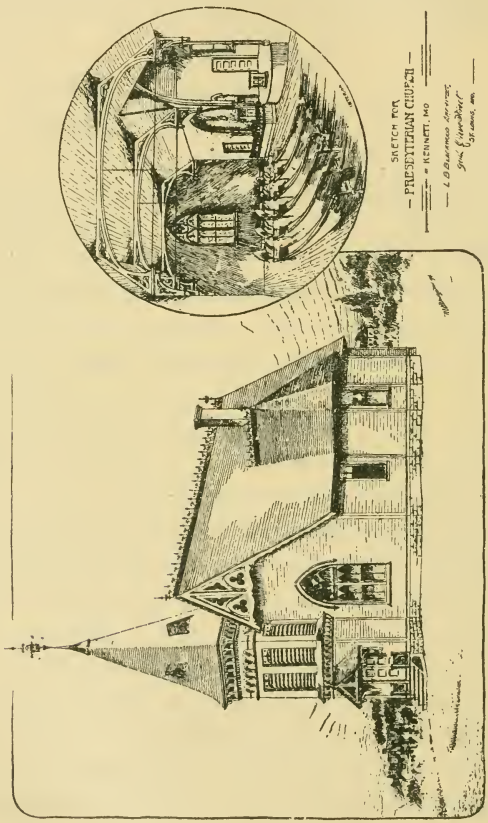
"W. B. Y. WILKIE,

"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.



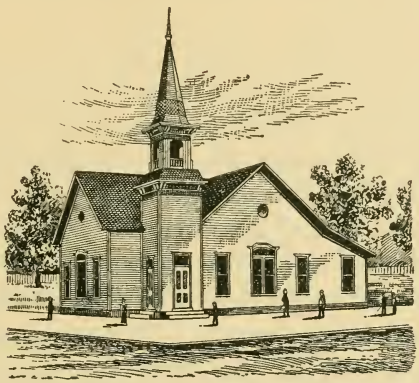
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KENNETT — REV. WADDLEY.

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 citizens of Malden. The church grew rapidly until it numbered about the greatest in the 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, Halcomb, 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, yonkepins, 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.

	Acres.
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 lands 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 average twelve bushels per acre on the sand and along on Halcomb; 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 clover seed 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	.06½	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 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 the 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 the 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 diseases of the throat and lungs are so seldom seen and so mild as compared to other localities. A person with an ordidinarily 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 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 diseases, 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 can not 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 IX.

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 Holtzhouser 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. Soloman 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 wall, 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 afterwards 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 judge was 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 offices 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. Donalson, 1882–84; J. R. Allgood, 1886–88; Collin 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. Douglas 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. Hodge, 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. Finey and J. P. Tribbe, 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.....F. Joe Rice.
Coroner.....A. Harrison.

Sheriff.....W. G. Petty.
Prosecuting Atty.....C. P. Hawins.
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 November.

CHAPTER X.

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.

L. of C.

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 Burtig Brothers, of Paragould, Arkansas, and named in honor of Mr. 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 Burtig 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 will now 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 Tompson 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 Isiah 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 any one 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 the 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 Gainsville, Ark., to Weaverville and New Madrid, it soon had good stores, mills, gins, etc.

The first house 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.

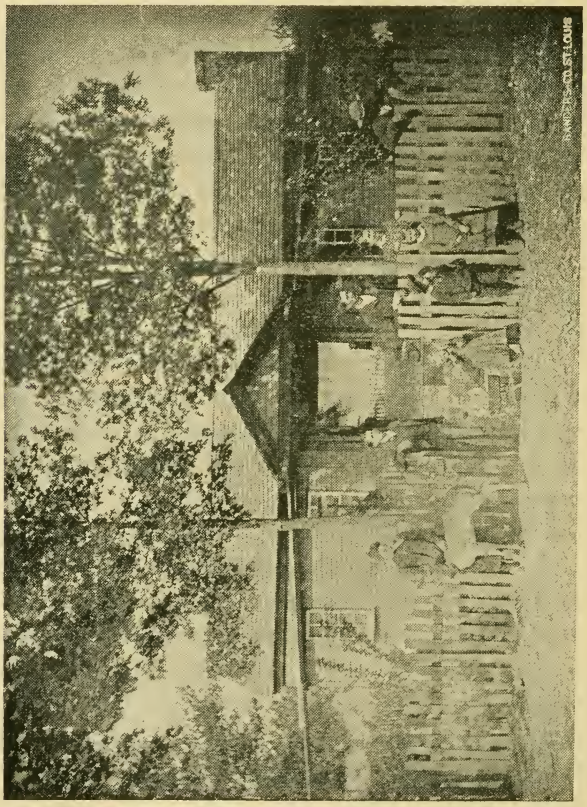
The building of the railroad, however, from New Madrid to Malden dealt Clarkton a terrible blow from which it has never completely recovered. Still it does considerable business for a country town, for its citizens are nearly all of old and highly respected families who have nice homes and are good livers. 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 M. W. 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 Halcomb, 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

