

AN ILLUSTRATED

HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP

OF



HOLT COUNTY, MO.

Carefully Compiled from Personal Examinations and Surveys.

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1877

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HISTORICAL ATLAS MAP



HOLT COUNTY, MO.

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Evansville, Indiana 47711

Nineteen Hundred Seventy Five

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1877

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STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION

OF

HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

BY CIVIL TOWNSHIPS, WITH ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

FROM CENSUS FOR 1876.

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.				LIVE STOCK.					PRODUCE.									
	WHITE.		COLORED.		Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Corn.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Rye.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Pounds of Wool.	Tons of Hay.	Gallons of Wine.	Gills of Molasses.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.															
Township 58, Range 38.	41	44	..	..	32	5	84	40	155	945	21,600	80	..	180	..	100	..	..	..
" 59, " 37.	480	438	6	3	343	103	914	160	3118	5623	116,395	8065	320	1032	12,125	745	430	..	770
" 59, " 38.	409	381	..	..	233	85	818	293	1906	5913	121,450	2690	685	733	8720	484	11	45	578
" 60, " 37.	407	371	..	..	339	97	933	420	2673	14,680	157,600	8305	3815	1450	740	1340	124	32	1003
" 60, " 38.	501	464	6	4	375	119	1023	264	1955	5834	138,200	4555	4708	2100	1425	559	23	2207	1125
" 60, " 39.	357	307	..	..	258	40	692	316	875	1340	74,870	1380	205	50	1350	1055	6	..	130
" 60, " 40.	72	73	..	..	45	13	210	70	294	..	22,950	..	..	40	..	200	..	..	..
" 61, " 37.	262	257	..	..	234	65	655	82	1730	5550	177,380	3405	3300	590	120	250	60	..	150
" 61, " 38.	499	379	4	..	485	120	1404	380	2777	6515	160,860	4205	1495	1055	1840	990	99	..	350
" 61, " 39.	503	411	..	..	355	73	953	229	1629	2135	110,650	605	25	400	100	540	..	..	65
" 61, " 40.	198	222	1	5	168	11	285	192	691	325	41,500	60	..	60	..	505	..	..	20
" 62, " 37.	276	209	..	..	404	43	1184	64	2600	4190	163,550	3520	8735	4365	555	245	98	..	1915
" 62, " 38.	367	300	..	..	644	80	1552	124	3609	12,169	167,295	8545	6173	2570	100	415	21	2	447
" 62, " 39.	436	381	..	..	493	133	2441	431	3978	8137	182,155	6521	820	2100	205	760	10	5	428
" 62, " 40.	676	559	2	2	613	74	1878	269	3688	10,980	177,440	955	240	885	..	655	6	..	..
" 63, " 37.	110	83	..	..	97	22	330	38	465	1065	47,130	825	2900	350	2035	130	4	5	503
" 63, " 38.	152	111	..	..	187	32	690	83	1398	8360	57,760	2715	5565	985	250	195	11	3	605
" 63, " 39.	135	115	..	..	160	25	409	55	1191	4040	45,875	2835	715	1650	..	230	..	..	205
" 63, " 40.	250	236	..	..	287	42	882	436	2159	210	85,350	530	80	35	..	1245	..	..	..
Oregon.	411	387	36	31	123	21	135	3	356	365	7,655	2655	..	450	..	..	..	1361	92
Mound City.	225	206	..	..	89	8	93	..	127	530	16,400	760	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Forest City.	173	154	..	..	40	4	55	15	82	160	2,800	430	160	125	..	45	1	280	520
Bigelow.	87	33	..	..	36	4	158	10	50	360	9,150	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
Total.	7027	6521	55	45	6040	1219	17,778	3974	37,502	99,426	2,106,015	63,641	39,941	21,305	29,565	10,718	904	3940	8906

REFERENCES.

Farm House.....
 School House.....
 Church.....
 Mills.....
 Blacksmith Shop.....
 Cemeteries.....
 Roads.....
 Railroads.....

Proposed Railroads.....
 Stone Quarries.....
 Lime Kilns.....
 Orchards.....
 Swamp.....
 Creeks.....
 Coal.....

HISTORY OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

THE PLATTE PURCHASE.

When Missouri was admitted into the Union, in 1820, the western boundary of the state differed from the present. It was a line crossing the Missouri river at the mouth of the Kansas, where Kansas City now stands, and running north and south from Arkansas to Iowa. South of the Missouri the state line was identical with the present—north, instead of the boundary following the course of the river as it now does, it was a continuation of the line south of the Missouri, and extended north, coinciding with the line running between the present counties of Clay, Clinton, De Kalb, Gentry and Worth on the east, and Platte, Buchanan, Andrew and Nodaway on the west.

The long, triangular strip of country lying between the original western boundary of the state and the Missouri river was known as the Platte country, and afterward on its being bought by the United States government, as the "Platte Purchase." It included the present counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Nodaway and Atchison. This tract of country had been selected by the Indians, with their usual sagacity, as a reservation; and not till after the year 1836 was it given up to the occupancy of the white settlers. Of the physical characteristics of this region it is only necessary to state that they were such as made the Platte Purchase the natural garden spot of the Missouri valley. A fertile soil, an agreeable climate, numerous streams affording an abundance of water and advantageous sites for mills, alluvial bottoms rivaling the far-famed country of the Nile in their richness, rolling land covered with a heavy growth of timber, and beautiful stretches of prairie—all combined to make the Platte country the paradise of the pioneer. It is no wonder that the early settlers of the bordering counties of Northwest Missouri looked with longing eyes on this favored country. Before the Indian title was extinguished white settlers advanced over the border, and here and there erected a cabin and cleared a piece of land, from which they were often driven by the United States soldiers, the government endeavoring as far as possible to preserve inviolate the treaty rights with the Indians.

As the adjacent counties, Clay, Clinton and others, became somewhat thickly settled, the demand became imperative that the Platte country should be taken from the Indians and given up to the requirements of civilization. Thomas H. Benton, that far-seeing statesman, whose illustrious public career reflected credit on his state, lent his influence to this measure, and in 1836 the passage of a bill by Congress was secured, annexing to the state of Missouri that part of the Indian Territory since known as the Platte Purchase. In 1837 a treaty with the Indians was concluded, by which they were removed west of the Missouri river, and the newly acquired territory opened up to the occupancy of the white settlers.

Immediately there occurred such an influx of settlers, particularly in the southern portion of the Purchase, as scarcely has a parallel in the history of the West. As soon as the news spread that the Platte country was opened for settlement, pioneers poured in from all directions, each anxious to be early on the ground in order to secure an advantageous location. Many from Clay and other counties had visited the country while it was yet in the possession of the Indians, and had selected the site of their future settlements to which they returned as soon as possible after permission was given by the government, not a few of them arriving during the deep snows and severe cold of winter. They came from Clay county, from Jackson, and other parts of Missouri; from Kentucky, from Virginia, and from Tennessee, and only a short time was required to transform the country from the abode of Indian tribes to a comparatively thickly populated region. The above remarks apply particularly to the southern counties of the Purchase—Platte and Buchanan.

A division into counties was soon effected. Platte county was organized December 31st, 1838; Buchanan county, six weeks later, on the 10th of February, 1839. The same month all that portion of the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan county was organized, and attached to Buchanan for civil and military purposes under the name of the

TERRITORY OF NEATAWAH.

This territory contained about three thousand two hundred square miles, and extended ten miles north of the present state line between Iowa and Missouri; so that the Buchanan county court held sway over a territory larger than the combined states of Rhode Island and Delaware. The act organizing Neatawah provided that all taxes collected within the limits of the territory, after paying the expenses of collection, should be expended in internal improvements within the boundaries of Neatawah itself; the Buchanan county officials disregarding this provision of the legislature, misdirected the funds (principally upon skins and beaver) which flowed into the public coffers from Neatawah's wide domain, appropriating them to illegitimate purposes; and it was not till years afterward that the passage of a bill through the legislature was secured (principally through the efforts of James Foster, representative from Holt county) requiring Buchanan county to refund the amount thus unlawfully obtained. The settlement of what is now Holt county had begun in the year 1838, and increased with some degree of rapidity during 1839 and 1840. The inhabitants were obliged to go to the county-seat of Buchanan, then the old town of Sparta, nine miles south of St. Joseph, to pay their taxes, or transact any legal business; and the residents of this part of the county were informed that, as soon as twelve legal voters could be found west of the Nodaway river, a township would be formed, and then a constable and justice of the peace of their own could be elected. Nodaway township was accordingly organized, the twelve legal voters having been ascertained to be in existence; and William Thorp was chosen justice of the peace, and Judge R. H. Russel constable. This measure furnished the machinery for legal proceedings at home, and we may suppose that the scattered inhabitants slumbered more peacefully in the enjoyment of their sacred rights.

ORGANIZATION OF HOLT COUNTY.

New settlers having crowded into the old territory of Neatawah in great numbers it became necessary to provide a form of government better adapted to their wants. Accordingly on the 29th of January, 1841, the legislature organized the counties of Nodaway and Andrew, the former embracing all of the Platte Purchase west of the Nodaway river, and the latter all east of the river and north of Buchanan county. The death of David Rice Holt, a member of the House from Platte county, induced the legislature to change the name of Nodaway to Holt.

Holt county, therefore, when first formed embraced the present Atchison county, that part of Nodaway lying west of the Nodaway river, and extended north beside ten miles into the state of Iowa—Missouri claiming jurisdiction over a strip of country ten miles wide along the southern line of Iowa—the dispute concerning the boundary line not at that date having been settled. In January, 1843, all that part of Holt county lying north of a line running from a point on the Missouri river opposite the house of H. Wallace (now known as the G. Schulte place) to the main crossing of the Big Turkio, about

a mile above Craig, thence northeasterly to the state line, was cut off by the legislature, and named Allen county, but left under the jurisdiction of the Holt county court in the same manner as the territory of Neatawah had previously been attached to Buchanan. February 14th, 1845, Allen county was abolished, Atchison and Nodaway were organized, and Holt county was thus reduced to its present limits.

The first circuit court in the county held its sessions at the house of William Thorp, on the place now owned and occupied by the heirs of John Stephenson, three miles and a half southeast of Oregon. It convened on the 4th of March, 1841. David R. Atchison was judge. Richard M. Barkhurst was sheriff, and the first grand jury ever impaneled in the county was composed as follows: Harman G. Noland, Joshua Adkins, Isaac Massie, Gilbert Ray, George Drane, Green B. Thorp, B. Grigby, R. H. Russel, Thomas Crowley, Roland Burnett, John Gibson, John Russel, John Sterret, James Kimsey, Henry Holden, John Morgan, and David Jones. Harman G. Noland served as foreman. Of these grand jurymen only three, R. H. Russel, Roland Burnett and John Gibson, are now residents of the county. The others have either died or moved away.

The first county court was also held at William Thorp's house, and met March 20th, 1841. Harman G. Noland, James Crowley and Joshua Adkins composed this body, and Noland was presiding justice. Bayless B. Grigby was the first county clerk. Among the actions of this body was the granting of a dram shop license to George Drane and Blank Stephenson, with the residence of the latter the place for the sale of the intoxicating liquids. The court recognizing the importance of providing unobstructed access to such an institution, decreed that a public road should be established from the northeast corner of Spence's grove to the southwest corner of section five (township 59, range 37), thence by Blank Stephenson's to Jeffrey's Point, afterwards called Iowa Point, and now opposite the town of Iowa Point, Kansas. The first ferry license was granted to R. M. Barkhurst, at the Rapids, or Toole ferry, on Nodaway river. George Borchers who was the first merchant in Holt county was the first person naturalized.

At the session of the court, Col. John W. Kelley was enrolled as an attorney. Afterwards in 1855 he represented the county in the legislature, and in 1856, on the Benton ticket, was a candidate for lieutenant-governor.

The county court in November, 1841, licensed Francis Doraway, generally known as "Jeffrey" Doraway, to reside in the state. He was a free person of color, and individuals of that class were only allowed to reside in Missouri at that time by virtue of a license from the county court.

We give below the list of county officers from the organization of the county:

MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

March, 1841—September, 1841.	Harman G. Noland, Joshua Adkins, James Crowley.
September, 1841—September, 1842.	Harman G. Noland, James Crowley, James Kimsey.
September, 1842—July, 1845.	John W. Kelley, John Stewart, James Kimsey.
July, 1845—October, 1845.	John W. Kelley, James Kimsey, Samuel Watson.
October, 1845—October, 1850.	Samuel Watson, T. V. Dickey, John Gibson.
October, 1850—February, 1854.	Samuel Watson, John Gibson, John Dozier.
February, 1854—May, 1854.	John Dozier, John Gibson.
May, 1854—November, 1854.	John Dozier, Samuel R. Canon, Michael Byrd.
November, 1854—June, 1860.	Samuel R. Canon, William L. Gordon, John T. Williams.
June, 1860—March, 1862.	B. R. Frazer, J. P. Harris, John T. Williams.
March, 1862—May, 1862.	J. P. Harris, R. H. Russel.
May, 1862—February, 1863.	R. H. Russel, Andrew Meyer, I. H. Iddings.
February, 1863—March, 1865.	R. H. Russel, I. H. Iddings, Harvey L. Williams.
March, 1865—May, 1865.	R. H. Russel, George Blair, Harvey L. Williams.
May, 1865—December, 1866.	A. J. Evans, George McIntyre, Samuel Thompson.
December, 1866—December, 1870.	George McIntyre, Solomon Lohmer, George P. Skeels.
December, 1870—December, 1872.	Solomon Lohmer, Richard Collison.
December, 1872—December, 1874.	George P. Skeels, Richard Collison, George Anderson.
December, 1874—December, 1877.	Richard Collison, George Anderson, Daniel Van Wormer.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

David R. Atchison.....	1841-43.
Henderson Young.....	1843-46.
Solomon L. Leonard.....	1846-51.
William B. Almond.....	1851-52.
Elijah H. Norton.....	1852-60.

Silas Woodson.....	1860-64.
William Heren.....	1864-69.
Isaac C. Parker.....	1869-71.
Burnett Pike.....	1871-72.
Henry S. Kelley.....	1872 to present.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Andrew S. Hughes.....	March, 1841-June, 1841.
Bayless B. Grigby.....	1841-46.
John Collins.....	1846-53.
E. Van Buskirk.....	1853-65.
A. N. Roley.....	1865-66.
E. L. Allen.....	1866-75.
William A. Gardner.....	1875 to present.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Up till the date of John Collins' term (1853) the circuit clerk filled the offices of county clerk and recorder. The first election for county clerk occurred in 1852.

Alfred B. Mellins.....	1853-56.
James Scott.....	1856-65.
Warren B. Davis.....	1865-70.
Albert Roecker.....	1870-75.
John H. C. Curtis.....	1875 to present.

RECORDER.

W. F. Taylor, the present recorder, is the first person who has ever occupied that office, and was elected to the position in November, 1874.

SHERIFFS.

Richard M. Barkhurst.....	1841-42.
Robert H. Russel.....	1842-46.
Frank A. Pollock.....	1846-50.
William D. Heeler.....	1850-54.
John L. Dozier.....	1854-56.
Galen Crow.....	1856-60.
Robert G. Emerson.....	1860-62.
William Kaucher.....	1862-66.
Albert Roecker.....	1866-70.
Moses M. Smith.....	1870-72.
William G. McIntyre.....	1872-74.
Stephen T. Lucas.....	1874 to present.

COLLECTORS.

The sheriffs filled the collector's office up till 1872, when the offices were separated. The following have filled the position:

Moses M. Smith.....	1872-74.
William G. McIntyre.....	1874-76.
Samuel M. Morrison.....	1876 to present.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The duties of this office were at first performed by the circuit clerk, and after the formation of the office of county clerk, by the latter officer. Since 1865 the position has been filled as follows, a separate office having been created:

Edgar L. Allen.....	1865-66.
Stephen Blanchard.....	1866-70.
Frank Gordon.....	1870-72.
Erastus S. Eyerly.....	1872-75.
Edward Anibal.....	1875-77.

The first assessor, Dr. G. B. Thorp, died during the war of the rebellion. Gilbert Ray was the first county treasurer; David Templeton, first county surveyor; Zachariah Davis, first coroner; John Thorp, first county seat commissioner; Peter H. Burnett, the first prosecuting attorney; and Col. J. W. Kelley, the first attorney admitted to practice at the Holt county bar. The first marriage recorded in the county was that of John A. Benson to Miss Kimsey. The ceremony was performed on the 18th of April, 1841, by Rev. G. B. Thorp, an Old School Baptist minister. The first indictments of the grand jury were against Joseph Roberts for unlawfully trading with the Indians, and Henry Cammer for robbery. The first entry in the trial docket of the circuit court reads as follows:

The State of Missouri	vs.	Trading with Indians.
JOSEPH ROBERTS.		

The sheriff failed to find Roberts, and doubtless feeling the necessity of using some Latin phrase made a return to the court of *nolle prosequi*, probably confounding that term with *non est*.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The pioneers in the settlement of Holt county were Blank and Peter Stephenson, from Parke county, Indiana, who, in the spring of 1838, settled about five miles southeast of the present town of Oregon. Their locations were on section seven of township 59, range 37. The succeeding year several families moved into the same neighborhood. In the spring of 1838, Judge R. H. Russel, John Sterret, John Russel and James Koe, set out from Indiana for the Platte Purchase. Judge Russel proceeded by steamboat to Clay county, Missouri, where in August, he was joined by the three others who had come overland. The whole party then came on to Holt county, and settled near where Blank and Peter Stephenson had already located. Blank Stephenson is said to have been the first constable in the county, and some time in the year 1839 assumed the duties of that office. It is related that he undertook to catch a horse thief passing through the county. He followed him to the northern part of the county, and being mounted on a good horse soon arrived in the neighborhood of the thief's rendezvous. The latter learned from confederates the business which brought Stephenson to the neighborhood. It was about dark when the constable arrived, and putting up his horse for the night he went to bed and slept soundly till morning. The enterprising horse thief improved the time by adding another to the list of his adventures. He stole Stephenson's horse and ran it off during the night, leaving the officer of the law to make the best of his way home, a distance of about forty miles, on foot in the morning.

HISTORY OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Judge R. H. Russell was the first postmaster in the county. The post-office was called Thorp's Mill, and was kept at Judge Russell's house. Thorp's Mill was so called from one John Thorp, who came in 1840, and built a mill on Mill creek, two miles southeast of Oregon. Judge Russell carried the mail to Andrew county once a week. Postage in those days was twenty-five cents collectable on the delivery of the letters. The postmaster would set out and deliver only an average of three or four letters each trip; as for newspapers they were things unknown. John Baldwin came from Parke county, Indiana, in the fall of 1839, and settled on section eighteen of township fifty-nine, range thirty-seven. George McIntyre came in the fall of 1839, and made a settlement on section five, same congressional township, where he still lives. Smith McIntyre came at the same time and settled on the same section. John M. Briggs, the widow Jackson and family, were other early settlers of this part of the county, arriving in 1840. The first store ever started in Holt county was established by George and Augustus Borchers, in the fall of 1840, on the south line of section seven. The Borchers were Germans, and were the first citizens of that nationality who ever came to Holt county. George is deceased and Augustus is residing at Hamburg, Iowa.

Holbert Barnett, Harmon G. Noland, John Gibson and others in 1839 settled in the vicinity of Oregon. Barnett established a claim on what afterward became the town site of Oregon, but it was subsequently decided that the county possessed the title, and Mr. Barnett moved to the farm north of the town. The Blairs and Baldwins were the earliest settlers of Benton township. John M. Blair, with his sons Uriah and James Blair, reached Holt county April 12th, 1839, at that date settling near the bluff line south of Mound City on section 26, of township 61, range 38. The Blairs came from Indiana, about 1837 removed to Pike county, Illinois, subsequently to Iowa, and came to Holt county in 1839. John M. Blair died in the summer of 1849, on Carson river, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains while en route to California with an expedition from Holt county. James and Uriah Blair are still citizens of the county, and the former resides on the place where his father first settled. Jeremiah Baldwin, his brother Daniel Baldwin and his son Lambert Baldwin, settled in the fall of 1839, in the neighborhood of the Blairs. Jeremiah Baldwin is still living on the place of his first settlement. John Hughes and son, also named John, were settlers in 1839 in the neighborhood of the Blairs and Baldwins, and additional settlements were made in the same locality in 1849.

The Sharps, W. A. and Abraham, settled Sharpe's Grove, in the neighborhood of Craig, in 1841, and about the same time Robert and John Nickells gave their name to Nickell's Grove in the eastern part of the county. German settlers were the first to begin the improvement of the extreme northwestern part. John H. Russell was the pioneer, and Henry Dankers, Henry Peters, and Andrew Buck followed shortly after. The descendants of these men are still mostly living in that part of the county, and are among our most substantial and influential citizens. Whig Valley is the only portion of the county where the political sentiments of the inhabitants seem to have been so marked as to leave a record in the name of the locality. Theodore Higley and other early settlers of that part of the county were Whigs, and gave the name of that once great party to the beautiful and fertile valley which they occupied. In the histories of the several townships will be found detailed accounts of the early settlement of each part of the county.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The area of Holt county is about 426 square miles, or 272,761 acres. Its greatest breadth is twenty-two miles, and at the southern end it is only three miles wide. Its greatest length is about thirty-eight miles. The Missouri bounds it on the west and south; and the Nodaway river, the eastern boundary is at some seasons of the year, navigable for flat and small steamers for a short distance above its mouth. The fortieth parallel of latitude (the boundary line between the states of Kansas and Nebraska) divides the county into nearly equal parts.

The surface of the country is diversified, and is admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. The bottom lands of the Missouri are level, and bounded by a line of bluffs approaching close to the river near the northern and southern lines of the county, and at Mound City receding so far inland that ten miles of wide bottom intervene from their foot to the river bank. The bottom at this point is the widest on the Missouri river in the state, the next widest bottom following the river being the Wakarusa bottom in Carroll county. The bluffs in places are bald, devoid of timber growth, and cut up into knotty, cone-like mounds; elsewhere they are covered with a dense growth of oak, walnut and other deciduous trees. Back of these bluffs the country is rolling, nowhere too steep for cultivation, and everywhere affording sufficient surface inclination to give good drainage. The Nodaway river is reached by a succession of gentle slopes, securing beautiful sites for farms and making the landscape highly attractive.

SOIL.

There exist in Holt county three distinct classes of soils. About one-fifth of the county is what is known in the west as the "bottom land," and consists of alluvial soil that has been deposited by the annual overflow of the Missouri. Of this bottom land there are two varieties of soil. First, a silicious alluvial, intermixed with clay and humus, or vegetable mould. This is a peculiarly excellent soil, capable of producing bounteous crops of corn, hemp, tobacco, &c. It is light, friable and easily worked; withstands drought remarkably well, and is but little injured by wet. The second variety is known, in our local nomenclature, as "gumbo land," and is a tenacious vegetable mold, that after being soaked with water, cracks in drying, and leaves a field lumpy and difficult to cultivate. This "gumbo," however, is very fertile, and, as it lies over at strata of sand that can be reached, usually within twelve to fifteen inches, only needs subsoiling to become the very best soil in the bottoms.

There are numerous shallow lakes in these bottoms, in which vast quantities of mucky humus are accumulating, which will eventually become very valuable for the improvement of poor or exhausted soils. (See *Prof. Swallow*.) The first-mentioned soil is modified, near the bluffs, by a deposit of wash from them that looks what is sometimes called "bottom prairie." Some of these tracts commence near, but above, the foot of the bluffs, and have an inclination toward the river of about one foot in one hundred, and are considered by some the most desirable lands in the county.

The Missouri bottom of Holt county extends from a point about two miles above the mouth of the Nodaway, at which point the bluff comes down to the water's edge, to the northwestern extremity of the county, where the width is nearly four miles. The broadest part of the bottom, as we have before stated, is opposite Mound City, where it is ten miles wide. Thousands of horses and cattle are annually fed upon the rich grasses which grow in the bottom, and when taken into winter quarters in November, are in fine order for market. A perennial variety of grass, known in the bottoms as winter grass, grows in the timbered districts, and affords forage for many cattle during the winter months. The Nodaway bottom lands comprise an area of about twenty square miles, and are no less valuable and productive than those of the Missouri. The Tarkio and other streams have a bottom area of ten square miles. The bottom lands of Holt county, and indeed of the entire Platte Purchase must eventually become the garden of Missouri. The rain fall is sufficient without the aid of irrigation to produce on these lands from ninety to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. The lands lie so rolling from cultivation, as they are almost continually replenished by washings from the uplands. A system of ditching is only requisite to make the Missouri bottom in Holt county one of the finest agricultural districts in the state, and the time is not distant in the future when it will support a large and thrifty population.

Immediately contiguous to these "bottom lands" is a geological formation that is said to be peculiar to Missouri and some portions of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska that adjoin and lie along the Missouri river. This is known as the "bluff formation," and is characterized by Prof. Swallow in his Geological Report, as the "best of all soils." Usually, bluffs are barren, covered by sand with a thin and unproductive clay soil. Not so Holt county; the bluffs are beds of sand, varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet in depth, and of equal fertility from the surface to the bottom of the formation. These sand beds are perforated with orifices from the surface to the bottom, constituting with each other, and, in the language of Professor Swallow, "constitute the most thorough system of drainage imaginable." To illustrate the completeness of this drainage, the fact may be mentioned that here ice is kept during summer in pits from ten to twenty feet deep, not even lined with boards, simply

covered over, and yet is never troubled with water, and its own drippings, if any, are completely removed through these tubes and holes that nature has so liberally provided. This bluff formation is exceedingly light and mellow, and is full of all the elements required to sustain vegetable life. It is very friable, and there is probably no soil in existence that, under the plow, becomes more loose and mellow, yet from its superior natural underdrainage, it can be worked after a week's rain with but a few hours of sunshine. Plows can run the first fair day after a three-day steady rain, and the ground be dry enough to work without detriment to the soil. Professor Swallow describes this soil as "a fine pulverulent, absolutely stratified mass of light grayish buff, silicious and slightly indurated marl, its color usually variegated with deeper brown stains of oxide of iron." These stains, or discolorations, are caused by an impregnation of the marl with oxide of iron, aluminum, and carbonate of lime, while the walls of these tubes are composed of calcareous clay-ironstone. Professor Swallow says that in this formation rest the very best farms of the Missouri valley, sustained by a soil of absolutely inexhaustible fertilizing resources.

Comparison of chemical analysis of this formation with the loss of bluff formation of the river Rhine, in Germany, establishes a striking coincidence in these widely separated formations. This formation, wherever found, is the very choicest of all soil for fruit, as it is perforated from the surface to the gravel substratum with orifices that effectually carry off every drop of surplus moisture, leaving the best drained soil on earth. Wherever this "loam" is found there will be no need of tubular drains, tile drains, or any other expensive and troublesome system for carrying off the surface moisture. From its deep impregnation with oxides and salts of iron, it is peculiarly well adapted to pear culture. The success that attends the cultivation of this fruit is remarkable. For grapes this soil is believed to equal the soil of the Rhine, in Germany, while for wheat, corn and other cereals usually cultivated in this latitude, it is rarely surpassed. Recollections of the baron points and unproductive lands along the bluffs of eastern Missouri have deterred farmers from opening farms in the rough hills along the Missouri, but where they have been opened up the result has been of the most gratifying character. The day is coming when the bluff lands of Holt county will be the most sought after of any lands in the county.

About one-fourth of the superficial area of the county is upland rolling prairie. Its soil is the usual black, vegetable mould, consisting of the accumulated debris of decayed vegetation, which for centuries has been piled, layer on layer, until it has reached a depth of two or three feet. In this county the vegetable mould of the prairie rests on the rich marls of the bluff formation. The result is an absolutely inexhaustible soil. The prairie soil is not a good wheat soil without the addition of some fertilizer rich in alkali. The mould is too rich and fat for small grain. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that the small grains do not succeed in Holt county; on the contrary, I have sufficient evidence that as high as forty bushels of wheat have been produced per acre quite frequently, and that our estimated average yield of small grains is fully equal to the average of most western counties. Still, wheat does not succeed so well as upon a poorer and more alluvial soil.

Corn is the staple crop, and yields as well as in any country on earth. I feel entirely safe in placing the average yield per acre one year with another, at not less than fifty bushels, while, with superior cultivation one hundred bushels may easily be obtained in any ordinarily propitious season. Barley, rye and oats do reasonably well so far as they have been cultivated. Sorghum succeeds most admirably. Our soil is well adapted to the production of the entire list of garden vegetables. Potatoes are especially fine; indeed in size and flavor I have nowhere seen them surpassed. The yield, with proper cultivation, will probably reach an average of one hundred and fifty bushels per acre, and when it is remembered that on account of contiguity to excellent markets they have sold for a number of years past at prices never less than forty cents, and from that to two dollars per bushel, it will be seen that potato culture is exceedingly profitable.

ADAPTABILITY TO STOCK RAISING.

As yet there is considerable range for stock on the upland prairies, which are covered with a most excellent and highly nutritious wild grass. This range will not last long; already the plow is turning it under, and before many years there will be no vacant prairie in the county. In the bottom, however, there is range for stock that will last longer. The low grounds, subject to annual overflow, and the margins of the bayous and lakes will furnish free pasturage for a long time to come for an immense number of cattle. Portions of bluff lands, too precipitous for cultivation, will yield pasturage to no inconsiderable amount. Timothy has been cultivated and does well. Clover on bluff lands, does well also; but in the prairies the soil is thought to be too loose and friable for it to succeed. It is said, however, by eastern farmers, that it only needs to be well rolled after being sown, to make it succeed. Dairy farming here would prove a profitable employment.

Sheep have had but little attention. Hogs are extensively raised, and form a principal source of revenue to the farmers of the county. Improved breeds have been introduced by the more enterprising farmers, and the annual shipments foot up to an enormous amount.

The geographical and isothermal position of Holt county, as well as the peculiar adaptability of her soil, most render fruit raising and orcharding at some time the leading business. North, northwest, and west lies an immense fertile country, destined to become the seat of a dense population, that from its lack of protecting timber belts and low average temperature can never supply its own demand for any but a very few of the most hardy fruits. That country will depend upon Missouri for its supply, and fortunately for us, ours is the first fruit-producing county they will strike when coming to Missouri for their supply. The magnitude of our fruit trade, in the future, will become apparent to any one who is aware of the amount of the present demand. Blackberries and Raspberries may be produced with great profit. It is calculated that, taking into consideration the cheapness of good fruit-growing land, the certainty of abundant crops, the abundance of soft timber for fruit crates, the facilities for shipping, the high price of fruit, the durability of trees (especially the peach), Holt county will, for profit to fruit-growers equal, if not exceed the far-famed fruit growing regions of Delaware, New Jersey, Michigan and Southern Illinois. Apples are a rare crop, and are moreover superior in quality. It has been frequently remarked by Eastern men that varieties with which they have been familiar East are here so much superior in size and flavor that they are scarcely recognizable as the fruit they knew at home. Of late years numerous orchards have been set out in different parts of the county, and have proved successful and remunerative. Peaches are not a sure crop, and the same is true of cherries. Grapes, especially the Concord, are successful, and are being cultivated to a considerable extent. All the small fruits have been pronounced successful by horticulturalists. The facilities for reaching market are certainly such as to hold out the most flattering prospects to fruit-growers, and all that the fruit-growing interest of the county needs is development.

FORESTS.

The timbered lands of Holt county comprise about one-fourth of the entire area. The northern portion of the county is almost entirely prairie, and the timber growth is principally along the margins of the streams. Below is shown the kinds of forest trees, and the proportionate amount of the growth of each on a scale of one hundred:—

Cottonwood.....	13	American Elm.....	8
Black Oak.....	14	Silvery Elm.....	2
Burr Oak.....	14	Coffee Bean.....	2
White Oak.....	3	Sugar Maple.....	1
Red Oak.....	1	Linden.....	2
Scarlet Oak.....	1	Cornus asperifolia.....	2
Chinquapin Oak.....	2	Rock, Chestnut Oak.....	1
Shinbark Hickory.....	2	Somnus.....	1
Pignut Hickory.....	2	American Plum.....	1
Cornus sericea.....	2	Hackberry.....	1
Hawthorn.....	1	White Maple.....	2
Thick Shellbark Hickory.....	2	Sycamore.....	3
Red Bud.....	1	Mulberry.....	2
Willow.....	2	Cash Apple.....	2
Black Walnut.....	2	Box elder.....	2
Aspen.....	6	Gray Ash.....	1
Honey Locust.....	1	Buck Eye.....	1

Black Cherry.....	1	Black Locust.....	1
Ironwood.....	2	Wahoo.....	1
Pin Oak.....	2	Kinnikinnik.....	1

The rapidity with which timber is reproduced, where it has once been cut off, is remarkable. Cottonwood grows at the rate of one and a half inches in diameter per annum, honey locust averages about one inch, elm, three-fourths, soft maple one inch, apple three-fourths of an inch and other varieties in proportion. Immense quantities of timber are yearly taken into the adjoining counties of Atchison and Nodaway in Missouri; Richardson in Nebraska; and Doniphan, Brown, and Nemaha in Kansas, where it is used for fencing and building purposes. The saw mills at White Cloud and Iowa Point in Kansas and elsewhere, have received a large part of their supply of logs from this county.

STREAMS AND LAKES.

Innumerable springs exist in every part of the county, and there is scarcely a quarter section of upland which is not thus supplied with never-failing water. Along the foot of the Missouri bluffs are several springs seldom surpassed either in purity, or volume. These springs are often the sources of streams which afford an abundance of water for stock purposes throughout the county. Of the streams the principal is the Big Tarkio which has its rise in Montgomery county, Iowa; enters the county within a few miles of the northwest corner, and meanders through the Missouri river bottom, a distance of not less than twenty-five miles, before it flows into the Mississippi. It affords sufficient water power for several mills. Guilfarms Mill was formerly known as the Helpenstall Mill from the fact that in 1849 a mill was built at that point by Luke M. Dawson and H. Helpenstall. The United States surveyors "meandered" this stream from its mouth to the north line of township sixty-two (nearly two miles above Craig), thus making it by law a navigable stream. No navigator, however, has ever utilized its placid bosom with any other craft beside the skiff or canoe and, in flood time, the raft.

The little Tarkio rises in the central part of Atchison county, enters Holt about eight miles east of the northwest corner, emerges into the Missouri river bottom a mile east of Craig, and thence winds through the bottom, and enters a slough half a mile above Forest City. This stream formerly emptied in the Missouri river several miles below its present mouth, but changes in the course of the river cut it off opposite Forest City about 1860. The Harrell Mill was the first mill built on its banks, and was put in operation several years before the late war. Squaw creek is tributary to the Little Tarkio. It flows in a southwest course from the northern line of the county through a rich upland prairie, enters the Missouri bottom two miles above Mound city, and flows into the Little Tarkio near Bigelow. Its tributaries are Rose branch, Hog branch, Donan's branch, and Porter's branch. David's creek rises in the northeast part of the county, and enters the Missouri bottom at Mound city. It formerly terminated in an immense sink a little over a mile below Mound city, but principally through the instrumentality of Galen Crow, formerly Sheriff of the county, the stream was conducted by a ditch into Squaw creek, and was thus made to drain a large tract of wet bottom. The celebrated Mineral Spring, a short distance northwest of Mound city, is on this creek. Finron's branch has its source in the central part of the county, flows westward, and strikes the Missouri bottom three miles and a half below Mound city. Its waters assist in making up the slough terminating in the lake above Forest City. Kinsler creek flows into the Little Tarkio a mile and a half above Forest City. Its branches water a large tract of country. Lockhardt's branch flows into the old bed of Little Tarkio a short distance below Forest City.

Mhl creek, one of the most important streams in the county in a manufacturing point of view, is formed by the junction of East fork, Kunkel's fork and Thorp's branch. As its name indicates, its waters have in times past run the machinery of several mills, some of which were built in the early days of the county and have now gone to decay. Foster's mill was on East fork, two miles east of Oregon, and was built by Samuel Foster many years ago. Watson's wooden factory, three-fourths of a mile farther down the stream, formerly did an extensive business, and commanded the trade of a large part of Atchison, Nodaway, and Andrew counties. It has been consolidated with Kunkel's factory less than a mile east of Oregon, on Kunkel's fork, where also is situated a flouring mill now run by steam power. Hobson's saw mill, an important establishment in its day, was situated three-fourths of a mile below Kunkel's mill, and just below the junction of the two forks. Half a mile further down the stream is Daffenbaugh's mill, the oldest establishment of the kind above the Nodaway. This mill was first built by William Thorp in the year 1841, and was known as Thorp's mill, and gave the name to the first post-office in the county. It afterward passed into the hands of George Hobson, and after his death into the possession of John Daffenbaugh. A pool below the dam was for many years used for baptismal purposes by denominations believing in immersion, and has been the scene of many a religious gathering in the history of the county. About a mile below, many years ago, Lewis saw mill (built by Martin T. Lewis) stood, but it has long since been abandoned, and scarcely a vestige is left. Hahn's saw mill, a mile below, formerly did an extensive business, but for many years past has not been in operation. Three-fourths of a mile still farther down, George Scott in 1849 established the old Scott mill, which now also is numbered among the things of the past. As late as 1858 an extensive machinery, including six run of looms, four saws, four looms, one spinning jack, one picker, four carders, and condensers, with fluting mill, scouring and shearing machinery, was in successful operation, but has given way to a new order of things in which steam is the ruling power. Easter branch is a small stream in the southern part of the county emptying into the Lower Tarkio.

The tributaries of the Nodaway are Hardin's branch, Mickell's creek, Hickory creek, Hog creek, Higley creek, and Rolling fork. Hardin's branch has a large perpetual spring for its chief supply; and on the farm where Samuel Hardin formerly resided is an intermittent spring, which begins to flow in the spring after the frost has disappeared, and continues to discharge clear and very cold water till August, when it ceases entirely till the next spring, seemingly unaffected by either wet or dry seasons. Higley creek flows through Whig valley.

The lakes in Holt county are usually the result of a cutting off, or abandonment, of an old channel by the rivers. The lake above Forest City which has been known as Shallow, Gordon's, and Tarkio lake, was left unsurveyed by the government surveyors, and the Forty-third Congress granted the entire tract to Holt county. The county court surveyed the tract, and undertook the work of draining it. A number of settlers have made homes on the drier portions. Clear Lake in the northwest part of the county contains about 340 acres, and abounds in fish, of which great quantities are caught in the spring and fall. Wallace lake in the northwest part of the county, and Loyalty lake in the Nodaway bottom are the principal smaller lakes. In the early spring, fall, and beginning of winter water fowl abound in immense numbers.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad begun in Holt county was the Platte county railroad, the construction of which commenced before the war. The road was built as far as Savannah in Andrew county when the breaking out of the war caused a suspension of further operations. The grading and nearly all the masonry was completed through the southern part of Holt county to Forest City. The route ran three-fourths of a mile southeast of Oregon. The county court had subscribed \$75,000 toward the building of the road, and bonds were issued for half that amount. After the war the county paid these bonds promptly, though the railroad was never completed, and the county, of course, never received the slightest benefit. The Kansas city, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad was completed through the county in the year 1889. It enters the county at the southeast extremity, and winds its way at the foot of the bluffs to a point four miles above Forest City. It here strikes out into the bottom and meanders but one deviation from a straight line for a distance of nearly thirty miles when it reaches a point two miles below Phelps in Atchison county. There are 37.83 miles of this railroad within the limits of the county, and five stations. No money was ever voted by the county to aid in its construction. Good prospects exist for the building of other roads through the county; and within a few years railroad facilities will doubtless be increased.

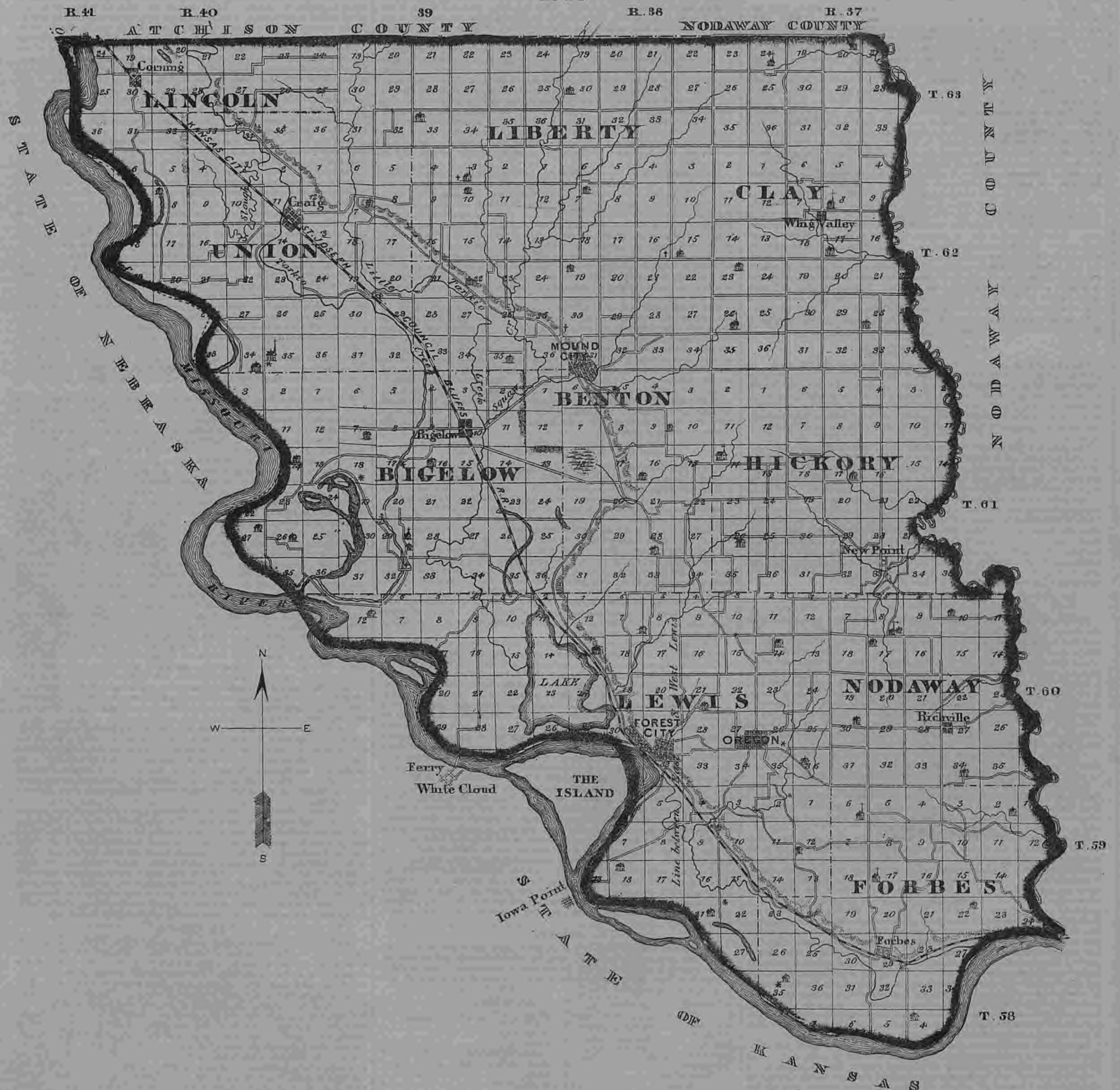
CLIMATE.

