

LEGEND

- PAVED ROADS
- GRAVEL ROADS
- EARTH ROADS (IMPROVED)
- ROADS
- STATE & U.S. HIGHWAYS
- RAILROADS
- STREAMS
- SCHOOLS
- CHURCHES
- TOWNSHIP LINES
- COUNTY LINES



NEW MAP OF
**SALINE
 COUNTY
 MISSOURI**

PUBLISHED BY
 GALLUP MAP & SUPPLY CO.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

An Historic Preservation Survey

presented to

The Department of Natural Resources,
Historic Preservation Program
Jefferson City, Missouri

by

The Missouri Valley Regional
Planning Commission
Marshall, Missouri

January, 1985

INTRODUCTION

This Saline County rural survey proceeds from survey work accomplished during FY 1982-1983. In that survey some 324 town sites were surveyed in Marshall and a report submitted which established a nineteenth century historical context for the development of Saline County and its county seat town, Marshall. The Survey Report Volume One of that work must be used to comprehend the additional research data supplied by the current survey of FY 1983-1984.

The survey project, orchestrated by the State Office of Historic Preservation and the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission, operated from the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission office, the Saline County Historical Society headquarters, and from surveyors' homes in Columbia. The Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission employed the Columbia firm of Kalen and Morrow on subcontract to conduct the survey in compliance with state historic preservation guidelines. Principal investigator, Lynn Morrow, administered the project while historians Diane Everman, Mark Thomas, and Kristen Kalen Morrow, contributed survey work and research. The survey team divided the project into geographic responsibilities: Lynn Morrow surveyed Cambridge, Arrow Rock, and Salt Fork townships; Diane Everman surveyed Grand Pass, Miami and Clay townships and the Village of Miami; Mark Thomas surveyed Blackwater, Liberty, Salt Pond, Elmwood, and Marshall townships. The township surveys ^{generally} excluded town sites.

This introductory volume, however, does include town sites. In the project negotiation between the State Office of Historic Preservation and the Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission, Claire Blackwell asked for a general landscape impression countywide. This introductory volume provides that request as interpreted by Morrow. Separate volumes, including site specific inquiries, in all eleven townships, provide individual survey sheet data.

In volume two of the survey report, primary research data and some conclusions are presented. Diane Everman produced the extensive agricultural census data for Miami township and Lynn Morrow compiled data for Arrow Rock township and some additional data that involves other subjects. Kristen Kalen Morrow aided in the compilation of the Arrow Rock agricultural census.

Though the individual photos are not credited, the photographic record of some sites include photography by James Denny. His work, especially throughout house interiors, provided an additional quality to the visual record.

In the great Missouri River bottoms numerous deserted houses are fast slipping into oblivion, but continuing to be used as agricultural warehouses. These examples are southwest of Glasgow in Cambridge township, T51N, R18W sec. 16 and 17.



Old houses often remain behind newer houses as the two on the opposite page currently do. The single pen apparently served as tenant housing at the Field-Mead site #20 in Cambridge township. The central passage house served as home for a generation for the Lawless family before it was removed westward to make room for the great new eclectic Victorian house that still serves as home place at the Lawless-Humphrey site #27 in Arrow Rock township.





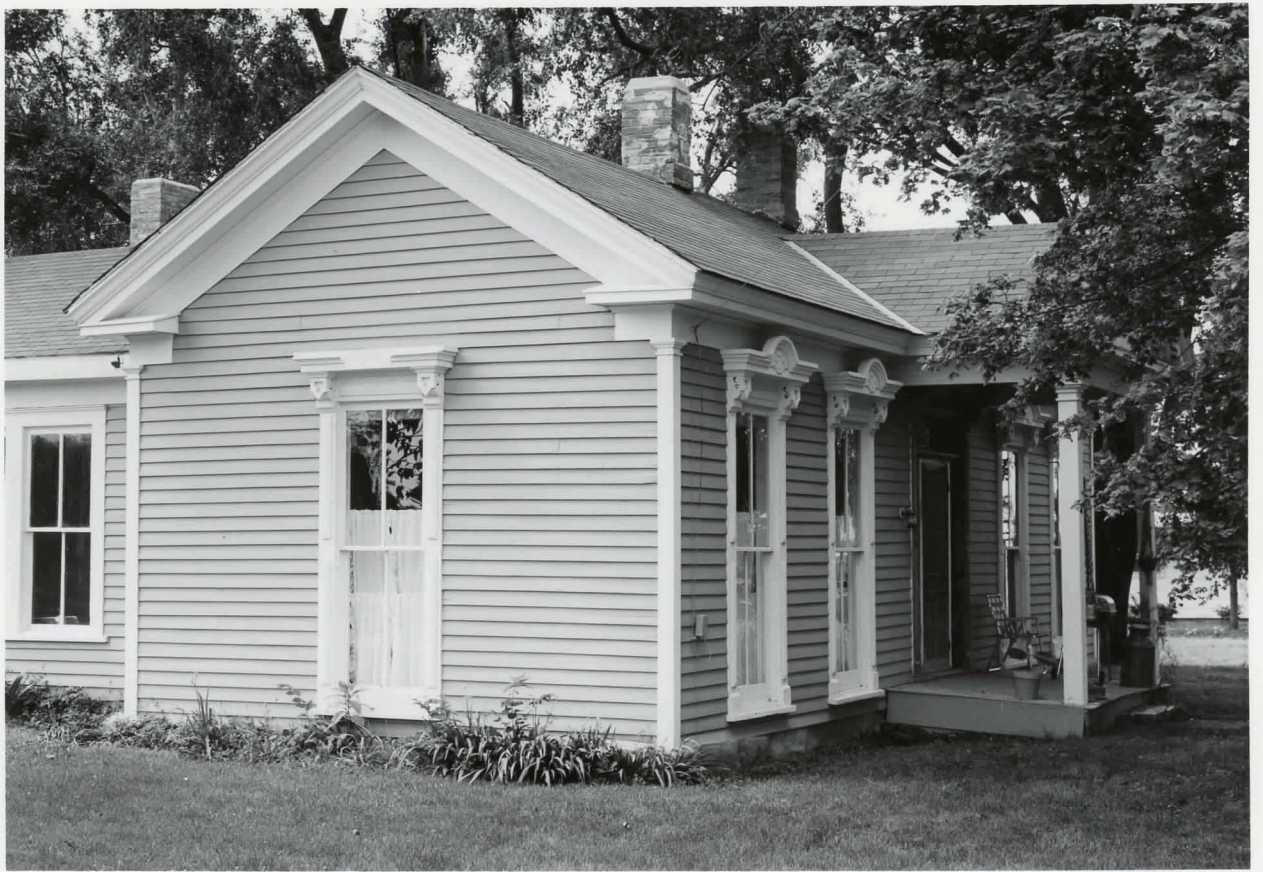
Field - Head

Rural black neighborhoods such as the one in Malta Bend often continue to use traditional house forms such as the single pen house, now covered with vinyl siding but retaining its decorative bargeboard and fascia. In the top photo the folk house included an unusual, but skillful east addition, with a Victorian front-facing door and triple window fenestration.



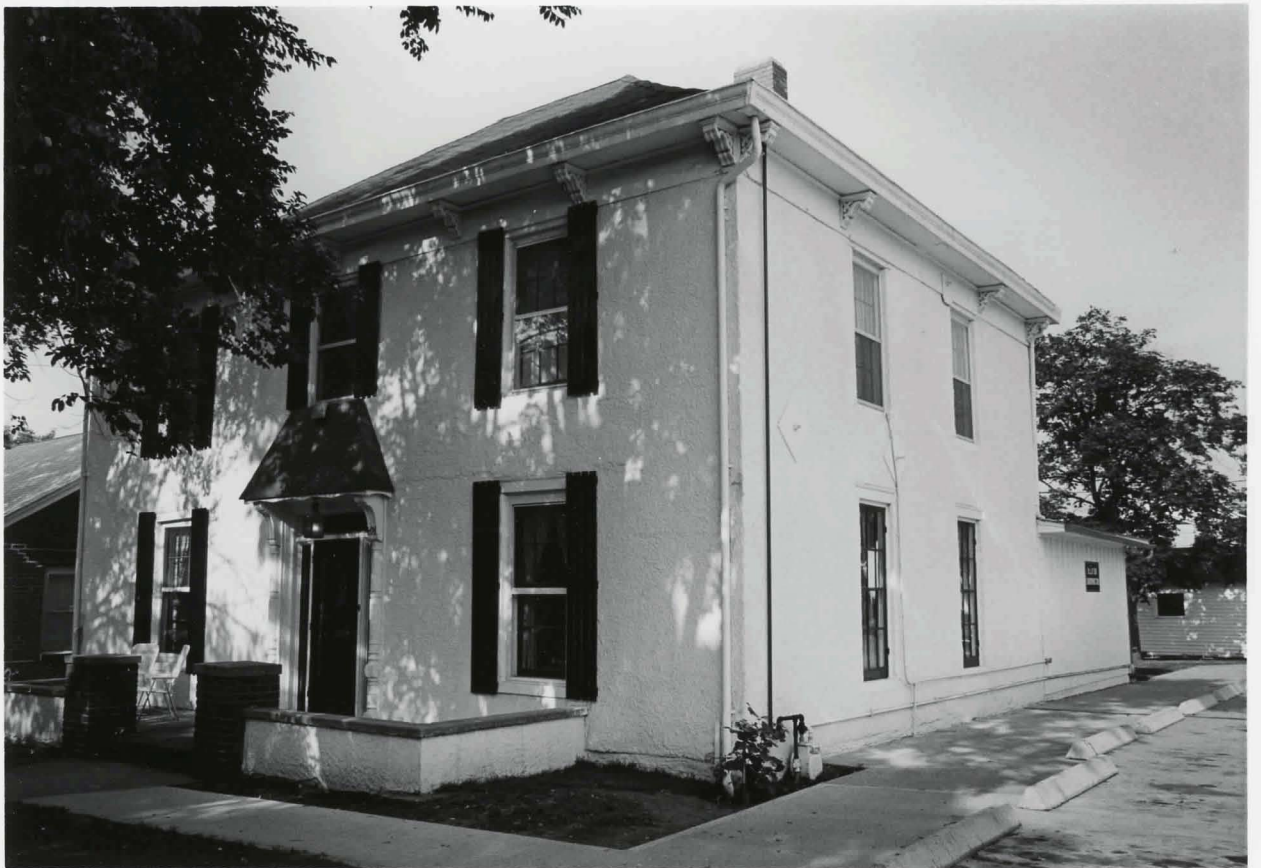
On Main Street in Mt. Leonard good maintenance is preserving a tasteful central passage house that sports magnificent Italianate-Victorian windowheads.

In Sweet Springs at the corner of Ray and Blackwater streets, a turn-of-the-century town house designed for narrow town lots is still occupied.



The Green Funeral Home on Jackson street in Marshall represents a successful middle-class black professional family located in the oldest of Marshall's historic black neighborhoods. The funeral director in black communities is commonly an excellent informant-culture broker for local history.

The Chastain-Sandidge-Dunn house on Odell street in Marshall may be the oldest house in town and it has long been a significant landmark for the community (see attached documents).



CHASTAIN-SANDIDGE-DUNN HOUSE

THE SITE

The Chastain-Sandidge-Dunn house, a stuccoed red brick, ell-shaped, CA. 1877 structure ~~is~~ located on Lot 8 and the north part of Lot 7 in Blk 43, South Commons addition to Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, fronting on South Odell Avenue/at the corner of Jackson Street, three blocks from the Courthouse Square.
(Bus. Route 65)

There are two large Chinese elms, one on each side of the walk that joins the public sidewalk along Odell, both of which are concrete. The walk along Jackson is brick. A third tree is at the northwest corner of the yard. Woodbine, or five leaf ivy, covers much of the ell.

The lots measure 50 feet north and south and 120 feet east and west.

The house is not endangered at the moment, but it is for sale and is zoned for business. Good houses on the same side of the street just a few blocks south have been dozed and fast food places erected. This house could be sold and dozed tomorrow.

The Saline County Historical Society is considering purchasing the house for use as a County Historical Museum. It is now being used as a residence and antique shop.

A small garage on the western most part of the Lot 3 is not considered as part of this nomination. The owner does not want to sell the garage and is willing to cut the price \$2,000 to keep it.

CHASTAIN-SANDIDGE-DUNN HOUSE

owned by Gary & Jerry Jo Sokol,

The Chastain-Sandidge-Dunn house/ 453 South Odell, Marshall, Saline County, Missouri houses an antique shop and home. It is a two story hipped roof structure of Federal style, constructed of red brick, now stuccoed & painted white. It has a story and a half' brick ell. It was built in the late 1870s, probably 1877-78, by (2) either Miles T. Chastain or his mother, Mary Chastain.

an. Description

is located on Lot 8, Blk 43 Original Marshall in that section known as South Commons Addition and is part of the original gift of 65A of land in the E 1/2 NE of section 15-50-21 given and his wife. for the County Seat of Saline County by Jeremiah Odell/in 1839 (2)

The house faces east on Odell Boulevard. The east facade measures 36'10", the south facade 46'6" which includes the 18' ell. The north facade of the main house is 28'4", the west is 21'5" and the west facade of the ell is 14'3".

INTERIOR

The east facade is 4 bays wide. The entrance is situated at the first floor level in the center and is flanked by four evenly spaced double hung windows that have six over six light sash. The second floor has five identical windows placed directly over the first floor openings.

The north facade of the main structure is two bays wide with two evenly spaced double hung windows with six over six light sash. The second floor has two identical windows placed directly over the first floor openings. The south facade is identical.

The 1 1/2 story brick ell extends 18' to the west and has a

gable roof, the west end of which is slightly tipped (#)

Its south facade has one window on the first floor with a dormer window breaking the roof line directly above it on the second. A chimney extends upward near this point. The north facade is identical but has a door onto the adjoining porch. The north roof of the gable end on the west of the ell has been slanted and a dormer inserted. There are no openings in the west wall of the ell.

A screened door roofed porch extends completely along the north facade of the ell, which does not seem to be a later addition.

There is an attic over the front part of the house and a cellar or basement under the kitchen.

Foundation The limestone foundation extends a foot above ground level.

in The windows are all framed with wood painted white. The main entrance did have a simple panelled door topped by a narrow glass transom and flanked by narrow 3 pane side lights. The present door is a replacement the upper panel of which is an etched glass ship scene. The door framing is simple.

The walls are 12" thick both inside & outside. The brick pattern is unknown.

The entire building is covered with stucco painted white. There are about approximately 20" square iron plates on both the north and south facade of the main structure and one on the north and south facade of the ell that hold the iron rods with turn buckles put in in 1907 to stabilize the house. (3)

With brick half pillars,
concrete porch/extends across the front facade.

The roofs, both hip and gable, are covered with red composition shingles.

A exterior door opens from the ell onto the screened porch as does one from the northwest room.

The hip roof line is accented by a simple cornice about 20" inches wide supported by brackets.

Interior

First Floor

The central hall contains the straight staircase. The octagonal newel post is walnut as are the bannister rail & spindles, but the spindles are painted white as is all wood work. There is a second walnut newel post, but turned round in cross section, at the top of the stairs. There the railing runs the length of the stair landing.

The interior walls are 12" thick. The wood work is 7" pine with 1" molding with the window sills 2" thick and rounded.

The north east room has had the woodwork replaced with ornate Eastlake (?) and is varnished. A bath has been added in the northwest room.

The Southeast room contains a gas fire place of brick that was added 1922-23 (S.S.)

All downstairs floors have oak flooring over the original pine.

All ceilings are 9'.

The ell contains the modern kitchen at the west end of which an inclosed stairway curves upward to the 2nd floor. Beneath it is a pantry from which a very steep stair goes to the cellar beneath, which is about 6' shorter than the kitchen above. The walls are limestone with a cement wash, the floor stone and brick. At the top of this stair, part of the original soft red brick exterior wall is visible in an uneven broken joint construction.

INTERIOR

Second floor

On the second floor from the hall a narrow open stairway goes up to the ceiling for access to the attic.

The woodwork is plainer than downstairs, not having the molding.

The floors are the original pine.

The ceilings in the main part of the house are 8'7".

The second floor ell contains a long narrow room on the north and a bed and storage facilities on the south. Ceilings here are 5'6". Because of the roof, it is lighted by the three dormer windows.

General

When the house was built it was heated by stoves, then gas, then by a heater in each room, then by modern/gas heaters until it recently had central heating and cooling installed, the facilities in a closet.

MODIFICATIONS

The front porch of concrete with the brick half pillars, the canopy over above the front entrance and the front door itself are replacements. The latter two changes were made by the present present owners. The original shutters were removed some years ago and have been replaced on the front facade.

In the southeast room the brick gas fireplace with its mantel was installed about 1922 as was the woodwork in the northeast room. Two baths have been installed, one under the front stairs that opens to the northwest room, and one in the ell on the second floor.

At least the 2nd floor of the ell was finished and the stair-installed way/in the west end of the kitchen many years ago. There is a half step up between the floor of the ell and the room it joins. The dormers would have been added at the same time.

The house was stuccoed in the 1920s. The iron braces were installed in 1934 during the great drouth. (3)

Central heating and cooling were installed by the present owner.

Basically the house is unchanged since its building, the modernization that it has had is unobtrusive and it is in excellent condition.

FOOTNOTES FOR (for last 7 pages)

- 1 Interview with Harvey W. Dunn 541 S. Kensington, LaGrange, Ill.
Sept. 6, 1978 by J.T.H. (Telephone)
- 2 Saline County Recorder's Record Book "H" - 36, 39.
- 3 Interviews with Louise Hall Bagby (Mrs. George), Marshall, Mo.,
Sept. 7 & 8, 1978 by J.T.H. Interview with Ned Vertz, contractor.
- 4 Interview with Harvey W. Dunn 541 S. Kensington, LaGrange, Ill.,
Sept. 6, 1978, by J.T.H.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Interview with Louise Hall Bagby (Mrs. George), Marshall, Mo.,
Sept. 7 & 8, 1978 by J.T.H. Interview with Ned Vertz, Nelson,
Missouri who did the work.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Chastaine-Sandidge-Bunn House is significant because, while its date and builder are not definitely known, it is one of Marshall's older houses, it is in the original grant of land for the town site, it is one of the three remaining brick houses of its type in the town, its integrity is well preserved and it is associated with figures prominent in the development of

Marshall and Saline County, R.S. Sandidge ^{father} and H.T. Chastain, ^{physician}.

Since its original purchase in 1869 as a town lot it has been owned continuously by members of the same family until it was purchased by the Gary Sokols for a residence and antique shop in January 1976, 107 years later.

"Service to the community and to the state has been a principal objective for Missouri editors and publishers since the appearance of the State's first paper in 1808. . . Good editors became effective in drawing scattered settlers together into one unified center, with previously divided interests focused now on one primary goal, a stronger community. . . From the state's beginning, the role of the press has been vital in bringing Missouri to its present stature as the great industrial state of the Missouri Valley. . . In the process, the pioneer editor made history as he wrote it. . . for much of the earlier years, the history of Missouri's progress and development appears in the County press, where today the voice of the grass roots populace can still be heard." Taft, Dr. William F. "Missouri Newspapers 1808-1966". Published by James C Kirkpatrick, Sec. of State 1966 pp 1,2.

HISTORY

The first transaction involving Lots 7 & 8, Blk 43 was when the "South Commons" were opened for sale and Commissioner John McKown for Saline County sold them along with Lots 5 & 6 to (1) M.T.Chastain on Nov, 1, 1869. On Sept. 2, 1871 Chastain again received a deed from the Commissioner for Saline County (J.R. Berryman) for the four lots, the price being \$632.95. In the (2) meantime Chastain had married the second time and in 1873 he and his wife sold his mother, Mary E.Chastain, who had moved to Mar- (3) shall after the death of her husband in 1867, Lots 7 & 8 on (4) which the house now sits, for \$500. In the panic year of 1873 this was a very large sum for two empty 50 foot lots. However the only indication we have that there could have been a house there at the time is the recurrent statement from older people that "it is the Sandidge house, oldest house in Marshall built (5) by Jeremiah Odell". That historical fancy is more persistent than historical fact is surely true in this case. Jeremiah Odell gave this land for Marshall in 1839, this house could not have been built before that time, and thereafter the land belonged to the county and City of Marshall, but even more important, there (6) is no knowledge of his having built it in his family. (7)

On Sept. 17 1877 Mrs. Chastain got a deed from Commissioner Berryman, who at this time was representing the City of Marshall, to clear her title since it developed "the sale held Nov. 1, 1869 (3) was a pretend sale"!!!

It is after this title clearing instrument was made that

the house was no doubt built. Also, no doubt it was built by
D.R. Page, contractor in Marshall for over 54 years, who built
(9)
most residences, churches, and commercial buildings.

In 1874 Mrs Chastain's daughter, Alice, had married R.S.
Sandidge, editor of the Saline County Progress and cousin of Dr.
(10)
Mrs. Chastain's first wife and for at least two years they lived
just outside the City Limits of Marshall across Odell Avenue from
(11)
this house.

Recurrent statements in interviews say that R.S. & Alice
(12)
Sandidge lived with her mother, Mary Chastain, in this house
Harvey Dunn, their foster grandson and Sandidge's nephew, is esp-
ecially positive of this. They no doubt moved in soon after the
house was built as they sold the land across the street in
(13)
November 1881.

Mrs. Mary Chastain died Dec. 15, 1889, the house went to
(14)
R.S. & Alice Chastain Sandidge. The Sandidge's had no children
but raised the children of his sister, Robert M and Alice Dunn.
Alice died young. By 1907 Robert had married and he and his wife
Aileen were living in the house with R.S. & Alice Sandidge and
Robert was business manager of the Saline County Progress, the
(15)
Sandidge newspaper.

(16)
Sandidge died in 1911, the Dunns and Mrs. Sandidge contin-
uing on in the house. Mrs. Sandidge died sometime after 1915
(17)
and Robert Dunn inherited the house. Just when Robert's first
(18)
wife died is unknown, but he married Gladys Wood in 1922. It
was she who sold the house at 453 South Odell to Gary and Perry
(19)
De Sokol 54 years later for their home and antique shop.

E.S. Sandidge, Owner & Editor

Saline County Progress

(20)

E.S. Sandidge (1838-1911) came to Marshall in 1855 & lived
(21)
with his uncle, John W. Sandidge. He was employed by Col. G.W. Allen
(22)
on the Saline County Herald, Saline's first newspaper for three
years, taught school for a year, then owned and edited the
1862 when U.S.
Saline County Standard until he enlisted in the Missouri Cavalry
(23)
Co. B, altho two of his brothers were in the Confederate Army.

After an illustrious military career he was mustered out at Little
Rock in 1865, returned home and "lost no time in starting The
Weekly Progress, which he has continuously edited since and made
(24)
a household word all over Saline County."

(25)

In 1889 he started the Daily Progress, it with the Weekly
Progress [1865] were published until July 1917 or a total of
(26)
52 years. (27)

He was Mayor of Marshall 1870-1872.

"For nearly half a century he has wielded an editorial influ-
ence as a moulder and reflector of public opinion in this section
of Missouri, and his influence has permeated other parts of the
state. . . He has been in the midst of every political fight that
has occurred since the surrender, his caustic pen being especially
effective during the reconstruction period. . . Since 1865 the
Progress has made its weekly visits to the homes of practically all
the most substantial people of the county, conveying its message of
current news of the town and country side. It has always been on
the right side of every question involving public morals and gen-
eral welfare. Its influence has been used for the uplift of the
community, its growth, development and progress along right lines.
Mr. Sandidge is a versatile and comprehensive writer, with a fine
sense of discrimination and a just appreciation of his responsi-
(28)
bilities to the community. . ."

12
Dr. Hills T. Chastain, one of Saline County

Missouri's leading early physicians.

(1839-1925) (29)

Dr. Chastain, the oldest son of William W. & Mary Chastain

had come to Missouri in 1843 to Benton County, then to Pettit

where his father died in 1857, (30)

Chastain had become a practicing physician in Marshall in

adjoining Saline County in 1866, a year after he had married Louise

Sandberg of that County in 1865. She, a daughter of Capt. John W.

Sandberg, lived only until Feb. 1867, [she was a cousin of J. B. San-

didgill. In 1873 he married Fratie Holland, and after her death,

(32)
Dora Lowright.

Dr. Chastain was one of the most outstanding physicians,
practicing from 1866 to 1904 when he became postmaster of Marshall.

He was active in civic and political affairs. He served as presi-
dent of the Saline County Medical Society, the Marshall school board,

(33) He was long a
several times as alderman and mayor of Marshall. He was a prolific
Director of the Good & Huston Bank.

writer of letters to the newspaper, his 116th to the Saline County

in (34)
Program appeared Jan. 19, 1916 issue. He was an accomplished

(35)
public speaker, appearing at various functions.

Dr. H. T. Chastain was joined in practice in 1881 by his younger
brother, Dr. C. W. Chastain, who had just graduated from New York

(36)
College of Physicians and Surgeons.

FOOTNOTES for Section 3, beginning with SIGNIFICANCE

- 1 Recorder's Record Book 24 p 572
- 2 " " " 14 p 297
- 3 Napton, Hon. William B. Past & Present of Saline County, Missouri Indianapolis, Indiana: E.F.Bowen & Company Publishers 1910 p 392
- 4 History of Saline County Missouri, St.Louis; Missouri Historical Company, 1881 751
- 5 Recorder's Record Book 17 p 311
- 6 Interview with Miss Cecil Craig, 8-29-78; Harrison Wood, 8-30-78; Miss Katharine Holmes, 9-5-78; Solomon Wronker, 9-5-78. All of Marshall by Mrs. Henry W.Hamilton.
- 7 Interview with Russ Odell McAmis, Marshall 9-5-78 by Mrs. Henry W Hamilton.
- 8 Recorder's Record Book 24 p 572
- 9 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p 633, 634.
- 10 Ibid 6349
- 11 Milsharry, Elizabeth Prather (compiled) 1876 Taxpayers and Biography. Landowners in T 50 R 21 Sections 10,11,14,15 Marshall
& People living outside the City Limits, Photocopy p 22
- 12 Interview Miss Cecil Craig, 8-29-78; Harrison Wood, 8-30-78 both of Marshall by Mrs. Henry W.Hamilton.
- 13 Recorder's Record Book 33 p 142
- 14 Recorder's Record Book 31 p 355; 34 p 583; 98 p 66; 145 p 291.
- 15 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p 651; Saline County Missouri Directory 1907 Wallin & Company p 125, 176
- 16 Saline County Probate Record Book Index 3 p 514
- 17 " " " Will Book 2 p 26
- 18 Interview with Harvey Dunn, LaGrange, Ill. 9-6-78 by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton; Recorder's Record Book
- 19 Recorder's Record Book 453 p 232

Saline County Probate Record Book

- 21 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p 850
- 22 Orr, M.A. (Editor) History of Saline County Missouri, Marcel-
line, Mo. Walsworth Publishing Co. 1967 p 421
- 23 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p 850
- 24 Ibid. p 851
- 25 Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties,
Missouri. Chapman Bros. Chicago 1893 437
- 26 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p299.
- 27 History of Saline County, Missouri, St.Louis 1881 p 519, 520.
- 28 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p 849-851
- 29 Saline County Probate Record Book Index 6 p 215
- 30 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p392-393.
- 31 Ibid p 391-392; History of Saline County Missouri 1881 p 753
- 32 Napton, Hon. William B. 1910 p 391-392
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Saline County Progress January 19, 1916.
- 35 Chastain, Dr. M.T. Will H. Wood and Joseph Huston, Progress Pub-
lishing Co., n.d.
- 36 History of Saline County, Missouri 1881 p 751.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Chastain, Dr. H.H. Will H. Wood and Joseph Huston An Appreciation
n.d. Published copy of a speech, probably given at the dedica-
tion of the new Wood & Huston Bank building 1906. Progress Press,
Marshall,

Ellsberry, Eliz abeth Prather (compiler) 1876 Taxpayers and Biogra-
phies, Landowners T 50 R 21, sections 10,11,14,15 City of Mar-
shall & outside City Limits. Photocopy. p 22

History of Saline County, Missouri, St.Louis; Missouri Historical
Company, ~~1881~~ 1881 pp 519,520,731,738, 889-891

Illustrated Atlas Map of Saline County, Missouri. Missouri Publish-
ing Company, St.Louis 1876. p 51.

Mapton, Hon. William Barclay. Past and Present of Saline County,
Missouri, Indianapolis, Indiana;B.F.Brown & Company publishers
1913 pp 297-299; 633,634, 390-393,849-851

Orr, A.L. (Ed.) History of Saline County, Missouri, Marceline,
Missouri, Walsworth Publishing Co. 1967 p 421, 422

Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties,
Missouri Chapman Brothers, Chicago 1893 p 437.

Saline County Missouri Directory for 1907. C.R. Wallin and Company,
1907 pp 116, 125, 176.

Saline County Probate Record Book 2 p 25; Index 3 ,p514; Index 7 p 215.

Saline County Recorder's Book "H" p 36,39; 24 p 572; 14 p 297
17 p 411; 31 p 355; 84 p 583; 98 p 66; 145 p 291; 33 p 142; 453 p 232.

Newspaper

Saline County Progress, January 19, 1916.

Interview

Telephone Interview with Miss Cecil Craigm (36) Marshall, Mo. a neigh-
bor of the Dunns, August 29, 1978 by Mrs. Henry C. Hamilton.

Tagg
Felt
H-E

1966
1968
1968

Telephone Interview with HARVEY DUNN 541 S. Kensington, La Grange, Ill
(70525) 312 354 6991 September 6, 1978 by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton

The house was built by my father's grandfather, [my grandfather (Mrs. Willis)] who was really his aunt's father, or by Mrs. Chastain's son, the Dr. for her [Dr. H.T. Chastain]. I do not know when it was built, but it is one of the oldest houses in Benshall.

My father, Robert H. Dunn & his sister Alice, were raised by R.H. & Alice Christian Sandidge. My grandmother was Elizabeth Sandidge and married a Dunn, but I do not know what happened to him. My grandmother brought her two children from Kentucky and lived with her brother R.S. Sandidge and his wife and her mother. My grandmother died & so did her daughter Alice. My father married (he was married twice) and until Sandidges death they all lived together. Then Mrs. Sandidge lived with my father and his wife, she lived in the north side of the house.

My father and mother were married in 1922 and he fixed up the house for her. He put on the stucco, the concrete porch, put in the gas fireplace, then french doors and the woodwork in the BR room. At one time the house had stoves then my later small ornamental gas burners on each room.

There is a brick lot on the north side of the lot, along Jackson St., I cleaned it off once and it is beautiful.

The house used to have shutters, they were of two sizes, I have some and if the Society buys it I will give them to it. Alice May Pittman also has some (??).

109
The duplex is, back of the garage, was a soda/and ice cream factory owned by the Schlaeter (?) family.

Telephone Interview Bess Odell McAnis: (Mrs Guy) great grand daughter of Jeremiah Odell who gave Town Site for Marshall in 1839, September 5, 1978 by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton.

Bess Odell McAnis is the granddaughter of Callaway Odell, son of Jeremiah Odell. She has great pride and interest in her family history, keeps voluminous records and mementoes (she is also a singer). She lives at 317 N. Brunswick, Marshall and has spent her entire life in the town.

I am sure that Jeremiah Odell did not build a house of any consequence in Marshall, nor was there one already on the land when he gave it, or I would know it. He lived and died on the farm north of town where he is buried. My grandfather, Callaway lived on the block between English & Salt Pond at the end of Effie St, his house was in the middle and his barn near the edge of English. This was just three blocks west of the Dunn house, if he had built that I would have known it as I spent much of my childhood and girl hood with my grandparents. [Plot of Marshall in the 1916 Atlas shows this block "C.F.Odell"].

* * * * *

Telephone Interview with Louise Hall Bagby (Mrs. George) Sept. 7, 1978. & always has been interested IN & Mrs. Bagby is knowledgeable in such matters and notices & detail, by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton

I will remember the Dunn house when it was a red brick, ell-shaped Federal house, I am not sure about the porch or when it was added. I remember distinctly seeing the braces being put in when there was so much trouble with house foundations and walls the year of the terrible drouth in the 1830s [1834]. The house had shutters. Mr. Dunn was married twice, had two sons by his first wife-Robert & Edmund who was my age and died of leukemia young. I do not know what happened to Robert. Harvey was the 2nd wife's son.

Telephone Interview with Miss Katharine Holmes (82) 67 W Jackson,
Marshall, Mo. neighbor of Mrs. Gladys Dunn, Sept. 5, 1978 by
Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton

She visited thousands of times in the Dunn home. Doesn't
remember when it was not stuccoed.

It was called the "Sandridge House" but his wife's people Mr.
Chastain built it she thinks, It is the oldest house in Marshall
and it may have been built by Jeremiah Odell. She has heard that.

The Sandridges raised Mr. Dunn, he was kin folks.
She doesn't remember the stoves but there were ^{little} pretty/gas heat-
ers in each room & gas logs in the fireplace.

* * * * *

Telephone Interview with Mr Solomon Wronker, 471 S. Lafayette
Neighbor of the Duns, 9-5-1978

Visited the Duns through the years. Remembers the house
was red brick but has no idea when it was covered with stucco. It
is many years that he visited there.

Understood that it was the oldest house in Marshall built by
Jeremiah Odell.

Gladys Dunn was Bob Dunn's 2nd wife, had a son Harvey he had
in school. Dunn & his first wife lived with the Sandridges who had
raised him. He thinks Mrs. Sandridge was Mr. Chastain's daughter
that became early doctor in Marshall (she was his sister).

* * * * *

Telephone interview with Ned Verts, contractor, Nelson, Mo.,
Sept. 10 by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton.

"You know I put the braces in Mrs. Dunn's house during the drouth,
she was afraid the walls would be damaged as so many houses were. I
did nothing to the structure. The stucco was on at that time, it
was late 1934, I mean late summer."

Telephone Interview with Miss Cecil Craig August 29, 1978 80 yrs
by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton

Knows the Dunn house very well, a good friend of Mrs. Gladys Dunn, since she move here from Arrow Rock many years ago.

It was known as the Sandidge house for many years. Mr. Sandidge and his wife lived there with his wife's not her. Sandidge was Bob Dunn's foster father and Uncle. Sandidge's wife was a Chastain. They raised Bob Dunn and his sister Alice, but she died young. Elizabeth Dunn, mother of Alice and Robert was P.S. Sandidge's sister.

Bob Dunn was married twice, had two sons by his first wife, Aileen something, Edmund and Robert. Edmund died young. Bob Dunn and his 2nd wife had one son, Harvey who lives in Illinois.

It is the oldest house in Marshall and she had understood it was built by Jeremiah Odell.

* * * * *

Telephone Interview with Harrison Jogg (Mrs. Gladys Wood Dunn's brother) August 30, 1978 by Mrs. Henry W. Hamilton.

It is the old Sandidge House was built by the Chastains, P.S. Sandidge married Alice Chastain about 1875 [1874] and they lived there with her mother, they had no children and raised Bob & Alice Dunn, Sandidge's sister's children. Bob Dunn inherited the house, he & Gladys lived there over 50 years.--or she did. They put the studs on about 1930 or earlier. It is oldest house in Marshall he had heard it was built by Jeremiah Odell, but it was built by the Chastains, but he did not know when.



Eclectic Victorian flair adorns numerous houses throughout the county. The Lawless-Humphrey house, site #27 in Arrow Rock township, lost its gingerbread porch detailing to the fashion of "new" bungalow battered pillar and brick porches.

The Eastlake cottage on Main Street in Sweet Springs is a tasteful execution of eclectic Victorian cottages, while the rambling vacant house at the corner of Ann and Linn streets in Malta Bend is an uncommon property type in rural Saline County.





Within Saline County's landscape is found a number of superb pattern book bungalows. The top picture is on Redman street, Marshall and the lower one is a craftsman model located on East Avenue, Gilliam.



The two primary concentrations of bungalows in Saline County are located in Marshall and Sweet Springs. The spectacular two story craftsman bungalow on Ray street, Sweet Springs is a state class site.

Turn-of-the-century two story, hip roof, box-like houses abound throughout the county. The best concentrated focus is in Slater where on North Elm one can observe one of the finest of these property types dressed in its classical detailing.



The Brockway-Fritz site #19 in Arrow Rock township evokes the Missouri-German landscape with its pollarded treescape and the nearby Rinne house, site #30 in the same township, displays the expressive craft tradition of its Missouri-German builder.



Missouri-German houses built in Emma along Elm street typify preferences in fenestration, a Nordic porch stoop and use of highly textured pre-cast block.





Local landmarks symbolize important institutions and events. The fine reconstruction of the pergola located in the Sweet Springs city park reminds observers of the long disappeared resort spa in a genteel era of Victorian hotels and rustic rendezvous (see attached documents).

and universal necessity, can here be made, whether by heat or evaporation, in quantities sufficient to supply the world almost, and at cheaper rates than the county now purchases it from the north and east. And, should the citizens of this favored county become sick, nature supplies them with healing remedies. A cave in the eastern part of the county, Clay township, supplies pure nitre—many valuable medicinal herbs grow wild and may be had for the gathering—while a thousand mineral and chalybeate springs bubble up spontaneously in every portion of the county: the most important and most famous of which are the celebrated Sweet Springs, in Salt Pond township, section 14, township 48, range 23, near the town of Brownsville, in the southwestern corner of the county.

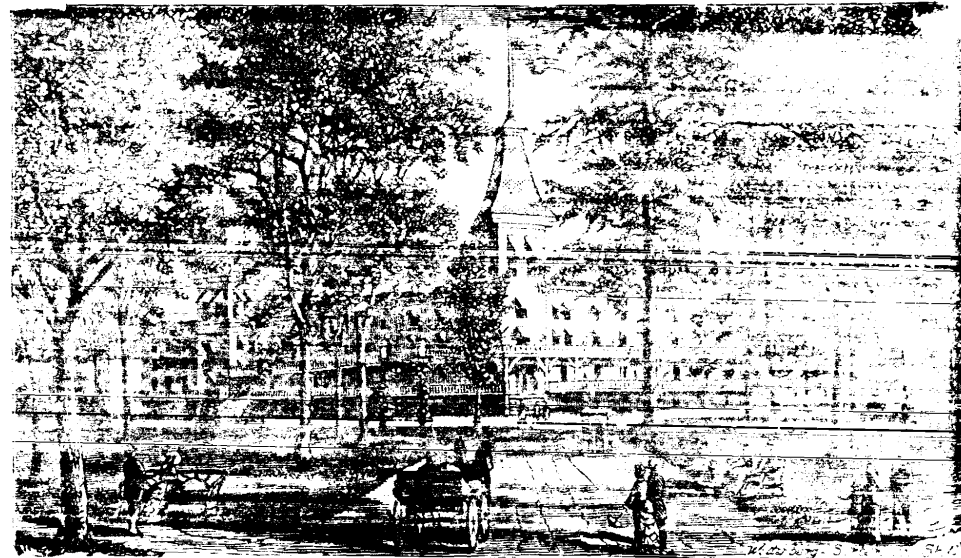
SWEET SPRINGS.

Naturally Saline county embraces a self sustaining empire in itself. Fully all the necessary wants of man, and many of the luxuries, may here be dug from the soil, or are supplied by nature ready to his hand. Few counties in all this broad land have been so bountifully supplied by nature. That is necessary for man to eat and wear may be grown from the soil. Fuels for fuel and manufacturing purposes are here without limit.



Sweet Water Springs.

The larger portion of the county rests upon abounding coal measures, that are inexhaustible for thousands of years to come. Salt, that great



Hotel, Sweet Water Springs.

These springs are very near the geographical center of the state, in an elevated healthy region, fully 500 feet above St. Louis, and were formerly owned by Rev. J. L. Yantis, an eminent Presbyterian minister. Some years ago the land embracing these springs, about thirty acres, was purchased by a number of gentlemen, formerly the Sweet Springs company, who have since built a spacious hotel, many cottages, and in many ways have highly adorned and beautified the grounds, and now, both as to beauty and reputation they will vie with any of the older watering resorts of the east. The springs proper flow from a limestone ledge on the banks of Blackwater—but within a radius of five miles, taking the hotel as the center, there are almost innumerable springs containing salt, sulphur, iron, magnesia and other valuable minerals. The chief medicinal springs are the Sweet, within the grounds, and the "Akesion," a short distance down the river, a pleasant drive from the hotel, which are amply fitted up for bath-

ing and swimming. This "Akesion Spring," abounds in chlorides, nitrates, sulphates, carbonates, etc. Below is the exact analysis of this famous spring:

Chloride Sodium.....	75.6398	grains	per	gallon.
" Potassium.....	28.56395	"	"	"
" Lithium.....	0.29386	"	"	"
" Magnesia.....	7.31837	"	"	"
" Calcium.....	74.79691	"	"	"
" Magnesia.....	0.17108	"	"	"
" Nitrate.....	0.17895	"	"	"
" Ammonia.....	0.17193	"	"	"
Sulphide Sodium.....	2.60873	"	"	"
Sulphate Calcium.....	57.93380	"	"	"
" Barium.....	0.15047	"	"	"
Phosphate Calcaria.....	0.24267	"	"	"
Carbonate ".....	40.25091	"	"	"
" Ferrous.....	0.26683	"	"	"
" Manganese.....	0.19911	"	"	"
Alumina.....	0.16679	"	"	"
Silica.....	0.51319	"	"	"
Organic Matters.....	3.04696	"	"	"



Cottages, Sweet Water Springs.

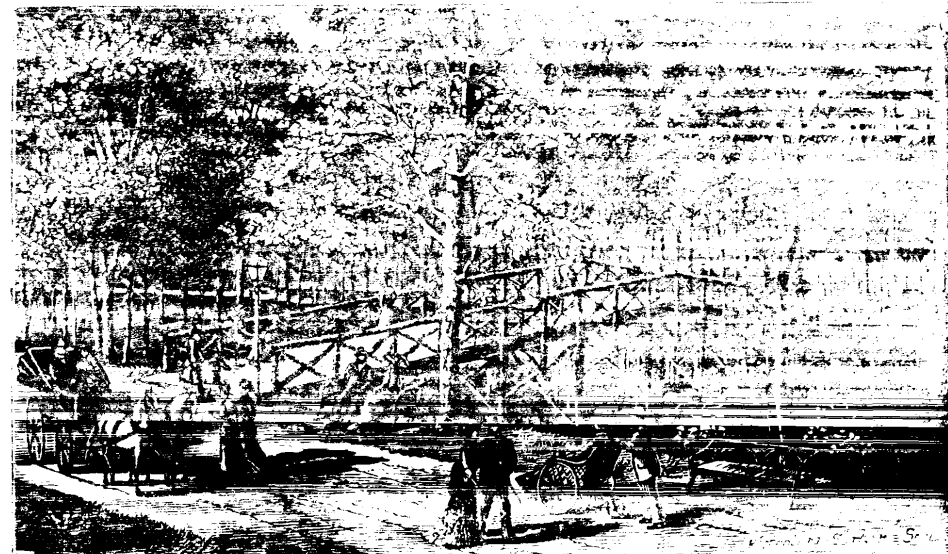
As will be seen from the above analysis, there is a close correspondence between the waters of this Akesion Spring and the mineral waters of Hamburg Kissingen, in Germany, and as the name Akesion intimates, they have great healing properties, and act admirably in all diseases of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, and diseases peculiar to females.

The analysis of

SWEET SPRING WATER

is as follows:

Chloride Sodium.....	89.91773	grains	per	gallon.
" Potassium.....	3.39796	"	"	"
" Lithium.....	0.04756	"	"	"
" Magnesia.....	22.29123	"	"	"
" Calcium.....	14.72127	"	"	"
Bromide Magnesia.....	0.11801	"	"	"
Sulphate Lime.....	9.47713	"	"	"
Carbonate Lime.....	9.56317	"	"	"
" Iron.....	0.56650	"	"	"
" Manganese.....	0.00190	"	"	"
Alumina.....	0.08921	"	"	"
Silica.....	1.08471	"	"	"
Organic matters.....	4.05300	"	"	"



Rustic Bridge, Sweet Water Springs.

The ingredients of this spring, as given above, differ materially from all other known springs, resembling more nearly the ingredients of the King's Well at Bath, England, than any of the American or German springs of celebrity. The waters of this spring are limpid and have a pure, sweetish taste. Their action is strongly diuretic, and have exhibited wonderful curative and tonic properties upon dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhea, diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and many of the diseases peculiar to women.

These springs will yet be the Saratoga of the Mississippi valley, and there is every reason why they should become so. The present Sweet Springs Company, composed chiefly of D. W. and Leslie Marmaduke,

When, in 1870, the town was incorporated for the second time, the county court appointed a board of trustees with Milo L. Laughlin as chairman, Captain Richard L. Ferguson as justice of the peace and William Owens as constable. Wade Hampton Reavis was the first mayor. The board of aldermen consisted of William H. Parsons, William Ehlers, William D. Rembert and Dr. James Malachi Pelot.

The following is taken from an article entitled "Sweet Springs in 1875" by J. M. Pelot, M. D. It was printed in *Viguetes of Sweet Springs* by Frank and Hazel Farmer, owners and publishers of the Sweet Springs Herald, assembled as a memento of the annual picnic and meeting of the Saline County Historical Society, June 23, 1887, with H. H. Harris, Jr., retiring president and Charles M. Pelot, vice president. Dr. J. M. Pelot was the father of Charles M. Pelot.