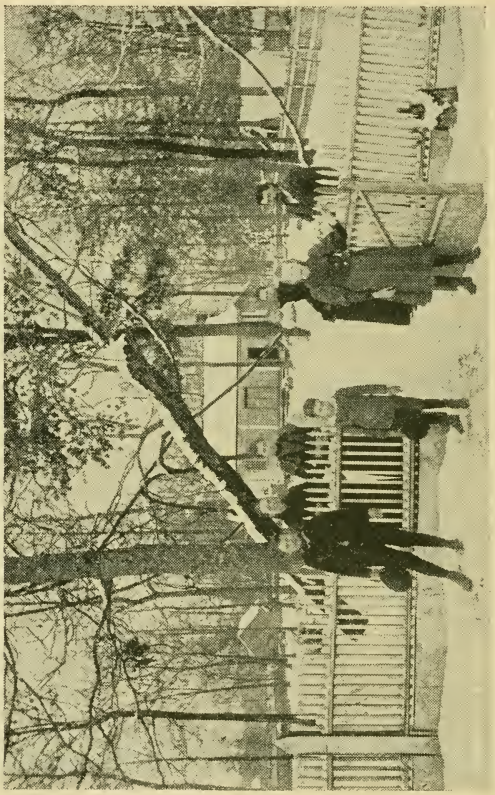
ten acres of the farm of G. M. Williams into town lots, and the railroad company did the same with forty acres. The Lasswell Brothers put up the first store, and E. C. Haines the first saw-mill on the site of the new town. But Campbell was not designed on the country store and saw mill style, for the 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 material 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 MCCUTCHENS, 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 gives 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 have 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 McCutchen, 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 Crawley'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 Katie 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.

HALCOMB.

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 Halcomb, 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 Drs. G. W. Quinn, W. G. Hughes and E. T. Applegate.

Halcomb 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 Halcomb, 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.

Halcomb 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 Halcomb 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 Halcomb, but all of Halcomb 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 Halcomb 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's [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 HORNERSVILLE.

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 tobacco, 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 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 it 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 need 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 county. 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 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, singing 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 saloon of former years gave some cause for the stories told of its morals. But it has had no saloon for several years; its "blind

tiger" 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 east 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 situated, one mile east of Varney's 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 Chilletacaux, 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 citizens 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.

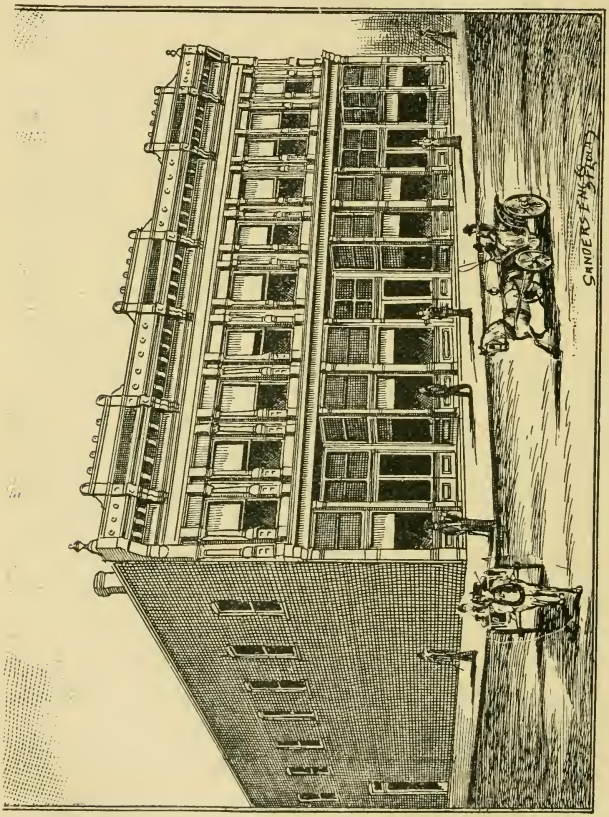
W. F. Shelton began business here about the close of the war, commencing in a very crude little log cabin. His present wealth testifies to his having done a prosperous business; but many of its other citizens seem to have dropped off in a Rip Van Winkle dose, from which they were never fully aroused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