The climate of Holt county will favorably compare for health with any portion of the Missouri valley. For two years and a half previous to July, 1870,

MAP OF HOLT COUNTY, ILL.

Showing an Outline of the County and its Subdivisions its Congressional and Civil T.P.s
with the Locations of its Towns and Villages, Post Offices, Churches, School Houses, Streams, Water
Roads, Rail Roads, Proposed Rail Roads &c. &c.

PUBLISHED BY BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO.
1877





HOLT CO. POOR FARM OREGON MO.



HOLT CO. JAIL OREGON MO.



A.C.H.

HOLT COUNTY "COURT HOUSE" OREGON MO.

HISTORY OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

HISTORIES OF TOWNSHIPS.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

The death rate in a tract of country about Oregon was calculated to be 8.4 to the thousand—a rate remarkably low, the annual death rate of Philadelphia, one of the most favored of Eastern cities, being a fraction over twenty in each thousand of the population. In the period referred to twenty-two deaths occurred in a population of over one thousand, of which four resulted from accident, and two of the persons deceased were non-residents who died from diseases contracted elsewhere.

The average annual temperature, as shown by meteorological calculations made by William Kanchar at Oregon from data collected for twenty-one years ending with 1870 was 61.23°. In this period the coldest weather ever experienced was on the 18th of January, 1857, when the thermometer sank to 30° below zero. The warmest weather occurred on the 2nd of August, 1860, when the thermometer registered 108°. The first light frost generally falls from the middle to the last of September. For the last twenty-two years it fell the earliest (in 1855) on the 17th of August, and the latest (in 1860 and 1867) on the 19th of October. The first heavy frost, and the formation of ice, generally occur from the last week in September to the middle of October. In the year 1865 there was no heavy frost till October 23rd, and no ice formed that year till that date.

Near the last of October snow commonly falls. In 1855 the first snow was on the 4th of October, and in 1861 not till the 24th of November. The last heavy frosts are from the middle to the last of April. Very seldom, however, are frosts even when in full bloom, injured by these late frosts by reason of the unusual dryness of the atmosphere.

Judge R. H. Russell states that in October, 1838, before the leaves had fallen, a heavy wet snow fell, breaking down a large number of trees. The following winter was open and mild, and cattle subsisted on winter grass in the bottoms. John Gibson states that the winter of 1839-40 began with a snow storm about the 14th of November, and the weather grew exceedingly cold. Snow continued to fall at intervals all winter; six inches fell on the 2nd of April, 1840, but disappeared in a few days. The hill sides to the north along Kinser creek did not thaw till the beginning of May. Samuel Watson, S. C. Collins, and B. F. Potter recollect that the fall of 1841 was unusually mild and pleasant, as was also the following winter. Cattle grazed on winter grass in the bottoms through the winter months. Old settlers state that snow began to fall November 11th, 1842, and continued to fall at intervals of a few days all through the winter. The average depth was from twelve to fifteen inches. In April, 1843, it went off with rain, producing great floods in the Missouri river and smaller streams. The June "rise" of 1843 was also very high and equal to the spring flood. The winter of 1843-44 was mild. The spring flood was very high, and the June rise of 1844 is famous as being the highest ever known, overflowing the bottoms, and here stood had no parallel. The people in many parts of the bottom were forced to abandon their cabins and seek shelter on the high lands. The trees of the bottom, for many years afterward bore the marks of this remarkable inundation, and many of the old settlers of the West have occasion to remember the "flood of '44."

The mean rain fall annually for the last twenty-one years and six months ending with 1870, has been 36.56 inches. The rain fall was greatest in 1850 when it reached 49.25 inches, and the least in 1860 when it was 23.12 inches. Average depth of snow fall 39.95 inches. The greatest depth of snow was in 1859, 53.5 inches; and the least 1875, 20.14 inches. In the rain fall mentioned the snow fall melted has been included.

Western Missouri, from the Northern to the Southern Boundary, is supposed, by some persons, like Kansas and Nebraska, to be subject to terrible droughts, that entirely destroy growing crops, and induce much suffering. No idea can be more mistaken. The drought comes, but, strange as it may seem, not even destruction of the crops is the consequence. Here, notwithstanding the extreme dry weather, we have good corn crops. In 1860, it will be remembered, Kansas and Southwestern Missouri were visited with a drought that induced famine. Holt county—indeed all the counties of the Platte Purchase—were subject to the same lack of rain, but produced more than enough corn for home consumption. Corn was planted that was not raised upon from the time it was planted until after it was in roasting ear, and yet more than an average half crop of corn was harvested. Our farmers assert that with one good rain in May or June, and a light rain in August, they can make full average crops, although not another drop of rain falls. The same drought that would leave Eastern States desolate would not be noticed here. It will be difficult to find, anywhere, a soil so capable of resisting the extreme of nature as that of the counties of the Platte Purchase. In some of the Western States, every few seasons, wet weather comes in to destroy the harvest of the farmer. We are equally able to laugh at "wet seasons" as at dry—for our soil is so porous that whenever the rain ceases to fall, even for a few hours, we can start the plow.

GRASSHOPPERS. The first invasion of grasshoppers was on the 21st of September, 1866, when they came from the west, laid their eggs and died. The following spring grasshoppers hatched from the eggs in immense numbers, but as soon as they could fly went away, but were succeeded during the summer by another invasion from the west. These deposited large quantities of eggs which hatched out in the spring of 1868. This new breed left, and were again followed by others from the west. These in turn deposited eggs in large quantities which hatched out in the spring of 1869, and succeeded in doing considerable injury to crops, but were finally destroyed by a parasite with which they were infested. The fall of 1874 they visited the county, and laid eggs, that autumn destroyed all the fall wheat, and the following spring hatched out in such immense numbers that vegetation was entirely destroyed, and in the latter part of June, 1876, the fields of Holt county resembled a desert for barrenness and the absence of every green thing. On the disappearance of the insects the farmers began planting, and the remainder of the season was unusually favorable to the production of heavy crops. Corn planted as late as July 3d, made a good crop, and turnips grew in some cases to be ten to fourteen pounds in weight. The grasshoppers again made their unwelcome appearance in the fall of 1876, and deposited their eggs, most thickly in the northern part of the county, but at the date of this writing it is impossible to state the damage to be done in the spring of 1877.

INCREASE IN POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The population of the county in 1842 was about 500, and the number of votes cast 500. The United States and the state census reports for 1850, 1860, 1864, and 1870, show the following figures:

Years.	Population.	Votes For Congress.	Slaves.
1850	3,957	523	127
1860	6,550	1,292	309
1864	6,654	782	
1870	11,452	1,217	

It is believed that the population now amounts fully to 18,000. Below is given the valuation of real estate, personal property, and total tax each year for the last twenty-three years:

Years.	Value Per Prop.	Value Real Est.	Total Value.	Total Tax.
1853	\$139,704	\$147,200	\$286,904	\$1,034 59
1854	212,375	173,821	386,196	1,346 39
1855	159,803	499,893	659,696	1,767 98
1856	203,120	1,380,093	1,583,213	
1857	253,260	813,405	1,066,665	12,457 06
1858	142,065	721,639	863,704	9,105 21
1859	204,375	804,000	1,008,375	20,371 36
1860	299,045	887,610	1,186,655	
1861	376,625	900,115	1,276,740	25,376 68
1862	917,550	1,665,580	2,583,130	28,597 30
1863	903,690	2,092,271	2,995,961	35,355 95
1864	1,021,185	2,460,191	3,481,376	52,235 86
1865	1,247,305	2,789,419	4,036,724	85,446 29
1866	1,411,410	2,616,880	4,028,290	75,753 36
1867	1,325,298	2,225,425	3,550,723	60,557 85
1868	1,740,821	2,734,106	4,474,927	61,131 83
1869	1,391,441	2,569,310	3,960,751	54,190 68
1870	1,233,108	2,824,168	4,057,276	43,758 58
1871	1,421,315	2,320,135	3,741,450	39,580 04

The first settlers of the northeastern part of Holt county were Whigs, who, with devotion to their party characteristic of the members of that once powerful organization, named the locality which they settled Whig valley, and the name of Clay was given to the township. The pioneer of Whig valley, was Theodore Higley, who in the year 1840 made the first settlement on the northeast quarter of the section eighteen, township 62, range 37. In 1848, about two years later, W. G. Higley returned from the Mexican war, and settled near his father. About the same time Thomas J. Evans settled on the northeast quarter of section nine in the same congressional township, but soon afterward sold to Joseph White. This place was long known as "White's ford" from a crossing on the Nodaway river at this point. About the year 1850, Charles Scholter settled on what has long been known as the Scholter farm, which occupies part of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, township 62, range 37. About the year 1852 William Montgomery McDonald came from Kentucky. The settlers previously mentioned were all from Indiana. From the last date mentioned on till 1860 several farms were improved, and Joseph White, John E. Peters, and David Bender from Indiana, and Lewis Garnett from Kentucky, John and William King, were early residents.

The first settlers were all Whigs, and making their home there at a period when the Whig party was at the height of its prosperity, they named a small portion of Clay township bordering on the Nodaway river, not more than two miles in extent from north to south by about the same distance from east to west, Whig valley. During the war most of the old settlers left, and the present population is mostly composed of settlers from Ohio, who form an intelligent, enterprising and thrifty part of the population of the county.

WHIG VALLEY is the name of the post-office, and a town was laid out in the fall of 1876; and a store established. The first store in Whig valley was established in 1870 by E. A. Bennett and Bro., and stood on section nine of township 62, range 37. It was purchased by E. E. Waller, who in 1876 built the present store on the town site of Whig valley. A fine bridge crosses the Nodaway to the east. This is one of the finest agricultural portions of the county. The soil is extremely fertile, and the lay of the country affords beautiful situations for farms which are among the best improved in the county.

KOSKOC is the post-office at King Grove in the northern part of Clay township near the county line. King Grove was the site of the earliest settlements in the extreme northern part of the township.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the northern part of the county, and is almost entirely prairie. The extreme southwest corner of the township touches the bottom. Anderson McCoy about 1841 or 1842 settled near where Judge George P. Shields now lives. A. Hobbins lived there after McCoy. Robert Ross was the pioneer of the part of the township where he now lives, on section six of township 62, range 38. Square creek flows in a southwest direction through the township. It is said to derive its name from the tradition that an Indian squaw was once drowned in its waters.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Sharpe's grove in this township is the oldest settled place in the northwest part of the county. W. A. and Abraham Sharpe came from Virginia in the fall of 1841, and settled in this locality northwest of the present town of Craig. Both are still living. Daniel Hogan arrived from Tennessee in 1842, and settled where he now lives three miles east of Craig. Jacob Rugh came from Pennsylvania in 1841, and settled in Sharpe's Grove; Robert Taylor, a Virginian, settled in Sharpe's Grove in 1842 and is still living there. The other early settlers of Sharpe's grove were Samuel Thompson, a man named McDon and who died long ago, and Simon Parrish. Samuel Russell, and his father-in-law, named Hughes, were the first permanent settlers in the bottom in the southern part of Union township. The first farm across Little Tarkio crossing southeast along the bluff was improved by Abner Norris who located there at a very early day. The farm was one of the first settled in that part of the county. Norris removed to Iowa. J. B. Wright first settled in the bottom and afterward became a resident of Sharpe's grove. There were no early settlers in the bottom in this township except in the neighborhood of old Marietta. MARIETTA was formerly a town along the Missouri, and contained a couple of stores and a steamboat landing. Barlow H. Lewis was one of the first settlers of Marietta, and came there about 1844. J. G. Lewis, his brother, arrived at the same time. William Parrent and Elisha Freeman settled in the vicinity of Marietta about 1844. ROSE BOTTOM was also a post-office formerly in existence along the Missouri in this township.

For many years prior to the completion of the K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. R., goods were hauled from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs and Omaha by wagons. The route usually traveled was from St. Joseph over the hills via Savannah, Fillmore and Hollister's mills to North Point, afterwards Mound City, whence the road followed the foot of the bluffs to the crossing of Little Tarkio, from whence when the road was in fair condition it continued along the foot of the bluffs, passing soon after leaving Little Tarkio, what was known far and near, as "The Big Spring," where every teamster halted to water his team and quench his own thirst. Near the spring, or rather at the crossing of Little Tarkio, where the State road branched off to Rock Port, there was established a trading post and post-office, named Tarkio. A heavy traffic in all kinds of goods was built up here by R. W. France, who was the last merchant of Tarkio. In 1870, Tarkio and the Big Spring were eclipsed, and the business of the former absorbed by the

TOWN OF CRAIG.

established by Christian Shultz on the banks of Big Tarkio and a half mile west of the Big Spring. The town was laid out early in the year 1869, and was named in honor of Gen. James Craig, the president of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad company. The town has grown rapidly. From its situation on the railroad at the point where the Little Tarkio enters the Missouri Bottom, it is naturally the outlet for a large tract of upland country extending even into Atchison county. It contains five general stores, all of which with one exception deal largely in grain; two large drug stores; boot and shoe store; harness shop; two blacksmith and wagon shops; two hotels; furniture establishment; lumber yard; dealer in stoves, tin ware, hardware and agricultural implements, &c., &c. An immense quantity of grain is shipped annually from this point; a large steam flouring mill is in successful operation, and Messrs. Johnston and Myers have the only elevator now in active use in the county. The benevolent orders are represented by Craig Lodge, No. 341, A. F. and A. M.; Craig Lodge, No. 211, L. O. O. F. and the Reform League.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the extreme northwest part of the county. When Holt county was organized the county line extended from the residence of Henry Wallace on the Missouri river to the old crossing of Little Tarkio, and thus the present site of Corning and Lincoln township was included in the old Allen county, though under the jurisdiction of the Holt county court. Atchison county was subsequently organized in 1845, the name of Allen was discarded and the old county line was changed. It will thus be seen that the early settlers on the district of country now surrounding Corning were mere wanderers of Holt county, and did not enjoy the full rights of citizens till the organization of Atchison county. The first settler of Lincoln township was John Henry Roselius, father of Henry Roselius, who made a settlement near the Missouri river on section 26 of township 63, range 41, where Henry Roselius now lives. Roselius was a German from the kingdom of Hanover, and he was soon followed by other settlers of the same class. Henry Dankers, (father of H. A. Dankers), Henry Peters, and Andrew Buck followed in the fall of 1841, and made settlements in the same locality. Roselius was on the ground the previous spring. John Ahrens came in 1843. Henry Hemme came in 1844, and Henry Evers the same year. Conrad H. Walter, the father of Fred. W. Walter, came in 1845, and settled on section 25, township 63, range 41, on a place now in the Missouri river. Henry Bertram settled in the bottom near the river in 1845; James Thompson, 1847; Robert Hawke in 1848; and

Thomas Lovell in 1852. They all settled in the vicinity of Hemme's Landing. John H. Hogrefe is an old resident of the bottom, and in 1850 settled on the farm which he now owns. Herman Schulte was an early settler of the bottom in Lincoln township. The Jacob Volman farm, on Big Tarkio creek, is the oldest farm on this stream in Lincoln township, and was improved by Joseph Walts.

Henry Hemme, of the kingdom of Hanover, nearly two miles west of where Corning now stands, established the landing which was long afterwards known by his name, and where was soon after established one of the most important trading points between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. David Greer was the first merchant at the Landing, and opened his store in 1845. He was succeeded in the same year by Henry Hemme, who, in 1847 was followed by Vernie Thompson. Thompson sold to Robert Hawke in 1848, and for more than ten years the Hawkes and Dillon carried on a heavy traffic, filling their shot bags with gold and silver, then almost exclusively the medium of exchange, if we do not take into consideration the wolf scalp and beawax, used by the tax collectors for small change. The Hawkes and Dillon having established themselves at Nebraska City, sold their stores at Hemme's Landing to Thompson, Roland & Co., who moved the goods to Rock Port in 1861. In 1849, Thomas & Lowell had established themselves in a storehouse further down the river. John F. Lowell succeeded to the business in 1851 and he sold to J. E. Taylor and others of St. Deroin, who were in turn succeeded in 1862 by E. W. Holly, of St. Joseph. In 1864 Holly sold to Adrian Hobbitt & Sons. Conrad Grab in a short time after gained possession. When Grab came into possession, the encroachments of the river had driven occupants of buildings back from the landing towards the present site of Corning nearly three-fourths of a mile, and in the spring of 1869 he determined to pack up and leave for Corning, then just laid out by James F. Joy on the railroad. The settlers at the Landing do not seem to have been disturbed by the encroachments of the river until 1853, when the banks began to fall in rapidly, and at this time more than one mile of an advance eastward has been made by the river, and the old site of Hemme's Landing is now more than a half mile within the limits of Nebraska. Hemme's Landing at one time had two stores, two blacksmith shops, a wagon-making shop, and besides it was a post-office. It commanded the trade of a large scope of country.

CORNING.

Corning, the most northern town in Holt county, was laid out in the fall of 1868, and has since had a rapid and thrifty growth. Conrad Grab established the first store, and the next was started by the Sanders brothers and Mr. Harris. The town is situated at a favorable point for commanding a large trade, and there are a large number of business houses including two general stores; two drug stores; two blacksmith and wagon shops; two livery stables; lumber yard; boot and shoe, harness and furniture establishments; rope and twine factory, and saw mill and flouring mill. All the principal business houses buy grain, of which a large quantity is annually shipped. The first physician to locate in the town was Dr. J. Noel, and now the medical profession is represented by five members. There are two good school-houses, one German and one American. There are no church buildings but Methodist and Lutheran congregations. A meteorological observatory is kept by Horace Martin, who reports his observations to the Smithsonian Institute, and the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army.

BIGELOW TOWNSHIP.

Joshua Kelso was one of the earliest settlers in the bottom in this township and located about a mile from the river. About the same time his step-father, Joseph Scott, settled in the same neighborhood. William and John Scott were the sons of Joseph Scott. Daniel David came from Switzerland county, Indiana, and settled on section three of township 61, range 40. Nelson Rodney, C. G. Hopkins, and a man named Gallovey were early settlers. A man named Wagle made a settlement just west of Bigelow, and lived there till 1844, when he was driven off by the flood of that year, and never came back. A man named Morris settled two miles and a half south of Bigelow at an early date, and his family still live in the township. At an early date some traders located along the Missouri river, and dealt with the Indians. About 1862 Drury T. Easley and R. J. Poinderster started a store on the river bank, above Langdon's place, opposite Rolo. The store was burned in 1877 or 1878. There was formerly a post-office kept at the same place called Olive Branch. Charles Mann came to the township in 1852 or 1853, and above where he now lives Mrs. White settled with her family in 1850 or 1851. In 1858 J. W. Bridgeman settled where he now lives on section seventeen, township 61, range 39. J. O. Q. Shepherd came to the township in the fall of 1856, and has since resided near Bigelow.

This is the only township in the county entirely composed of bottom land. From Big Tarkio west to the Missouri river this bottom was formerly covered by a dense growth of rushes. The farmers of Holt and adjoining counties were accustomed to bring their cattle here and keep them through the winter on the rushes; the cattle, the following spring, would be in good order. A great fire subsequently swept through the bottom, killing the rushes which never afterward grew to such an extent as to afford sustenance to any considerable amount of stock.

BIGELOW

Was laid out in October, 1868, and as the rich and productive bottom becomes settled up in the future it will doubtless grow in importance. The adjacent country is as fertile as any portion of the West, and by a moderate expenditure in the way of drainage is capable of a development which will make it one of the finest agricultural districts in the state. Bigelow has several stores and business houses. It is distant three miles and a half from Mound City, of which it is the railroad station, and is also the nearest point on the railroad to Whig Valley, to the northwest portion of Nodaway county including the town of Graham; and to Falls City and Rulo in Nebraska. There are several very large mills in the neighborhood, and an immense amount of lumber is cut yearly. A number of shingle machines are also in operation in the vicinity.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

John M. Blair, the first settler of Benton township, reached section 20, township 61, range 38, (the place where he made his settlement) on the 15th day of April, 1839. Blair was originally from Indiana; in 1827 he moved to Pike county, Illinois; in 1838 to Iowa; from there back to Pike county, Illinois; and in the spring of 1839 he emigrated to the Platte Purchase. He erected, in 1840, the first frame house ever built in Holt county, which, in a renovated condition, is still standing, and occupied by James Blair. John M. Blair died on Carson river, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, in 1845, while on his way to California. His sons, James and Girish Blair, are still residing in the township, the former on the place where the family originally settled. The Baldwins followed the Blairs. They were from Indiana, and arrived in the fall of 1839. Jeremiah Baldwin settled where he still lives. Daniel Baldwin made a settlement in the bottom along the edge of the bluff about a mile below John M. Blair. The fall of 1839, John Hughes came from Illinois, and settled what is known as the Polk place, where Washington Fulton now resides. His son, John Hughes, settled the Kinsey farm. In the spring of 1840 Judge John Kinsey came from Clay county, Missouri, and bought the improvement of John Hughes, Jr., and lived there till 1846, when he removed to Oregon. He was judge of county court of Holt county. John Cahill, a man named Mobley, and one by the name of Decker, all three married, on coming to the county, settled in 1840, about a mile northwest of Mound City. Either in 1840 or 1841, Thomas Ferguson settled at the point of the bluff where Jacob Groesbeck now lives, just south of the town limits of Mound City. Ferguson lived there two or three years and then sold his place to Andrew P. Jackson. A post-office was established at this place called Jackson's Point, and the foundation laid for the future Mound City.

Jeremiah Bond, about 1840, settled the place where Jacob Mother now lives. He brought a large number of hogs from Clay county which all went wild, and scattered through the bottom. Edward Dodge, in 1842, settled on the farm now owned by Columbus Porter. John Hughes, Jr., in 1842, began improving the farm of E. J. Steele, northwest of Mound City. George Gillis, about 1844, settled the farm which he still owns to the north of Mound City. A family by the name of Browning settled on section 18, township 62, range 38, where Mrs. Browning and her son James still reside. The farm of Ed. Gillis was first settled in 1848 or 1849, by William Marshall, who subsequently dis-

HISTORY OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

posed of the property to a man named Brown. Mrs. Ellison, in 1841, settled where her son, Leander Ellison, now lives. David Worsham, about 1841, located on Davis's creek, southeast of Mound City. Davis's creek was so named from a man named Davis—the earliest settler on it.

MOUND CITY.

The locality now known as Mound City, was located at an early day, and has long been of great importance in a business sense. In 1840, a man by the name of Thomas Ferguson came here and settled on the south side of Davis's Creek. In 1844 he sold the place to Andrew P. Jackson, from whom it received the name of Jackson's Point, which name continued to apply to the region of country where Davis's Creek enters the Missouri bottom for a number of years afterward. The old Lackey road which was a continuation of the road from Savannah through Fillmore, in the direction of Council Bluffs, entered the bottom here and passed up under the bluffs to the northwest. The stages from Oregon on the great mail route from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, made Jackson's Point one of their principal stations, and freighters over the Lackey road all stopped here, making it one of the most desirable locations for profit in the upper country.

In 1867, the property having previously passed into the hands of Wm. A. Jones, a merchant of Oregon, town was laid out on the north side of Davis's Creek, embracing a portion of the present site of Mound City. The name was changed to North Point; a post-office was established under the same name, but in the spring of the following year, the property, having passed into the hands of Galen Crow and his associates, the Mound City Town Company was formed. The old town of North Point was enlarged by the addition of more lots and blocks. The name Mound City was suggested by the mound-like appearance of the Missouri river bluffs of that vicinity.

Several stores were soon established, a mill was built, and many other improvements were made, and soon the growth of the place indicated the importance in its location that began to attract persons from all parts of the country; but the financial crisis of 1857 began to exert its influence and checked the growth of the place, and the war coming on soon after, it sunk into insignificance.

It was not until 1870, when John H. Glenn, of Whig Valley, secured a controlling interest in the town that it revived sufficiently to encourage people to improve again. Since then there has been a steady and healthful growth, and the town now presents a very promising appearance. A school-house, containing four rooms, has been built at a cost of \$5,000. A church costing \$2,500, two steam flouring mills with five run of stones and a grinding capacity of three hundred and fifty sacks of flour, and seven hundred and fifty bushels of corn meal every twenty-four hours; besides several very good storehouses and a large number of fine dwellings, have been built by the business men and citizens of the town. Good roads lead from the town in all directions. To Oregon is twelve and a half miles; to Forest City about the same distance; Craig, nine miles northwest; Bigelow, nearly four miles a little south of west, is reached by a graded road, which, being composed of the rich, black bottom soil, is not yet in complete order for teaming, but when improved by the transfer of a couple of feet of the bluff soil, will make an excellent outlet for the produce collected here.

Among the early business men of Mound City were Galen Crow, afterwards Sheriff and Representative in the Legislature. He followed Claib Jackson as a member of the Lower House, to Arkansas, and is now a resident of Austin, Texas. He was a man who stood high in the estimation of the people as a business man and citizen.

John B. McKelister, of Oregon, who at one time had more branch business houses than any other man above the Nodaway, established a store here before the effects of the financial crisis of 1857 began to influence business in northwest Missouri. The stringency of the times caught him with "too many irons in the fire," and the result was disastrous failure.

In 1871, Henry Kunkel, in prospecting for coal, on the north branch of Davis's Creek, about two miles northeast of Mound City, encountered a stream of water, forty-one feet from the surface, which flowed out at the top of the ground, and on further examination, proved to be a mineral water, possessing great remedial properties. The Kunkel springs, as the place was soon after called, became the resort of invalids and pleasure-seekers from long distances. Many invalids of long standing received permanent relief by imbibing the waters of this now celebrated locality. The property is now owned by John W. Ogilvie, who has, at considerable expense, built a large hotel, and otherwise improved the place so visitors may be comfortably entertained at all times.

About two years ago, some men, in endeavoring to find the same, or one similar to the stream which flowed out at Kunkel's, discovered what they thought to be a thick seam of stone coal at the depth of about seventy-four feet from the surface, and at once measures were adopted to sink a shaft, but, encountering large quantities of water, they were forced to abandon the proper means to remove it. A year ago, Gen. George H. Hall, of St. Joseph, took hold of the matter, secured a fund for prosecuting the work, procured suitable machinery and went to work, but the extraordinary amount of water flowing in at the depth of about ninety feet, compelled him to abandon the effort, and since then no effort has been made to give the question of the existence of coal at Mound City a practical solution.

Mound City is an active business point, and contains four general stores, two drug stores; two flouring mills; jewelry and watchmaking; lumber yard; brickyard; dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, stoves and tinware; groceries and confectionery; harness and saddles; three physicians; seven lawyers; with the usual complement of blacksmiths, wagon makers, and men engaged in the ordinary mechanical employments.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

Nickell's Grove, including about thirty square miles of territory and the seat of the earliest settlements in this part of the country, is partly embraced in Hickory township. Robert Nickell and John Nickell settled here in 1833, and gave their name to the grove. Among the early settlers of the grove in Hickory township were Thomas S. Bragg, who came in 1846, and settled on section 32, of township 61, range 37, where he now resides; Peter Long, who came from Ohio, and settled on the present farm of William Shields; Isaac Massie, who located on section 31; Daniel Hudson, who came from Kentucky in 1846, and likewise settled on section 31; and John B. Ish, who came from Saline county. In 1846 there was no settlement north of the Ish farm till Whig Valley was reached. Anderson Hall and E. C. Owens came soon after the Nickells. Owens was from Kentucky, and Hall from Virginia. The farm of Thomas S. Bragg was first settled by Hiram Shartart about the year 1843. Henry Debolt came to this township about 1853. The Lackey road, which ran through Hickory township, was that part of the main traveled highway which led from North Point (now Mound City) to Lackey's ferry on the Nodaway, and was a part of the great thoroughfare leading from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Lackey's ferry was established by Andrew Lackey, and has since been called the Thrillhill ferry, and now is known as the Praisewater ferry. Lackey afterward located a short distance below the ferry, and established a trading post and saloon which was frequented by nearly all the trappers who ranged through the upper country. Michael and James Deholt, William Noland, John, Joseph and Noble Hodgins, Robert Morris, and Capt. Peter Price, are present old settlers of this township.

NEW POINT.

was originally called Grant. The first house was built in 1869 by L. D. Barnes, who conceived the idea that a store at the crossing of the Whig Valley and Lackey roads, a short distance below the junction of the two main branches of Nickell's creek, would be a good institution. He purchased a small lot of ground and built a store house. In a short time others were attracted to the place; a blacksmith, a wagon-maker and a physician were added

to the population. These came not by the slow process of natural increase, but suddenly as though impressed with the notion that Mr. Barnes had located in the right spot. The town was called Grant in honor of President Grant. The town has since had a prosperous growth, and now has several stores and business houses. Some fine farms are in the neighborhood. It is proposed to erect a Presbyterian church at this point during the year 1877.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

Frank Nickell and L. W. Jones settled a dispute occasioned by their conflicting claims for the same piece of land in Nickell's Grove, in 1843, by fighting a duel with fella. Seconds were chosen, a ring was formed, there being about two hundred persons in attendance, and the contestants commenced the battle. They were men nearly equally matched, and for a considerable time it was uncertain which would conquer, but finally Jones cried "enough," and Nickell took the claim. Nodaway was one of the two original townships into which the county was divided.

The first settlement in the present Nodaway township was made by Robert Nickell, in 1833 or 1839. Oakley Morris came in 1840, A. C. Bevan, in 1841; both settled in Nickell's Grove. The Toole ferry, afterward called the Rapids ferry, was the first ever established in the county. In 1843, Jacob Gingery, Michael T. Binmons, and Barney Harper were authorized by act of legislature to build a dam across the Nodaway river, in the southwest quarter of section 11, township 60, range 37. This property was known for many years as "Hollister's Mills." A. G. Hollister was the owner; from 1862 to 1866 he was a member of the Legislature; he was a member of the famous committee of seventy sent to Washington to secure a more radical policy in the conduct of the war in Missouri; for the last three or four years Hollister has been a resident of Santa Barbara, California. Hollister's Mills were burned down by an incendiary a few years before the war. The mill has been rebuilt, and is now in successful operation. A bridge was built by private enterprise at this place about the beginning of the war. This was the first bridge on the Nodaway in Missouri. The Nodaway river was declared a navigable stream about 1840 by the Legislature. Anclenel's mill, on the south branch of Nickell's creek, is the site of Henry Kunkel's saw mill, built nearly twenty-five years ago.

RICHVILLE.

occupies a beautiful location, but its proximity to Oregon has robbed it of many business advantages. It is surrounded by an intelligent and prosperous population. It was laid out by James M. Templeton, in 1855. A church building was erected by the Baptists before the war, but has since passed into the hands of the Methodists.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

When the county was organized it was originally divided into two townships—Lewis and Nodaway. The first court was held in Lewis township on the farm of John Thorp, section 12, township 59, range 38. Among the early settlers of this township were Samuel Watson and Henry Watson, who came from Wayne county, Indiana, in the spring of 1841; Daniel Sykes, Morgan county, Indiana, 1841; Roland Burnett, from Kentucky, 1839; John Gibson, England, 1839; John Stephenson, Parke county, Indiana, 1840; J. F. Worley, Indiana, 1840; Felix Frady, Germany, 1843; Daniel Hahn, Ohio, 1841; A. Bunney, 1844; John W. Kelly, Virginia, 1841; William Banks, Ireland, 1841; H. Pinkston, 1842; and Jephthah Martin, Virginia, 1846. The Meyer family first settled in this township on coming to the county, two miles northwest of Oregon, where Christian and William Meyer now live. Andrew Meyer was the father, and the children were Martin, Andrew, John, Anna, Mary, George, Christopher, Jacob, Gottlieb and William. Jacob is deceased, but all the others are living in the county, and have been among its best citizens. James Scott, now living in Nodaway township, came to the county in 1842 with his mother, and settled three miles and a half north of Oregon. Daniel Sykes started the first still-house in the county, which stood on the farm where Lawson Sykes now lives. The most remarkable spring in the county as far as volume of water is concerned, is Bank's spring, flowing from the rocks at a point of the bluffs two miles southwest of Oregon.

OREGON.

The site of the present town of Oregon was selected as the county-seat directly after the organization of the county, by John A. Williams, Edward Smith and Travis Findley, commissioners. The commissioners had named it "Findley," but the name was subsequently changed to "Oregon," and was so called on the records of the county court for the first time, November 21st, 1841. John Thorp was appointed the first county-seat commissioner. The first survey of lots was made in the west half of the town, and the first sale of lots took place on the 21st and 22d of October, 1841. The first house was built in the spring of 1842; and in August, 1842, the county court assembled for the first time in the court-house, built on the site now occupied by W. H. Sterrett. A square, comprising about two acres and a quarter, was reserved for public buildings, on which afterward was erected the present court-house and jail. In 1853 the improvement of the court-yard was begun. Under the direction of E. Van Buekirk, court-yard commissioner, the grounds were set in blue grass and planted with every variety of trees indigenous to the soil and climate. In 1854 there were two hundred and forty trees in all, embracing thirty-five different kinds. A lovely park has since been wisely formed.

The town has a beautiful location on the high ground, or divide, between the waters of two streams, at an elevation of about one thousand one hundred feet. William Zook was the first merchant, and brought the first goods to the town a short time before it was laid out. For upwards of fifteen years it was the most important trading point above the Nodaway. After the removal of the county seat of Atchison county, from Linden to Rockport, the latter grew to be a place of considerable business importance, and cut off a large part of the up country trade from Oregon. The growth of the surrounding country was, however, so rapid that the business of the town suffered no diminution, but increased rapidly. Among the former business men of the town who afterward became prominent in other localities were the following: William Zook, the first merchant, afterward president of the Colburn bank of St. Joseph, and interested in one of the leading packing houses of that city; Gen. James Craig, who once practiced law here, and is now a resident of St. Joseph; Patrick McLaughlin, subsequently a leading business man of St. Joseph; the Tooles, Messrs. Nave and McGord, Turner and Frazer, B. B. Frazer, John Ovelman and Hiram Patterson, all since leading wholesale merchants of St. Joseph; Paris Phouts, wholesale grocer of St. Louis; Samuel Wood, a leading lawyer of Montana; J. H. Utz, and Jonas Lehmer of White Cloud, Kansas; Dr. H. W. Peter of Memphis, Tennessee; R. L. Hatten of Denver; C. W. Bowman of Los Angeles; and John Thatcher of Pueblo, Colorado. Many of the surrounding towns in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska were founded by men from Oregon, among them Forest City, Mound City and White Cloud, Kansas. Brownville, Nebraska, was named in honor of Richard Brown formerly of Oregon.

There are five churches—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, German Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Colored Baptist. The grounds and buildings of the Holt County Mechanical and Agricultural Association adjoin the town. Two excellent newspapers are published—the *Holt County Sentinel*, an influential journal, Republican in politics; and the *Holt County Press*, a Democratic paper which has grown rapidly in popularity. The Northwest Missouri Normal School is located here, and occupies a large and handsome brick building, completed in 1873, at a cost, including grounds and furniture, of twenty-two thousand dollars. This institution furnishes facilities for instruction of the highest order. The secret and benevolent societies are well represented, and include Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and a Woman's Union. The legal and medical professions are filled by able members; there is a bank, with one exception the only one in the county, and a large number

of stores and business houses under the management of enterprising business men.

Among many other incidents which might be recorded in reference to the history of the town in the following:

July 8th, 1851, while a party composed of "Buck" or Daniel Sykes, then about seventeen years of age, Frank Pollock, James Fortune, John Job and James Thorpe, and a hostler and an Englishman whose names are now unknown, were in the bar-room of Pollock's hotel (which stood on the northwest corner of the public square on the site now occupied by Peter & Chaddock's store) the building was struck by lightning at about eight o'clock in the evening during a severe storm which prevailed. The lightning struck the southeast corner of the room, ran along the wall to the northeast corner, and there exploded a barrel of brandy, one of alcohol and one of bourbon whiskey. The flaming contents of the barrels instantly flooded the room, enveloping in flames all the occupants. Job was standing at the time near the counter, and was knocked down by the concussion and burned entirely up, nothing but his skull and a few scattering pieces of bone being afterwards recovered. Fortune and Pollock were badly burned, the former dying before daylight and the latter at sunrise. The hostler died at about seven days, and Thorpe a day or two after. The Englishman also died. The only one who recovered was "Buck" Sykes. Standing near the window at the time, he was completely terrified by the instantaneous and powerful results of the stroke, but retained enough presence of mind to dash out the window sash, and jump through to the outside. Thoroughly frightened, he started on a run for home, five miles and a half distant. The rain was falling in torrents, but the flames from his burning clothes were not extinguished when he reached Mill Creek, three quarters of a mile southeast of town. He plunged into the mill pond, then in existence and waited through to the opposite side, putting out the fire completely. He was burned terribly, and was confined in his bed for eight weeks. He recovered, and is still living in Forbes township, but retains to this day the traces of the terrible occurrence.

FOREST CITY.

In the year 1857, a company of enterprising gentlemen purchased a tract of land on the west boundary of Holt County, adjoining the Missouri river, for the purpose of laying out a town site. Roads were already in existence leading from the point selected in all directions and to every important settlement in the county. These roads in connection with the Missouri river which here afforded a good landing, led the company to expect that their town, once started, would soon control a large portion of the produce trade of the county. With this view the tract of land was surveyed and the first lot sale took place on the 15th day of May, 1857. Forest City was in existence—stores and dwellings sprung up rapidly, and the expectations of the company were more than realized. Forest City became at once the mart for the principal part of the produce of the county. Hundreds of wagons brought in the hemp and corn raised in every neighborhood, and no obstacle seemed likely to prevent Forest City from becoming one of the leading trading points in Northwest Missouri. The brilliant prospects of the town were destroyed by the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. The completion of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad caused a revival in trade, and the town has since had a prosperous growth. Among the citizens of the town who afterward became leading residents of St. Joseph, were Hiram Patterson, William Zook, J. W. Zook, R. E. Turner, J. M. Frazer and J. S. Brittan. Forest City was formerly situated on the bank of the Missouri river, but a sudden change in 1867, in the course of that stream, placed the main channel on the west side of Rush Island, or down the old Indian chute, leaving the town about three miles inland. There is now only a slough where once floated the proudest steamers. The place is a good business point, and contains business houses sufficient for carrying on the large trade which it commands. There are a number of religious organizations, and a school-house which is an ornament to the town. With the exception of the one at Oregon, Forest City contains the only bank in the county.

FORBES TOWNSHIP.

Contained the earliest settlements in the county. Blank and Peter Stephenson, the first pioneers, settled on section 7, of township 59, range 37. They were from Parke county, Indiana. John Baldwin, in the fall of 1839, came from Parke county, Indiana, and settled on section 18, of same congressional township. George McIntyre came from Parke county, Indiana, fall of 1839, and settled on section 5, where he now lives. Smith McIntyre came at the same time and settled in the same section. John Stephenson came to the county in 1840, and settled on section 7, and is still living in the township. The widow Jackson and family came in the spring of 1840, and settled on section 5, on a farm now owned by Judge McIntyre. John M. Briggs came from Tennessee in the spring of 1840, and located in the northeast part of the township; he was justice of the peace for a number of years, and a good citizen. The first store ever started in the county was established by George and Augustus Borchers, in the fall of 1840, on the south line of section 7. The Borchers were the first Germans to make their home in the county. George is dead, and Augustus is living at Hamburg, Iowa. In 1841 settlers began to come in rapidly, and among them were Josiah, Pierce and his sons Charles, Lorenzo and Silas, from Maryland; and Valentine Worley, from Morgan county, Indiana. Robert Patterson came in 1843.

The Nodaway river which forms the eastern boundary of the township was declared a navigable stream, by act of legislature, about 1840. A chute is formed by the Nodaway river and an arm of the Missouri, on the east side of Nodaway Island, and steamers frequently plied on this still steamboating was superseded by railroads. The steamer Watson, of St. Joseph, running between that city and Omaha, was sunk in the Nodaway chute ten or twelve years ago. The bell of the boat now belongs to the Christian church, at Oregon. A steamboat was built about 1868 on the Nodaway, near the State ferry, by Richard Dunschebeck. It was designed to run between points below Hollister's Mill and St. Joseph, as a wood boat. It proved a financial failure to the owner, and was abandoned.