"The Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad pierces a region in Saline county abounding in mineral springs of great variety and well attested power. At McAllister Springs, five miles east of Brownsville, are some half dozen, one a mild saline, one a powerful salt-sulphur, much used in the treatment of skin diseases and other affections requiring a bath, and one remarkably active aperient of black sulphur.

Many Kinds of Springs

"From one to two miles west of Brownsville are dozens of all varieties of sulphur springs, white, black, salt, chalybeate and what not. In many localities of this region are chalybeate springs and wells, none of which, however, have been used medicinally to any extent. The white sulphur, a mile or two west of Brownsville, has been resorted to for years by the citizens of the adjoining counties who have been in the habit of coming on the grounds and bathing afresh.

But the most popular spring of the group is the Sweet Spring, a fourth of a mile south of the corporate limits of Brownsville, and about three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. This locality has attracted so much attention in the last twelve months and is eliciting so many inquiries that it is deemed proper to give a brief historical sketch and a resume of the curative properties of this now famous spring.

"The country surrounding the spring was, to a certain extent, colonized at a very early period in the history of central Missouri. A very short time after the immigration of Daniel Boone

the Prigmores and the Reavises, attracted, no doubt, by the salt springs and licks, built their cabins two or three miles below the present town of Brownsville, on both sides of Blackwater river. This was as far back as 1817. The increase in population must have been exceedingly slow, as in 1835 there were not over twelve families within ten miles of the place.

"It is not supposed that this community of hunters would remain long ignorant of the bold-est and the coolest fountain in all the country, nor that it could be known long without acquiring the appropriate title, Sweet Springs. These dates are involved in obscurity. No suspicion of its wonderful medicinal virtues seems to have been entertained by anyone until it was accidentally exhibited in a most remarkable manner.

Curative Value Discovered

"In the spring of the year 1841 the young wife of John Lapsley Yantis, D.D., came up from her home in Howard county to her father's, James Montgomery, Esquire, five miles north of Brownsville. She had been an invalid for years, but had recently arose from a long and wasting attack of fever, and now pronounced by her physician as being in the third stage of pulmonary consumption, with one lobe of the left lung destroyed. In this apparently hopeless condition she came to her people to die among them.

"At that time Brownsville was a struggling hamlet of some three or four families, with the usual store and blacksmith shop. Dr. Ostrander, brother-in-law of Mrs. Yantis, was a citizen of the place. At his house she spent some weeks, rambling about the country in a listless sort of way, on her gentle pony. One day, following a bridle path through the hazel brush, she came upon a secluded spring, gushing from a pebble-lined basin, pouring down a south looking slope into the dark stream of Blackwater. She was so delighted with this quiet spot that it became her daily resort, where reclining under the shade of the lofty trees, tossing white and red pebbles, listening to the songs of the birds, and watching the sports of her little boy, she spent whole days in dreamy, careless, hopeless existence.

Good Health Returned

"In three days she discovered, to her great surprise, that she had a good appetite, to which, for years, she had been a stranger, and day by day felt the joy of returning health. Her cough disappeared, perfect digestion dismissed the ever-present stomach from her mind,



(Courtesy Mrs. Mona Terrell
ARTESIAN WELL AT SWEET SPRINGS came into being in 1901 when drillers bored 1,069 feet for oil. The water from it was strong in salt and sulphur and had continued to run ever since. A small lake was made around it and used for bathing and swimming. The well seemed to have no effect on their sweet water spring.



(Courtesy Mrs. Mona Terrell
SWEET SPRING BOTTLING WORKS was established in the late 1880 and at its peak had a good business selling its water at the door and shipping it to distant customers by express. This spring gradually filled up and ceased flowing several years ago.

health was perfectly and absolutely restored.

"Dr. Yantis resolved at once to become the owner of this invaluable spring and to make his home here; but delaying the matter in view of his pressing ministerial work, he was anticipated by a brother of Dr. Ostrander, who entered the land for his father at the usual government price. Ostrander immediately took possession of his land and improved it by erecting a log cabin close to the spring, excavating back into the bluff, walling in the spring with great square stones, and with an eye to the utile rather than the dulce, building over it a commodious milk house.

"In 1843, Mrs. Yantis's health again failing, Dr. Yantis succumbing to nervous attacks, and

ed to purchase the Sweet springs property, having in view the keeping of a school for young men. He effected the purchase at ten dollars per acre at a time when thousands of acres of the best prairie land in Saline county could be entered at twelve and a half cents per acre. He bought pine lumber had it shipped up the Missouri river, hauled it from Lexington and built the west row of cottages now standing and a larger house since destroyed by fire.

School Filled Quickly

This school was filled as soon as opened, and continued for several years, largely patronized from a distance, being the only first-rate establishment of the kind in Central Missouri. It is worthy of note that during the entire continuance of this school not a single boy was ever sick

ment of power for the pleasure of raw turnip."

Other excerpts from the article by Dr. Pelot.

"It is a little wonderful to hear every body unite to speak a good word for the Sweet Spring. You cannot find an invalid who will admit that he has not been benefitted more or less by the use of the water, while the enthusiasm of those who have been cured of otherwise hopeless diseases is something sublime to contemplate.

"Old habitués, who have experienced their power in years gone by, still make their annual pilgrimage, if but to spend a few days or a week. One reason for this fond attachment in addition to its real beneficial effects, is the pleasure of merely drinking the water, a pleasure which is over and above merely quenching the thirst with a cool and sparkling draught, a sort of appetite for water. Happy would be the physician who could always present his remedies in a form so attractive.

Many Had Dyspepsia

"Dyspepsia is notably a disease of the nineteenth century civilization. It is generally readily relieved by a few doses of common sense, combined with self-denial. But many times it is exceedingly obstinate, and sometimes incurable. Mineral waters, especially the salines, are well understood to be most efficacious, and there are hundreds of persons in Missouri who can testify to the efficacy of the Sweet Spring: the water has proved beneficial in treatment of the disease denominated muco-nervous, and equally beneficial in diseases of the kidney and bladder. Its action is prompt, gentle and very satisfactory to the patient.

"It is, of course, not a direct tonic, but in an indirect manner, seldom fails to improve digestion, enrich the blood, increase the weight and invigorate the system generally. It is frequently prescribed by physicians in convalescence from wasting diseases and in chlorosis and anemia. It is a reliable auxiliary in chronic intermittants, jaundice, dropsy, diseases of the head and nervous system, summer complaint, and many diseases in which an alternative is needed.

"But perhaps its most grateful beneficiaries are women. It is emphatically the woman's friend."

Then Dr. Pelot tells of the efforts to meet the demands made by the public for facilities for caring for guests who came for the beneficial waters.

Stock Company Formed

"The facilities for entertaining guests at the springs have always been entirely inadequate

essary to provide by a larger expenditure than one man can afford, the necessary buildings and adornments. In consequence a joint stock association under the title The Sweet Springs company, having for its object the purchase and development, has been formed. The company was organized in St. Louis in August 1874, with Judge J. J. Lindley as president; Col. J. J. Montgomery, secretary; Edwin Harrison, J. A. J. Aderton, James O. Broadhead, Levi L. Ashbrook, C. R. Garrison, F. C. Sharp.

Thomas J. Montgomery, Joseph L. Stephens, Edwin S. West, Norman J. Coleman and John Johnson, as directors.

"The capital stock, limited to \$500,000 in shares of \$100 each, payable in quarterly installments when \$75,000 of the stock shall have been subscribed. The stock is being taken mostly by business men, who look upon it as a first class investment. It includes among its most active supporters such men as Hon. James Rollins, Gov. Charles H. Hardin, Ex-Gov. Silas Woodson, Capt. James B. Eades.

"Hon. John S. Phelps, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, Hon. T. T. Crittendon, Col. William Nelson of Kansas City, George W. Samuel of St. Joseph, Hon. Henry Wallace, Col. John Reid.

"Ed T. Windsor and John Waddel of Lexington, Hon. William H. Letcher and Hon. J. P. Strother of Marshall, Hon. John F. Phillips, Gen. George R. Smith, A. D. Jaynes, and Dr. A. Y. Hull of Sedalia.

"Gen James Shields of Carroll county and Gen. James Shields of St. Louis; Hon. John B. Clark of Fayette, Judge Buckner of Mexico, Judge James K. Sheley of Independence, William N. Benton.

"George Baine, Lee R. Shryrock, W. C. Bragg, W. F. Boyle, James L. D. Morrison, Esq., C. E. Slayback, Britton A. Hill, Esq., W. C. Kennett, C. R. Gregory, J. B. C. Lucas, Judge George A. Madill, John L. Ferguson.

"Hon. Stillson Hutchens, C. O. Dutcher, A. W. Slayback, Esq., Hon. Erastus Wells and many others of the prominent men in all parts of the state.

"Two things are important in this list of names the most remarkable, perhaps ever exhibited upon the stock books of any company in the state: first, that with such men to inaugurate the enterprise, success is assured and fraud is out of the question. Second, that it is the policy to distribute its stock in all parts of the state in order that their proteges may be as widely known as it deserves, and that it will be an object of state pride.

"It is intimated that the board will probably make the stock re-

have the effect of sustaining it at par.

"The idea to be kept uppermost is that it is to be, in the fullest sense of the term, a country resort, as there is no other spring like the Sweet Spring in the United States."

Health Resort

The Brownsville Herald carried an article describing the resort:

"The Health Resort opened in 1881. There was no vulgar display of ostentatious living and no gambling devices for those who go not for health and restful recreation but for dissipation and indulgence."

It describes the spring as "An inexhaustible stream of water, flowing cool, pleasant to the taste, used in cases of nervous prostration hysteria, and aids greatly in treatment of the opium habit." "It flows at the rate of 26,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. There is no change in the quantity or temperature in summer or winter."

Marmaduke Development

In 1878 Darwin and Leslie Marmaduke bought thirty acres of land on which the Sweet Spring was located, from Mr. John L. Yantis. They formed a company, known as the Sweet Springs company, and soon thereafter began the development of the spring commercially. It became a country spa. A four story hotel was erected and many cottages were built. Lots were leased to people to build their own cottages. Imposing structures in the ornate architecture of the period soon appeared. Some contained many rooms, with tall ceilings, fireplaces, and wide verandas, making them ideal for summer living. Many families brought their servants and spent the summer at the springs in Brownsville.

The Winner Investment company of Kansas City bought seven hundred acres on both sides of Blackwater river. They constructed a boulevard one hundred feet wide and four miles long. They built a dam across Blackwater, making it navigable as far as McAllister Springs. They furnished steamboats and yachts. They also provided a Fair Grounds. The steamboat "Daisy" made the round trip each day to McAllister Springs.

Piped Water Several Miles

Water from St. Mary's Artesian Well, on the north bank of Blackwater at McAllister Springs, was piped to the bath house at the Sweet Spring. Ten to 12 inch cedar pipes, two feet long, and bound with brass bands, carried the water. In somewhat recent years some of these pipes were unearthed by farmers tilling their fields. This

sure was sufficient to make the water flow up hill to Sweet Spring.

A fine orchestra of six musicians from St. Louis played on the porches for a while each evening, then repaired to the ballroom, where guests tripped the light fantastic. A Pagoda was built over the spring. The overflow from the spring passed through the bottling works housed in a large brick building, and finally flowed into Blackwater. The hexagonal pagoda had seats around the sides, for the comfort of guests who sat and sipped the spring water, brought to the surface by means of a windlass. A colored attendant in a white coat lowered a large tray of glasses into the spring, bringing up sparkling water, which was free for the taking.

Bees Liked Water

Honey bees always lingered around the spout from which the spring water flowed into Blackwater.

People, prominent socially and politically, came from all parts of the United States to relax and drink of the health giving waters, which included not only the Sweet Spring, but the Akesian Spring and the Black and White Sulphur Springs and also the springs at McAllister.

Each train brought guests. The railroad station teemed with activity. The hack service did a thriving business transporting people from the station to the resort three quarters of a mile away. Business in the town flourished because of the resort.

Called "Little Capital"

Convention hall had adequate seating space for large audiences. William Jennings Bryan, the "silver tongued orator" and Carrie A. Nation, were among the prominent speakers who drew large crowds. Brownsville became known as the "Little Capital of Missouri" as Governor John S. Marmaduke spent summers here with his kinsmen.

Senator George Graham Vest maintained a cottage here for many years, entertaining many prominent political figures. The "Dog" speech which he made in 1870 made him famous.

Cyclone at Brownsville

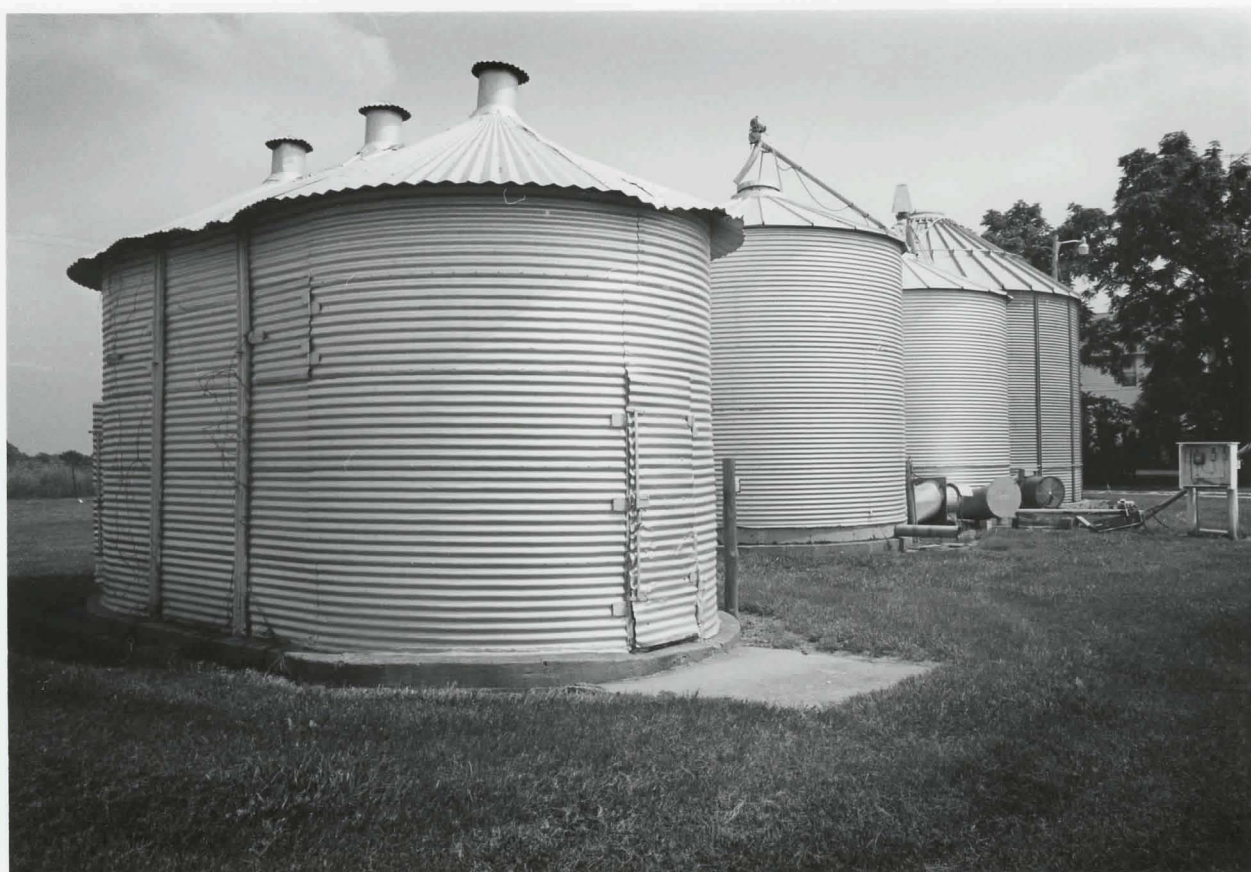
Much of the town was wrecked by a cyclone at 4:45 P. M. Tuesday, April 18, 1882. Entering town from the southwest, the cyclone made its way along the whole business section of "New Town", which was Lexington Avenue and near-by area.

The following were killed outright: James Miller, Richard Ferguson, Al Scruggs, Clyde Meyer, Thomas "Con" White, constable Edwin Arthur, a traveling salesman from Pittsburgh, Pa., George Payne, Matt Williams.

Associated structures on the farm are inseparable from the rural landscape. Windmills pumped water into ground level concrete reservoirs such as the one at the Lawless-Humphrey site #27, Arrow Rock township, and cellars functioned as refrigerators, storage and protection from violent storms demonstrated by site #23, Townsend-French, in the same township.



Barns are also a necessity in commercial agriculture. The cypress wood Sappington barn, site #12 in Arrow Rock township, may be unique in the county. In the same township, at site #27 Lawless-Humphrey, a row of grain storage buildings symbolize local commercial agriculture during the 20th century. The near building retains its shipment stamp to "C.L. Lawless, Naptonville, 1905."





Variety in outbuildings abound in Arrow Rock township as well as throughout the county. A number of farms have utilized railroad boxcars such as the Lawless-Humphrey site #27.

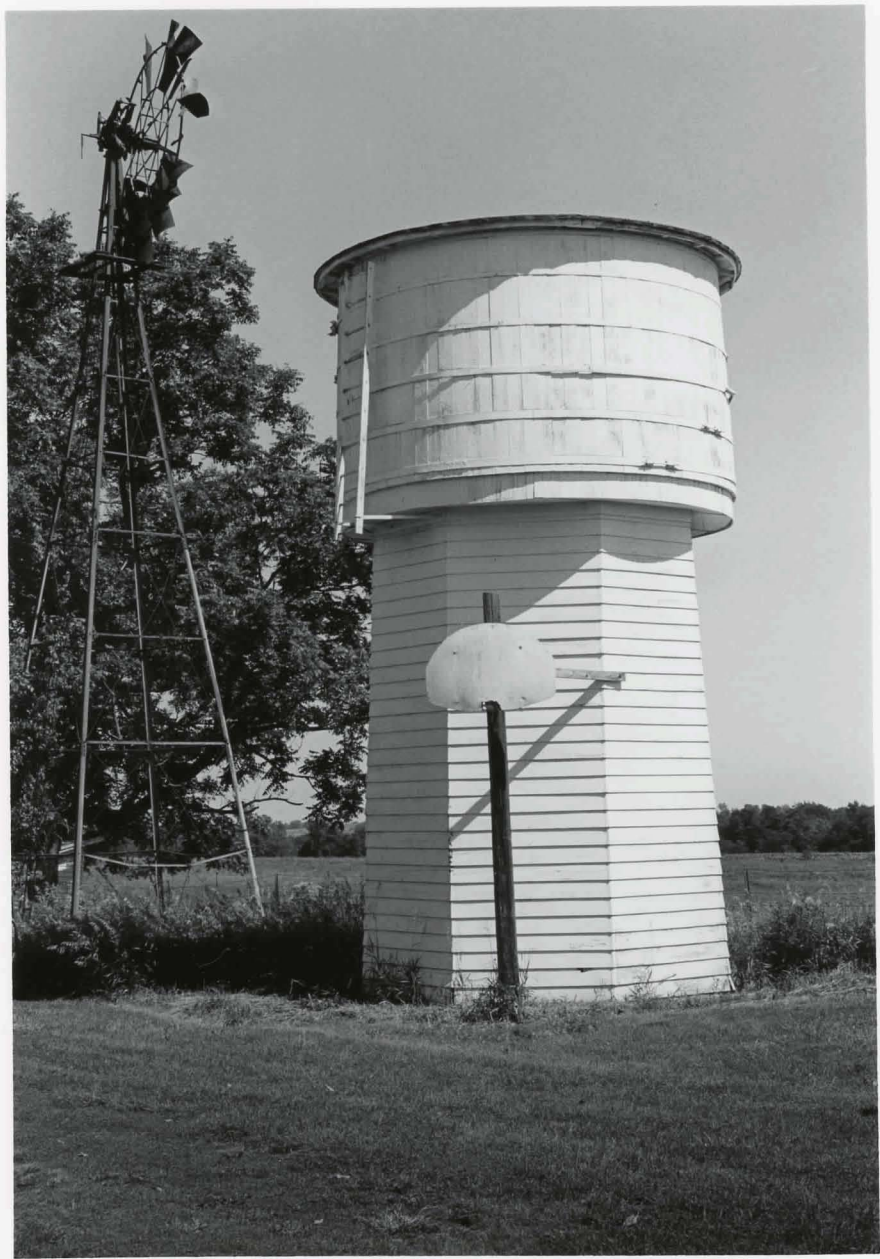
Well maintained smokehouses and workshops with carefully crafted flues, such as site #1 Beasley-Eilers, are aesthetically pleasing to many landscapes.

Mid-nineteenth century outbuildings are occasionally found such as the log structure expanded to include a carport at site #33.

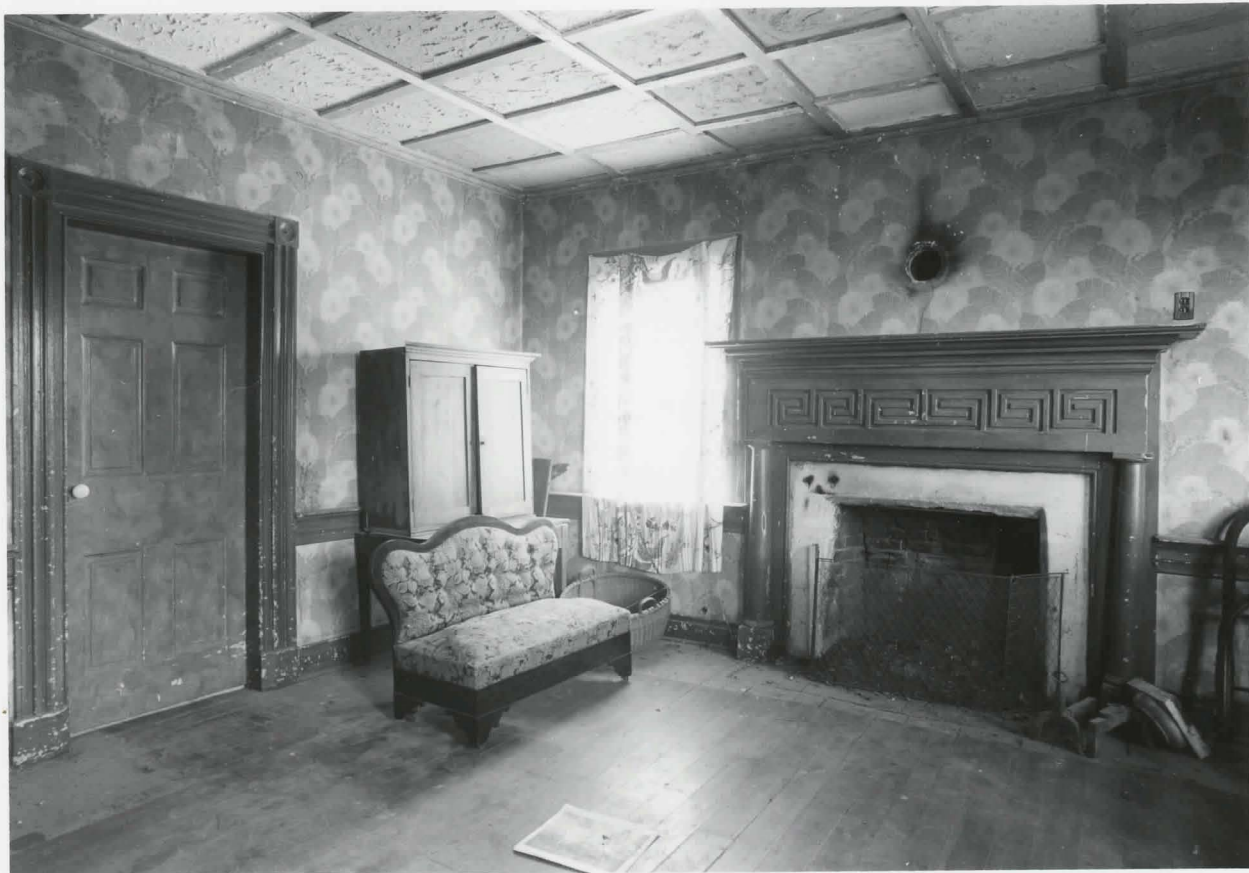




Progressive agricultural bulletins, pamphlets, magazines and land grant colleges, such as UMC, promoted dramatic landscape changes exemplified by a poultry house at site #27 and a water tower at site #29 in Arrow Rock township. The water tower was discontinued only after an automatic washing machine, that pulled water faster than the tower could provide, was installed in the house.

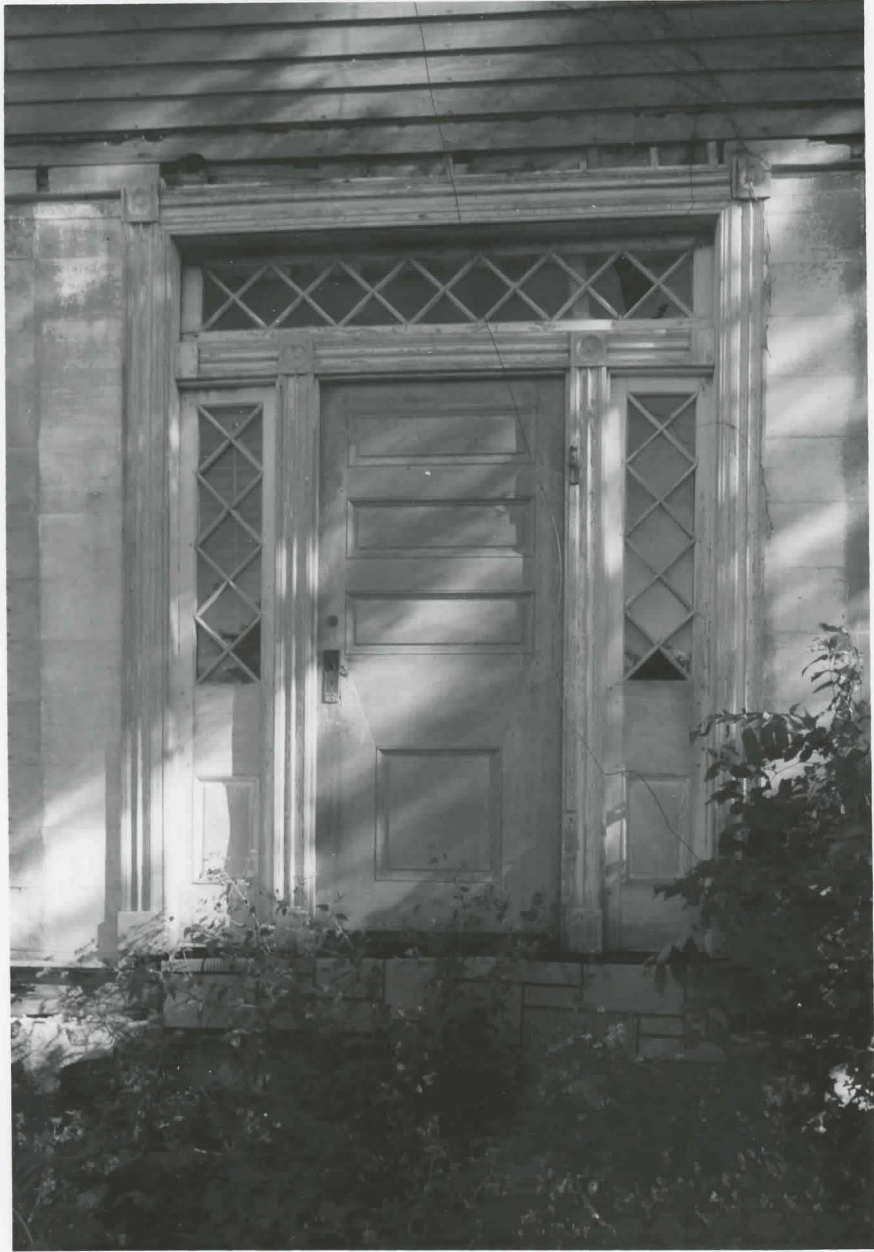


Fabric of interiors bring focus to traditional and stylistic buildings. The mantles in the Ferrill house in Miami exhibit a conscious value of style, while the Greek fret in the top mantle is distinctive, and maybe unique, in the pattern of Boonslick houses.



Ferrill

The front doorway at the Ferrill house in Miami
may be a unique feature within the cultural
landscape pattern of Saline County.



The Lenz-Meyer site #1 in Cambridge township is in form a traditional Missouri-German house, but its Neo-Classical detailing in its mantle (removed from the fireplace) and in its doorways make it one of the most dramatic folk houses in Saline County.



An exceedingly rare display is the ostentatious, formal interior parlors on the west side of the hallway at Prairie Park, while across the hall to the east one steps into a vernacular Greek Revival interior. See W.B. Sappington site #12 in Arrow Rock township.



The classical cornice, frieze, and Ionic
columned pocket doorway exemplifies in
material culture, "an urban colonization
of the countryside."



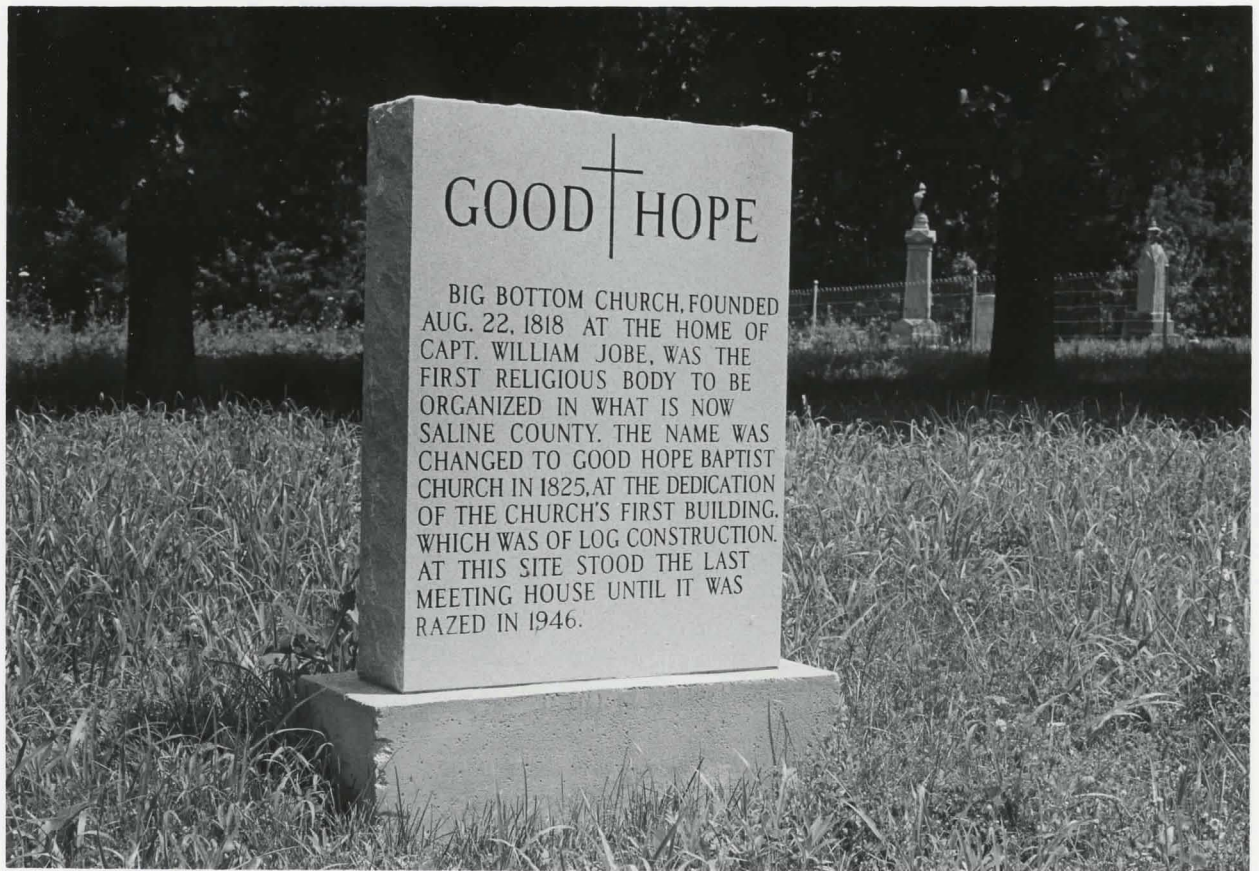
The late Greek Revival porch at the Murrell site #5 in Salt Fork township is an attempt to reflect taste for high style on the exterior of a house while the interior remained ultra conservative.

Interior closets, doors and mantles in the William Price country house, Arrow Rock Township, still evokes a calm, pleasant conservatism found in most Missouri Greek Revival houses.





Country craftsmen, such as L.A. Wilkerson at site #10 in Salt Fork township, produced significant collections of material culture. The miniature wagon is one piece among other vehicles, furniture, toys, and innovative farm structures.



The Good Hope landmark is one remembrance of the period of settlement by many "first families" in Saline County. In 1819 famous western Baptist missionary, John Mason Peck, sought out this small community and wrote an account of his visit here and elsewhere in the Boonslick.

Ethnicity is readily observed in the Missouri-German mortuary art at the cemetery in Emma.

An infant's cradle crafted in cement is one family's monument at the Blue Lick cemetery, site #19 in Salt Fork township.

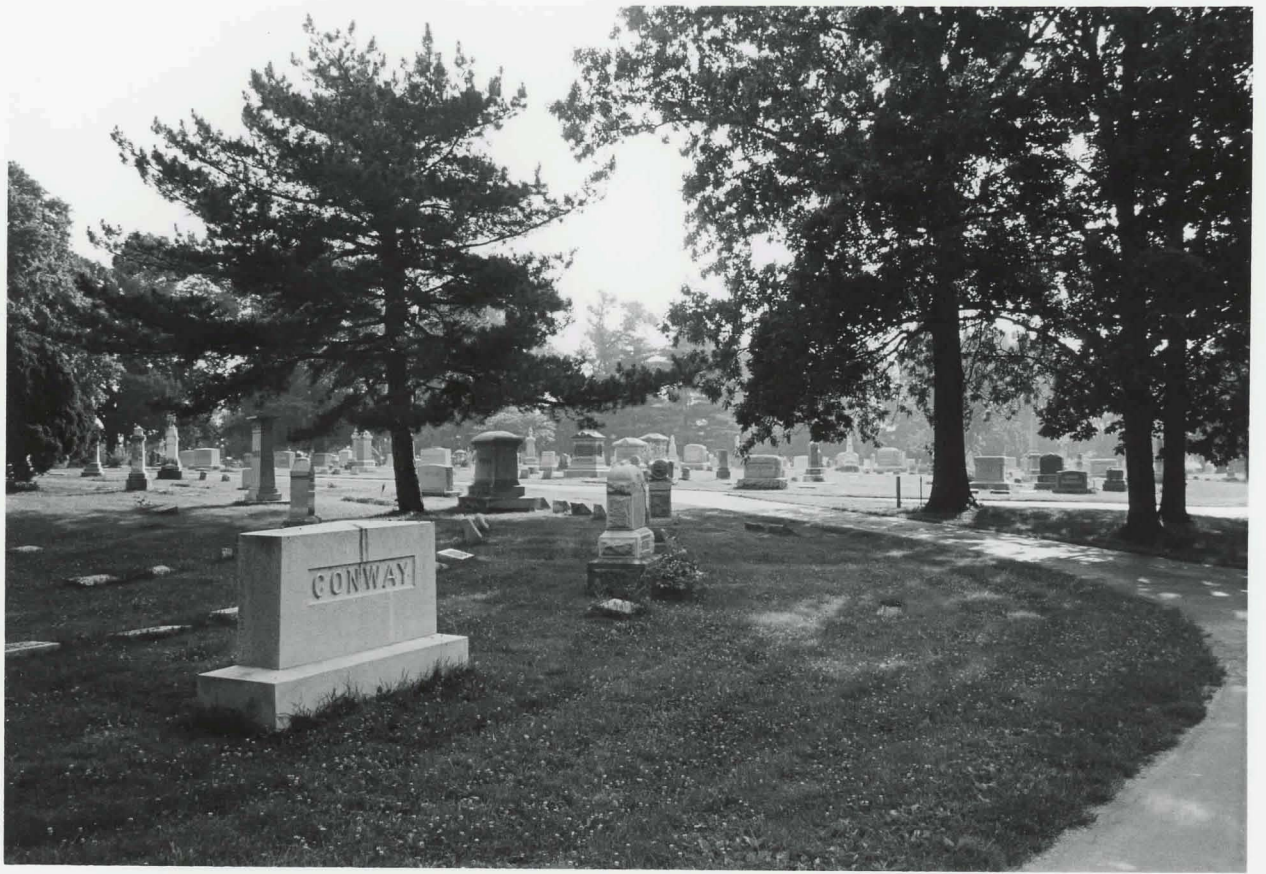


Vernacular Gothic decorates Shiloh Methodist site #38 in Arrow Rock township.

Expensive iron fences embellish rural cemeteries at Nelson, Townsend family cemetery and the Sappington cemetery, a state historic site.

Perhaps unique in rural Missouri is Marshall's Ridge Park cemetery, designed by a Kentucky engineer, for slow horse-drawn buggy and foot traffic.





A Confederate memorial in Ridge Park -- Boonslick Virginians could not turn their back on southern society and culture any more than Robert E. Lee could.

The Dennis monument in Ridge Park cemetery symbolizes post-War unity of two brothers who fought on opposite sides. The soldier is a composite of both armies. See attached documents.



RIDGE PARK CEMETERY MARSHALL

By Mrs. Virginia
Montague Ruff

A small group of leading Marshall citizens meeting in the circuit clerk's room of the court house April 23, 1885, resulted in the creation of Ridge Park cemetery. The three advocates of the enterprise were George W. Lankford, Dean D. Duggins and Jerrold R. Letcher.

The Ridge Park Cemetery association was incorporated August 17, 1885. Names of the men who signed the agreement to purchase and to push forward the enterprise were W. H. Wood, J. Van Dyke, J. R. Letcher, G. W. Lankford, D. D. Duggins, William Harrison, R. S. Sandidge, P. H. Rea, M. T. Chastain, T. C. Rainey, G. W. Fellers, J. R. Vance, J. N. Yeagle, Samuel Davis, C. Lester Hall, E. R. Page, C. B. Blanchard, Robert Bruce, J. Fink, William Parish, B. F. Shepherd, J. R. Hall, R. H. Willis, W. S. Holland, J. W. Barnhill, R. J. McMahan, J. C. Lamkin, N. B. Noble, J. P. Huston, Joseph Arni, L. H. Tucker, William M. Walker and R. W. Hickman.

Members of the first board, elected August 17, 1885, were:

President, T. C. Rainey,

Vice President, M. T. Chastain,

Secretary, G. W. Lankford,

Treasurer, J. P. Huston,

Trustees, P. H. Rea, R. S. Sandidge, Jacob Van Dyke, William Harrison, C. G. Page.

Non-Profit Enterprise

A 9-member board decided on a non-profit organization with no dividends to be paid to anyone and trustees to serve without compensation as a community service.

(Source of information—Saline County Progress April 25, 1885)

The name was suggested by William H. Letcher. The original 40-acre plot stands on a slight ridge overlooking the surrounding countryside. Mr. Letcher's plan to make it as beautiful as a park and not just a burial place, hence the name "Ridge Park."

The original 40 acres, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 13 and township 50,

range 21, was purchased of Nicholas Mooney, by whom it was entered. It lies on the south side of the road to the water mill on Salt Fork creek and is just one mile east of the corner where the old school used to stand on Odell avenue. (Land description from Saline Progress October 31, 1885).

(Editor's Note — What now [1966] is called the Water Mill road starts at South Lincoln avenue, directly east of the north part of the campus of Missouri Valley College, and extends eastward. That road is not what was known as the Water Mill road when Ridge Park Cemetery was established.

(The Water Mill road then was the road now used from the East Yerby street entrance to Ridge Park to the south entrance of Indian Pothills Park. It extended eastward, curved southward in a semi-circle around the head of a hollow, passed the present city dog pound, down the rather steep hill, crossed the Missouri Pacific tracks, turned to the right and went southward along the west bank of Salt Fork Creek to the dam across the creek that impounded water for the grain mill that was at the east end of the dam. Incidentally the city's first land-fill for burying refuse (ash, trash and garbage) is on the hill to the west of where the old road turned southward after crossing the railroad tracks.

(This explanation is given to verify the foregoing statement from the Progress of 1885 that Ridge Park Cemetery was to the south of the Water Mill road. The cemetery is to the north of what now is called the Water Mill road.)

Added to the original 40-acre tract of land in 1901 was a 10-acre tract on the west side, then a short time later the sexton's residence and two more acres.

In the depression years, 1930s, a hundred acres were purchased on the east side of the original tract. In 1966 it is leased to the city of Marshall for the municipal golf course and can be taken over for use by the cemetery when needed.

The original 40-acre tract was platted and laid out by Benjamin Groves of Louisville, Ky., a noted landscape engineer, who also laid out the Chicamauga Military cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Cave Hill cemetery at Louisville, Ky.

The officers and trustees of the cemetery in 1965 were:

President, L. P. Blosser,

Vice President, W. T. Bellamy

Treasurer, J. P. Huston,

Secretary, L. W. Van Dyke,

Trustees, Peter H. Rea, Carl Keehart, J. Leo Hayoh, Verner E. Langan and Charles Buckner.

The first annual election of the association took place on "Deco-

ration Day" May 30, 1886, and elections were held on that day for many years.

Charles Goins, is the cemetery superintendent (1966).

J. W. Adams, record keeper and accountant.

In the record book is recorded the following information:

Recorded Information

Name, sex, occupation, nativity — place and date, date of death, date of burial, name of parents, name of husband or wife, number of grave, lot, section undertaker, kind of case or vault used, and permit number.

The funds are more than adequate to continue upkeep in the future. The fee paid for the grave space is all the cost the purchaser has to pay.

The sextons, caretakers, and superintendents have been Timothy Hays, Pat Hays, William Miller and Charles Goins (serving at this time, 1966).

Timothy Hays was the first sexton, continuing in that position until his death in 1907.

From the record book of Ridge Park cemetery:

Timothy Hays, born Ireland, May 20, 1834; died March 3, 1907; parents, Bartholmew and Ellen Hays.

Mary B. Hays, wife of Timothy Hays born Ireland January 1835; died April 1900; parents, William and Mary Downing.

Pat Succeeded Father

Their son, Pat Hays, succeeded his father and was a familiar figure around the cemetery. He was most of his life in this service. Pat was a quiet-mannered, heavy set man, always willing to help anyone who asked aid. He lived in the small white house just outside of the cemetery gates on the south side. Pat had a remarkable memory.

A member of the Ruff family wanted to locate the grave of a woman many years after she had passed away, who had come from Greene county, Illinois in 1881 with the John Albert Ruff family, as a housekeeper. Her first name was Hester but no one could remember her last name. Pat Hays was consulted and after being told the details, he went directly to the grave without checking the plot map of the cemetery.

In his last years Pat Hays was in failing health and William Miller worked with him and took over the supervision of the cemetery after Pat's passing. Mr. Miller served for a time and after moving to Arrow Rock, Mo., he resigned and Charles Goins became superintendent.

Miss Elizabeth Lacy told me about deeds issued for the Parish and Young lots. The deed reads for a 12-grave lot, the purchase price \$100, but if the full payment were made in cash, the price was \$75 to a charter member of the Ridge Park Cemetery association.

The price varies in 1966 for lots. Any number of grave spaces can be purchased. A deed is furnished with each sale, signed by the cemetery president. Deeds can be recorded at the Saline County Court House, but many are not.

Leonard W. Van Dyke gave me a copy of a booklet — Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Ridge Park Cemetery of Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, Incorporated August 17, 1885.

On page 12 rules and regulations of interments are stated. On page 13 are rules for the grounds.

Early Day Rules

Rule 1. Proprietors of lots and their families and other persons having permits shall be allowed access to the grounds at all times when open; but children without guardians, persons with refreshments or firearms, equestrians, omnibuses and dogs will not be admitted.

Rule 2. All persons are forbidden to drive in the grounds faster than a walk; horses must not be left unattended or without being fastened; all persons are prohibited from plucking flowers or shrubs or injuring the trees; visitors are requested to keep on the walks.

Rule 3. The superintendent is required to enforce the observance of the above rules and regulations.

Booklet Preserved

L. W. Van Dyke has given his permission to have a copy of this booklet placed in the Murrell library and the State Historical Society of Missouri library at Columbia, Mo.

The year 1960 was the seventy-fifth anniversary of Ridge Park Cemetery association. The record indicated that more than 8,500 persons have been interred there since the day the cemetery was started.

First Burial An Infant

The first to be buried in the cemetery was the infant child of Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Hunter, January 1886.

The individual who was the oldest when buried in 1893 was Baldwin Harl, 103 years old.