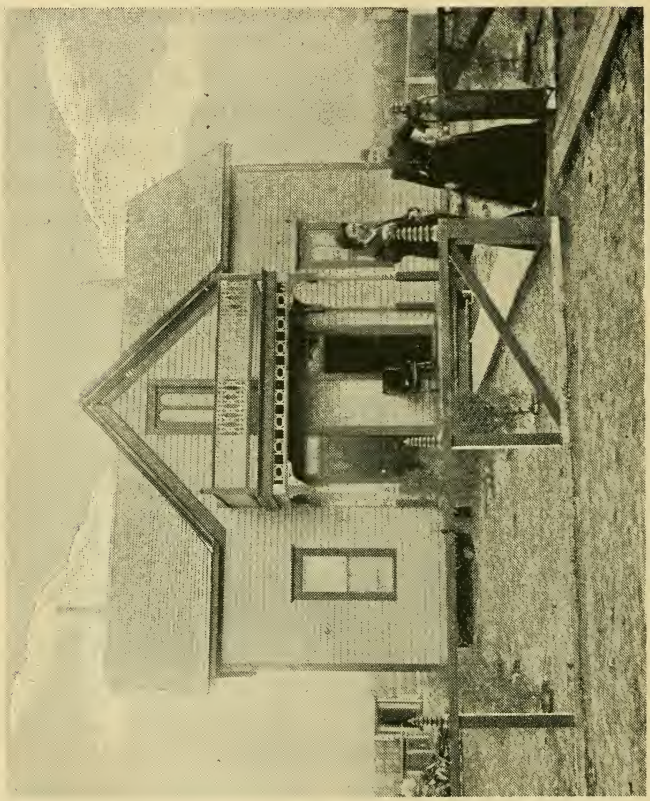
Two years ago Kennett had a fire which almost swept out the south side of Main street, but the ashes were scarcely more than cool until brick structures as good as any to be found outside of a city had replaced those old frame buildings and the town was really the gainer instead of the loser thereby. 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-round 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. Keerfoot, 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

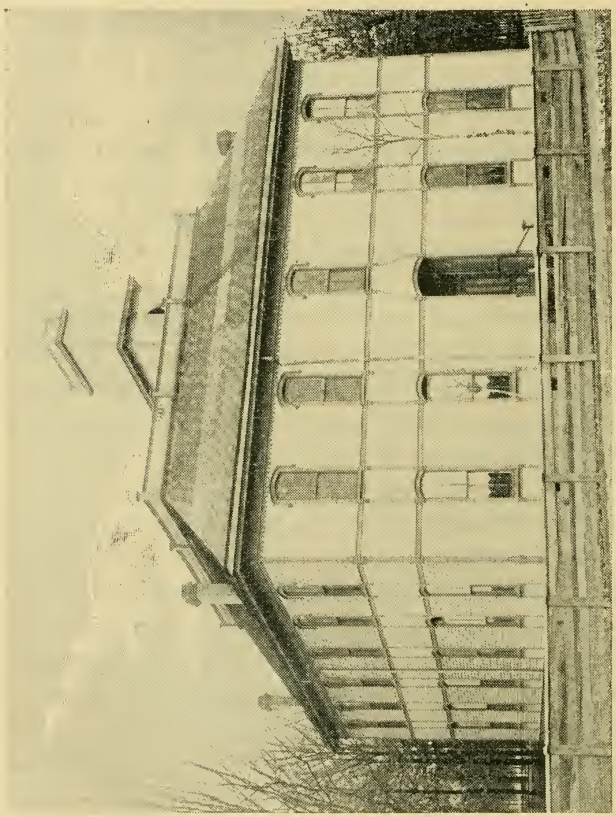
motions as they came into town over the cotton ridges. Certainly its accommodations were crude, but it was as good as the ordinary new road, and it was subsequently made a standard gauge and merged into the Cotton Belt Route, and is now equal in every respect to the best roads in the South and West. It connects at Paragould, Ark., with the main line of the Iron Mountain, and at Jonesborough, 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 County.