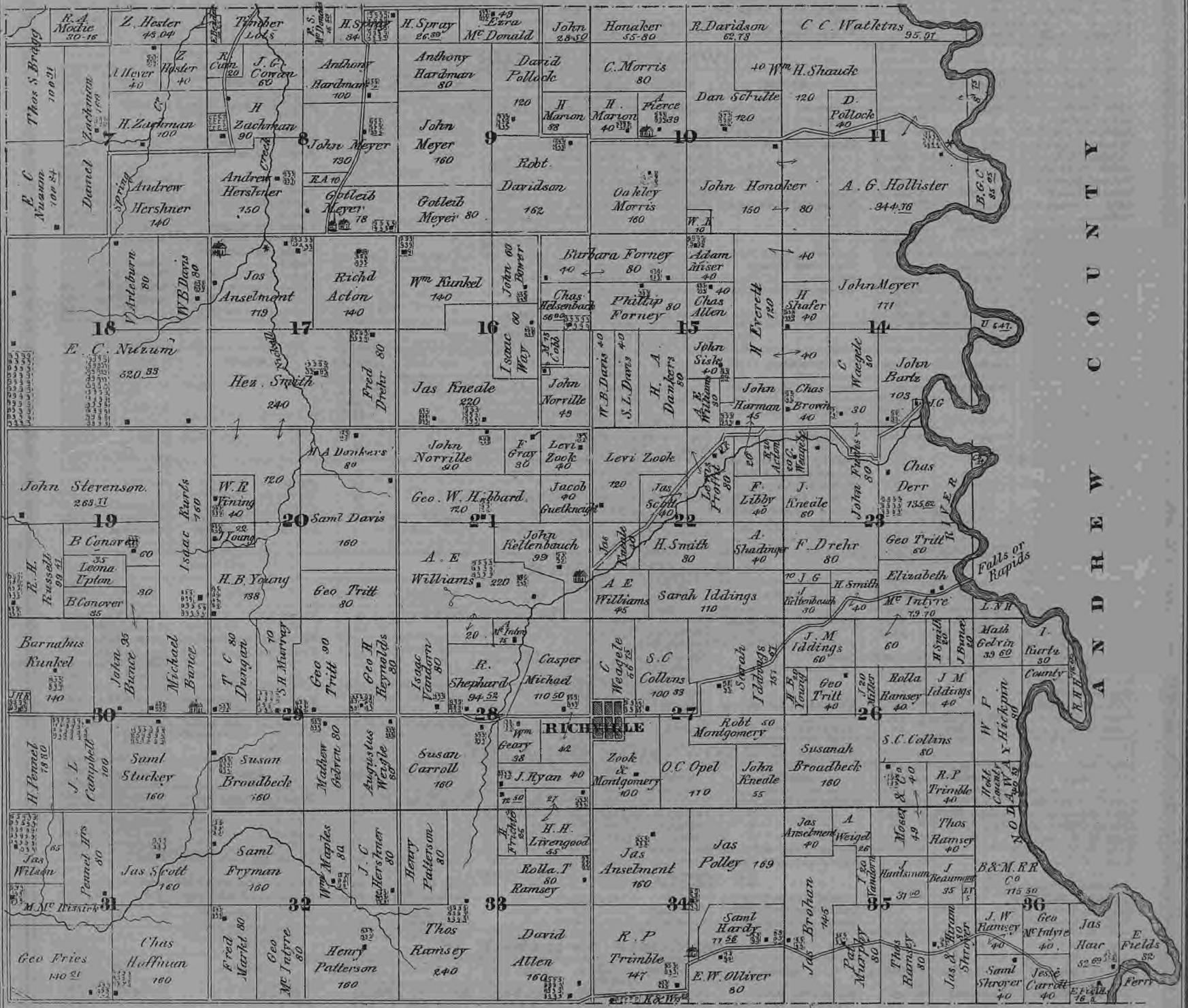
DALLAS.

On the Missouri river, and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, was laid out in 1846, by Abraham Brown, and contained twenty-three blocks of four lots each. Two streets ran parallel to the river. For a time the town flourished. For several years it was the landing for most of the goods shipped to and from Oregon. But the country inland being very hilly, shippers sought other points; the place was finally abandoned, and not a vestige now remains. Abraham Brown, the original proprietor of the town, planted the first orchard ever set out in the county, on the farm now occupied by F. W. Honnen, in the eastern part of Forbes township. He brought grafts from Tennessee, and grafted on crab apple sprouts. The town of Wasey Uxios was laid out near Dallas, in 1844, and it was thought at one time that it would develop into a place of importance, but it is now numbered among the things of the past.

FORBES.

Twenty miles from St. Joseph, was laid out by Levi Deconce, in 1840. It is on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, where Elm Grove creek enters the Missouri river bottom. Cordwood, railroad ties, fence posts and blackberries have been important items in its trade. The largest blackberry region of the upper country is in its vicinity, and thousands of dollars' worth of berries have been shipped annually. It is adjacent to one of the finest fruit-growing districts in Missouri.

Township 60 North
Range 37 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



A N D R E W C O O N T Y

ANDREW

ANDREW

A PORTION OF OUR PATRONS.

TOWNSHIP 59-RANGE 37.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Atkins, James H.	Elm Grove	Forbes	Physician and Justice of P.	Rappahannock	1869	Patterson, Robert	Oregon	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1842
Coursen, Charles	"	"	Farmer and Teacher	Licking Co., O.	1868	Riggle, Wm. R.	Elm Grove	" 10	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Washing'n Co Pa	1869
Evans, S. C.	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Carpenter	Indiana	1850	Stevens, Alpheus	Oregon	" 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1869
Evans, D. W.	"	" 17	Farmer, Carpenter & ^{Wade} ^{Farmer}	Putnam Co., Ind	1850	Shirley, S. M.	Elm Grove	Forbes	General Merchant	Andrew Co., Mo	1869
Lucas, G. W.	Oregon	" 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scioto Co., O.	1845	Springer, Wm. A.	Oregon	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1853
Murray, N. F.	Elm Grove	" 9	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ohio Co., W. Va	1869	Thraillkill, James	Nodaway Co., Mo.	" 12	Farmer	Saline Co., Mo.	1843
Meyer, George	"	" 7	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Fruit Grower	Baden, Germany	1844	Taylor, Thomas	Elm Grove	" 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co O	1843
Meyer, Mrs. ^{Mary Ann}	Elm Grove	" 7	Wife of George Meyer	Richland Co., O	1846	Wilson, James L.	"	" 34	"	Fleming Co., Ky	1856
						Poynter, Wm. H.	"	" 9	"	Barren Co., Ky	1858

TOWNSHIP 60-RANGE 37.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Allen, David	Oregon	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Richland Co. O	1873	Kaltenbach, John	Oregon	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1863
Acton, Richard	"	" 17	Farmer and Carpenter	"	1847	Meyer, John	New Point	" 8	"	"	1844
Anselment, Joseph	"	" 17	Farmer & Pro. of Grist Mill	Germany	1866	Meyer, John A.	Filmore, ^{Andrew} ^{County}	" 14	Farmer	"	1864
Canover, Benjamin	"	" 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lancaster Co. Pa	1870	Pearce, Arthur E.	New Point	" 10	Farmer and Carpenter	Baltimore, Md.	1855
Campbell, J. L.	"	" 30	"	New York	1864	Patterson, Henry	Oregon	" 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1859
Dreher, Friedrich	"	" 17	"	Germany	1855	Reynolds, George H.	"	" 29	"	Washing'n Co Pa	1872
Fryman, Samuel	"	" 32	"	Hampshire ^{County} ^{W. Va.}	1852	Schmitt, Michael	"	" 27	"	Germany	1871
Forney, William	New Point	" 16	Farmer	Holt Co., Mo.	1849	Steinbaugh, John	"	" 7	Farmer and Carpenter	Crawford Co. O	1872
Gelvin, Matthew	Oregon	" 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Pa	1868	Tritt, George	"	" 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumberl'd Co Pa	1868
Hoffmann, C. L.	"	" 31	Farmer	Germany	1863	Thompson, Levi	"	" 28	Farmer	Louisville, Ky.	1864
Hershner, S. P.	New Point	" 8	"	Crawford Co. O	1865	Wilson, James A.	"	" 31	Farmer and Moulder	Hamilton Co. O	1869
Hershner, Andrew	"	" 8	"	York Co., Pa.	1865	Weagle, Christian	"	" 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1867
Hershner, Josiah C.	Oregon	" 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co. O	1865	Weigel, Augustus	"	" 29	Farmer and Carpenter	"	1857
Hardmann, Anthony	New Point	" 8	Farmer and Minister	Bedford Co., Va	1876	Way, Isaac L.	"	" 16	Farmer	Delaware Co., O	1854
Harris, Samuel	Oregon	" 34	Farmer	Lee Co., Va.	1860	Young, Henry B.	"	" 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumberl'd Co Pa	1868
Iddings, Isaac A.	"	" 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1855	Young, John	"	" 20	Farmer, Mason & Bricklayer	Adams Co., Pa.	1868
Kurtz, Isaac	"	" 19	"	Germany	1854	Zachman, Daniel	"	" 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ohio	1866
Kneale, James	"	" 16	"	Isle of Man	1849	Zachman, Henry	"	" 8	Farmer, Carpenter ^{and} ^{Manufacturer}	"	1866

TOWNSHIP 61-RANGE 37.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Acton, D. W.	New Point	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1851	Hawkins, C. C.	New Point	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Va	1851
Bloomer, Allen T.	"	" 29	"	Fayette Co., O	1865	Honaker, A. C.	"	" 9	"	"	1844
Bloomer, Joseph W.	"	" 30	"	"	1865	Kunkel, B. F.	"	" 33	"	Richland Co. O	1846
Burch, W. E.	"	New Point	Physician	Ontario, Canada	1874	Kerns, Granville	"	" 16	"	Highland Co. O	1865
Bragg, Thomas S.	Oregon	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rappahannock Co	1845	Morris, Robert	"	" 21	"	Sussex Co., N. J.	1860
Boswell, John A.	New Point	" 34	"	Wayne Co., Ind	1854	Painter, Edwin	"	" 21	"	Richland Co., O.	1865
Boswell, Charles H.	"	" 34	Son of J. A. & Mary Boswell	Holt Co., Mo.	1876	Price, Peter	"	" 21	"	Frederick Co Va	1855
Coursin, James	"	" 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washing'n Co Pa	1865	Pasterson, John	"	" 9	"	Prairie Co., O.	1868
Denny, Thomas G.	"	" 8	Farmer and Carpenter	Mercer Co., Ky	1867	Ruhl, J. P.	"	" 33	Farmer and Merchant	Richland Co., O	1856
Denny, Mrs. Jane	"	" 8	Wife of Thomas G. Denny	Wash'g'n Co Ind	1867	Ruhl, William	"	" 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1868
Dore, John W.	"	" 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1866	Ruhl, Elizabeth	"	" 29	"	Baltimore Co Md	1868
Gore, A. M.	"	" 3	"	Monroe Co W Va	1874	Smallwood, R. J.	Oregon	" 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rockingham Co	1865
Goodkast, John A.	"	" 4	"	Cumberl'd Co Pa	1874	Smallwood, D. P.	"	" 7	"	Montg'ry Co O	1866
Huntsman, Noah	"	" 27	"	Richland Co., O	1856						

TOWNSHIP 62-RANGE 37.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Bradford, J. R.	Whig Valley	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., Ohio	1865	Kerns, William	Whig Valley	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Co., O	1865
Bartram, C. P.	"	" 30	"	Jackson Co., O.	1870	Loffer, Sol.	"	" 16	"	Pickaway Co. O	1865
Collison, Richard	"	" 8	Farmer & Judge of Co. Court	London, Eng.	1856	Libby, F.	"	" 16	Far. & Breeder of fine Horses	Bangor, Maine	1871
Dulany, E. E.	Whig Valley	"	Carpenter	Monroe Co. Mo	1873	Massie, John C.	"	" 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., Ohio	1868
Everhard, Wm. E.	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clearmont Co O	1872	Mute, C. W.	"	" 20	"	Fleming Co., Ky	1869
Evans, J. Thomas	"	" 17	"	Holt Co., Mo.	1852	Rowlett, E.	"	" 7	"	England	1866
Glenn, George	"	" 20	"	Augusta Co. Va	1865	Schooler, W. S.	"	" 20	"	Boon Co., Ind.	1852
Glenn, Mrs. Julia A.	"	" 20	Wife of Geo. Glenn	Highland Co., O	1865	Storm, C. F.	"	" 8	Farmer & Justice of the Peace	Bath Co., Ky.	1865
House, L. C.	New Point	" 29	Farmer	Wash'g'n Co Ind	1868	Weller, E. F.	Whig Valley	"	"	Germany	1865
Johnson, H.	Whig Valley	" 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Beaver Co., Pa.	1868	Williams, J. H.	New Point	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co., O.	1869

TOWNSHIP 63-RANGE 37.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Colwell, Henry H.	Whig Valley	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hawkins Co., O.	1869	Larkam, Horace	Whig Valley	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co. Ind	1866
Clark, Armstead	Graham ^{Nodaway} ^{Co., Mo.}	" 20	"	Fairfax Co., Va	1853	Livengood, B. F.	"	" 20	"	Miami Co., Ind	1860
Debord, William H.	Whig Valley	" 31	"	Peoria Co., Ill.	1869	Mast, John	"	" 29	"	Nodaway Co Mo	1876
Edge, M. H.	"	" 30	Farmer	Calaway Co. Mo	1872	Napier, John	"	" 21	Farmer	Ross Co., O.	1846
Eddy, W. T.	"	" 20	Farmer, Mason & Plasterer	Saratoga Co NY	1870	Rozell, Eb.	"	" 31	"	Lee Co., W. Va	1871
Forney, C. W.	"	" 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., O.	1849	Skidmore, Allen	Graham, ^{Nodaway} ^{Co., Mo.}	" 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Buller Co., O.	1869
Gibbins, James	King Grove	" 19	"	Belmont Co., O	1873	Skidmore, Jefferson	"	" 21	"	"	1869
Kaufman, William	Whig Valley	" 32	"	Richland Co., O	1868	Stacey, James	King Grove	" 19	Farmer, Carpenter & P. Mstr	Bristol, England	1869
Kaufman, Mrs. Mary	"	" 32	Wife of William Kaufman	"	1875	Smock, Joseph	Graham, ^{Nodaway} ^{Co., Mo.}	" 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1850
Kaufman, Joseph	"	" 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	York Co., Pa.	1870	Sumner, T. J.	"	" 21	"	Highland Co., O	1868
Kaufman, Levi	"	" 28	Farmer and Carpenter	Richland Co., O	1870	Totten, S. H.	Whig Valley	" 31	"	Smythe Co., Va	1868

TOWNSHIP 59-RANGE 38.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Brownlee, Walter	Elm Grove	Sec. 26	Farmer and Minister	Adams Co., O.	1854	Moore, Mrs. Mary	Elm Grove	Sec. 11	Wife of G. W. Moore	McDonough Co	1865
Conn, Allen S.	Oregon	" 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Henry Co., Ky.	1844	McIntire, John H.	Forest City	" 10	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Boston, Mass.	1869
Hahn, Daniel	Forest City	" 3	"	Columbia Co O	1841	Prusman, Joseph H.	Oregon	" 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1869
Hahn, Richard	Oregon	" 21	"	"	1843	Prusman, John	"	" 14	Son of Joseph H. Prusman	Ohio	1869
Hale, Stephen M.	Elm Grove	" 35	Farmer	Andrew Co., Mo	1875	Quick, Thomas	Forest City	" 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co., Ky.	1850
Hoffmann, F. W.	Oregon	" 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1863	Quick, Jacob	"	" 22	"	Cole Co., Mo.	1850
Hoffmann, Louis	"	" 13	"	Floyd Co., Ind.	1863	Snider, Philip	"	" 9	Farmer & Manuf. of ^{Slaves and} ^{Geni.}	New York	1864
Jester, George H.	Elm Grove	" 35	Farmer	Holt Co., Mo.	1856	Sweeney, C. W.	Oregon	" 22	Engineer	Buller Co., Pa.	1855
Keeney, James R.	"	" 3	"	Ray Co., Mo.	1849	Vaughan, Jones	"	" 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rappahan'ck Co	1854
Moore, George W.	"	" 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sumner Co Tenn	1865	Walker, John	Forest City	" 16	Farmer	Lee Co., W. Va	1860

CITY OF OREGON & TOWNSHIP 60-RANGE 38.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Anderson, George	Forest City	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Crawford Co., O	1863	Metts, George	Forest City	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	1856
Adams, J. P.	"	Forest City	Manager of East Forest City Flouring and Lumber Mill	Wales	1872	Metts, Margaret Ann	"	" 6	Wife of Geo. Metts	Richland Co., O.	1851
Adolph, George	Oregon	Sec. 27	Farmer, Carpenter & S.	Germany	1851	Maguire, J. G.	"	Forest City	Physician and Surgeon	Ireland	1873
Brown, M. D.	Forest City	Forest City	Dentist, Physician & Sur.	Giles Co., Tenn	1841	McIntyre, Wm. G.	Oregon	Oregon	County Collector	Holt Co., Mo.	1847
Bevan, Mrs. Mary A.	Oregon	Oregon	Retired Capitalist	Berkeley Co., Va.	1847	Masters, J. N.	"	"	Blacksmith	Wayne Co., O.	1843
Baskins, William	"	"	Dealer Hardware, Cutlery, Farming Tools, Quincey and Dr. series	Marion Co., O.	1852	Markland, R. D.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	1859
Bucher, Ulrich	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	1865	Morrison, Saml. W.	"	"	Deputy County Collector	Lancs Co., Pa.	1869
Bussel, R. H.	"	" 34	Probate Judge	Clark Co., O.	1838	Martin, Jephthah	Sec. 22	Farmer	Farmer	Berkely Co W Va	1846
Cottler, Thomas	Forest City	" 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Isle of Man	1847	McIntire, Wm. G.	Oregon	Oregon	County Collector	Holt Co., Mo.	1847
Curtis, J. H. C.	Oregon	Oregon	County Clerk	Berkely Co W Va	1858	Montgomery, Robt.	"	"	Banker	Holt Co., Mo.	1843
Castle, A. J.	"	"	Boot and Shoe Maker	Wash. Co., Md.	1857	Neis & Son	"	"	Stoves and Tinware	Ireland	1871
Callen, J. A.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Cayuga Co. N.Y.	1872	Orr, William B.	Forest City	Forest City	Merchandizing & Grain D'r	Berks Co., Pa.	1865
Curtis, James, Sr.	"	Sec. 14	Retired Farmer	Mason Co., Ky.	1845	Oren, Jacob A.	New Point	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Pa.	1868
Curtis, James, Jr.	"	" 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Marion Co., Ind.	1845	Oren, Levi	Oregon	Oregon	Co. Treasurer and Farmer	Rand'lph Co Ind	1865
Curtis, John S.	"	" 13	"	"	1845	Perkins, John D.	Forest City	Forest City	Retired Farmer & Capitalist	Clinton Co., O.	1865
Dooley, M. H.	Forest City	" 8	"	Boone Co., Ind.	1873	Parrish, T. H.	Oregon	Oregon	Lawyer	Louis Co., Va.	1854
Dooley, Mrs. Ella	"	" 8	Wife of M. H. Dooley	Illinois	1873	Payne, J. B.	"	"	Merchant, Lumber and Real Estate Dealer	Putnam Co., Ind.	1864
Davenport, W. W.	Oregon	Oregon	Ed. & Pub. Holt Co. Sentinel	Columbia, Mo.	1876	Pennell, Hugh	"	Sec. 25	General Merchandizing	Boone Co., Mo.	1849
Eller, John	"	"	Barber and Tobacconist	Germany	1879	Reeme, Ira J.	Forest City	Forest City	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., O.	1842
France, John	Forest City	Forest City	Druggist, Books & Stationery	Washington, D.C.	1869	Robinson, R. A.	"	"	Livery, Feed & Sale Stable	Dauphin Co., Pa.	1865
Finical, Jacob	"	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1847	Rastock, F. S., Sr.	Oregon	Oregon	Saddle and Harness Maker	Greene Co., Ky.	1874
Fountain, James A.	"	Forest City	Stave Manufacturer	Caroline Co. Md.	1876	Rastock, Albert	Sec. 27	Farmer	Boot and Shoe Maker	Germany	1860
Foster, David	Oregon	Oregon	Ex. Agt. & Pro. of Liv. Stable	Noble Co., Ind.	1859	Russell, George	"	" 10	" and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1852
Fuhrmann, Christian	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1860	Rustock, Philip	"	" 26	" Carpenter & Joiner	Germany	1851
Graham, V. L.	Forest City	Forest City	Stave Manufacturer and Dealer in Cement and Grain	Richland Co., O.	1868	Russell, R. H.	"	" 34	Probate Judge	Clark Co., O.	1838
Gardner, William A.	Oregon	Oregon	Circuit Clerk	Wayne Co. Mich.	1871	Shackelford, H. F.	Forest City	" 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Ky.	1862
Goslin, A.	"	"	Physician	Clermont Co., O.	1869	Secrist, John	"	" 7	"	Franklin Co., Pa.	1849
Green, James W.	"	"	Merchant Tailor	Ireland	1839	Secrist, Mrs. Marg't	"	" 7	Mother of Jno. Secrist	"	1849
Gibson, John	"	Sec. 15	Farmer	England	1839	Shuts, Henry	Oregon	Oregon	Atty. & Ed. of Holt Co. Press	New York	1864
Howell, James F.	"	Oregon	Pro. of Price House	Indiana	1866	Stocking, Ira D.	"	"	Watchmaker and Jeweler	Ono'd go Co NY	1857
Hinde, F. S.	"	"	Druggist	Jefferson Co., Ill.	1872	Stuckey, Samuel	"	"	Auctioneer	Berkely Co W Va	1857
Hester, Joel	"	"	County Surveyor	Henry Co., Ind.	1868	Shuts, Samuel	"	"	Blacksmith	Greene Co., N.Y.	1856
Henry, Joseph	"	Sec. 34	Farmer	Howard Co., Ind.	1863	Sterritt, N. H.	"	"	Gen. Mer. & Real Estate D'r	Tip'cano Co Ind	1840
Hall, Anderson	"	" 11	"	Monroe Co., Va.	1847	Swain, C. F.	Forest City	Sec. 24	Farmer	Davidson Co NC	1872
Irvine, Clark	Oregon	Oregon	Att'y and Real Estate Agt	Mt. Vernon, O.	1858	Taylor, W. F.	Oregon	Oregon	Broker and Speculator	Wash. Co., Va.	1842
Irwin, N. B.	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Ind.	1855	Van Buskirk, E.	Oregon	Oregon	Recorder of Deeds	Buchanan Co Mo	1850
King, Bennet	"	" 9	"	Ross Co., O.	1865	Wood, Allen C.	Forest City	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1852
Klippel, Adam	Oregon	Oregon	Editor & Pub. of Sentinel	Germany	1869	Wood, Mrs. Minerva	"	" 19	Wife of A. C. Wood	Lincoln Co., Ky.	1850
Kelly, George W.	"	"	Pro. of Kelly House	Monroe Co., Va.	1841	Wilson, J. K.	"	" 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co. O	1848
Kemp, Thomas H.	"	"	Lawyer	Q. Annes Co Md	1875	Williams, James H.	Oregon	Oregon	" Manuf. of	Lancs Co., Pa.	1856
Kreek, F. J.	"	"	Farmer and Merchant	Wash. Co., Md.	1852	Whimer, S. H.	"	" 19	" Stock Raiser	Ohio Co., W. Va.	1868
Kunkel, Daniel, Sr.	"	Sec. 26	Inventor of Washing Mach.	Pennsylvania	1848	Weber, Albert G.	Oregon	Sec. 22	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Wayne Co., Ind.	1842
Kunkel, Daniel, Jr.	"	" 26	Woolen Factory & Grist Mill	Ohio	1848	Watson, Henry	"	" 35	Trader	Livingston Co NY	1872
Kunkel, Cornelius	"	" 26	Engineer	Holt Co., Co.	1849	Watson, Isabella	"	" 35	Wife of Henry Watson	Garrard Co Ky	1857
Kaucher, William	"	Oregon	Land and Collection Business and Agent for Mining Machinery	Pennsylvania	1876	Wilson, H. M.	Forest City	Forest City	Physician	Holt Co., Mo.	1849
Limbird, James	"	"	Prosecuting Att'y Holt Co.	Bicker, England	1874	Zook, Robert P.	Oregon	Oregon	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Lumber	Wayne Co., O.	1843
Luckhardt, George P.	"	"	Nurseryman	Germany	1850	Zook, Daniel	"	"	"	"	"
McDonald, Daniel	Forest City	Forest City	Banker	Buchanan Co Mo	1873						
Miller, Thomas	Oregon	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	London, Eng.	1851						
McKinney, Thomas J.	Forest City	" 18	"	Lincoln Co., Ky	1852						
Meyer, Martin	"	" 4	"	Germany	1843						

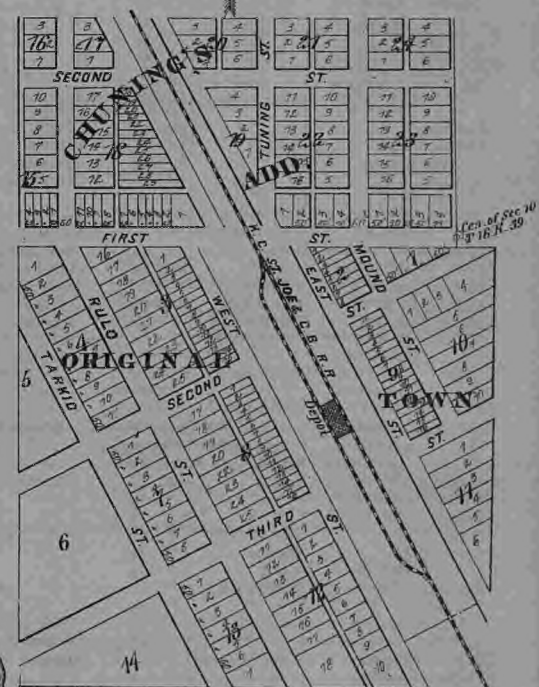
TOWNSHIP 61-RANGE 38.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Andler, George	Forest City	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	1870	King, Wingate	Mound City	Mound City	D'r in Furniture & J Peace	Ross Co., O.	1868
Bagby, Richard	Mound City	" 15	"	Louis Co., Va.	1850	Karns, Henry	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Co., O.	1866
Blair Uriah	"	" 20	"	Indiana	1869	Kissick, William	"	" 2	"	Isle of Man	1854
Baldwin, William	"	" 30	"	Parke Co., Ind.	1840	Loucks, Peter M.	"	" 2	" and Carpenter	W morel'd Co Pa	1851
Callow, John	Forest City	" 36	" Carpenter	Isle of Man	1858	L. M.	"	Mound City	Editor & Publisher of Globe	Hancock Co., O.	1875
Crider, John M.	Oregon	" 25	" Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Pa.	1869	Murry, Alfred	Forest City	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Campbell Co T'n	1851
Cain, William	Mound City	" 15	"	Buchanan Co Mo	1865	Meek, B.	Mound City	Mound City	Physician	Henry Co., Ky.	1852
Campbell-Thomas J.	"	"	"	Cooper Co., Mo.	1849	Meyer, Andrew	Forest City	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Baden, Germany	1843
Clark, B. W.	"	Sec. 5	Pro. of Eureka Saloon	Henry Co., Ky.	1852	Moser, Mary	"	" 30	"	Morris Co., N.J.	1841
Chase, William H.	Oregon	" 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Salem, Mass	1868	Moser, Jacob, dec'd	"	" 30	Died May 8th, 1872	Pendleton Co Va	1841
Callow, James	Forest City	" 36	"	Isle of Man	1870	Moser, J. A.	"	" 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1844
Cooper, T. Eben	Mound City	" 36	"	Andrew Co., Mo.	1866	McDaniel, John	New Point	" 24	"	Wash. Co., Ind.	1866
Cowan, Charles	New Point	" 24	Manf & Dlr in Boots & Shoes	"	1866	Pew, John W.	"	" 8	"	Rochester Co Ky	1865
Duff, M. A.	Mound City	" 32	Attorney-at-Law	Hunt'don Co Pa.	1870	Privett, A. M.	Mound City	" 21	Blacksmith	Cedar Co., Mo.	1871
Fitzmaurice, Thomas	Forest City	" 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1852	Swymeler, Henry	"	" 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chester Co., Pa.	1847
Grosbeck, Jacob	Mound City	" 6	"	Rein's laer Co NY	1871	Slouse, Jacob	"	" 21	"	Shen'doah Co Va	1862
Glenn, R. C. & Co.	"	"	Dealers Drugs, Patiss, Oils, Books and Stationery	Highland Co., O.	1860	Stevenson, Robert	Forest City	" 36	" and Plasterer	Isle of Man	1869
Hansher, W. M.	"	"	Merchant	Franklin Co., Pa.	1871	Tracy, J. M.	Mound City	"	Physician and Surgeon	Marion Co., Ind.	1866
Hinchman, J. D.	"	"	Druggist and Post Master	Hancock Co., Ind.	1872	Trigg, H. T.	"	"	Farmer & Pro. of Meat Market	Bourbon Co Ky	1876
Hoblitzell, William	"	"	Merchant	Richland Co., O.	1844	Thomas, G. W.	Forest City	Sec. 27	" and Stock Raiser	Lewis Co., Ky.	1857
Hiatt, W. T.	"	"	Proprietor of Livery Stable	Greenup Co., Ky.	1866	Thompson, Robert N.	Mound City	" 23	"	Barren Co., Ky.	1869
Hutton, W.	Forest City	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	1865	Weber, Emil	"	Mound City	Merchant	Germany	1865
Irwin, James K.	Oregon	" 24	"	Knox Co., O.	1855	Wampler, Isaac	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	R'kingh'm Co Va	1868
Key, R. M.	"	" 25	"	Miami Co., O.	1863	Watson, Samuel P.	"	" 19	"	Lancaster Co Pa	1859
Keaster, John	"	" 25	"	Union Co., Pa.	1856	Young, S. R.	"	" 15	"	Barren Co., Ky.	1854

TOWNSHIP 62-RANGE 38.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Allison, Lander	Mound City	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash. Co., W. Va.	1841	Glick, Joel	Mound City	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Shenandh Co Va	1837
Bucher, John	"	" 29	"	Kosciusko Co Ind.	1865	Heaton, Alexander S.	"	" 31	" Raiser	Mason Co., Ky.	1865
Barnes, Charles E.	"	" 29	Atty-at-Law & Real Estate Agt	Jefferson Co., Va.	1866	Heaton, Mrs. G.	"	" 31	Wife of Alex. S. Heaton	New York	1865
Baldwin, D. F.	"	Sec. 32	Farming	Holt Co., Mo.	1849	Hoover, Job	"	" 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardy Co., Va.	1856
Crannell, A.	"	" 32	Hardware, Stoves, Tinware Dlr	Saratoga Co NY	1873	Harrison, B. B.	"	" 28	"	Tazwell Co., Va.	1867
Donan, Fountain	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hart Co., Ky.	1856	Jackson, J. P.	Mound City	"	Physician and Surgeon	Charston, W. Va.	1868
Dodge, Levi	"	" 31	"	Waldo Co., Me.	1850	Jewell, Samuel P.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Union Co., O.	1868
Dunkelberger, Jeremiah	"	" 16	"	Northum Co., Pa.	1869	Mackey, W. A.	Mound City	"	General Trader	Adams Co., Ill.	1863
Dunkelberger, Mrs. L.	"	" 16	Wife of J. Dunkelberger	Schuykill Co Pa	1869	Muxlow, Ed.	"	"	Pro. of Central	England	1876
Forbes, E. P.	"	" 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	1848	Meek, Eli	"	Sec. 33	Far & Breeder of Fine Stock	Henry Co., Ky.	1852
Forbes, Mrs. Dorothy	"	" 19	Wife of E. P. Forbes	Hardy Co., Va.	1856	Moore, M. B.	"	"	Farmer & Dealer	Clinton Co., Ind.	1846
Fuhrmann, Phillip	"	" 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Ind.	1869	McKinney, G. M.	"	"	Manuf of Carriages & Gen Rep	Guernsey Co., O.	1866
Fuhrmann, Henry C.	"	" 33	"	"	1869	McKoy, T. W.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash. Co., Md.	1866
Frazier, Capt. W. W.	"	" 31	Farmer & Short Horn Breeder	Cumberl'd Co Pa	1869	McKnight, Wilson M.	Whig Valley	" 25	"	Brown Co., O.	1867
Gillis, G. Sr.	"	" 31	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Chautauque Co N.Y.	1843	Marshall, J. Foster	Mound City	"	Real Estate & Loan Agent	Richland Co NC	1875
Gillis, Wayne	"	" 21	"	Holt Co., Mo.	1847	Osborne & Marshall	"	"	"	"	"
Gillis, George Jr.	"	" 22	"	"	1849	McKoy, E. D.	"	"	Farm'r Stock Dealer & Feeder	Wash Co., Md.	1866





TOWNSHIP 62-RANGE 38.-Concluded.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Nicholson, George L.	Mound City	Sec. 30	Carpenter and Constable	Pickaway Co. O.	1867	Saverns, Eli	Mound City	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co. O.	1872
Nichols, F. T.	"	" 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Randolph Co. N. Y.	1870	Sloan, F. M.	"	" 26	"	Pulaski Co., Ky.	1855
Nash, S. C.	Whig Valley	" 25	"	Geauga Co., O.	1867	Smith, William	"	" 16	"	North'd Co., Pa.	1869
Ogle, John W.	Mound City	" 29	Pro. Holt Co., Min. Springs	Highland Co., O.	1874	Shunkwiler, Dan.	"	" 16	"	Schuylkill Co. Pa.	1869
Ross, Robt., Jun.	"	" 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Guilford Co. N.C.	1847	Van Dusen, Royal	Mound City	"	Pro. for Central Hot. Saloon	Iowa Co., Wis.	1859
Ross, G. W.	"	" 6	"	Holt Co., Mo.	1852	Whitmer, Jonas	"	" 5	Farming and Stock Raiser	Miami Co., O.	1866
Smith, M. M.	"	Mound City	General Merchandising	Montg'y Co., O.	1860	Weller, Jacob	Whig Valley	" 13	"	Nurrellenberg G.	1853

TOWNSHIP 63-RANGE 38.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Baker, J. W.	Mound City	Sec. 35	Farmer	Morgan Co., Ill.	1875	Glick, Joseph	Mound City	Sec. 33	Farmer & Breeder of Short Horn Cattle	Shenando Co., Va.	1857
Caston, A. B.	King Grove	" 24	"	Erie Co., N. Y.	1863	Griffith, W. T.	"	" 32	" and Stock Raiser	Page Co., Va.	1865
Campbell, J. B.	Whig Valley	" 24	" and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1870	Morgan, B. F.	"	" 33	"	Hancock Co. Ind.	1869
Downey, Reuben	Mound City	" 30	"	Livingston Co. Ill.	1871	Stevens, J. E.	"	" 26	"	Middle Co. Mas.	1869
Duvall, D. C. B.	Whig Valley	" 23	"	Buchanan Co. Mo.	1874	Selder, J. W.	King Grove	" 23	"	Shelby Co., Ind.	1868
Fuller, Winslow	King Grove	" 25	" and Stock Raiser	Middle Co. Mas.	1869	Spitler, H. H.	Mound City	" 27	"	Juniata Co., Pa.	1864
Fields, J. W.	"	" 24	"	Allegh'y Co. Md.	1860	Zeller, G. W.	Whig Valley	" 23	"	Northumb. Co. P.	1869
Fobes, David B.	Mound City	" 34	"	White Co., Ind.	1866						

TOWNSHIP 60-RANGE 39.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Butrick, S. N.	Forest City	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1847	Hinkle, J. C.	Forest City	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo.	1855
Butrick, Joseph	"	" 9	Father of S. N. Butrick	Massachusetts	1844	Johnson, Mrs. Mary A.	"	" 18	"	Pike Co., Mo.	1852
Butrick, Sarah	"	" 9	Mother of S. N. Butrick	"	1844	Minton, Miss Jennie	"	" 18	Daughter of Mary A. Johnson	Holt Co., Mo.	1858
Beesley, Baly M.	"	" 6	Farmer and Teacher	Stokes Co., N.C.	1863	Minton, J. H.	Bigelow	" 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1855
Beesley, Mary A.	"	" 6	Wife of B. M. Beesley	Holt Co., Mo.	1853	Minton, Henry	Forest City	" 8	"	Wayne Co., Ky.	1852
Boyd, W. J.	"	" 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Schuyler Co., Ill.	1851	Minton, J. L.	"	" 9	" and Teacher	Holt Co., Mo.	1853
Dutton, James	"	" 15	"	Calaway Co. Mo.	1875	May, Michel	"	" 27	" and Stock Raiser	Montg'y Co., Ind.	1843
Fitzmaurice, P.	"	" 12	" and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1852	Randolph, Edward B.	"	" 9	"	Holmes Co., O.	1857
Hayes, Isaac, Sen.	"	" 6	"	Greenb'r Co. WV	1855	White, J. D.	"	" 7	" and House Builder	Platte Co., Mo.	1864

TOWNSHIP 61-RANGE 39.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Anibal, Edmond	Bigelow	Bigelow	Farmer, Stk. R'er and Teac.	Fulton Co., N.Y.	1865	Marshall, Harriett	Mound City	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash'on Co., Va.	1856
Alkire, David S.	Forest City	Sec. 33	" and Teacher	Platte Co., Mo.	1855	Mowatt, Thomas	Bigelow	Bigelow	Section Foreman of " O. and N. R. R.	Scotland	1875
Archer, William	Bigelow	"	"	Campbell Co. Te.	1851	Morris, William	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo.	1856
Book, Jacob	"	Sec. 32	Saw Mill and Lumber D'ler	Butler Co., Pa.	1872	Moore, G.	"	" 32	" and Lumber Dealer	Virginia	1847
Brainard, William	"	" 32	Engineer	Clarion Co., Pa.	1868	Notley, Robert	"	" 28	" and Stock Raiser	Hunting'n Co. Pa.	1865
Bridgmon, J. F.	"	Bigelow	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Buchanan Co. Mo.	1848	Omera, Charles T.	"	" 32	"	Holt Co., Mo.	1852
Bridgmon, J. W., Sen.	"	Sec. 17	"	Wythe Co., Va.	1849	Preston, W. E.	"	Bigelow	" and Wagon Maker	Erie Co., N.Y.	1864
Currier, I. B.	"	Bigelow	Farmer and Stock Raiser, and Proprietor of Bigelow House	Vermont	1852	Rice, K. F.	"	"	Butcher and Stock Dealer	Caster Co., Ky.	1870
Catron, J. G.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lafayette Co. Mo.	1856	Riley, William	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Miller	Hunter'n Co. Ind.	1870
Cummins, David T.	"	" 24	"	Crawford Co., O.	1865	Reynolds, Denis	"	" 29	" and Stock Raiser	Porter Co., Ind.	1848
Chuning, John L.	"	" 10	"	Franklin Co. Mo.	1856	Rowland, John A.	"	" 6	"	Morgan Co., Ind.	1853
Catron, W. L.	"	" 15	"	Lexington, Mo.	1854	Simpson, H. H.	"	Bigelow	Druggist and Dep. P. M.	Indiana Co., Pa.	1858
Catron, C. C.	"	" 15	"	Holt Co., Mo.	1856	Smith, John S.	"	"	Dlr. in Wines, Liq. and Cig.	Holt Co., Mo.	1855
Chambers, Josiah	"	" 32	" and Stk. R'er & Carp.	Owen Co., Ind.	1872	Smith, Christian	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ky.	1872
Dick, Samuel R.	"	" 32	" and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1855	Spohn, John L.	"	" 28	" and Blacksmith	Germany	1873
Dick, Warren C.	"	" 32	"	Adair Co., Ky.	1855	Spohn, Lottie	"	" 28	Daughter of John L. Spohn	Holt Co., Mo.	1876
Fleming, B. F.	"	Books Mill	Carpenter and Wagon Mkr.	Wayne Co., Ky.	1867	Shepherd, J. Q.	"	" 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis Co., Mo.	1857
Farmer, Elijah	"	Bigelow	Dry G'ds, B'ts, Shoes, and Gen. Store.	St. Louis Co. Mo.	1853	Shepherd, Amanda A.	"	" 20	"	Callaway Co., Mo.	1855
Gordon, Frank	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Preble Co., O.	1865	Shepherd, Wm. A.	"	" 20	Died March 7th, 1864	Rock'm Co., N.C.	1855
Graham, L. P.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Campbell Co., Te.	1869	Stewart, James A.	"	" 32	Son of A. J. & A. A. Shepherd	Holt Co., Mo.	1858
Hinkle, W. A.	"	" 28	"	Franklin Co., Mo.	1861	Stewart, Alvina M.	"	" 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo.	1851
Jackson, T. B.	"	" 18	"	Spottsylvania Co., Va.	1875	Stewart, Mary S.	"	" 32	Wife of J. A. Stewart	Pike Co., Mo.	1850
Long, H. C.	"	" 9	" and Post M. and J. P.	Claiborne Co. Te.	1855	Slawson, Edmond	"	" 19	Daughter J. A. & A. M. Stewart	Holt Co., Mo.	1873
Lewis, R. P.	"	" 18	Saw Mill and Lumb. Dealer	Indiana	1869	Skeels, Orris	"	" 1	Farmer	Erie Co., Pa.	1871
Long, W. H.	"	Bigelow	Farmer and Constable	Morgan Co., Ill.	1855	Turpin, Asa	"	" 8	" and Stock Raiser	Kings Co., N.Y.	1873
McLean, James	"	"	Drugs and Groceries	Ireland	1869	Waggoner, James	"	" 18	" and Carpenter	Fountain Co., Ind.	1874
Mosher, C. M.	Forest City	Sec. 28	Farmer and Teacher	Cass Co., Mich.	1871	Wagner, Daniel	"	" 30	" and House Builder	Barren Co., Ky.	1851
Miller, John R.	Bigelow	" 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	York Co., Pa.	1850					Union Co., Pa.	1858

TOWNSHIP 62-RANGE 39.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Austin, L. W.	Craig	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co., O.	1872	Mitchell, James H.	Craig	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., WV	1870
Burns, William H.	"	" 9	"	Fulton Co., N.Y.	1869	Moody, Isaac	Mound City	" 36	"	Champaign Co. O.	1866
Brown, J. J.	"	" 9	"	Cass Co., Ind.	1850	Norton, Thomas	"	" 19	"	Ireland	1872
Biggs, R. M.	Mound City	" 12	" and Feed. & Stk. R'r	Crawford Co., Ill.	1872	Niederhouser, Christian	"	" 23	" and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	1858
Crow, J. W.	Bigelow	" 35	"	Ohio Co., Ky.	1867	Ryan, William	Craig	" 18	"	Ireland	1871
Dunn, Robert E.	Craig	" 9	"	Boyle Co., Ky.	1851	Redmon, William T.	"	" 30	" and Stock Raiser	Harden Co., Ky.	1852
Dearmont, Peter	Mound City	" 14	" and Stock Raiser	Clark Co., Va.	1871	Steel, E. J.	Mound City	" 26	"	Whitley Co., Ky.	1865
Dodge, G. M.	"	" 25	"	Clinton Co., Mo.	1850	Secrest, Thomas	"	" 22	" and Stock Dealer	Morgan Co., Ind.	1852
Dodge, Mariah	"	" 25	"	New Philad'a, O.	1864	Schranz, John	"	" 26	" and Stock Raiser	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1865
Dodge, Levi	"	" 25	Wife of G. M. Dodge	Holt Co., Mo.	1870	Smith, H. W.	Bigelow	" 34	" and Carp. and join.	Montg'y Co., Ky.	1865
French, Samson	Craig	" 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Ind.	1853	Skeels, Geo. P.	Mound City	" 15	" and Stock Raiser	Seneca Co., O.	1857
Farley, Thomas	"	" 5	"	Ireland	1875	Spellman, Michel	Craig	" 18	"	Ireland	1872
Flory, Joseph	"	" 12	"	Angusta Co., Va.	1874	Simpkins, W. H. H.	Mound City	" 36	"	Clark Co., O.	1864
Feasel, T. J.	Mound City	" 1	"	Wayne Co., Ind.	1857	Shultz, G. W.	Craig	" 20	" and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Ind.	1852
Farely, Peter	Craig	" 18	"	Ireland	1867	Shutts, Christian	"	" 16	" and Stk. R'er & Feeder	Owen Co., Ind.	1852
Gillis, E.	Mound City	" 24	" and S't Horn Breed.	Scioto Co., O.	1844	Shaw, Redley	"	" 4	"	Jackson Co., Te.	1860
Gilson, William	Craig	" 17	"	Dane Co., Wis.	1858	Steeles, C. F.	"	" 12	"	Canada	1869
Gaskill, G. W.	"	" 7	" and Stock Raiser	Green Co., O.	1869	Taylor, H. D.	"	" 7	" and Physician	Wayne Co., Ind.	1865
Hogan, Daniel	Mound City	" 17	"	Jackson Co., Te.	1850	Taylor, Elma C.	"	" 17	Daughter of H. D. Taylor	Page Co., Iowa	1865
Jones, W. F.	"	" 36	"	Clark Co., O.	1870	Van Wormer, Daniel	"	" 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Albany Co., N.Y.	1869
Kunkel, Moses	Craig	" 3	"	Richland Co., O.	1845	Whitmer, P. E.	Craig	" 13	" and Stock Raiser	Miami Co., O.	1865
Levitz, J. W.	"	" 19	Prop. of Tarkio Mill	Lycoming Co. Pa.	1876	Wilson, James E.	Mound City	" 13	" and Feeder and J. P.	Hardy Co., W. V.	1861
Miller, Henry C.	"	" 9	Farmer	Bremen, Ger.	1865						