When Ridge Park was established many remains were moved from the old Marshall City cemetery, west of Marshall, to Ridge Park. In some instances, the tomb stones also were moved to the new cemetery along with the remains. Many times only the coffin's metal handles, hinges and jewelry of the person interred were found when it was necessary to move the remains to a new resting place or grave.

In early days, wood coffins were used. Later were metal caskets and in later years the underground vault, metal and concrete. Those are almost always required now.

Tomb stones, or markers, as they were called in the early days, were of a softer surface. The elements, wind, rain, snow, have faded or erased the names, dates and inscriptions. In early times almost always each tomb stone, beside the name and dates, had a Bible verse or an inscription or a poem engraved upon it, appropriate to the age of the person interred there.

Harder Stone Now

In later years, granite and marble were used for monuments and markers.

Only in the original tract of the cemetery are large monuments permitted. The requirements are all foundations for monuments and head stones shall be of solid masonry, constructed of good quality stone, well laid and thoroughly grouted with good mortar; head stones to extend not less than 2½ feet below the surface of the ground.

By Janie Croswhite

Among many beautiful monuments which mark the final resting places of loved ones at Ridge Park cemetery, one of the most outstanding is the large equestrian statue which stands almost in the precise center of the burial grounds. This work of art has received admiration from thousands of persons during the years, and at the time it was erected, hundreds of people came from nearby areas to enjoy its beauty. Its history is as intriguing as its details are perfect.

Erected by Brothers

Dedicated to the Dennis families, the monument was designed and erected by Davis and Austin Dennis, brothers who had fought on opposing sides during the War Between the States: Davis for the South and Austin for the North. Each fought the full four years of the war's duration.

The war over, both boys returned to their father's home in Bath County, Kentucky, and their old comradeship was restored and differences forgotten with one exception. Dave, in a family dedicated to the Republican party, had become a Democrat, while Austin remained true to his father's beliefs as a Republican. The two boys were party loyalists unto death, each to his own respective principles.

Early in 1868, Davis Dennis came to Missouri, driving a pair of sorrell horses to a covered wagon and driving ahead of him a bunch of good livestock. He settled on a farm near Napton which adjoins the one owned by his great-nephew, Dennis Igo. A few months later, Austin Dennis, his wife, and all their possessions followed the older brother to Missouri, and settled on a farm about six miles east of Marshall. Austin Dennis rode to Missouri a horse, "Turk," which

he had captured during the war from a Confederate soldier.

Both prospered

The brothers prospered through hard work and bought more land until both were considered wealthy.

The years went by and the two men often talked about some way to perpetuate their names in the community. Finally, one thought of erecting a monument which would withstand the ravages of time, and bear their names and an inscription to explain that it was a symbol of the struggle of war which had divided them in their youth. They decided it most follow a theme of unity rather than one of division. Each contributed an amount of money considered fabulous for that time \$1500 for the total sum would buy a big improved Saline county farm.

The Bidstrup and Hammond Monument Works, a local concern, was consulted and the contract let to them along with a rough outline of what the Dennis brothers had in mind. They agreed that a soldier and his horse must be embodied in the general theme, the actual design to be worked out by a sculptor and submitted to them for approval.

Carved at Barre

Barnicotte, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was given the contract to do the stone cutting and he in turn passed it on to a colleague, Bartholli, who did the actual work at Barre, Vermont. The cost finally mounted to slightly over \$5000.

The work was completed and the stone set in place in the summer of 1901. Quincy granite was used for the pedestal, this being the granite from which the Bunker Hill monument is cut, and the figure of the soldier and his mount were cut from Barre granite. The work is exquisite.

In appraising the monument and its details, one sees in the rider a composite character of the Confederate and Federal soldier sitting alert as if awaiting and eager to follow the command of his superior cavalry officer. His horse is a faithful replica of old "Turk".

The monument bears only the family name "Dennis" for the short historical inscription which the brothers planned never materialized. There is a legend in the families that differences which has been engendered half a century before by war and politics again flared, and there was no agreement on the actual wording of the historical sketch.

But parted in life only by individual thinking and opinions, the brothers are united through the ages by a common tomb.

Elmore Monument

A very large, rough cut stone cross stands about 14 feet high in the Catholic section.

The Elmore family lived on a large farm about three miles west of Marshall, in a big 2-story red brick house, resting north of the road on a knoll overlooking the farm (this house has been torn down). They were prominent farmers and raised Welsh ponies.

My late father, M. L. Montague, bought two bay Welsh ponies about 1908 from Mike Elmore. We named them Mike and Pat. The one we called Mike was our childhood pet and lived to be more than 20 years old. This breed of pony was taller than a Shetland and smaller than the standard horse and had a better disposition.

The older members of the Elmore family came to America from Ireland.

These names are from Ridge Park record book:

Bridget Elmore, born Ireland 1818, died May 29, 1907.

Peter Elmore, 1815-1900.

Alice A. Elmore, 1889-1891,

John Elmore, 1887-1935.

Michael (Mike) Elmore, 1853-1910,

Lydia Elmore, 1858-1942.

Two types of mausoleums, one above the ground level and others surface level extending below the ground have been erected in Ridge Park.

The original tract of land, at this date 1966, has many large, beautiful trees and many types of shrubs. Beautiful monuments and markers of many shapes and designs are in this cemetery. Many of those stones were furnished by the Tipping Monument Works.

James A. Tipping, born in Selma, Ala., 1853, came to Marshall by the way of Arrow Rock with his parents. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Edward Farley. Later Mr. Tipping purchased Mr. Farley's interest and conducted the business alone. In 1875 he established the first marble shop in Saline county and operated it until his death September 17, 1897. The business remained in the Tipping family until the death of his son, W. W. Tipping.

Sections of the cemetery, including the original tract and the Catholic section, were set aside many years ago. The area, as one enters the cemetery, has only flat markers of surface level. A section on the south will not have any monuments. Memorial Lawn is the name of the west area.

Many gifts and legacies have been given to the cemetery, among them the entrance gates to Ridge Park.

DAR Gives Gateway

In 1918, at the close of World War I, the Marshall chapter of Daughters of the American Rev-

olution requested of Ridge Park Cemetery association the privilege of sponsoring the construction at the entrance of the cemetery a gateway which would be a memorial to the former service men and women of Saline county, Missouri.

The Marshall chapter, DAR, needed \$5,000 for this purpose. A gift of \$1,000 was donated by Ridge Park Cemetery association. The architect, Albert Owen, donated \$500, the fee he had been paid. Through personal gifts, organizations gifts and benefits the goal was reached. The dedicatory services for the Memorial gateway were held May 30, 1924, at 2 p.m. Between 1,500 and 2,000 spectators attended the services.

Gift of Building

The white building south of the main drive, which is used by the superintendent, was erected with funds willed to the cemetery by Dr. P. H. Franklin, a Marshall druggist. The Franklin lot and large monument are just north of the main drive where the original tract of land begins.

Phillip H. Franklin, was born near Lynchburg, Va., July 4, 1841. He came to Missouri in 1868. In July 1876 he opened a drug store in Marshall, Mo., and for 40 years was continuously in the drug business in Saline county. For many years he also had a book store connected with the drug store, both near the east end of the block on the north side of the square.

Pretty Fountain

Just a short distance to the east of the entrance to the old part of the cemetery on the west side, a lovely fountain greets the visitor with beauty and tranquility. The slow dripping of water over the edge of a small basin, held in the arm of a young girl, waters two small metal birds perched on the edge of the basin. The bronze figure is of greenish color weather tarnish. This fountain was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Keller of St. Louis, Mo., former residents of Marshall. Beautiful shrubs form a background for this fountain.

Continuing on to the east on the center drive a large gray polished surface monument stands in the center dividing the drive. This monument was erected in 1952 honoring Confederate Soldiers of Saline county in the War Between the States, by Robert E. Lee chapter 552 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The soldiers' names are engraved on this impressive monument.

Many Other Gifts

Those are just a few of the gifts to the cemetery. The lack of space will not permit the listing and description of other fine gifts. There are benches placed in the cemetery, some are for

private family lots, other cemetery property. Many other gifts have been presented to the cemetery. There are many special bequests and legacies which are memorials for various individuals and families.

The proceeds from lot sale are placed in the endowment fund and the income used for the maintenance of the cemetery. This fund in 1960 totaled \$147,830.22 and additions of gifts of money from individuals and organizations to this fund guarantee for future upkeep of the cemetery.

Veterans of other wars rest in this beautiful, spacious cemetery. Flags are placed on veterans' graves on Memorial Day by patriotic organizations.

Memorial Day services were held at the Ridge Park cemetery for many years but have been discontinued in the last few years.

Other societies place markers beside the graves of their members.

People of Marshall and the surrounding area should appreciate the privilege of having Ridge Park Cemetery available in their hour of need.

Sources of information: DA Scrapbook; clippings from the Democrat-News; Pamphlet on 75th Anniversary of Cemetery Booklet on Charter, By-Laws and Regulations of Ridge Park Cemetery; Saline County Progress; A Report written by Mrs. John R. Hall; Cemetery Record Book; Early Histories of Saline County and many nice people.

Churches, as long term local institutions, embody significant cultural activity and reflect major institutional landscapes. The Presbyterian and Wesley United Methodist churches are located on Locust street, Sweet Springs.



Rural Missouri-German congregations are well known for the construction of numerous fine buildings. Immanuel Lutheran at Sweet Springs (see following document) and St. John's United Church of Christ at Emma are two such buildings.



IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Sweet Springs, Mo.

By Rev. Ross E. Haupt

Immanuel Lutheran church was organized in 1878 by the Rev. H. P. Wille of Holy Cross church, Emma, Mo., when Sweet Springs was still known as Brownsville. The following were charter members of the congregation. Messrs. C. Ahlf, W. Ehlers, L. Grother, N. Hoffmann, L. Krause, J. Kuntz, H. Stremming and C. Wohlers.

The congregation worshipped in its first church building, which also served as a parochial school, located on the south side of Ray street just west of Bridge street. In 1889 the congregation purchased the Presbyterian church on Patrick street for \$1,500. This building served the congregation until it was destroyed by fire in 1922.

In 1899 a group within the congregation asked that a second school be built out in the country, northeast of Sweet Springs, to serve their children who were notable to attend because of the distance. This movement finally resulted in the formation of a new congregation, known as Christ church, Liberty township. Twelve families were released to the newly formed congregation.

One of the principal reasons for establishing a congregation in Sweet Springs was to establish a Christian Day School. During the first 14 years of its existence, the pastors also served as school teachers. In 1904 the con-

gregation built a modern three room school on Patrick street adjacent to the church edifice.

In 1921 this school building was destroyed by fire. In the following year, 1922, the church building also was destroyed by fire. The congregation thereupon during the interim period worshipped in the high school auditorium.

Immediate steps were taken to purchase property for a new church site on the corner of Main and Patrick streets. Two years later, 1924, the new brick and stone structure was built and dedicated at a cost of \$50,000.

This building served the congregation for worship and educational purposes until 1956, when plans were laid for the erection of an addition to the church to be known as an Education building. This new unit was dedicated in 1957 at a cost of \$100,000.

Organizations within the congregation have been active for sundry charitable works for some time. A Young People's Society was in existence already in 1889, having assumed its present name, Walther League in the year 1916.

A Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1899.

The Men's club began its activities in 1919 and joined the Lutheran Laymen's League in 1953.

The Lutheran Guild, known originally as the Altar Guild, came into being in 1910.

The youngest group of ladies organization, known as the Priscilla Guild, met first in 1938.

The pastors that served the congregation and some of the important milestones during their service were M. Hollis, 1880 - 1884; J. H. Hamm, 1884 - 1887; I. Gihring, 1888 - 1893; W. C. Brink, 1894 - 1904; Reverend Brink was granted a leave of absence to survey the prospects of starting a congregation in Warrensburg; C. Bernthan, 1905 - 1918.

In 1912 Pastor Bernthal assisted in starting a mission in Knob Noster. It is noteworthy also that the first confirmation class, a group of five, was confirmed in 1917. Prior to this time, only individuals were privately instructed and confirmed; H. Buzz, 1919; William Hitzemann, 1919 - 1922; Theo von Schlichten, 1921 - 1922; M. S. Senne 1922 - 1946; (longest tenure of service); H. Frerking 1946 - 1948; R. Delventhal 1949 - 1960; (the congregation began broadcasting its Sunday morning church service over KMMO, Marshall, Mo., on September 24, 1950); R. E. Haupt 1961 —

There are many evidences of Christian charity in the 85-year history of Immanuel Lutheran. When destructive storms or fire brought disaster to families, the members always gave a helping hand. The needs also of distant

brethren were responded to, such as, in the disastrous San Francisco earthquake and fire, aid to those in wartorn areas after both World Wars and the Korean conflict, the 1951 flood of the Missouri and Kaw rivers, and many others.

During the 85 years of Immanuel Lutheran's history there were 1,107 baptisms, 825 confirmations, 311 marriages and 417 burials. The present membership as of 1963 indicates **657** baptized souls, of which **508** are communicants with a voting membership of 121.



IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Sweet Springs, Mo.

In Blackburn Zion Lutheran and St. Paul's
United Church of Christ are significant
landmarks (see following documents).





ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH, Blackburn

ZION LUTHERAN

By Mrs. Ed Steinbruck

Many years before the organization of Zion Lutheran church, Lutherans had settled in and around Blackburn. In 1896 Rev. F. Kohlting of Alma began serving Lutheran families. For a time the group met in homes, then in the Methodist church. June 13, 1897, the group organized as Zion Evangelical Lutheran church. They had for their first pastor, Rev. F. A. Mehl, who was with them for nine years. Mrs. Rose Fajen, a charter member, is still in active membership.

As early as 1898 it was resolved to open a school for the children. Lots were purchased from

L. Davis. Since they needed a church building of their own, a church building in Mt. Leonard was purchased, dismantled, and rebuilt on the present church grounds. This first church building was dedicated on October 23, 1898.

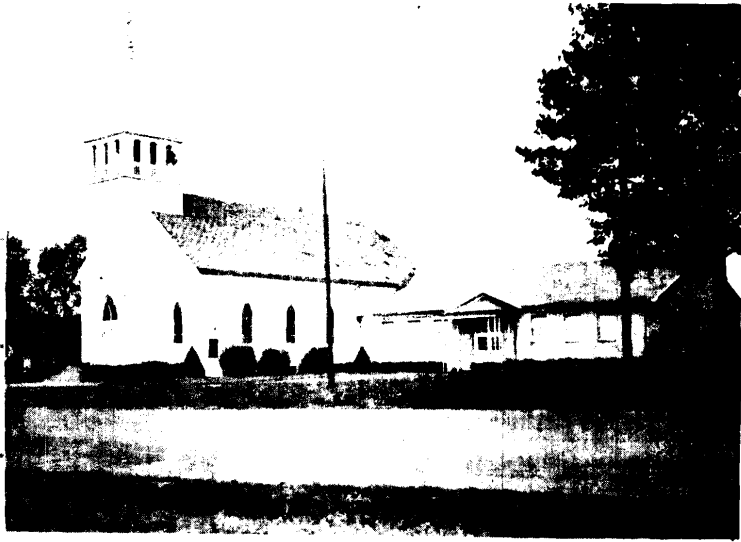
In the course of time the membership of the congregation and the number of children grew to such an extent that it became necessary to think of erecting a new building, either school or church. The result was that a building was erected containing both church and school under one roof. This was done during the pastorate of Rev. E. Runge, who served the congregation for 20 years. The new building was dedicated on May 2, 1915. In 1923 the present parsonage was erected.

Rev. L. C. Hermerding succeeded Reverend Runge and served until 1946. At this time teachers were hired to teach in school in place of the pastor, although Reverend Hermerding taught for a while also. Rev. A. Szegedin served until 1953, Rev. J. Schlichting until 1960. At the present time the congregation is in a dual parish arrangement with Bethlehem Lutheran church of Mt. Leonard with Rev. E.

Doeschen as pastor. Mr. Lee Schluckebier serves as teacher in the school.

Zion Lutheran church operated a Sunday school and conducted a Vacation Bible school in 1963. Organizations are a men's club, a ladies aid, a ladies guild and a Walther League youth group.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 1911-1912



ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, Blackburn, Mo.

Church of Christ

By Walter C. Borchers
(Died June 1, 1965)

There are no records to prove that St. Paul's church had its beginning as early as 1884. Perhaps no records were kept or they may have been misplaced or lost. Some of our senior citizens, some of whom are direct descendants of the charter members of St. Paul's church, claim that a group of families, Ger-

man emigrants, bought farms around the little town of Blackburn in 1884.

They, feeling the need of spiritual guidance, employed a minister part time and held worship services in various homes. It is generally agreed that a Rev. William Buehler, then serving a congregation at Mayview, Mo., was their supply pastor. The group organized in 1890 but did not have their own pastor until 1897.

Charter Members

The following twelve men under the leadership of the Rev. Carl Kautz of Concordia, Mo., met and organized what was then St. Paul's German Evangelical Church of Blackburn, Mo., August Rehkop, Herman Rehkop, Louis Sunderbrink, Henry Wessell, August Finkeldei, Henry Spangler, Richard Bockman, Herman Bockman, Herman Flair, Bernard Flair, Henry Cook and William Cook.

For the next several years church services were held in the public school building at Blackburn and later arrangements were made to use the Episcopal church building in Blackburn. Pastors who served the congregation during this period were the Rev. Carl Kautz and the Rev. H. Mohr of Concordia, the Rev. William Buehler and the Rev. A. Leutwein of Mayview, and the Rev. Henry Hoefler of Higginsville, who was then president of the West Missouri district. The Rev. Fred Eggen, a student pastor, also assisted in serving St. Paul's in the early part of 1884.

Reports show that the pastor's salary was not included in the regular reports of the treasurer. No doubt the money pledged by the members for the pastor's salary was paid directly to the pastor and for many years the pastor's salary was as little as \$350 annually.

Food Gifts to Pastor

The writer can remember the time when the farmers did their own butchering of hogs and beef and that it was done at home and the pastor received parts of

meat, such as sausages and sometimes someone would get big hearted and include a ham, or perhaps a quarter of beef. When the members cooked a kettle of apple butter, the pastor was always remembered and received a jar of apple butter. This would help explain how a pastor could rear a family on \$350 annually. The writer still remembers occasions when his father sent him to town in a horse-drawn buggy with the back of the buggy loaded with hickory wood for our pastor, Rev. Christian Gabler, so he could smoke the sausage that his members had brought in. That was in 1914.

As the community grew, so did the church membership as more and more Evangelical families moved to the community and as time went on plans were made to erect a church building. Six years from the early beginning of the group that started worshipping in homes, a need for their own church building was recognized. A committee was appointed and lots were bought from James E. Drain and a Mr. Schlapper was employed to erect the first sanctuary. The cost of the edifice was \$1,018.82, which was fully covered by subscriptions.

October 5, 1890, the building was dedicated to the Triune God. Thus St. Paul's German Evangelical church was no longer a dream but a reality. Although the membership was not large, the religious and spiritual interest of the members made up for their lack in numbers and at the dedication service, it was the proud boast of the church treasurer that all bills had been paid and there was a balance of \$3.97 in the church treasury. It is hard to visualize the fact that a struggling group of people, small in number, could accomplish such a feat. Now that the congregation owned its own place of worship, the membership increased with such rapidity that it became necessary to erect a larger building.

St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, Mo. 1890-1914

Bought To Be Lot

The minutes of the annual meeting held July 1, 1894, showed that the congregation voted to give the church a new coat of paint and to buy the third lot adjoining the church property at a cost of \$100. In a special meeting held February 3, 1896, several important decisions were made:

1. — If the congregation could raise \$300, a young man from a theological seminary was to be engaged for one year as an assistant to the pastor.

2. — To have a parochial school starting two weeks after all elementary schools were closed, for a period of three months. The fee to be 75 cents per child, per month. This was in the German language, since the church was using the German language exclusively. The meeting was not closed, but only adjourned until Sunday, February 23, to resume again after the morning worship service. In this meeting it was resolved to call H. Wessendoff to conduct the German school for three months.

A committee of two was appointed to prepare school benches. The board of trustees was instructed to have the church windows painted. The writer remembers well the windows were painted white so that pupils could not see out unless the windows were open.

This practice of having three months of German school was kept up for a number of years, for the writer well remembers that he, with his two brothers and two sisters, attended these schools. My, how we did dread to have to start back to school after only two weeks of vacation from public school.

Long Walk To School

My parents and five children lived only one-fourth mile from a country school (Logsdon school). We lived 3½ miles from Blackburn and we had to walk to and from school. There were no gravel roads and how hot those dusty roads could get. All of the boys would go barefooted, of course, through necessity. Our parents couldn't afford to buy shoes for all of the family to wear winter and summer. The boys wore shoes only in the winter. The writer can well remember when he received his first pair of overshoes, which was a rarity in those days. The years that I have just mentioned were somewhere in the early 1900s.

At an annual meeting of the congregation held Sunday, July 5, 1896, after the morning services, it was voted to have a children's day July 23. No doubt this was the beginning of a custom which lasted for many years.

All Day Picnics

The writer remembers how

on the Meinershagen farm about two miles south of town. This spot was affectionately referred to as "Our Picnic Grove." All the families took well filled baskets of fried chicken, sweet potatoes, etc. There seemed to be some rivalry as to who could have sweet potatoes early enough to be served in July. These picnics were generally held in July of each year.

A committee would work one day getting ready by hauling lumber to build a bandstand, seats for the people to sit on, and lumber to erect two concession stands. Home-made ice cream was made right on the ground in large freezers. Several colored men would be employed to turn the cranks on the large freezers.

A big helping of ice cream and several pieces of home-made cake would cost just a dime. The cake was donated by the church members. Pop corn, cracker-jack, and soda pop sold for five cents. No one had ever heard of such an item as sales tax.

There would be a bowling alley, doll rack and shooting gallery for the men. This was not free, but you paid only a nickel for three balls at the doll rack and if you could hit and spin three dolls, you would receive a cigar. The bowling alley and shooting gallery worked much the same way. There was a fish pond for the children and that cost only a nickel. All Sunday School pupils received three free tickets to use as they liked.

Flush One Year

The writer remembers that one year in particular he had saved up the total sum of 45 cents by picking cherries for one cent per gallon and doing other small errands and attended the picnic with 45 cents and three free tickets — determined to spend all of it. He went home ill after eating too much ice cream, pop corn, cracker-jack, and drinking too much soda pop. This was approximately in the year of 1914.

The Concordia Band was engaged each year at a cost of approximately \$40 and the band members would be invited to eat with the various families and how they loved that fried chicken and how we loved to hear that band play. We speak of the good old days — the annual picnics of St. Paul's was one of those good old days observed annually.

It was not until Sunday, May 2, 1897, at a special meeting held after the service, that St. Paul's congregation joined the German Evangelical Synod of North America. H. Holke was elected as the delegate to the conference. No record where the conference was held. At the annual meeting held July 4, 1897 at 2:30 in the

animously. At this meeting it was resolved that as soon as Rev. A. Druesicke received his ordination and could be transferred to our synod, that he be declared elected as pastor of St. Paul's church. Thus, the Rev. A. Druesicke became the first full time pastor of St. Paul's church.

Break Old Tradition

At the annual meeting held July 3, 1898, F. W. Tuepker was elected chairman and F. W. Moltenbrock as secretary. That was a definite and permanent break from the old tradition by which the pastor automatically took charge of the entire meeting, acting as chairman and secretary. Hereafter, he only served when specifically elected.

At this period in the history of St. Paul's, a janitor was employed at the sum of \$10 per year. At a special meeting November 12, 1898, it was resolved to buy a bell providing the pastor could raise \$125 through subscriptions — the balance to be taken from the treasury. It was also resolved that the pastor's salary be increased to \$375 annually. At a special meeting held March 9, 1899, a 1,000-pound bell was purchased from Stuckstede Brothers. The writer is of the opinion that the date of purchasing the bell is incorrect. The first church building did not have a tower to support a bell.

Up until now, the organist received no compensation. At an annual meeting July 1, 1900, it was voted to pay the organist \$10 annually. At the annual meeting held July 7, 1901, a committee was appointed to see about a school house for the congregation — no record to show the result of this committee's report. No doubt, it fell by the wayside.

Parsonage Bought

At a special meeting held in September, 1901, it was voted to buy the McKittrick property for \$700. The writer is assuming that the McKittrick property was a house and was to be used as the parsonage. The records do not indicate this. I am assuming that this is correct for the following month, October 6, 1901, it was resolved to raise the parsonage, build a brick foundation, and generally renovate and enlarge it. At this meeting it was also resolved (1) to paint the school house and (2) change the time of the annual meeting from July to January. That practice is still being followed to have the annual meeting in January.

Now it appears that a school house was purchased, since at this meeting it was voted to paint same — no records show the purchase or the price paid for same. The writer certainly would not be in a position to know since he was just forty-

At the annual meeting held January 1, 1902, the committee reported that the parsonage had been renovated and the school house painted but no figures in the minutes to show cost of same. The committee was thanked and discharged.

Two Salary Increases

It was voted to raise the pastor's salary another \$25, bringing the total figure to \$400 annually. At the annual meeting held January 1, 1903, only routine business was transacted, but it is interesting to note that the organist's salary was increased from \$10 to \$15 annually. At a special meeting held May 3, 1903, the new and enlarged constitution and by-laws were adopted. Another interesting thing occurred at that meeting. It was resolved that members should pay their salary pledge even when the club was without a pastor.

At the annual meeting held January 1, 1904, the congregation called the Rev. F. Eggen to be the pastor. He accepted the call and took charge May 1, 1904. At a special meeting held in April, it was voted to build a new church rather than repair the old one. The membership had increased to such extent that the old building was too small.

Contract Is Let

Henry Rinne from Higginsville contracted to erect a new church for the sum of \$1,817 — not to include a basement or the foundation. He or any of his men were not brave enough to work on the steeple so August Rinne, then living at Arrow Rock, was called in to build the steeple. In a meeting November 3, 1904, the new church was turned over to the congregation and all bills were paid. Total cost of church edifice, including interior equipment, was \$2,782.

In a special service Sunday, November 20, the church was dedicated. In addition to the regular pastor, the Rev. F. Eggen, the following pastors assisted in the dedication ceremony: the Rev. Theodore Seybold, district president; the Rev. William Buehler, a former supply pastor, Mayview; the Rev. John Hoefler, Concordia; the Rev. W. Rieger, Higginsville; and the Rev. G. Kitterer, Emma.

New Parsonage Built

During 1906 a new parsonage was erected at a cost of \$1,700 and the Rev. H. Limper was called and accepted to serve St. Paul's church. At an annual meeting January 2, 1907, when the parsonage was completed, sufficient money had been raised by subscriptions that the parsonage was paid for.

At that meeting it was resolved to invite the West Missouri District Conference to meet at

ten report because it shows two annual meetings in one year. One was held December 31, 1907; and one January 1, 1907. In the December report it was reported that an attempt should be made to buy a pipe organ. There was no report of any business in the January meeting; so I am assuming that is an error. People were human back in 1907, just as they are today.

Pipe Organ Purchased

It appears that a Reed organ had been bought on trial and not proving satisfactory, at a meeting called for April 19, 1908, it was resolved to return the Reed organ and purchase a pipe organ. A Wicks pipe organ was purchased for \$600. The price of the Reed organ was \$250.

At an annual meeting held January 2, 1908, the pastor, the Rev. Henry Limper, was granted a leave of absence to make a trip to Germany. At the annual meeting held January 2, 1911, Pastor Limper handed in his resignation. At an annual meeting held January 2, 1912, Rev. Christian Gabler was elected as pastor of St. Paul's congregation. The Reverend Gabler served St. Paul's church from 1912 to 1923. During his ministry, the church presented him with a new Model T motor car — his first car. This was in 1912 or 1913 (no records available). The committee that raised the money claims that the dealer gave his commission to the church, consequently, the car cost a little less than \$300.

At an annual meeting held January 3, 1913, other than routine business, there was some discussion in regard to incorporating but no decision was reached.

At a special meeting of the congregation August 26, 1923, after accepting Reverend Gabler's resignation, the Rev. E. H. Beisenherz was elected as pastor of St. Paul's at an annual salary of \$1,500, with fuel and lights furnished. A committee was appointed to incorporate the congregation.

An Annex Added

In the year of 1909 the Ladies Aid and Dorcas Society of the church volunteered to raise the necessary funds to build an annex on the back of the church. The chancel was also remodeled with the organ and pulpit being centered and the entire church building was redecorated. During October, 1929, on the observance of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the first congregation, the remodeled building was re-dedicated to the Service of God.

After a good deal of study and planning, a merger between the Evangelical and Reformed church was completed. That was in 1934. During the same

Congregational church and one of the Christian denominations also took place. They adopted the name Congregational Christian church. Our church was no longer referred to as the Evangelical church but adopted the name Evangelical and Reformed church.

Language Decision

At a special meeting of St. Paul's congregation Sunday, July 14, 1935, following the worship service, among other things considered, a motion was made and seconded and carried that services be held the first, second and third Sundays of the month in the English language. Up until that date services had been held in both the German and English language, alternating, but no definite decisions had been made as to which Sunday to use one or the other language.

At an annual congregational meeting January 8, 1942, routine business was taken care of and a motion made, seconded and carried to use the English language exclusively.

The need for more Sunday school class rooms prompted the project of excavating a basement under the entire church structure. The entire project was done with labor donated by church members. A room to house the furnace and kitchen was added and new pews for the sanctuary were purchased. After the completion of the project, a dedication service was held Sunday, May 17, 1942.

Needed repairs to both the parsonage and church buildings were made as the years rolled by and time took its toll.

First Building Sold

Having no further use for the first church building, it was sold to Leo Bauerle in 1942 for the sum of \$375. Mr. Bauerle moved the building to his farm and converted it into a house. The house is still occupied by the Bauerle family.

Other outmoded buildings were torn down and new ones built when needed and the property was landscaped. August Rinne and Henry M. Heins, with the assistance of the church council, built rest rooms in the basement during the year of 1946. Herbert Buesing, a member of the council, took care of the wiring. Adolph Stuenkel installed the plumbing. After installing rest rooms in the church basement, it was discovered that the water supply from a large cistern at the parsonage was inadequate. In 1947, a well was dug and a new and larger pressure system installed by Adolph Stuenkel to supply the parsonage and the church with water.

In 1948, the Evangelical and Reformed church started negotiating with the Congregational Christian church contemplating

nomination would have a membership of more than 2 million.

Church Board Enlarged

In 1949, at an annual meeting, it was voted to change the church council from a 3-man board to a 5-man board. At an annual meeting of the congregation January 9, 1951, it was voted to refinish the floor in the sanctuary. Two electric sanders were rented and in less than a week the project was completed. All labor was donated by church members. At this same meeting a decision was reached to tear down all buildings not needed (wash-house, coal shed, chicken house and barn) and much good lumber was salvaged. A new garage was built under the direction of August Rinne with the help of church members. The writer took care of the electrical work. All good unused lumber was sold.

Gifts To Church

In 1951, Mr. and Mrs. August Witte presented the church with an outdoor bulletin board in memory of their son, Walter Witte. The writer took care of the wiring and the board is controlled by a time clock. At a special meeting held September 7, 1952, it was voted to install a gas furnace. In 1954 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dierking presented the congregation with a memorial book in memory of their daughter, Helen. All memorials given to the church are recorded in this book. A specially designed pedestal to display the book was constructed by Kenneth Falk.

Early in 1954 occasional conversation could be heard concerning the need for more class room space in which adequately to carry on the program of Christian education. Wise and far-sighted were the church school workers when they enlivened and vitalized such conversations. The officers and teachers in the Sunday school played a vital role in the origin of the idea and dream of special educational building. Quite unexpectedly at an informal luncheon in April of 1954, members of the congregation promised to start soliciting funds to see if the money could be raised. An architect was employed and on the building that was liked his estimated cost was approximately \$50,000. That, of course, was based on union scale labor.

In May of 1954, the congregation selected, through its president, a special study committee to look into the matter of building. On the basis of the finding, another congregational meeting was called July 11, 1954. It was at that meeting that your writer made the motion to build, the motion was properly seconded and it carried by a large majority. A committee was appointed

Ground Breaking Held

The campaign being successful, Sunday, September 26, 1954, on Rally and Promotion day, the congregation gathered for the ground breaking ceremony.

We started digging a hole in the ground with the faith that God would inspire our people to put a fine educational building on it. And we left the service inspired. Trees had to be removed and a basement dozed out. This was done by Lambert Buesing, who owned a dozer, with not a cent of cost to the congregation. Two skilled carpenters were employed, August Rinne and Henry M. Heins, both members of the church, together with dozens of members, along with non-members, labored faithfully and steadily without compensation.

The building grew at an unbelievably rapid rate. The brick laying was done by Fiene Brothers of Alma at a reduced rate. The wiring was done by Dankenbring Electric company from Alma at a discount. Schlue Hardware installed the plumbing and heating plant, also at a discount.

Dedicated In 1955

Finally, in the spring of 1955, the finishing touches were put on this venture in faith. It was especially significant that the day of dedication, June 12, 1955, was Children's Day. The future effectiveness of our church in society lies in the Christian education of our children and young people of today, along with the continued training of our adult members. To this end, our new educational building was dedicated. The true reward, however, comes not in recognition by fellow human beings, but rather from God. What greater reward could those who sacrificed and worked hard have than a feeling that the Master sayeth, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The Dorcas Society completely furnished the kitchen and did a major part of the painting and decorating with the help of some of the other women of the church. Much credit goes to the Rev. James O. Schneider and Lawrence Rehkop, chairman of the building committee, for their untiring efforts in seeing the need for more space to carry on a good educational program for this church. Other members of the building committee were Chester Grube, George Borchers, Edward Steffens and Raymond Stoll. The hauling of lumber, sand, gravel and cement was all done free by church members.

Building Cost \$25,000

The cost of the building including the new pews for the overflow room and tile covering for the floors, which was done the

It was in 1957, after the merger with the Congregational Christian church was completed, that a committee was appointed and a new constitution and by-laws were written. The writer was on the committee that helped draft this constitution and by-laws. The most significant thing in these new by-laws, with the exception of changing the name of the church to United Church of Christ, was that we changed from a 9-man board to a 16-man board, six elders and ten deacons. With a few minor alterations, the constitution and by-laws were accepted as written.

After nine years of negotiation, the merger between the Evangelical and Reformed church and the Congregational Christian church was consummated. That was in 1957. The name adopted for the new body was United Church of Christ.

In 1957 the church was remodeled. A new chancel floor and rail, carpeting, pulpit and Wicks pipe organ with chimes were installed. The new organ cost approximately \$6768. Price of chancel floor and railing came to \$605. Carpeting chancel floor and aisle of church cost approximately \$1,300. On Sunday, February 16, 1958, a dedication service was held. As the years have passed many beautiful and useful gifts and memorials have been presented to this church in the name of loved ones. At an annual meeting January 11, 1959, the following committee was appointed to make plans for a 75th anniversary:

Walter C. Borchers, chairman, Mrs. John Strader, Mrs. Ida Koenig, Mrs. Bertha Kirchhoff, Miss Lois Miller and Milton Dierking.

Before going into the 75th anniversary celebration, I wish to roll the calendar back 25 years. This is not on record; the information was furnished by Mrs. E. C. Brunkhorst.

In the fall of 1934, after much preparation, such as re-painting the church, etc., St. Paul's celebrated its 50th anniversary. The Rev. Martin Seybold was pastor of St. Paul's during this period. The following former pastors were present, Rev. Fred Eggen, Rev. Albert Dreeschke, Rev. Christian Gabler and Rev. Edwin H. Beissenherz. Rev. Henry Limper sent his regrets that it was impossible for him to attend and congratulated St. Paul's on 50 years of study and spiritual growth.

Now we will continue our history to our 75th anniversary, which was in 1959, as mentioned earlier. In addition to the committee mentioned previously, sub-committees were appointed to assist in arranging the program.

In May of 1959, on Mother's

75th Anniversary

A dedication service was held Sunday, July 5, 1960. Art glass window with symbol of Saint Paul was given in memory of the charter members. They are Henry Wessell, August Finkeldei, Henry Spangler, August Rehkop, Herman Rehkop, Richard Bockman, Herman Bockman, Herman Flair, Bernard Flair, Henry Cook, Louise Sunderbrink and William Cook.

Donors were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brunkhorst, Mrs. Frieda Cook, Herbert Cook, William Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Earl England, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Finkeldei, Fred Flair, Mr. and Mrs. George Flair, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flair, Louis (Sam) Flair, William Flair, Mrs. Ruth Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Hinck, Mrs. Lena Holscher, Mr. and Mrs. George John, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kirchhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kirchhoff, Mrs. Emma Logsdon, Mrs. Carrie Lovercamp, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Nordick, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rehkop, Mr. and Mrs. William Rehkop, Mrs. Emilie Schlue, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Steffens, Mrs. John Strader, Carl Sunderbrink, Miss Edith Sunderbrink, Mrs. Mattie Wessler, Mrs. Anna Eggen, who is a widow of a former pastor of St. Paul's, Mrs. Emma Meinershagen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rehkop and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Rehkop.

Art Glass Windows

Art glass window with symbol of Saint Matthew was given to the church by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flair.

Art glass window with symbol of Saint Mark was given by Louis (Sam) Flair.

Art glass window with symbol of Saint John was given by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brunkhorst in loving gratitude to God on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary.

Art glass window with symbol of Holy Baptism was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tieman and family, Mrs. Hulda Tieman and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Hogan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freese, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Buck and son, Mr. and Mrs. Willard (Jess) Nienhiser and family in loving memory of Mr. and Mrs. August Tieman, Oscar Tieman, Lawrenz Tieman, Gustav Tieman, Hugo Tieman, Alfred Tieman, James Tieman and Irwin Tieman.

Art glass window with symbol of Light was given to the church by Mrs. Anna Straach and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hartwig in loving memory of Herman Straach.

Art glass window with symbol of Holy Communion was given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jungerman, Sr., in loving appreciation of the church.

to our church by Mrs. Edna Brunkhorst, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyer and Mrs. Edgar Kuntz in loving memory of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Meyer.

Art glass window with symbol of "God the Father" was given by Mrs. Ida Koenig in loving memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Brunkhorst.

Art glass window with symbol of "The Bible" was presented by Mrs. Olga Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Dewese Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. William Jenner and other relatives and many friends in loving memory of Henry Norden.

Art glass window with symbol of Saint Luke was given by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rehkop.

Art glass window with symbol of "The Holy Spirit" given by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brunkhorst in loving memory of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brunkhorst.

Sunday, July 26, 1959, the second service observing the 75th anniversary was held, with the Rev. A. H. Wegener, president of the Kansas City Synod, as the guest speaker.

Anniversary Year Climax

Sunday, September 13, 1959, our annual Mission Festival climaxed the 75th anniversary year. The Rev. A. H. Wegener, president of the Kansas City Synod, was the speaker in the morning service. After a bountiful meal at noon services were resumed. The Rev. Walter Brueggeman, assistant teacher of Old Testament History at Eden Theological Seminary, brought the afternoon message. The writer feels that he has a personal interest in this young man. During the eight years of the ministry of his father, Rev. August L. Brueggeman, here at Blackburn, Walter Brueggeman was my Sunday school scholar.

By now you have discovered that all of this history is not in chronological order. Some of the important events are not recorded, so the writer, with the help of other members of the church, has discovered events that we feel should go into this history.

New Ceiling and Fixtures

In the year of 1942 Mr. and Mrs. George J. Meyer presented the church with a new celotex ceiling, including the price of installation. The ceiling was installed by Henry Rinne, son of Henry Rinne, who built the church, and Henry M. Heins. The congregation voted to have the church re-wired and new light fixtures installed while the ceiling was being installed. Harvey Schmidt, a brother of Mrs. George J. Meyer, and the writer installed the fixtures and re-wired the building without compensation.

At an annual meeting of the congregation January 15, 1961, after hearing reports from two

parsonage, the following action was taken:

Motion was made and seconded that we build a new parsonage. The motion carried by a large majority. The following committee was appointed to take charge, Alfred Miller, chairman, George Borchers, Ralph Brandau and Raymond Tieman.

The first step was to take down the old parsonage and salvage such lumber as could be used. Trees needed to be removed. That work was done by Henry Runge. William Rinne of Mayview was employed to build the new parsonage. The basement was excavated by Norman M. Tracey, Higginsville. Eagle Mill and Elevator at Higginsville supplied the concrete and Bargfrede Construction company of Alma built the basement walls and poured the floor. The house is finished on the outside with brick veneer, the bricks were supplied by Alma Building Supply. Fiene Brothers of Alma laid the brick. The lumber was supplied by R. J. Hurley Lumber company of Blackburn and Kansas City. Fiene Plumbing and Heating of Blackburn installed the gas furnace and did the plumbing. Dankenbring Electric of Alma installed the wiring and fixtures. Bill Baker of Lexington did the plastering. Kenneth Rinne, a son of William Rinne, built and installed the cabinets in the kitchen. Forest Riekhof of Higginsville covered the cabinet tops, put tile in the bath room and laid the floor covering. E. A. (Doc) Ward of Higginsville did the painting. Sweet Springs Lumber company supplied storm windows and doors. Herman Foose of Blackburn did the dozer work, filling in around basement and leveling ground. Bruening Nurseries of Higginsville landscaped the lawn and supplied the shrubbery. In addition to the men and construction companies employed, the building committee gave much time and effort in seeing that everything progressed properly. Other church members also contributed of their time and talent to assist where they could.

The Layman's Fellowship furnished the parsonage with a new refrigerator. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Miller gave an automatic washer and dryer and a year later installed a humidifier. The Women's Guild furnished the drapes for the windows.

Dedicated In 1961

On Sunday, October 15, 1961, at 2 p.m. dedication service for the new parsonage of St. Paul's United Church of Christ was held. Rev. Dean Roy Miller, church pastor, was the liturgist. The Rev. A. H. Wegener, president of the Kansas City Synod, gave the dedication service and

Christ at Grand Pass, delivered the sermon.

Ladies' Aid (Frauen-Verein)

The following are the auxiliary organizations of the church.

The first and oldest organization, chartered in August of 1905, under the direction of the Rev. Fred Eggen, is the "Frauen-Verein." Since the German language was being used in the church, it was also used in this organization. The following were charter members: Miss Marie Holke, Mrs. Emma Holke, Mrs. Marie Wessendorf, Mrs. Fannie Rubelmann, Mrs. Caroline Wessel, Mrs. Caroline Finkeldei, Mrs. Emma Hiering, Mrs. Katarina Flair, Mrs. Frederika Koenig, Mrs. Anna Eggen, Mrs. Marie Mollenbrock, Mrs. Minnie Tieman, Mrs. Marie Wessler, Mrs. Marie Hine, Mrs. Anna Meinershagen, Mrs. Emma Brunkhorst, Mrs. Eva Flair, Mrs. Dorathia Flair, Mrs. Sophie Schlue, Mrs. Wilhemena Meinershagen, Mrs. Pauline Meyer and Mrs. Caroline Opfer.

The monthly meetings were held in the church and later in the homes, and at the present time in the chapel of the education building. The first president was Mrs. Caroline Wessel.

Two Charter Members

The two remaining charter members are Mrs. Eva Flair and Mrs. Anna Eggen, the widow of the minister who helped organize this organization. Mrs. Lena Hoelscher, a present member, has the longest membership record, having been a member for 58 years. Mrs. Louise (Lizzie) Brunkhorst has been a member for 54 years. There are 28 active members as to date.

In 1930 the 25th anniversary was celebrated in the home of Mrs. Fred Finkeldei. The 50th anniversary was celebrated in 1955. The 55th anniversary was celebrated in 1960.

January 8, 1962, St. Paul's congregation started using the English language exclusively, and the "Frauen-Verein" changed their name to "Ladies' Aid" and started using the English language also. They meet the first Wednesday in each month, the date selected when they first organized.

This organization has done many worth-while things for St. Paul's church through its 59 years of existence, and the church is indeed indebted to this fine group for their loyal support.

The officers in 1964 were:

President, Mrs. Clara Tieman,
Vice President, Mrs. Ida Koenig,

Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Meinershagen.

Youth Fellowship (Jugend-Verein)

No records seem to be available for the history of the second auxiliary organization of our church known as our Youth Fellowship. It is the general opinion of some of the older citizens that it had its beginning under the direction of Rev. Henry Limper, in the neighborhood of 1908-1909. It was organized early enough in the history of the church, while the German language was being used, that the first name of the youth group was "Jugend-Verein".

Not many years later the youth began to rebel against having to use the German, and they were permitted to use the language of our country. The name was changed to Young People's League. In the year 1934 when the merger between St. Paul's church and the Reformed Church of America was consummated, the Young People's League presented the church with individual communion vessels. This was during the ministry of Rev. Martin Seybold.

The year St. Paul's celebrated its 45th anniversary, the youth group presented the church with a pulpit lamp. In 1957 our chancel was remodeled and a new pulpit and lectern were installed. At this time the pulpit lamp was moved from the old pulpit to the new lectern.

There appears to be a time that the youth group was inactive. That was perhaps during the years somewhere between 1935 and 1940. It was during Rev. William Sabbert's ministry that the group was reorganized. They still retained their name Young People's League. At a later date (no records available) they changed their name to Youth Fellowship. After the completion of the merger in 1957 the youth group comes under the heading of The Youth Ministry; but our group has still retained the name Youth Fellowship.