Malden is situated about five miles from the north line of this county, 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 Stuart, 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 material, 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 dressed 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 & 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 as thriving and energetic a 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. M. 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 for 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 of 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 Crawley'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 kind 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 of 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 near 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 pros perous 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 XI.

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	..
Halcomb	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; Halcomb, 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 Wise, 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. Towsen, 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, stave, 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 Halcomb. 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 Halcomb.

In his political views he was formerly an old-line 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 Halcomb, 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 begun 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. Lilian M. Harvey, widow of Dr. Harvey (deceased), of Kennett, Mo. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Emma Iney Adams, natives of Virginia.

Lilian 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 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, Hulah 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. BALDWIN, 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. Mrs. 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 Lilian.

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 died in 1888. He was a Republican in politics, and filled the

office of Circuit Clerk in this 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 Turnier 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., Adrian 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 but 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 1884.

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 Farmerville, 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 1892. 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 Oford, 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 8th, 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 Halcomb, 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;

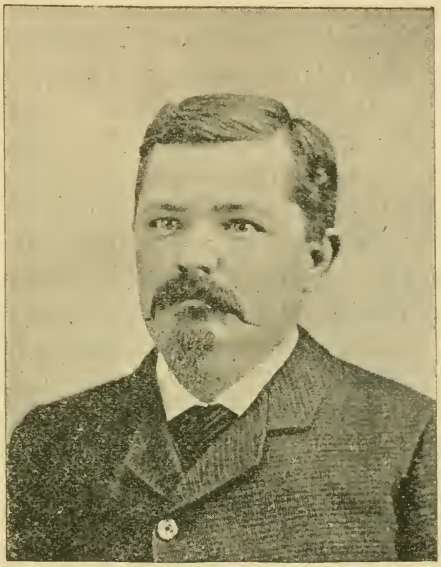
Lutesville Circuit, 1887 to 1890; Doniphan Circuit, 1890 to 1892; Grand Prairie Circuit, 1892 to 1895.

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 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.

In 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 Melvine, 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. 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 later forties or early fifties. He used to go to Gainesville, Arkansas, for a physician for the 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. Sivley, 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 Lula, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DR. R. G. COOK AND WIFE.

Dr. RALPH GUILD COOK was born August 1, 1837, 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 had 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, Zellah, 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 gentleman'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 on 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.

JOHN B. COOK, of the firm of N. N. Rice & Co., 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 in 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 a 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. Robt. H., Hettie F. (Mrs. Satterfield), Judge James M., All W., Jennie (Mrs. Lawson), Huldah and Lucy (Mrs. J. M. Baird).

Miss Hulda has never married and resides with her mother at Sennath, 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 Ottilie 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. In 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 Francis, 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 took 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 Sturges 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, St. Louis, Mo. August 2, 1885, he married Miss Martha E. Clippard, of Cape County, Mo., but resided and practiced medicine at Laflin, Mo.,

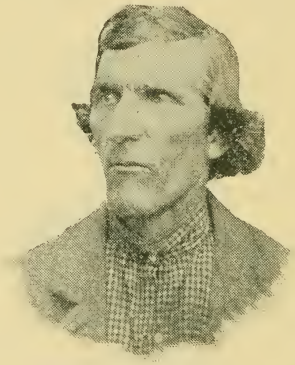
DR. W. B. FINNEY.

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 Margarett 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. "Edd" Finley lives on the old home place near Cotton Plant, 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. 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 came 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

WM. 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 county.

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. to 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.

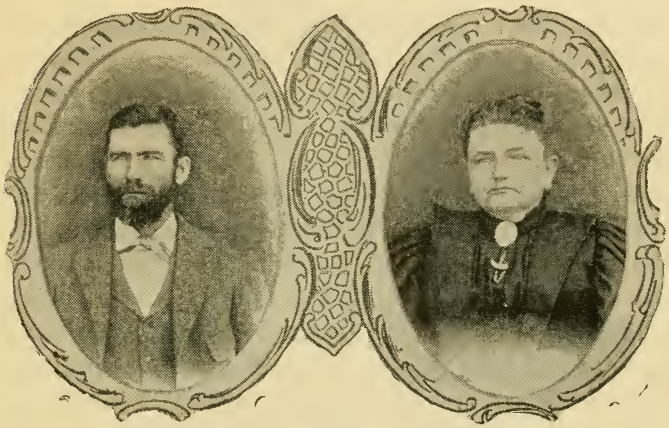
They settled on their present farm in 1867. It is one of the best improved farms around Nesbit, with nice orchard, good residence, barns, etc. Mr. Harkey is a member of the Masonic order and a Democrat in politics.