TOWNSHIP 63-RANGE 39.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Fessler, Sam. J.	Craig	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Henry Co., Ind	1866	Kinsor, John N.	Craig	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mason Co., Ky.	1852
Freed, Levi	"	" 34	" " "	Columbiana Co., O.	1873	Metzer, Jacob	"	" 25	" " "	"	"
Ferry, Charles H.	Mound City	" 36	" " "	Berkshire Mass	1870	Peters, Augustus	Mound City	" 25	" " "	Lycoming Co., Pa.	1872
Griffith, Isaac	Craig	" 33	" " "	Page Co., Va.	1870	Rugh, Charles H.	Craig	" 32	" " "	Plym'th Co Mass	1867
Holborn, George	"	" 30	" " "	England	1870	Wise, John	"	" 19	" " "	Rock Isl'd Co, Ill	1873
Holenback, Otis	Mound City	" 24	" " "	Chautauqua Co., N.Y.	1871	Zigler, I. W.	"	" 29	" " "	Pulaski Co., Ky	1842
Judy, Andrew	Craig	" 33	" " "	Page Co., Va.	1872		"	" 33	Farmer and Carpenter	Rockingham Co., Va.	1867

TOWNSHIP 60-RANGE 40.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Haigler, J. W.	Bigelow	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo.	1849	Vocam, John P.	Bigelow	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co., Ind	1868

TOWNSHIP 61-RANGE 40.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Asher, Robert	Craig	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1849	Kelso, Joshua	Craig	Sec. 3	Farmer, Brick mkr. & Mason	Switzerland Co., Ind.	1842
Asher, Eli	"	" 2	" " "	Clay Co., Ky	1841	Lewis, J. M.	"	" 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Putnam Co., Ind	1866
Beauchamp, Wm.	"	" 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Worth Co., Va.	1854	Mann, Charles	East Rulow	" 26	Farmer and Postmaster	Germany	1860
Delong, A.	"	" 3	" " "	Marion Co., Ind	1866	Perkins, Thomas J.	Bigelow	" 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Mo.	1873
Fish, Willard	East Rulow	" 26	" " "	Essex Co., N.Y.	1874	Reese, Elias	"	" 26	Saw Mill & Lumber Dealer	Tuscarawas Co., O.	1874
Freeman, Samuel F.	Bigelow	" 14	" " "	Franklin Co., Va.	1875	Rundle, N. C.	Craig	" 2	" " "	Marion Co., O.	1857
Jones, Henry	"	" 25	Farmer and Corn Grower	Mahoning Co., O.	1865	Walker, Geo. H.	East Rulow	" 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York City	1864

TOWNSHIP 62-RANGE 40.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Bungenstock, Henry	Craig	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1865	Parish, D. M.	Craig	Craig	Merchant	Randolph Co., N.C.	1859
Ball, Charles M.	"	" 26	" " "	Oswego Co., N.Y.	1875	Parrish, W. M.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Putnam Co., Ind	1864
Collins, R. A.	"	" 34	" and Blacksmith	Boone Co., Ky.	1870	Rossmuller, Thomas A.	Corning	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1860
Cook, Lenhard	"	" 26	" and Stock Raiser	Germany	1854	Redmon, P. G.	Craig	" 23	" " "	Cole Co., Ill.	1872
Durham, Levi	"	"	Proprietor of Craig House	Greene Co., Ky.	1875	Stokes, John W.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Caroline Co., Md	1869
David, Charles	"	"	Dry Goods, Groceries and Stock	Switzerl'd Co, Ind	1843	Saathof Mimke	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1873
Dege, Henry	Corning	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	1868	Story, Thomas	"	Sec. 16	" " "	Pickaway Co., O.	1848
Dunckack, Henry	Craig	" 15	" " "	Germany	1867	Scott, John	"	" 22	" " "	Holt Co., Mo.	1849
Elmore, L.	"	"	Alhambria Billiard Saloon	Dodge Co., Wis	1868	Story, G. W.	"	" 24	" " "	Switzerl'd Co, Ind	1841
Freemeyer, D. W.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co, O	1866	Thayer, C. H.	"	"	Furniture Dlr. & Undertaker	Highland Co., O.	1873
Hogrefe, John H.	Corning	" 8	" " "	Hanover, Ger	1847	Tammen, John	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hanover, Ger.	1873
Hogrefe, John H., Jr.	Craig	" 17	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Holt Co., Mo.	1847	Tammen, Friede	"	" 16	" " "	"	1872
Johnston, J. L.	"	"	Physician and Druggist	Hamilton, Ohio	1868	Tammen, Rebe	"	" 16	" " "	"	1872
Jackson, J. A.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dearborne Co., Ind	1874	Tammen, Mann	"	" 17	" " "	"	1872
Ideker, Wilhelm	Corning	" 4	" " "	Germany	1869	Thuman, Henry	"	"	" " "	Germany	1866
Myers, Fred.	Craig	"	Merchant [Blacksmith	Germany	1869	Vollmers, Hein.	Corning	" 21	" " "	Hanover, Ger.	1863
Mulhausen, E.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer, Stock Raiser and	Germany	1871	Vanderschmidt, Philip	Craig	" 17	" " "	Germany	1868
Orange, J. A.	"	Craig	Genl. Repair Shop in Wood & Iron and New Work	Cincinnati, Ohio	1867	Watson, L. B.	"	Craig	Prop. of City Hotel	Portage Co., O.	1871

TOWNSHIP 63-RANGE 40.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Buck, John A.	Corning	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1863	Luja, C. F.	Corning	Corning	Physician	Germany	1875
Browning, E. W.	Craig	" 22	" " "	Clark Co., Ky	1848	Lawden, James	Craig	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Co., O.	1868
Dankers, H. A.	Corning	" 30	" " and Trader	Germany	1841	Martin, Horace	Corning	Corning	Farmer	Toiland Co., Con	1868
Daily, Wm. M.	"	"	Physician	Jefferson Co, Ind	1870	Mavitt, John S.	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ripley Co., Ind.	1871
Guilliam, C. M.	Craig	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Campbell Co, Ten	1849	McReynolds, David	"	" 23	" " "	Monroe Co., Te	1874
Griswold, H. H.	Corning	" 31	" " "	Chautauqua, N.Y.	1870	Noel, J.	"	"	Physician	Harrisonburg, V	1849
Galloway, John	Craig	" 26	" " "	Holt Co., Mo.	1845	Naber, Henry	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1854
Hurst, William E.	Corning	"	Farmer and Just. of Peace.	Ross Co., Ohio.	1871	Noyes, A. G.	"	" 23	Farmer	Orange, Vt.	1873
Hogrefe, W. H.	"	"	General Merchant	Germany	1868	Parrish, W. A.	Craig	" 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1851
Hollenbach, John	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cabell Co., Va.	1872	Sedwick, B. W.	Corning	Corning	General Merchant	Page Co., Va.	1857
Hogrefe, Joseph	"	Corning	General Merchant	Holt Co., Mo.	1851	Stubbs, G. F.	"	"	Prop. of Saloon	England	1872
Hickman, R. V.	Craig	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mason Co., Ky.	1854	Schumtzer, Fredrick	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1853
Hunt, John H.	"	" 25	Farmer and Carpenter	Tippecanoe, Ind	1855	Taylor, James	Craig	" 23	" " "	Jackson Co., Te.	1848
King, Martin C.	Corning	Corning	Farmer and Boarding House	Ireland	1858	Thorp, Thomas	"	" 26	" " "	Pike Co., Ohio	1856
Kirkpatrick, M. A.	Irish Grove, Archdean Co. Mo.	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scioto Co., O.	1869	Walter, F. W.	Corning	" 30	" " "	Germany	1845

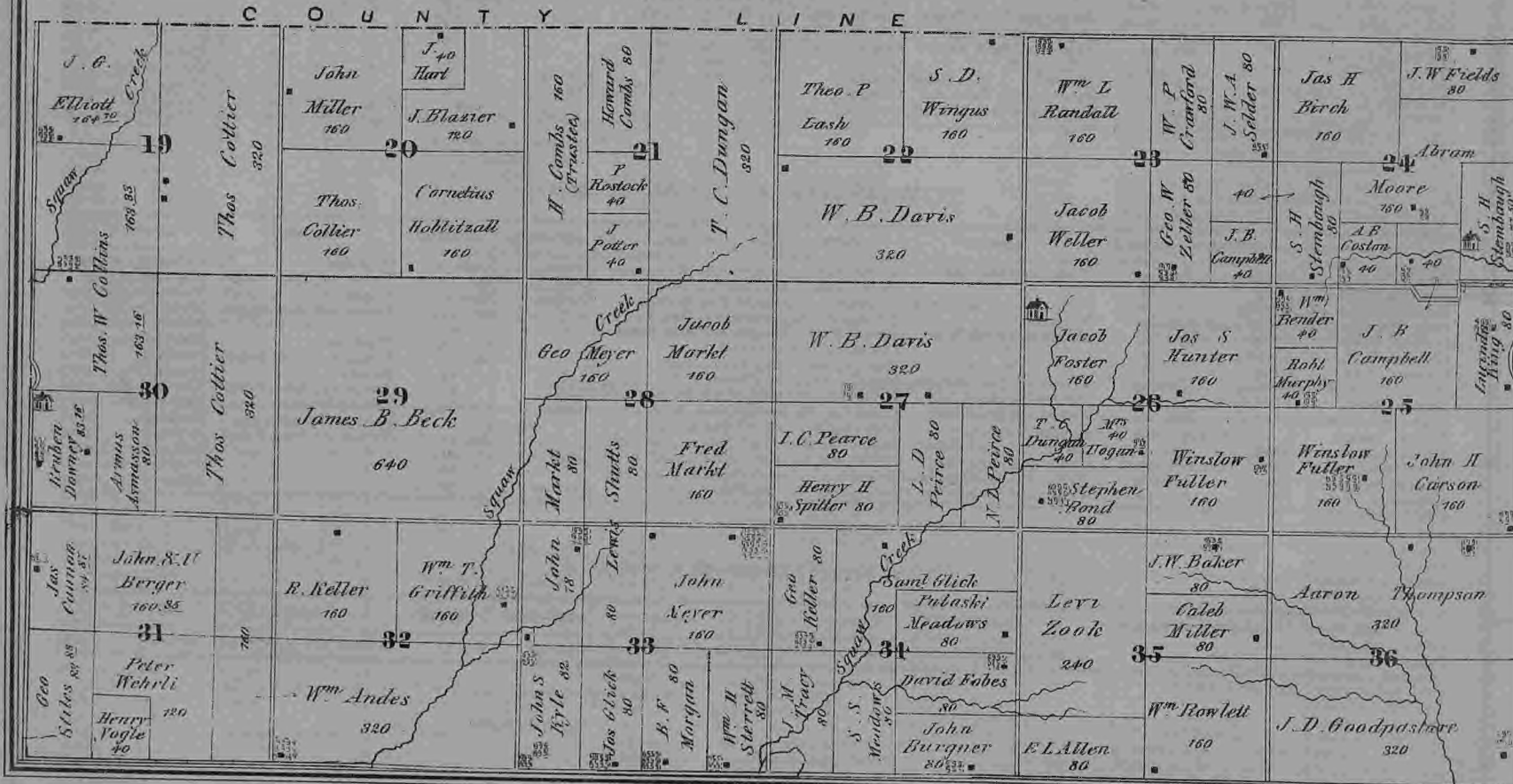
TOWNSHIP 63-RANGE 41.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to Co.
Peters, Johann	Corning	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holt Co., Mo.	1851	Walter, C. H.	Corning	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1845

Township 63 North, Range 37 West
of 5th Principal Meridian.



Township 63 North, Ranges 37 & 38 West
of 5th Principal Meridian.



Townships 58 & 59 North, Ranges 38 & 39 West
of 5th Principal Meridian.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF HOLT COUNTY, MO.

R. H. RUSSELL.

JAMES RUSSELL is now the oldest settler living in Holt county, and has resided here since August, 1838. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, April 7th, 1818. In 1838 he left Ohio, and lived for two years at Lafayette, Indiana. In the spring of 1838 he left Indiana and started for the Platte Purchase, and the circumstances of his coming to Holt county are narrated elsewhere in the county history. On the organization of Mowday township, (now Holt county) he was made constable. He has previously filled the office of first post-master in the county. On the formation of Holt county, E. M. Backlund was appointed first sheriff by the governor, but on the first general election in 1842, Judge Russell was chosen to that position. He served four years in that office. In 1851 he removed from the farm which he had originally settled (and which is now occupied by Simon Combs) to Oregon. For two years before the war he was assessor of Holt county. Gov. Gamble appointed him county judge in 1861, and he was afterward chosen to that office by the people. He was elected probate judge in 1870, and was re-elected in 1874. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for President for Polk, in 1844. He was a Union man throughout the war. In 1841 he was married to Mary Crowley, who died in 1860. In 1861 he married Susan Bishop. He was one of the members of the expedition from Holt county to California in the days of the gold excitement, leaving the county in May, 1849, and returning in 1851.

T. C. DUNGAN.

T. C. DUNGAN, one of the leading members of the Holt county bar, is a native of Colerain, Belmont county, Ohio, and was born on the 3d of April, 1840. His father's name was B. Ellis Dungan, and his mother's name before marriage was Sarah S. Fox, the daughter of Josiah Fox, an Englishman, who emigrated to America, and was for a period naval constructor at Washington. Both his father and mother were of Quaker descent, and were early residents of Ohio.

Mr. Dungan was raised in his native county in Ohio. His education he received mostly in the common schools, which in the neighborhood where he lived were of an unusually good character. He afterward attended an academy at Ashland county, Ohio, and was a student there till the sessions of the academy were suspended by the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He taught school for a time in Belmont county, Ohio, and for a short period was in an Ohio regiment, serving in the Union army. The study of law, to which previously he had given some attention, he commenced actively in 1865 with the Hon. William S. Kennon, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, a member of Congress and judge in that judicial district. His admission to the bar occurred on the 12th of September, 1866, and within a few days afterward he came to Missouri and located at Oregon, in Holt county, opening a law office in partnership with Thomas J. Hawthorne, who had come with Mr. Dungan from Ohio. Thomas H. Parrish was also a member of this law firm, which maintained two offices—one at Oregon and one at Rockport. His partnership terminated in the spring of 1867. In July, 1869 he formed a partnership with William B. Kelly, which continued till July, 1871, from which time Mr. Dungan has been engaged in practice by himself, and has acquired a high standing among the lawyers of Holt county.

He was appointed county attorney in 1868, and served several years in that office. On the formation of the twenty-ninth judicial circuit, he was chosen circuit attorney at a special election held in April, 1871, and served in that capacity till January, 1872; and then entered on a two years' term of service as prosecuting attorney, an office to which he was elected in November, 1871. In his political sentiments he has always been attached to the Republican party; and was raised a believer in the old Quaker doctrine of opposition to slavery, and hence comes naturally by his decided Republican convictions. He is known as a lawyer of industry, energy, and ability. He is the possessor of a complete set of abstracts, the compilation of which he began in 1866, and has performed a large share of real estate transactions in the county.

ADAM KLIPPEL.

THIS gentleman, formerly editor and publisher of the *Holt County Sentinel*, is a native of Germany. He was born at the village of Wackernheim, near the city of Meitz, on the Rhine, November 1st, 1828. His father, Philip Klippel, was the owner of a vineyard and a small farm. In the year 1833 the family emigrated to America. There were eight children, six boys and two girls, of whom Adam was the fourth. Landing in New York city in September, 1833, from that point they moved directly to West Virginia; but not receiving a favorable impression of that country, proceeded down the Ohio river in the fall of 1839 to Cincinnati, and there Mr. Klippel grew up to manhood.

In 1840 he began learning the printing business in the Western Methodist Book Concern. He was then twelve years of age, and he was employed in the Book Concern till 1849, principally engaged as a compositor or book work, and thoroughly learning the printing business. The printing office was his school-room, and the only means of education he enjoyed except when for a short time he was a student at Woodward college at Cincinnati. After his father's death in 1844, he assisted in supporting the family. It was his good fortune to form the acquaintance of Salmon P. Chase, who in various ways befriended him. In 1849, when the California gold fever broke out, he left Cincinnati with the intention of going to the Pacific Coast. He reached St. Joseph, Missouri, en route, and there learning of the immense number of people seeking the newly discovered gold fields, he with other members of the company concluded to stop in the Platte Purchase. He secured employment on the *St. Joseph Gazette*, and for three years was a compositor on that paper. In July, 1852, he married Elizabeth Snider, the daughter of Philip Snider, now of Oregon.

The summer of 1852 he left the printing business, and engaged in the work of the ministry, in connection with the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He filled appointments in different parts of the state of Missouri, at Jefferson city and Booneville; and had charge of a circuit embracing Cooper, Monticello, Orange, Cole, Morgan, and Pettis counties. From the fall of 1854 till 1860 he was engaged in preaching in Illinois, and was on the Petersburg circuit in Menard county; the Abbeville circuit in Cass and Morgan counties; and for two years was stationed at Springfield. He here formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. In 1861 Mr. Klippel accepted an appointment as railway postal clerk on the Chicago and Alton railroad, between Chicago and St. Louis, a position which he retained for eight years. In this interval he was appointed a delegate by convention of railway postal clerks, held at Chicago, to visit the Postmaster General and lay before him the action of that body. It was on this occasion that Mr. Klippel received from President Lincoln a note of introduction to Montgomery Blair, then Postmaster General, which reads as follows, and which he still warmly cherishes:

"Postmaster General—Please see and hear Rev. Adam Klippel, who, it seems to me, is an agent of yours, and certainly is an old and valued friend of mine. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Early in 1869 he resigned his position in the mail service, and at the solicitation of friends and relatives in Holt county, came to Oregon, and assumed charge of the *Sentinel*. He succeeded in making it a popular and influential newspaper. In his political beliefs he has always been an earnest Republican—a member of that organization from the very birth of the party. He took an active part in the political canvasses, and in various campaigns labored with voice and pen for the success of Republican principles. He disposed of the *Sentinel* in November, 1876. He is widely known throughout the county, and commands the confidence of the people.

DANIEL ZOOK.

WITH one exception, Mr. Zook is the oldest member of the Holt county bar. The family from which he is descended was of German origin. His parents were from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and at an early period removed to Ohio, where in Wayne county the subject of this sketch was born, Daniel Zook, which was also his father's name, in the spring of 1842 emigrated from Ohio to Holt county, Missouri, and settled three miles south of Oregon, in East Lewis township. Mr. Zook obtained his education partly in the common schools, but the greater part of it through a private instructor, the Rev. Mr. Roney, a Presbyterian minister at Oregon. He undertook the study of law, which he pursued chiefly at home, with the assistance of James Foster and Col. John W. Kelly—the two members who then composed the entire Holt county bar. He was admitted to practice in 1848, and established himself as a lawyer at Oregon.

The profession of law has since claimed his attention. He resided in Oregon till the fall of 1857, when he removed to Forest city, where he resided till the fall of 1863, at which date he returned to Oregon, where he has since lived. He was married in 1852 to Cordelia Dozier, of Holt county. Her death occurred in August, 1874. He was at first a member of the old Whig party, but since the dissolution of that organization he has been a Democrat, and is earnest in his support of the principles of the Democratic party. During the years 1853 and 1864 he served as prosecuting attorney of Holt county. In 1865 he formed a law partnership with E. Van Buskirk, which continued till the spring of 1874, when he became the law partner of Thos. H. Parrish, with whom he is still practicing law. Mr. Zook with one exception is the oldest practitioner at the Holt county bar, and during a long and constant residence in the county, extending back to the year 1843, he has been intimately and honorably identified with its interests.

E. VAN BUSKIRK.

THE ancestors of Mr. Van Buskirk were originally from Holland, and among the early Dutch settlers of America. His grandfather removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and from the latter state his father, Lawrence Van Buskirk, emigrated to Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1822, and lived in the state of his nativity till past sixteen years of age. He laid the foundation for a substantial English education in the instruction he received at the old log school-house in Ohio, which he attended in his youthful days.

When in the twentieth year of his age he left Ohio, and accompanied his uncle, Daniel Van Buskirk, to Andrew county, Missouri. In Andrew county part of the time he was employed on a farm, but mostly worked at the printing business which he had learned in Knox and Lorraine counties, Ohio, in the office of William E. Ellis, then an editor in Ohio, but now the publisher of a newspaper in Missouri. Mr. Van Buskirk was connected with the first newspaper ever published at Savannah, in Andrew county—the *Savannah Western Empire*, putting that journal into operation for L. D. Nash, the publisher. Working on that paper for a short time, he then went to Platte county, Missouri, and became the publisher of the *Western Empire*, at Weston in that county. It was 1847 when he became a resident of Weston, and the following year he returned to Savannah and became editor and proprietor of the *Western Empire*, of which he remained in charge till 1849.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Van Buskirk came to Holt county, and in 1853 was elected clerk of the circuit court. This position he held for a term of six years, and was then re-elected to the same office, which he filled till the 5th of May, 1865. While in the office of circuit clerk, he had an excellent opportunity to prosecute the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the Holt county bar, in the month of August, 1865. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession at Oregon, and his standing among the lawyers of Holt county is too well known to need comment in these pages. For about nine years he was a partner of Daniel Zook, but since the spring of 1874 he has been in practice by himself.

Previous to the war he was a Benton Democrat, and is still a member of the Democratic party. During the progress of the rebellion he was an unconditional Union man, and was elected a member of the Missouri state convention which convened in the early part of the year 1861, "to consider the then existing relations between the United States, the people and government of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri," and to consider what steps should be taken by Missouri. This convention held Missouri in the Union, and voted down the ordinance of secession, to which action Mr. Van Buskirk gave his hearty support. He had offered himself as a candidate to this convention before the people as a Union man, and he steadily opposed the principle and policy of secession. Since the war he has acted with the Democracy. He was married on the 25th of December, 1844, to Eliza J. Hart, of Andrew county, Missouri, by whom he has had six children, of whom four are now living. He is widely known throughout Holt county, and from his first residence in it has been prominently before the people, either as a public official or as an energetic and able lawyer.

R. D. MARKLAND.

HIS ancestors were among the pioneers of Ohio, emigrating from Pennsylvania in 1790. R. D. Markland was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 25th, 1816; was educated at Pleasant Ridge, Ohio; at the age of twenty-five began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1848. He began practice at Cincinnati, and after two years removed to Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana, where he practiced till 1859. The spring of that year he became a resident of Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, and with two exceptions is now the oldest member of the Holt county bar. He was a Union man through the war, and for eight months was captain of a company of militia, in service under Gov. Gamble's call for troops. He was subsequently lieutenant-colonel of militia. He was married in March, 1838, to Mary Calvin, of Hamilton county, Ohio, by whom he has four children living. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, and has since acted with the Republican party. November, 1876, having received the Republican nomination, he was elected representative from Holt county in the 24th General Assembly, where he served with credit to the county.

LEVI OREN.

MR. OREN, now serving his fourth term as treasurer of Holt county, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 22nd, 1842. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio, moving there from York county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Ephraim and Elizabeth (Fraser) Oren. In 1844, when he was two years old, his father moved to Randolph county, Indiana, and settled in a new country, only one family living within two miles of the place where he located. September 6th, 1860, he married Fannie Moore, who is a lineal descendant of the Earl of Antrim, an Irish nobleman. December, 1863, Mr. Oren enlisted in the 9th Indiana cavalry, and served till August 26th, 1864, in the armies of the Cumberland and the Mississippi, taking part in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, &c. While in the army his wife and her father had removed to Holt county, Missouri, and on being discharged from the service Mr. Oren came to Holt county and began farming in Nickell's Grove. In politics he has always been a Republican, in which he has followed in the footsteps of his father, who was an old and able lawyer. In 1870 Mr. Oren received the Republican nomination for treasurer of Holt county, and was elected to that position. The duties of this office he has discharged in a prompt, efficient, and satisfactory manner, and he has been three times re-elected—in

1872, 1874, and 1876. Since 1874 he has also been in the drug business at Oregon, in partnership with Dr. Reuben King, and has carried on a large business under the firm name of "King & Oren." Mr. Oren has four children. He is a man who in his business transactions, and as a public officer, has retained the confidence and good-will of the people.

WILLIAM A. GARDNER.

THE circuit clerk of Holt county, William A. Gardner, was born at Northville, Wayne county, Michigan, August 8th, 1846. His father, Abraham A. Gardner, was born in Vermont, graduated at the Castleton Medical College in that state, and emigrated to Michigan. He practiced medicine three or four years at St. Clair, Michigan, and for thirty years at Northville. Abraham A. Gardner removed to Kansas in 1860; returned to Michigan at the breaking out of the war; in 1867 removed to Missouri, and his home is now in the vicinity of Oregon. Mr. Gardner's mother's name was Janette C. Russell, born at Hoosac Falls, New York.

The subject of this sketch lived in Michigan till 1860, and then accompanied his parents to Kansas. When his parents returned to Michigan he remained in Kansas; attended Highland University in Doniphan county till 1864; and then at the age of seventeen enlisted in the 17th Kansas regiment, and served till the close of the war. In 1865 he crossed the Plains, and subsequently taught school in Andrew county, Missouri. In 1866 he was mostly in Michigan, but returned to Missouri and taught school at Graham, in Mowday county; in Holt county; and at White Cloud, Kansas. During 1868 and 1869 he sold goods at Graham. December 28th, 1870, he married Annie E. Springer of Holt county, Missouri. His first wife died February 24th, 1875. His second marriage was on the 1st of June, 1876, to Mary L. Springer, a sister of his former wife. He became connected with the Christian Church in 1860 in Kansas, and in 1871 began preaching—an occupation which he proposes following permanently. In 1873 he became pastor of the Christian Church at Oregon, and also of the Easterners School-house congregations. While in charge of the various churches throughout the county about 200 have been added to the Christian denomination. In 1874 he was elected circuit clerk of Holt county, as a candidate of the Republican party, to which he has always belonged. A view of his residence is shown elsewhere as an illustration to this work.

W. F. TAYLOR.

THIS gentleman, recorder of deeds, is a native of the Platte Purchase, and was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, within four miles of St. Joseph, October 16th, 1845. His father, G. W. Taylor, was a native of Middle Tennessee, and married Nancy Galumny, who was born in the state of Alabama. Mr. Taylor's father was one of the earliest settlers of the Platte Purchase, and moved from Tennessee and settled in the neighborhood of Old Spain, the first county seat of Buchanan county, in 1838. When the subject of this sketch was about eight or nine years of age, his father moved from Buchanan to Holt county, and settled in Union township, two miles east of Craig, on the farm now occupied by Daniel Van Wagoner. Mr. Taylor was primarily raised in that neighborhood. At one time his father owned the place at Mondak city, now occupied by Jacob Groesbeck, embracing the land on which Mondak city is now built. His education he obtained in the common schools, with the exception of one year when he attended a seminary at Fillmore, in Andrew county. He taught school five years in the neighborhood where he was raised. In November, 1874, he was elected recorder of deeds of Holt county, and entered on the discharge of the duties of that office January 1st, 1875. He was elected on an independent ticket composed of Republicans and Democrats, and largely supported by the farmers of the county. His marriage took place on the 4th of January, 1876, to Mary Holtzell, of Holt county. Mr. Taylor is one of the young men of the county who have grown up in this part of the state, and whose interests have been wholly identified with the county. He makes an efficient public officer, and has discharged his duties as recorder in a manner satisfactory to the people.

J. H. C. CURTIS.

THE present county clerk of Holt county, J. H. C. Curtis, was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, on the 1st of January, 1829. His father, Jacob Curtis, was from the state of Pennsylvania. The grandparents of his mother, Harriet Chenoweth, were from England. Mr. Curtis was raised in the neighborhood of the place of his birth, and up to the time when he was twenty-one years of age lived in Jefferson and Berkeley counties, West Virginia. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Butler county, Ohio, and there learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed in Butler county for two years. On the death of his father in 1855 he returned to Virginia. May 20th, 1857, he married Margaret Albaugh, and the same day left Virginia for Illinois. He located at Galesburg, in Knox county of that state, and worked at millwrighting till April, 1858, at which date he came to Holt county, Missouri, arriving at Oregon on the 17th of April. He was employed at his trade of a millwright till he was elected county clerk. The Republicans nominated and elected him to this position in 1874. While living in Virginia he was a Whig in politics. He cast his first vote for President for Fillmore in 1856; at the election of 1860 voted for Lincoln, and has since been a hearty and consistent Republican.

S. W. MORRISON.

MR. MORRISON, who is now filling the office of collector of Holt county, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His parents and grandparents were residents of the same part of that state, his ancestors having come to Pennsylvania at an early date. The subject of this sketch spent his early days on a farm about twenty miles southeast of the city of Lancaster, and resided there till the time of his emigration to Missouri. In the war of the rebellion, during the campaign in which Lee invaded the state of Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg was fought, Mr. Morrison was for a short time in the volunteer service in the Union army as a member of the 49th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

February, 1859, he removed from Pennsylvania to Missouri, and came at once to Oregon in Holt county. During the summer of 1860 he was engaged in farming, and during the summer of 1870 he was a resident of Atchison county. In July, 1871, he accepted the position of deputy county clerk under Albert Roecker, and was so employed till the last of March, 1872. August, 1872, he went into the office of M. M. Smith as deputy collector, and served as such till the expiration of Mr. Smith's term of office, and then held the same position under his successor, W. G. McIntyre. In occupying these positions he showed himself a man of superior business capacity, and in 1876 the Republicans of the county nominated him for county collector, to which office he was chosen at the November election, and which he is now creditably filling. He has always been a Republican in his political sentiments.

HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL.

THIS influential newspaper, which has been largely instrumental in promoting the interests of Holt county, was founded on the 28th of June, 1865, by Charles W. Bowman, who published the paper with material formerly used by the *Holt County News*, the publication of which was suspended during the rebellion. Bowman had charge of the paper till February 5th, 1869, when A.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI

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N. Bailey became editor and proprietor. June, 1869, he was succeeded by Adam Kippel, under whose control it remained till November, 1876, when it passed into the hands of the present management.

W. W. HAYZOR, now editor of the *Sentinel*, has been intimately identified with the Republican newspaper press of Missouri. He is a native of the state, and was born at Columbia, in Boone county. At an early age he became connected with the *Columbia Statesman*, then as now edited by Col. William F. Switzer. He subsequently became editor of the *North Missouri Messenger*, published at Mexico, and was connected with the paper till 1867. The spring of 1868 he purchased the *St. Charles Cosmos* of which he was editor and proprietor for four or five years. He resided at St. Charles till June, 1876, when he became managing editor of the *St. Joseph Herald*. He sold his interest in that journal November of the same year to take charge of the *Holt County Sentinel*. He is an able and vigorous writer, a thorough and experienced journalist, and an earnest Republican. The political sentiments of the *Sentinel* accord with those of a majority of the people of Holt county, but although warmly attached to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party, it is a welcome visitor to every family (whatever their politics) interested in matters concerning Holt county. Its local department is unsurpassed, its editorial columns vigorous and original, while it warmly advocates every project calculated to forward the growth and development of this part of the state.

JAMES LIMBIRD

The prosecuting attorney of Holt county, James Limbird, was born at Bickler, Lincolnshire, England, on the 24th of July, 1843. He emigrated from England to America with his father and two brothers and a sister in 1853, and the family settled in Allen county, Ohio. His father died at Toledo, Ohio, before reaching Allen county; his mother had previously died in England, and the subject of this sketch was accordingly left to shift for himself at an early age; and with the exception of three or four months' schooling had no opportunities for an education after coming to America. From the time he reached Ohio he worked on a farm in various parts of Ohio till eighteen years of age, in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 27th Ohio infantry. He was disabled at Corinth, and as a veteran went into McLaughlin's squadron of cavalry in which he served till November, 1865. From April till November, 1865, he was chief clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, at North Carolina. While in the army he participated in twenty-four battles besides taking part in the three months fighting around Atlanta. Returning to Ohio in the fall of 1865, and teaching school the following winter, the spring of 1866 he removed to Carroll county, Missouri, and there taught school, and also in Mercer county, where in March, 1867, he married Josie Arbuckle, a native of Ohio. He returned to Carroll county in the spring of 1869, and in 1870 began the study of law. July, 1872, he was admitted to the bar at Carrollton, and began practice at Norborne in Carroll county. February, 1874, he came to Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, and established himself in the practice of his profession. November, 1874, he was chosen prosecuting attorney of the county, and in 1876 was re-elected to the same position. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM KAUCHER

Mr. KAUCHER has been a resident of Oregon since 1855. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 22d, 1831. When he was but six months of age his parents removed to Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio. His father was a machinist, and Mr. Kaucher learned the same trade and worked at that occupation at Germantown, Ohio, till the time of his removal to the West in the spring of 1855. He first located at Leavenworth, Kansas, and was living there during the progress of the troubles which preceded the admission of Kansas into the Union. July, 1856, he first came to Holt county, and settled at Oregon. He followed his occupation of a millwright, and built several mills in this state and Kansas. He was elected sheriff of Holt county in 1862, and filled that office for two terms, or four years. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant United States Assessor, and held that position for nearly four years. After leaving the United States Assessor's office, he engaged in the real estate business, and acted as agent for the purchase and sale of land in Holt county. July, 1874, in company with John M. Hassess, he started the *Manassas Valley Times*, a paper, Republican in politics, the publication of which he conducted successfully till August, 1876, when the office was purchased by other parties. He was formerly a Whig, and cast his first vote for President for Fillmore in 1856. He was a Republican before the war, voted for Lincoln in 1860, and is still a member of the Republican party. His first marriage was in the year 1858, to Sarah E. Watson, of Holt county, whose death occurred August 9th, 1872. His present wife was formerly Miss Lucy S. Christian, who became Mrs. Kaucher on the 20th of May, 1873.

Much of his leisure time has been devoted to meteorological observations, and he has taken a warm interest in the affairs of the county, especially in matters concerning its early history. Most of the articles recently published concerning the history and resources of Holt county have come from his pen, and we are indebted to him for materials employed in the history accompanying this work. He was selected by a meeting of citizens held in the summer of 1876 to prepare the Centennial history of Holt county, read at the celebration at Oregon of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence.

DR. A. GOSLIN

Dr. GOSLIN, who has been practicing medicine at Oregon since June, 1869, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Clermont county, of that state, February 24th, 1830. He was educated in Ohio. In 1843 he entered a High School at Felicity, in this county, and attended school there till 1854, when he became a student in Antioch college at Yellow Springs, Ohio, then under the presidency of the distinguished Horace Mann. He quit that institution in 1856 to begin the study of medicine at Felicity. During the winters of 1857-58 and 1858-59 he attended medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1860.

He began practice at Felicity, Ohio, where he remained till 1859, when he removed to Carlin, Illinois, and was also there engaged in the pursuit of his profession. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and served as captain of company H, 48th Illinois regiment, till April, 1862, after the battle of Shiloh, when he was promoted to the position of surgeon of the regiment, to which capacity he acted till the expiration of the term of service, for which he had enlisted—on October 30th, 1864. He was then appointed acting staff surgeon, and had charge of the 16th Army Corps hospital till the close of the war in 1865.

From June, 1865, till May, 1869, he was a resident of Olney, Illinois. At the latter date he located at Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, and established himself in his profession. He has the reputation of being an able surgeon and physician, and during his army practice he performed with success some of the most difficult and complicated surgical operations on record. He is a Republican in politics. He has interested himself in educational matters, and is now president of the Board of the Northwest Missouri Normal School. He was married at Felicity, Ohio, in the year 1855 to Miss Sarah A. Quinn.

HOLT COUNTY PRESS

THE *Press* is the successor to the *Manassas Valley Times*, which was founded in the latter part of July, 1874, by William Kaucher and J. Hassess. Under this management the politics of the paper was Republican. In August, 1876, Henry Shuts bought the paper, and began the publication of the *Holt County Press*, the politics of which is Democratic. The paper has already secured a wide circulation, and the ability and vigor with which its columns are edited have made it popular and influential. As a Democratic paper it appeals to the support of a large class of the population of the county which, previous to its foundation, had no representative in any home journal.

HENRY SHUTS

HENRY SHUTS, editor of the *Holt County Press*, and mayor of Oregon, was born in Columbia county, New York, December 20th, 1844. His father removed with the family to Illinois in September, 1855, when the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age. He received an academic education, and was living at Joliet, Illinois, till May, 1864, when he came to Missouri. He

first taught school at Forest City, and resided at that place about one year. In 1865 he became a resident of Oregon, and began the study of law with Daniel Cook. He was admitted to practice in 1866, and commenced his professional career at Oregon. The latter part of the year 1870 he removed to De Soto, Johnson county, Kansas, and till 1872 was engaged there at practicing law and teaching.

Returning to Oregon, in 1873 he was solely occupied in the practice of law till August, 1876, when he purchased the *Manassas Valley Times* establishment, and began the publication of the *Holt County Press*. In April, 1876, he was elected Mayor of Oregon, and re-elected in the spring of 1876. In the political campaign of 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for representative in the state legislature from Holt county, but of course was defeated, the county being largely Republican. His marriage occurred on the 6th of May, 1868, to Tillie Collins, the daughter of S. C. Collins, one of the old residents of Holt county.

GEORGE MEYER

GEORGE MEYER, one of the largest farmers of Holt county, was born within three miles of Mühlheim, Baden, Germany, March 5th, 1827. His father, Andrew Meyer, was a cabinet-maker by trade, but followed the occupation of a farmer. His mother's name before marriage was Mary Adolph. There were nine children in the family, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth; four older and four younger than himself. In 1834, when Mr. Meyer was seven years of age, the family emigrated to America, landing in New York city, and proceeding from there to Wayne county, Ohio.

To some extent Mr. Meyer attended school in Wayne county (where the family lived ten years), but he had little opportunity in this direction, and his education is mostly the result of his own efforts. In 1844 his father removed with the family from Ohio to Missouri, coming directly to Holt county, and settling in Lewis township two miles northwest of Oregon. He lived with his father, and was engaged in farming till 1849, when, in common with hundreds of others, he was seized with the gold fever which pervaded Missouri on news reaching the state of the wonderful gold discoveries in California. He was one of the first to leave Holt county for the Pacific coast. He set out in company with his brother Andrew and Judge McIntyre, and their wagon was the first from Holt county to cross the Missouri at Iowa Point—the crossing usually selected by emigrants from Holt county. They left the Iowa and Sac Agency, May 1st, 1849, and reached Hangtown, California, the 11th of the following August, beating the main body of emigrants from Holt county who had started three days afterward (on May 3d) by more than a month. In California he worked mostly on American river, a greater part of the time within two miles of where Sutter and Marshall made the original discovery of gold. He started back to Missouri in September, 1850, selecting the route home by water across the Isthmus of Panama, and by way of New York.

Returning to Holt county he was married the following spring, April 3d, 1851, to Mary Ann Kunkel, the daughter of Jacob Kunkel. Mrs. Meyer is a native of the present Morrow county, Ohio, and came to Missouri about 1845. He purchased the farm where he now resides, on section 7, township 59, range 37. This was one of the first settled farms in the county, and the site of the first store ever opened in Holt county, established by George and Augustus Borchers, in the fall of 1849. He first purchased one hundred and sixty acres in his home farm and eighty in the timber. Subsequent to this he bought two hundred and seventy additional acres, and now in all owns one thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres of land; four hundred and forty-five in his home farm, and six hundred and eighty in the upper part of the county. He has been engaged in general farming, and also to some extent for several winters has fed stock. He is one of the prosperous citizens of the county, and enterprising and progressive in his disposition. He has made the raising of fruit a specialty, and has perhaps the choicest variety of fruit to be found in the county. His display has taken not only the prominence at the Holt county fairs, but the two hundred dollars premium at the first grand Exposition at St. Joseph offered for the best display of fruit, and open to the whole state. The extent of his farming operations may be judged from the fact that in 1876 he raised two hundred and seventy acres of corn averaging from forty to fifty bushels to the acre; nine hundred and fifty bushels of fall wheat, and one thousand bushels of oats. At the date of this writing he is feeding forty head of cattle, and during the winter of 1875-76 fattened one hundred head of hogs principally of his own raising.

In his political affiliations he was formerly a member of the Democratic party, and in 1848 cast his first vote for president for Lewis Cass. In 1860 he voted for Stephen A. Douglas, though he wavered on the election of Lincoln (contrary to his usual principles, for he is by no means a betting man), and had faith that the Illinois statesman would occupy the presidential chair. He was a strong Union man through the war of the rebellion, served several times in the militia, and since the war has been a decided Republican. He celebrated his silver wedding, April, 1876, and on that occasion had a photograph of a family group taken, in which appear Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and their nine children, all of whom are living at home. The names of the children in the order of their births are as follows: Jacob S., Julia A., May Alice, Daniel, Peter, Panny Ellen, Solomon, and Ida and Ada. The two last and youngest are twins. Mr. Meyer is a representative of that class of intelligent and enterprising citizens who do credit to any county. He has been a member of the German Methodist church at Oregon for the last twenty years, as has also his wife. His father and mother are both buried in the Oregon cemetery.