The most recent project of the youth group was purchasing a large size Creche (Christmas scene). They are adding figures from time to time to make the scene complete. The scene is set up each year during the Christmas season and lit with large flood lights, controlled by a time clock.

Officers in 1964 were Glenn Nienhiser, president; Gary Strader, vice president; Rodney Hartwig, secretary; Ruby Meyer, treasurer.

Dorcas Society

The third auxiliary organization of St. Paul's, known as the Dorcas Society, was organized October 25, 1926, under the leadership of Rev. Edwin H. Beissenherz. The charter members are as follows: Mrs. Lilly John, Mrs. Walter Borchers, Mrs.

E. C. Brunkhorst, Mrs. Hugo Kirchhoff, Mrs. Rudolph Hine, Miss Helen Tegtmeyer, Mrs. Rudolph Wilschusen and Mrs. Edwin H. Beissenherz. Mrs. Hugo Kirchhoff is the only charter member who is no longer living.

When this organization was first organized the members had all-day meetings and quilted for others at a fee of 75 cents per 100-yard spool. In 1941 it was voted to change from 75 cents to \$1 per spool. In later years the quilting was discontinued and only afternoon meetings were held, devoting the entire meeting to Christian study.

In the beginning a fee of 10 cents per month, per member, was charged. This was changed in 1954 to free will giving.

The Dorcas Society celebrated their 25th anniversary in October of 1951. The anniversary service of song, meditation and prayer was held in the sanctuary and honored all past presidents. During the social hour, held in the dining hall after the anniversary service, all charter members were honored with an appropriate service.

This organization of women gathers at the church several times a year to make cancer pads and sew layettes, bed linens, hospital jackets and many other garments that are sent wherever they are needed. The shut-ins are remembered at Christmas and one month of the year this group supplies the residents of the Pastor's Home at Blue Springs with meat and eggs.

The Dorcas Society does in many ways undergird the program of the church, gives generously to the benevolent institutions and supports missions, both at home and abroad.

The meeting date at the present time (1964) is the third Wednesday of each month and the present membership is 35.

The executive board members, consisting of president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, are elected for a term of two years. The present officers are: Mrs. Emilie Heins, president; Mrs. Raymond Tieman, vice president; Mrs. Earl England, secretary, and Mrs. Olga Norden, treasurer.

Altar Committee

In 1957, under the direction of Rev. Frederick Carl Rueggeberg, an Altar Committee was organized. The committee consisted of four women: Mrs. Walter C. Borchers, Mrs. E. C. Brunkhorst, Mrs. F. C. Rueggeberg and Mrs. William C. Rehkop.

The duties of the Altar Committee are to prepare the communion vessels for Holy Communion, arrange flowers for all worship services and change Altar Covers as the season indic-

In 1961 Mrs. Walter Hartwig was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. F. C. Rueggeberg. At a later date two more members were added: Mrs. Milton Dierking and Mrs. Alfred Miller.

The present members are Mrs. Walter C. Borchers, Mrs. E. C. Brunkhorst, Mrs. William C. Rehkop, Mrs. Walter Hartwig, Mrs. Alfred Miller and Mrs. Lilly John.

The committee is assisted in furnishing and arranging flowers for the services by other members of the church.

Churchmen's Fellowship

(Churchmen's Brotherhood)

The Churchmen's Brotherhood of St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed church is the fourth auxiliary organization of the church, and was organized March 8, 1957, under the leadership of the Rev. Frederick Carl Rueggeberg. The charter was granted under date of March 12, 1957, Charter No. 1,234.

Twenty-seven charter members are as follows: Don Du-Ayne Borchers, Henry Tice (Bud) Borchers, George W. Borchers, Walter C. Borchers, Glenn E. Borchers, Ralph Brandau, William Buesing, Milton Dierking, Walter Hartwig, Henry M. Heins, Fred A. Jungerman, Sr., Fred A. Jungerman, Jr., Ledru (Ted) Kirchhoff, Ralph Kirchhoff,

Harry W. Knipmeyer, Herbert Meyer, Alfred Miller, Willard (Jess) Nienhiser, Chester Nolte, John A. Reith, Rev. Frederick Carl Rueggeberg, Gilbert Sassmann, Robert Steffens, Lawrence Stoll, Raymond Stoll, Leo (Zeke) White and Walter E. Mueller. Members who joined later are Earl England, Henry King, Robert Dale Schmidt, William Hogan, Charles Huxoll and Roy Flair.

This group meets on the first Friday of each month. The present membership is 29. The fellowship has lost only one member through death, a charter member, Henry M. Heins, who departed this life January 21, 1964.

Each year somewhere near Washington's birthday the members have a Father-Son banquet. During the month of July we have an ice cream social and hamburger fry. On Laymen's Sunday the Brotherhood has charge of the service.

The gift to the congregation for the 75th anniversary was new robes for the chancel choir at a cost of \$283.18. In September of 1959 the Brotherhood had a part in purchasing a new car for Kenneth Kohler, executive secretary of the National Brotherhood. In 1961 when the new parsonage was completed we furnished the new house with a new refrigerator. Annually a

Blue Springs. These homes are for the retired ministers and their wives. We also contribute to many worthwhile projects that come up in the church. At the present time we are in process of purchasing a rheostat to control the lights in the sanctuary.

The merger between the Evangelical and Reformed church and the Congregational Christian church was completed in 1957. It wasn't until the fall of 1962 that the men's group of the two denominations, due to some technical reasons, completed their merger. Our new charter, now referred to as "The Covenant" was issued under date of January 2, 1963, and we retained the same number, 1234. After the completion of the merger of the two men's groups, our name was changed to Churchmen's Fellowship.

Past presidents are George W. Borchers, Walter Hartwig and Walter E. Mueller. The 1964 officers are Walter C. Borchers, president; Gilbert Sassman, vice president; Ledru Ted Kirchhoff, treasurer, and Robert Steffens, secretary. Walter E. Mueller, cabinet member, and Alfred Miller, alternate cabinet member.

Memorials

In addition to memorials previously mentioned.

In loving memory of James Edwin Tieman, the only member of St. Paul's church who lost his life while serving his country, Altar, Cross and Candelabra. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Henry Koenig, Lectern. Memorial placed by wife, Mrs. Ida Koenig.

In loving memory of Meredith G. Steffens, Book of Worship and Missal Stand. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Selma M. Cook, Pulpit Bible. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Herman Straach, Prayer Bench. Memorial placed by his wife, Mrs. Anna Straach.

In loving memory of Mrs. Pauline Flair, Organ Fund. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Paul Dierking, Revised Standard Version Pulpit Bible and a set of Red Altar Covers. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Otto Meyer, Lawrence Steffens and Granville Pape, Glass Front Doors. Memorial placed by relatives and friends. Cradle Roll Cabinet was also placed in memory of Otto Meyer by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Everett Logsdon, Communion Linens and a set of White Altar Covers.

In loving memory of Mrs. Mary Steffens, a set of Green Altar Covers. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of August Witte, a set of Black Altar Covers. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Wilhelmina Loges, a set of White Altar Covers. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Lena Rehkop, John Henry Brunkhorst, Mrs. Adaline Wehmhoefer, Mrs. Anna Cook, Mrs. Emma Hering, Mrs. Emma Brunkhorst and Harry Cook, Altar Chairs and Baptismal Fount. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Rebecca Cook, Mrs. Maria Wilsusen, Mrs. Mary Mollenbrock, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Brunkhorst, memorial placed by relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sunderbrink (Mr. Sunderbrink a charter member). Memorial placed by Carl, Martha and Miss Edith Sunderbrink. Memorial Public Address System.

In loving memory of August Pape, Ernest Hinck, August Gehrken and Mrs. Wilhelmina Loges, Tape Recorder. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Louis M. Gottenstroeter, Heart Fund. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of George H. Meyer, Heart Fund. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Anna Laura Jungerman, Evangelical Children's Home. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Amelia Dorothy Buesing, St. Paul's Building Fund. Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Emily Crain Gottenstroeter, one-half to American Cancer Society, one-half to St. Paul's Memorial Fund (still pending). Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

In loving memory of Mrs. Emily Gottenstroeter, in a Memorial Fund to be used later. Memorial placed by the business men of Blackburn.

In loving memory of Henry M. Heins, two-fifths, divided equally between the following: Dr. Albert Schweitzer Hospital, Africa; American Bible Society, Echoes of Eternity, Unity School of Christianity. Three-fifths to St. Paul's Memorial Fund to be used at a later date.

In loving memory of the following: Arthur J. Tieman, Fred H. Brinkman, Norman Chester Grube, George T. John, Robert G. Kirchhoff, Joseph F. Flair, Herman Cord Brunkhorst, Arthur W. Meinershagen, Eugene

ken, St. Paul's Memorial Fund, to be used at a later date.

In loving memory of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schlue, \$100 on a new piano, \$100 on a bronze plaque to keep a perpetual record of all memorials. Memorial placed by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Vogelsmeier, members of Presbyterian church at Sweet Springs.

There seems to be a time somewhere between 1956 and 1961 that no records are available where memorials have been recorded, consequently there may be some omissions. I assure the readers of this history, that if so, the omissions were not intentional. I hope that every one will bear with me and appreciate the circumstances.

Pictures

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1938 to 1942 a picture was placed over the doors of the sanctuary leading to the narthex by the senior adult church school class, "Christ with Outstretched Hands."

In loving memory of Mrs. Anna Cook, a picture "Christ and the Rich Young Ruler" Memorial placed by relatives and friends.

A picture "The Emmaus Road" presented to the church by Mr. and Mrs. William Meyer in commemoration of their golden wedding anniversary.

A picture placed in the overflow room of our educational building "Christ Knocking at the Door" by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brunkhorst in appreciation of the new educational building.

Church School

Up until now, nothing has been said about our Church School. It is the opinion of the writer that our Church School dates back to 1890, but that is more or less a guess. Until that date, worship services were held in homes, later in a school house, then in the Episcopal church building at Blackburn. It was in 1890 that the first church building was built and on this basis I am assuming that this was the beginning of our Church School.

I'm sure that our Church School had a small beginning, just as the church did. St. Paul's has come a long way and added many improvements as time went on. The need for the educational unit would prove that fact.

At the present time the Church School consists of a Cradle Roll; Nursery department, one class, teachers, Catherine Steffens and Janie Sassmann; Kindergarten, one class, teachers, Mary Reith, Edna Peters and Laverne Dittmer, Primary department, class one, teacher, Janie Borchers, class two, Henrietta Strader, class three, teacher, Mary Miller.

Junior department, class one

Junior High, teacher, Mildred Tieman; Middle High, teacher, Frieda Muller; Senior High, teacher, Ledru (Ted) Kirchhoff; Adult Class, teachers, Reverend Miller, assisted by Robert Steffens, Clarence Sassmann and others.

Present membership of Church School 128.

1964 Officers

Superintendent, Rhea Tieman; Vice Superintendent, Ralph Brandau; Secretary, Nellie Purdy; Treasurer, John Strader; Cradle Roll Superintendent, Shirley Stoll; Children's Division Leader, Miriam Dierking; Assistant, Ruth Holtsclaw.

More Church History

Somewhere between the years of 1935 and 1943 St. Paul's church was presented with its first piano. That was an outright gift by Fred Brinkman. Mr. Brinkman also presented the church with a record player and loud speakers located in the tower of the church. The writer wired this so it is controlled by a time clock. Each evening at 6 o'clock the record player will start automatically and play records for fifteen minutes that can be heard all over town and for several miles in the country. (No record as to the exact year).

The church purchased the second sound system, the writer is of the opinion, in the year 1961.

After a little more research I discovered more pictures that should be mentioned. A lighted picture "The Good Shepherd" placed in the chapel, purchased by the Ladies' Aid on their 55th anniversary with a gift from Mrs. Anna Eggen of Blue Springs (widow of a former pastor) and gifts from various other sources. There have been numerous pictures placed in the various Sunday School rooms but no records available as to the donors.

In 1964 Mrs. Lydia Dierking presented the church with a portable transistor sound system in loving memory of her daughter Helen.

Preparations are underway to celebrate the 80th anniversary some time this fall, 1965.

Ministers

William Buehler, supply pastor, 1884 - 1897, assisted by others,

Albert Dreusicke, first regular pastor, 1897-1903,

Fred Eggen, 1904-1906, Henry Limper, 1906-1911, Christian Gabler, 1912-1923, Edwin Beissenherz, 1924-1932, Martin Seybold, 1933-1934, William Sabbert, 1935-1943, August Brueggemann, 1944-1952.

James O. Schneider, 1952-1955.

Frederick Carl Rueggeberg, 1956-1961

Ministerial Sons

Theophil Gabler, Paul Gabler, Edward Brueggeman, Walter Brueggemann.

Total membership as of December 31, 1963, was 247.

1964 board members are:

President, Raymond Tieman, elder,

Vice President, Herbert Buesing, elder.

Treasurer, Walter Hartwig, elder,

Financial Secretary, Charles Huxoll, deacon,

Chairman of Usher Committee, Charles William Cook, deacon,

Elwood Gehrken, deacon.

Corresponding Secretary, William Buesing, trustee,

Assistant Financial Secretary, Roy Flair, trustee,

Chester Nolte, trustee.

Much credit goes to a former supply pastor, Rev. Henry Vieth, who now resides at our retired pastor's home at Blue Springs, Mo. Reverend Vieth translated the German minutes and records into the English language from its early beginning up to and including 1921. It was in 1935 when the minutes and records were recorded in the English language, consequently, there were 14 years still to be translated, so the writer with what little knowledge he has of German worked this out himself. No doubt, there will be plenty of errors in those 14 years.

A special dedicatory service was held at St. Paul's United Church of Christ Sunday morning, June 21, 1964.

The following memorial items were dedicated:

Piano, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Schlue by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Vogelsmeier, Fred Brinkman by family and friends, Norman Grube by parents, friends and senior class of Alma year 1963, George T. John by family and friends, Herman Brunkhorst man by family and friends, North Fellowship.

Portable Public Address System (transistor), in memory of Miss Helen Dierking by her mother, Mrs. Lydia Dierking.

Sanctuary Clock, Altar Candlesticks and Candles, in memory of August Witte by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Witte.

New Christian and United States flags.

Also dedicated were a new Christian flag and a new United States flag given to the church by the Ladies' Aid.

Conclusion

I feel quite sure that this history is imperfect and incomplete. There are doubtless errors, much has been omitted, and doubtless much has been included that is not of much interest to the readers.

While this project has called for considerable labor on the part of the writer, he has enjoyed it, and will feel amply re-

warded if it is favorably received.

The purpose has been to get in the record at least as much as possible of the history of St. Paul's United Church of Christ, so that in the coming years those who might be interested in such material may find something that may be helpful to them.

The charter members and the early members of St. Paul's in Blackburn were truly pioneers and community builders, who helped to lay the foundation stones for a strong and dependable citizenship as well as a strong and dependable church membership in our little town, which is the heritage of those now living here and worshipping at St. Paul's and the generations to follow.

It is this continual Christian spirit of giving that has enabled us through the 80 years of our existence to keep abreast of the times and to make our house of worship a place of which we can be proud. We hope that in years to come the congregation may continue to grow in numbers and retain their religious zeal so that our church will continue to grow and prosper through faith in God.

We are eternally grateful to our neighboring pastors for supplying us when without a pastor. They are W. W. Kramme, Henry Vieth, W. J. Becker, Maynard Beemer and others.

To God be Honor and Glory and Power as we move forward in His cause.

To the end that we might be grateful to God and to our forefathers and to more humble service in His Kingdom, we dedicate this history.

In Nelson the Baptist and Methodist churches
grace the landscape of that small village.



Slater's First Baptist church on Maple street
(see following document) exemplifies an excellent
stylish property type as does the St. Joseph
Catholic church on Emma street.





SLATER BAPTIST CHURCH

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Slater

The First Baptist church, Slater, was organized September 3, 1850, in the home of Robert Y. Thomson, northwest of Slater. Founders were Robert Y. Thomson, Lucy T. Thomson, Elizabeth B. Thomson, Leona Thomson, James R. Johnson, Martha Johnson, William W. Field, Lucy Ann Field, Daniel Hickerson, Maria Hickerson, William E. Thomson, Lucy Ann Thomson, Francis Hampton, Ann L. Hampton and Brickey S. Hampton.

February 4, 1851, it was agreed to build a meeting house provided funds could be raised. Location was to be on "Lexington Road at the head of Bear Creek," and to be called the Rehoboth Baptist church. A month later, a contract was let to John G. Fletcher for \$1,600 for the erection of this church, a brick building, 30 x 50, which was completed and dedicated in July 1853. In April 1854 Rev. Thomas Fristoe became the first pastor. In 1903 Rehoboth was changed to First Baptist.

In 1879 a railroad was built through the community and the town of Slater was planned. At that time, the church was rebuilt in town. This was done by razing the old church and taking it, piece by piece, brick by brick, to the present site. It was dedicated in May 1880 by Dr. W. Pope Yeaman, and had a membership of 115.

On the night of August 5, 1888, a terrific storm wrecked the church building and the congregation was left without a home. However, it was not long until a new church was built and this building served the congregation until 1917, when the present church building was erected at the cost of about \$25,000. The building, 63 x 110 feet, is one of the outstanding edifices of Slater today. In 1957 a new educational building was erected at a cost of \$125,000.

From the humble beginning and the zealous efforts made by this group of Christian men and

women, the membership has grown to 966.

Pastors: Thomas Fristoe, 1853-1855; E. Allard, 1855-1858; A. P. Williams, 1858-1868; J. C. Hamner, 1868-1870; R. H. Holman, 1870-1874; J. L. Tichenor, 1875-1879; J. S. Connor, 1879-1888; R. A. Bowman, 1888-1891; T. C. Carlton, 1891-1896; L. D. Bass, a few months; William Shelton, 1879-1900; O. S. Russell, 1900-1902;

W. A. Simmons, 1902-1904; W. B. Hall, 1904-1906; Warren P. Clark, 1906-1911; William F. Roberts, 1911-1917; Otto S. Russell, 1917-1918; George C. Monroe, 1918-1920; John W. T. Givens, 1921-1923; Raymond W. Settle, 1923-1934; Dr. F. O. Criminger, 1935-1946; Lynn T. Richardson, 1946-1953; James W. Hackney, 1953-1957; Harry Higgins, Jr., 1958.

Malta Bend's Methodist Episcopal church on U.S. 65 highway (see following document) is a very stylish 'town church building' while St. Luke's United Church of Christ in Grand Pass is also an important site.



MALTA BEND

The Malta Bend Methodist Episcopal church was organized by the Rev. Samuel Alexander October 15, 1865, in the home of John Lunbeck, which was located 1 1/4 miles north of Malta Bend. Some of the early Methodist families in that area were John and Martha Lunbeck and children, George and Elizabeth Millice, Henry Miller and wife, Mary and Marge Miller.

This first organized Methodist class met in homes for a time, and Henry Millice was said to have been one of the class leaders. In 1871 a frame church built at a cost of \$1,500 and was dedicated by Rev. T. J. Ferrill. Miles Van Meter, a carpenter who built many of the early homes at Malta Bend, was hired to build the church. By 1895 more room was needed for Sunday School classes and the long building was cut in two, rolled apart, and a central auditorium was added joining the divided sections.

The south section was used for Sunday School rooms and Epworth League meetings as well as for overflow crowds at church services. The north section was divided into Sunday School rooms and a pastor's study.

In 1918 the parsonage was removed and a new church edifice was built on the lot where the parsonage had stood. This new building cost \$29,000 and was dedicated, clear of all debt, in June 1919 by Bishop William Quayle. At that time Rev. V. C. Clark was pastor and Sherman P. Houston was chairman of the building committee.

The next year a new parsonage was built on the lot formerly occupied by the church.

After the unification of Methodism in 1939, the Methodist Episcopal church was selected to be used, and Hollis Wharton, who had been of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was appointed to serve the united church.

The church was re-decorated in 1947 at a cost of \$2,186 and the parsonage was also re-decorated at this time by the Woman's Society of Christian Service at a cost of \$281. These improvements were celebrated by a homecoming held July 20, 1947, at which Bishop Ivan Lee Holt preached and held a dedication service.

Present membership of the church is 285. Pastors who have served this church are:

Samuel Alexander, William Stephens, A. P. Soloway, F. Exley, Frank Oeschli, C. J. W. Jones, J. S. Porter, John H. Gillespie, J. R. Rader, Enoch Hunt, A. L. Walker, W. Frank Jones, J. B. Daniel, W. T. Pyles, William M. Creamer, George A. Glens, Charles C. James, H. A. Dougherty, J. M. Carter, Rev. Cummins, Clarke Baker.

William Leatherman, W. O. Thompson, V. C. Clark, J. C. Duplantes, E. A. Waters, R. H. Lent, J. Allen Webb, Lester J. Merritt, O. R. Sides, Gordon A. Lokey, W. W. Long, W. L.

Briggs, H. W. Wharton, Lyman Firestone, Nelson Morgan, Mims Workman, E. T. Raney, George Hougham, Lewis Odneal, Billy J. Grabeel, Steve H. Spear, present pastor.

M. E. Church, South

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Malta Bend was organized in 1885 following a meeting conducted by Rev. J. A. Greening. A. F. Brown, E. B. Curd and Samuel Webb were the first stewards of the new organization.

A church was built in 1891 and dedicated in 1892 by Dr. W. B. Palmore, who is buried in the Little Grove cemetery, south of Malta Bend. V. M. Crutsinger was pastor of the Malta Bend and Grand Pass churches in 1893 and was probably the first assigned pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This church merged with the Methodist Episcopal church after the unification of Methodism in 1939.



MALTA BEND METHODIST CHURCH

Town fathers in Marshall merit congratulation for the planning of four 1920s school buildings, all of which have complementary designs. The Benton Elementary on Ellsworth is one.

The old country club, now the Boys Butterfield Home, is a major local institution in and near Marshall. It includes a business headquarters, a commercial store and four ranches (see following document). A national network docu-drama was recently produced chronicling the development of the Butterfield Home.



Boys Butterfield Home

By George J. Meuschke

February 19, 1963, the first in a series of important events came to pass; events that had become the vision and dream of a very energetic and dedicated young man, for it was on this date that Butterfield Boys' Ranch was incorporated in the state of Missouri as a not-for-profit corporation.

The purpose of this Boys' Ranch is to provide foster home care for boys between the ages of 6 and 15; boys who, due to the death of one or both parents, irresponsible parents, or for any reason which might have caused the State Welfare Department or a Juvenile Court of Jurisdiction to take the child or children and seek to place them, for their personal welfare, in foster homes.

The person responsible for this vision was Robert Thomas Butterfield, born February 10, 1940, in Kansas City, Mo. Tom, as he is better known, had attended Missouri Valley College in Marshall, Mo., where he had obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in psychology and education. Prior to attending Missouri Valley College, he had attended high school in Raytown, Mo., which had been his home before entering college.

During his college education Tom served on the recreational staff at Indian Foothills Park in Marshall as stadium manager and supervisor of the local Little League Baseball teams. He had also served as the superintendent of the Bar-H-Boys' Ranch at Nevada, Mo., for the Heart of America Law Enforcement organization. Tom also served on the volunteer staff of the Marshall State School and Hospital

about a Boys' Ranch. While at the state school in Marshall, Tom found a young boy who had been placed there because there was no other available facility for him. The boy was then eight years of age, and yet was living in a ward with grown men. Tests proved the capabilities of this young boy and that he did not belong in the institution; and after a period of several months and many trips, Tom and the administration of the state school were able to persuade the Juvenile Court of Jurisdiction to release the boy into his care as a foster child, after first being approved as a foster home by the Missouri Division of Welfare. This was accomplished while Tom was attending Missouri Valley College as a single man. He rented a very modest home in Marshall, located at 506 South Carroll, and for the next two years Tom attended college and cared for this first boy. This was the starting of the "Home and Future for Boys", for soon another boy, age 6, came to make his home with Tom.

Tom's sister, Peggy, who was also attending Missouri Valley College, came to live with him and the two boys, and between Tom and Peggy, they cared for these two boys. After graduation from Missouri Valley College, Tom spent all of his spare time traveling around the state visiting with juvenile officers, judges of juvenile courts and various other people and institutions dealing with neglected and homeless boys. It was this and his sincere desire to serve in some way his fellow man that Robert Thomas Butterfield founded the Butterfield Boys' Ranch.

Soon after the state of Missouri approved his application to incorporate as a not-for-profit corporation, Tom began to make known to church groups, PTA's and other groups of people his plans to move to a larger building where he might better serve the neglected and homeless boys of west-central Missouri.

He also talked to many individuals telling them of the great need and his plans to serve this need. From these many individuals he began to select a board of advisors, local people who were interested in his plans and who would assist him with securing a large house or building in which to further the cause of the ranch. Initially there were seven members appointed to the board of advisors, all of Saline county; Mrs. Bill Lovell, Rev. Edward L. Hughes, Mrs. D. J. Klein, Ray C. McClure and George J. Meuschke, all of Marshall; Mrs. Joseph Miller of the

1963. Prior to this, Tom had looked at numerous old farm homes that were for sale and some older and larger homes in Marshall. It was felt that the ranch could best meet its needs with a farm home and surrounding acreage.

Late in April of 1963, the ranch leased the old Saline County Country Club building three miles southeast of Marshall off Route WW. At that time an option was secured to purchase the building and grounds as well as some 80 acres of farm land immediately surrounding the site of the building. Due to not having been occupied or kept up for several years, the building was found to need much remodeling and repair, but was structurally sound. With the help of volunteer labor and donated material and supplies Tom set out to make the premises suitable for occupancy. July 1, 1963, Tom and the two boys he had custody of moved into the building.

During the months that followed, Tom spent endless days supervising the repairs of the building, mailing to people of Saline county and some of the neighboring counties asking for their financial support. Slowly, but surely, the building repairs began to take shape and money began to come in. At first there were many that stood back and waited to see if Tom could ever get his dream started. Fortunately, there were some, however, who believed as did Tom that it could and would be done. Slowly some of the doubting Thomases began to volunteer their services, contribute financially and with enthusiasm they too began to talk of this dedicated young man who was undertaking that which many had said would be impossible.

During the six months that followed the occupancy of the old country club building and up to the first of 1964, the following events took place at the boys' ranch.

In October of 1963, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis of the Napton community joined the staff of the boys' ranch as house parents.

It was this month also that Tom appointed two more members to the board of advisors: Mrs. C. Edwin Brown and William Elder.

In February of 1964, two other board members were appointed. Rev. James I. Spainhower and Mrs. Helen Dee Piper.

While many people were untiring in their support and assistance during this period, there was one individual who came nearly every evening and donated his services in the repair and remodeling of the

preciation for his valuable and untiring efforts the board of advisors, early in February 1964, gave the first formal recognition for outstanding service.

In December of 1963, Tom took the first boy since the securing of the building. Several months later two more boys came to make their homes at the ranch. Then, the steady climb to 15 boys, which was the capacity of the old building, began.

While many service clubs, church groups and other organizations contributed to the financial support of the boys' ranch in its first year, mention should be made of two outstanding contributions that materially assisted during the early months of the undertaking. The Marshall Kiwanis club gave \$1,000 and the members of the APO fraternity of Missouri Valley College donated \$500, the proceeds of their annual carnival held locally.

A dream had become a reality and many boys will now receive new hope for the future because of the love for one's fellow man which was so appropriately expressed through the efforts of so many.

Institutions of health care at Townhall Manor on Emma street, Slater and Fitzgibbon Memorial Hospital, Brunswick street, Marshall (see following document) represent important ingredients in the ambience of town landscapes.



grant and who had settled in the north part of Saline county, recognized the need for the establishment of a hospital in the county and on May 6, 1914, specified in Item 5 of his will as follows:

"I hereby direct my said executor after the payment by him of my debts, funeral expenses and the expenses of my last sickness and after paying for the aforesaid monument and the costs and expenses of administration of my estate to sell all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, whether real, personal or mixed and wherever situate at public or private sale as to my said executor may seem best as soon as practicable after he shall make final settlement of my estate in the Probate Court of Saline County, Mo., and to deliver and pay over to the following named persons, as trustees, to wit: Dr. John R. Hall, Dr. William Harrison, T. H. Harvey, Arthur Hupp and W. C. Gordon, all of Marshall, Mo., the proceeds of the sale of all said property, such proceeds to constitute a fund and to be used by said Trustees for the sole object and purpose of establishing and maintaining a suitable hospital at Marshall, Mo., for the medical, surgical, and curative treatment and nursing of such sick or injured patients of Saline County, Mo., and elsewhere, as may be admitted therein by said Trustees or their successors and on such terms and conditions as may be by them prescribed.

"It is my will that said Trustees shall expend only Fifty Thousand Dollars of the amount of said fund for the purpose of buying a lot and erecting the necessary building or buildings thereon, which shall be fireproof, and for the necessary equipment thereof, and the remainder of said fund shall be loaned by said Trustees on unencumbered real estate security at the highest legal rate of interest obtainable, said interest or income to be used solely for the maintenance of said hospital, and it is my further will that said Trustees shall have no power to mortgage said property.

"It is my desire that said hospital shall be known as 'The John Fitzgibbon Memorial Hospital', and the conduct and management thereof shall be free from all political, religious, social or other partisan or sectarian bias or prejudice and the management, control and conduct thereof shall be by said Trustees, to be known as 'The Board of Trustees of the John Fitzgibbon Memorial Hospital'.

"In the event of a vacancy or vacancies in said Board for any cause, it is my desire that the same shall be filled by the remaining Trustees, and if for any

cancy or vacancies, then the Circuit Court of Saline County, Missouri, or such court which by law may assume its functions, shall fill such vacancies.

"It is my desire that the members of such Board of Trustees shall be residents of Saline County, Mo., and that said Trustees shall serve without compensation, and it is my further desire that said Trustees shall elect from their number a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer."

April 28, 1916, John Fitzgibbon died and his will was admitted for probate. The Board of Trustees met and elected John R. Hall, M. D., president; William Harrison, M. D., vice president; T. H. Harvey, secretary, and W. C. Gordon, treasurer.

It was some time before the executor could make final settlement and by the time this was done, World War I was underway and building materials were such that construction had to wait until after World War I. The firm of Shepard, Farrar, and Wiser of Kansas City, Mo., was retained as architects and a 37-bed hospital was designed.

Construction started March 21, 1922, and Pratt - Thompson Construction Company of Kansas City, Mo., was contractor for the building.

From the time construction started until the building was completed and first occupied, the first original member of the Board of Trustees died. This was Arthur Hupp, and his son, Wilbur B. Hupp, was appointed in 1923 to fill this vacancy on the Board of Trustees.

The hospital opened for patients April 24, 1923. During the first year, there was a total of 285 patients admitted to the hospital and during that same time, a total of five babies were born at the hospital.

The original Medical Staff was composed of: W. M. Bickford, M. D., Marshall; S. P. Simmons, M. D., Marshall; D. F. Manning, M. D., Marshall; R. W. Kennedy, M. D., Marshall; B. M. Spotts, M. D., Marshall; G. S. Hardin, M. D., Marshall; G. C. Emmerson, Homeopathic Physician, Marshall; A. C. Putnam, Homeopathic Physician, Marshall; J. R. Hall, M. D., Marshall; William Harrison, M. D., Marshall;

A. H. Snoddy, M. D., Slater; W. E. Lockwood, M. D., Slater; C. W. Caldwell, M. D., Slater; S. T. Mead, M. D., Slater; F. A. Howard, M. D., Slater; L. S. James, M. D., Blackburn; F. A. Stahl, M. D., Malta Bend; C. L. Lawless, M. D., Napton; A. E. Gore, M. D., Sweet Springs.

The next few years saw a gradual increase in the number of patients admitted to the hospital and during the latter part

In 1923 the President of the original Board of Trustees, Dr. John R. Hall, died. W. C. Gordon was elected president and W. B. Hupp, treasurer. The Board of Trustees decided that the area of Slater and Gilliam should have a representative on the Board of Trustees and Com P. Storts of Slater was appointed to the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Hall.

Depression years of the 1930s saw a decline in the number of admissions to the hospital and in 1933, William Harrison, M. D. died. William G. Rea was appointed to fill this vacancy of the Board of Trustees.

The later 1930s saw a greater increase and utilization to where there were over 600 patients admitted to the hospital per year.

In 1942 the fourth member of the original Board of Trustees, T. H. Harvey died and William T. Bellamy was appointed to this vacancy and was also made secretary of the Board of Trustees.

During this period there was a continuing increase of utilization of the hospital until in the later 1940s some 2,000 people a year were admitted to the hospital.

In 1946 Com P. Storts died and Paul Hurt was appointed to fill this vacancy.

In 1949 William G. Rea died and J. L. Gordon was appointed to fill this vacancy on the Board of Trustees.

The early 1950s saw an increase in the utilization of the hospital to a point whereby it became clear that additional beds were needed to lessen the crowded conditions at the hospital. By this time, sun porches, halls and basement rooms were being used to fulfill the needs. There were 52 beds crowded into a building originally designed and built for a capacity of 37.

In 1951 Paul Hurt resigned from the Board of Trustees and Robert E. Garnett was appointed to fill this vacancy.

A campaign was launched in May 1952 to secure funds to pay the cost of the expansion of the hospital to 90 beds. After a rather lengthy campaign, funds were secured and construction was started in September 1953 on an addition to the original hospital building. The original campaign did not meet the need for the necessary funds. Through the generosity of some 120 citizens of the community, notes were signed whereby an additional \$60,000 was made available to constitute the financing of the hospital.

One donation of over \$90,000 was made by the Trustees of Dr. U. B. and Rosa Wingfield's Estate. The Wingfields had left money for a public library, however, one had been built and the needs of the community had been met in this respect.

Fitzgibbon

JOHN FITZGIBBON
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
By John R. Smiley

1954 and was occupied while the renovation of the old building was being done. The renovation of the old building was completed in April 1955. The entire project, including cost of construction, equipment, architect's fees, etc., was over \$828,000. With the federal government, under the terms of the Hill - Burton Act, participating in the amount of \$414,259.14.

A dedication and open house was held Sunday, June 12, 1955, with the Rev. Harvey Baker Smith, pastor of the First Christian church of Marshall, giving the dedicatory address.

In December 1955, the Ford Foundation made an outright grant of \$20,400 to the hospital which was utilized to meet requirements of the hospital licensing code.

In January 1959, the last original member of the Board of Trustees and president since 1955, W. C. Gordon, died. Peter H. Rea was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. C. Gordon. J. L. Gordon was elected president of the Board of Trustees and Robert E. Garnett, vice president.

The early 1960s saw the heaviest utilization of the hospital since its opening in 1923. Some 2,800 patients were admitted during the year and 400 babies were born during the same period.

In 1962 Robert E. Garnett resigned from the Board of Trustees and H. W. Gilliam of Slater was appointed to this vacancy. Peter H. Rea was elected vice president and at this time the other officers of the Board of Trustees were:

J. L. Gordon, president; W. T. Bellamy, secretary, and W. B. Hupp, treasurer.

In January 1963, the following doctors constituted the medical staff of the hospital:

Executive Staff

Richard F. Aiken, M. D., Marshall; George A. Aiken, M. D., Marshall; Robert W. Blalock, M. D., Marshall; Robert C. Haynes, M. D., Marshall; Bedford F. Knipschild, M. D., Marshall; C. L. Lawless, M. D., Marshall; John R. Lawrence, M. D., Marshall; C. A. McBurney, M. D., Slater; E. Lee McCorkle, M. D., Marshall; James A. Reid, M. D., Marshall; Paul A. Roberts, M. D., Sweet Springs; Marvin E. Roehrs, M. D., Marshall, and C. A. Worley, M. D., Sweet Springs.

Consulting Staff

Robert H. Stewart, M. D. Radiology; Harold F. Daum, M. D., Radiology, both of Sedalia;

Albert E. Upsher, M. D. Pathology, Kansas City, Mo.; Grafton C. Smith, M. D., Chest Surgery, Columbia; William J. Stewart, M. D., Orthopedics; Glen L. McElroy, M. D. Orthopedics, and John W. Payne, M. D., all of Columbia.

Prayer Room

HOSPITAL PRAYER ROOM

By William Cowan

The summer of 1961 saw the completion of a very significant community project on behalf of the hospital. A beautifully finished and equipped prayer room was provided by the offerings and contributions of the churches of the county, and by gifts of interested individuals and community organizations.

The provision of such a facility for prayer and meditation for anxious or grieving individuals or families had long been a dream of the Marshall Ministerial Alliance. Earlier plans for the completion of such a room had been thwarted, however, by the high cost of bids submitted on a plan prepared by a Kansas City architectural firm. An initial contribution of \$39 by the Rainbow Girls of Marshall was kept in the treasury of the alliance for several years awaiting the time when the project might be revived.

In January of 1961, the alliance again undertook to promote such a project and appointed a committee consisting of James Spainhower, minister of the Christian church; Arnold Prater, minister of the Methodist church, and William Pinkerton, minister of the Odell Avenue United Presbyterian church, to direct the undertaking. After studying the records of preceding efforts the committee decided to ask a local building firm to estimate costs on a simple plan that seemed adequate to the need without consulting an architect. When it was learned that a satisfactory room just off the lobby of the hospital could be converted to such a purpose at an expense of not more than \$5,000, the proposal was submitted to the alliance for approval and finally to the hospital board of trustees. When clearance from these groups had been secured the project was launched and fund raising was begun.

Rev. Arnold Prater was named chairman of the fund raising committee. With the assistance of able leaders from the community who were interested in the project the committee ultimately

raised \$5,375. All money contributed beyond the building and furnishing of the prayer room was turned over to the hospital as a gift. Rev. William Pinkerton, treasurer of the ministerial alliance, was named treasurer of the Hospital Prayer Room fund.

The beautifully appointed room was dedicated in a service held on the hospital steps on the afternoon of October 25, 1964. Rev. Gail Zimmerman, president of the ministerial alliance and pastor of the First Baptist church of Marshall, presided at the service and gave the dedicatory address. J. L. Gordon, president of the board of trustees of the hospital, received the keys to the room on behalf of the administration and expressed gratitude to the community for their interest and support. William Cowan, administrator of the hospital, spoke concerning the value of such a facility to a modern hospital and invited all to view the room at an open house following the service.

A beautiful stained glass window portraying a standing figure of the Christ, together with a caduceus and a microscope in the lower glass, depicts the meaning of the hospital's service to the sick. The dark oak paneling of the room with matching wood in the altar and table, on which brass cross, candlesticks and vases are set, provides a subdued atmosphere for meditation and prayer. Ceiling spotlights on the altar and stained glass window provide dramatic highlights, while a table with a lamp at the side of the room invites the visitor to an open Bible which is placed there. A gold carpet covers the floor, bringing unity to the varied colors of the window and the deep red of the dorsal drape behind the altar. A red cushion kneeling bench is inserted in the step in front of the altar to provide a convenient kneeling place for prayer.

The following churches and Sunday schools made contributions to the fund:

Assembly of God Church, Marshall,

Arrow Rock Federated church, Arrow Rock,

Handy Chapel A.M.E. church, Marshall,

North Street A.M.E. church, Marshall,

Yokum Chapel A.M.E. church, Malta Bend,

Berea church, Slater,

Beuel Baptist church, Slater.

First Baptist church, Marshall, First Baptist church, Miami First Baptist church, Malta Bend,

Gilliam Baptist church, Gilliam,

Gill Memorial Baptist church, Marshall,

Freewill Baptist church, Marshall,

Freewill Baptist church, Gilliam,

Mount Olive Baptist church, Marshall

Second Baptist church, Miami Second Baptist church, Slater

Union Baptist church, Malta Bend,

Union Hill Baptist church, Zion Freewill Baptist church,

St. Joseph Catholic church Slater,

Grand Pass Christian church, Grand Pass,

First Christian church, Marshall,

First Christian church, Slater, Napton Christian church, Napton,

Little Rock Evangelical and Reformed church, Slater

Redeemer Lutheran church, Marshall,

Saint Paul Lutheran church, Slater,

Elmwood Methodist church, Sweet Springs,

Gilliam Methodist church, Gilliam,

The Methodist church, Blackburn,

Malta Bend Methodist church, Malta Bend,

The Methodist church, Marshall,

Miami Methodist church, Miami,

Mt. Carmel Methodist church, Marshall,

Shiloh Methodist church, Napton,

Slater Methodist church, Slater,

Smith Chapel Methodist church Napton,

Waverly Methodist church, Waverly,

Cumberland Presbyterian church, Marshall,

Mount Horeb Cumberland Presbyterian church, Norton,

Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian church, Miami,

First Presbyterian church, Marshall,

Memorial Presbyterian church, Napton,

Odell Avenue United Presbyterian church, Marshall,

The United Presbyterian church, Slater,

The Blue Lick Union Sunday school, Marshall,

The Concord Sunday school Slater.

Working class streetscapes developed by contractors
for small town industry are important features on
East Emma and Central streets in Slater.



Looking south on Slater's Main street at the
imposing railroad freight building in the distance
and looking south on Miller street, Sweet Springs.



Top photo is the center of Gilliam's old
"main street" landscape on Bartlett street
and at bottom is the primary intersection at
U.S. 65 and Linn streets, Malta Bend.



The town landscape of Miami is rapidly being destroyed in the top picture and much of Nelson's Main street is also gone.



In Blackburn a wide Main street north of the railroad follows a high ridge of ground.

In Emma, East Maple street retains traditional house types sheltered by trees on the north side and on the south side newer house types decorated with Neo-Classic and bungalow details are sited on more open lots.

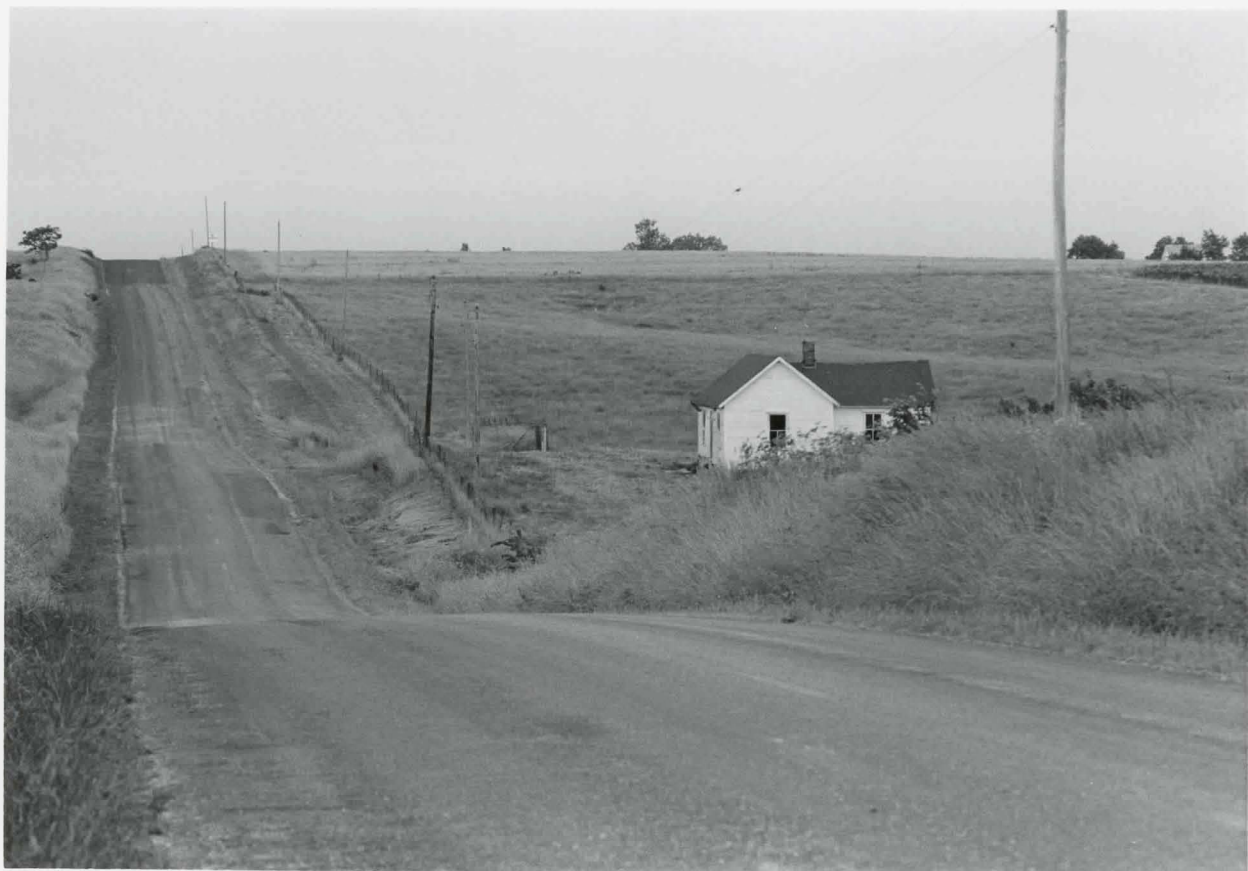


Levees constructed by the Corps of Engineers have altered the look and use of bottom land farms.

Great clusters of agri-industrial buildings line horizons such as Grand Pass. in



Vacant tenant houses dot the rural landscape.
Top photo, see site #4 Smith-Harvey, Salt Fork
township.