BEN. F. HICKS, stock and grain dealer, Halcomb, Mo., was born April 23, 1849, and is the son of John and Nancy Langford-Hicks, natives of Middle Tennessee. The 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 Halcomb, 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 Halcomb.

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 Halcomb 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 and of 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 Kaufman, 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 "Dunklin 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.

"Sharp 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 estab lished the "Dunklin 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. Hopper 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 Ethen 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.

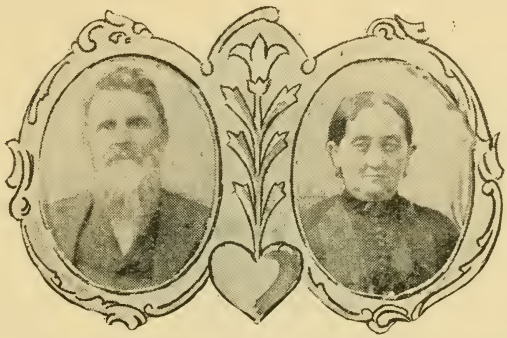
In March, 1895, Mr. Hopper was elected General Manager of the Campbell Roller Mills, and his able management and accommodating and genial manner as well as the good quality of its flour have won for the new enterprise many friends.

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 hand 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, Feburary 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-

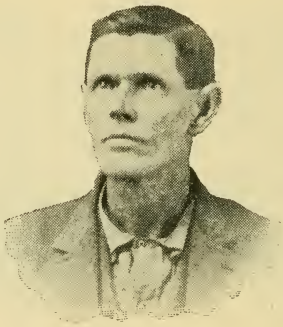


M. W. HUBBARD AND WIFE.

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 Isaiah 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 perseverence in bringing this road up to a fair standard for a new railroad.

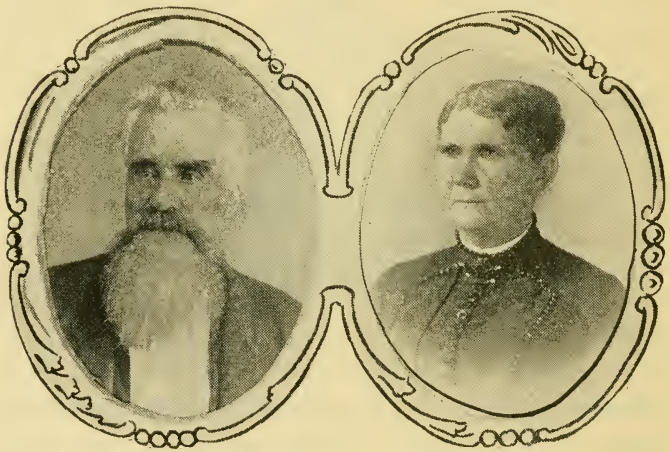
In addition to his railroad business he is interested in the firm of E. S. McCarty & Co., being business manager of the firm. This firm owns stores at Kennett, White Oak, and Pascola, Pemiscot County, doing a general merchandise and timber business; and also owns the celebrated Armstrong Springs, located 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 this 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

Vincit. 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.

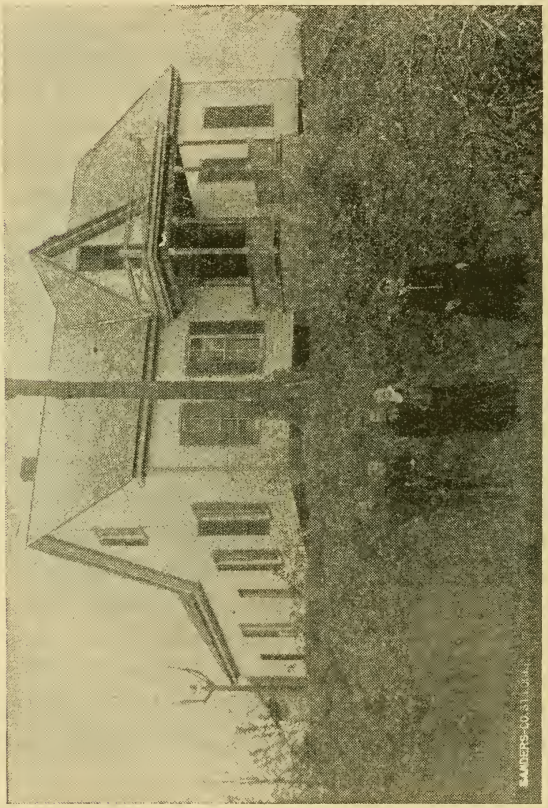
or $300,000. Judge Langdon was President of the County Court of Dunklin County from 1878 to 1884 inclusive. He was a very public-spirited man and did much for the improvement of public roads, public schools, churches and other enterprises to advance the general good of the county. He launched one of 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 daugher, 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 early 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 any 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 McCutchen, 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, 1848. 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 Chilleticaux 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 Chilleticaux 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 Chilleticaux 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 Clairey 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 Moore, 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 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.