W. H. POYNTER

MR. POYNTER, now one of the substantial farmers of Forbes township, is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, December 27th, 1824. His grandfather, William Poynter, was at first a resident of North Carolina, and emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Garrett county where now stands the town of Stamford. His father's name was James Poynter, and his mother's maiden name Ruth Alderson.

When the subject of this biography was two years of age his father removed to Hart county, Kentucky, and there Mr. Poynter was principally raised. His education was in the ordinary subscription schools common in that day to country districts in Kentucky. On the 13th of January, 1850, he married Frances H. Asbury of Green county, Kentucky. He was farming in Hart county till 1858, and then removed to Missouri. He came at once to Holt county, considering it the best part of the state in which he could settle. The first year he rented land, and then settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies on section 9 of township 59, range 37. He here has a farm of 150 acres of land with substantial buildings and improvements. His first wife died in 1862, and his second marriage was in 1863 to Elizabeth Vaughan of Holt county. She was the daughter of John Vaughan, and was born in what is now Rappahannock county, Virginia, and came to Missouri in the year 1854. Mr. Poynter has five children.

He was originally a Whig in politics, and acted with that party while he lived in Kentucky. He left the Whigs in the days of know-nothingism (with which he had nothing to do) and has since been a sound Democrat. February 4th, 1864, he enlisted in the 9th Missouri Cavalry in the Federal army, and was orderly sergeant of Company C. He served principally in North Missouri, and was mustered out on the 13th of July, 1865, after the war was over and the rebellion ended. He was once taken prisoner by the rebel general, Jeff. Thompson, but was shortly afterward paroled. He has since lived peaceably and comfortably on his farm, and has been employed in general farming, and is known as one of the best citizens of Forbes township. There are not as many Kentuckians in Holt county as in many other portions of the state, but wherever found they are generally known as men of hospitality, liberal in their sentiments, and among the best citizens of the community in which they live. The best compliment, therefore, we can pay Mr. Poynter is to say that he is a good old-school Kentuckian.

DR. GALEN E. BISHOP,

OF ST. JOSEPH.

AMONG the distinguished physicians of Buchanan county the name of Dr. Bishop stands in the list of the foremost. He is now one of the oldest practitioners in the Platte Purchase. He began practice in Platte county in the spring of 1848, and has since been occupied in the active pursuit of his pro-

fession—for nineteen years in Platte county, and for eleven years in St. Joseph. His birth occurred in the town of Somerset, Putnam county, Kentucky. His ancestors came to Kentucky from Virginia and Maryland, and were of English descent. While the thirteen colonies were yet subject to Great Britain members of the Bishop family resided in New Hampshire, took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and after American independence was achieved settled in Virginia. His grandfather emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about the year 1800, and settled in Nelson county of that State. His father, Jacob Bishop, was born in Virginia, and was a small boy when he came to Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Elliott, whose father was from Maryland. Dr. Bishop's uncle, Dr. Galen Elliott, was one of the pioneer physicians of Somerset, Kentucky. In 1813 his father emigrated to Missouri, settled in Platte county, and died there in the year 1851.

From his earliest recollections Dr. Bishop had resolved on medicine as his profession—a predilection probably formed from association with his uncle, Dr. Elliott. As soon as he had opportunity he began his medical studies, and first established himself in practice at New Market, Platte county, Missouri. The natural bent of his mind peculiarly adapted him to his profession, and his natural nerve and genius for surgical operations soon gained him a wide reputation as an accomplished and successful physician. He practiced medicine in Platte county for nineteen years, during which period his time was closely occupied by the demands of a large general practice devoted to all branches of the profession. On account of threatened lung disease induced by exposure incident to a rough country practice, and also with the object of securing a more central and metropolitan location which his numerous patients from a distance might reach with greater ease and convenience, he determined to remove to St. Joseph.

He located in this city in the spring of the close of the war—that of 1865, and at once established himself in an office practice, making his specialties surgery and chronic diseases. Permanent success is always regulated by well-known laws dependent on natural causes, and no one can hope to secure any lasting reputation without a solid foundation of sterling worth and merit. Dr. Bishop's success has been merited by his attainments as a physician, and his splendid facilities for the practice of his profession. He has founded an institution which adds reputation to the city. His buildings on Third street are extensive, beautiful in architectural design, and arranged with every modern convenience. On another page of this work will be found an illustration of Dr. Bishop's Academy of Medicine, showing an interior view of the library. His thousands of surgical operations, none among them the most difficult known to the surgical science, have been more successful than it would be considered possible, and none but the most incurable cases of disease refuse to yield to his scientific and potent treatment.

He has been a thorough student of medicine from his youth, and his leisure time has been closely devoted to the prosecution of medical research. Originally an allopathic physician, he has thoroughly acquainted himself with the principles of different schools and systems, and has not hesitated to adopt what he considered reasonable and good regardless of the school in which it was found, or the writers by whom it has been advocated. His views have none of that narrowness and prejudice that characterize the zealous advocates of particular dogmas, who believe that the *summa bonum* is comprehended in their doctrine, and that all is false beside. In his large and extensive library (by the way, one of the finest medical libraries in the Western country) the best works of the leading writers of all schools are found. Ancient and modern authors stand side by side, and long rows of shelves are crowded with the best authorities in medical science of every age and country. His practice, therefore, is confined to no special system, but he believes that some good and some foundation of truth exists in all systems, of which every intelligent and progressive physician should avail himself in his practice. His buildings have been erected with a special reference to the needs of his practice. In connection with his office he has an infirmary where patients from a distance may be treated with as much comfort as at their own homes. All classes of surgical operations are performed. His reputation is not confined to St. Joseph and its immediate vicinity, but extends over a wide scope of country, and his numerous patients from Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, as well as a large and constantly increasing practice in Missouri. His reputation is linked with that of St. Joseph, and his loss would be keenly felt in the community. He is, however, in the prime of life, full of intellectual vigor and activity, and will doubtless add still greater laurels to the reputation of St. Joseph as a city of able physicians, and with unsurpassed facilities for performing any operations or effecting any cases known to medical or surgical skill.

DANIEL KUNKEL

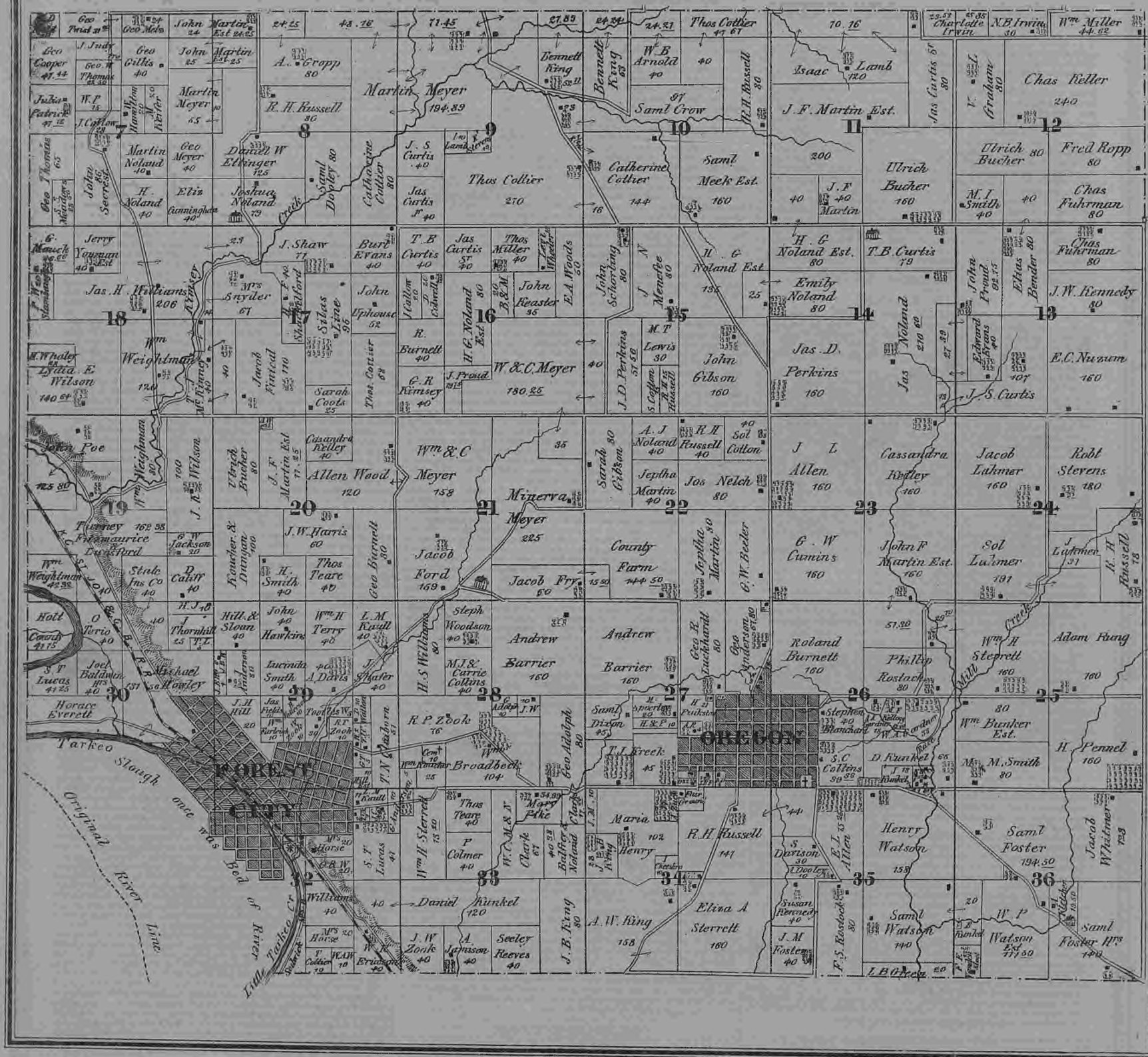
Was born in York county, Pennsylvania, May 1st, 1815. When he was ten years of age his father removed to Richland (now Morrow) county, Ohio. His younger days were principally employed in shipping wood and rolling logs. By this means, before he was twenty-one, he earned eighty acres of land. He was naturally a genius in the use of tools, and worked at all kinds of occupations. He was married, when twenty-one, to Veronica Reeler, of Richland county, Ohio. In 1847 he came to Missouri, and settled where he now lives, a mile east of Oregon. The first season after coming to Holt county he made fifty wheat crates, and other articles of a similar kind. Though he had previously known nothing about the millage business, in 1847 he began building the mill near his residence, and in 1849 had it in operation. In 1861 he put up a woolen mill, which is now the only mill of that kind in operation in Holt county. He has made several inventions which have proved of great utility. He has patented a blacksmith's tong, drill extractor, and two different improvements on washing machines. His washing machine has taken the premium at every fair at which it has been exhibited, including the highest award at the great Centennial exhibition, at Philadelphia, and is doubtless the best thing of the kind ever invented. His first wife died in September, 1853. His second marriage was on the 10th of August, 1856, to Elizabeth Heener, of Holt county. He has six children such by his first and second marriages. He has always been a strong Republican.

V. L. GRAHAM

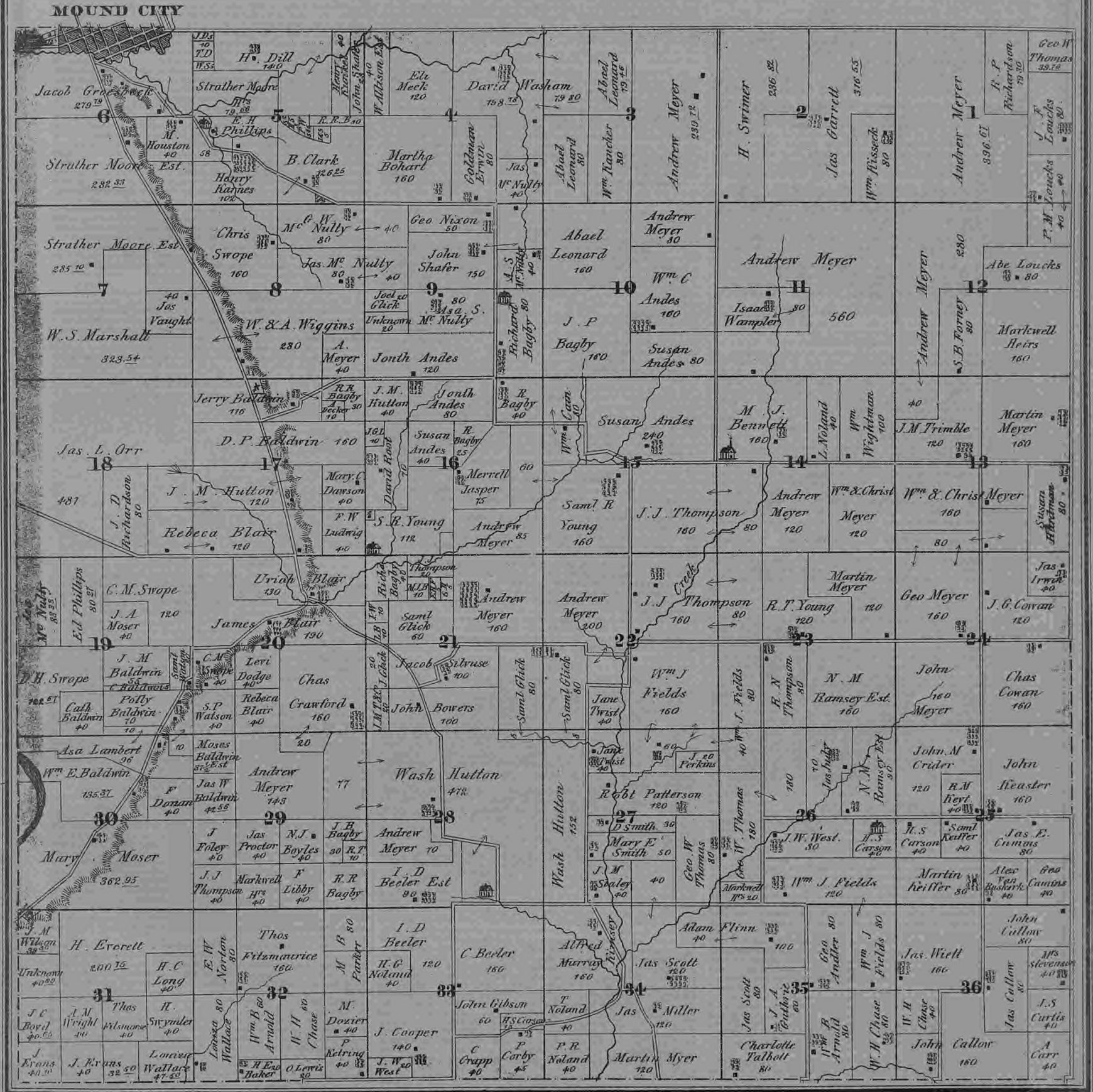
MR. GRAHAM, now of Forest City, is well known throughout the county as having been prominently connected with the Grange interests. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 9th of April, 1830. The Graham family was originally from Scotland. His father, John Graham, was from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and emigrated, when twenty-one years of age, to Richland county, Ohio, and there married Ruth Sanders, who was a native of the state of New Jersey. The subject of this biography was the next to the youngest of a family of thirteen children. He was raised, principally, in Richland county, Ohio; and in Knox county, of the same state, was married in 1861, to Hannah Z. McDonald. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed in Knox and Morrow counties, Ohio.

Leaving Ohio, in October, 1868, he came directly to Holt county, Missouri, where he has since resided. In the winter of 1868-69 he had his home at Nickell's Grove, and the following spring bought a farm at the Union school-house, four miles north of Oregon. He was engaged in farming in East Lewis township three years, and in the fall of 1872, he came to Oregon, and in the fall of 1874 to Forest City, where he has since lived. Mr. Graham was one of the first men in the county to interest himself in the Grange or farmers' movement, and has been intimately identified with the progress of the organization, known as the Patrons of Husbandry. He gave his attention toward projects for bettering the prospects of the farmer, and was chairman of the first county meeting ever called in Holt county, in the interests of the farmers. This meeting was held in the early part of the summer of 1872. September, 1872, he was appointed county agent, and for three years was actively engaged in disposing of farm products, and purchasing supplies under the auspices of the Grange organization. He shipped the first load of grain from the county three months after entering on his duties as county agent, and for three years handled the greater part of the grain and stock shipped from Holt county. He obtained good prices, and gave general satisfaction to the agricultural classes. He also extensively purchased farmers' supplies, and made the farmers' movement a success throughout the county.

He is now engaged in the manufacture of cement and cooper stuff, and is connected with the Forest City Cement and Slave Factory. The firm is composed of himself, Philip Salter, and Philip Schlotzhauser. The factory is loc-



Township 61 North
Range 38 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



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ated on the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs railroad, two miles below Forest City. This is one of the thriving business institutions of the county. The factory turns out as good a quality of cement as can be produced anywhere in the United States, and extensive shipments have been made. Personally, Mr. Graham has always been a Democrat, though he has been conservative in his sentiments and never willing to sacrifice principle to party. His connections with the Patrons of Husbandry, as county agent, brought him into intimate business relations with many of the farmers of the county, and he is well known as an energetic and capable man of business.

DANIEL McDONALD.

Mr. McDONALD, now carrying on the banking business at Forest City, is a member of the firm of Fraser and McDonald, has been a resident of the county since 1873. He is a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, and was born at St. Joseph, in March, 1844. His father, Dr. Silas McDonald, emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri, in 1836; first settled in Howard county, and in 1839 removed to the southern part of Buchanan county, and was then one of the earliest residents of the Platte Purchase. He was also one of the early citizens of St. Joseph, and practiced medicine there for a long term of years.

The subject of this sketch was raised in St. Joseph, and received a thorough English education in the private schools of that city. The war of the rebellion breaking out and interfering with his proposed course of study, in 1862 he entered a drug store at St. Joseph, and began the study of medicine. During the winter of 1864-65 he attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1865, graduated from the Long Island Medical College, at Brooklyn, New York. He returned to St. Joseph, and in the fall of 1866, undertook the drug business with his father, in which he continued till May, 1869.

At that date he accepted a position as book-keeper and teller in the State National Bank, (now the State Savings Bank) of St. Joseph. He was connected with that institution for three years and a half, and had an excellent opportunity of thoroughly learning the banking business at one of the best institutions of the kind in the state. Having formed a partnership with Mr. B. H. Fraser, formerly a well-known citizen and merchant of Holt county, and now a resident of St. Joseph, he came to Forest City in 1873 to establish the banking institution of Fraser and McDonald. The firm transact a general banking business, for which they have unsurpassed facilities. It is the only bank at Forest City, and with one exception, the only one in the county. Mr. McDonald maintains an excellent reputation as a business man, and the bank is one of the popular institutions of the county. He was married September 1st, 1869, to Miss Landis, of St. Joseph.

I approve of above sketch for publication in Atlas Map of Holt county.
D. McDONALD.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

JUDGE ANDERSON, now serving as member of the Holt county court, was born at De Kalb, in Crawford county, Ohio, on the 10th of June, 1838. His father was from Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in the year 1824. The subject of this sketch was raised in Ohio. In the month of February, 1861, he married Rebecca T. Cummings, of Crawford county, Ohio. His father was a farmer and merchant, and sold goods at De Kalb for a long number of years; and when Judge Anderson was a young man he was employed part of the time in clerking in his father's store. In 1864 he began the merchandising business on his own account, at Galion, Crawford county, Ohio. He had first visited Holt county, Missouri, in 1863, while the war of the rebellion was still in progress, and was the first Union man to purchase property in Holt county, and locate after the war. In 1868 he bought what was known as the Belt farm, east of Oregon. Closing out the store in Ohio, in 1865 he emigrated to Missouri to make it his permanent residence, and arrived in Holt county on the 26th of June of that year. He was a pioneer in the new emigration which poured into the country after the war, and which has done so much toward the development and growth of the county. September, 1866, he established a hardware store at Oregon, the first one ever opened in the town. He carried on the hardware business till 1867, and then improved a farm property south of Oregon. January, 1874, he removed to his present residence, half a mile east of Forest City, on the Oregon road. In politics he is a Republican. He cast his first vote for President, for Lincoln, in 1860, and on National issues has voted the Republican ticket ever since. November, 1872, he was elected a member of the Holt county court, and in that responsible position has served in a manner to entitle him to the confidence of the people.

J. W. BRIDGEMAN.

An old settler of Bigelow township, was born August 1st, 1811, in Wylie county, Virginia. When seven years old he moved to Campbell county, East Tennessee, and when sixteen to Alabama. In Alabama he was employed in driving a stage, and after two years went to Walker county, Georgia. He resided two years in Georgia, and then went to the Hiwassee Purchase in Tennessee. His marriage took place in the month of May, 1834, and immediately afterward he started for Missouri, his coming to the Ohio river, and not being able to get across, he rented a farm in Kentucky, and remained there one year and then came on to Missouri. He settled in Buchanan county in the spring of 1838. In 1845 he moved to Clay county, and in 1847 he came on to Holt county, settling on the Missouri river in East Lewis township. In 1850 he went to California and returned to Missouri in 1851. He went a second time to California in 1854, and came back the following year. In 1857 and 1858 he was farming in Brown county, Kansas. The latter year he came to Bigelow township. He has been a Democrat all his life, and voted for Jackson in 1860. He drove cattle twice from Buchanan county to Pennsylvania. That was in the days before railroads. He has nine children all living.

HENRY C. LONG.

Many of the settlers of Missouri were men whose ancestors were originally from North Carolina, and removed from the old "North State" at an early period to Tennessee, and from Tennessee came on to Missouri. The settlers of Southwest Missouri were largely made up of this class. Of this ancestry comes Esq. Henry C. Long, who in the capacity of justice of the peace dispenses the law to the people of Bigelow. His father was from North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee, marrying a lady who was a Tennesseean by birth. Henry C. Long was born in Powell's valley, Claiborne county, Tennessee, on the 20th of January, 1810. His boyhood was spent partly in Tennessee. Although an old country, the schools were only of an ordinary character. Free public schools were unknown, and the old-fashioned subscription schools furnished the rising generation of that period the only chance in the way of securing an education.

He lived in Claiborne county, Tennessee, till the year 1832, and then emigrated with his father to Morgan county, Illinois, and settled on a farm in the bottom lands vicinity of Jacksonville. Esq. Long was about thirteen years of age when he came to Illinois, and grew up, and lived there till he came to Missouri. On the 4th of June, 1840, he married Susanna Matthews, who was born in Chillicothe, Ohio. He engaged in farming. In 1850 his father and younger brother emigrated to Texas. Esq. Long remained in Illinois till 1855, and then removed to Missouri, arriving in Holt county, on the 6th of April of that year. He settled in Benton township four miles south of Mound city along the bluffs which bound the Missouri river bottom. He was in the militia service during the war of the rebellion, and assisted in organizing one of the first companies of militia ever raised in Holt county for co-operation with the Federal forces.

In 1864 he returned to Morgan county, Illinois, but after a residence there of six months came back to Holt county, and moved to the Missouri river bottom, and settled five miles south of Bigelow, where he bought an interest in a steam mill which he was engaged in running from 1866 to 1867. After disposing of his interest in the mill he went to farming in the same neighborhood. In 1869 he removed to the neighborhood of Bigelow, soon after the founding of that town, and settled where he now lives three-quarters of a mile west of the place. The death of his first wife occurred on the 25th of Feb-

ruary, 1866. His second marriage took place in October, 1868, to Mrs. Ruth Titus, who departed this life in the fall of 1871. He has been a good citizen, and the people of Bigelow township have chosen him twice to the office of magistrate. His first election occurred in 1870, and he was re-elected in 1874, and holds the position to the general satisfaction of the people of that part of the county. He has filled the office with ability, founding his decisions on law and justice, and they have almost invariably been sustained in the higher courts. This is not the only public office which he fills, for he holds the important position of postmaster at Bigelow. His commission as such he received April, 1875, under the administration of President Grant. In politics he was raised a Democrat, and brought up a true believer in the traditional principles of the party of Jefferson and Jackson. He acted with the Democratic party up to the time of the inauguration of the rebellion, and has since been a Republican in his sympathies. Esq. Long stands well in the community.

DR. J. L. JOHNSTON.

Dr. JOHNSTON has been actively identified with the business interests of Craig since his residence in Holt county. He has been one of the leading physicians of the northwest part of the county, and carries on an extensive drug business, and is also largely interested in dealing in grain.

He is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and his parents were among the earliest settlers of that state. His father, Robert Johnston, was born in Kentucky, and when a boy moved with his father to Ohio, and settled in the northern part of Hamilton county. This was in the year 1798, and the country then in the neighborhood of the present city of Cincinnati was a wilderness containing only a few scattering inhabitants. Robert Johnston married Mary White, the daughter of Capt. Jacob White, who had served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of captain. He settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, in the year 1798, and was one of the first two or three persons to locate outside of Old Fort Washington, when there were only four houses where now stands the city of Cincinnati. Captain Jacob White also built the mill from which was shipped the first load of flour that ever passed down the Ohio river from the then Ohio territory to New Orleans. This cargo of flour was shipped in the year 1800, and was the commencement of the large trade that has ever since existed between New Orleans and Cincinnati.

Dr. J. L. Johnston, the subject of this sketch, was born May 18th, 1818. He was raised in Hamilton county, Ohio. He received his education partly in the schools of Cincinnati, and afterward attended college at Oxford, Ohio. He began the study of medicine in the year 1841, with Dr. Alexander Duncan of Madison, near Cincinnati; and afterward attended medical lectures at the college at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1844. In 1846 he removed to Daviess county, Indiana; and the following year entered on the practice of medicine, in which he was engaged at that place till the year 1856. At that date he returned to Cincinnati, and was practicing medicine in that city till the time of the breaking out of the war. During the progress of the war of the rebellion he was variously occupied. At one time, in the year 1861, he was engaged in trading in Tennessee, and while so employed was captured by the Confederate forces, and was held for six months as a prisoner, and finally escaped in November, 1863. He then returned to Cincinnati, and remained there till 1867, when he emigrated to Missouri.

On coming to this state he first located at St. Joseph, and in 1868 removed to Atchison county, where he resided till April, 1870, when he became a resident of Holt county, and located at Craig, where he has since lived. As a physician he has always been successful, having had ample opportunities for gaining rich professional experience; and since he has been located at Craig he has had at his command an extensive practice, and has had more calls for his services than he has had time to attend to. Several of the best years of his life have been ardently devoted to the practice of medicine, (by no means, in a country district, the most pleasant and easy pursuit that any one could follow) and he now feels inclined to retire from the active and laborious practice of his profession, and devote his time to other business matters. He is largely connected with the business concerns of Craig, and has been influential in developing the growth of the trade of that town, now universally conceded to be one of the most important business points in Holt county. He is a member of the firm of Johnston & Myers, who carry on an extensive drug business at Craig, probably the largest in that branch of trade in the county. This firm also do a heavy grain business, and buy and ship more grain than any other single firm in the county. Johnston & Myers are also the proprietors of the only elevator in the county in active operation at the date of this writing. Both are active business men, energetic and enterprising, and have first-class facilities for dealing in grain, and offer to the farmers of the county the highest inducements warranted by the state of the market.

Dr. Johnston in politics has always been a strong and outspoken Democrat, and a firm supporter of the principles of that party from the time he first had anything to do with politics; and he has been actively and earnestly connected with the different political organizations, he is yet more earnestly convinced that the principles of the Democratic party form the only sound basis for the successful carrying on of a Republican form of government. Dr. Johnston was married in the year 1865, to Mrs. Mattie Bowen of Ohio.

FRED. MYERS.

FRED. MYERS, one of the prominent business men of Craig, has been a resident of the county since February, 1867. He was born in Saxony, Germany, November 12th, 1819. When he was five years of age, he emigrated with his father to America, and the family settled at Joliet, Illinois. Mr. Myers was principally raised on a farm, and lived at Joliet till he was sixteen. In 1838 he went to Michigan city, Indiana, and was employed on a farm to that vicinity till the war broke out in 1861. In the autumn of that year he enlisted in the 73d Indiana regiment, and served three years in the Union army. His regiment belonged to the army of the Cumberland, and he took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Perryville, and several other smaller engagements. He enlisted as a private, and for the last two years of his term of service held the rank of second lieutenant.

After returning from the army he remained a short time in the neighborhood of Michigan city, and then came to Missouri. November, 1865, he reached St. Joseph, and in that city and vicinity he was farming, dealing in wood, &c., till February, 1869, when he located at Craig, in Holt county, of which place he has since been a resident. In 1873 he commenced in the grain business, and has since been prominently connected with the business interests of Craig. In the year 1874 he formed a partnership with Dr. J. L. Johnston, for the purpose of dealing in grain, and the firm now transacts the largest business of that kind carried on by any single parties in Holt county. More grain is shipped from Craig than from any other point in the county, and a principal part of this passes through the hands of Messrs. Johnston & Myers. Both gentlemen are good business men, by their enterprise and energy have built up a large trade, and their liberal system of doing business has made them the most popular business firm in the northwest part of Holt county. The firm opened a large drug store in 1875, and also carry on a very extensive business in that line of trade. They are proprietors of the only elevator in the county exclusively devoted to such purposes, and have excellent facilities for conducting the heavy trade which annually passes through their hands.

Mr. Myers is a Democrat in politics. In 1872 the Democrats of the county nominated him as their candidate for sheriff. It was of course an impossibility to overcome the heavy Republican majority which the Republicans have in the county, but Mr. Myers' popularity may be judged from the fact that he was defeated by only sixty one votes, while the Republican ticket was generally elected by a majority of between five and six hundred. Holt county is not electing him lost a good sheriff, but Craig retained a good business man, and in the hands of the business interests of that town will not suffer. He is pleasant and genial in his manner, sociable in his disposition, and a popular man with whom to do business. Mr. Myers' wife was formerly from St. Joseph. Her name was Anna Lawrence, and the marriage took place on the 9th of April, 1872.

JOHN W. STOKES.

This only member of the legal fraternity at Craig, John W. Stokes, is a native of Caroline county, Maryland, and was born on the 25th of June, 1839. His ancestors were old residents of Virginia, and removed from that state to

Maryland. The subject of this sketch lived in Maryland till he was seven years of age, and then in 1846 removed with his father to Illinois, and settled at Bethel, in Morgan county. Mr. Stokes was raised in Morgan county, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he removed from Bethel to Mercedosa, and at that place acted for several years as constable and deputy sheriff. He was married in the year 1859 to Sarah H. Parker, of Morgan county.

When the rebellion began he was living in Morgan county, and entered the United States secret service department and was employed by the government most of the time through the war. He entered this service in 1862, and was so occupied till February, 1865, when he received a commission as captain of company K, recruited for the 28th Illinois Volunteers. His company was sent to Mobile, and joined the regiment at Spanish Fort near that city. After the rebellion was ended, the regiment was sent to Texas, and stationed on the Mexican frontier. He was discharged on the 6th of April, 1866. He became a resident of Missouri in the year 1867. He located in St. Louis county, six miles from the city of St. Louis, and was occupied in trading in stock. In 1869 he came to Holt county, Missouri, and engaged in farming in Lincoln township. After pursuing the peaceful pursuit of agriculture for two or three years, he concluded to try his fortune in the arena of the profession of law—a pursuit for which he had always had a special liking. He first began the study of law when quite young with John L. McConnell, Esq., of Jacksonville, Illinois, now deceased. He afterward studied with Hon. I. J. Ketchum, also of Jacksonville, and at the time of the commencement of the rebellion was pursuing the study of the legal lumbaries, an acquaintance with which is commonly considered requisite to admission to the brotherhood of lawyers, when the war put a stop to his plans and precipitated him into another field of labor. He resumed the study of law on coming to Holt county, and in 1872 he was admitted by Judge Pike to practice at the Holt county bar, and located at Craig, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been successful as a lawyer, and has been connected with many important criminal cases.

He has taken an active part in politics, both during his residence in Illinois and Missouri. He cast his first vote for President for Stephen A. Douglas, the Little Giant of Illinois, in 1860, and has been connected in his political affiliations with the Democratic party. Since his residence in Holt county he has taken an active part in the various political campaigns, and has generally aided with his votes in the support of the Democratic candidates. In 1874 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney, but in a county so largely Republican as Holt, the Republican candidate was of course elected.

JOHN H. HOGREFE.

Mr. HOGREFE, one of the substantial German settlers of Lincoln township, was born at Walkrode, in Hanover, September 2d, 1816. He was raised on a farm, and lived in Germany till twenty-six years of age. In the summer of 1842 he emigrated to America, and landed at Baltimore on the 10th of August of that year, after a nine weeks' voyage across the ocean.

From Baltimore he went to Marietta, Ohio, remained there till the spring of 1843, and then came to the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The succeeding fall he removed to Lexington, in Lafayette county, and was farming there till the spring of 1846. He had been connected with the German Methodist Church, and on leaving Lafayette county he went to St. Charles county as a minister of that denomination, and was employed in preaching there till October, 1846. He travelled as a Methodist minister in Howard, Chariton and Carroll counties, Missouri, between the years 1846 and 1850, and had charge of other stations in different parts of Missouri. He was stationed at Weston, in Platte county, and preached over a large circuit embracing Clay, Platte, Buchanan, Andrew and Holt counties. In 1850 he settled on the farm which he now owns in section 8, township 12, range 40. The bottom then was nearly a wilderness, and there were only a few settlements scattered here and there. Mr. Hogrefe has since been acting as a local preacher of the German Methodist Church, and has been engaged in farming. He owns 894 acres of land. He was married on the 10th of April, 1847, to Rebecca Trook, who was born and raised in Ohio, but was living in Andrew county at the time she was married. Mr. Hogrefe has six sons and one daughter. He has also been a Republican in politics, and is still a member of that party. He is one of the earliest settlers of the bottom, and has been one of the best citizens of the county.

HENRY A. DANKERS.

This gentleman, one of the leading residents and old citizens of Lincoln township, was born in the city of Stade, Kingdom of Hanover, on the 29th day of May, 1835. His father, Henry Dankers, left Germany for the United States in the year 1841, when the subject of this biography was about six years of age. Landing at New Orleans, the family proceeded by steamship up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Weston, in Platte county, where they arrived with all their money in exchange for an old wagon, a yoke of oxen, and four cows, and set out for Holt county, where they heard that John H. Roselius had settled the previous spring. It was in the month of August, 1841, when they reached their destination. All that part of the county was then a tract of waste bottom land, unbroken by any traces of civilization, except where Roselius had erected a cabin in the timber near the Missouri river. Indians were the only inhabitants, and shared the soil and with the wild game which was found everywhere in abundance. Mr. Dankers' father chose a location on section 36, of township 12, range 41.

There were of course no schools in existence at first in that part of the county, and the new settlers as soon as possible endeavored to secure some kind of educational advantages for their children. The first school which Mr. Dankers attended was taught by a man hired by his father and John H. Roselius and Andrew Back, and this was the first school ever taught in Lincoln township. In all he only went to school about nine months, and he was obliged to acquire the greater part of his education by study by himself. He left home in the spring of 1854, and in partnership with a man named Price kept a kind of grocery store across the Missouri river, at St. Stephen's, Nebraska. Not succeeding remarkably well in this undertaking, the following year, 1859, he returned to Holt county, and went back to farming, and also engaged in trading in cattle.

He was married on the 20th of January, 1863, to Elizabeth Gunkel, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, but was living in Holt county at the time of the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Dankers have six children, whose names in the order of their birth are Melinda, Andrew, Irvin, Edwena, Anna and Frederick. He resided in the timber near the river till October, 1873, and then removed to his present residence on the farm adjoining the town of Corns. He has built here a handsome brick residence, a view of which, furnished through the liberality of Mr. Dankers, is shown elsewhere among the illustrations to this atlas. He has been engaged in farming on a large scale, and is the owner of 1,340 acres of land lying in Holt and Atchison counties, about one half of the amount in each county. He has also been occupied in dealing in stock, which has been one of the means of placing him in his present comfortable circumstances.

In politics he is a Republican, and has acted with that party ever since he took an interest in political affairs. He is a firm believer in Republican principles, and considers that they are best calculated to subserve the interests of a free form of government, and perpetuate American institutions. His father died in August, 1870. Mr. Dankers was the second of a family of four children, and is now the oldest of the two now living, there being besides himself only a sister, now the wife of Fred W. Walter. He has grown up with Holt county, and is one of its most industrious and energetic citizens. In such a history as Mr. Dankers' the observing mind will pause to note the splendid advantages which America holds out to the people of all nations, and what may be accomplished by industry, thrift, and economy. Less than forty years ago he came with his father to Missouri, and settled down in a tract of wild bottom land, without means, and with little prospect of good fortune. He grew up with only such means of education as he was able to pick up here and there. But he was industrious, alert, and thrifty, and no-day he holds a place among the wealthy farmers of the county, a citizen respected for his intelligence and integrity, and surrounded by every evidence of a substantial prosperity. As our readers turn to the engraving of his residence on another page, they will call up the contrast with the humble cabin along the Missouri which was his first home in Holt county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

F. W. WALTER.

Among the old settlers and substantial citizens of that part of the county known as the "Old Settlers' tract," F. W. Walter deserves mention in this work. He was born near Berlin, Hanover, November 5th, 1814. His father was Conrad H. Walter, and his mother's name before marriage Catharine Votner. Mr. Walter was the third of a family of four children.

In the month of October, 1844, his father left Germany, and emigrated with the family to America. After a nearly two weeks' voyage across the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico they landed at New Orleans, on the day before Christmas. From New Orleans they came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and from that city to Weston in Platte county. At this latter point they left the boat, and came by wagon to Holt county, and made a settlement in section 25, township 33, range 41, in the same neighborhood where a number of German families had settled three or four years previously. Mr. Walter's father is still living in the vicinity of the place first settled, though the original spot where stood their first house has since been swallowed up by the treacherous current of the Missouri.

The subject of this sketch was raised in Holt county. Schooling for the period of nine months is all the opportunity he ever enjoyed for instruction in the English language, and what he failed to learn then has since been acquired by his own efforts. His father was a wagon-maker, and Mr. Walter principally attended to the farm while his father worked at his trade. On the 20th of January, 1860, he married Mary Dinkers, who was born at Weston, Missouri, and was the daughter of Henry Dinkers, one of the oldest settlers of Lincoln township. Mr. and Mrs. Walter have four children living: Conrad L., Alice C., George Emmet and Andrew J. Up till the year 1872, his business affairs were united to those of his father, but the river washing him out of his old location along the Missouri, he moved to the immediate vicinity of Corning, and built a large and substantial brick residence—one of the finest dwelling-houses to be found in any part of Holt county. This house was erected in 1875. He has been engaged in farming and trading in stock, and is one of the largest land-owners in the county, having in his possession one thousand five hundred and forty acres of land, about one-half of which lies in Holt county, and about one-half in Adair county. In his political opinions before the war he was a Democrat, but when the rebellion broke out his sympathies were warmly on the side of the Union, and he served in the state militia. In 1864 he voted for Lincoln, and was a Republican till 1874, since which he has generally acted with the Democratic party, though he has always endeavored to support the principles and policy which promised best for the general interests of the country.

In speaking of Mr. Walter it is only necessary to state that he is one of the representative men among that thrifty and intelligent class of citizens of German descent who have contributed so much toward the development of the material interests of the northwest corner of Holt county. He has been one of the progressive men of the community. All his life he has been a man of industry, and has succeeded in reaching a position largely in advance of the one which the family first occupied when they came to Missouri. Such men do much toward building up and developing a country, and the greater the number of such citizens the better for the solid prosperity of the country.

HENRY ROSELINUS.

A list of the leading citizens of Lincoln township would be incomplete without mention of the name of Henry Roselinus—farmer and merchant. His father was the first permanent settler of Lincoln township, and the son is one of the most active and prosperous business men.

He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, near the city of Hanover, October 1st, 1838. He was the youngest of a family of three children, and is the only one of them now living. His father, John H. Roselinus, left Germany with the family in the fall of 1840. They landed at New York city, but went from there to New Orleans, from that city up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence by river to Weston in Platte county. Obtaining a wagon at Weston, they came on up through Buchanan, Andrew, and Holt counties till a place on the Missouri was reached in the northwest part of Holt county, where there were no other settlers, and there the family halted and prepared to make a home in the wilderness. This was on section 1, township 32, range 41. The Roselinus family lived alone in the bottom from the spring of 1841 till the following fall, when Dinkers and Peters arrived to keep them company.

Mr. Roselinus was only two years and a half old when he came to Missouri, and consequently almost his entire life has been spent in Holt county. He attended the first school ever taught in Lincoln township kept by a man named Kesser, who was hired by Mr. Roselinus' father, Henry Dinkers, and Andrew Back. Most of his education he obtained, however, by his own efforts. He was thrown with his father till the death of the latter, which occurred in the spring of 1863. After his father's death he was occupied in carrying on farming operations, and trading in stock-pursuits, which his energy and good business capacity made more than ordinarily successful. In December, 1876, he established a store at Corning, as a member of the firm of "Roselinus and Hegerle." This firm does the principal mercantile business in Corning, and has partnerships in the county are established on a sounder financial basis. He still carries on farming operations. He is the owner of seven hundred acres of land, all of which, with the exception of forty acres, lies in one body in Lincoln township. His place of residence is still on the farm, where he has one of the best frame dwellings in that part of the county.

He was married in June, 1861, to Miss Mary Schmitzer, of Holt county. He has three children, Edmond, Henry and Minnie. He was at first a Republican in his political sentiments, and voted for Lincoln at the presidential election of 1864. Of late years he has commonly acted with the Democratic party, occupying, however, an independent and conservative position, and voting as he considers best for the interests of the state and country. Mr. Roselinus has been a man of industry and energy. When the family came to the county they were without money, and began life in the wilderness, with industry and economy as the only means of bettering their condition. The result shows what may be performed by energy and good business habits. Mr. Roselinus is now one of the substantial and wealthy citizens of the county. He is a man of good business capacity, is enterprising and progressive, and though still comparatively a young man, has already reached a position among the substantial citizens of the county, which commonly falls to the good fortune of most men only later in life.

DR. J. NOEL.