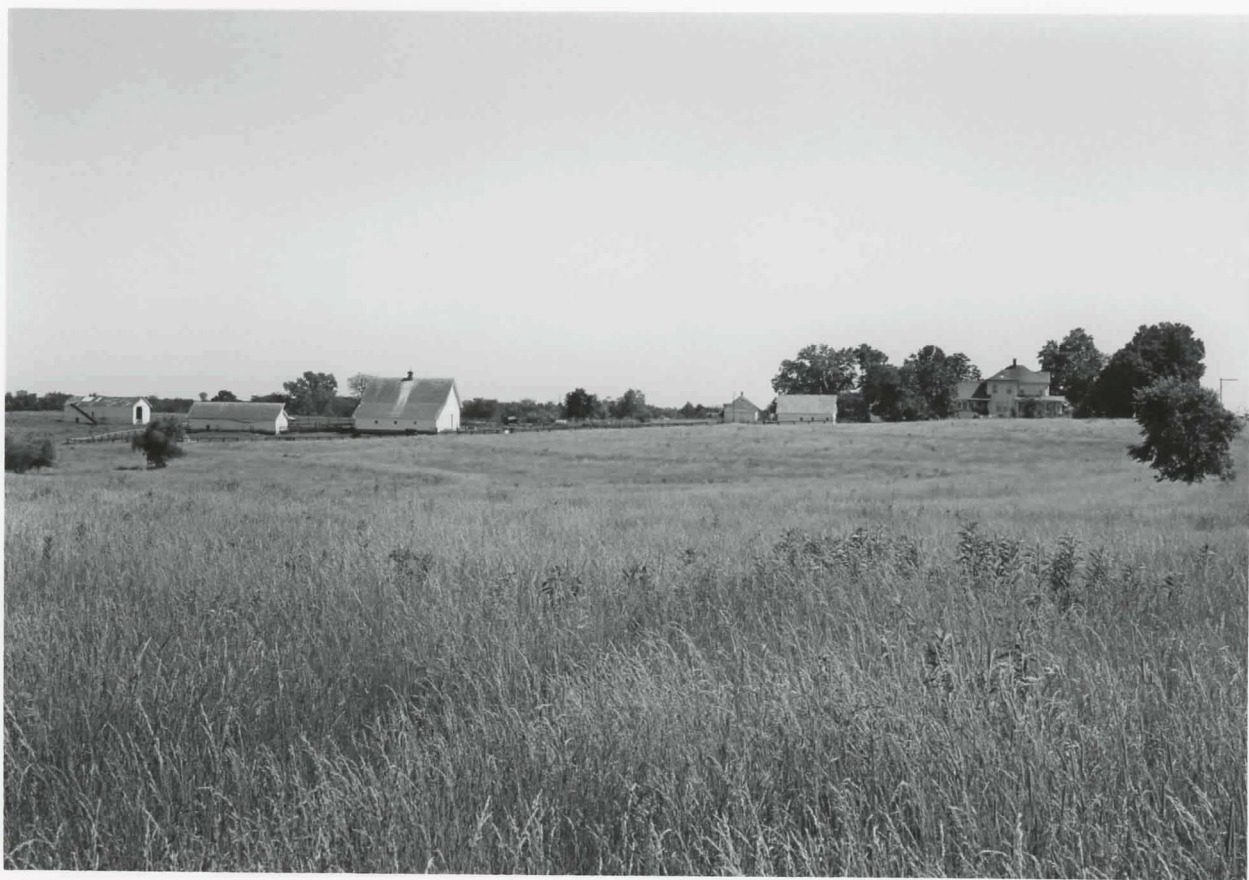


In the Missouri River breaks of northeast Saline County, near stack and full stack houses represent predictable house forms in the Missouri River Valley. See sites #3 and 6 in Cambridge township.



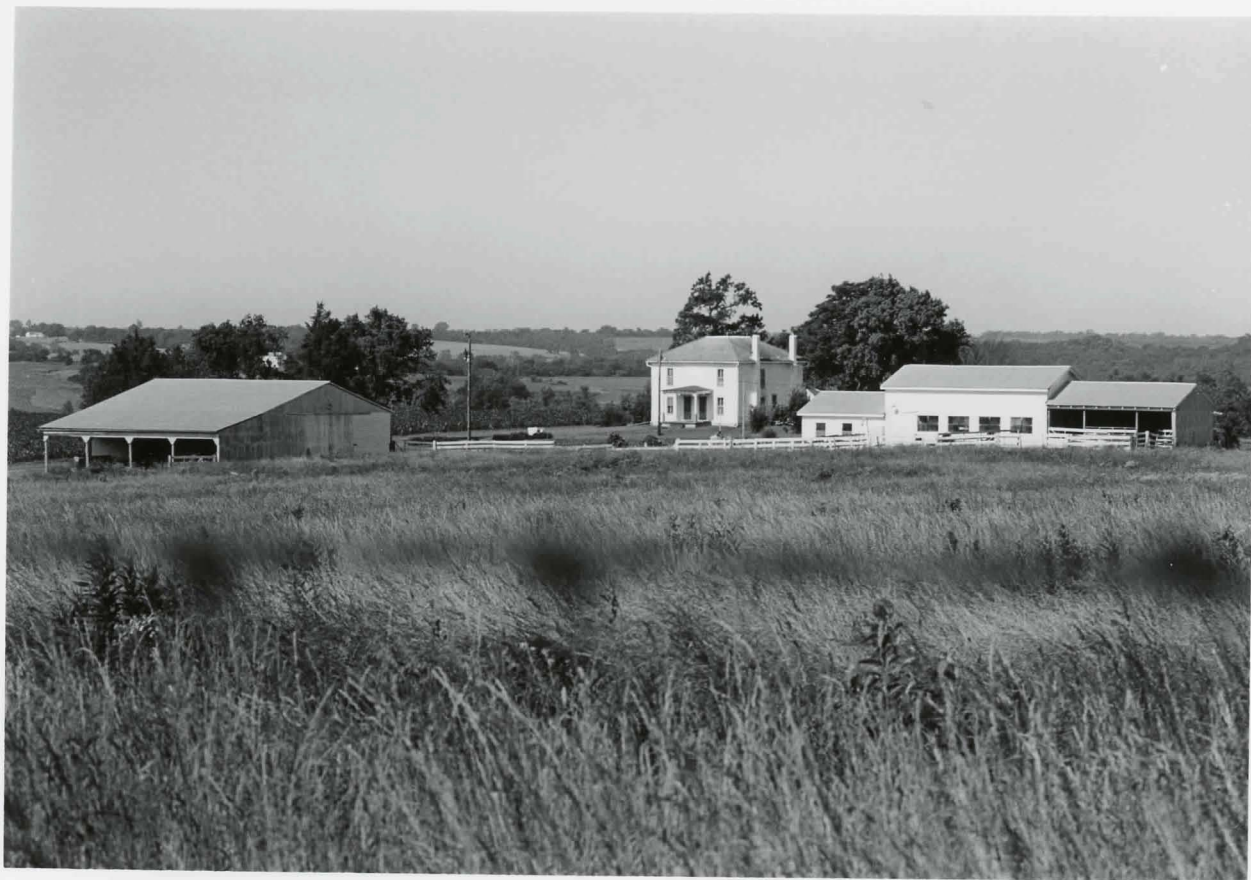
Great vernacular two story, central passage houses reside in the centers of what was once vast diversified agricultural farms. Top photo see site #13 Marmaduke, Arrow Rock township.

Prairie ridges and prairie groves are sites of extensive farm complexes. Top photo site #14 Thompson and lower photo is #29 Embrey in Arrow Rock township.



In northwest Cambridge township and elsewhere large two story houses with hip roofs and mirror-image facades are located on rolling prairie eminences among collections of twentieth century outbuildings.

Barns scattered across large consolidated farms are a witness to former house sites on smaller farms. Photo is west of Ayres in Cambridge township.



The grandson of General T.A. Smith, George Penn Smith, built a stone fence and a craftsman stone gate pier in imitation of the great stone wall that had surrounded his grandfather's "Experiment." See site #15 in Arrow Rock township.

Other fences block entry to ancient, crumbling ruins such as E.D. Sappington's once gracious domicile, site #11 Arrow Rock township.



The Chicago and Alton depot, Marshall, constructed by E.R. Page, member of Marshall's most significant building family, is a National Register site.

The Blackburn depot has been the object of local preservation hopes in the development of a museum and historical society. (see attached documents)



7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Depot at Marshall, Missouri is located approximately four blocks north of downtown Marshall, on the north side of Sebree Street. Constructed of red brick and stone in a combination of the Jacobethan Revival and Mission styles, the depot's exterior appearance is virtually the same as when constructed in 1906.

EXTERIOR

The depot, which faces slightly southeast, measures approximately 113 feet 2 inches in length and 42 feet 11 inches at the widest point (see diagram attached). The roof originally was clay tile, samples of which were found in the basement of the structure, but has been replaced by a shingle roof.

Curved cement stairs extend beyond each end of the building, leading from the street level to the brick waiting platform. This platform was removed several years ago and the area is covered with sand.

The building is well ^{pro}portioned, with a freight/baggage room on the west, balanced by a passenger pavilion on the east. In the center, the main portion of the building, are the waiting rooms and ticket office.

The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Depot originally featured exterior detailing which created an architectural jeu de mots. An initial visual allusion to the Mission style was given through its former red tile roof and its surviving Mission gables, the depot's two dominant decorative features. These same gables, however, when considered with the accompanying detailing of brick construction and quoins, a heavy decorated cornice, hoodmolds with label steps (southwest side) and tripartite windows with heavy mullions (northeast side) evoke the Jacobethan Revival style. These gables, then, are pivotal in this architectural double-entendre.

INTERIOR

Basement

The depot has a basement under its main section, divided into two rooms. There is no basement under the freight/baggage room or passenger pavilion. The foundation and basement walls are of stone and brick, with brick support pillars. The ceiling is plaster and the floor appears to be cement. Coal was deposited here through an opening from the waiting platform into the basement and the coal chute has a curved brick archway in the basement. The stairway is on the west side and leads to the freight/baggage room.

Freight/Baggage Room

Located on the west end of the depot, this room has a rough plank floor. The lower walls are plaster over brick, giving them a stucco appearance, and the upper walls and ceiling are plaster. The scales (probably original) are still in this room, resting in a pit dug under the building. Sliding doors are on the north and south walls and a small loading dock is located outside the south door.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CHICAGO & ALTON DEPOT AT MARSHALL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

Waiting Rooms - Ticket Office

The main portion of the building is divided into two central waiting rooms, probably one for each sex. Both waiting rooms have brick lower walls and plaster upper walls. The floor is of tongue and groove construction and is in reasonably good condition.

The main entrance hallway has wood wainscoting with plaster upper walls. The east end of this hallway, which ran between the two waiting rooms has been closed-in and storage cabinets added. A skylight is in evidence in this hallway.

The ticket office has plaster walls with the same wainscoting effect found in the rest of the building.

The chain rail that topped the wainscoting remains throughout the building. In some areas, however, vandals have destroyed some of the woodwork.

ALTERATIONS

Other than the blocking of the hallway, mentioned previously, so that the Railway Express Agency could use one of the waiting rooms for their offices, the building is virtually unaltered. The heating system was changed from coal to individual room gas heaters.

SITE

The Chicago & Alton Depot is located four blocks north of, and one block west of the Courthouse square on the north edge of the business district. In recent years, this area has suffered some decline, but there are recent signs of commercial revitalization. New businesses are beginning to locate there, and a nearby abandoned warehouse is to be demolished to clear its site for urban renewal activity. To the west of the depot is a residential area.

CONDITION AND PRESENT USE

The building was built by E.R. Page, a local contractor, and was said to have been built of the finest available materials. This is evidenced by the basically sound structure, even after mis-use and vandalism.

The City of Marshall has condemned the property because the building is not protected and in a general state of disrepair, with all windows broken and doors unsecured. Negotiations are underway between the ICG Railroad and the Saline County Historical Society, which hopes to acquire the building and renovate it for use as a county museum.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES	Built 1906	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Builder - E.R. Page, Marshall Architect - Jarvis Hunt, Chicago
----------------	------------	-------------------	---

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chicago & Alton Depot, now the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Depot is located in the central Missouri town of Marshall, Missouri. It is a significant early work of the noted architect, Jarvis Hunt, and is a tangible reminder of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, which had an important impact on the economic development of Saline County.

The Chicago & Alton was the first railroad established in Saline County. Negotiations to attract the line began in 1877 and in that same year, a fund raising campaign was initiated to secure a right-of-way for the railroad company. Included in these arrangements was a tract of land deeded to the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad on July 20, 1877 by R.S. and Alice Sandidge, M.J. and Virginia Alexander and D.P. Harrison to "lay and maintain a switch or side track entirely through Alexander and Sandidge Addition to Marshall, Missouri.....to establish and build the Depot adjoint the road...."²

On March 6, 1878, in St. Louis, an arrangement was completed with the C & A Railroad for the building of the railroad through Saline County to be leased to and operated by that company.³

In the early part of October, 1878, the railraod was completed to Marshall. A great banquet was given to the railroad officers and employees by the citizens. Speeches were made and fireworks went up in the evening amid the noise of locomotive whistles, the ringing of bells and the cheers of the populace.⁴

Saline County communities were established and flourished as the railroad progressed westward. These "railroad towns" included: Norton, laid out in the summer of 1878, where the C & A built a handsome station apd platform and side track 300 ft. long, Shackelford, laid out in the fall of 1878,⁵ Gilliam, established in August 1878, Blackburn, established in 1879, Mt. Leonard, platted in 1878, and Slater, named for Col. John Fox Slater and largest of the railroad towns, having become the railroad's Western Division headquarters.⁶ Slater was laid out in 1878, and in just three years its population had grown to 1800.⁷

Marshall also experienced significant growth because of the coming of the C & A Railroad. Settled in 1839, by immigrants from Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky as the county seat of Saline County, the town grew slowly because of its inland location. The ravages of the Civil War further hampered the town's growth, and in 1870, Marshall's population was only 924 people. In 1881, however, just three years after the arrival of the C & A Railroad, the population had swelled to 3000.⁸

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CHICAGO & ALTON DEPOT AT MARSHALL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

On October 4, 1886, Marshall's original Chicago and Alton Depot burned⁹ and for a number of years the passenger service was operated out of the freight depot. It was also during the year of 1886 that the rival Missouri Pacific Railroad negotiated a right-of-way through Saline County and extended the road into Marshall,¹⁰ thus giving the town two main rail lines.

In 1906, the Chicago & Alton depot presently under consideration was erected to replace the one that had burned ten years earlier. Plans for this new depot had been drawn in the early 1900's by Jarvis Hunt¹¹ of Chicago, a nephew of the distinguished New York architect, Richard M. Hunt.¹²

The Chicago & Alton Railroad moved into the depot in October, 1906. The new depot was described as being built of materials of the "most substantial and durable character and the fact that Mr. E.R. Page of Marshall was the contractor, is evidence that the workmanship is of the best style and finish."¹³

October, 1906 was an important month in Marshall and Saline County history. Missouri Valley College, a Presbyterian college, had been established in Marshall in 1888, with the help of \$162,460 worth of land and money subscribed in Saline County and with added incentive of the two main trunk railway systems into Marshall - the C & A and Missouri Pacific. Stewart Chapel was the third building to be erected on the forty acre campus and was dedicated October 19, 1906 with 10,000 people in attendance.¹⁴ The Chicago and Alton Railroad offered special fares to the dedication and even the Corn Carnival and Horse Show, running that week, suspended activities for Friday, October 19th, the day of the dedication.¹⁵

By 1915, 15 passenger trains ran through Marshall daily. These trains had names, some officially and others locally bestowed, like: the "Night Hawk," the "Hummer," the "Red Flyer," the "Plug" and the "Mail and Express Train."¹⁶

The Chicago and Alton was not a financially secure operation. In 1929, the C & A was taken over and operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to prevent it from going bankrupt. The B & O continued to operate this line until it was sold to the Gulf, Mobil & Ohio Railroad in 1947.¹⁷

Of the seven C & A depots built in Saline County, the Norton depot was closed in 1934, Shackelford in 1942, Mt. Leonard in 1946, Gilliam in 1947 and Blackburn in 1954, and all were dismantled.¹⁸ This left only the C & A depots at Slater and Marshall still in use.

Still, passenger service continued to decline until on Friday, April 15, 1960, the last passenger train came through Marshall.¹⁹ However, GM & O continued to use the depot for freight.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CHICAGO & ALTON DEPOT AT MARSHALL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

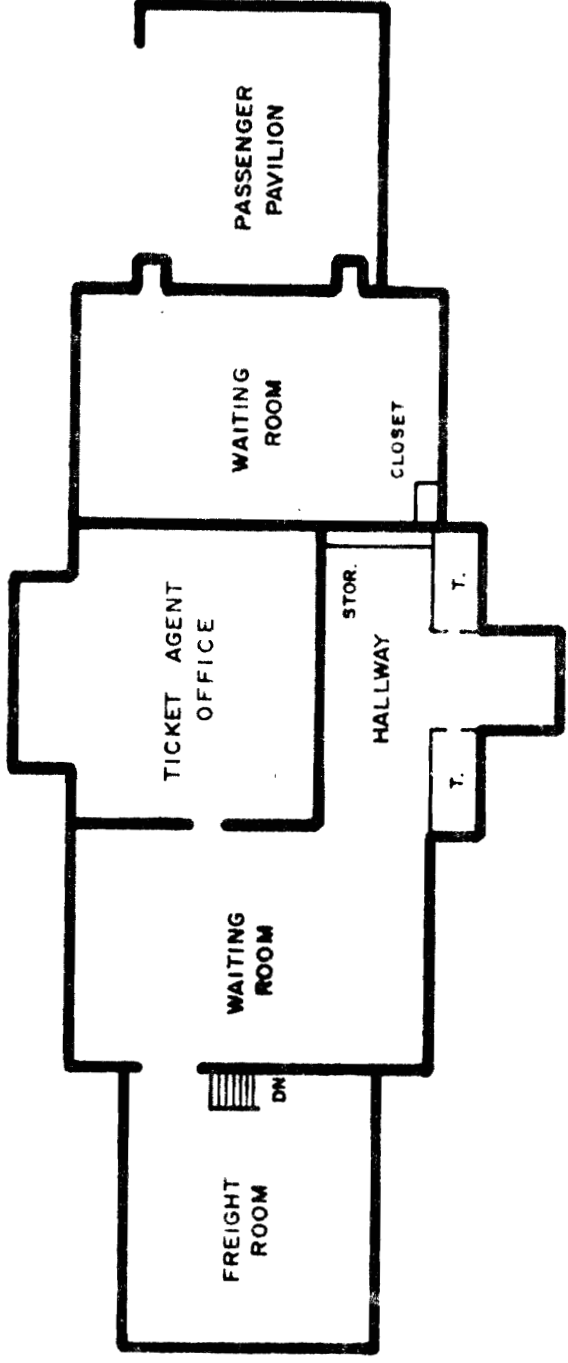
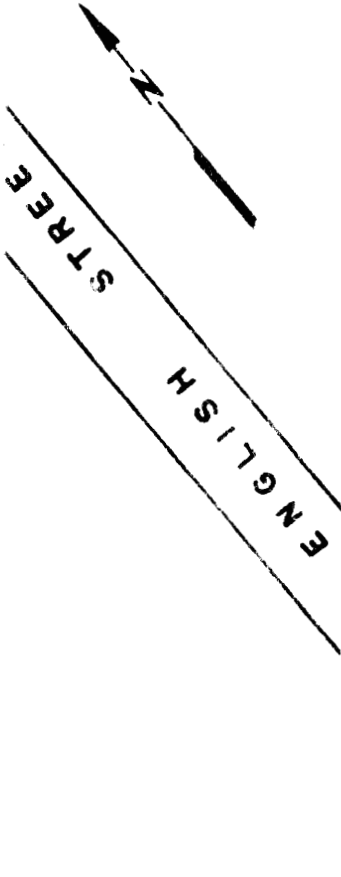
In 1973, the railroad was again sold, this time to Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, a subsidiary of Illinois Central Industries.²⁰ The ICG discontinued all operations from the Marshall depot within a few years and by the fall of 1977, the depot was used only occasionally by a dispatcher for local freight trains. In 1978, all operations at the depot were discontinued.

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Chicago & Alton Depot at Marshall is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as examples of the themes of "Architecture," and "Technology."

FOOTNOTES

1. Hon. William Barclay Napton, Past and Present of Saline County, Missouri (Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Ill.: B.F. Brown & Co., 1910), p. 247.
2. Deed, Recorder of Deeds, Saline County Courthouse, Marshall, Mo., Book 26, p. 186.
3. Napton, op. cit., p. 247.
4. Ibid., p. 248.
5. History of Saline County, Missouri (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Co., 1881), p. 530.
6. A.H. Orr, ed., History of Saline County (Marceline, Missouri: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1967), pp. 171-172, 144, 476.
7. Napton, op. cit., pp. 463-464.
8. Missouri: A guide to the "Show Me" State (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1941), pp. 480-481.
9. Napton, op. cit., p. 252.
10. Ibid.
11. Letter from D.G. DeBerg, Division Engineer, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, March 13, 1978.

SITE PLAN MAP
CHICAGO & ALTON DEPOT
MARSHALL, MISSOURI



NOT TO SCALE

SEBREE STREET

MISSOURI NEWSPAPER
PRESS CLIPPING
Missouri Press Service, Inc.
8th and Locust
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Sweet Springs Herald
Sweet Springs, Missouri
Circulation 1777

DATE *March 25* MAR. 25 1976

Preserve Historical Landmark, Items In Blackburn

The beginning stages of the Blackburn Historical society occurred Monday, March 1, through the generosity of George W. Borchers and H. T. Borchers of the Blackburn Elevator which leases the depot. Being two outstanding contributors of their time and efforts to the welfare of the city, they relinquished the lease of the depot to the society. This will pave the way to retain the depot as the last remaining historical landmark in the Blackburn community.

Several persons have already donated items for the historical library and museum that is tentatively planned to be housed in the depot.

A founders meeting was held Sunday, March 7, in the Blackburn Civic Center and discussed incorporating, by laws, and constitution as well as a membership drive for charter members. Persons interested should contact Mrs. Frances Cardwell, secretary of the society.

A public meeting was held Friday, March 19, in the Civic Center to inform the community of charter membership, by laws and constitution were adopted and

to proceed with other matters concerning the society. You may be a charter member until July 4.

Officers of the historical society are: president, Joe Auer; vice president, Mrs. Wilson Correll; treasurer, Jerry Nienhiser; and secretary, Mrs. Frances Cardwell. Mrs. Ralph Brandau and Mrs. Lilly John will serve as board members.



Dekalb-Pfizer Genetics is one of many complexes in Marshall that as a whole represents a major center of agri-business buildings in rural Missouri.

Slater's Municipal Utilities building on Front street is one of several small industrial sites in that town.

The Grand Pass post office is one of numerous building types that house rural federal facilities.



Bourgeois commercial farmers and stockmen
continue to build picturesque and functional
buildings on Saline County's rural landscape.

top - Cambridge township
bottom - Salt Fork township



ARROW ROCK TOWNSHIP
AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

The census years of 1860 and 1870 were chosen to measure quantitatively the extent of change and transitions in the cultural and visual landscape. Two major national events -- the Civil War and a burgeoning American Industrial Revolution -- account for significant influences on local farms. The evidence tends to support national transitions and changes in agricultural production, economy and land use while less secure inferences and conclusions can be made concerning the results of Civil War hostilities.

Though comments about individual categories in the agricultural census follow each chart, a few introductory remarks about significance for the cultural landscape should be made. The 1860 data include 160 households; 1870 includes 244.

In digesting the numerous data one can get a sense of revolutionary changes on the 1860s landscape. The War unquestionably decimated some farms, significantly reduced others in scale, some managed to survive fairly well, and post-War increases in immigration provided a local market for property owners to re-capitalize, in part, losses from the War. Other changes, of course, are due to inheritance, deaths and sales and outmigration, and collectively the 1870 landscape was far different from the 1860 landscape. The large planter-farmer diversified farms of antebellum years not only ceased in the use of slave labor, but they were greatly reduced in landholdings and quantity of operations.

In Total Acres, 13 landowners in the 640 - 2300 acre category were reduced to 5 while in the 10 - 159 acre farm, an increase of 49 to 142 farmers, 31% to 61% of the farmers, can be observed. Across the board, a more equitable, general distribution of wealth occurred. The lower and "middling" socio-economic classes, especially during the late 1860s, made significant gains. Large farms broken into small farms meant many new houses and farm dependencies. Improved acreages in the 60 - 160 acre category increased from 54 to 98 farms. Unimproved acreages in the 242 - 1200 acre category decreased from 17,978 acres to 9,210. At the same time, small landowners of unimproved tracts in the 5 - 90 acre category increased from 30 to 94. Significantly those owning no unimproved land increased from 11 to 83 and when compared with the demographic data this gives an indication in the rise of tenant farming.

In Value of Farm Implements, notice that in the lower categories of \$20 to \$100 the number of farmers increased from 88 to 157 or 66% of the farmers in 1870 were included in this category.

In Value of Animals Sold or Slaughtered, the great post-War surge in stock prices is observed. Better breeds, high northern prices and proximity to railroad shipments helped create the tripling of valuations from \$37,000 to \$105,000. Notice that the valuation of the top seven stockmen in 1870, \$32,800 is 88% of the total township valuation of 1860.

While Asses and Mules seemed to "naturally" increase with additional population, the chart indicates dramatic decreases in all the antebellum herds. Swine herds also made a great shift in the 90 - 500 head categories which included 37 farmers in 1860 and only 8 in 1870. In all categories, below 50

head increases were made especially in 11 - 30 head (47 to 123 farmers). The Working Oxen were disappearing rapidly during this decade. The War and other reasons account for the change: agricultural technology in improved plows, much prairie land had now been broken, and horses and mules were faster in an age of an increasing pace in commercial agriculture. Again, the large holdings disappeared while overall the oxen decreased from 235 to 35 head and in 1870 only eight farmers held as many as two. In Milch Cows, the overall number also decreased but the categories of owners having 1 - 4 head increased from 226 to 372 in total cows.

The local wisdom that the "old hemp fields were sowed with wheat" is amply demonstrated. Hemp decreased from 272 tons to 49 and all the large producers eliminated their extensive operations. The bushels of wheat increased 500% from 8,000 to almost 40,000 bushels. Whereas 62 farmers participated in wheat growing antebellum, 196 of the 244 in 1870 produced wheat. Arrow Rock was not a major tobacco producing township, but its production plummeted from over 23,000 pounds to a mere 1600. Flax and flax seed, 855 and 9 bushels respectively, was entirely eliminated in 1870.

Oats saw dramatic increases in all categories, especially the middling farmer who produced 100 - 300 bushels -- 36 farmers in 1860 and 129 in 1870. Overall production increased over 300% from 12,000+ to 41,000+ bushels.

Although Sweet Potatoe production dropped 300% - 385 bushels to 132 -- the total production does not confirm the deep South traditions of growing sweet potatoes to feed slaves.

Orchard Products overall, more than doubled in number of farmers and dollar valuation. Like wheat culture, specialization in orchards had begun to take hold in the locale.

It appears that for local sweetening, farmers depended more on honey antebellum than molasses. Honey production approached 4000 pounds in 1860 and 5,000 in 1870 while molasses production reached almost 300 gallons in 1860 and 737 in 1870. Nine farmers produced Beeswax for sale in 1860, none in 1870. Most cheese had to be imported as only 5 farmers produced any.

67 RESIDENTS

The general township data is somewhat deceiving if one tries to generally apply it to everyone. Due to out-migration, boundary changes, deaths and inheritance and sales, only 67 farmers remained on the agricultural census in 1870 who had been included in 1860. These 67, as a group, tell a somewhat different story in quantitative analysis. The assumption that old family southerners suffered dramatic property destruction during the War is confirmed by the data, but those that remained also continued to own land and made land use changes that were most profitable within national marketing trends.

In Improved Acres, 43 farmers average almost a 55 acre increase (2343 for the township) while 17 farmers decreased an average of 192 (3,259 total). What is significant here is that the majority who increased improved acreage were middle-class farmers including southerners and all of the northern

immigrant farmers. The 17 reductions included three smaller farms of Missouri natives while the other 14 were all southerners from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland. They included reductions at W.B. Sappington, 700, C.F. Jackson's farm inherited by his son, 600, Burris Brown, 500, R. Dysart, 270, J. Howard 260, G. Murrell 200, G. Neff 155, and W. Price 125. These and others probably sold land in large measure to pay for War damages and to modernize their smaller post-War farms (in a few of the categories no movement of gain or loss is shown).

In Unimproved Acres, 15 gained an average of 80 acres (total 1207), while 49 decreased an average of 151 acres (7392 total). Again, great reductions came from the larger landholding southerners--W. Sappington 950, J. Staples 620, B. Brown 618, C. Wood 500, W. Price 426, P. Thompson 380, J. Howard 275, R. Dysart 236, and P.C. Sappington 230.

Asses and Mules and Horses showed transitional increases for this township. But when looking at these 67 locals as a group, 31 farmers gained 81 horses while 26 farmers lost 169. In asses and mules, 33 farmers showed gains while 28 lost. Again the larger quantities lost by southerners easily show up: in horses, Isaac Neff 35 and Richard Marshall 25; in asses and mules, Isaac Neff 26, W. Sappington 25, C.F. Jackson 23 and R. Fields 11.

Valuation in Livestock throughout the township increased from \$194,000 to \$229,000. Among the 67 residents, 37 averaged increases of \$433.92 (\$16,055 total) but 27 averaged losses of \$1,474.85 (\$39,821 total), an almost 250% group reduction. Southerners led the list of losses: Isaac Neff \$7500,

C.F. Jackson \$4,400, W. Sappington \$4,100, R. Marshall \$3,400, R. Fields \$3,000, and P. Thompson \$2,945.

Post-War increases in stock prices, grain markets and trends to specialization demanded that capitalist farmers change land use strategies. For those who had already purchased, improved and who still owned some property, the new market offered accelerated opportunities in profit-making.

In the Value of Animals Sold or Slaughtered, the township increased 300%. Among the resident 67, fifty-two farmers averaged increases of \$446.92 (\$23,240 total) while 13 lost an average of \$376.62 (\$4,896 total). Large reductions came from C.F. Jackson \$1,300, H. Nave \$890, J. Townsend \$580, R. Dysart \$500 and B. Brown \$400. But some large farmers and especially new middle-class farmers led the high figures of increases: G. Murrell \$3,200, S. Green \$3,030, J. Bingham \$2,140, L. Potter \$2,000 and R. Nowlen \$1,875.

Additional new income was gained from increases in Orchard Products. Of the 36 who averaged \$53.16 in returns, 28 did not have any orchard return in 1860. Fifteen farmers lost an average of \$67.33 (\$1,010 total) and included familiar names like B. Brown \$300, R. Dysart \$150, R. Marshall \$100 and J. Townsend \$100.

In wheat culture, 51 farmers averaged increases of almost 200 bushels each (10,165 total), 8 had the same productions and only 7 showed decreases of 703 bushel total. Most of this loss had been absorbed by R. Marshall's 450 bushel reduction.

In Oats, too, the residents made dramatic increases. Fifty-six averaged

almost a 230 bushel increase (12,828 total), 4 produced the same and 7 reduced an average of over 200 bushels (1,425 total). Most of the reduced production was accounted for by G. Murrell's 450 and B. Brown's 400.

A few examples follow that demonstrate statistical shifts in representative farms. They include large landowning southerners whose operations show major reductions as well as the capacity to continue in business; middling southerners who kept similar operations and increased their farm valuations; and samples of various landowners who did quite well by 1870 compared to their farm valuation in 1860, especially many of the modest to small land owners. The examples include four each whose nativity is in southern states, northern states and Missouri. The first lines for each farmer are 1860 figures, the second is 1870. The small circled numbers above some names are numbers of slaves owned in 1860.

Numbers to the left of names are line numbers on the original agricultural census. (See *Miscellany of Agricultural Documents*)

Besides the general trends already noted, another inference might be drawn. It is commonly understood that slaveowners' property valuations dropped dramatically following Emancipation. One can speculate that additional reductions in total inventories and their valuations, reductions in value of home-made manufactures and reductions in honey production all reflect major shifts on the former slaveowners farm.

Total Acres (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Acres</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Acres in Category</u>		<u>% of Acres reported</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-80	10-80	30	93	19	40	1523	4374	3	10
81-159	87-154	19	49	12	21	2078	5704	4	12
160-239	160-220	32	30	20	13	6160	5488	12	12
240-359	240-345	28	23	18	10	8018	6633	15	14
360-639	360-600	28	26	18	11	12,981	11,718	25	25
640-2300	650-2400	20	12	13	5	21,741	12,040	41	26
		<u>157</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>52,501</u>	<u>45,957</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99</u>

(Totals from improved & unimproved acres - 52,196 46,503)

<u>Larger Holdings, 1860</u>		<u>Larger Holdings, 1870</u>	
W. B. Sappington	2300	James Crutcher	2400
M. M. Marmaduke	2100	James Brown	1200
Burris Brown	1500	James & Geo. Lankford	1200
James Brown	1360	Richard Marshall	1000
John Piper	1300	B. B. Durrett	900
C. F. Jackson	1240	Isaac Neff	880
P. W. Thompson	1180	Col. Wm. Jackson	840
G. Hardeman	1129	Mrs. P. Thompson	800
C. W. Wood	900	Thos. Yerby	750
C. H. Ray	900	Thos. Russell	720
		Mrs. P. C. Sappington	700
		W. B. Sappington	650

Total Acres (con't)

Perhaps more than any other category the total acres category indicates great changes and movements on the land. Many of the larger landholdings have been broken up by 1870 and newer, smaller farms are present. Land has been divided among heirs, sold to pay for war damages and sold to new immigrants.

Dramatic changes can be seen in the reduction of holdings in the 640 - 2300 category in 1860 that amounted to 41% of the acres in the township to 26% by 1870. Conversely the 10 - 159 acre categories, amounting to 31% of the farmers and only 7% of the land in 1860 doubled to 61% of the farmers and trebled to 22% of the land by 1870.

Compare with un-improved acres.

Improved Acres (Arrow Rock Twsp.)

<u>Categories of Acres</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Acres in Category</u>		<u>% of Acres Reported</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
5 - 35	10 - 38	38	50	24	21	856	1185	4	4
40 - 55	40 - 54	25	42	16	18	1109	1824	5	7
60 - 99	60 - 96	25	48	16	20	1764	3616	8	13
100-160	100-160	29	50	18	21	3729	6434	17	23
170-240	180-240	17	16	11	7	3345	3205	15	12
250-480	250-450	17	21	11	9	5500	6375	25	23
500-1300	500-1200	7	8	4	3	5700	4998	26	18
		<u>158</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>22,003</u>	<u>27,637</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Most Improved Acres, 1860

W.B. Sappington	1,300
M.M. Marmaduke	1,000
C.F. Jackson	900
Burris Brown	800
Richard Marshall	600
G. Hardeman	600

Most Improved Acres, 1870

James Crutcher	1,200
Thomas Russell	630
W.B. Sappington	600
R.E. Richart	543
Ezekial Brown	525
Thomas Yerby	500
Richard Marshall	500
P.C. Sappington	500

This category also indicates a noticeable trend toward the development of more modest farms. In 1860 one-fourth (25%) of township land fell into the 60 - 160 acre categories while ten years later the same categories increased to over one-third (36%) of township land. A parallel trend was the decrease in large acreages. In 1860 over one-half (51%) of the improved acreage was in 250 - 1300 acre farms. By 1870 those categories held 41% of the improved acres.

Un-improved Acres (Arrow Rock Twsp.)

<u>Categories of Acres</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Acres in Category</u>		<u>% of Acres reported</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	11	83	7	35	--	--	--	--
5-36	5-38	13	44	8	19	374	902	1	5
40-58	40-55	16	26	10	11	732	1183	2	6
60-95	60-90	15	24	10	10	1103	1774	4	9
100-160	100-160	34	24	22	10	4192	2929	14	15
163-240	170-221	30	15	19	6	5814	2968	19	16
242-430	250-380	22	10	14	4	7302	3040	24	26
529-1100	450-1200	14	8	9	3	10,676	6170	35	32.5
		155	234	99	98	30,193	18,966	99	99.5

Most Un-improved Acres, 1860

M. M. Marmaduke	1100
James Brown	1050
W. B. Sappington	1000
P. W. Thompson	880
C. H. Ray	817
John Piper	800

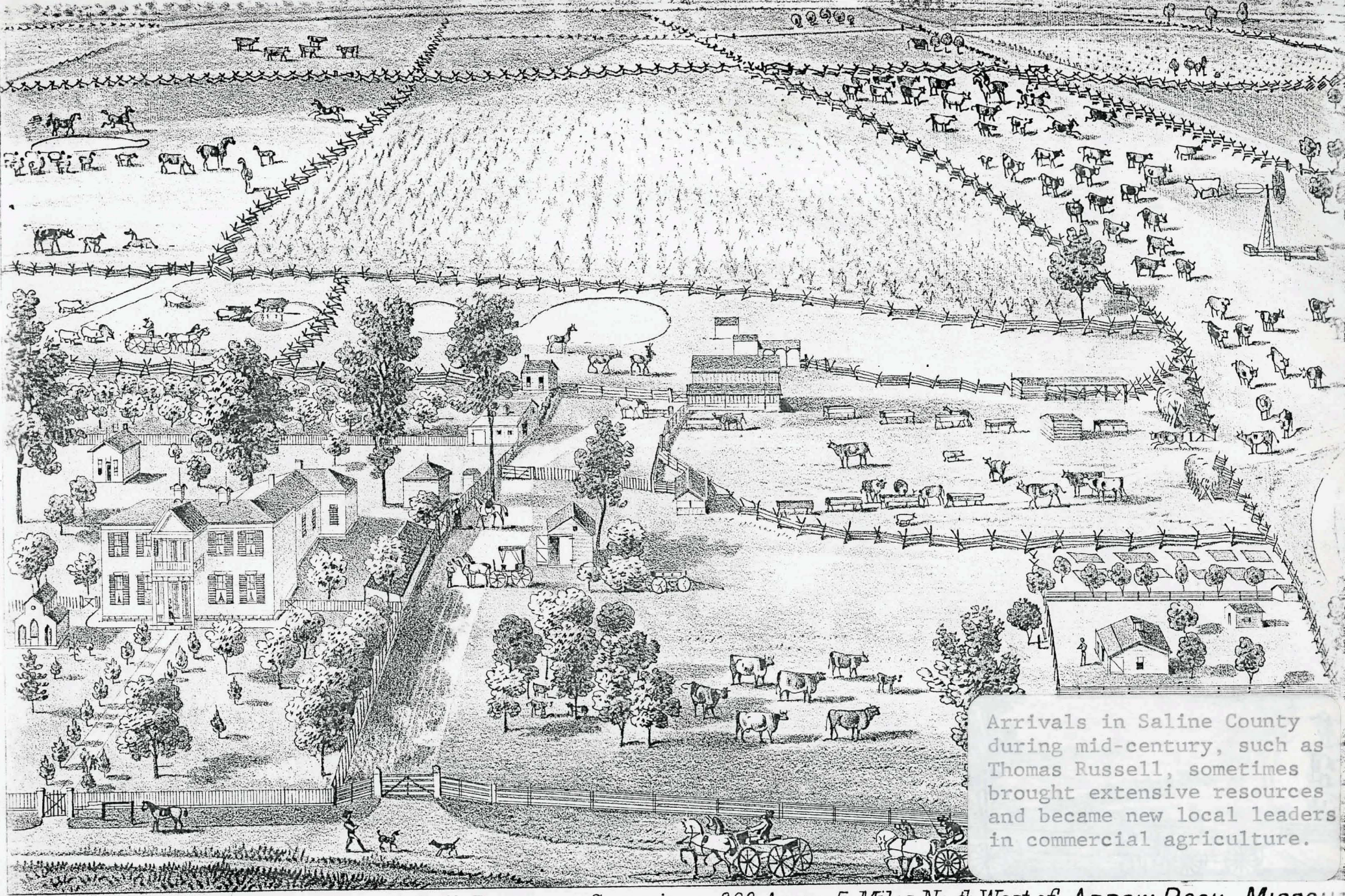
Most Un-improved Acres, 1870

James Crutcher	1200
James & Geo. Lankford	1000
James Brown	950
Isaac Neff	580
Col. Wm. Jackson	540
Mrs. P. Thompson	500
Richard Marshall	500

Un-improved Acres (con't.)

The 11,000 + acres decrease in un-improved land is one indicator of new improvements during the 1860's in the township.

The figures complement the trend of smaller farms indicated by the total acres chart. In 1860 7% of the land (2209 acres) was held in 95 acre or less tracts. By 1870 the same category included 20% of the land (3859 acres). At the same time the top two categories, 242 - 1200 acres decreased in the per cent of land in that category, 59% (17,978 acres) to 48% (9210 acres).



Arrivals in Saline County during mid-century, such as Thomas Russell, sometimes brought extensive resources and became new local leaders in commercial agriculture.

"BELLE VUE" The Home of T. W. RUSSELL, Comprising 600 Acres, 5 Miles North-West of ARROW ROCK, MISSOURI

Cash Value of Farm (Arrow Rock Twsp.)

<u>Categories of Valuation</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Dollar Valuation in Category</u>		<u>% of Farms reported</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
125-800	200-900	17	38	11	16	9225	24,420	1	2
1000-2000	1000-2000	40	44	25	19	62,270	63,200	8	5
2225-5900	2400-5400	53	79	34	34	202,910	264,300	24	23
6000-13600	6000-13400	33	54	21	23	241,345	399,920	29	34
16000-29500	14000-28800	12	17	8	7	233,850	328,200	28	28
37800-41000	90,000	2	1	1	.004	78,800	90,000	10	8
		158	233*	100	99+	828,400	1,170,040	100	100

High Valuations, 1860

W. B. Sappington	41,000
M. M. Marmaduke	37,800
P. W. Thompson	29,500
Burris Brown	22,000
C. F. Jackson	21,000
P. C. Sappington	20,750

High Valuations, 1870

James Crutcher	90,000
Thos. Russell	28,800
Col. Wm. Jackson	25,200
Richard Marshall	25,000
B. B. Durrett	25,000
James Brown	25,000

Percentage change in the % of farmers reported in categories 2225 - 13,400, did not change much (55% to 57%), however, the change in number of farmers involved, 86 in 1860 to 133 in 1870, is significant numbers for the increase in this great middle area.

* Several farms had already been valued at time of census.

TRANSITIONAL CHANGE

Value of Farm Implements and Machinery (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Categories of Valuation	Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Dollar Valuation in category		% of Valuation in category	
	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
25 - 50	24	50	15	21	1055	1935	4	5
50 - 100	64	107*	40	45	5530	9335	19	25
100 - 150	31	19	19	8	4145	2760	15	7
150 - 200	12	19	8	14	2550	6875	9	18
200 - 300	21	20	13	8	8005	7400	28	19
300 - 600	3	10	2	4	2300	8250	8	22
600 - 1500	3	1	3	.004	4875	1500	17	4
	159	240	100	100+	28,460	38,055	100	100

Larger Valuations, 1860

W.B. Sappington	1500
P.W. Thompson	1175
C.F. Jackson	1100
Isaac Neff	1100
M.M. Marmaduke	1000

Larger Valuations, 1870

Gregory & West	1500
Col. Wm. Jackson	1000
James Crutcher	1000
Warren Adkisson	1000
Thos. Russel	1000
Jacob Bingham	1000

* In the \$25 - 100 categories, the percentage of farmers in the township increased from 55% in 1860 to 66% in 1870, but more significantly is the actual number of farmers indicated -- 88 in 1860 and 157 in 1870. It would seem that most of the new immigrant farmers fell into this category of \$25 - 100 valuation for implements and machinery.

Horses (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Category of Number		Farmers		% of Farmers reported		# of Horses in Category		% of Horses in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0	0	3	6	2	2	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	40	82	25	34	65	142	7	13
3-5	3-5	55	90	34	37	214	348	23	31
6-12	6-11	48	52	30	21	391	380	41	34
--	13-14	--	5	--	2	--	68	--	6
15-25	15-25	8	8	5	3	151	149	16	13
40-50	40	3	1	2	.004	130	40	14	4
		160	244	98	99+	951	1127	101	101

Larger Herds, 1860	
Richard Marshall	50
W. B. Sappington	40
Isaac Neff	40
Thos. Jackson	25
Robt. Fields	22
Jack Scott	20
Willis Piper	20

Larger Herds, 1870	
Wm. B. Sappington	40
Richard Marshall	25
Thos. Yerby	22
James Crutcher	20
F. & W. Leeton	20

Asses and Mules (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Category of Number		Reporting Farmers		% of Farmers reported		# of asses/mules in Category		% of asses/mules in Category	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	93	104	58	43	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	36	71	23	29	49	111	13	25
3-4	3-4	11	44	7	18	38	153	10	34
5-10	5-8	10	20	6	8	74	120	19	27
14-20	10-12	5	3	3	1	86	32	22	7
--	14-15	--	2	--	1	--	29	--	7
26-40	--	4	--	3	--	139	--	36	--
		<u>159</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	386	445	100	100

Larger Herds, 1860

W. B. Sappington	40
Wm. Emerson	37
Isaac Neff	36
C. F. Jackson	26
Jack Scott	20

Larger Herds, 1870

W. B. Sappington	15
Thos. Yerby	14
Thos. Russell	12

Obviously, the larger herds disappeared during the 1860's. Many new farmers in the township apparently had 1 - 4 head, but although the % of farmers reporting none dropped 15%, still 43% did not have any asses or mules.