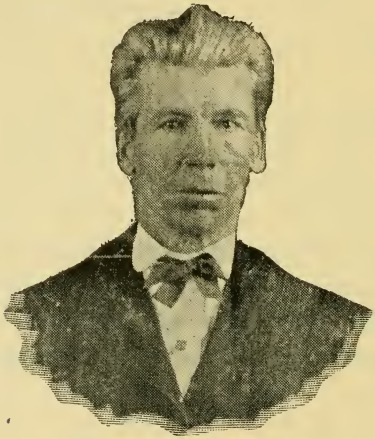
Thomas Neel, Jr., was born in May of the same year and was the first white child born in Dunklin County. Mr. Neel has pounded corn in the old-fashioned mortar "Indian style" when it was too bad to go to mill away up on West Prairie or to the Masterson mill near Bernie, in Stoddard County. He has slept 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 Arkansas, but he is yet looked upon as a citizen of this county, as he does about all of 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. Louis 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 Halcomb, 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 Halcomb 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 Owens,



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

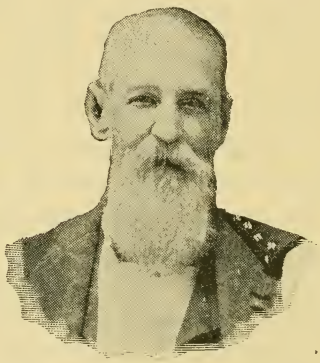
title of Doctor and Judge clung to him until his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Owen is a member of the Baptist Church and resides with her daughter and son-in-law, Louis McCutchen of Campbell, whose picture may be seen among the family of those to 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 from 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 Lilian.

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.

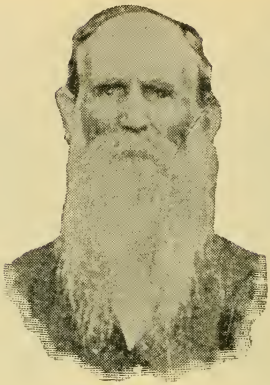
Col. Pankey is one of the oldest and best known pioneers in the county, having taken quite a prominent part in the late War of the Rebellion. He was on the Southern side, and first went into Capt. Picard's company and was elected First Lieutenant. A regiment was soon formed of which he was elected Lieutenant 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 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 immigrated 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 promi nent 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 unquestionable 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 Susan 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, building 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

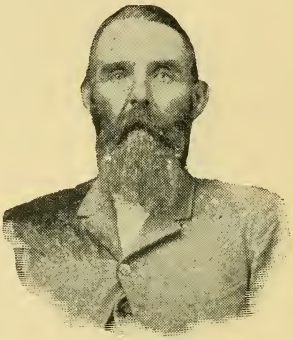
age in Lake County, Tenn., and when the war came on, went in the army with the Madrid Bend Guards, and was attached to the 15th Tennessee Regiment under Col. Counol. In 1872 he came to the State of Missouri and resided in New Madrid County for about ten years, then came to Dunklin County. He was educated 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.

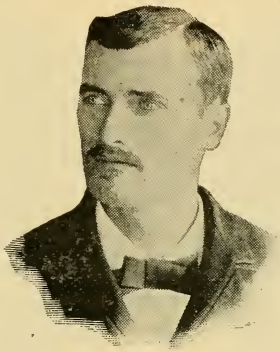
His son, Moore M. Rayburn, grew to manhood in Arkansas, and in 1862 enlisted in the Confederate Army, in Col. Hart's regiment of Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Pleasant Grove, Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill. At the close of the war he returned home and 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.