Dr. Noel, one of the old physicians of Holt county, was born at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, September 23rd, 1817. He lived in Virginia till fifteen years of age, and then emigrated with his father to Richmond, Indiana. From Indiana, about the year 1833, the family moved to Niles, Michigan. His father was a physician, and also for a considerable period was occupied in the milling business. The subject of this biography began the study of medicine with his father, and first commenced practice in Michigan. In 1856 he came to Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, and in the vicinity of that town engaged in the milling business, which he had also learned with his father in Michigan. After running this mill for two or three years, he removed to Brownville, Nebraska. He was one of the first settlers of Brownville, and located there when it was a place of very small importance. After the close of the war, in 1865, he returned to Holt county, and settled at Hume's Landing, on the Missouri river, west of Corning, then a place doing considerable business, where he again commenced the milling business, and at the same time followed the practice of medicine. As soon as the Emma City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad was built through Holt county, and the town of Corning established, he located at Corning. He bought the first load of lumber that ever came to Corning, and placed it within the town limits preparatory to building, and is therefore one of the oldest residents of the town. He has here been occupied in the practice of medicine, and holds a leading rank among the physicians of Holt county. He was married on the 1st of July, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Caton, who resided near Niles, Michigan.

In his political opinions he was formerly an Old Line Whig, and after the dissolution of that party, he became a Democrat. He is one of the oldest physicians in Holt county, it being now more than a quarter of a century since he first began practice in the neighborhood of Oregon. He has also been closely connected with the business interests of the county, and of Brownville, Nebraska, he was one of the pioneer business men.

JOSEPH R. DODDS.

Mr. Dodds, one of the active business men of Corning, was born near Burlington, Iowa, January 1st, 1841. He was raised near Burlington on a farm; obtained his education in the common district schools; for a short time was engaged in trading, but was principally employed at farming in Iowa, till the time of his removal to Missouri—varying the monotony of agricultural pursuits by corresponding with newspapers. February 7th, 1861, he was married to Sarah E. Mann, who resided near Burlington. In the year 1872 he came to Missouri, and accepted a position as express and station agent at Corning, in Holt county, a position which he has since occupied. In politics he has always been a Republican. He came into prominence in the year 1874 in a series of communications published in the Oregon *Scimitar*, in a discussion carried on with the editor of the *Missouri City Spy*, referring particularly to local politics. These articles were widely read, and gave their author a well-deserved reputation as a logical and vigorous writer. At the Republican convention for the first Senatorial district held in 1876, his name was strongly urged as the candidate for State Senator, and he only failed by one vote in receiving the nomination.

During the war of the rebellion he served three years and one day in the Union army. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the 14th Iowa regiment, and was employed in the department of the northwest against the Indians, his company being one of the three detailed from the 14th Iowa to relieve the regular troops stationed in the Indian country. While in this service he was through the Black Hills country, about which at that time little was known, and in 1863 wrote for the *Yankee Bohemian* the first account ever published of that once famous region.

Mr. Dodds' ancestors were originally from Kentucky. His father, William R. Dodds, was one of the first pioneers of Iowa, emigrating to that state (then known as the Wisconsin Territory) in the year 1838. Mr. Dodds' brother, William D. Dodds, was the first citizen of Iowa born in that state.

HORACE MARTIN.

Mr. Martin, a resident of Corning, came to Holt county in 1868. He was born at Ellington, Connecticut, December 11th, 1814. His ancestors were among the first Puritan settlers of New England who came over in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. In the early infancy of the subject of this sketch, his father emigrated to Cayuga county, New York, and there Mr. Martin resided till twenty-seven years of age. He is self-educated. He early developed a genius for mathematics, and when working on a farm for twelve dollars a month, was engaged to make astronomical calculations for almanacs published at Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. He was married in Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1841, to Eliza Chase. The spring of 1842 he emigrated from New York to Crawford county, Ohio. He was there employed at farming; for nine years served as county surveyor; and for two years also filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1848 he came to Missouri, and became a resident of Corning. He has served as justice of the peace in Lincoln township for two terms—once by appointment of the county court, and once by election of the people. For a number of years he has been observer for the United States Signal Service, and has kept a very complete record of valuable meteorological observations, from the summer of 1869 to the present time, and has furnished reports to the Smithsonian Institute. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but during and since the rebellion he has acted with the Republican party. His only son was killed at Martinsburg, West Virginia, while serving as a member of the 34th Ohio regiment in the Union army. Mr. Martin was employed in Ohio as a civil engineer, for a considerable time, and is thoroughly competent in any business he undertakes. He stands high in the estimation of the people of Lincoln township, as a good citizen and a valuable member of the community.

CALVIN M. GUILLIAMS.

Was born in Powell's valley, Campbell county, Tennessee, December 7th, 1813, of ancestors, originally Welsh, and who formerly lived in Virginia. When nearly grown he removed with his father to southern Indiana. March 3d, 1841, he was married in Fountain county, Indiana, to Mary A. Grager, born in Wythe county, Virginia. Shortly afterward he moved to Rock Island county, Illinois; then to Fulton county, Illinois; and in 1849 he came to Missouri, and in March, 1850, he settled on section 35, township 32, range 40, in the neighborhood of which he has since lived. He farmed and traded in stock. In 1869 he built a flouring and saw mill on the Big Turkey creek, near his residence, known as Williams' Mill, and managed that till January, 1877. In politics he is a Republican. He was a free-soiler before the war, voted for Lincoln in 1860, and has since acted with the Republican party. He has five children, viz.: Rufus M., Francis T., Calvin M., Jr., Daniel W., and Mary E.

GEORGE W. GASKILL.

Mr. GASKILL has resided in the vicinity of Craig since 1839. He was born in Greenwich county, Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1834. His ancestors were from the state of New Jersey, and moved to Ohio in 1833. The first sixteen years of Mr. Gaskill's life were spent in Ohio, and in 1850 his father removed with the family to Huntington county, Indiana. His education Mr. Gaskill obtained in the common schools of Indiana and Ohio. February, 1861, he came to Iowa county, Missouri, and resided there till the following August. He returned during that month to Indiana, and in September, 1861, in Huntington county, entered in the 47th Indiana volunteers for service in the Union army. He was in the service three years, and his regiment was principally engaged along the Mississippi river and in the Gulf States; was under Grant till the capture of Vicksburg, and was then attached to the command of General Banks, holding all the while the 13th Army Corps. Mr. Gaskill was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, and other minor engagements.

At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Indiana. October 25th, 1860, he married Miss E. C. East of Huntington county of that state. Mrs. Gaskill was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. He was farming in that county till 1869, and then came to Missouri, and settled in Holt county on section 7, of township 32, range 39, a short distance east of the town of Craig. In politics he has been a member of the Republican party; and indeed his political career may be said to be coincident with the progress of this powerful and successful organization. The first vote he ever cast for President was given in 1856 to John C. Fremont, the first national candidate of the Republican party. Though the young grant of Republicanism was then unsuccessful, he has voted with that party ever since, and witnessed its control of the administration of the government for a period the length of which scarcely has a parallel in the history of the political parties of the Republic. Mr. Gaskill has two children, Frances J. and George W. During his residence in Holt county he has become favorably known to its citizens, and is a gentleman of intelligence, progressive in his disposition, and a worthy member of the community.

DANIEL VAN WORMER.

Judge Van Wormer has filled the position of justice of the Holt county court since 1869. He is descended from an ancestry who were among the earliest Dutch settlers of New York state. These Dutch emigrants came over from Holland in the seventh century, laid the foundations on the island of Manhattan for the future great city of New York, and settled the lands of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, leaving descendants who became wealthy and influential citizens of the Empire State, and who have since scattered throughout the rich farming lands of the Great West. Judge Van Wormer's father was Aaron Van Wormer, and his mother's name before marriage was Phileta Wagner. Daniel Van Wormer was born in Albany county, New York, on the 26th of July, 1829. He was brought up on a farm, and obtained a substantial education in the common schools. He resided with his native county till seventeen years of age, and then, in 1846, removed with his father to Miami county, Indiana. In 1851 his father went to Toledo, Ohio, but Judge Van Wormer remained in Indiana. His marriage took place on the 14th of April, 1853, to Martha Helzard of Miami county, Indiana.

In the fall of the same year he left Indiana with the purpose of making his home beyond the Mississippi. He settled in Jackson county, Missouri, and lived there till the progress of the war of the rebellion compelled his removal

from that part of the state. He took no active part in the war except to serve for a time in the militia. From 1862 to 1864 he was principally living in Indiana and Ohio, Jackson county, Missouri, becoming almost depopulated and unsafe for residence for a considerable period during the war. He came to Holt county in the year 1869, and settled where he now lives on section 17, township 32, range 39, and has since been engaged in farming. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, in his political faith, and cast his vote for Douglas at the presidential election of 1860. He voted for Lincoln in 1864, and has since been a member of the Republican party and a firm supporter of the principles and policy of that organization. He is a man who enjoys the confidence of the people of the county, and in the fall of 1874 was elected a member of the Holt county court. He has seven children, whose names in the order of their age are: William, Albert, Philetia, Indiana, Jennie, Annie and Martha.

Judge Van Wormer belongs to that class of citizens who have come into Holt county since the close of the war, and have been so largely instrumental in promoting the development and growth of the county. Though he has been a resident of the county for only a period of eight years, his selection, by the people to fill such a responsible position as justice of the Holt county court is evidence of the estimation in which he has been held by the citizens of that part of the county. He is a man who is respected as a good citizen, and during his residence in the county he has made many friends. He is plain and unassuming in character, and makes no pretension to anything except being a common farmer, a man of the masses, but an honest and straight-forward citizen.

CHRISTIAN SHULTS.

Mr. SHULTS, an old resident and leading farmer and stock dealer of Liberty township, was born in Owen county, Indiana, on the 9th of May, 1835, the second of a family of six children of George Shulte and Elmira Bean. In the spring of 1852 his father moved with the family from Indiana to Missouri. George Shulte still lives on the place of his first settlement when he came to the county, section 22, township 33, range 39. Christian Shulte was married on the 14th of June, 1855, in Morgan county, Indiana (where he had been principally raised and to which he had returned temporarily from Holt county) to Nancy Ellen Newton. Shortly after this occurrence he went to farming in Holt county on section 15, township 32, range 39, the farm now occupied by Judge Skeels where he lived till 1869.

During the war of the rebellion he served three years and a half in the Federal army. He was first for six months in the state militia, and then was three years in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry—one of the best regiments belonging to the reserve troops of Missouri. He served principally in Missouri and Kansas, and participated in the various movements which marked the progress of the war in those states. The death of his wife occurred on the 4th of February, 1865, while he was yet in the army. He returned to his farm after the war, and lived on it till the Kansas city, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad was put through the county. He then purchased a tract of 100 acres of land on which he laid out the town of Craig. His lumber was the first on the ground preparatory to building, and December 1st, 1865, he opened the first store ever established in the town of Craig. He was selling goods, dealing in agricultural implements, in the grain business, &c., at Craig for several years, and finally in February, 1873, disposed of his store, and moved back to his farm along the edge of the bluff southeast from Oregon, on section 16, township 32, range 39, which he had first occupied in 1859. He has since been employed in farming and trading in stock, and is one of the substantial citizens of that part of the county. He now owns 400 acres of land in Liberty township beside property in the town of Craig. His second marriage was on the 12th of July, 1863, to Mollie Burkhardt, of Morgan county, Indiana. As a business man Mr. Shulte is a gentleman of activity and enterprise. He was quick to see the advantages offered for a town on the site of Craig; and the importance to which that place has grown and the heavy trade it does annually demonstrate the correctness of his judgment. A member of the Democratic party previous to the war of the rebellion, and casting his vote for Douglas at the memorable presidential election of 1860, he was a strong Union man when the attempt was made to destroy the government, and has since been a Republican.

GEORGE P. SKEELS.

Judge Skeels, one of the leading citizens of Liberty township, was born in Seneca county, Ohio. He is descended from an English ancestry, who were early settlers of New England, and lived in the State of Connecticut. His grandfather, Jason Skeels, was in the revolutionary war, and served through the whole struggle for American independence with the rank of Captain. His father, Silas Skeels, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1800 the family moved to Cayuga county, New York, and settled within six miles of Auburn, when that country was wild and uncultivated—the site of the present city of Auburn at that time being a complete wilderness. Silas Skeels was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Scott and Brown, was in the Canada expeditions, and participated in the battles of Landy's Lane, Fort George, and Fort Eois. His second wife was Nancy Burdley, of Cayuga county, New York, who was a native of the state of Connecticut, and the mother of George P. Skeels, the subject of this sketch.

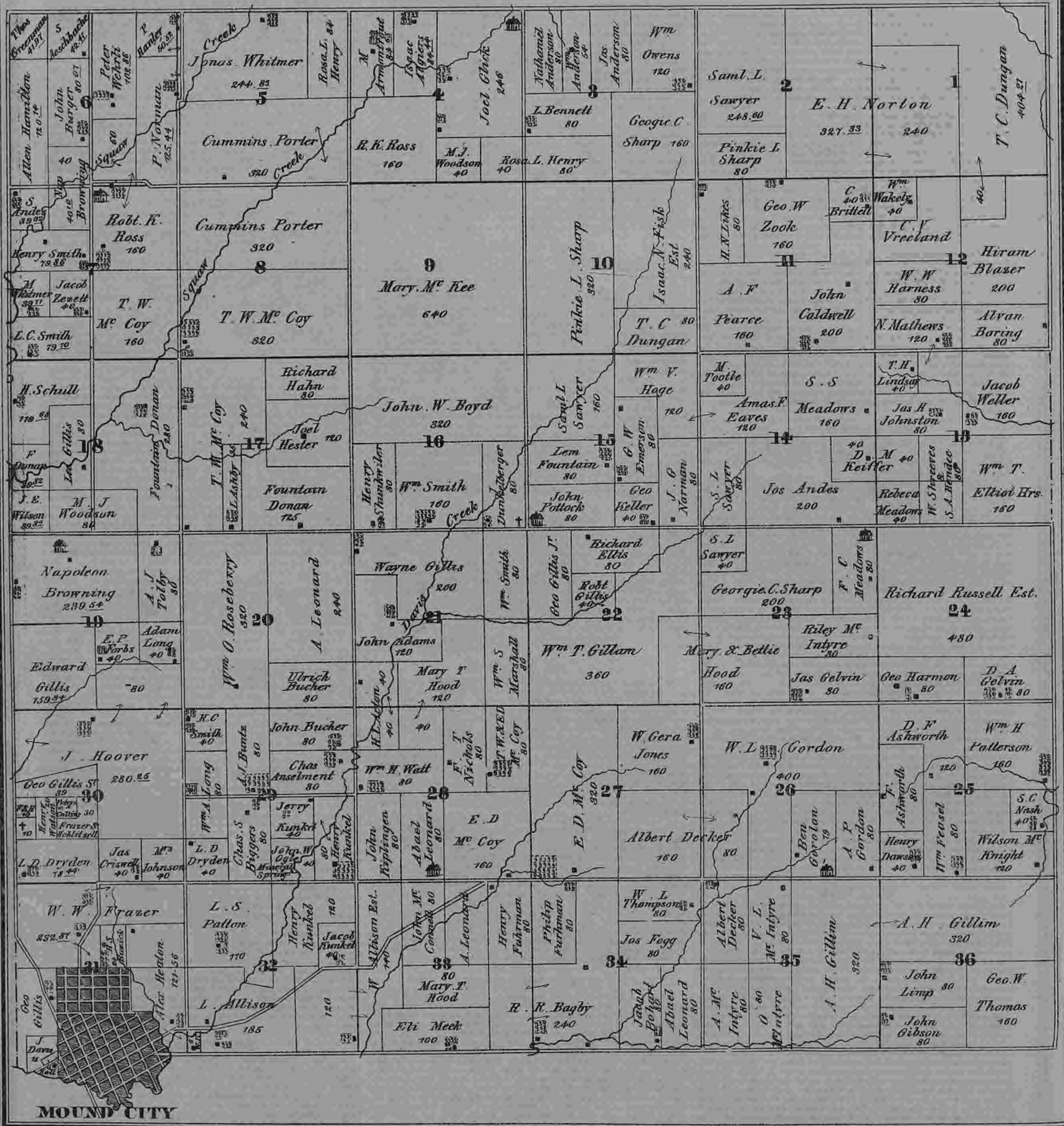
In the year 1832 his father removed from New York to Ohio, and settled in Seneca township, of Seneca county, where he lived till his death, in January, 1833, at the age of nearly eighty-four years. In 1833 George P. Skeels was born. He was raised in his native county, and his education was obtained mostly at the Seneca County Academy, at Republic, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school, and followed that occupation every winter while he remained in Ohio, and in the summer he worked on his father's farm. In the spring of 1850, then a young man of twenty-three, he went to Kansas, and located in Franklin county, twenty-two miles south of Lawrence. While living in Kansas he could not well avoid participation in the border war, which was carried on in Kansas during 1856-57. He was in numerous skirmishes and engagements; was at Lawrence at the time Atchison and Stringfellow attempted to cross the river, was at the battle with Titus, on Bull Creek; was near Osawatomie at the time that place was burned; and at Hickory Point received a bullet through one of his legs while attempting to dislodge the enemy from the log house which figured prominently in that conflict. During the summer of 1857, Judge Skeels was in the land office at Leavenworth, Kansas.

October 26th, 1857, he came to Holt county, Missouri, and taught school the following winter. He was engaged principally in teaching till January 1st, 1860, when he was married to Serelda A. Caton, daughter of C. P. Caton, an old resident of Holt county. On account of his father's old age and sickness, he returned to Ohio after his marriage, and resided in Seneca county, Ohio, till after his father's death. April, 1864, he came back to Holt county and began farming in township 32, range 39. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Holt county court and was re-elected to the same office in 1868. He served till 1874, eight years in all, and made a good record in that responsible and difficult position. He has six children. In his political opinions, he has always been attached to the Republican party, with which he has acted ever since the foundation of the Republican organization. His connection with politics commenced with the birth of the Republican party, and he was one of those who assisted in giving the large vote to Fremont, in 1856, which first demonstrated the strength of Republicanism, and forecast the subsequent brilliant record of the party.

JOHN SCHRANTZ.

JOHN SCHRANTZ, the representative from Holt county, in the twenty-eighth General Assembly, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lancaster county, of that state, on the 12th of July, 1829. His ancestors had been residents of Pennsylvania since the year 1735, the date at which the great grandfather of the subject of this biography emigrated to America. His father was Samuel Schrantz, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Mill. In 1855, when Mr. Schrantz was six years of age, his father moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled in Stark county. His father was a prominent citizen of that part of Ohio, and for several years was judge of the common pleas court. Mr. Schrantz grew up to manhood in Stark county. The schools of that day were poor and deficient in character, and he had but scanty advantages in the way of gaining an education. When young, he was kept mostly

Township 62 North
Range 38 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

at home to assist in the labors of the farm, and his knowledge of the branches of an education was principally picked up as he had opportunity.

He was married in the year 1850 in Stark county, Ohio, to Mary E. Schaefer. After his marriage he went to farming for himself in the same county. In the spring of 1854, he removed from Ohio to Indiana, and settled in De Kalb county. In the fall of 1855 a universal sickness swept over that part of the state, which proved ultimately fatal and malignant in its character. Inside of eleven days he lost his wife and two children, all the members beside himself, of his family. He still continues to carry on the farm, and in September, 1857, married, as his second wife, Susan Dinch, of De Kalb county, Indiana. He enjoyed the confidence of the people of that county, and served with ability four years as justice of the peace, and two years as township assessor. Remaining in Indiana till the fall of 1865, he then determined to make his home in a new country, and moved, with his family, to Holt county, Missouri, and settled where he now lives, on section 26, of township 62, range 39. This location is on the edge of the bluff, two miles above Mound City, where he owns two hundred and ninety acres of land. In the summer of 1870 he erected one of the most substantial farm dwellings in that part of the county, which forms a conspicuous object of attraction in a view of the line of bluffs above Mound City.

His political sentiments have connected him with the Republican party, whose principles appealed to his support when the Republican party was first organized, more than a score of years ago. He cast his first vote for President, for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, before the Republicans were numerous enough to form a national organization. In 1850 the Republican party had grown to be important and influential, and John C. Fremont was nominated for president, for whom Mr. Schrautz voted, and he has since invariably cast his suffrage for Republican nominees. In 1874, the Republicans of the county made him their candidate for representative. He was elected, and at Jefferson City, made the record of an able and faithful member of the House, always working as best he could for the interests of his party and his constituents. He has two children living, whose names are Mary and A. B. Schrautz. He belongs to the representative citizens of the county, and to that class which has contributed most to its development and progress, and is a gentleman whose private character stands above reproach.

JOHN H. GLENN.

This gentleman, one of the prominent citizens of Mound City, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Gallia county, of that state, May 23d, 1813. His ancestors were formerly residents of Virginia. His grandfather, William Glenn, at a very early period, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, and was one of the pioneers of the southern part of the state, making his home there when that country was a complete wilderness, inhabited only by a few scattering pioneers. His father, George Glenn, was born in Virginia, and was a small child when he came to Ohio with his father. George Glenn married Nancy Garfield, who was also a native of Virginia, and emigrated with her parents when only a few years of age. John H. Glenn was the oldest child by this marriage. He grew up in Gallia county, Ohio. The country was new, and of course the schools were not of a character to compare with the splendid educational facilities which the present day offers. Like most men who have grown up in a new country, Mr. Glenn was compelled to rely mostly on his own industry, and what little opportunities existed outside of school, for his education.

At the age of twenty-two, he was married (on the 1st of January, 1840,) to Jane Dupre, who belonged to a family of French descent, and whose ancestors were said to have formerly resided on the Isle of Man. After his marriage he still continued to live in southern Ohio, and was engaged in farming and milling in the counties of Gallia and Highland, till 1860, when he determined on removing to the western country. That year he reached Missouri, and selecting Holt county as the locality which offered the best inducements to new settlers, and promised to develop into the richest country, he purchased land in Whig Valley—then, as now, one of the most fertile and beautiful farming districts in the county. Mr. Glenn was living there ten years, or till 1870. He resided on his farm through the war, and took no part in the struggle which ended with the crushing out of the rebellion, except to aid, as far as his sympathies and influence would go, the Union side of the contest.

In 1868, he was elected the representative from Holt county in the General Assembly, and took his seat in the legislature at an important period in the history of the state. He served at Jefferson City during the winters of 1868-69 and 1869-70, and represented his constituents in a creditable and conscientious manner. In 1870 he gave up farming, and removed to Mound City, where he has since resided. He engaged in the mercantile business in connection with his son and son-in-law. He has had five children, four of whom are now living. A Hudson N. Glenn, the oldest son, lives at Mound City, and is engaged in the stock business. Sherzada Angeline, a daughter, is deceased. George F. Glenn, the next son, is professor in a high school in Indiana. Nancy J. is the wife of William Mackey, the present county surveyor, and an active business man of Mound City. B. H. Glenn is one of the proprietors of the drug store at Mound City, which is one of the finest business institutions in the county. Mr. Glenn's father is now living in Holt county, Clay township, at the age of eighty-three. He removed from Ohio in 1865.

Whether or not the name of "Whig Valley" offered any inducement for Mr. Glenn to settle in that locality when he first came to Holt county, the fact nevertheless remains that in politics he was originally an Old Line Whig, and an ardent supporter of Whig principles and policy as long as the party of Clay and Harrison remained in existence. He deposited his first vote for President, for General Harrison, the Whig candidate in the celebrated "log cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1840, when the whole country, particularly Ohio, the home of Harrison, was ablaze with excitement, and good-humored log-cabin processions and jovial barbecues carried the hero of Tippecanoe into the presidential chair. Mr. Glenn became a Republican on the formation of that party, and has since been one of its supporters, following the example of most of the old Ohio Whigs, in becoming the bone and sinew of the new Republican party. He has taken an active interest in political affairs, and contributed to the success of the Republican party in Holt county. He has been a leading citizen ever since his residence in the county. He served faithfully as a public officer in representing Holt county in the legislature, and is a citizen who has reflected credit on the county. His sons are among the leading business men of Mound City.

DR. B. MEEK.

DR. MEEK is one of the oldest physicians of Holt county, and commenced practice at Mound City when that town was composed of a store, blacksmith shop and a single dwelling-house. His father, John Meek, was born in South Carolina, and when four years of age moved with his father to Duck river, near Nashville, Tennessee, and when eighteen came on to Kentucky, and married Temperance Loudon, whose family was from Virginia, and whose grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, and gave his name to London's station in Henry county, Kentucky, one of the earliest settled places in the state. Dr. Meek was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on the 22nd of April, 1826, and was the sixth of a family of ten children. He was raised in his native county—the ordinary subscription schools of which afforded him the means of acquiring an education.

In the year 1852 his father moved with the family to Missouri, and settled in Holt county, a mile and a half southeast of Mound City. In 1853 the subject of this sketch began the study of medicine with Dr. James Robinson, at that time a practicing physician at Oregon. He afterward attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical college under Dr. Charles A. Pope, and graduated from there in the spring of 1857. The same year he established himself in practice at Mound City, a place then comprising only a dwelling-house, store and blacksmith shop. April 19th, 1860, he married Elizabeth A. Sharpe, the daughter of William Sharpe, one of the earliest pioneers of Union township, after whom and his brother, Sharpe's grove received its name.

About eighteen months, from the spring of 1865 till October, 1866, Dr. Meek was practicing medicine in Clay county, Illinois, but with that exception he has been residing all the time in Holt county, and occupied with the duties of his profession. From March, 1860, till March, 1873, he was a resident of Craig, but returned to Mound City, and resumed practice at the place where he first began his professional career. He has the reputation of being an excellent physician, and is as favorably known for his good qualities as a citizen as for his professional skill and attainments. He has had four children, viz.: John W., now deceased, Gertrude, Leonidas S., and Frances C. In his political

opinions he has always been a member of the Democratic party—a party to which his father belonged before him, and whose principles were inculcated in him in his boyhood. He cast his first vote, for President, for James Buchanan in 1856. Dr. Meek became connected with the Masonic fraternity in 1854, and is consequently one of the oldest Masons made in Holt county. He originally belonged to Oregon lodge, and has been a charter member of three different lodges, and is now a member of the Masonic lodge at Mound City.

For ten years Dr. Meek practiced medicine at Mound City without any rival in his profession, and was the only physician in that part of the county. He erected a brick dwelling-house at Mound City (in which he still resides), which at the time it was built was considered quite a wonder for the elegance of its appearance—there having been no such building constructed at that time in that part of the county. He has been thoroughly identified in his interests with the community in which he resides, and is well known by the old residents throughout the county at large.

DR. JOHN M. TRACY.

DR. TRACY, one of the leading physicians of Holt county, has been practicing medicine at Mound City since June, 1866. He was born in Marion county, Indiana, December 6th, 1837. His grandfather was from the state of Virginia, and moved at an early period to Kentucky where James Tracy, the father of the subject of this biography, was born. James Tracy removed from Kentucky to Indiana, and in the latter state married Mary Custer, who was born in the same part of Kentucky as her husband. The second of a family of five children by this marriage was John M. Tracy, whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

He spent his younger days in Marion county, Indiana, and lived there till seventeen years of age. The rudimentary part of his education was obtained in the common schools of Marion county. He removed to Illinois in 1854, and after that date he was a student at the Heddling seminary at Abington, and in that institution had better facilities for securing the acquaintance of the necessary branches of a substantial English education. He came to Missouri in the year 1858, and located in Bates county. He taught school, and at the same time prosecuted the study of medicine (a profession which he had early resolved to adopt) under Dr. Rockwell, of West Point, Bates county, Missouri. After residing there about three years, that part of Missouri becoming depopulated and unsafe for residence by reason of the progress of the war of the rebellion which commenced in 1861, he went to Colorado, and was there engaged in several speculative enterprises. In 1864 he began in Colorado the practice of medicine, and followed his profession there till 1866, in June of which year he located at Mound City in Holt county.

Since coming to Mound City Dr. Tracy has been very successful in his profession, and is known as an able physician. He has been closely devoted to his professional practice, and has been active in the pursuit of the study of medicine, even after having thoroughly established himself in practice, believing, as he does, that constant study is necessary to the attainment of the highest success. His medical education he obtained at the Eclectic Medical college, at Cincinnati, one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, from which he graduated in the spring of 1871. His wife was formerly Miss Mary J. Collins, daughter of John Collins who settled at Oregon, Holt county, and was one of the early residents of the county. Their marriage occurred on the 2d of October, 1875. His attention and time have been devoted to his profession to the exclusion of active participation in the field of politics, and in his political sentiments he has been rather conservative and independent. He has acted, however, with the Democratic party, and is a believer in the cardinal principles of Democracy. Dr. Tracy is one of the leading Masons about Mound City, and is a member of Mound City lodge, No. 204, A. F. and A. M. with which he has been connected since 1871. He has taken all the degrees of Masonry capable of being conferred in Holt county, and is a member of Keystone chapter at Oregon. He is still comparatively a young man in his profession, and bids fair to reach a still more prominent position among the leading physicians of Holt county.

W. W. FRAZER.

CAPTAIN FRAZER, one of the leading farmers and business men of Benton township, belongs to that class of citizens who have moved since the war, and whose activity and enterprise have been important elements in the prosperity and growth of Holt county. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth. His grandfather was from Scotland, and on coming to America settled on the Monongahela river, near Pittsburg, in western Pennsylvania. At Brownville, in Fayette county, was born Andrew Frazer, the father of the subject of this sketch. Andrew Frazer married Anna Wilson, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, whose father had come to America, from Ireland. Soon after his marriage, Andrew Frazer moved to the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, an old-settled and beautiful district of country, and located on a farm within a short distance of Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, where was born W. W. Frazer, on the 27th of January, 1824. He was the third of a family of nine children composed of five boys and four girls.

He was raised in his native county, and the schools in the neighborhood of Shippensburg afforded facilities for acquiring a good English education. When he was about eighteen he commenced an apprenticeship to the tanning business, and after thoroughly learning that trade he removed to Newburg, in the same county of Cumberland, and began the tanning business on his own account, which he carried on successfully for a period of eighteen years. On the 4th of January, 1848, he was married to Mary Ann Mosley, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. In his early life he served for several years as captain and major of a company of Shippensburg volunteer troops, and thus acquired the title which he has since borne. During the progress of the war of the rebellion, he resided in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He acted in that capacity from the beginning of the war till his resignation in the year 1864. He quit the tanning business in 1863 with the intention of removing to the West and engaging in farming and feeding and dealing in stock. He chose Holt county as the most favorable location, reached the county in the fall of 1869, and the following spring settled where he now lives, in the immediate vicinity of Mound City. He has here been engaged in farming and the stock business, which he has carried on in a successful and business like manner. Instead of investing his capital in a large amount of land, he has kept it in stock, and has thus been able to receive quicker returns for his money—a system which if followed up in a country like Holt, with still good ranges for stock, by any man of enterprise, energy and good business habits, cannot help but terminate successfully. This plan Captain Frazer had followed, and with the most favorable results. He is known as a progressive citizen, and a good business man. He has eight children. He was originally an Old Line Whig in politics, and his first vote for President was cast for Gen. Taylor, at the presidential election of 1848. He was a Whig till the dissolution of that organization, when he became a Republican, with which party he has since been identified.

LEVI DODGE.

EDWARD DODGE, father of Levi Dodge, came to Holt county, Missouri, in 1842, and fed cattle on the ranches which then covered the Missouri bottom. Levi Dodge was born in Waldo county, Maine, July 4th, 1814. The fall of 1814 the family emigrated to Athens county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1837, from there to Clinton county, Missouri. He was married in Athens county, Ohio, January 12th, 1834, to Sarah Hurrey, born February 8th, 1813, daughter of Ariel Hurrey, a Free Will Baptist preacher, who had moved to Athens county, Ohio, in 1814. Mr. Dodge was farming in Clinton county, till 1860; then moved to Fillmore, Andrew county, and in the fall of 1862, settled in Holt county, on Square creek, on the farm now occupied by John Schmitz. During part of 1863 he sold goods at Graham, and kept the first post-office ever established there. Removing to Nebraska in 1864, he sold goods at the Falls of Nemaha. In 1866 he kept a trading-post on the old California trail. In 1867 and 1868 he was engaged in speculative enterprises at Winnebago, Nebraska, which proved unsuccessful. While living in Nebraska, Mrs. Dodge practiced medicine for which she had a strong natural inclination, and her success was fully up to the average of the learned practitioners of the present day. To the fall of 1869 Mr. Dodge moved back to Holt county. He has moved seventeen times in eighteen years, and has always been busy at something, and is now one of the enterprising business men of the county.

M. M. SMITH.

Among the enterprising business men of Holt county are included a large number of men young in years who have already made their mark by energy, ability, and superior business capacity. The infusion of this younger blood and youthful energy into business circles has been the means of quickening trade, developing competition, and giving to the people of the county every mercantile and commercial facility warranted by the condition and progress of the country. Among these men who have been prominent in the county during the last few years is Mr. M. M. Smith, formerly sheriff and collector of the county, and now carrying on a large mercantile business at Mound city.

He is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio. His father was Samuel Smith, and his mother's maiden name, Mary Wilson. His parents were former residents of the state of Pennsylvania, but removed to Ohio, where in Montgomery county, was born M. M. Smith, the subject of this sketch, on the 31st of July, 1841. He lived in Ohio till the year 1855, and then when about fourteen years of age removed with his father to Indiana, and settled at Rockville, in Park county. In the common schools of this place Mr. Smith principally received his education. He first came to Missouri in 1860, and at that time was in Holt county. He returned, however, to Indiana in 1861. The war of the rebellion broke out, and a call was made on the loyal citizens of the several states for aid in supporting the government and maintaining the perpetuity of American institutions, and in September, 1861, he volunteered his services and enlisted in the 31st Indiana Infantry. His term of service was about one year. He received his discharge in 1862 on account of disability, and the same year came to Holt county. From 1862 till 1865 he was clerking in a store at Mound city, and thoroughly learned the mercantile business. In 1865 he went back to Indiana and was employed in a store at Rockville for about three years. In the fall of 1868 he returned once more to Holt county, and this time accepted a position at Oregon in the store of James L. Allen. Remaining as clerk about a year, in 1869 he bought the store of Mr. Allen, and embarked into the mercantile business on his own account. In the fall of 1870 he sold this store, his name having been presented as a candidate for sheriff and collector. To these offices he was chosen by a considerable majority in November, and he entered on a term of official service both creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people of the county. He filled the sheriff's office for two years, and also that of collector, and when these offices were divided in 1872, he was chosen a second time collector, in which position he served till 1874.

He has again gone into his old business of selling goods, with which several years of experience have made him familiar, and in which he has been successful. In partnership with M. S. Norman, under the firm name of "Smith and Norman," in February, 1870, he opened a store at Mound city, which has been one of the largest and most popular business institutions of that thriving town. This store has been under Mr. Smith's management, and he has made it a success. It contains a full assortment of goods of all kinds, and it has been the constant aim of the proprietors to keep up with the demands of the times. Mr. Smith, as a business man, is popular and accommodating. In politics he has always been a Republican, an active worker in the interests of the party, and has never voted any other ticket. He was married in September, 1873, to Miss Fannie Hart, of Petersburg, Indiana.

WILLIAM HOBLITZELL.

This gentleman, one of the leading residents of Mound city and an old citizen of the county, was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 29th, 1823. Adrian Hoblitzell, his father, was from Maryland. His mother, Elizabeth Dordan, was from Pennsylvania. When the subject of this sketch was about nine years of age, in the year 1832, his father moved with the family from Ohio to Platte county, Missouri. He was engaged in farming there till 1844, and then removed to Holt county, settling at first in the vicinity of Oregon, and afterward moving into the town. Mr. Hoblitzell had the advantage of a common school education, which he received mostly at Oregon. When about eighteen he left the farm, and became clerk in a store at Oregon. He has been engaged in the business of selling goods from that time to the present, and few men have been so closely and actively connected with the merchandising interests of the county. He remained in the store at Oregon about three years.

He first started in the business of selling goods on his own responsibility in the year 1856, when he opened a store at Brownville, Nebraska, in partnership with I. T. White. After carrying on business for himself at Brownville for three or four years, the store was given up, and Mr. Hoblitzell was employed in clerking till 1861, and then moved back to Oregon, and occupied a position as clerk in a store at that place. He first came to Mound city in 1863, and for six months carried on a store with James L. Allen—at that time the only store in existence at Mound city. In 1864 he removed to St. Joseph, and was engaged there as a clerk in a store. In partnership with Mrs. B. B. Frazer, now of St. Joseph, in the year 1865 he opened a store at Mound city. This partnership was continued till 1873, when the interest of B. B. Frazer was purchased by Mr. Hoblitzell and T. D. Frazer. The firm, for part of the years 1873 and 1874, carried on a store at Diggins, where Mr. Hoblitzell resided for about one year. The firm of S. B. Austin & Co., composed of Mr. Hoblitzell and S. B. Austin, was established in January, 1875, and carry on a large mercantile business at Mound city. They are among the enterprising merchants of the town, and by their liberal course of dealing and wide-awake business habits, have done not a little to give Mound city its reputation as a good business point. S. B. Austin & Co. have a well stocked store, and have adopted the plan of offering the most liberal inducements possible to purchasers, and the people of that part of the county will find it to their interest to patronize this reliable firm.

In connection with his brother, Mr. Hoblitzell is also carrying on the lumber business at Mound city, and has transacted a heavy business in this important branch of trade. (He is favorably known as one of the old and reliable merchants of the county, almost his entire life having been identified with the interests of this part of the state. He commenced in the business of selling goods at a period before the war, when the population of the county was small, and there are not many of the old settlers of the county with whom he is not personally acquainted and has had business dealings. There is no stain upon his reputation as a business man, and during his whole career he has always tried to carry on business on business principles. He was married in 1856, to Martha Jane Barnett, of Oregon, Missouri. In politics he has been a Democrat, and believes in the principles of that party, which has numbered among its members some of the most distinguished statesmen of America. He is, however, rather conservative and liberal in his views, and has not hesitated on any occasion to vote for the best men for office regardless of politics.

JACOB GROESBECK.

THE citizens of Holt county who have become residents of this part of the state within the last ten years, have generally been men of intelligence and enterprise, who have gone basely at work improving the county, and developing her rich agricultural resources. To them the county is indebted not a little for the position she occupies among the sister counties of the state. These new residents have brought capital into the county, have opened farms and improved lands, and have made it the order of the day to supplant the old, dilapidated structures which formerly served the purpose of farm buildings, by substantial barns and handsome and comfortable dwellings. Perhaps no part of the county has profited more in this respect than the vicinity of Mound city, and in this class of citizens is numbered Jacob Groesbeck, whose farm adjoins that town.

Mr. Groesbeck is a native of the state of New York, and was born in Rensselaer county, on the 28th of November, 1831. His ancestors were among the earliest Dutch settlers of New York, and belonged to the pioneers who emigrated from Holland, founded the city of New York, and settled in the rich valleys along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, becoming the heads of families which have since scattered widely, and now include some of the best citizens of the Great West, as well as the state of New York. The name of Mr. Groesbeck's father was Herman Groesbeck, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Boyce. He lived in Rensselaer county, New York till the year 1835, and then when about thirteen, moved to Chautauque county in the western part of the same state with his mother, his father having died when the son was seven years of age. In the spring of 1840, Mr. Groesbeck came to Spring-

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CITIZENS OF HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI.

field, Illinois, and was working in that town for about four years. He then went to Galena, Illinois, and began work in the lead mines in the vicinity. Up till the year 1851 he was living at Galena and Springfield, remaining at Springfield through the winter where his mother and brothers were living, and in the summer working in the lead mines. About 1851 he located permanently in Peoria county, Illinois, purchasing forty acres of land and engaging in farming. He was married in May, 1851, to Mary Jane Darby, of Peoria county, Illinois. In the year 1857 he removed from Illinois to Nebraska, and settled in that state about three miles from Peru, and there also was employed in farming, and owned upwards of five hundred acres of land. In 1862 he became a resident of Atchison county, Missouri, and lived there till 1870 when he came to Holt county, and settled on his present farm on section 6, township 61, range 38. He here is the owner of 343 acres of land lying in one tract—one of the best farms about Mound city, and has been employed in general farming. Previous to the rebellion he was a member of the Democratic party, and on national questions voted with the Democracy. He was a strong Union man through the war, and has since been a Republican. He has seven children, three boys and four girls: the oldest daughter, Lizzie, is the wife of James Inles, of Mound city, and the others are Jacob, Alena, Melissa, Harriet, William, Charles, and Luella. Mr. Greenback is one of the substantial officers of Benton township. The farm on which he resides is one of the oldest settled in that part of the county. It was settled in 1840 or 1841. A post-office was formerly kept there by Andrew P. Jackson, and called Jackson's Point. It was afterwards known as North Point.

FOUNTIN DONAN.

Mr. Donan's grandfather was from Wales, emigrated to America, settled in the southern part of Virginia on the border of North Carolina, removed to Kentucky at an early date, settling first in Washington county, afterward in Green county, helping to clear the land on which the town of Greensburg now stands. Fountain Donan was born in Hart county, Kentucky, September 1st, 1830, the son of David C. Donan and Elizabeth Gillaopy. He lived in Kentucky till the spring of 1850, and then went to California where he was mining gold on Deer creek and Yuba river. The fall of 1852 he returned to Kentucky where he was engaged in farming and distilling till the spring of 1859, and then came to Missouri, and in the fall settled in Holt county. He was surveying, dealing in land, etc., and in the fall of 1858 he started for Colorado where gold had been discovered the previous August, and reached that territory in advance of the great tide of emigration which soon set in. He was on the site of the present city of Denver when not a single cabin occupied the spot. July, 1859, he returned to Holt county, and began making improvements on his present farm situated on section 18, township 62, range 38. For about two years before the war he was deputy surveyor under Steve Collins, and in that capacity surveyed a considerable part of Holt county. He has also followed surveying extensively in Colorado and Montana. September, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Price, and was in the battles of Lexington and Blue Mills. January, 1862, he came back to Holt county. In 1863 he went again to Colorado, and the fall of the same year to Montana, and was mining in the neighborhood of Virginia City. He farmed one year in the Gallatin valley, and was variously engaged till 1867, when he returned to Holt county. September 10th, 1871, he married Mary Ashby, of Holt county, but of Virginia parentage. Mr. Donan is an earnest Democrat. He has had a life full of vicissitudes and adventures to which it would be interesting to refer more at length did space permit.