Milch Cows (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Category of Number</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u># of Cows in Category</u>		<u>% of Cows in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	1	36	.006	15	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	36	79	23	38	61	133	6.5	16
3-4	3-4	49	70	31	34	165	239	18	28
5-7	5-7	37	36	23	17	226	206	24	24
8-15	8-15	32	19	20	9	360	183	38.5	21
18-25	16-25	4	3	3	1	83	61	9	7
40	30	1	1	1	.004	40	30	4	4
		<u>159</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>99+</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Larger Herds, 1860

M. M. Marmaduke	40
P. W. Thompson	25
W. B. Sappington	20
Wm. Durrett	20
Geo. Hardeman	18

Larger Herds, 1870

John Trigg	30
Thos. Russell	25
John S. Smith	20
Richard Marshall	16
James Thornton	15

(con't)

Working Oxen (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Category of Number</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u># of Oxen in Category</u>		<u>% of Oxen in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	67	209	42	89	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	52	27	33	11	70	35	30	100
3-4	--	30	--	19	--	102	--	43	--
5-7	--	8	--	6	--	44	--	19	--
9-10	--	2	--	1	--	19	--	8	--
		<u>159</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

<u>Larger Herds, 1860</u>		<u>1870</u>	
C. F. Jackson	10	Eight farmers	2
M. M. Marmaduke	9	Nineteen farmers	1
W. B. Sappington	7		
J. D. Clarkson	6		
Richard Marshall	6		

During the 1860's, the working oxen became negligible in numbers in Arrow Rock twsp. Much if not most of the prairie sod had been broken, better plows were available by 1870, and horses and mules were more economical to work with in the post-war years.

Cattle (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Category of Number		Farmers		% of Farmers reported		# of Cattle in Category		% of Cattle in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0-9	0-9	104	194	65	80	329	550	19	28
10-19	10-19	25	23	16	9	321	347	19	18
20-29	20-29	13	7	8	3	307	171	18	9
30-39	30-39	6	10	4	4	188	323	11	17
40-50	40-50	9	6	6	2	418	334	25	17
60-80	60-80	2	4	1	2	140	225	8	12
		159	244	100	100	1703	1950	100	101

Larger Herds, 1860	
M. M. Marmaduke	80
Rebecca Bingham	60
Richard Marshall	50
Lasso Potter	50
P. W. Thompson	50
M. H. Huston	50
Geo. Hardeman	50

Larger Herds, 1870	
Lasso Potter	100
B. B. Durrett	65
B. Van Arsdale	60
Clay McMahan	60
B. N. & (?) Allen	45
F. M. Johnson	44

(con't)

Sheep (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Category of Number</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u># of Sheep in Category</u>		<u>% of Sheep in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	88	154	55	63	--	--	--	--
1-19	1-19	27	45	17	18	268	469	9	18
20-24	20-24	11	10	7	4	225	200	7	8
25-50	25-50	21	27	13	11	783	843	26	33
60-125	60-100	9	5	6	2	759	410	25	16
--	175-248	--	3	--	1	--	623	--	24
300-350	--	3	--	2	--	1000	--	33	--
		<u>159</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>3035</u>	<u>2545</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99</u>

Larger Herds, 1860

W. B. Sappington	350
M. M. Marmaduke	350
C. F. Jackson	300
Richard Marshall	125
Henry Nave	100
Isaac Neff	100

Larger Herds, 1870

Thos. Yerby	248
W. B. Sappington	200
Elijah Keyton	175
Wm. Howard	100
Isaac Neff	100

(con't)

Sheep (con't)

Well over one-half of the farmers in the township in each year did not raise sheep. The majority of farmers having sheep had herds in the 1 - 24 categories (1860, 38 farmers or 53%; 1870 55 farmers or 61%). In general, the larger herds disappeared and more herds of modest size held by more farmers accounted for sheep production in 1870.

The categories of sheep and wool are two of the best indicators of the disappearance of extensive holdings in animals held by the yeoman-gentry families of Sappington, Marmaduke and C. F. Jackson.

Swine (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Category of Number</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u># of Swine in Category</u>		<u>% of Swine in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0-10	0-10	15	56	10	23	133	346	1	5
11-30	11-30	47	123	30	51	1072	2563	11	39
33-45	35-47	20	27	13	11	801	1077	8	17
50-80	50-80	38	28	24	12	2265	1625	24	25
90-175	100-180	33	8	21	3	3375	900	40	14
200-500	--	4	--	3	--	1400	--	15	--
		<u>157</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9446</u>	<u>6511</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>100</u>

<u>Larger Herds, 1860</u>	
C. F. Jackson	500
M.M. Marmaduke	400
W. B. Sappington	300
P. W. Thompson	200
Geo. Hardeman	175
Burris Brown	175

<u>Larger Herds, 1870</u>	
Col. Wm. Jackson	180
Henry Johnson	120
Thos. Yerby	100
David & John Dennis	100
John Gilmer	100
Thos. Russell	100
Isaac Neff	100
Jacob Bingham	100

(con't)

Swine (con't)

With virtually all farmers reporting swine (157 of 160 and 242 of 244) the swine analysis demonstrated a major change on the farms in the township. In 1860 in the lower two categories, 40% of the farmers (62) accounted for 12% (1205) of the swine. In 1870, 74% (179) accounted for 44% (2909) of the swine. This indicated a more widespread production among the smaller, post-war farms. The great antebellum swine herds in the Sappington neighborhood had disappeared. Notice that in the 90 - 500 head categories, the township had 37 farmers in 1860 and only 8 in 1870. The 90 - 500 categories accounted for over one-half, 55% (5175) of the production in 1860, while in 1870 those categories amounted to 14% (900) of the swine in Arrow Rock township.

Though skewed by the large holdings of the Sappington kin, the reduction in size of herds went from 60.17 in 1860 to 26.9 in 1870. The reductions also indicate losses during the War and sale of stock to support families at home during the War.

Value of Livestock (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Categories of Valuation		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Dollar Valuation in category		% of Valuation in category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
100 - 480	100 - 460	55	71	34	29	17,195	22,640	9	10
500 - 900	500 - 995	49	90	31	37	32,620	59,465	17	26
1000 - 1500	1000 - 1500	25	44	16	18	31,110	53,350	16	23
1600 - 2800	1600 - 2700	14	25	9	10	28,700	50,270	15	22
3000 - 5500	3000 - 5000	13	12	8	5	51,950	43,600	27	19
6800 - 9900		4	-	2.5	-	32,700	-	17	-
		<u>160</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>100.5</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>194,275</u>	<u>229,325</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>

High Valuations, 1860

Isaac Neff	9900
W.B. Sappington	8400
C.F. Jackson	7600
Richard Marshall	6800
Robert Fields	5500
Willis Piper	5200

High Valuations, 1870

R.E. Richart	5000
Thos. Russell	4500
W.B. Sappington	4300
Henry Nave	3600
Thos. Yerby	3550
John Trigg	3550

The high valuations of antebellum herds had disappeared by 1870. Significantly the four categories, \$100 - 2700, increased substantially.

Wheat (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Bushels</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Bushels in Category</u>		<u>% of Bushels in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-60	10-60	30	37	48	19	1030	1564	13	4
80-100	65-100	13	41	21	21	1230	3642	15	9
120-160	105-160	8	31	13	16	1125	4210	14	11
--	169-198	--	8	--	4	--	1452	--	4
200-400	200-400	8	57	13	29	2015	15,530	25	40
650-1200	420-1200	3	22	5	11	2650	12,782	33	33
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		62	196	100	100	8,050	39,180	100	101

High Production, 1860

M.M. Marmaduke	1200
Jack Scott	800
Richard Marshall	650
James Barnes	400

High Production, 1870

Thos. Russell	1200
John Baker	700
Gregory & West	700
Thos. Jackson	700
E.H. & C.H. White	630
Wm. Davis	612

Wheat culture made a dramatic change during the 1860's.

- a) In 1860 38% (62) of the farmers produced wheat.
- In 1870 80% (196) of the farmers produced wheat.
- b) In 1860 11 farmers produced in excess of 160 bu.
- In 1870 87 farmers produced in excess of 160 Bu.

The 1870 production in Arrow Rock Twsp. represents a 486% increase over 1860. These statistics confirm the tradition that "the hemp fields were sown in wheat."

Rye (Arrow Rock Twsp)

	<u>1860</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1	Alonsow Wells	50	Thos. Yerby	800
2	William Piper	12	W. S. Smith	160
3	B. G. Grove	10	R. E. Richart	100
4			Hubbard Shelton	70
5			Geo. Baker	40
6			Henry Nave	40
7			John Baker	25
8			Thos. Pemberton	20
9			John Gilmer	15
		<hr/> 72		<hr/> 1270

Grass Seed

<u>Category of Bushels</u>	<u>1860</u>		<u>1870</u>	
	<u>Farmers</u>	<u>Bushels</u>		<u>Bushels</u>
1-2	6	8	Warren Adkinson	40
3-5	7	27	Wm. Davis	4
6-8	3	22		<hr/> 44
10-12	4	42		
15-20	2	35		
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 134		

In 1860, 14% (22) of the farmers in Arrow Rock Township produced seed.

Indian Corn (Arrow Rock Twsp.)

Categories of bushels		Farmers		% of Farmers reported		Bushels in Category		% of Corn in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
125-300	100-375	14	36	9	16	3440	8225	1	3
400-575	400-560	24	43	15	19	12125	20580	5	8
600-960	600-900	22	46	14	20	15985	33000	6	13
1000-1250	1000-1250	35	48	22	21	35500	50200	14	20
1500-2000	1500-2000	41	32	26	14	71000	55700	29	23
2250-3000	2170-3000	9	12	6	5	24000	31170	10	13
3500-5000	3500-5000	9	4	6	2	41000	16000	17	7
6000-12500	6000-10000	5	4	3	2	44250	31000	18	13
		159	225	101	99	247,300	245,875	100	100

Larger Productions, 1860

C. F. Jackson	12,500
P. C. Sappington	10,000
W. B. Sappington	8,750
Willis Piper	7,000
M. M. Marmaduke	6,000

Larger Productions, 1870

Thos. Russell	10,000
James Elgin	7,500
James Neff	7,500
Gregory & West	6,000
Gervis Smith	5,000

The reduction of large herds of stock on the Yeoman-Gentry farms during the 1860's is reflected by the change in the 3,500 - 12,500 bushel categories: 1860 they accounted for 35% of the corn and in 1870, 20%. Conversely the growth in the smaller categories indicates the increase in smaller post-war farms, especially in the 125 - 900 bushel category: 1860, 38% of farmers, 1870, 55%.

Oats (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Bushels</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reporting</u>		<u>Bushels in Category</u>		<u>% of Bushels in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	71	42	44	17	—	—	—	—
10-80	20-90	44	45	28	18	1812	2385	15	6
100-150	100-190	20	71	12 1/2	29	2095	7735	17	19
200-300	200-300	16	58	10	24	3470	14,100	28	35
400-600	400-650	6	17	4	7	2800	7875	23	20
700-800	700-1500	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2200</u>	<u>7950</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>
		160	244	100 1/2	100	12,377	40,065	101	100

Larger Production, 1860

Willis Piper	800
Burris Brown	700
Wm. Durrett	700
Geo. A. Murrell	600
C. F. Jackson	500

Larger Production, 1870

Thos. Russell	1500
Thos. Dinsmore	1500
Col. Wm. Jackson	1200
R. E. Rich rt	1000
Wm. M. Price	900

In 1870, oats production in the township had trebled over 1860 with 83% (202) of the farmers harvesting oats (In 1860, 56% harvested oats).

Tobacco (Arrow Rock Twsp)

	<u>1860</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1	Robert Dysart	10,000	William Howard	800
2	John Piper	3,000	Granville Tomlinson	300
3	Daniel Elbeck	2,800	John Neff	200
4	Allen Casey	2,200	R. W. Cobb	200
5	John Thornton	1,500	Robt. Beesley	50
6	Solomon Cott	1,100	William McDaniel	50
7	Levi Driver	1,000	John Gilmer	10
8	James Barnes	800		
9	Henry Nave	500		
10	F. A. Combs	300		
11	Millard Thornton	100		
12	William Murphy	100		
13	William Townsend	40		
14	Col. J. Staples	15		
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		23,455		1,610

1860, 14 farmers = 9% of total farmers.

1870, 7 farmers = 3% of total farmers.

Wool (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Category of Pounds</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Pounds of Wool in Category</u>		<u>% of Wool in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-30	7-30	17	47	27	46	439	971	5	15
40-60	40-70	19	26	30	25	1070	1240	12	19
75-120	75-120	14	17	22	17	1360	1615	16	25
140-150	130-175	4	4	6	4	590	580	7	9
200-400	200-450	7	8	11	8	1925	2150	22	33
600-750	--	2	--	3	--	1350	--	15	--
2000	--	1	--	2	--	2000	--	33	--
		<u>63</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>8734</u>	<u>6556</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>101</u>

<u>Larger Production, 1860</u>		<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Larger Production, 1870</u>		<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
M.M. Marmaduke		2000	350	Thos. Yerby		450	248
W. B. Sappington		750	350	Chas. Crockell		300	60
C. F. Jackson		600	300	W. B. Sappington		300	200
G. M. Brown		400	26	Isaac Neff		300	100
Thos. Dinsmore		350	83	Abner Trigg		200	60
Jack Scott		325	65	R. C. Fitzgerald		200	20
John Whips		250	0	Elijah Keyton		200	175
				Jacob Bingham		200	0

(con't)

Irish Potatoes (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Bushels</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Bushels in Category</u>		<u>% of Bushels in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	11	42	7	17	--	--	--	--
5-10	5-10	56	44	35	18	470	396	10	5
12-20	12-20	33	43	21	13	617	777	13	10
25-30	25-30	15	27	9	11	440	720	9	9
40-50	35-50	27	62	17	25	1235	2765	26	36
60-80	60-90	7	11	4	5	460	755	10	10
100-300	100-300	10	15	6	6	1550	2210	32	29
		<u>159</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4772</u>	<u>7623</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>99</u>

<u>Larger Productions, 1860</u>	
W. B. Sappington	300
C. F. Jackson	200
M.M. Marmaduke	200
Thos. Dinsmore	200

<u>Larger Productions, 1870</u>	
Granville Tomlinson	300
Allen Casey	300
Chas. Crockell	200
John Neff	200
Gregory & West	200

One might assume that farmers, who did not report any production, traded with their neighbors. The average production increased from 32.24 bushels to 37.73, perhaps reflecting an increased population.

Sweet Potatoes (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Bushels</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Bushels in Category</u>		<u>% of Bushels in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
4-6	3-5	4	6	17	46	21	27	5	20
10-20	10-15	15	6	63	46	189	75	49	57
25-30	30	3	1	13	8	85	30	22	23
40-50	--	2	--	8	--	90	--	23	--
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		24	13	101	100	385	132	99	100

Larger Productions, 1860

Joseph Gorrell	50
D. L. Watts	40
P. W. Thompson	30
J. Romines	30

Larger Productions, 1870

Simon Diggs	30
Wm. B. Diggs	15
Mrs. P. Thompson	15
John Neff	15

In 1860 only 24 farmers reported sweet potatoes. There were 146 slaveowners in the township. It would seem that sweet potatoes were not grown as a mainstay in the diet of blacks as is often cited in southern history literature.

Butter (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Pounds</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Pounds in Category</u>		<u>% of Pounds in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
100-150	50-150	37	45	24	19	4765	4715	11	8
175-225	160-225	37	88	24	37	7370	17,560	17	30
250-320	240-325	41	55	26	23	11,920	15,955	28	27
350-400	340-400	25	38	16	16	9475	14,585	22	25
450-500	420-500	5	11	3	5	2400	5255	6	9
600-800	550-780	10	2	9	.5	6600	1330	16	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		155	239	99	100.5	42,530	59,400	100	101

<u>Larger Productions, 1860</u>	
W. B. Sappington	800
M.M. Marmaduke	800
Henry Nave	800
C. F. Jackson	600
John Neff	600
O. B. Pearson	600
John Piper	600
Willis Piper	600
James Brown	600
Robt. Dysart	600

<u>Larger Productions, 1870</u>	
James M. Smith	780
R. E. Richart	550
Richard Marshall	500
Wm. Davis	500
S. H. Canada	500
W. R. Hall	500
Thos. Russell	500
Mrs. P. Thompson	500

The largest % increase is in the "middling farmer" category, 160-225 pounds; a 13% increase in that category.

Cheese (Arrow Rock Twsp)

	<u>1860</u>	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>1870</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1	Robert Dysart	200	D. S. Shepard		4500
2	M. M. Marmaduke	120			
3	Marshall Sappington	100			
4	Thos. Jackson	100			
5	S. B. Fizer	30			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		550			4500

Wine

	<u>1860</u>	<u>Gallons</u>		<u>1870</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
	John Romines	20		John Townsend	10

Hay (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Category of Tons		Farmers		% of Farmers reported		Tons in Category		% of Hay in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
1-5	1-5	53	75	49	55	160	183	8	14
6-10	6-10	16	30	15	22	129	242	6	18
12-20	12-20	18	15	17	11	287	249	14	19
25-50	25-50	10	14	9	10	400	528	20	40
60-170	60	11	2	10	1	1055	120	52	9
		108	136	100	99	2031	1322	100	100

Larger Productions, 1860	
W. B. Sappington	170
C. F. Jackson	150
P. C. Sappington	100
M.M. Marmaduke	100
Geo. Hardeman	100
Willis Piper	100
James Thomson	85
John Whips	70

Larger Productions, 1870	
W. B. Sappington	60
Lasso Potter	60
Robt. Beesley	50
John Trigg	50
Isaac Neff	50
Ezekiel Brown	50

With the disappearance of the larger herds of stock, the amount of hay needed for winter feed became much less.

Hemp (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories in Tons</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Tons of Hemp in Category</u>		<u>% of Hemp in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
1-2	1-2	19	10	33	50	28	12	10	24
2.5-4.5	2.5-4.5	19	9	33	45	64	31.5	23	64
5-8	6	9	1	16	5	57	6	21	12
10-12	--	7	--	12	--	75.5	--	28	--
14-17	--	3	--	5	--	48	--	18	--
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		57	20	99	100	272.5	49.5	100	100

<u>Slaves</u>	<u>Larger Productions, 1860</u>	<u>Larger Productions, 1870</u>	<u>Category of Wages Paid</u>
38	W.B. Sappington 17	W. R. Hall 6	50
23	Willis Piper 17	John Neff 4.5	200
54	M.M. Marmaduke 14	James Crutcher 4	0
13	Geo. A. Murrell 12	Thos. Pemberton 4	0
13	M. D. Gaines 12	Jackson Cott 4	0
0	Henry Nave 11.5	E. H. & C. H. White 3.5	300

In 1860 more than one-third (36%) of the farmers (57) reported hemp production. In 1870 only 8% (20) of the farmers produced any hemp and the total production in the township was only 18% of production in 1860.

Flax, Flaxseed (Arrow Rock Twsp)

	<u>1860</u>	<u>Bu. of Flax</u>	<u>Bu. of Seed</u>	<u>1870</u>
1	James Thornton	300	4	
2	Robt. Orear	200	0	
3	R. C. Fitzgerald	100	3	None
4	John Thornton	100	0	
5	Millard Thornton	100	0	
6	Henry Neff	40	0	
7	Col. J. Staples	15	2	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		855	9	

Molasses (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Gallons</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>Gallons of Molasses in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-20	10-20	5	8	80	135
30-50	30-42	5	6	211	212
--	60-150	--	4	--	390
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		10	18	291	737

<u>High Production</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>High Production</u>	<u>1870</u>
John Barley	50	Hubbard Shelton	150
John Thornton	46	Geo. French	100
R. C. Fitzgerald	45	John Ogden	80
Jesse Romines	40	Senay(?) Massey	60

Like honey, there appears to have been a few specialists during the 1860's in the production of molasses.

Beeswax, pounds (Arrow Rock Twsp)

	<u>1860</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1870</u>
1	James Brown	40	
2	Benj. Huston	20	None
3	Bland Ballard	10	
4	Andrew Brownlee	10	
5	M. D. Gaines	10	
6	Elihu Green	10	
7	John Piper	10	
8	James Thomson	10	
9	S. B. Fizer	4	
		<hr/> 124	

Forest Products

	<u>1870 Only</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Mrs. P. Thompson		\$300
Rufus Biglow		250
John Swinney		120
Chas. Wood		50
Henry Huston		50
Warren Adkinson		10
		<hr/> 780

Honey (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Pounds</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers reported</u>		<u>Pounds of Honey in Category</u>		<u>% of Honey in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-30	15-30	3	9	10	22	65	215	2	4
40-75	40-75	10	17	32	41	530	835	14	17
100-200	100-200	12	11	39	27	1730	1270	44	26
240-300	--	6	--	19	--	1590	--	41	--
--	400-1000	--	4	--	10	--	2650	--	53
		31	41	100	100	3915	4970	101	100

<u>Larger Production, 1860</u>	
W. B. Sappington	300
Burris Brown	300
James Brown	250
M. D. Gaines	250
Bland Ballard	250
James Thornton	240

<u>Larger Production, 1870</u>	
Rufus Biglow	1000
D. S. Shephard	650
W. S. Smith	600
A. J. Kirby	400
C. G. Lewis	200

Whole overall production increased, it was apparently due to a handful of beekeepers or beehunters who specialized in the activity during the 1860's.

Value of Homemade Manufacturers (Arrow Rock Twsp)

Categories of \$ Valuation		# Households		% of Households reported		\$ in Category		% of \$ in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
5-40	10-40	30	26	49	50	770	626	20	18
45-56	50-60	13	10	21	19	651	510	17	15
60-75	70-75	5	4	8	8	330	370	9	11
100-150	100-150	8	9	13	17	1032	1010	27	30
175-225	180-200	5	2	8	4	1025	380	27	11
	500	--	1	--	2	--	500	--	15
		61*	52*	99	100	3808	3396	100	100

High Valuation 1860	
C. F. Jackson	225
W. B. Sappington	225
M.M. Marmaduke	200
Robt. Dysart	200
Thos. Jackson	175

High Valuation 1870	
A. J. Kirby	500
Henry Johnson	200
John Plaskett	180
Meredith Croskin	150
Hubbard Shelton	120

* The reduction in # of households is 38% to 21% , a significant change. Changes may be due to the end of slavery, better availability of manufactured goods and increased immigration within lower socio-economic profiles.

Value of Animals Sold or Slaughtered (Arrow Rock Twsp)

<u>Categories of Valuation</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Dollar Valuation in Category</u>		<u>% of Valuation in category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
30 - 140	20 - 140	69	58	45	24	5,625	5,614	15	5
150 - 240	150 - 240	35	63	23	26	6,390	11,886	17	11
250 - 370	250 - 380	23	43	15	18	6,975	12,730	19	12
400 - 600	400 - 600	18	42	12	18	8,385	20,355	23	19
650 - 950	660 - 800	5	16	3	7	3,800	12,040	10	11
1000 - 1850	1000 - 1875	4	9	3	4	6,080	10,075	16	10
	2400 - 11,600		7		3		32,800		31
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		154	240	101	100	37,255	105,500	100	99

High Valuations, 1860

M.M. Marmaduke	1850
C.F. Jackson	1800
W.B. Sappington	1430
Burris Brown	1000
Henry Nave	950
Coleman Jefferys	750
P.C. Sappington	750

High Valuations, 1870

Thos. Russell	11,600
Gregory & West	7,000
George A. Murrell	3,500
Samuel H. Green	3,200
R.E. Richart	2,600
Jacob Bingham	2,500
Lasso Potter	2,400

Value of Animals (Cont.)

This compilation of figures represents one of the most significant post-War changes in the township. In 1870 the total livestock valuation almost trebled the 1860 valuation. A "new breed" of stockmen emerged as in 1870 seven farmers accounted for almost one-third of the valuation in 1870. The valuation (\$32,800) of these seven amounted to 88% of the total valuation in Arrow Rock township in 1860 and all seven of them had higher valuations than any single valuation of 1860.

Increased selective breeding and a great post-War movement of cattle to northern and eastern ^{and Great Plains} markets accounted for this dramatic change.

Wages Paid Out (Arrow Rock Twsp)
(1870 only)

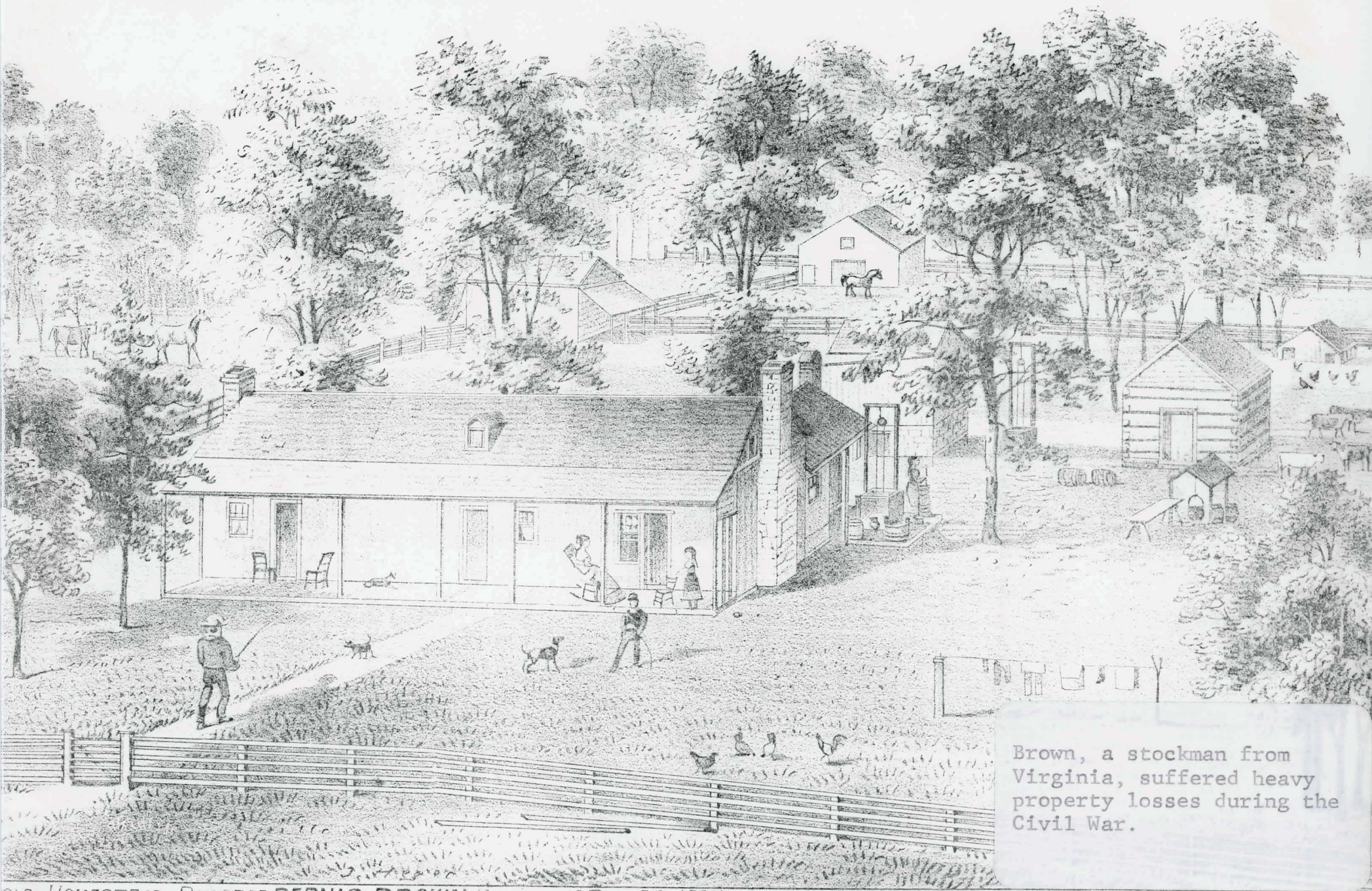
<u>Wages</u>	<u>Farmers</u>	<u>% of Farmers in Category</u>	<u>Wages in Category</u>	<u>% of Wages in Category</u>
5-70	30	29	1290	5
75-150	24	24	2605	10
200-350	27	26	6900	28
400-550	15	15	6700	27
800-1200	5	5	5000	20
2500	1	1	2500	10
	<hr/> 102	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 24,995	<hr/> 100

Farmers who paid out the most wages:

1.	Thos. Russell	2500
2.	Geo. A. Murrell	1200
3.	Wm. Price	1000
4.	Thos. Yerby	1000
5.	W. B. Sappington	1000
6.	P. C. Sappington	800
		<hr/> 7500

These six employers, all upper-class gentry, accounted for 30% of the wages paid in the township.

The figures in the chart indicate that 42% of the farmers (102) hired someone sometime. This probably represents a significant change in labor practices compared to 1860.



Brown, a stockman from Virginia, suffered heavy property losses during the Civil War.

OLD HOMESTEAD PLACE OF **BERNIS BROWN** (deceased Dec. 5th 1868) settled by him in the autumn of 1828, and now the Property of his Son **EZEKIEL W. BROWN**, Section 20, Twp. 50, Range 19 Five Miles North West of **ARROW ROCK, SALINE CO., MO.**

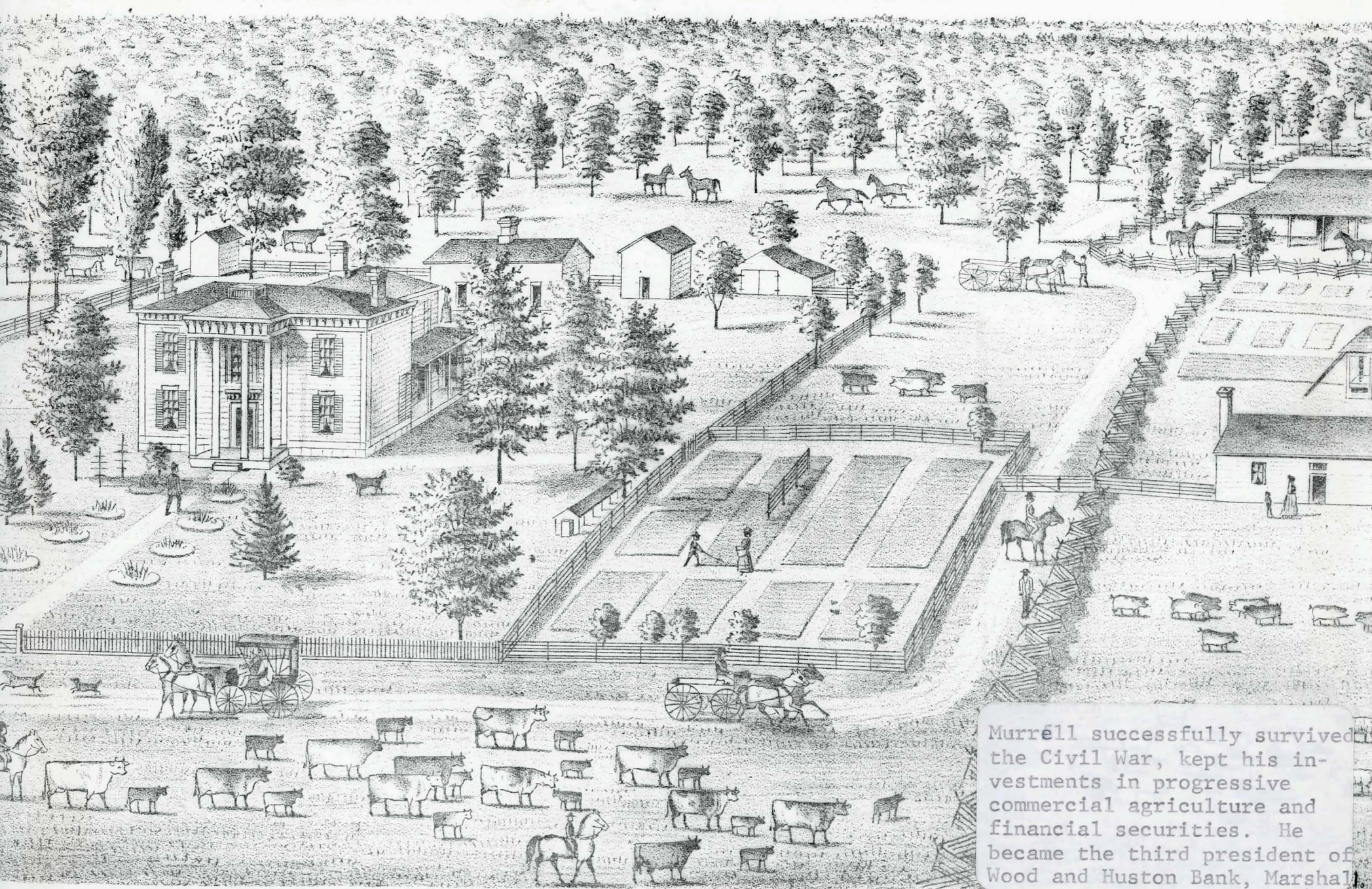
SCHEDULE 4. — Productions of Agriculture in Arrow Rock Twp in the County of Saline State of Mo. during the Year ending June 1, 1850, as
enumerated by me, on the _____ day of _____ ~~1850~~. 1861 _____ Ass't Marshal

Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm	Acres of Land		Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Live Stock, June 1st, 1850								Produce during the Year ending June 1, 1850																																	
	Improved	Unimproved			Horses	Asses & Mules	Milch Cows	Working Oxen	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of Livestock	Wheat, bushels of	Rye, bushels of	Indian Corn, bushels of	Oats, bushels of	Rice, lbs. of	Tobacco, lbs. of	Ginned Cotton bales of 400 lbs. ea.	Wool, lbs.	Peas & Beans, bushels of	Irish Potatoes, bush. of	Sweet Potatoes, bush. of	Barley, bushels of	Buckwheat, bushels of	Value of Orchard products in dollars	Wine, gallons of	Value of Produce of Market Gardens	Butter, lbs. of	Cheese, lbs. of	Hay, tons of	Clover Seed, bush. of	Other Grass Seeds, bushels of	Hops, lbs. of	Hemp		Flax, lbs. of	Flaxseed, bushels of	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of	Maple Sugar, lbs. of	Cane Sugar, hds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of	Eggshells and money, lbs. of	Value of Home-made Manufactures	Value of Animals	
																																			Down Rotted, tons of	Water Rotted, tons of										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
29 Burris Brown Va. (16)	800	700	22000	300	12	3	13	4	25		175	1700			5000	700					1					300			500		50				10									300	100	
23	300	82	12400	100	3	1	3	1	6		20	650	175		1500	300					20	40							175		2															60
28 Robt. Dysart Tenn. (34)	300	266	11000	300	7	4	12	3	30	66	100	2000	120		3000	200		10000		200	8	40				150			600	200	30				4									200	70	
13	30	30	1300	50	3		2			10	10	400	75		550	50				40		20						100														20	20			
26 C.F. Jackson Ky. (48)	900	340	21000	1100	16	26	12	10	25	300	500	7600			12600	500				600	10	200				75			600		150				10									225	180	
22 son - Wm. Jackson	300	540	25200	1000	6	3	6		32		180	3200	500		4000	1200					10	100				20			400		20														50	
23 James Staples Va. (11)	200	620	16400	425	6	6	10	3	9	50	50	1500			1500	100		15	15	75	2	20						450		18							15	2				40	120	20		
28	160		4000	75	4	4	6		10	40	30	1000	200		750	400				30	1	20						300		5										20		25	50			
1 P.W. Thompson Va. (14)	300	880	29500	1175	9	9	25	4	50	36	200	4000	250		3000	200				80	10	20	30			200			500		50									40	50	40				
29 Mrs.	300	500	20000	100	7	2	5		2		40	1055	400		2000	100					2	20	15			150			500		40												80			
2 P.W. Wood Va. (18)	300	600	18000	200	10		11	4	24	30	100	1400	60		2000	50				150	2	20				100			350		20												40			
31	300	100	10000	75	7	2	5				15	1000	100		2000	100					5	25				175			300		6												30			

Date Searched:

Researcher:

Large scale - an emotion of Southerners that were greatly
satisfied with the Union.



Murrell successfully survived the Civil War, kept his investments in progressive commercial agriculture and financial securities. He became the third president of Wood and Huston Bank, Marshall.

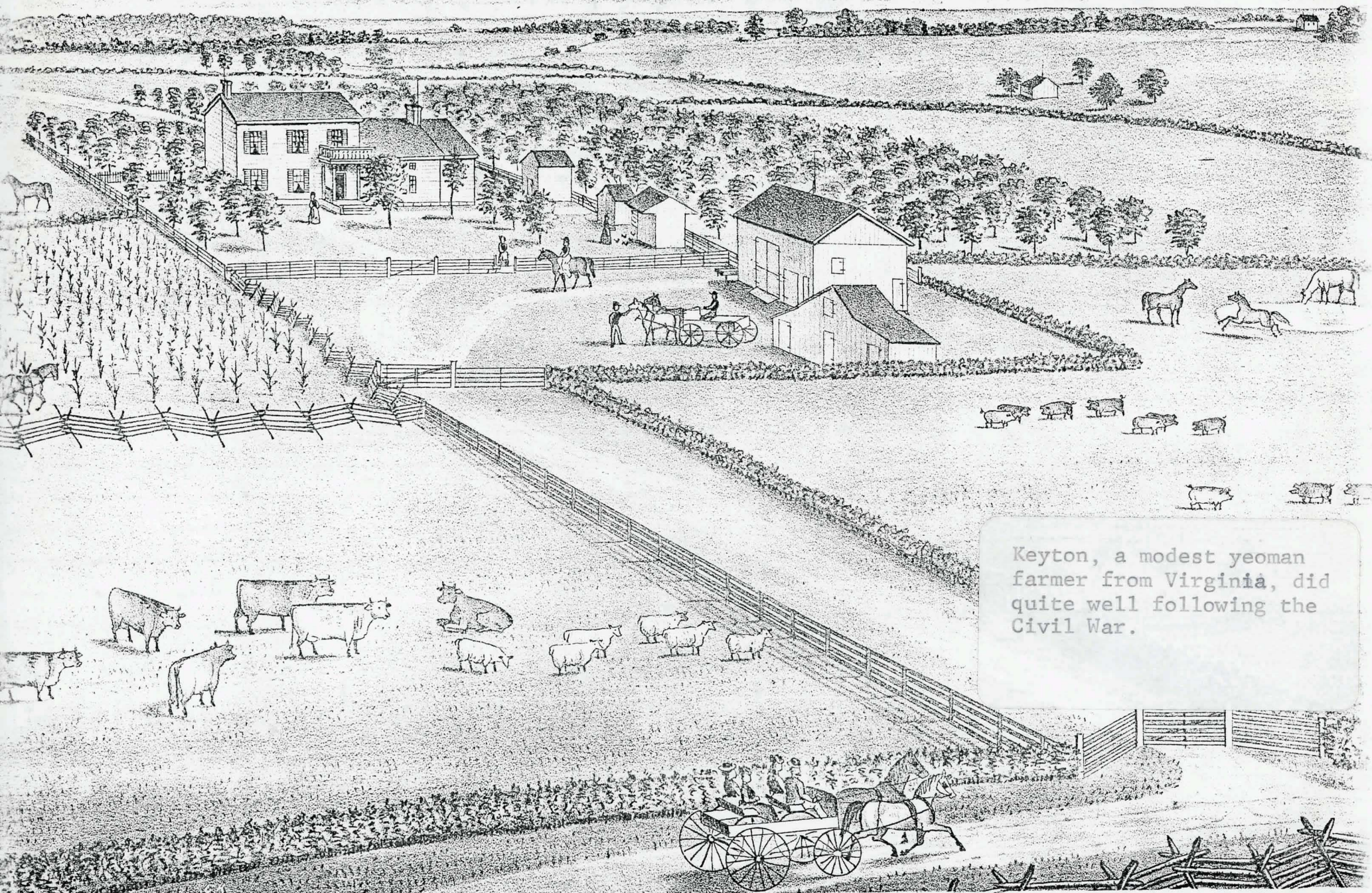
VIEW OF "OAK GROVE" RESIDENCE AND FARM PREMISES OF GEORGE A. MURRELL,
SEC. II SALT FORK TOWNSHIP, NINE MILES S. E. OF MARSHALL SALINE COUNTY, MO.

1860-1870

54

Researcher:

I agree with the majority of southerners that survive the war
although the northern war is a different thing to the south.



Keyton, a modest yeoman farmer from Virginia, did quite well following the Civil War.

Residence of **ELIJAH KEYTON**, Sec. 12.Tp. 50, R. 20, Eight Miles East of Marshall, Seline County, Mo.

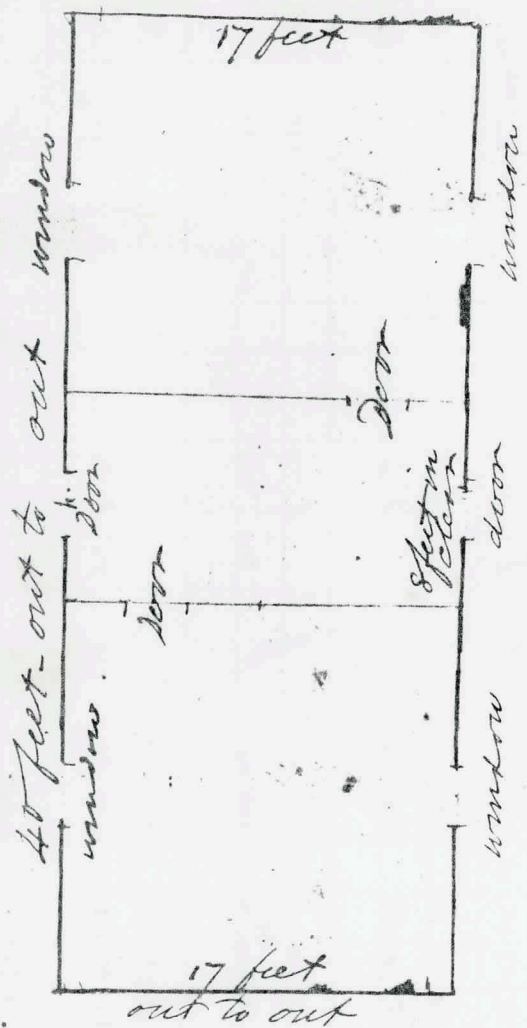
SCHEDULE 4. — Productions of Agriculture in Arroyo Rock Twp in the County of Saline State of Mo. during the Year ending June 1, 1850, a
enumerated by me, on the _____ day of _____ 1860-1870 Ass't Marshal

Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm	Acres of Land		Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Live Stock, June 1st, 1850									Produce during the Year ending June 1, 1850																																	
	Improved	Unimproved			Horses	Asses & Mules	Milch Cows	Working Oxen	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of Livestock	Wheat, bushels of	Rye, bushels of	Indian Corn, bushels of	Oats, bushels of	Rice, lbs. of	Tobacco, lbs. of	Ginned Cotton bales of 400 lbs. ea.	Wool, lbs.	Peas & Beans, bushels of	Irish Potatoes, bush. of	Sweet Potatoes, bush. of	Barley, bushels of	Buckwheat, bushels of	Value of Orchard Products in dollars	Wine, gallons of	Value of Produce of Market Gardens	Butter, lbs. of	Cheese, lbs. of	Hay, tons of	Clover Seed, bush. of	Other Grass Seeds, bushels of	Hops, lbs. of	Hemp Dew Rotted, tons of Water Rotted, tons of	Flax, lbs. of	Flaxseed, bushels of	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of	Maple Sugar, lbs. of	Cane Sugar, hdds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of	Feeswax and Honey, lbs. of	Value of Home-made Manufactures	Value of Animals			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	4		
25 HENRY JOHNSON ^{Ohio}	75	200	2500	120	3		5	2	14		45	550	100		1500						3	50							360																	1	
23	160	270	8600	200	5	6	6		8	30	120	1800	50		3000	400				100	10	30				50			375															200	4		
1 LASSO POTTER ^{Ill.}	175	60	4700	330	5		6		50		70	1400			1250						2	5							300		50																
35	240	80	7600	300	6	2	10		100		25	3000	50		2000	200					10	50				100			400		60															24	
3 ALLEN CASEY ^{Ky}	18	22	1600	100	1		3	1	4		15	300			300	70		2200					30						200		4																
38	35	55	2000	100	6	1	1		2	20	12	800	250		1500	100				50	5	300				25			220																		14
36 ELIJAH KEYTON ^{Va.}	60	100	3000	200	6		7		8		50	700	250		1500							40	15						300		5				2							60			14		
16	160		8400	500	5	2	6		4	175	30	975	400		1000	800				200	10	50				25			200		6													60	10	8	
39 CATLETT OREAR ^{Va.}	100	100	4000	150	3		4	1	10	20	15	450			1700	100				60	1	5	20			50			200		15		3		2											1	
2	120		3600	100	4	2	2		2		10	700	300		1000						10	20				20			320		6															8	
5 JOHN THORNTON ^{Verm.}	40	160	3600	500	2	3	4		3		80	640			1500		1500				3	10							150							100						46		56	1		
2	60	140	10000	75	3	3	3		5	10	17	750	145		300	100				30	2	25				50			270														15	30	15	3	

Date Searched: 55 Researcher:

SCHEDULE 4. — Productions of Agriculture in Arrow Rock twsp in the County of Saline State of Mo. during the Year ending June 1, 1850, as enumerated by me, on the _____ day of _____ 1860. 1860-1870 Ass't Marshal.