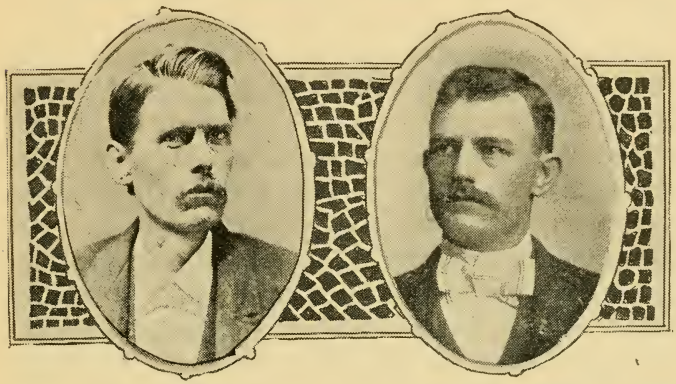
F. JOE RICE, Collector of Dunklin County, is a native of this county, born December 3, 1859. He is the son of Hon. David Rice of this county and was educated in the common schools of Dunklin County and at the Southeast Normal of Cape Girardeau. Married Miss Minnie L. Fleer, of Franklin County, Missouri, 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 Fleer. 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 a Democrat 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 Vincit,

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 Fannie 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 Rachel 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.

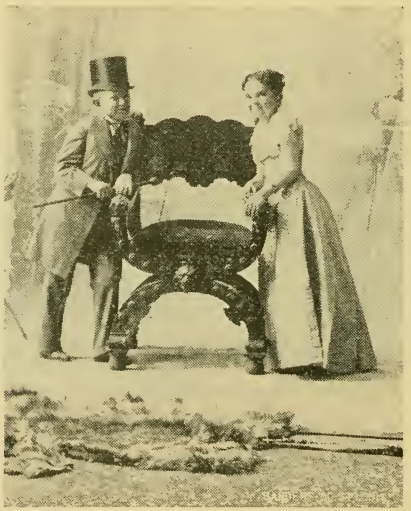
Uncle Tommie, as he is affectionately called, owned and occupied one of the first business houses in Malden but has been principally a farmer. He and his son W. W. are both charter members of Cotton Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Reeves and all of 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



MAJOR AND MRS. RAY.

season since. Married in Yates Center, Kansas, to Miss Jennie Meadows, February 6, 1891.

Their home is near Caldwell, 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 37 1-2 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. William 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 partnership 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 county 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 makes no display of wealth about his home or person. But his business house in Kennett is one of the best in Southeast Missouri and his stock of general merchandise is large and complete.

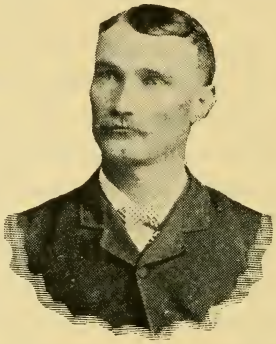
The Shelton firm has always done an extensive business in Kennett, but the fall of 1895 has been the busiest season for many years. W. F. Shelton, Jr. & Co., buy all kinds of produce and usually ship from 800 to 3,000 bales of cotton each season; this is, however, only a liberal portion of Dunklin County 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.

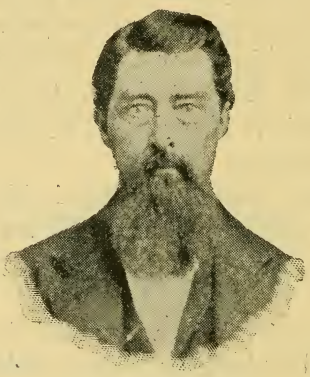
In September, 1887, he was married to Miss Kate Argo, a native of Tennessee, but a resident of Texas from 1880 until 1886, when she removed to Dunklin County.

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 Mr. 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 this 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 homekeeper 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 of 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. Dunklin 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.

HON. JAMES P. WALKER AND WIFE.

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 gift 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 1884 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 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: Mollie (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 Freebourn 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 Democrats 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, p. 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 several years before his death, which occurred in 1895. He left a wife, several 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 Charlston, 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 F. Stokes.
3. Miss Anna Seeman.
4. 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. Annie M. Keene, of Malden, Mo., was born in Missis sippi 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 to Tecumsy 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 the 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, Tecumsy 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 Mr. 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. In 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.

MAY 13 1902

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