T. W. MCCOY.

Was born near Hagerstown in Washington county, Maryland, August 30, 1835. His ancestors had resided for five generations in Washington county, on a tract of land patented to a member of the family on the first settlement of that country. The subject of this sketch was raised in his native county, and obtained his education at Hagerstown and vicinity. He came West in 1857, and to Missouri in 1858, and then returned to Maryland where he resided till 1866, when he removed to Missouri, and located in Holt county. He engaged in the milling business in the Missouri river bottom, a mile from Bigelow, in partnership with his brother, E. D. McCoy. After sawing and dealing in lumber in the Missouri river bottom for several years, in 1872 he settled on the farm which he now occupies on section 8, of township 62, range 38, where he has followed farming and the stock business. His marriage occurred in January, 1872, to Laura Keely, of St. Joseph, Missouri, the daughter of Dr. Daniel G. Keely, one of the earliest settlers of that city. His home farm is composed of 720 acres, beside additional land in the Missouri bottom. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the county.

RICHARD COLLISON.

JRMAN COLLISON has made an excellent record as member of the Holt county court where his superior judgment and business capacity have been displayed to advantage. His birth occurred in London, England, August 15th, 1831. He was raised in the city of London. His parents died when he was very young, and in his boyhood he lived with an uncle. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice to the boot and shoe business. He had little opportunity of attending school, and his education was acquired mostly at night schools and by the aid of similar agencies in London while he was serving as an apprentice. After learning his trade, he started in business on his own account, and kept a boot and shoe store in London till the year 1855. He was married in London, in 1854, to Mary Ann Rawlings. In the spring of 1856 he came to America. He came directly West from New York city with the purpose of seeking a suitable location to begin farming. After traveling over Nebraska, he established himself in the boot and shoe business at Forest City, Missouri, where he resided till 1864. In that year he removed to a farm in Whig Valley, and has since lived in that part of the county.

Politically Judge Collison is a man of liberal tendencies, and a person who from early life has been attached to the principles which underlie a Republican form of government. His associations in London were such as to develop this trait of character. He was a member of the old Chartist organization, and of a society which was formed for the dissemination of Republican doctrines among the English people. His sympathies were warmly enlisted in favor of a republic, and this formed one of the reasons for his emigration to America. On coming to this country he became connected with the Republican party and has since acted with it. He was first elected a member of the Holt county court in 1870. After serving a term of six years he was re-elected in 1878. Since 1874 he has been presiding justice, and to his business habits and sound judgment is largely due the successful administration of county affairs.

P. LIBBY.

THIS gentleman, one of the large and prosperous farmers of Clay township, is a native of the state of Maine, and was born in the city of Bangor on the 24th, of June, 1829. His ancestors were old residents of Maine, and had lived there from the period of the first settlement of that country. The subject of this sketch was raised in the neighborhood of Bangor, and lived on a farm till he was fifteen years of age, and then went to sea. For four years he was employed on vessels trading with the West Indies, and his life partook of the vicissitudes common to a career on the ocean wave. Leaving the sea he resided in Maine till 1866 and then made up his mind to try his fortunes in the Great West. In the year 1856 he came to Indiana, and was occupied in assisting to build the Ohio and Mississippi railroad through that state. The following year he went to Kentucky and worked on the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad then being constructed.

He came to Missouri in 1858, and was engaged on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, then in process of being built, part of the time at work on contracts, part of the time as superintendent, and also acted as wood agent. He subsequently became interested in the Platte county railroad, and laid the track from Weston to Sayannah. The war interfering with railroad construction, he settled down on a farm four miles south of Graham, in Nodaway county, and was partly occupied in buying horses and mules for the government during the progress of the war. For a time he was proprietor of a livery stable at St. Joseph, and went from there to Atchison, Kansas, and

laid the first twenty miles of track on what was then known as the Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad. He afterwards returned to Nodaway county, and engaged in farming, and for a period was proprietor of a hotel and livery stable in the town of Marysville, Nodaway county. He became a resident of Holt county in 1871, and located in Whig Valley, where he owns a large tract. He owns 875 acres of land in his home farm, and 855 in Hickory township. His farm improvements do credit to the part of the country in which he lives, and he makes it a point to keep in his stables some of the finest horses to be found in Holt county. In politics he has always been a republican, and has never voted any other ticket on state and national issues. His wife was formerly Lucy Ardrey, of Savannah, Missouri.

Mr. Libby is well-known as a man of energy and enterprise. He has been actively concerned in numerous business operations, some of which have turned out successfully, and in others he has not been so fortunate. He has adopted the principle, "nothing ventured, nothing gained," and has not hesitated to embark in any undertaking that promised any show of success. He is progressive in his character, and there is nothing old-foggy about his disposition. He has shown a ready adaptability for any kind of business, and before the war, as a railroad contractor, hotel proprietor, livery stable keeper, and a farmer, he has been successful.

E. F. WELLER.

MR. WELLER, proprietor of the store at Whig Valley, is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, within fifteen miles of Stuttgart, on the 24th of July, 1845. When a little past eight years of age he emigrated with his father, Jacob Weller, to America. Landing in Philadelphia in the year 1853 the family proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and after living there for a year and a half settled in Clark county, Indiana. In the fall of 1855 he came to Holt county, Missouri, then twenty years of age. He commenced farming in Whig Valley on section five of township 62, range 37. In June, 1870, his father removed with the remainder of the family to Holt county, and is now living in Clay township.

December, 1874, Mr. Weller purchased the store-house erected by E. A. Bennett and Bro., in Whig Valley, put in a new stock of goods, and entered into the mercantile business. The store was formerly in section nine, but in 1878 he moved to his present location in section eight. The old store was small in size, but in the fall of 1875 he put up a new building, twenty by fifty feet in dimensions, which affords ample accommodations for carrying on a large business. He keeps a full and general stock of dry goods, groceries, &c., and the store has been a great accommodation to the people of Whig Valley, and that part of the county. January 6th, 1897, he was married to Ruth Jenkins of Shelby county, Indiana, and has five children, all boys. In politics he has been conservative and independent, and has voted as he deemed best for the interests of the country. He is the Whig Valley postmaster. He is one of the parties who assisted in laying out the town of Whig Valley, and in his judgment is largely due the selection of the present advantageous location.

E. ROZELL.

ESQ. ROZELL, now justice of the peace of Clay township, was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 25th, 1837. His grandfather was a native of France, and his father an early settler of Ohio. Esq. Rozell was raised in Ross county. Ohio, received an education in the common schools, and for one year attended a seminary at Danville, Illinois. He commenced teaching school when eighteen, and followed that profession for several years. September, 1860, he married Mary Ross of Ross county, Ohio. May, 1861, he settled in the 33d Ohio regiment. October 4th, 1862, he was wounded at the battle of Corinth, after which he was discharged and returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the 14th Ohio regiment, and served in Virginia, with the army of the Potomac till October, 1864, when he was captured in Shenandoah Valley, and for several weeks was held a prisoner in Libby Prison, Richmond. He had enlisted as private in the 63d Ohio, and was made sergeant on the organization of his company. He was major of the 14th Ohio regiment. In 1870 he came to Missouri, and in the spring of 1871, settled in Holt county at his present residence in Clay township. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace. He has always been a republican in politics.

ANDREW MEYER.

ANDREW MEYER, one of the largest farmers and land-owners in Holt county, was born near Millheim, Baden, April 28th, 1821. Emigrating to America with his father in 1834, the family settled in Wayne county, Ohio. In 1843 he left Ohio for Missouri, and reached Holt county in May. The next August he went over the Missouri river to the Iowa and Sac Agency, and first followed farming, and was then assistant blacksmith. In 1847 he enlisted in the Oregon Battalion for service in the Mexican war. He belonged to Col. Powell's regiment, was sworn in at Leavenworth, July 14th, 1847, and shortly afterward set out on an expedition across the plains, and reached Fort Kearney. In the fall of 1848, the men were ordered back to be discharged on account of the close of the war. During this trip he met with Brigham Young, who was then keeping a trading post on the Missouri river. In the fall of 1848 he came back to Holt county, and the next winter made a trip to Des Moines, Iowa, where he bought land. In company with his brother George, and Judge McIntyre, on the 12th of May, 1849, he left the Iowa and Sac Agency for California, and was the first to start overland from Holt county that season. The party reached California August 13th, and he was there till September 15th, 1850, digging gold on the American River, near Sutter's Mill, now Colusa. Coming back to Holt county, he married on the 20th of August 1851, Mary Seibert. She was born in Richmond county, Ohio, and her father John Seibert came to Holt county in the fall of 1849. Mr. Meyer went to farming where he now lives (section 21, township 61, range 38), and now owns 2453 acres of land. He has eleven children, viz.: Annie E., wife of W. A. Long; James H., also married; Maggie M.; Alfred A.; Willard P.; Armilda C.; George W.; Robert S.; Emma J.; Charles E.; and Marvin E. In 1861 he was appointed county judge by Gov. Gamble. In 1862 he was elected captain of militia, and was in active service about a month, stationed at Lexington. He voted for Douglas in 1860, was a strong Union man throughout the war, and has since been a republican. In 1870 he had 180 acres in with corn, 220 acres in small grain, raised 1,450 bushels of fall wheat, and has been quite extensively engaged in the stock business. His residence four miles southeast of Mound City, is one of the largest farm-houses in the county.

URIAH BLAIR.

THE Blair family was the first to settle in Benton township. Uriah Blair was born in Indiana, March 29th, 1805. His father was John M. Blair, and his mother's maiden name was Billings. When he was two years of age his father moved to Pike county, Illinois, and was one of the first settlers of that part of that state. In 1846 the family moved to Iowa, and settled on Skunk river, where Mr. Blair's mother died. After this event they moved back to Pike county, Illinois, lived there till 1839, and then started for the Platte Purchase, Missouri, arriving in what is now Holt county, where the family settled in section 20, township 61, range 38, April 12th, of that year. At that time there were no persons living in Benton township, except Indians. The Baldwins, who came in the succeeding fall, were the next settlers. In the spring of 1849 he set out for California, in company with a large expedition from Holt county. The party left about the 10th of May. His brother, James Blair, formed one of the expedition, as did also his father, who died on the road, on Carson river, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and was buried there. In California he was mining gold on the tributaries of the American River, and in the summer of 1850 he started back to Missouri, and his home has since been in Holt county. He was married December 16th, 1838, to Evelline Mackey, of Pike county, Missouri. He has been farming in Benton township in the immediate vicinity of where his father first settled. He has six children: Alice, Calvin, Mary, Eva, Zella, Frank and Jessie. He was a soldier in the Mexican War. He was sworn in the service of the United States at Leavenworth, July 4th, 1847, as a member of what was known as the Oregon Battalion, attached to Col. Powell's regiment. The expedition ascended the Missouri river, returned to what is now Nebraska City, where they

spent the winter of 1847-48, and the next spring set out across the plains for Fort Kearney. News reached them of the close of the war, and they were ordered back to Leavenworth, to be discharged. Mr. Blair was a Democrat before the war, and has since been a Republican. He is now one of the oldest settlers in the county, and has been a good citizen.

S. R. YOUNG.

MR. YOUNG is one of the few men left in Holt county, who represented the county in the Legislature previous to the war. By birth, he is a Kentuckian, having first seen the light of day in Warren county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of May, 1812. His father, Edward Young, was a Virginian, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early period. His mother was Keziah Rennie, the daughter of William Rennie, one of the earliest pioneers of Kentucky, who came from Virginia at the time of the first settling of the state, and lived for several years in a fort near Crab Orchard. When Mr. Young's ancestors came to Kentucky the Indians were numerous and troublesome, and but few white settlers were residents of the state. The inhabitants were compelled to live in forts for protection against the savages.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of ten children. He grew up to manhood in Warren county, Kentucky. In his boyhood there were no public schools, and subscription schools afforded the only means for gaining an education. His father died when he was about fifteen, and he then went to live with his brother, and learned the tanning business. After mastering that trade he carried on the business himself, near the town of Glasgow, Kentucky. He was married in December, 1839, to Matilda J. Paxton, of the same county.

Living in the State of Kentucky till the year 1854, he made up his mind to emigrate to Missouri; and wishing to settle in a new country, he came to Holt county, and selected the location which he still occupies, on section 15 of township 61, range 38. He has since followed farming and stock raising. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and soon after his coming to the county was chosen a justice of the peace. In the fall of 1858 he was elected the representative from Holt county, to the Nineteenth General Assembly. He served in the regular session, an adjourned session and a called session. He was at Jefferson City during the winter of 1858-59, and that of 1859-60, and was a member of the last general assembly that convened before the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He had run as a candidate for the Legislature as a Democrat, and in the memorable presidential campaign of 1860, gave his warm support to Stephen A. Douglas. When the country at last was precipitated into the rebellion, he took no part in that struggle, and stood on the same ground occupied by a large number of the old citizens of Missouri—opposed both to the secession of the Southern states and their attempt to disrupt the Union, and to the manner in which coercion was undertaken on the part of the Federal government. The latter part of the year 1864 he removed to Fremont county, Iowa, and was a resident there till the spring of 1868, when he returned to his old home in Benton township, Holt county. While in Iowa he acted as justice of the peace in Fremont county. He has six children, three sons and three daughters, all married excepting two of the sons, and all living in Holt county with one exception. Since the war he has acted in sympathy with the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

RICHARD ACTON.

WAS born in Richland county, Ohio, January 14th, 1828. His parents were from Maryland, and came to Ohio about 1830. Having been raised on a farm in his native country, he left Ohio in 1847 and reached Holt county, Missouri, July 14th of that year. He stopped for a time with Jacob Kunkel, in Nodaway township, and followed the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in Ohio. April 4th, 1850, he married Mary E. Brockman, who was born in Warren county, Kentucky. Her father, Willis Brockman, came to Holt county in September, 1843, and settled in Nodaway township. In 1851, Mr. Acton settled on the farm which he now owns, in section 17, township 60, range 37. For several years he followed carpentering, and afterwards devoted himself wholly to farming. He owns 250 acres of land. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, was a union man during the rebellion, and has since been a Republican. He has nine children living. He is a good citizen, and since 1852, has acted as justice of the peace in Nodaway township.

JOSEPH ANSELMUT.

THE owner of Anselmut's Mill, in Nodaway township, was born about six miles from Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, June 13th, 1816. In 1831 he emigrated with his father to America. Landing at Baltimore, the family proceeded to Marion county, Ohio, where he lived till he came to Missouri. January, 1840, he married Catharine Zook, who died in the early part of the year 1861. His present wife, whom he married in December, 1861, was formerly Anna Stry, of Crawford county, Ohio. October 20th, 1866, he reached Holt county, Missouri. He owns 560 acres of land in Holt county, and 200 in Ohio. About five years ago he built a mill on Nickel's creek, which runs through his farm, known as the Nickel's Grove Mill. It is provided with both steam and water power, is a flourishing mill, does a large custom and merchant work, and is an accommodation to the farmers of Nodaway township. He has voted for every Republican candidate for President, including Fremont in 1856. He has nine children living, one in Ohio, one in Kansas, and the remainder in Holt county.

JAMES L. ALLEN.

WAS born to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 17th, 1826. His parents were James W. Allen, born at Baltimore, and James (Kilgore) Allen. March, 1846, he married Sarah Ellen Frazer, of Slippenburg, Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Missouri in 1857, settled at Oregon, and a few months afterward began selling goods, which occupation he followed till May, 1859. In 1871, he moved to his present residence, one mile north of Oregon, and improved out of wild land his present farm. This is one of the choicest farming properties in the county. The farm is composed of 100 acres of land, of which twenty is in with a choice variety of fruits. The residence is large, neat and commodious; there is an abundant supply of water, and on the farm is perhaps the finest hedge to be found in the county. The farm is highly improved, and its proximity to the county-seat makes it one of the most desirable residences in the county. Mr. Allen is one of the old, original Republicans in politics, and voted for Fremont for president in 1856.

BUSINESS REFERENCES.

J. A. DEMUTH, Blacksmith and Machinist, FOREST CITY.

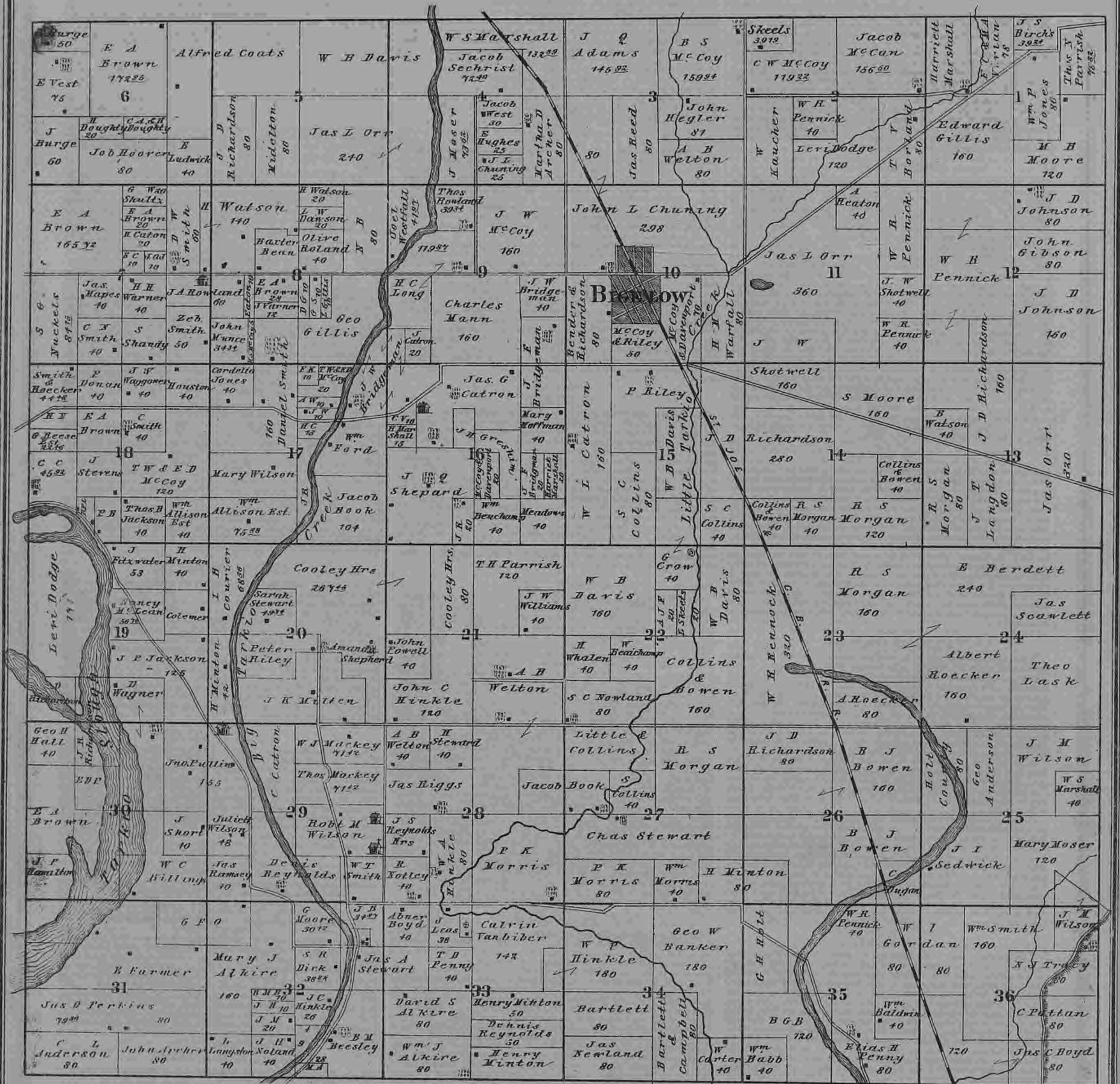
MR. DEMUTH has carried on the blacksmithing business at Forest City for eleven years; and the farmers and millers of Holt county will be glad to learn that he has put in operation a first-class TURNING LATHE, for turning all description of iron and steel work, etc. He is a practical machinist, and all repairs for farm or mill machinery can be executed as readily and cheaply by him as at Saint-Joseph, or anywhere else. His prices are low and his guarantee satisfaction. This is the only establishment of the kind in the county, and, indeed, the only one between St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. He has made a large number of models for persons intending to take out patents for machinery, and his work has always stood the test for accuracy, neatness, and superior workmanship. Farmers and millers will find it to their advantage to call on him for all repairs to machinery, etc.

WILLIAM BASKINS,

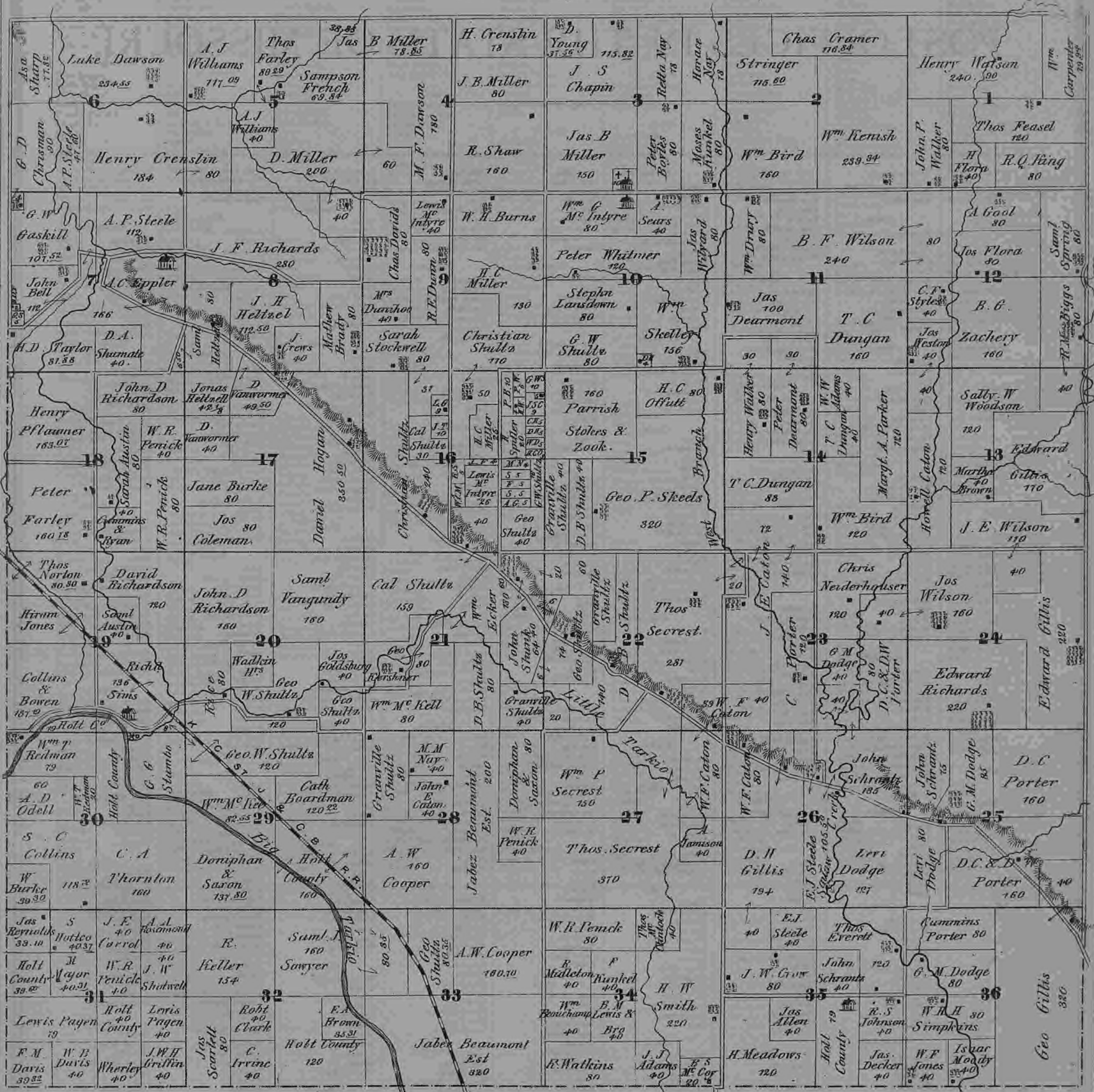
Dry Goods and Clothing Emporium, Northwest Corner of Public Square, Oregon, Holt Co., Mo.

Has also in connection with this a full stock of Hardware, Cutlery, and all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc. Farming Implements of every description always on hand. Goods exchanged for Produce. Having carried on business for twenty-five years in Holt county, and for the last seven years at the above address, I offer this very best inducement to my patrons and the public generally, by selling goods at the lowest possible prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Township 61 North
Range 39 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



Township 62 North
Range 39 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



Johnson

POST-OFFICES IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

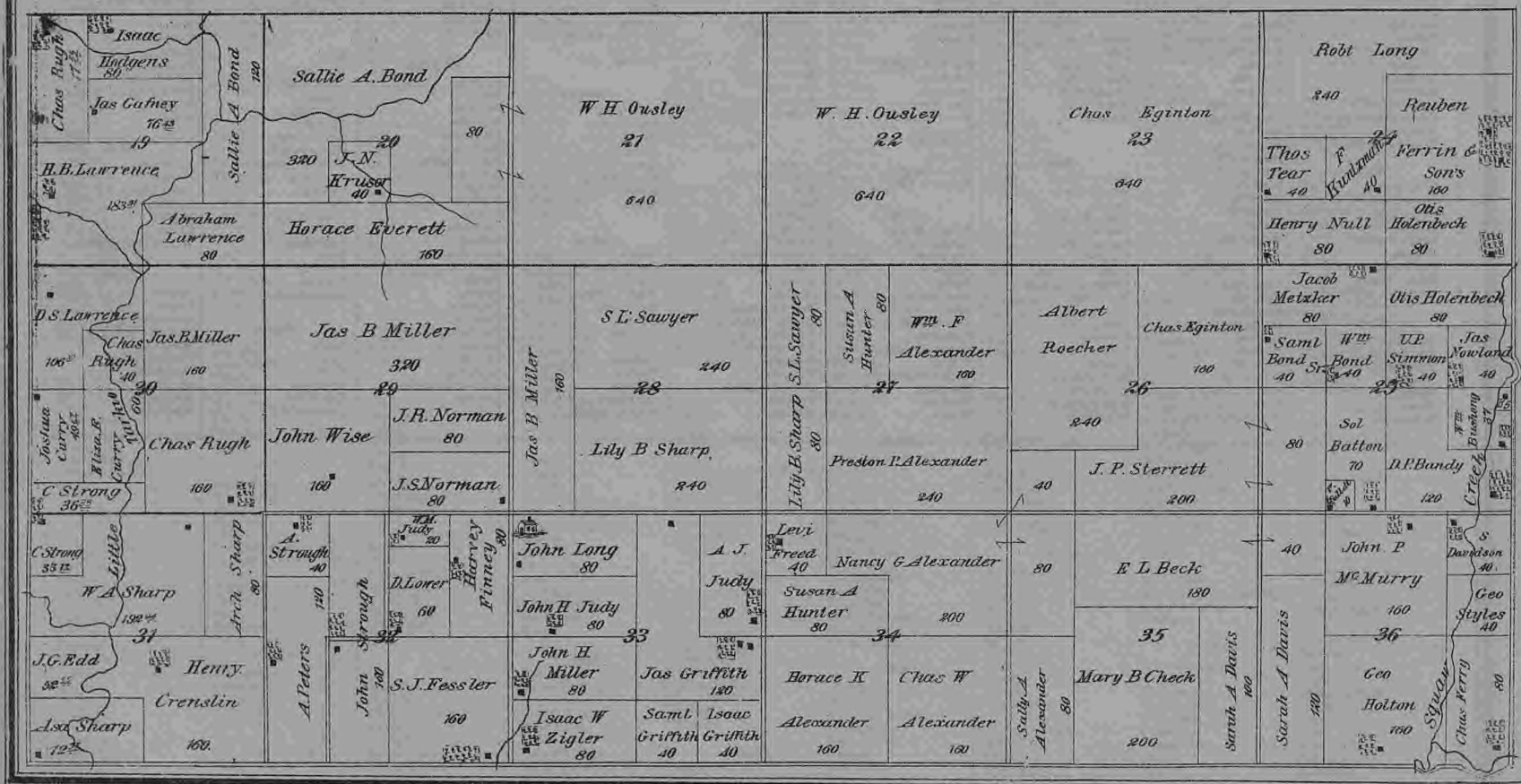
<i>Adair.</i> Brashear. Floyd's Creek. Ida. Kirksville (c. h.) Lindersville. Millard. Nineveh. Paulville. Prairie Bird. Ringo's Point. Sand Creek. Shibley's Point. Sublett. Troy Mills. Willmathville. Wilson. Zig.	Vinton. Virginia. Walnut Creek. West Point.	Holt's Summit. McCredie. Millersburgh. New Bloomfield. Readsville. Reform. Saint Aubert's. Shamrock. Stephen's Store. Williamsburgh.	<i>Chariton.</i> Brunswick. Brynmville. Cunningham. Dalton. Forest Green. Hamden. Keytesville (c. h.) Mendon. Muscle Fork. Prairie Hill. Rothville. Salisbury. Shannondale. Triplet. Westville. Wien.	Lone Elm. New Palestine. Overton. Otterville. Pilot Grove. Pisgah. Pleasant Green. Prairie Home. Vermont.	Cold Spring. Copper Springs. Falling Springs. Hith. Little Beaver. Pryor's Store. Richville. Salt Road. Vera Cruz (c. h.)	Springfield (c. h.) Strafford. Walnut Grove.	South Fork. West Plains (c. h.) Willow Springs. Yankee Doodle.	McClurg. Monserrat. Pittsboro. Rose Hill. Warrensburg (c. h.)		
<i>Andrew.</i> Amazonia. Bolckow. Castle. Empire Prairie. Fillmore. Flag Springs. Fontainebleau. Nodaway. Parker. Rochester. Rosendale. Savannah (c. h.) Whiteville.	<i>Benton.</i> Boescherville. Buff. Cloverdale. Dell Delight. Duroc. Fairfield. Fort Lyon. Lake Creek. Lincoln. Mount View. Warsaw (c. h.)	<i>Camden.</i> Barnumtown. Cave Pump. Dry Ridge. Linn Creek (c. h.) Little Niangua. Mack's Creek. Osage Iron Works. Stoutland. Toronto. Wet Glaze.	<i>Christian.</i> Billings. Bull's Mills. Delaware Town. Elk Head. Highlandville. Kenton. Ozark (c. h.)	<i>Crawford.</i> Anthony's Mill. Argo. Bourbon. Cherryville. Clinton's Mill. Cook's Station. Cuba. Dry Creek. Harrison's Mills. Iron Ridge. Jake's Prairie. Keyville. Knobview. Leasburgh. Lone Cedar. Oak Hill. Osage. Steelville (c. h.)	<i>Dunklin.</i> Clarkton. Cotton Hill. Cotton Plant. Four Mile. Hornersville. Kennett (c. h.) West Prairie.	<i>Franklin.</i> Beaufort. Berger. Big Berger. Beauf Creek. Boles. Calvy. Campbellton. Casco. Catawissa. Cedar Fork. Clover Bottom. Dry Branch. Dundee. Ediah. Gray's Summit. Grubville. Jeffriesburgh. Kraok. Labadie. Luther. Maune's Store. Myer's Store. Moselle. New Haven. Oakfield. Pacific. Port Hudson. Robertsonville. St. Clair. Shotwell. South Point. Spring Bluff. Stanton Copper Mills. Union (c. h.) Virginia Mines. Washington.	<i>Harrison.</i> Akron. Amos. Andover. Bethany (c. h.) Blue Ridge. Bolton. Brooklyn. Cainesville. Eagle. Happy Valley. Lorraine. Martinsville. Mitchellville. Mount Moriah. Sampson Creek. Thomas. Yankee Ridge.	<i>Jackson.</i> Blue Mill. Blue Springs. Fire Prairie. Greenwood. Hickman Mills. Independence (c. h.) Kansas City. Lees Summit. Little Blue. Lone Jack. Micklen. New Santa Fe. Oak Grove. Pink Hill. Raytown. Sibley. Sni Mills. Stony Point. Westport.	<i>Laclede.</i> Case. Conway. Competition. Delta. Dry Glaize. Fyan. Hazel Green. Lebanon (c. h.) Nebo. Oakland. Phillipsburgh. Pine Creek. Spring Hollow. Warrenville.	
<i>Atchison.</i> Centre Point. Eudora. Homer. Irish Grove. London. Nishnabotna. Phelps City. Rockport (c. h.) Watson.	<i>Boone.</i> Ashland. Brown's Station. Burlington. Centralia. Clayville. Columbia (c. h.) Dripping Springs. Hallsville. Harrisburg. Midway. Providence. Rock Bridge Mills. Rocheport. Stephens. Sturgeon.	<i>Cape Girardeau.</i> Allenville. Appleton. Arnsberg. Burfordville. Byrd. Cape Girardeau. Dutchman. Egypt Mills. Jackson (c. h.) Leemon. Millersville. Neely's Landing. New Wells. Oak Ridge. Peoples. Pocahontas. Shawneetown. Stoderville.	<i>Clarke.</i> Acacia. Alexandria. Anson. Ashton. Athens. Cabokia. Chambersburgh. Clarke City. El Dorado. Enterprise. Fairmount. Fremont. Gregory Landing. Neeper. Peakesville. St. Francisville. Waterloo (c. h.) Winchester.	<i>Dade.</i> Arcola. Cedarville. Chambersville. Dadeville. Davenport. Greenfield (c. h.) King's Point. Pemberton. Rock Prairie. Sylvania. Turnback.	<i>Dallas.</i> Boyd. Buffalo (c. h.) Dick's Creek. Forkner's Hill. Long Lane. Louisburgh. Spring Grove. Urbana. Wood Hill.	<i>Daviess.</i> Alta Vista. Bancroft. Civil Bend. Coffeyburgh. Elm Flat. Gallatin (c. h.) Jackson Station. Jameson. Jamesport. Lock Springs. New Farmington. Pattersonburgh. Santa Rosa. Winstonville.	<i>Gasconade.</i> Bay. Bem. Burbois. Canaan. Drake. Gasconade City. Gasconade Ferry. Hermann (c. h.) Ledge. Little Berger. Morrison. Owensville. Stony Hill. Swiss. Woollan.	<i>Hickory.</i> Black Oak Point. Cornersville. Cross Timbers. Elkton. Goose Creek. Hermitage (c. h.) Pittsburgh. Quincy. Roney. Wheatland.	<i>Jefferson.</i> Antonia. Avoca. Belew's Creek. Bushberg. Byrnesville. Crystal City. De Soto. Dittmer's Store. Frumet. Hanover. Hematite. High Ridge. Hillsboro (c. h.) Horne Station. House's Springs. Kimmiswick. Maxwell. Morse's Mill. Old Dutch. Pevely. Platina. Rush Tower. Sulphur Springs Landing. Victoria Station. Vineland.	<i>La Fayette.</i> Aulville. Chapel Hill. Concordia. Dick. Dover. Greenon. Higginsville. Lexington (c. h.) Mayview. Mount Hope. Mount Tabor. Napoleon. Page City. Pleasant Prairie. Sniabar. Waverly. Wellington.
<i>Audrain.</i> Barneyville. Benton City. Farber. John's Branch. Ladonia. Littleby. Martinsburg. Mexico (c. h.) Switzler. Thompson's Station. Vandalia. Young's Creek.	<i>Buchanan.</i> Agency. Arnoldville. De Kalb. Easton. Eveline. Frazer. Garnettsburgh. Hallock. Platte River. Rushville. St. Joseph (c. h.) San Antonio. Saxton. Winthrop.	<i>Carter.</i> Colemansville. Freeland. Van Buren (c. h.)	<i>Clay.</i> Barry. Blue Eagle. Claytonville. Harlem. Holt. Kearney. Liberty (c. h.) Moscow. Paradise. Prospect Hill. Smithville.	<i>Davis.</i> Alta Vista. Bancroft. Civil Bend. Coffeyburgh. Elm Flat. Gallatin (c. h.) Jackson Station. Jameson. Jamesport. Lock Springs. New Farmington. Pattersonburgh. Santa Rosa. Winstonville.	<i>De Kalb.</i> Amity. Arica. Edgar. Fairport. Greenleaf. McCartney's Cross Roads. Maysville (c. h.) Osborn. Standard. Stewartsville. Union Star. Winslow.	<i>De Witt.</i> Benton Creek. Colina. Dent (c. h.) Howe's Mill. Lake Spring. Montauk. Nursery Hill. Salem (c. h.) Short Bend. Twane. Winston.	<i>Douglas.</i> Arno. Beaver.	<i>Howard.</i> Boonesborough. Burton. Fayette (c. h.) Franklin. Glasgow. Lisbon. Myers. Roanoke. Russell. Seabee. White's Store.	<i>Johnson.</i> Burnett's Station. Centre View. Chalybeate. Chilhowie. Columbus. Cornelia. Fayetteville. Grover. Holden. Kingsville. Knobnoster.	<i>Lawrence.</i> Aurora. Bower's Mills. Cheapeake. Dunkle's Store. Forest Home. Haven. Heaton. Logan. Marionville. Mount Vernon (c. h.) Paris Springs. Phelps. Pierce City. Round Grove. Spencer. Verona.
<i>Bates.</i> Altona. Bell's Mill. Burdett. Butler (c. h.) Cove City. Crescent Hill. Elkhart. Hudson. Johnstown. Lone Oak. Marvel. Media. Mulberry. New Home. Papinsville. Pleasant Gap. Prairie City. Rich Hill. Rockville.	<i>Callaway.</i> Auxvasse. Bachelor. Calwood. Carlington. Cedar City. Concord. Cote Sans Dessein. Fulton (c. h.) Guthrie. Ham's Prairie.	<i>Cedar.</i> Bear Creek. Cane Hill. Caplinger's Mills. Clintonville. Lebeck. Silver Creek. Stockton (c. h.) Virgil City. White Hare.	<i>Cooper.</i> Bell Air. Boonville (c. h.) Bunceton. Clark's Fork. Clear Creek. Clifton City. Conner's Mills. Cooch's Mill. Harrison. La Mine.	<i>Greene.</i> Ash Grove. Bois D'Arc. Brookline Station. Cave Spring. Deep Spring. Ebenezer. Fair Grove. Hickory Barren. North Springfield.	<i>Howell.</i> Albina. Chapel. Homeland. Hutton Valley. Pottersville.	<i>Lincoln.</i> Auburn. Cap au Gris. Chantilly. Charm of Rocks. Cuivre. Corso. Hawk Point. Linn's Mills. Lost Branch. Louisville. Millwood. New Hope.				

POST-OFFICES IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—CONTINUED.