Name of Owner, Agent, or Manager of the Farm	Acres of Land		Cash Value of Farm	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery	Live Stock, June 1st, 1850										Produce during the Year ending June 1, 1850																															
	Improved	Unimproved			Horses	Asses & Mules	Milch Cows	Working Oxen	Other Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Value of Livestock	Wheat, bushels of	Rye, bushels of	Indian Corn, bushels of	Oats, bushels of	Rice, lbs. of	Tobacco, lbs. of	Ginned Cotton bales of 400 lbs. ea.	Wool, lbs.	Peas & Beans, bushels of	Irish Potatoes, bush. of	Sweet Potatoes, bush. of	Barley, bushels of	Buckwheat, bushels of	Value of Orchard Products in dollars	Vine, gallons of	Value of Produce of Market Gardens	Butter, lbs. of	Cheese, lbs. of	Hay, tons of	Clover Seed, bush. of	Other Grass Seeds, bushels of	Hemp		Flax, lbs. of	Flaxseed, bushels of	Silk Cocoons, lbs. of	Maple Sugar, lbs. of	Cane Sugar, hds. of 1,000 lbs.	Molasses, gallons of	Sesewax and Honey, lbs. of	Value of Home-made Manufactures	Value of Animals slaughtered		
																																		Dew Rotted, tons of	Water Rotted, tons of											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
17 Warren Atkinson ^{Mo.} 11	150	160	4850	75	4		3		4		40	500	50		1500	50					5	20							250		5				4										20	100
	250	50	12000	1000	5	1	4		2		2	600	580		1125	400					3	50				40			380		20		40		3							100	15	280		
38 Susan Brown ^{Mo.} 31	100	65	2000	70	2	1	4				15	300									3	10							220		2												20	75		
	100	65	5000	100	5	3	5		25	15	30	1000	275		1500	100			20		50				60				220		12												50	500		
39 Samuel Green ^{Mo.} 18	40	40	1600	100	3	1	4	3	14		60	650	30		1000	40					2	5	10			20			?		4											160	170			
	200	90	6000	100	4		3		2	25	70	800	110		1100	170				40	5	40							300													15	3200			
10 Wm. Howard ^{Mo.} 37	25	215	1440	100	2		4	1			10	350			1000							10							150															140		
	60	60	2000	70	6		8	1	19	100	60	1750			800	200		800		175	6	20							300		3														370	
8 John Baker ^{Ohio} 11	22	60	1000	100	6		5		2		40	800			550	20					1	15							200		6													120		
	70	30	3000	40	7		6		5	12	26	920	190	25	1000	50				65	2	50			30			400		10				2							15	16	500			
39 Jackson Pett ^{IND.} 26	45	35	1500	40	2		3		4	7	37	300	28		1000					17	10								150														5	30		
	160		3500	75	4		4	1	3	30	30	640	200		1000	100				45	20				10			200		2				4								150	50	200		



17 by 40. feet. Front side - passage 8 feet in the clear. rooms equal size - ~~xxxxxx~~ front story - 8 feet in the clear. bal. above upper floor - 2 feet.

Henry J. H.)
 - G. M. (H. M.)
 G. M. (H. M.)
 - John P. H. (H. M.)

1971, Department of Defense
in California County Historical Society
Library

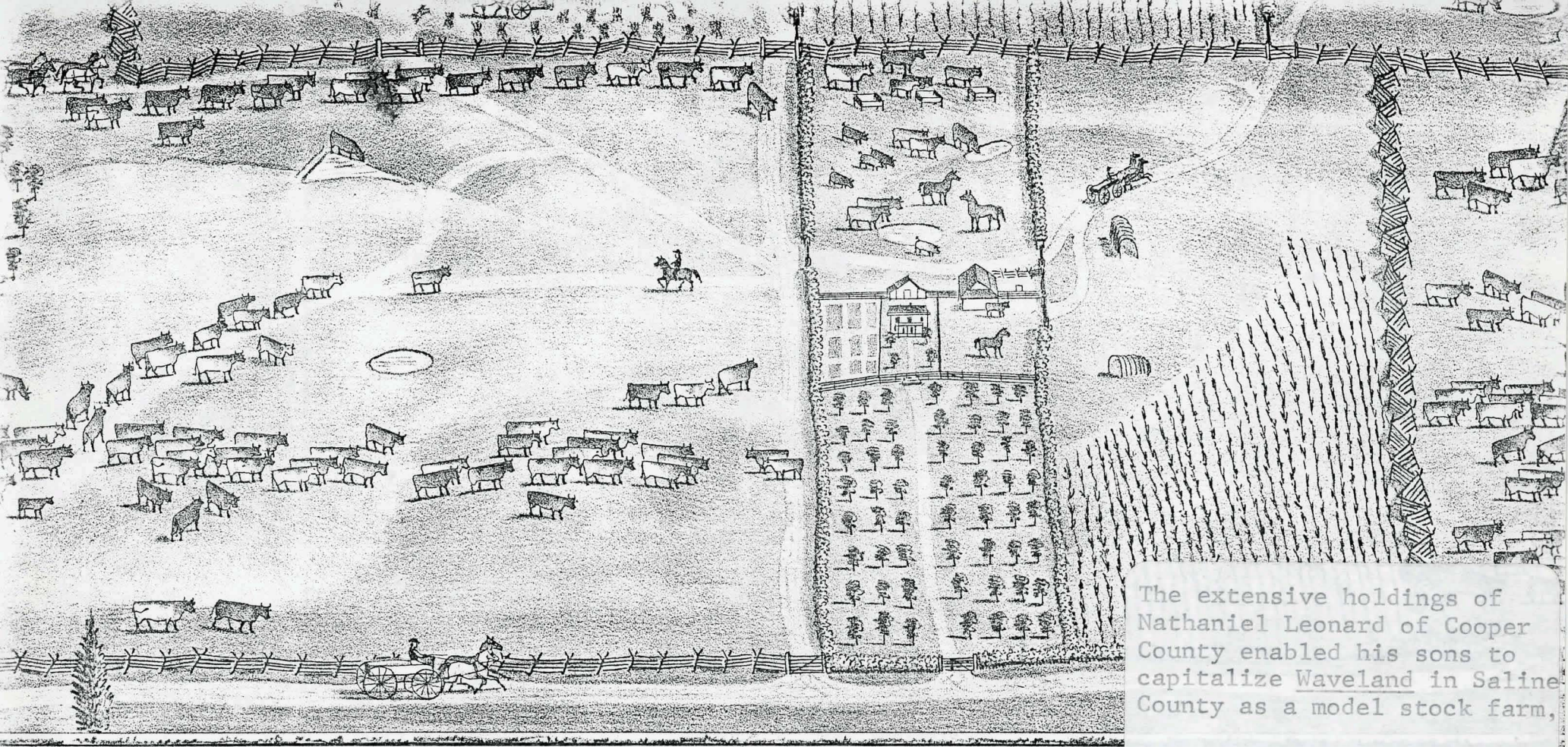
1	NE	30	51	22	56	258
2	SE	24	51	23	50	649
3	SE	18	51	23	50	649
4		53	52	25	160	1280
5	NE	29	52	22	50	500
6	SE	24	51	22	50	500
7	NE	24	51	22	50	500
8		19	51	25	148	1480
9		18	51	22	144	1500
10	NE	18	51	22	22	500
11	NE	18	51	22	70	600
12		1	50	23	520	2560
13		1	50	23	520	2560
14		4	50	22	160	1280
15		9	50	22	520	2560
16	SE	9	50	23	50	640
17		10	50	22	600	5120
18		11	50	23	600	5120
19		14	50	23	640	5120
20		15	50	23	640	5120
21		23	50	21	160	1500

Grand Total

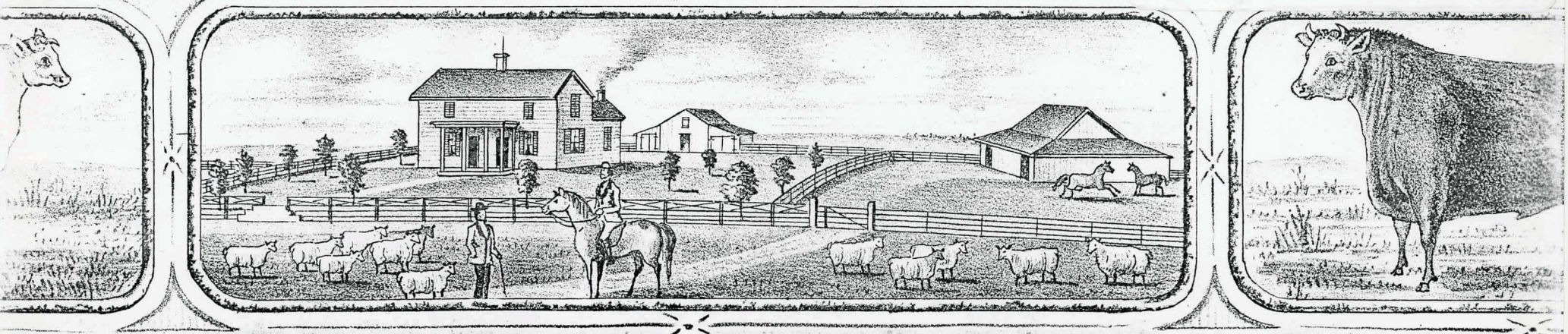
3760 acrs.

\$30,080 value

Ans. 3760



The extensive holdings of Nathaniel Leonard of Cooper County enabled his sons to capitalize Waveland in Saline County as a model stock farm,



A. LEONARD, COMPRISING 1800 ACRES, SITUATED ON SECTIONS 2, 3, 10 & 11, Tp. 50, R. 23, TWELVE MILES WEST OF **MARSHALL**, S.A.

NAMES.

PARTS OF SECTIONS.

SECTION.

TOWNSHIP.

RANGE.

ACRES.

VALUE.

LOTS.

Grand Total

5,688 acres

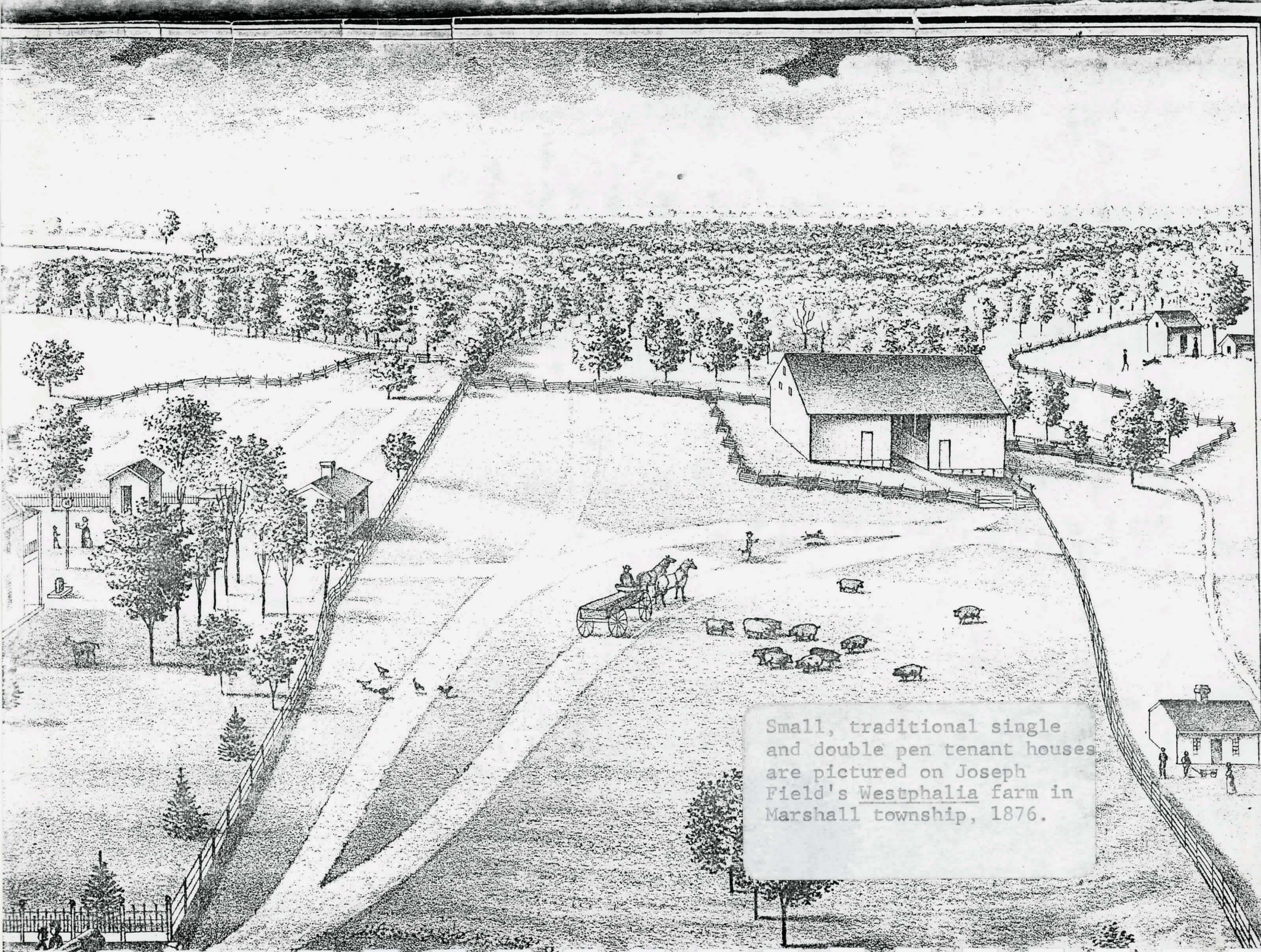
\$ 45,760 value

Sec. 1	SW	4	30	22	80	6400
Sec. 2	SW	9	30	22	80	6400
Sec. 3	SW	9	30	22	40	3200
Sec. 4		5	30	22	320	2560
Sec. 5		6	30	22	320	2560
Sec. 6		7	30	22	640	5120
Sec. 7		8	30	22	640	5120
Sec. 8		17	30	22	160	1280
Sec. 9	SW	17	30	22	80	640
Sec. 10	SW	17	30	22	40	320
Sec. 11		18	30	22	640	5120
Sec. 12	SW	17	30	22	80	640
Sec. 13		1	30	23	320	2560
Sec. 14		12	30	23	640	5120
Sec. 15		13	30	23	640	5120
Sec. 16	SE	24	30	23	80	640
Sec. 17	SW	10	30	21	80	640
Sec. 18	SW	14	30	21	40	320
Sec. 19	SE	14	30	21	80	640
Sec. 20		13	31	21	320	2560
Sec. 21		14	31	21	160	1280
Sec. 22	SW	14	30	22	40	320
Sec. 23	SW	5	27	22	40	320
Sec. 24	SW	30	32	22	128	1280
Sec. 25	SW, SW	26	31	19	80	720
Sec. 26	SW, SW	22	31	19	160	1440
Sec. 27	SW	23	31	19	80	720
Sec. 28	SW	23	31	19	40	360
Sec. 29	SE, SE, SE	29	31	19	80	720

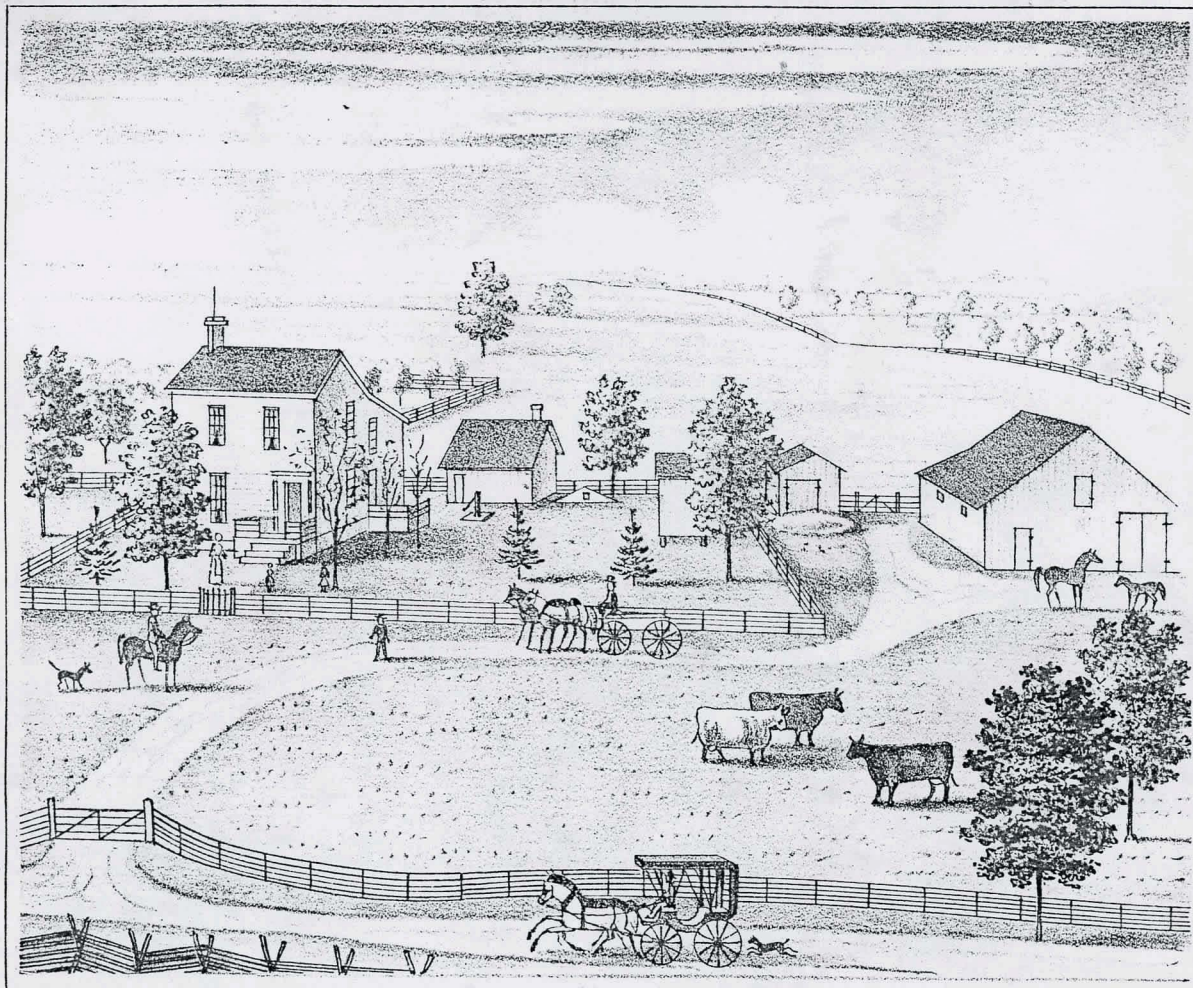
1,560 acres

\$ 10,700 value

partial
listing

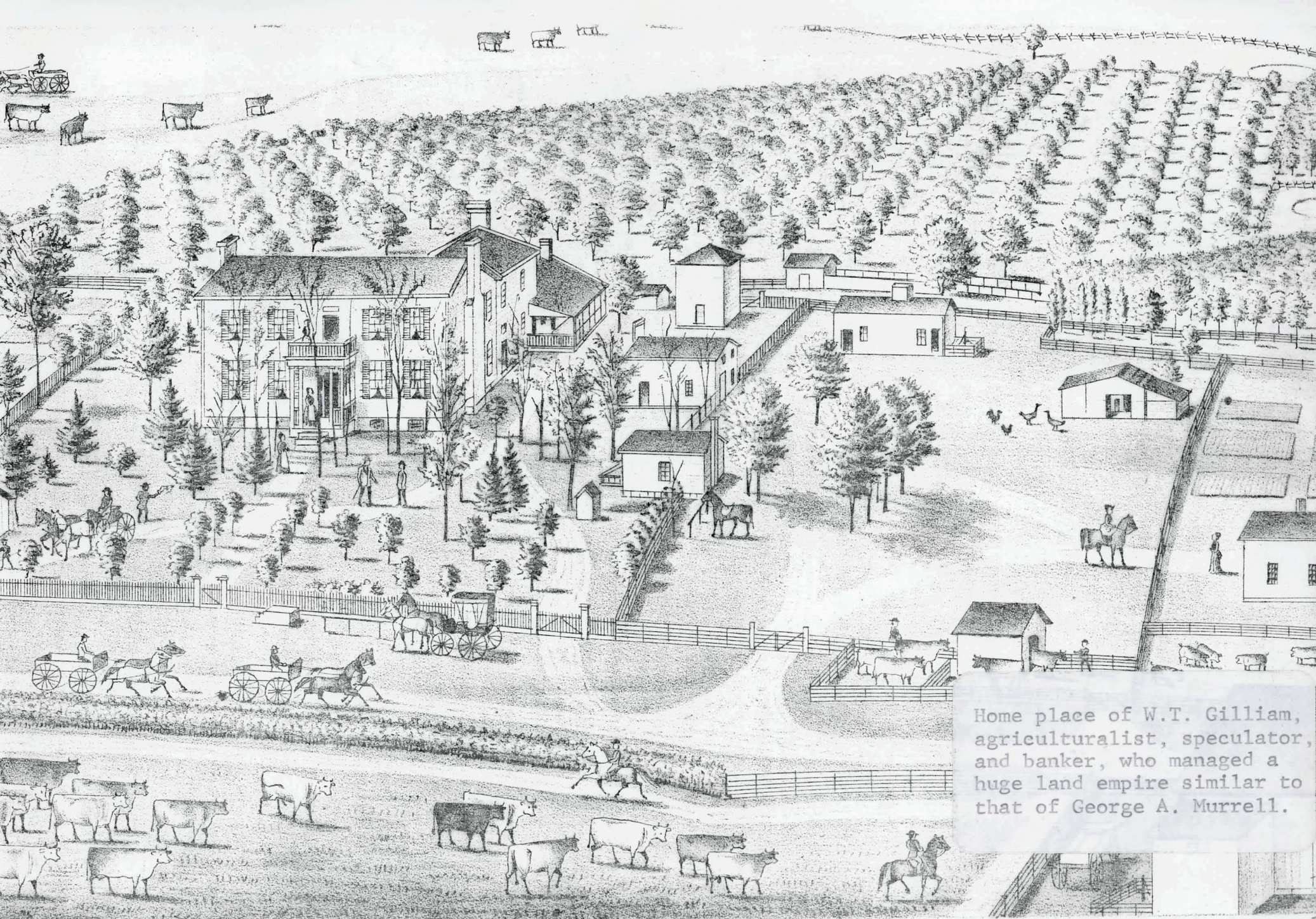


Small, traditional single and double pen tenant houses are pictured on Joseph Field's Westphalia farm in Marshall township, 1876.



View on One of W. H. GILLIAM'S Farms, Sec. 7, T. 51, R. 20, 8 miles N. E. of MARSHALL, Mo.

Local agriculturalists who owned several farms usually capitalized the construction of traditional houses and farmsteads such as the one above.



Home place of W.T. Gilliam, agriculturalist, speculator, and banker, who managed a huge land empire similar to that of George A. Murrell.

PLACE COMPRISING 2100 ACRES, THE HOMESTEAD OF JUDGE W. T. GILLIAM, PROPRIETOR OF 12000 ACRES OF CHOICE MISSOURI LANDS IN SALINE, CHARITON AND CAMDEN COUNTIES, MISSOURI. HOMESTEAD SITUATED ON SEC. 34, TP. 52, R. 19, ONE AND ONE HALF MILE WEST OF CAMBRIDGE, SALINE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this the Thirtieth day of December A. D. 1867, by and between J. Landon

Judge of the Probate Court in and for the county of Saline, in the State of Missouri, of the first part, and Frederick A. Egers of the county of Saline aforesaid, WITNESSETH: That the said J. Landon as Judge

aforesaid, has bound unto the said F. A. Egers Joseph (col'd name unknown) a minor, whose condition is such that, under the law, it becomes the duty of the said Judge to bind said minor as an apprentice. The said minor will be about eight years of age on the his next birthday of — and is

bound until he is twenty one years of age, which will be the day of some time in A.D. 1881, and the said F. A. Egers binds himself to furnish to the said Joseph (col'd)

minor as aforesaid, at all times, suitable clothing, food and attention in sickness and in health; and shall cause said apprentice to be taught to read and write, and the ground rules of arithmetic, the compound rules, and proportion, and to instruct said apprentice in the art and skill of Farming

and at the expiration of his time and service shall give him a new Bible and two new suits of clothes, worth sixty dollars, and Twenty dollars, current money of the United States. And

the said Court binds the said Joseph (col'd name unknown) as aforesaid to work to his master's interest at all times, and to keep his masters secrets, and to obey all his master's lawful commands.

In Testimony Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this day and year above written.

J. Landon
Frederick A. Egers

;

+

TOTAL ACRES (MIAMI TOWNSHIP)

<u>Categories of Acres</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Acres in Category</u>		<u>% of Acres Reported</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-80	10-80	29	81	18	29	1238	4107	2	7
81-159	87-154	29	58	18	21	3176	6855	6	11
160-239	160-220	30	62	18	23	5661	11,835	11	19
240-359	240-345	27	32	17	12	7927	8,852	15	15
360-629	360-600	26	28	16	10	11,956	12,806	23	21
640-2300	650-2400	22	14	13	5	22,601	16,552	43	27
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		163	275	100%	100%	52,559	61,007	100%	100%

Larger Holdings, 1860

John D. Patrick	2000
John Brown	1800
Wm. C. Hill	1420
Wm. I. Eustice for Estate of J.H. Eustice	1400
Thomas Rodgers	1300
R.E. McDaniel	1250
P.D. Booker	1200

Larger Holdings, 1870

David & Abel VanMeter	3859
Wm. C. Hill	1420
Jonas A. Saufley	1120
McDowell Estate	1100
Thomas Rodgers	1100

Notice the dramatic increase in number of farmers in the 10 - 220 acre categories: 88 to 201 and acreages in the township in those same categories moved from 19 - 37%.

Improved Acres (Miami Twsp)

<u>Categories of Acres</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Acres in Category</u>		<u>% of Acres Reported</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
5-35	10-38	27	37	17	14	588	799	2	2
40-55	40-54	11	25	7	10	465	1103	2	3
60-90	60-96	36	56	22	22	2595	4288	10	12
100-160	100-160	37	69	23	27	4710	9020	18	25
170-240	180-240	15	32	9	13	2990	6541	12	18
250-480	250-450	28	26	17	10	8995	8245	35	23
500-1300	500-1200	8	9	5	4	5250	6341	21	17
		<u>162*</u>	<u>254*</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>25,593</u>	<u>36,337</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

* 1860 - 3 additional farmers were listed as renters and included in another farmers' figure.

* 1870 - 80 additional farmers fell into the category of 0-9 acres.

<u>Most Improved Acres, 1860</u>		<u>Most Improved Acres, 1870</u>	
R. E. McDaniel	\$ 1,000	David & Abel VanMeter	\$ 1,286
Thomas Rodgers	900	Thomas Rodgers	800
P. D. Booker	600	T,A.H. Cameron	760
T.R.E. Harvey	600	Jane J. McDaniel	720
N. J. Smith	600	T.R.E. Harvey	650
		N. J. Smith	600

Un-improved Acres (Miami Twsp)

Categories of Numbers		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Acres in Category		% of Acres Reported	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0	0	18	93	11	28	--	--	--	--
5-36	5-38	27	96	17	29	521	1962	2	8
40-58	40-55	16	33	10	10	715	1352	3	6
60-95	60-90	21	43	13	13	1510	3217	6	14
100-160	100-160	25	35	16	11	3107	4296	12	19
163-240	170-221	18	12	11	4	3690	2284	13	10
242-430	250-380	18	8	11	2	6012	2340	22	10
529-1100	450-1200	14	7	9	2	11,111	7426	42	32
		157*	327	98	99	26,684	22,877	100%	99%

* Plus 8 which were renters or included with another landholder.

Most Un-improved Acres, 1860		Most Un-improved Acres, 1870	
John D. Patrick	\$ 1,550	David & Abel VanMeter	\$ 2,573
John Brown	1,400	Wm. C. Hill	1,220
Wm. C. Hill	1,170	McDowell Estate	1,100
Wm.I.Eustice(Estate of J.H.Eustice)	1,000	Granville Harvey Estate	720
T. H. Cameron	797	Thomas C. Dugins	710
		Jonas A. Saufley	630
		R. R. Cruzin	620

Unlike Arrow Rock township figures, these figures show no drastic drop in amount of un-improved land. Arrow Rock township shows a 37% drop in acreage whereas Miami township shows only a 13% drop. However, there is a marked drop in un-improved holdings in the 163 - 170 and up categories from 1860 to 1870.

Cash Value of Farm (Miami Twsp)

<u>Categories of Valuation</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Dollar Valuation in Category</u>		<u>% of Farms in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
125-800	200-900	13	31	8	11	7,200	16,749	1	1
1000-2000	1000-2000	37	39	22	14	62,600	65,580	7	3
2225-5900	2400-5400	49	79	30	29	184,000	315,964	20	15
6000-13,600	6000-13,400	45	87	27	32	393,000	769,270	42	35
16,000-29,500	14,000-28,800	12	40	7	15	240,000	1,004,850	26	42
37,800-41,000	90,000	1	0	1	0	40,000	0	4	0
		<u>165</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>95%</u>	<u>101%</u>	<u>926,800</u>	<u>2,172,413</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>96%</u>

<u>High Valuations, 1860</u>	
John D. Patrick	\$40,000
John Brown	36,000
R. E. McDaniel	24,000
Wm. C. Hill	20,000
A. L. Lowles	20,000
J. A. Sawfley	20,000
N. J. Smith	20,000

<u>High Valuations, 1870</u>	
David & Abel VanMeter	\$77,180
Wm. C. Hill	42,000
Thomas C. Dugins	40,000
Thomas R.E. Harvey	40,000
Thomas Rodgers	33,000
P. D. Parish	30,000

This is a particularly interesting increase. The overall number of farmers is only a 67% increase but the increase in value is 134%, exactly twice the % of farmer increase. Notice too, that near the top valuation of \$14,000 - 28,800 in 1870, the category increased by 28 farmers, a remarkable statistic.

Value of Farm Implements & Machinery (Miami Twsp)

Categories of Valuation		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Dollar Valuation in Category		% of Valuation in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
25-50	20-50	12	44	7	15	590	1370	2	2
60-100	55-100	57	79	35	27	5220	6840	17	12
110-150	120-175	19	57	11	19	2750	8280	9	14
200-250	200-275	36	44	22	15	7400	9650	25	17
300-500	300-500	37	55	22	19	12,265	20,864	41	36
600-1000	600-1000	3	14	2	5	1,850	10,050	6	17
1100-1500	1500	0	1	0	--	0	1,400	0	2
		164	294*	99%	100%	30,075	58,454	100%	100%

* Plus 50 who reported nothing

Larger Valuations,	1860
R. E. McDaniel	\$ 700
N. J. Smith	600
John D. Patrick	550
C. P. Bunoron	500
P. Y. Irvine	500

Larger Valuations,	1870
R. R. Cruzin	\$ 1,000
Thomas C. Dugin	1,000
P.Y. Irvine	1,000
James Roi	1,000
Robert Smith	1,000
R. E. Snelling	1,000

Both number of farmers and value of machinery & implements almost doubled after the war. The increase in farmers is not necessarily surprising but the almost doubling the value of machinery is surprising. It would be instructive if an immediate post-war census was available in order to check how rapid and abrupt this increase was.

Horses (Miami Twsp)

Category of Number		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		# of Horses In Category		% of Horses In Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0	0	3	23	2	7	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	52	120	32	35	78	194	10	15
3-5	3-5	61	129	37	38	228	485	30	37
6-12	6-11	39	59	24	17	314	444	42	34
--	13-14	2	6	1	2	27	75	4	6
15-25	15-25	6	4	4	1	105	80	14	6
40-50	40	0	1	0	--	0	40	0	3
		163*	342	100	100	752	1,318	100	101

* Plus 1 figure cannot be read.

	<u>Larger Herds, 1860</u>
N. J. Smith	25

	<u>Larger Herds, 1870</u>
Daniel T. Guthrie	40
Geo. W. Gaunt	24
Thomas C. Dugins	20
E. D. Graves	20

Asses & Mules (Miami Twsp)

Category in Number		Reporting Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		# of Asses/Mules in Category		% of Asses/Mules in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0	0	68	164	42	48	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	35	98	21	29	50	165	8	32
3-4	3-4	30	53	18	16	103	184	17	35
5-10	5-8	28	22	17	6	194	140	32	27
14-20	10-12	0	1	0	--	0	10	0	2
--	14-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-40	--	0	1	0	--	0	21	0	4
41+		2	0	1	0	253	0	42	0
		163	339	99	99	600	520	99	100

Larger Herds, 1860	
Geo. S. Jones	128
Thomas Rodgers	125

Larger Herds, 1870	
T. A. H. Camron	21
Geo. Kile	10

Surprisingly, percentages of farmers reported by category changed little between 1860 & 1870. Numbers of animals by category also showed little decrease, obviously less than what would be expected after war. Surely an important local story lies in the histories of Jones and Rodgers' commercial mule operations.

Working Oxen (Miami Twsp)

<u>Category in Number</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u># of Oxen In Category</u>		<u>% of Oxen In Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0	0	52	307	32	89	--	--	--	--
1-2	1-2	62	24	38	7	88	43	27	36
3-4	--	34	7	21	2	118	28	36	23
5-7	--	11	2	7	1	65	11	20	9
9-10	--	5	4	3	1	58	38	17	32
		<u>164</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

<u>Larger Herds,</u>	<u>1860</u>
Thomas Winning	20
R. E. McDaniel	12
C. P. Bunoron	9
I. S. Parsons	9
N. J. Smith	8

<u>Larger Herds,</u>	<u>1870</u>
J. H. Marshall	14
Abyah Harding	8
Thomas Rodgers	8
David & Abel VanMeter	8

It is indicative of war times that livestock drops in number; with working oxen it is no different. Because of variety of reasons in national marketing and commercial agriculture owners dropped from 68% of reported farmers in 1860 to only 11% of reported farmers in 1870. The number of animals also reflects this.

Cattle (Miami Twsp)

Category of Number		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		# of Cattle In Category		% of Cattle In Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0-9	0-9	83	287	51	84	253	531	10	25
10-19	10-19	38	30	23	9	489	375	18	18
20-29	20-29	17	11	10	3	371	239	14	11
30-39	30-39	11	4	7	1	343	127	13	6
40-50	40-50	10	4	6	1	415	170	16	8
60-80	60-80	5	7	3	2	783	661	30	31
		164	343	100	100	2,654	2,103	101	99

	<u>Larger Herds, 1860</u>		<u>Larger Herds, 1870</u>
Thomas Rodgers	400	J. G. Tucker	160
David VanMeter	140	David & Abel VanMeter	150
Abel VanMeter	120	Thomas Bacon	86
C. H. Hickman	63	Thomas C. Dugins	70
J.H.Eustice, Est. by Wm.I.Eustice	60	Geo. S. Burnsides	65
R. E. Snelling	50	Wm. O. Smith	60
		Lewis Smith	50

By far, the majority of farmers had fewer than 29 head of cattle and most of them, less than 9. The VanMeter holdings, always important to note, are indicative of the decrease in herd size between 1860 and 1870. Having separate reports in 1860, the VanMeters jointly had 260 head of cattle but when actually reported jointly in 1870, their holdings fell to only 150. However, they were still managing the 2nd largest herd in the township.

Sheep (Miami Twsp)

Category of Number		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		# of Sheep In Category		% of Sheep In Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0	0	83	241	51	70	--	--	--	--
1-19	1-19	27	58	16	17	319	523	12	25
20-24	20-24	10	15	6	4	202	308	8	15
25-50	25-50	34	24	21	7	1239	815	48	39
60-125	60-100	8	5	5	1	540	430	21	21
--	175-248	2	0	1	0	280	0	11	--
300-350	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--
		164	343	100	99	2,580	2,076	100	100

	Larger Herds, 1860
R. E. Snelling	160
R. E. McDaniel	120

	Larger Herds, 1870
Reuben Garnet	100
Lenly Mullens	100

As in wool production, in 1860 approximately 1/2 of farmers reported raised sheep in Miami township. By 1870, however, only 30% of farmers raised sheep. The wool and sheep categories for this township resemble each other closely, despite the problems of matching production to sheep on a specific basis.

	1860	1870
no wool prod.	82	266
no sheep	83	241

Swine (Miami Twsp)

<u>Category of Number</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u># of Swine in Category</u>		<u>% of Swine in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
0-10	0-10	15	126	9	36	58	475	1	5
11-30	11-30	36	118	22	34	829	2615	8	26
33-45	35-47	23	35	14	10	899	1376	9	14
50-80	50-80	46	48	28	14	2836	2932	28	30
90-175	100-180	41	16	25	5	4610	1885	45	19
200-500	--	3	3	2	1	900	600	9	6
		<u>164</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>10,132</u>	<u>9,883</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

<u>Larger Herds, 1860</u>		<u>Larger Herds, 1870</u>	
Thomas Rodgers	500	J. H. Marshall	200
Jac Boatright	200	Thomas Rodgers	200
Wm. O. Smith	200	I. C. Withers	200
		N. J. Smith	160
		Wm. O. Smith	150
		R. E. Snelling	150
		Geo. Casebolt	125
		Thos. R.E. Harvey	125

The category of 50 - 80 animals remained stable after the Civil War; however, the categories on either side changed places -- increase in smaller numbers after war and decrease of larger numbers. This matches the pattern in Arrow Rock township.

Value of Livestock (Miami Twsp)

Category of Valuation		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Dollar Valuation in Category		% of Valuation in Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
100-480	100-460	48	138	29	43	14,050	41,982	9	15
500-900	500-995	50	109	30	34	33,600	77,234	21	28
1000-1500	1000-1500	43	43	26	13	51,340	52,041	32	19
1600-2800	1600-2700	16	19	10	6	30,100	39,302	18	14
3000-5500	3000-5000	7	11	4	3	22,500	43,299	14	16
6800-9900	--	1	2	1	1	10,300	18,395	6	7
		165	323	100%	100%	161,990	272,253	100%	99%

High Valuations, 1860

Thomas Rodgers	\$10,300
R. E. McDaniel	4,000
N. J. Smith	3,500

High Valuations, 1870

David & Abel VanMeter	\$ 9,360
J. G. Tucker	9,035
Thomas C. Dugins	5,000

The increase in valuation from 1860 to 1870 is not surprising when the doubling of number of farmers is noted. However, the valuation does not double, as does the # of farmers, but is rather only approximately 70% increase, still within an allowable increase when farmers' numbers are taken into account. However, it is important to notice that in numbers of specific livestock, only the numbers of horses increased from 1860 to 1870, all others decreased, yet there is that 170% increase in value.

Wheat (Miami Twsp)

<u>Categories in Bushels</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Bushels in Category</u>		<u>% of Bushels in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
10-60	10-60	20	26	28	11	813	1174	7	1
80-100	65-100	17	26	24	11	1635	2307	13	2
120-160	105-160	7	21	10	9	1030	2930	8	3
--	169-198	1	7	1	3	170	1250	1	1
200-400	200-400	20	70	28	31	5220	19,969	43	19
450-1200	420-1200	5	55	7	24	3300	40,183	27	38
--	1250+	0	20	0	0	--	37,420	--	35
		70	225	98%	98%	12,168	105,233	99%	99%

<u>High Production, 1860</u>		<u>High Production, 1870</u>	
P. D. Booker	\$ 1,300	R. M. Parish	\$ 3,500
R. E. McDaniel	550	J. G. Tucker	3,000
Thomas Rodgers	500	S. S. Reynolds	2,600
Alfred Stephenson	500	Thomas R.E. Harvey	2,400
J. G. Tucker	450	F.M.S. Reynolds	2,100
Thomas Brown	400	Thomas Garnett	2,000
F. M. Minor	400	F. L. Shaw	2,000
		N. J. Smith	2,000

The total number of bushels of wheat harvested in 1870 is approximately 8½ times that harvested in 1860. The twenty farmers with productions higher than the single highest in Arrow Rock township points to one of several major differences in the two local areas. These figures for Miami township, produced in large part on the regionally famous Petesaw Plains, is an indicator of the area becoming the highest priced agricultural land in Missouri by the turn of the century.

Rye, 1860 (Miami Twsp)

	<u>Bushels</u>
John Young	20
E. D. Graves	100
John Latimer	200
Arch Paxton	100
Thomas Rodgers	45
John M. Elder	100
	<hr/>
	565

1860 - 6 farmers = 4% of total farmers

Rye, 1870

	<u>Bushels</u>
C. P. Boundinant	146
Mark Whitaker	60
Jas. M. Dankle	123
A. S. Hoskins	150
Geo. L. Burnside	30
C. L. Latimer	50
Isaac Miles	200
James F. Chinn	60
Walter Brown	36
Thomas Rodgers	200
	<hr/>
	1,055

1870 - 10 farmers = 3% of total farmers

Rye is not a usual large-scale product of Missouri farms as is seen by the small numbers who grew it in 1860 & 1870. The number of farmers growing rye almost doubled in the decade, as did the amount grown, but the percentage of farmers growing to the total number in the census changed relatively little. In the Southern uplands rye production is often attributed to German farmers, but it appears Germans did not dominate the production in Miami township.

Oats (Miami Twsp)

Category of Bushels		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Bushels In Category		% of Bushels In Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
0	0	89	147	54	49	--	--	0	0
10-80	20-90	32	22	20	7	1386	1269	13	2
100-150	100-190	22	51	13	17	2670	6160	25	10
200-300	200-300	16	60	10	20	3650	14,755	34	24
400-600	400-650	4	42	2	14	1900	19,380	18	31
700-800	700-1500	1	21	1	7	1000	21,200	9	34
		164	301	100	114	10,606	62,764	99	101

Larger Productions, 1860	
Thomas Rodgers	1,000
P. D. Booker	500
I. S. Parsons	500
R. E. Snelling	500

Larger Productions, 1870	
Peyton A. Brown	2,000
Thomas R.E. Harvey	2,000
P. D. Parish	1,400
Jas. M. Dankle	1,100
George W. Gaunt	1,000
J. B. Ish	1,000
Jane J. McDaniel	1,000
Thomas Rodgers	1,000
Robert Smith	1,000
Alexander Steele	1,000
Steven Wheeler	1,000

In 1860, 46% of the farmers of Miami township grew oats. This amount rose slightly in 1870 with 51% of farmers growing oats. The amount grown, however, was almost 6 times that grown in 1860. This is due in part to the increase (almost doubling) in the number of horses raised in these same periods and high post-war prices for grains.

Tobacco (Miami Twsp)

<u>1860</u>		<u>1870</u>		
<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Slaves</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Wages Paid</u>
600	J. C. Jackson	--	in Boone Co. J.W. Reynolds	\$ 453
1200	Jonathan Byrnside	--	1 3/4	Salem Roi 440
1500	Wm. O. Smith	22	10	James Neubaum 75
1500	T. H. Cameron	--	20	Sam Casebolt 200
5600	James Ingram	21	60	Robt. Carpenter 40
<hr/>				
10,400			100	Alexander Bell 0
			100	Isaac Giles 0
			125	A. Thompson 0
			600	Ralph Williams 45
			1000	A. S. Hoskins 900
			2000	W.R. Skidmore 0
			<hr/>	
			4,016 3/4	

1860 - 5 farmers = 3% of total farmers

1870 - 11 farmers = 4% of total farmers

Although there ~~were~~ twice as many farmers growing tobacco in 1870 as in 1860, the amount grown was only 39% of the previous census figure. (None of those listed as growing tobacco in 1860 appear as growers in 1870)

Tobacco is a labor-intensive crop to produce, therefore it is interesting to note that the 2 largest producers in 1860 (5600 & 1500 lbs respectively) were large slaveholders. In 1870 however, the top grown (2000 lbs) showed he paid no wages. This can be explained somewhat by noting that tobacco is the only farm-related product ^{that} the grower, W. R. Skidmore, produced on any large scale. He is obviously, in 1870, a full-scale tobacco grower taking advantage of the availability of river transportation to the market in Glasgow, Missouri only a few miles down river.