Old Alexandria. Old Monroe. Post Oak. Rock Ford. Sulphur Lick. Troy (c. h.). Truxton.	North River. Palmyra (c. h.). Philadelphia. Taylor. Warren. West Ely. Wither's Mills. Woodland.	New Florence. Pellonia. Price's Branch. Rhineland. Stockland. Wellsville.	<i>Osark.</i> Almartha. Bakersville. Gainesville (c. h.). Isabella. Lick Valley. Meissa. Piland's Store. Rock Bridge. Saint Leger.	<i>Polk.</i> Bolivar (c. h.). Brighton. Fair Play. Goodson. Half Way. Hannasville. Morrisville. Orleans. Paine's Prairie. Pleasant Hope. Rondo. Sentinel Prairie. Slagle.	<i>Reynolds.</i> Alamonde. Bee Fork. Centerville (c. h.). Edge Hill. Lester's Creek. Logan's Creek. West Fork.	<i>St. Charles.</i> Augusta. Black Walnut. Cappelen. Cottleville. Dardenne. Femme Osage. Flint Hill. Foristell. Hamburgh. Josephville. Lamotte Place. Mechanicsville. Missouriton. New Mill. O'Fallon. Portage Des Sioux. St. Charles (c. h.). St. Peter's. Schluersburgh. Six Mile House. Wellsburg. Weitzville.	Lake. Manchester. Melrose. Meramec Station. Mokeyville. New Alsace. Normandy. North St. Louis. Orville. Pond. Price. Rock Hill. St. Louis (c. h.). Sappington. Sherman. South St. Louis. Valley. Webster Groves. West St. Louis.	Little Osage. Metz. Montevillo. Mounds. Nevada (c. h.). Sand Stone. Schell City. Walker.
<i>Linn.</i> Bear Branch. Bleak Knob. Browning. Bucklin. Fountain Grove. Grantsville. Laclede. Linneus (c. h.). Meadville. New Boston. Northcutt. North Salem. St. Catherine. Sebago. Sedgwick.	<i>McDonald.</i> Baladan. Bethpage. Elk Mills. Erie. Pineville (c. h.). Poplar Hill. Powell. Rocky Comfort. South West City. Tribulation. White Rock Prairie.	<i>Morgan.</i> Barnettsville. Bond's Mine. Boyer's Mill. Excelsior. Florence. Gravies Mills. Saint Martin's. Slover. Syracuse. Versailles (c. h.). Witkowskii.	<i>Pemiscot.</i> Caruthersville. Cottonwood Point. Gayoso (c. h.). Stewart.	<i>Pulaski.</i> Bellefonte. Crocker. De Bruin. Dixon. Dundas. Iron Summit. Richland. St. Annie. Waynesville (c. h.).	<i>Saline.</i> Arrow Rock. Brownsville. Cambridge. Elm Wood. Fairville. Fish Creek. Herdson. Laynesville. Malta Bend. Marshall (c. h.). Miami. New Frankfort. Ocarville. Petra. Ridge Prairie. Salt Springs.	<i>St. Clair.</i> Appleton City. Baker. Chalk Level. Collins. Doyleston. Howard's Mills. Johnson's City. Lowry City. Osceola (c. h.). Park's Grove. Roscoe. Taberville.	<i>Stoddard.</i> Asherville. Bloomfield (c. h.). Dexter City. Essex. Lakeview. Pikeston.	<i>Warren.</i> Bridgeport. Dutrow. Holman's Store. Holstein. Sherman. Hopewell Academy. Marthasville. Pendleton. Pinckney. Pin Oak. Pitts. Tague. Warrenton (c. h.). Wright City.
<i>Livingstone.</i> Asper. Avalon. Bedford. Blue Mount. Chillicothe (c. h.). Cream Ridge. Dawn. Farmersville. Gordonville. Mooreville. Muddy Lake. Sampson's Station. School Creek. Spring Hill. Ulrich. Wheeling.	<i>Mercer.</i> Adel. Cleopatra. Cottonwood. Goshen. Half Rocks. Middlebury. Mill Grove. Modena. Princeton (c. h.). Ravenna. Saline.	<i>Newton.</i> Border. Capp's Creek. Corsicana. Gates. Gibsonville. Granby. Kent. Martling. Neosho (c. h.). Newtonia. Quapau. Racine. Ritchey. Seneca. Shoalsburgh. Thurman.	<i>Pettis.</i> Dresden. Georgetown. Green Ridge. Houstonia. Martintown. Mendota. Newtown. Omaha. Pleasant Home. St. John. Shoneytown. Terre Haute. Unionville (c. h.). West Liberty.	<i>Pulaski.</i> Ayersville. Central City. Graysville. Harford. Howland. Livonia. Martintown. Mendota. Newtown. Omaha. Pleasant Home. St. John. Shoneytown. Terre Haute. Unionville (c. h.). West Liberty.	<i>Schuyler.</i> Clifton. Coatsville. Downing. Glenwood. Green Top. Lancaster (c. h.). Queen City. Tennia.	<i>St. Genevieve.</i> Avon. Bloomsdale. Chestnut Ridge. Cliff. Coffman. New Offenburgh. Ponjau. Etna. River aux Vases. St. Genevieve (c. h.). St. Mary.	<i>Sullivan.</i> Bairdstown. Clear View. Colfax. Greencastle. Jackson's Corners. Judson. Kiddville. Medicine. Milan (c. h.). Owasco. Pennville. Scottsville. Sticklersville. Union Ridge. Valparaiso. Winnigan. Wintersville.	<i>Washington.</i> Belgrade. Cadet. Caledonia. Fouche a Rensault. Hopewell Furnace. Irontdale. Kingston Furnace. Marston. Mineral Point. Old Mines. Palmer. Potosi (c. h.). Richwoods. Rock Spring. Walton Mills.
<i>Macon.</i> Atlanta. Barryville. Beverly. Bloomington. Bevier. Callao. College Mount. Economy. Excellor. Kaseyville. La Plata. Lingo. Love Lake City. Macon City (c. h.). Maple. Mercyville. Narrow Creek. New Cambia. Seney. Sue City. Sumner. Ten Mile. Tullahoma. Woodville. Madison. Cornwall. Fredericktown (c. h.). Marquand. Mine La Motte.	<i>Mississippi.</i> Belmont. Bertrand. Charleston (c. h.). James' Bridge. Wolf Island.	<i>Nodaway.</i> Barnard. Bridgewater. City Bluff. Claremont. Conception. Fairview. Graham. Guilford. Hopkins. Lamar's Station. Lutzton. Maryville (c. h.). Pickering. Quitman. Sweet Home. Union Valley.	<i>Pelphs.</i> Arlington. Blooming Rose. Drennanville. Edgar Springs. Flint Wood. Mormec. Guilford. Relfo. Rolla (c. h.). St. James. Spring Creek. Vancy Mill.	<i>Rolls.</i> Centre. Cryler's Mills. Garden Grove. Hassard. Madisonville. New London (c. h.). Perry. Rensselaer. Prospect Grove. Sand Hill. Unity. West Hartford.	<i>Scotland.</i> Arbela. Bible Grove. Ponjau. Etna. Granger. Hitt. Lawn Ridge. Memphis (c. h.). Middle Fabius. Pleasant Retreat. Prospect Grove. Sand Hill. Unity.	<i>St. Francois.</i> Big River Mills. Bismarck. Blackwell's Station. Bontear. De Lassus. Farmington (c. h.). French Village. Hazel Run. Iron Mountain. Knob Lick. Libertyville. Loughboro. Stono.	<i>Taney.</i> Bauff. Bradleyville. Cedar Valley. Forsyth (c. h.). Kirbyville. Mincy. Pine Grove. Taney City. Walnut Shade.	<i>Wayne.</i> Brunot. Clear Water. Cold Water. Gravelton. Greenville (c. h.). Lowndes. Otter Creek. Patterson. Piedmont. Theresa. Williamsville.
<i>Marion.</i> Benbow. Ely Station. Emerson. Hannibal. Hester. Naomi. Nelsonville.	<i>Monroe.</i> Clapper. Duncan's Bridge. Evansville. Florida. Granville. Holliday. Indian Creek. Long Branch. Madison. Middle Grove. Monroe City. Paris (c. h.). Santa Fé. Somerset. Stoutsville. Welch. Woodlawn.	<i>Oregon.</i> Alton (c. h.). Jobe. Low Wassie. Pinkleyville. Thomasville. Warm Fork. Webster.	<i>Pike.</i> Aberdeen. Ashburn. Ashley. Bowling Green (c. h.). Calamet. Clarkville. Curryville. Elk Lick Spring. Frankfort. Louisiana. New Harmony. New Hartford. Paynesville. Painesville. Reading. Spencerburgh. Vannoy's Mill.	<i>Randolph.</i> Cairo. Clifton Hill. Darksville. Higbee. Huntsville (c. h.). Jacksonville. Levick's Mill. Moberly. Mount Airy. Randolph. Rolling Home. Thomas Hill.	<i>Shannon.</i> Birch Tree. Buckeye City. Canaan River. Eminence (c. h.). Grange Valley. Roand Spring. Russell's Hill. Sinkin.	<i>St. Louis.</i> Allenton. Baden. Baldwin. Beckville. Belleville. Black Jack. Bonfil's Station. Bonhomme. Bridgeton. Brotherton. Central. Cheltenham. Colman. Creve Coeur. Ellisville. Eureka. Fenton. Ferguson. Florissant. Fox Creek. Gardenville. Glencoe. Hathaway. Jefferson Barracks. Jennings. Kirkwood.	<i>Texas.</i> Bend. Big Creek. Cedar Bluff. Dykes. Elk Creek. Ellsworth. Gravel Point. Harlow's Mills. Hickory Springs. Houston (c. h.). Licking. Plato. Plum Valley. Raymondville. Roubidoux. Ruth. Sherrill. Stanford. Summersville.	<i>Webster.</i> Alma. Duncan. Elkland. Hazelwood. Henderson. Marshfield (c. h.). Mortington. Niangun. Norma. North View. Panther Valley. Sand Springs. Savva Point. Seligman. Waldo.
<i>Marion.</i> Benbow. Ely Station. Emerson. Hannibal. Hester. Naomi. Nelsonville.	<i>Montgomery.</i> Americus. Belleville. Best Bottom. Big Spring. Buffton. Danville (c. h.). High Hill. Jonesburgh. Loutre Island. Middletown. Montgomery City.	<i>Oregon.</i> Alton (c. h.). Jobe. Low Wassie. Pinkleyville. Thomasville. Warm Fork. Webster.	<i>Platte.</i> Beverly Station. Camden Point. City Point. Edgeton. Farley. Hampton. Jatan. New Market. Parksville. Platte City (c. h.). Ridgely. Settle's Station. Shivelton. Waldron. Weston.	<i>Ray.</i> Camden. Crab Orchard. Fox. Georgeville. Hardin. Henry. Knoxville. Lawson Station. Lisbonville. Millville. Morton. New Gardeu. Orick. Parksville. Richmond (c. h.). Svanawick. Leonard. Moulton. Shelbina. Shelbyville (c. h.). West Springfield.	<i>Shannon.</i> Birch Tree. Buckeye City. Canaan River. Eminence (c. h.). Grange Valley. Roand Spring. Russell's Hill. Sinkin.	<i>St. Louis.</i> Allenton. Baden. Baldwin. Beckville. Belleville. Black Jack. Bonfil's Station. Bonhomme. Bridgeton. Brotherton. Central. Cheltenham. Colman. Creve Coeur. Ellisville. Eureka. Fenton. Ferguson. Florissant. Fox Creek. Gardenville. Glencoe. Hathaway. Jefferson Barracks. Jennings. Kirkwood.	<i>Vernon.</i> Avola. Carbon Centre. Clayton. Deerfield. Dry Wood. Duncan Creek.	<i>Wright.</i> Astoria. Dennis. Grove Spring. Hartville (c. h.). Mingsville. Pleasant Valley. Sacramento. St. George. Sunnyside. Whitstone.



Township 63 North
Range 39 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



Township 61 North
Range 40 West
of 5th Principal Meridian

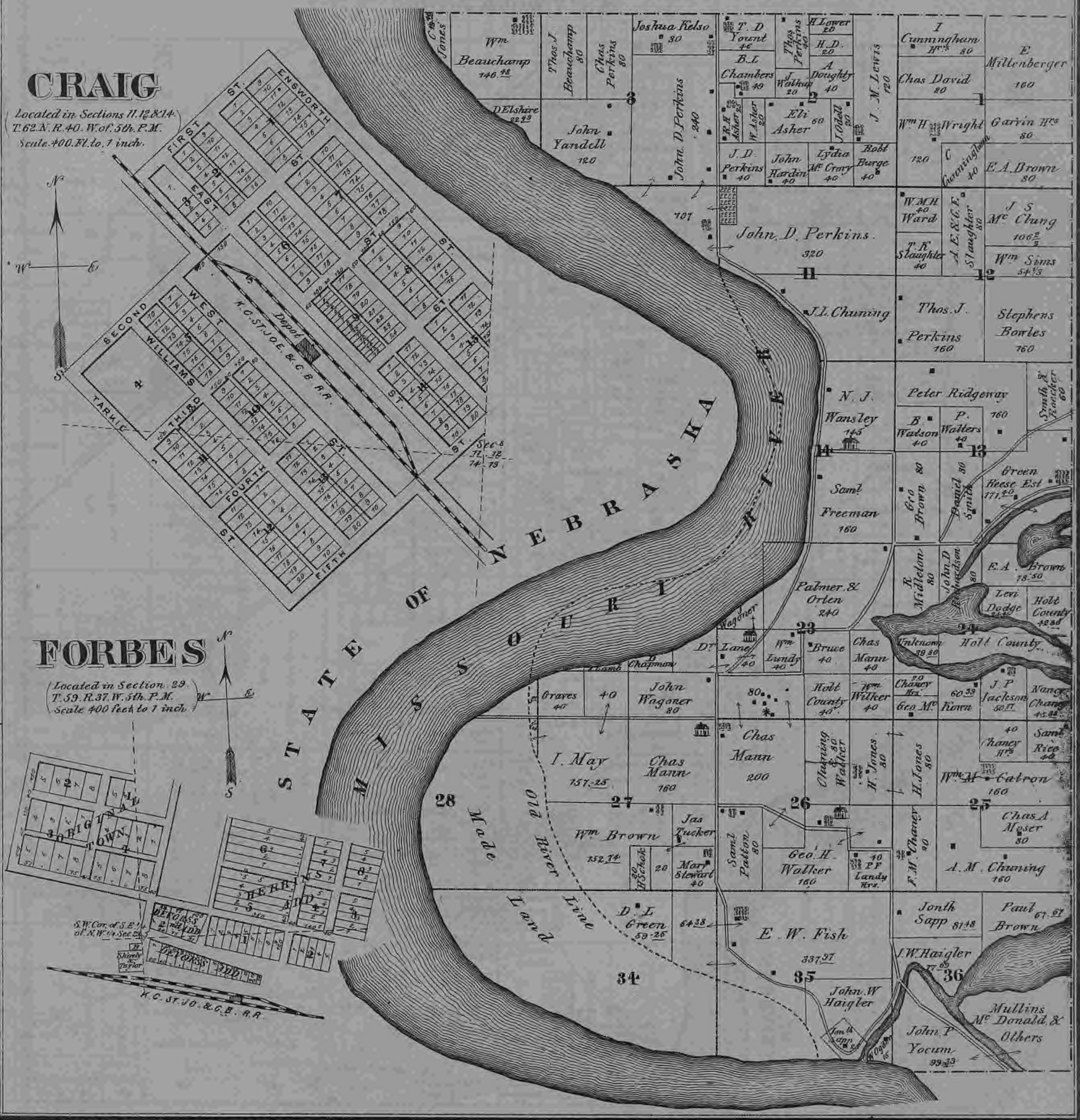
CRAIG

Located in Sections 11, 12 & 14
T. 62 N. R. 40. W. of 5th P.M.
Scale 400 ft. to 1 inch.

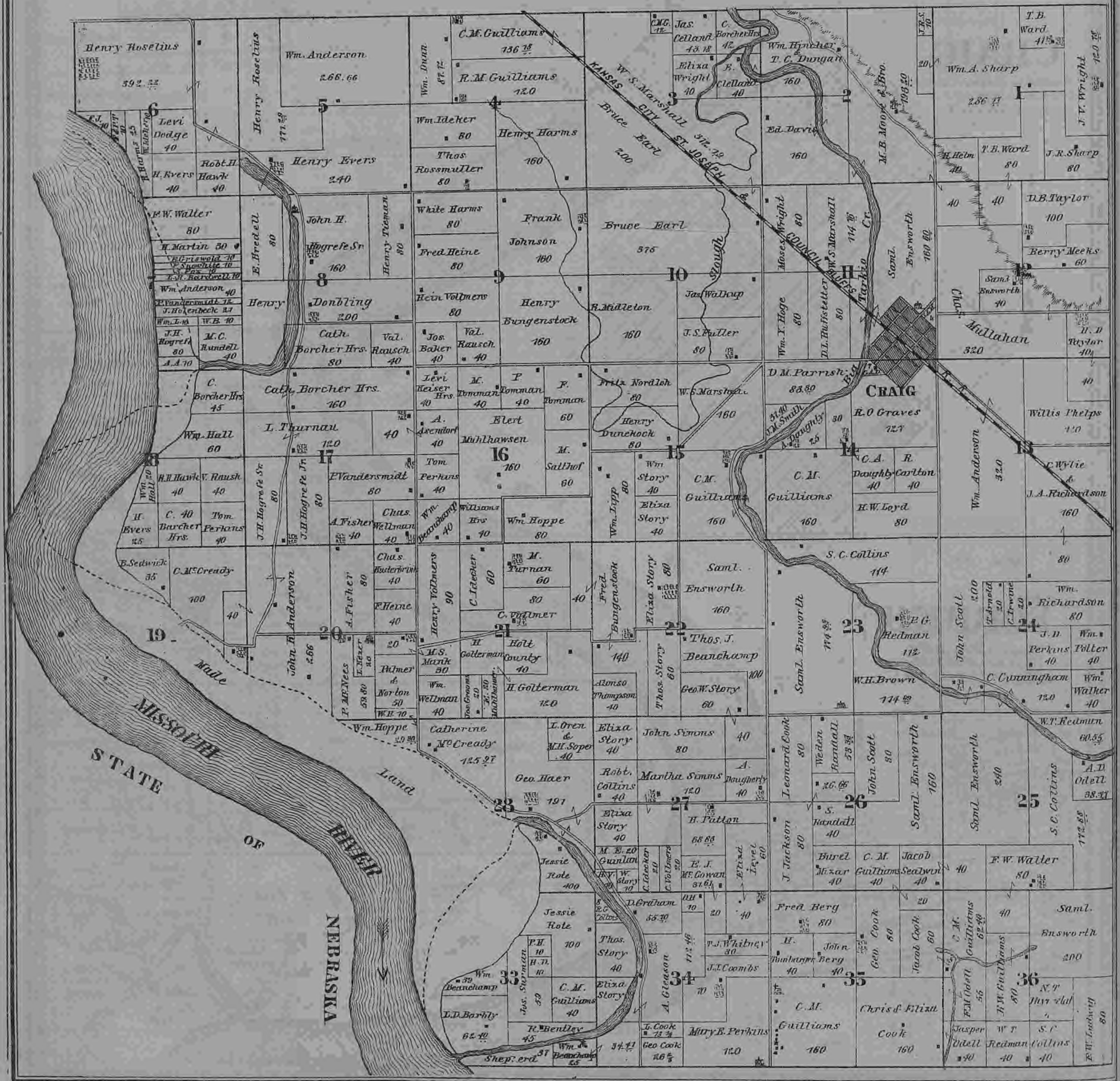


FORBES

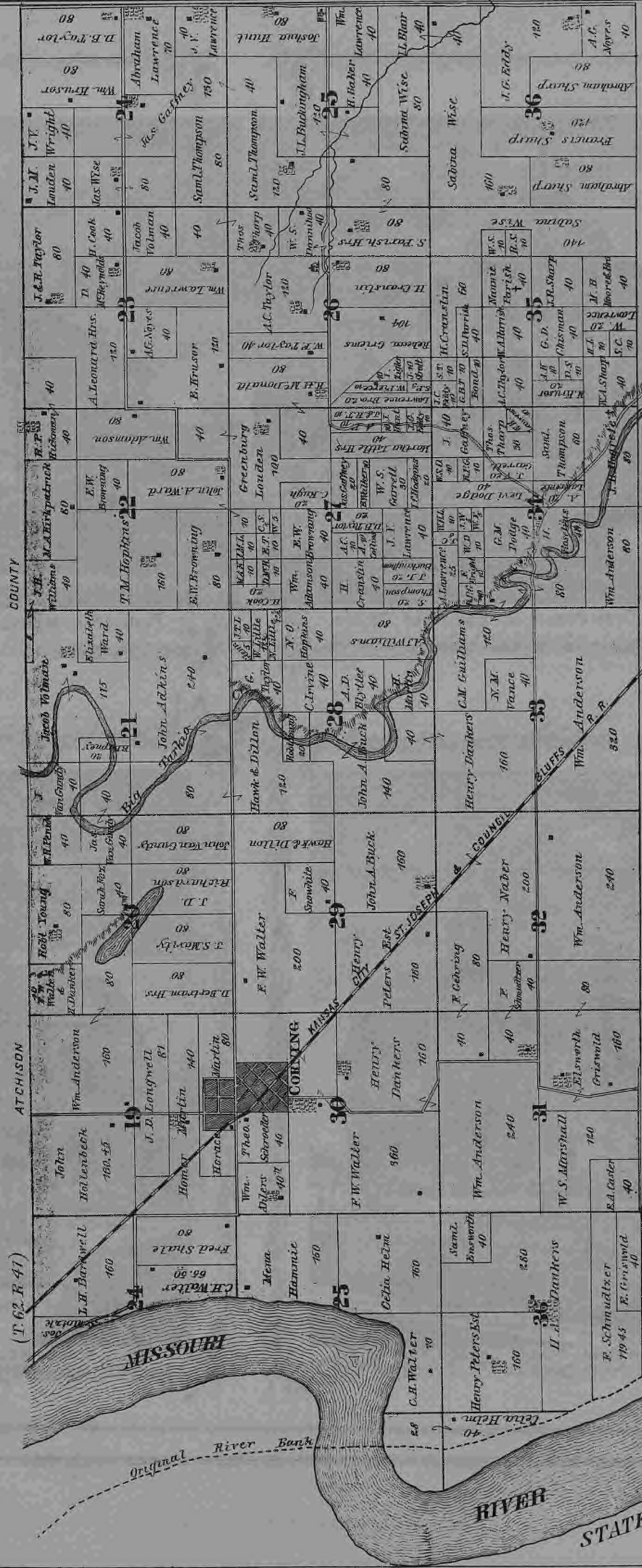
Located in Section 29
T. 59. R. 37. W. 5th P.M.
Scale 400 feet to 1 inch.



Township 62 North
Range 40 West
of 5th Principal Meridian



**Townships 62 & 63 North
Ranges 40 & 41 West
of 5th Principal Meridian**





FOREST CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL HOLT CO. MO.



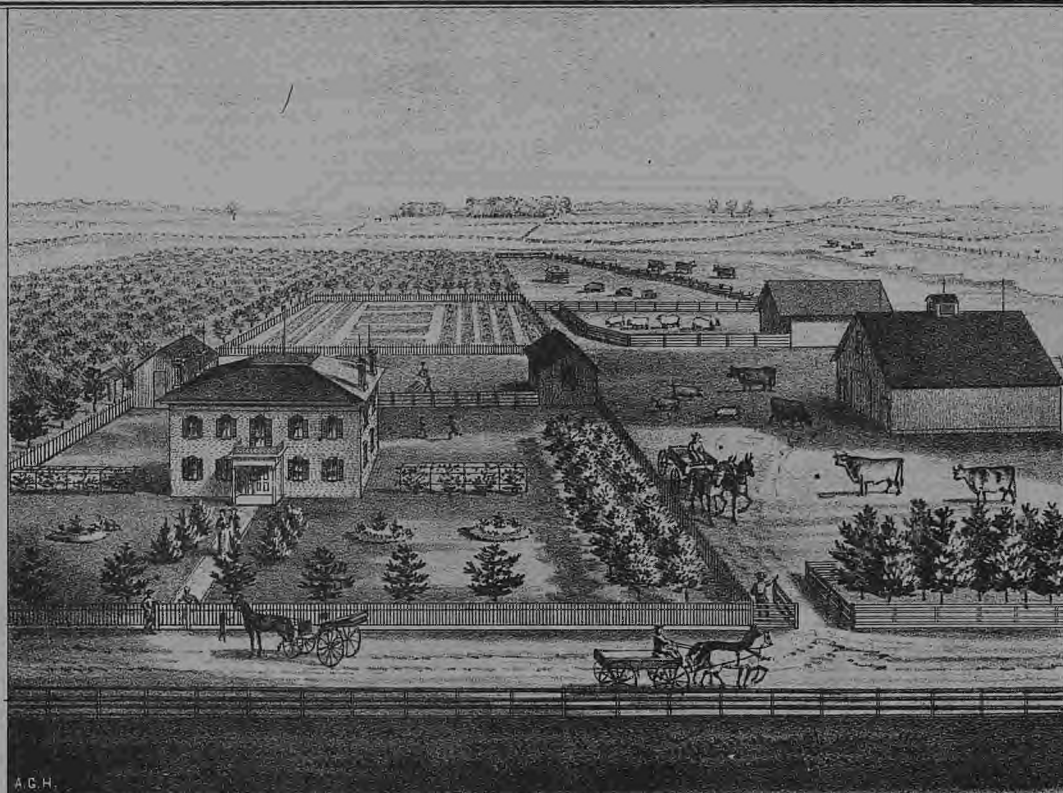
PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT CORNING, HOLT CO. MO.



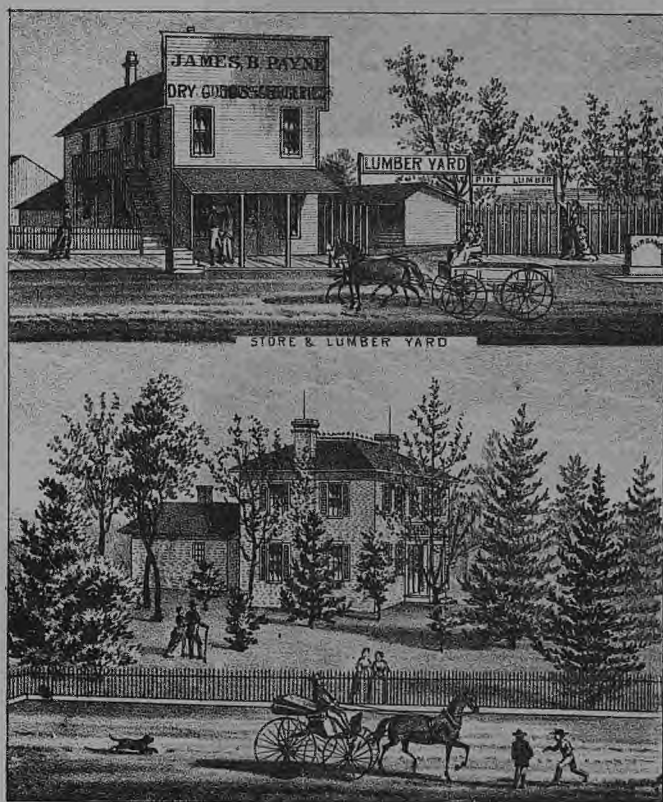
PUBLIC & NORMAL SCHOOL OREGON, HOLT CO. MO.



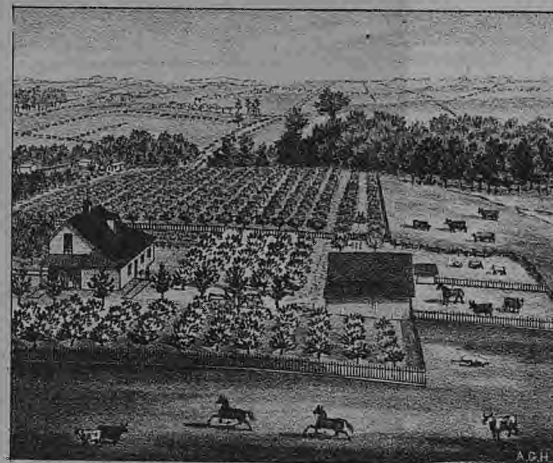
PUBLIC SCHOOL MOUND CITY, HOLT CO. MO.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF HENRY A. DANKERS SEC. 30. TP. 63 R. 40. 1/4 MILE FROM CORNING HOLT CO. M^o.



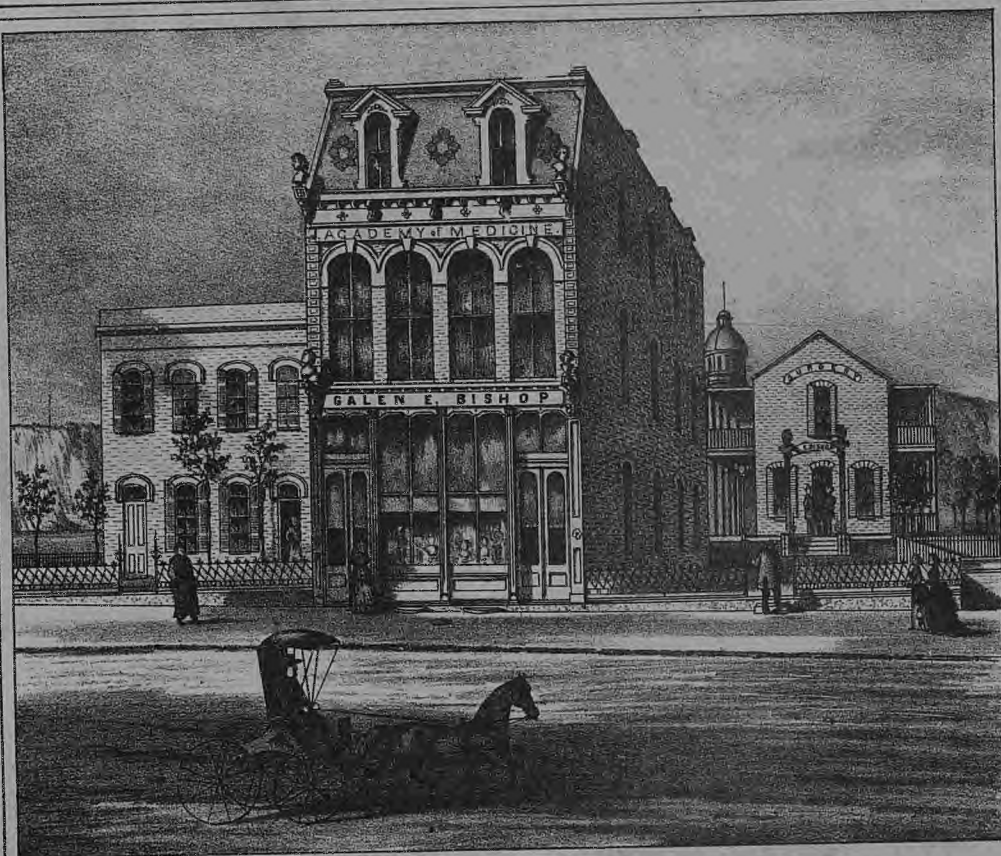
RESIDENCE & PLACE OF BUSINESS OF JAMES B. PAYNE OREGON HOLT CO. M^o.



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH WEST OF THE RESIDENCE & FRUIT FARM OF WILLIAM A. GARDNER SEC. 26 TP. 80 RANGE 38 HOLT CO. M^o.

VIEW OF RESIDENCE & PLACE OF BUSINESS & C. OF

DR. GALEN, E. BISHOP PHYSICIAN & SURGEON ST. JOSEPH BUCHANAN CO. MISSOURI.



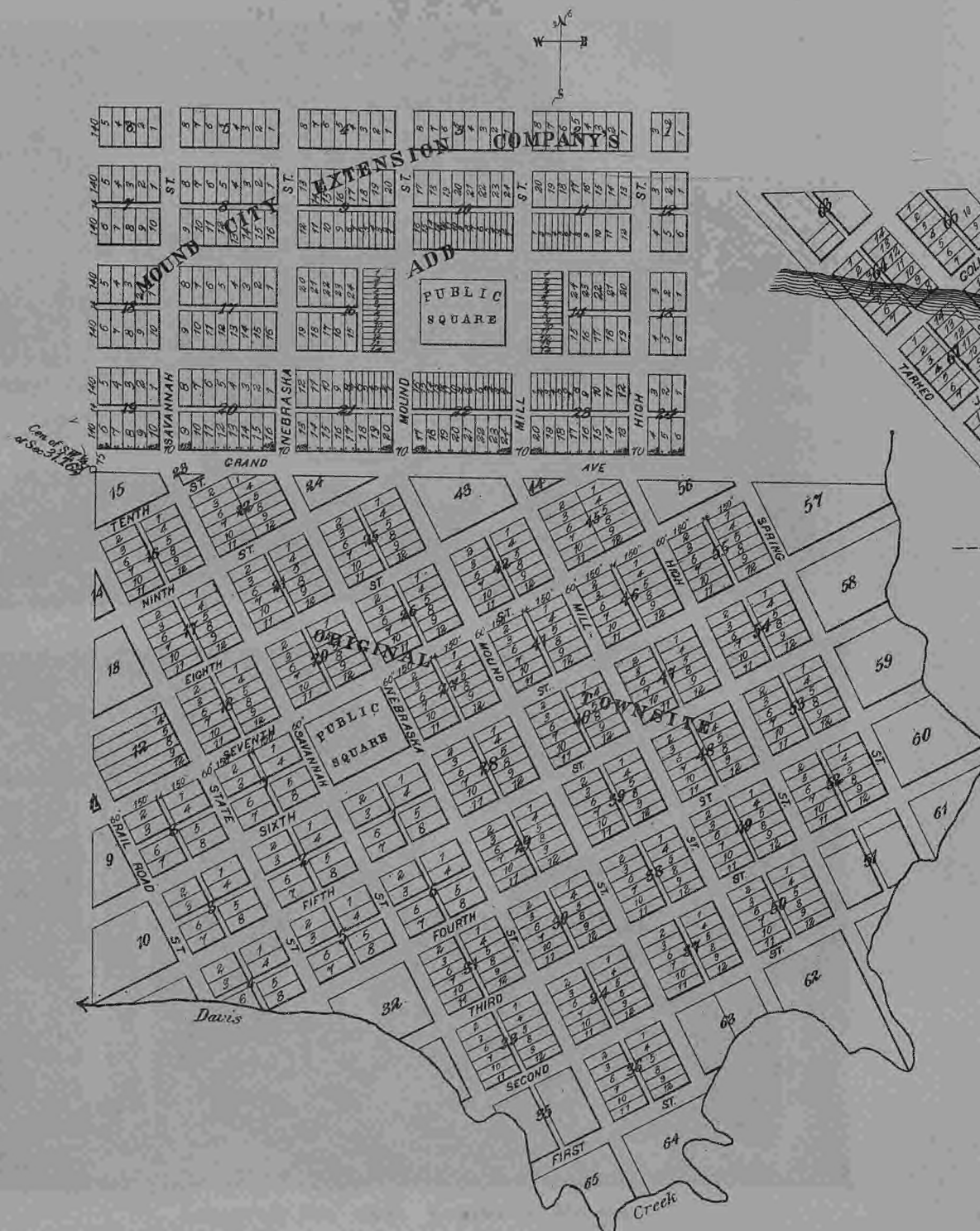
RESIDENCE & ACADEMY OF MEDICINE



LIBRARY OF THE ABOVE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

MOUND CITY

Located in Sec 31 T 62 R 38 E
Sec 6 T 61 R 38 Layed out in 1856
Scale 400 Feet to 1 Inch



FOREST CITY

Located in Sections 29 30 31 & 32 Township 60 N
Range 38 West of 5th P.M. Layed out in 1857
Scale 400 Ft to an Inch



COMPARATIVE LENGTHS OF RIVERS OF NORTH AMERICA

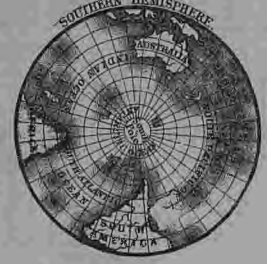
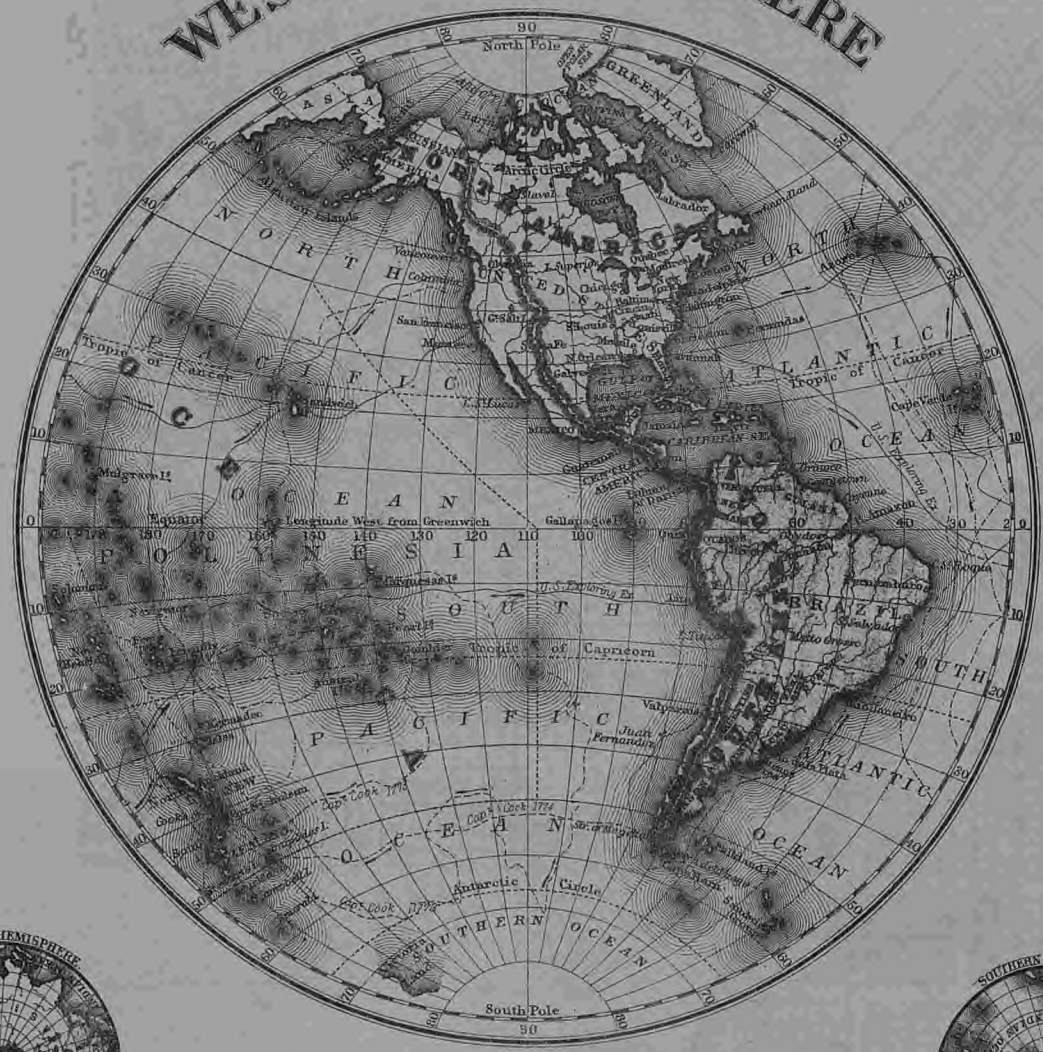
G. of Mexico	Mississippi & Missouri 4350 miles
G. of Mexico	Mississippi 3160 miles
Arctic Ocean	Atabasca and Mackenzie 2500 miles
G. of St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence & Lake 2200 miles
Mississippi R.	Arkansas 2000 miles
G. of Mexico	Rio Grande 1800 miles
Bud. son B. Pacific Ocean	Nelson & Saskatchewan 1500 m.
G. of California	Columbia 1250 miles
Missouri R.	Rio Colorado 1200 miles
Missouri R.	Platte 1200 miles
Missouri R.	Red 1200 miles
Missouri R.	Tennessee 1100 miles
Missouri R.	Yellow Stone 1000 m.
Missouri R.	Ohio 950 m.
Missouri R.	Bravo 950 m.
Missouri R.	Canadian 900 m.
Missouri R.	Colorado 900 m.
Missouri R.	White 800 m.
Missouri R.	Ottawa 800 m.
Missouri R.	Gila 650 m.
Missouri R.	Cumberland 600 m.
Missouri R.	Cinnaron 600
Missouri R.	Kansas 600
Missouri R.	Trinity 550
Missouri R.	Wabash 550
Missouri R.	Ozage 500
Missouri R.	James 500
Missouri R.	Sagadahoc 450
Missouri R.	Hudson 425

COMPARATIVE LENGTHS OF RIVERS OF SOUTH AMERICA

Amazon 4000 miles	Atlantic Ocean
Parana with Rio de la Platte 2500 m.	Atlantic Ocean
Madeira 2000 miles	Amazon R.
Orinoco 1600 miles	Atlantic Ocean
Paraguay 1600 miles	Rio de la Platte
San Francisco 1400 miles	Atlantic Ocean
Rio Negro 1300 miles	Amazon R.
Japura 1100 miles	Amazon R.
Rio Negro 1100 miles	Amazon R.
Tocantins 1000 miles	Atlantic Ocean
Pilemayo 1000 miles	Paraguay R.
Arany 1000 miles	Tocantins R.
Magdalena 900 m.	Caribbean Sea
Uruguay 800 m.	Rio de la Platte
Vernago 750 m.	Paraguay R.
Parnahyba 750 m.	Atlantic Ocean
Rio Colorado 700 m.	Atlantic Ocean
Beni 700 m.	R. Madeira
Panamayo 700	Amazon R.
Julay 700	Amazon R.
Cauca 600	Magdalena R.
Rio Grande 550	Mamora R.
Essequibo 500	Atlantic Ocean
Guaviro 450	Orinoco R.
Correntyn 400	Atlantic Ocean
Maroni 400	Atlantic Ocean



WESTERN HEMISPHERE



COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1 Aconcagua S.A. 23200 ft.	9 Antisana S.A. 19140 ft.	17 Huascar N.A. 15700 ft.
2 Tupungato " 22150	10 Cotopaxi " 18875	18 Shasta " 14500
3 Guadalupe " 22000	11 St. Elias N.A. 17900	19 Longs Peak " 13575
4 Chimborazo " 21121	12 Popocatepetl " 17720	20 Fremonts " 13570
5 Illimani " 21119	13 Orizaba " 17380	21 Cofre de Perote " 13416
6 Arequipa " 20300	14 Potosi S.A. 16150	22 St. Helens " 12000
7 Chiquitani " 19710	15 Breven N.A. 16000	23 Spanish Peak " 11000
8 Cayambe " 19535	16 Pichincha S.A. 15922	24 Baker " 10000
	25 Mt. Lima N.A. 8600 ft.	26 Mt. Washington N.A. 6226 ft.

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COMPARATIVE LENGTHS OF RIVERS OF EUROPE

Caspian Sea	Volga 2500 miles
Black Sea	Danube 2450 miles
Black Sea	Dnieper 1250 miles
Caspian Sea	Ural 1200 miles
Volga R.	Kama 1200 miles
Sea of Azov	Don 1000 miles
North Sea	Rhine 960 miles
Arctic Ocean	Pechora 900 miles
White Sea	Dwina with Vichegda 725 miles
Bay of Biscay	Loire 650 miles
Mediterranean Sea	Rhone 600 miles
North Sea	Elbe 600 miles
Baltic Sea	Vistula 550 miles
Baltic Sea	Oder 550 miles
Danube R.	Sava 550 miles
Atlantic Ocean	Tagus 540 miles
Black Sea	Dniester 500 miles
English Channel	Seine 500 miles
Black Sea	Desna 450 miles
North Sea	Meuse 450 miles
Adriatic Sea	Po 400 miles
Atlantic Ocean	Douro 400 miles
Atlantic Ocean	Drave 400 miles
Atlantic Ocean	Guadiana 400 m.
Bay of Biscay	Garonne 400 m.
North Sea	Wezer 250 m.
British Channel	Severn 225 m.
Atlantic Ocean	Shannon 225
North Sea	Thames 220
Mediterranean Sea	Tiber 185

COMPARATIVE LENGTHS OF RIVERS OF ASIA AND AFRICA

Victoria Nyanza	Nile 4000 miles	Mediterranean Sea
Yangtze Kiang	3000 miles	Yellow Sea
River Niger	3000 miles	Gulf of Guinea
Yenisei	2500 miles	Arctic Ocean
Lena	2400 miles	Arctic Ocean
Amoor	2200 miles	Okhotsk Sea
Euphrates	2200 miles	Kaspien Sea
Boang Ho	2000 miles	Yellow Sea
Obi	2000 miles	G. of Obi
Ganges	2000 miles	Bay of Bengal
Cambodia	1800 miles	China Sea
Zambesi	1800 miles	Indian Ocean
Irish	1700 miles	Riv. Obi
Indus	1700 miles	Arabian Sea
Brabanapootra	1500 m.	Bay of Bengal
Amoo	1500 m.	Sea of Aral
Irrawaddy	1500 m.	Bay of Bengal
Taris	1150 m.	Amur River
Orange	1000 m.	Atlantic Ocean
Senegal	1000 m.	Atlantic Ocean
Gambia	1000 m.	Atlantic Ocean
Blue Nile	900	Nile R.
Olenok	800	Arctic Ocean
Menam	800	Gulf of Siam
Indahirka	750	Arctic Ocean
Nerbuddah	620	Gulf of Cambay
Katna	600	Bay of Bengal
Tonquin	600	China Sea
Koor	520	Caspian Sea
Anadir	450	G. of Anadir



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

1 Everest Asia	29100 ft.	9 Elburz Asia	18000 ft.	17 Jung Fung Asia	13,671 ft.
2 Kunching Asia	28178	10 Ararat	17323	18 Gross Glockner	13100
3 Dhaulagiri	28080	11 Elbitcheskia	16512	19 Orler Spitz	12821
4 Javahir	25670	12 Mt Blanc Europe	15810	20 Monte Vaso	12585
5 Jannuori	25500	13 Hoz	15208	21 Erebus Ant. Com.	12400
6 Shivalari	23928	14 Abba Yared Af.	15200	22 Teneriff Can.	12236
7 Kenia Africa	20000	15 Pasteraashorn	14026	23 Mitsin Africa	11400
8 Kilimanjaro	20000	16 Mt Ophir Uce	13842	24 Etna Europe	10874
		25 St Gothard Europe	10505 ft.	26 Olympus Asia	9100 ft.