Wool (Miami Twsp)

Category In Pounds		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Pounds of Wool In Category		% of Wool In Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
10-30	7-30	28	23	34	31	631	472	11	8
40-60	40-70	21	17	26	23	1050	887	18	14
75-120	75-120	22	21	27	28	1965	2174	34	35
140-150	130-175	7	4	9	5	1050	610	18	10
200-400	200-450	4	9	5	12	1100	2130	19	34
600-750	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		82	74	101	99	5,796	6,272	100	101

1860-- 82 farmers reported no wool or ca. 5% of total # of farmers in census.

1870-- 266 farmers reported no wool or ca. 78% of total # of farmers in census.

	Larger Production, 1860			Larger Production, 1870	
	lbs	sheep		lbs	sheep
John D. Patrick	300	75	P. Y. Irvine	300	25
R. E. Snelling	300	160	P. D. Parish	300	0
P. D. Booker	250	70	Thomas Pope	300	9
R. E. McDaniel	250	120	Geo. W. Gaunt	250	30
			Geo. Kile	250	55
			Cynine Casebolt	200	15
			John C. Scott	200	80
			Steven Wheeler	200	35

In this township it is important to note that, ^{in 1860} only 5% of all farmers on the census did not report any wool production, but in 1870, 78% of the farmers reported no wool production.

Hay (Miami Twsp)

Category In Tons		Farmers		% of Farmers Reported		Tons of Hay In Category		% of Hay In Category	
1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
1-5	1-5	56	54	48	42	149.5	154	12	7
6-10	6-10	26	30	22	23	228	256	18	12
12-20	12-20	20	23	17	18	342	372	27	18
25-50	25-50	12	13	10	10	400	409	32	20
60-170	60+	2	9	2	7	135	880	11	42
		116	129	99	100	1,254.5	2,071	100	99

1860-- There were 48 farmers who grew no hay, ca. 29% of total number of farmers in census.

1870-- There were 206 farmers who grew no hay, ca. 62% of total number of farmers in census.

Larger Production, 1860		Larger Production, 1870	
Thomas Rodgers	75	David & Abel VanMeter	300
I. S. Parsons	60	John Gauldin	100
		C. C. Booth	80
		Isaac S. Parson	75
		Thomas Rodgers	75
		Wm. O. Smith	70
		Barton Guyer	60
		John A. Hawkins	60
		Jane J. McDaniel	60

The approximate doubling of amt. of hay produced from 1860 to 1870 corresponds with a similar change in the number of horses during this period. The shift in hay production here is exactly the opposite of the significant decrease in Arrow Rock township.

Hemp (Miami Twsp)

<u>Categories In Tons</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Tons of Hemp In Category</u>		<u>% of Hemp In Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
1-2	1-2	16	9	16	33	18	16.75	1	10
2.5-4.5	2.5-4.5	18	4	18	15	59	14.50	5	9
5-8	6	18	9	18	33	119.5	60	10	37
10-12	--	10	3	10	11	106	32	9	20
14-17	--	9	1	9	4	133.5	15	11	9
18+		27	1	28	4	801.5	24	65	15
		98	27	99	100	1,237.5	162.25	101	100

<u>Slaves</u>	<u>Larger Productions, 1860</u>	<u>Larger Productions, 1870</u>	<u>Cagegory of Wages Paid</u>		
30	P. D. Booker	57	A. S. Haskins	24	900
?	R. E. McDaniel	56	Samuel Winning	15	0
48	I. A. Sawfley	41	John M. Hudson	12	840
	Wm. A. Willis	41	T.A.H. Cameron	11	500
	T.R.E. Harvey	40	J. M. Bell	9	535
	J. G. Tucker	37.5	Ralph Campbell	8	780
	Jas. S. Jones	36	J.G.S. Harvey	8	650
	A. L. Lowles	35			
	John Brown	34			
	C. P. Bunoron	32			
17	E. G. Brown	30			
	P. Y. Irvine	30			
	I. S. Parsons	30			
23	Rheuben Seay	30			

(cont'd)

Hemp (Miami Twsp) cont'd.

Persons growing hemp before & after war in large amounts -

	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
R. E. Snelling	18	5
John M. Hudson	26.5	12
J. G. Tucker	37.5	7

In 1860, 59% of all farmers reported by the agricultural census stated that they grew hemp. Although the majority grew smaller amounts, still 28% (27) of the Miami township hemp growers grew more than 18 tons annually. This clearly indicated that more than 1/2 the farmers in the area grew hemp and a sizable portion of that number grew large amounts for commercial purposes.

However, after the hardships of the Civil War and changes in the national market only 8% of all farmers reported hemp growing by the 1870 agricultural census. By 1870, the largest percentage of hemp grown fell in the 6 ton range, whereas in 1860 it fell in the 18 plus ton range. Total tonnage in 1870 was only 13% of what it had been the previous decade.

Value of Animals Sold or Slaughtered (Miami Twsp)

<u>Categories of Valuation</u>		<u>Farmers</u>		<u>% of Farmers Reported</u>		<u>Dollar Valuation in Category</u>		<u>% of Farmers in Category</u>	
<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
30-140	20-140	63	71	40	26	5,865	5,884	16	3
150-240	150-240	36	48	23	18	6,430	9,155	18	4
250-370	250-380	34	38	22	14	10,505	11,600	29	5
400-600	400-600	17	48	11	18	8,020	23,326	22	10
650-950	660-800	5	18	3	7	3,390	14,479	9	6
1000-1850	1000-1875	2	22	1	8	2,000	30,440	6	13
--	2400-11,600	0	22	0	8	0	133,841	0	59
		<u>157</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>99%</u>	<u>36,210</u>	<u>228,725</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

High Valuations, 1860

R. E. McDaniel \$ 1,000
R. E. Snelling 1,000

High Valuations, 1870

Thomas Rodgers \$38,000
Thomas Bacon 10,000
J. W. Downs 8,000
J. G. Tucker 8,000

The dollar figure of all animals sold or slaughtered is 6 times that in 1860. The average valuation jumped from \$231 in 1860 to \$857 in 1870, which is twice the percentage of increase over Arrow Rock township.

1840 Saline County Census *

Arrow Rock Twsp.

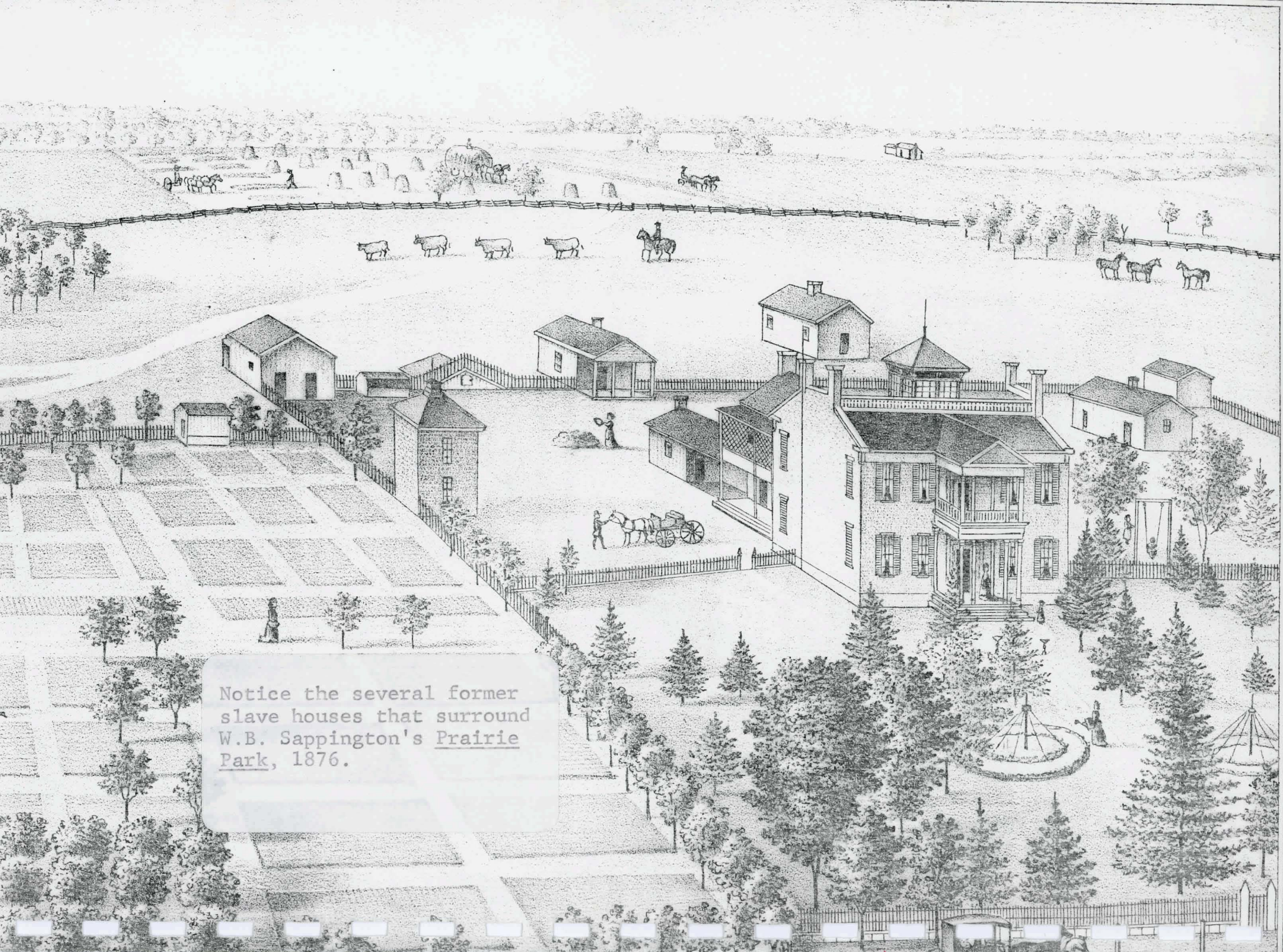
Miami Twsp.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	
45+up	61	53	114	9		16	10	26	6 2/3	
21-45	191	162	353	29	34%	74	53	127	32 1/2	38 1/2%
18-21	42	22	64	5		12	12	24	6	
10-18	114	129	243	20	56%	45	34	79	20	54%
under 10	207	226	433	36		60	74	134	34	
			<hr/> 1207					<hr/> 390		

Slaves: 675 = 45% of county total 225 = 15% of county total

Though Arrow Rock Twsp. had the most slaves of any twsp. in the county, Miami twsp's ratio of slave to white was much higher, approximately 2 to 3 opposed to 1 to 2.

* Missouri State Archives, Joint Manuscripts, UMC



Notice the several former slave houses that surround W.B. Sappington's Prairie Park, 1876.

Slaveowners, 1860

<u>Arrow Rock Township</u>			<u>Miami Township</u>		
<u>Owner</u>	<u># Slaves/Houses</u>		<u>Owner</u>	<u># Slaves/Houses</u>	
* P.C. Sappington	66	9	R.E. McDaniel	48	9
* M.M. Marmaduke	54	4	P.D. Booker	38	7
* C. F. Jackson	48	8	Edward A. Carter	37	5
* W.B. Sappington	38	7	P.C. Bundrow	28	5
Robert Dysart	34	4	William Bell	26	3
O.B. Pearson	28	9	J.H. Eustice Estate	24	3
Glen Hardeman	28	4	Reuben Hay	23	3
Isaac Neff	26	4	John Catrick	22	4
Willis Piper	23	5	William O. Smith	22	3
Rebecca Bingham	21	2	N. G. Smith	21	6
C.W. Wood	18	3	James Ingram	21	2
Richard Marshall	17	3	John C. Scott	20	4
Robert Field	17	0	Abel Vanmeter	20	4
Burris Brown	16	3	Josiah Gaulden	19	4
Henry Neff	15	1	R.E. Snelling	17	3
William Durret	15	2	E.W. Sims	17	3
Chas. Carthie	15	2	Edmund Brown	17	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	479	70		420	71

* Arrow Rock Township, ownership among Sappington kin.

P.C. Sappington	66
W.B. Sappington	38
C.F. Jackson	48
M.M. Marmaduke	54
Marshall Sappington	3
Nancy Sappington	6
William Price	9

224 = 20% of slaves in township.

Slaves, Arrow Rock Township, 1860

<u>Slaves</u>	<u>#Owners</u>	<u>Owner Sub-Totals</u>	<u>Group %</u>	<u># Slaves</u>	<u>Group %</u>
1	26	57	39	88	8
2	31				
3	11	22	15	73	7
4	10				
5	4	34	23	246	22
6	9				
7	9				
8	4				
9	3	20	14	259	24
10	5				
11	5				
12	2				
13	6	6	4	112	10
14	3				
15	4				
16	1				
17	2	8	5	322	29%
18	1				
21	1				
23	1				
26	1	8	5	322	29%
28	2				
34	1				
38	1				
48	1	1			
54	1				
66	1				
<hr/> 146				<hr/> 1099	= 7.5 average per owner

Slaves, Miami Township, 1860

<u>Slaves</u>	<u># Owners</u>	<u>Owner Sub-Total</u>	<u>Group %</u>	<u># Slaves</u>	<u>Group %</u>
1	16	29	24	88	9
2	13				
3	9	18	15	63	6
4	9				
5	15	49	40	316	31
6	13				
7	10				
8	7				
9	3				
10	1	8	6.5	101	10
11	2				
12	3				
14	2				
15	1	14	11	275	27
16	2				
17	3				
19	1				
20	2				
21	2	5	4	177	17
22	2				
23	1				
24	1				
26	1	5	4	177	17
28	1				
37	1				
38	1				
48	1				
<hr/>		123		<hr/>	

1020 = 8.3 average
per owner

Slaveholding Comparisons in Owsley's, Plain Folk

<u>Arrow Rock Township</u>		<u>Miami Township</u>	
1860		1860	
Slaveholders		Slaveholders	
<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>	<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-5	56.85	1-5	50.41
6-10	20.55	6-10	27.64
11-20	16.44	11-20	13.01
21-30	3.42	21-30	6.50
31-40	1.37	31-40	1.63
41-50	.68	41-50	.01
51-100	1.37	51-100	--

TABLE LXXXIX
SLAVEHOLDING Middle Tenn.
Franklin County(Highland Rim)

<u>1850</u>		<u>1860</u>
Slaveholders		Slaveholders
400		409
<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-5	52.50	54.76
6-10	20.75	22.25
11-20	20.00	15.40
21-30	4.50	5.13
31-40	1.25	1.71
41-50	.50	.73
51-100	.50	--

TABLE XC
SLAVEHOLDING
Sumner County(Tenn. Bluegrass)

<u>1850</u>		<u>1860</u>
Slaveholders		Slaveholders
789		707
<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-5	45.50	44.55
6-10	26.11	25.18
11-20	18.12	21.22
21-30	6.21	5.66
31-40	1.90	1.27
41-50	1.14	.99
51-100	.89	.99
101-150	.13	.14

TABLE XCI
SLAVEHOLDING
Haywood County (West Tenn.)

	1850	1860
	Slaveholders	Slaveholders
	610	610
<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-5	40.00	35.57
6-10	19.68	21.48
11-20	21.80	19.67
21-30	8.36	10.49
31-40	4.10	3.28
41-50	2.13	3.93
51-100	3.77	4.59
101-150	.16	.66
151-200	--	--
201-250	--	.33

TABLE LXXXVIII
SLAVEHOLDING
Grainger County (East Tenn.)

	1850	1860
	Slaveholders	Slaveholders
	165	167
<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-5	62.42	62.28
6-10	21.82	22.75
11-20	12.12	11.98
21-30	3.03	2.40
31-40	.61	.60
41-50	--	--
51-100	--	--

TABLE XXVIII
SLAVEHOLDING
(West La Piney Woods & Prairie)
Washington Parish Slaveholders

<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-4	48.09
5-9	24.59
10-19	19.13
20-29	3.83
30-39	2.19
40-49	.55
50-99	1.64

TABLE LXIII
SLAVEHOLDING
Tishomingo County(Mississippi Uplands)

	1850	1860
	Slaveholders	Slaveholders
	300	508
<u>Slaves Owned</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>	<u>% of Owners</u>
1-4	59.16	50.54
5-9	25.02	21.12
10-19	10.32	18.76
20-29	4.26	5.80
30-39	.30	2.68
40-49	.30	.04
50-99	--	.05

TABLE L
SLAVEHOLDING
Coosa County(Alabama Uplands)

	1850	1860
	Slaveholders	Slaveholders
	471	448
Slaves Owned	% of Owners	% of Owners
1-5	47.35	50.89
6-10	21.66	22.77
11-20	12.95	15.18
21-30	4.67	6.03
31-40	.85	1.56
41-50	.64	1.12
51-100	1.48	1.33
101-150	.21	.67
Not determined	9.20	.45

TABLE XVIII
SLAVEHOLDING
Alabama Pine Belt

Slaves Owned	% of Owners
Coffee County 1860	Slaveholders, 198
1-5	61.62
6-10	19.70
11-20	13.13
21-30	3.52
31-40	1.52
41-50	.51

TABLE LI

Randolph County(Alabama Uplands)

	1850	1860
	Slaveholders	Slaveholders
	217	300
Slaves Owned	% of Owners	% of Owners
1-5	71.43	68.33
6-10	16.59	20.00
11-20	7.83	9.00
21-30	.46	1.67
31-40	--	1.00
41-50	--	--
51-100	--	--
101-150	--	--
Not determined	3.69	--

TABLE XXXK
SLAVEHOLDING
Georgia Pine Belt

Slaves Owned	% of Owners
Tatnall County 1853	Slaveholders, 158
1-5	60.76
6-10	24.68
11-20	10.76
21-30	3.16
31-40	--
41-50	.63

Nativity of Slaveholders in Arrow Rock Township 1860*

<u>Virginia</u>	<u>Slaves in 1850**</u>	<u>In 1860</u>	<u>Kentucky</u>	<u>Slaves in 1850</u>	<u>In 1860</u>
M.M. Marmaduke	27	54	Mrs. P.C. Sappington	24	66
Willis Piper	13	23	C. F. Jackson		48
Rebecca Bingham	17	21	Joel Scott		14
C. W. Wood	18	18	Geo. A. Murrell		13
Richard Marshall	11	17	Thos. Jackson	6	12
Robert Fields	9	17			
Burris Brown	16	16	<u>Tennessee</u>		
Wm. Durrett	4	15	W. B. Sappington	23	38
Chas. Carthie	15	15	Robert Dysart	13	34
P. W. Thompson	10	14	Isaac Neff	22	26
Mortimer Gaines	9	13	Henry Neff	9	15
R. Orear		13			
John D. Bailey	9	11	<u>South Carolina</u>		
Fountain Roberts	11	12	O. B. Pearson	19	28
Col. James Staples	10	12	<u>Missouri</u>		
D. N. Jones		10	Glen Hardeman	31	28

* Data base in 1860 census and 1850 and 1860 slave schedules

** Selected entries only

Age Groups of Slaves, Arrow Rock Township, 1860

<u>Age</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Population</u>
0-10	237	214	451	41
11-20	137	131	268	24
21-30	101	93	194	17.5
31-40	55	42	97	9
41-50	24	24	48	4
51-60	15	13	28	2.5
61-up	7	6	13	1
	<hr/> 576	<hr/> 523	<hr/> 1099	<hr/> 99

Number of Slave Houses	201
Average # to a House	5.46

<u>Entries</u> ; that have slave houses	113
No slave house shown	33

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0) = 1$.

2. In the second part, the author considers the problem of finding the maximum value of the function $f(x)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that the maximum value is attained at $x = 0$ and is equal to 1.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a constant function, and its value is determined by the initial condition $f(0) = 1$.

1860 Arrow Rock Twsp., Census

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Sub-Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
0-10	286	258	544	34
11-20	483	197	380	23
21-40	255	200	455	28
41-60	115	84	199	12
61-81	23	20	43	3
			<u>1621</u>	

34 > 57%
 23
 28 > 40%
 12
 3

<u>Nativity of Person</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>40 or over</u>	
<u>State</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	
Virginia	113	43	> 65%
Kentucky	59	22	
Tennessee	21	8	> 19%
Missouri	12	5	
North Carolina	8	3	
Maryland	8	3	
Ohio	6		> 15%
England	5		
Ireland	4		
New York	4		
Indiana, New Jersey,			
Vermont, South Carolina	2 each		
Germany			
PA, IA, ALA, D.C.,	1 each		
Miss., Scot, MA, Switz,			
CT, Hungary			
[Conn]			
	<u>263</u>		

1860 Arrow Rock Twsp. Census (Con't)

Nativity of ^{Persons} Age 30 or over

<u>State</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Virginia	145	32
Kentucky	99	22
		54%
Missouri	68	15
Tennessee	27	6
		21%
Ireland	13	3
North Carolina	12	3
Germany	11	2½
Maryland	11	2½
Indiana	9	2
Ohio	8	
New York	8	
England	8	
Scotland	4	
South Carolina	3	
Pennsylvania	3	
Vermont	3	
New J., MA, Michigan	2 each	
Hungary, Prussia, CT	1 each	
Louisiana, RI, Switz.,		
Miss., D.C., NHamp.		
		12%
	447	

1860 Arrow Rock Twsp Census (con't)

Nativity of ^{Persons} Age 20 or over

<u>State</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Missouri	218	29.5
Virginia	182	25
Kentucky	128	17
Tennessee	35	5
Indiana	24	3
Germany	20	3
North Carolina	18	2
Ohio	17	2
Ireland	16	2
Maryland	14	
New York	12	
England	10	
Pennsylvania	6	
Scotland	4	
Illinois	4	
South Carolina	3	
Vermont	3	
New Jersey	3	
Conn., Mass., Mich.	2 each	
Hungary, Prussia, Canada	1 each	
LA, R Island, Switz.,		
Indian Terr, Miss., D.C.,		
Iowa, Alabama		

734

1860 Arrow Rock Twsp, Farm Values \$6,000 or More
(Categories by State of Nativity)

<u>Virginia</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
M.M. Marmaduke	37,800	C.F. Jackson	21,000
P. W. Thompson	29,500	P. C. Sappington	20,750
Burris Brown	22,000	Geo. A. Murrell	12,800
James Brown	18,000	Joel Scott	11,500
C. W. Wood	18,000	G. M. Brown	10,800
Col. Staples	16,400	J. Whips	9,600
C. H. Ray	16,200	B. Ballard	9,000
Richard Marshall	16,000	J. Adams	8,000
Rebecca Bingham	13,600	Wm. Emerson	7,840
J. Piper	13,000	Thos. Jackson	7,000
Robert Fields	10,840	Geo. Baker	7,000
Robert Orear	10,000	J. Nowlen	6,000
F. Roberts	9,600		
Willis Piper	8,000	<u>Tennessee</u>	
J. Howard	7,900	W.B. Sappington	41,000
D. N. Jones	7,740	Isaac Neff	16,000
A. Brownlee	7,600	Robert Dysart	11,000
M. Gaines	7,000	Henry Nave	8,100
J. McAllister	7,000		
Wm. Durrett	6,500	<u>Missouri</u>	
Benj. Huston	6,000	Glen Hardeman	20,000
J. Bailey	6,000	J. B. Townsend	8,000
C. Jeffreys	6,000	S.A.H. Townsend	7,000
		James Thornton	6,400
		M. Sappington	6,000
		<u>Maryland</u>	
		Dr. Wm. Price	20,000
		<u>South Carolina</u>	
		O.B. Pearson	8,325

1860 Arrow Rock Twsp, Livestock Values \$2000 or More
(Categories by State of Nativity)

<u>Virginia</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
Richard Marshall	6800	C. F. Jackson	7600
R. Fields	5500	Joel Scott	5000
Willis Piper	5200	Wm. Emerson	4900
M.M. Marmaduke	5000	Thos. Jackson	3500
P. W. Thompson	4000	P. C. Sappington	3300
Jacob Bingham	3050	Geo. A. Murrell	3000
Rebecca Bingham	3000	G. M. Brown	2050
Wm. Durrett	2800		
<u>Missouri</u>		<u>Tennessee</u>	
Beverly Thompson	3500	Isaac Neff	9900
Glen Hardeman	2300	W.B. Sappington	8400
M. Sappington	2000	Henry Nave	3000
Ann Eversman	2000	Rbt. Dysart	2000
M. H. Huston	2000		
<u>Maryland</u>		<u>South Carolina</u>	
Dr. Wm. Price	2600	O. B. Pearson	2600

1859 Investments:

Bonds, Bills, Notes \$3000 or More

<u>Amount</u>	<u>County Wide</u>	<u>Arrow Rock Twsp.</u>
3000-3900	20	7
4000-6000	16	4
7174-9000	7	1
10,000-30,000	9	7
	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 19 = 37% of investors

Investors with high amounts

* Dr. William Price	30,000
* E.D. & W.B. Sappington	25,000
* C.M. Bradford	20,000
* J.A.J. Aderton	20,000
* Will H. Wood	17,600
Jacob Fisher	12,000
Benj. Mitchell Estate	11,800
* Wm. H. Lewis Estate	10,000
* W.B. Sappington	10,000

* Arrow Rock Twsp. Resident

Total Investments in \$3,000 + Category = \$348,891
 Arrow Rock Twsp. Investments = \$182,307 = 52%

PROBATE RECORDS

A sampling of nineteenth century probate records is included here in order to suggest some further possibilities in the description and reconstitution of the cultural landscape. These primary sources varied widely from case to case. Some have virtually a complete paper track, and in others, much is missing. The larger estates are often complex in their entirety due to the administration of them which continued for a decade or more.

The estates involving Dr. John Sappington and his two sons, William B. and Erasmus D., exemplify complexity. William B. Sappington, as partner to numerous Sappington activities and Executor to his father's and brother's estates, served as manager of extensive family business for decades. In 1859 the combined assessed valuation of W.B. and E.D. Sappington properties in Saline County amounted to over \$119,000.

Overall the estates of the commercial agriculturalists reveal major business activity in money-lending. Such is the case with Dr. Sappington. In 1856 he held notes against relatives and others in excess of \$19,000. The accounting of his estate shows that William Lamb, a Scottish stone mason in Arrow Rock, fabricated his mortuary monument and corner stones. Lamb also built the expensive fence at the Sappington cemetery which cost the Sappington estate almost \$3,000 (the iron fence was one-half the cost). William Breathitt Sappington as executor for the Sappington family, collected thousands of dollars due the

			11.854	33	22231	48
		Y ^e amt brought forward				
1858	May	" " "	80	00		
July 22	"	cash paid Taxes in Saline Co. 1857	9	51		
" 1	"	" " " M ^r D ^r Woods & Co ^s 010	3	30		
Aug 1	"	" " " Sup ^d to "Banner of Liberty"	16	00		
"	"	" " " Jeff. Inquirer	1596	00		
July 29	"	" " " 840 ft iron railing @ 1.90	24	40		
" 21	"	" " " Lewis & Harwood 010	45	33		
"	"	" " " freight to Arm Rock	10	30		
"	"	" " " Taxes in Saline	988	18		
Dec 1	"	" " " Wm Lamb for wall, G. Yard	132	69		
"	"	" " " " for coping				
1859	Feb	" " " Amt W ^m Harwood's note renewed & transferred to C. F. Jackson, J. S. & J.	4057	30		
"	"	" " " Lewis & Harwood ditto ditto ditto	2630	213	21440	37
"	"	" " " Amt Balance due Est. #	491	11		

Jan 3. 1859.

Summaries for materials and expenses in the construction of the fence at Sappington cemetery. Included is \$1596 for 840' of iron fence and payments to William Lamb for \$988.18 for graveyard wall and \$132.69 for coping.

William S Sappington Surviving Executor
of John Sappington deceased

1856 In Ac with said Estate			
Apr 28	To amt of Inventory M ^{rs}		19,418 09
May 4	" " " " " 2)		2,513 39
	Credits		22,231 48
1856	By Cash paid Mr L Boyer	9 75	
Oct 11	" " " S. Stewart for Office	10 "	

	Dr W. H. Kelley	
Feb 25	" " " Geo W. Enaick Jr	
Mar 9	" " " for getting Affidavit	
"	" " " taxes for 1853	
"	" " " " " 1854	

In 1856 Dr. John Sappington held notes exceeding \$19,000 including several against his entrepreneurial relatives.

Excerpt from John Sappington Probate Records

1857	" " " advertising	
Aug 1	" " " Trustees of Saline County School funds as per receipt	2,377 28
Aug 1	" " " Trustees of Saline C. Schl funds	2,025 00
Sept 1	" notes " Mr M Mannaduke (Miss)	1,000 "
"	" " " C. F. Jackson "	1,000 "
"	" " " Dr W. H. Kelley "	1,000 "
"	" " " C. D. Sappington "	1,000 "
"	" " " W. B. Sappington "	1,000 "
"	" " " C. M. Bradford 1/5 "	200 "
"	" " " Jesse Basket 1/5 "	200 "
"	" " " C. D. Pearson 1/5 "	200 "
Dec	" " " Wm S Eddings "	200 "
"	" " " L S Eddings "	1,000 "
"	" " " Geo S Pearson 1/5 "	200 "
"	Cash " Judge Finley for actumty	6 50
Aug	" " " remitted to St Charles to Mr	
	Wm Sappington for trust	200 "
"	" " " Missions Societys Value	2 25

estates, bank dividends, house rents, farm rents, initiated lawsuits for judgments, rents in Arrow Rock from W.W. Wood and Co. & William Price and Co., paid for bricklaying in the pavement in Arrow Rock, managed land and taxes in several counties, financed family business trips to Philadelphia and sold hundreds of acres of land in Saline, Cooper, St. Clair and Pettis counties and lots in Arrow Rock for money to finance the education and support of E.D. Sappington's children.

Selected transcriptions from other estates demonstrate the character of data in the records. If the records could be integrated with other census and county record data and family histories, we would know much more.

Andrew Brownlee's case in 1886 indicates an improved farm valued in excess of \$23.00 an acre. At that time Brownlee apparently had a very modest operation with only 3 head of stock, \$3.25 in household, was a landlord of some acreage and the receiver of some shares in crops.

John Locke Hardeman's estate in 1858 reveals to a significant degree the operation of a member in the elite gentry class. Hardeman's reputation as an educated man, inventor, and large commercial farmer is confirmed by his inventory of library holdings, patents and Hardeman agricultural implements.

As a money-lender, Hardeman held almost \$8,000 in notes. His distinctive house was also a distinction within. In addition to higher quality domestic culture, Hardeman held a great variety of household material culture. His library was appraised at \$200, a watch at \$75.00, parlor furniture at \$199, numerous carpets, beds, furniture, blankets and other textiles, 26 pairs of

shoes, a refrigerator valued at \$15 and over 3,000 pounds of bacon and more are all uncommon listings for houses during the 1850s in Saline County.

One speculative conclusion from this survey is that large landowners of several tracts, who rented to tenants, capitalized much of the farm tenant's operation including the construction of tenant housing. These houses in the mid-19th century were single and double pen and central passage houses and probably other types as well. It would not be uncommon for such a house to cost some \$100 in materials. This process may be what is reflected in the first six items under agricultural implements in the Hardeman estate. Timber, shingles, oak plank and lumber, nails and glass that total \$53.75 may have been preparation for one of Hardeman's tenant houses.

Hardeman's estate also highlights something of the capitalization necessary to engage hemp agriculture. The intensive labor involved slaves which cost several thousand dollars. But the cost of specialized implements is often overlooked. Listed in Hardeman's inventory was a patent hemp brake and wagon \$550, a McCormack Reaper and hemp attachment \$200, a Hardeman hemp cutter \$50, 6 hemp cradles \$24, 12 hemp brakes \$52.50, lumber for a patent hemp brake \$167.50 and a patent right for a hemp brake not valued in the inventory. These add to \$1044 plus seed, plows, draft animals, harness and slave support. The single most valuable line item on the inventory was 153 bales of hemp valued at \$2100.

The quality of Hardeman's stock is also impressive; Several mules at

165
\$150 each, a few horses at over \$100 each and large herds of sheep and swine. All totaled over \$5,700, a major capital investment during the 1850's in commercial agriculture.

Like many slave owners, Hardeman's blacks were appraised at over one-half the value of his \$45,000 estate. His notes in money-lending accounted for almost 20% and his stock for 13%. 5

Henry Nave's estate in 1889 presents quite a different picture. Nave had for many years been a large land owner (In 1870 his 600 acres was valued at \$18,000). He had some money and only two horses--apparently he had disposed of his stock before death. But for a man owning a large farm, Nave obviously lived quite modestly, probably in a traditional house.

Isaac Neff, famous for his tavern located on the Santa Fe Trail, died in 1878 and did manage to accumulate several hundred dollars in savings and he loaned several hundred. His 880 acres, valued at \$20,000 in 1870, made him a middle class farmer. Unfortunately we do not have his household inventory, but of the some \$3,500 estate listed, over one-third was in stock.

Willis W. Piper died in 1867 and was apparently easy to get along with. He held numerous notes as well as bank shares amounting to some \$8,000. A review of the notes, however, reveals that many of them had been held for several years. Looking at the compilation of notes, one can observe some of the large interest payments due versus the principal. The \$500 farm rent due would seem a major element of Piper's annual income. Piper's household articles, according to his inventory, was probably well above average in 1867.

John B. Townsend's estate in 1888 indicates that he had disposed of 160 acres during the past two decades, but still owned at least 260 acres. His stock inventory demonstrates the specialization in quality of stock at that time. Accountings of this kind, that appraise stock in numerous categories, increased dramatically following the Civil War in accordance with general increases in valuations of stock. Unfortunately his household is not listed either, but of the crops, agricultural equipment and stock, the stock accounts for 71½% of his appraisal.

General Thomas A. Smith died in 1844, leaving his wife, Cynthia, to manage the largest slaveholding ^{farm} in Saline County (77 slaves in 1844, 89 in 1860). In examining the primary data of Arrow Rock township one cannot help but notice the very large commercial farms owned and apparently managed in great degree by single women--P.C. Sappington, Rebecca Bingham, Ann Eversman--and in Salt Fork township, Cynthia Smith.

Smith, too, was a significant money-lender, holding nearly \$6,400 in notes at his death, accounting for over 20% of his probate appraisal (less his land valuation). Like Hardeman, his slaves amounted to well over one-half, almost 60%. The listing of his blacks with given names, ages and appraisal is a rare document in the published historical record. Smith's reputation as a lover of horses is confirmed by the extensive listing of horses. In fact, his 100 sheep, 18 oxen, 110 cattle, 250 swine and 60 horses define him as a major stockman in the Boonslick region. It is noteworthy to remember that his household inventory belonged to a saddle-bag house (perhaps two saddle-bags by that time), and included was a 600 volume library. Additionally,

Smith's traditional house held very expensive furnishings: five founders and brass fire dogs \$50, two sofas \$60, a gilt frame mantle glass and two parlor glasses \$50, cupboard and table furniture \$200, kitchen furniture \$100, and a mahogany bedstead \$75. In conclusion, his extensive landholdings plus an estate in excess of \$31,000 suggest that Smith's "Experiment" farm had been a resounding success.

David P. Vanmeter, last in our list, died in 1884. His estate, due to the quality and diversity of the record, shows that Vanmeter was apparently a talented and successful craftsman, farmer and capitalist.

Vanmeter's bank deposits of over \$1,500 in two banks is much higher than the average. His 2300 acres included five tracts of swamp land and eighteen others. His rent due of over \$3,600 is significant as is his various accounts of credit to people in the county including almost \$4,300 to his father, Abel Vanmeter, amounting to almost \$6,000 in money-lending (not counting his father's account). The inventory gives a good "tool register" and its worth for one of the county's best known carpenters. As in the Townsend estate, the varied quality of stock, such as nine grades of hogs, highlights stock qualities. His \$18,000 estate, plus 2300 acres, made Vanmeter one of the county's most successful men.

Andrew Brownlee

July 15, 1885

	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>1870 Census</u>
220 acres land		300 acres \$7,000 value
<u>Stock</u>		<u>sub-totals</u>
1 red and white cow and calf	\$ 30.00	
1 2 yr. old heffer, pale red	22.50	
1 yearling heffer, spotted	10.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 62.50
<u>Household</u>		
1 old bureau	\$.25	
1 old press and table	.50	
1 lot of old carpenters tools	.50	
1 grind stone	.50	
1 old single barrell shotgun	1.00	
1 old saddle	.50	
	<hr/>	\$ 3.25
Due from Dabney Marshall	\$ 36.00	
on rent to be paid abour January 1st, 1886, and 1/3 of 55 acres of growing corn to be put in pen		
Due from Darwin Brownlee		
1/3 of 40 acres of growing corn		
1/3 of 8 acres of oats		
1/3 of 3 acres of wheat		
1/3 of 3 acres of meadow		

John Locke Hardeman

August 9, 1858

Cash

	\$29.05
County warrant	\$30.00

<u>Notes</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Rate of Interest</u>	<u>Interest due</u>	<u>Principal</u>
Thos. L. Kinchelos		6	\$ 77.25	\$ 300.00
Thos. L. Kinchelos			118.34	500.00
G.O. Hardeman		10	105.63	1,035.00
John B. Jones		10	.93	260.00
W.A. Curry		6	212.40	1,770.00
B. Sappington		10	1.70	135.70
E.W. Jenkins		10	66.25	662.50
E.W. Jenkins		10	49.33	493.32
E.W. Jenkins		10	35.08	350.87
E.W. Jenkins		10		508.94
Original note	\$1,506.68			
Martha Knox		10	68.40	400.00
Original note	\$600.00			
E.W. Jenkins		10	9.78	146.75
G.T. Harris		10	3.45	46.00
C.M. Bradford		10		60.00
G.O. Hardeman		10	28.48	410.00
G.O. Hardeman		10		71.50
Letcher and Crew		10	1.71	34.37
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$ 778.73	\$7,184.95

Additional Cash received

for articles sold from farm	\$ 32.12
for wood	37.25
for hemp saw	58.75
for work done at coal bank	12.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 140.87

Household

Appraised

1 wardrobe	\$ 20.00
1 clock	15.00
1 table	8.00
1 washstand	2.00
1 lounge	4.00
1 small table with drawers	4.00
1 trunk	5.00

<u>Household</u>	<u>Appraised</u>
medicine chesk and medicine	\$ 5.00
library and maps	200.00
wash bowl, foot tub, etc.	2.00
1 watch	75.00
2 spirit (?) levels	5.00
[?]	20.00
1 clock	.50
1 silver vase	92.00
German silver spoons	1.00
Knives and forks	13.00
13 candlesticks	3.25
dishes, plates, etc.	15.00
1 set of china	25.00
1 set of stone china	15.00
1 set glass vase	7.10
1 castor	2.00
1 set stone china	4.00
4 lamps	1.00
1 stove	12.00
1 glass lamp	1.50
1 wash stand and bowl	6.00
1 bed stead and bedding	10.00
bed linen in closed	13.00
carpet	8.00
parlor furniture	199.00
1 hat rack	5.00
1 set stone china	7.00
1 set ½ doz. silver teaspoons	6.00
bedstead, bedding, trundle bed	10.00
washstand and bowl	2.25
1 hall lamp	3.00
1 bureau	22.00
wash stand and bowl	8.00
1 stove	15.00
bedstead and bedding	13.00
bed clothing in closet	42.00
carpet	20.00
blankets, comforts in hall	61.00
bedstead and bedding	8.00
wash stand and bowl	2.00
1 glass	.25
1 small table	1.50
1 trunk	1.00
carpet for stairs and rods	15.00
bedstead and bedding	10.00
wash stand and bowl	2.50
6 feather beds (in the attic)	75.00

Household (Cont.)Appraisal

2 bolts jeans	\$ 40.00
10 bunches cotton	2.25
26 pair shoes	45.50
1½ bbls. sugar ½ sack coffee	37.20
2 dz. windsor chairs	18.00
½ dz. split bottom chairs	4.50
13 dining chairs	19.50
1 water jar	13.00
1 cart	12.00
dairy fixtures	17.84
17 jars of butter	78.62
2 salt kettles, iron pots	16.75
cooking utensils	7.00
lard	14.00
20 sacks	2.50
1 reel and wheels	12.00
1 watering pot	1.00
1 loom	8.00
2 saddles	25.00
1 cook stove and cooking utensils	20.00
187 sacks	23.00
1 lot tin ware	10.00
yarn and wool	134.50
1 sausage cutter	5.00
bacon, 3093 lbs.	185.58
1 bbl. molasses	10.00
1 keg golden syrup	9.00
1 refrigerator	15.00
2 bolts linsey	20.00
1 cotton spinner	Not valued

 \$1,929.59
Agricultural ImplementsAppraisal

timbers for house	25.00
3 bunches shingles	7.50
1 pile lumber in hemp shed	6.00
½ bay window glass	1.25
500' oak plank	10.00
nails and window glass	4.00
blacksmith tools and iron	75.00
1 patent hemp brake and wagon	550.00
1 McCormack Reaper and hemp attachment	200.00
1 hay rake	2.00

Agricultural Implements (Cont.)Appraisal

1 old hemp brake	\$ 7.50
1 corn sheller	5.00
1 old grist mill and horsepower	40.00
1 thresher	25.00
1 wheat fan	15.00
12 one horse plows	48.00
1 cultivator	6.00
20 pairs of plow gears	40.00
3 hay forks	1.50
5 grubbing hoes	5.00
1 lot of old plows	10.00
1 straw cutter	15.00
stretchers and double trees	12.00
1 brush plow	12.00
3 harrows	20.00
7 two horse plows	27.00
1 Hardeman's hemp cutter	50.00
5 mowing blades	9.00
4 wheat cradles	12.00
6 hemp cradles	24.00
1 ox wagon and bed	60.00
1 four horse wagon	85.00
harness for above	30.00
1 four horse wagon and bed	70.00
harness for above	30.00
1 two horse wagon and harness	50.00
1 McCormack mower and reaper	70.00
10 hemp brakes	20.00
cartings(?) lumber for patent hemp brake	167.50
1 patent right for hemp brake	Not valued
1 undivided interest in right to hemp cutter	Not valued
1 old hemp brake	25.00
1 rope jack	25.00
bale rope, 300 lbs.	18.00
2 grindstones	3.00
1 prairie plow	3.00
tar (15 gal.)	3.75
shovels, hoes, picks, and[?]	11.50
2 crow bars and stone hammers	4.00
4 sheep shears	2.00
1 chest tools	12.00
1 keg white lead and oil	15.00
1 road scraper	Not valued
1 cut saw	Not valued

 \$1,969.50

CropsAppraisal

crop of oats
 2 oat stacks
 3 imperfect oat stacks
 1 crib corn
 16 stacks hay
 12 stacks hay
 1 crib corn
 hemp seed
 153 bales hemp @ 30 tons

\$ 20.00
 20.00
 20.00
 300.00
 192.00
 144.00
 300.00
 40.00
 2,100.00

\$3,136.00

StockAppraisal

4 yoke oxen
 32 cows and 31 calves
 25 yearlings
 2 two yr. heifers
 14 two yr. steers
 4 dz. cows
 2 three yr. steers
 4 work mules
 4 work mules
 9 work mules
 2 yearling mules
 1 mare and colt
 3 old horses
 2 saddle horses
 265 sheep and lambs
 2 Spanish Merino ewes
 1 lot killing hogs (c.90)
 25 sows with pigs
 1 lot shoats (c.50)

\$ 300.00
 640.00
 225.00
 30.00
 280.00
 80.00
 50.00
 600.00
 600.00
 1,215.00
 180.00
 310.00
 120.00
 220.00
 369.00
 20.00
 315.00
 125.00
 75.00

\$5,754.00

SlavesAppraisal

Susan
 Caroline
 Mary Ann
 Ella
 Joe
 John Hix
 Jim
 Martha
 Edward

\$ 650.00
 900.00
 800.00
 250.00
 150.00
 100.00
 200.00
 225.00
 300.00

Slaves (Cont.)Appraisal

Nancy	\$ 300.00
Margaret	250.00
Dick	100.00
Alice	250.00
Helen	150.00
Sam	125.00
Tom	500.00
George	650.00
Sarah	200.00
Becky	550.00
Peter	400.00
Lydia	350.00
Malvina	550.00
Glen	650.00
William	300.00
Letty	300.00
Jane	300.00
Charles	1,000.00
Maria	400.00
Amanda	500.00
Betsy	600.00
Lucy	450.00
Ann	800.00
Kitty	800.00
Sally	800.00
Ritter	750.00
Nelson	850.00
Clark	1,000.00
Stephen	1,000.00
Bose	1,000.00
Henry	1,050.00
Eli	500.00
Harry	1,150.00
Ben	700.00
Joe	1,000.00

 \$23,850

Summary

Cash and county warrant	\$ 199.92	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Notes and Interest	7,963.68	18%
Household	1,929.59	4%
Agricultural implements	1,969.50	4%
Crops	3,136.00	7%
Stock	5,754.00	13%
Slaves	23,850.00	53%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$44,802.69	99 $\frac{1}{2}\%$

Plus Land

E. C. Hardeman
E. C. Hardeman
L. V. Drake
E. C. Hardeman

" " "
" " Purchasers

" " "
J. R. Price
William Lumb
E. C. Hardeman
Pa. St. Diner
L. F. Travis
G. O. Hardeman
George Brown
J. M. Potter
~~E. C. Hardeman~~
Charles Gaine

E. C. Hardeman
Dr. Howard

Dr. Durrett
Jno. Piper
P. D. Smith

~~Frederick Kirby~~
B. M. Smith
Chas. Gaine
Chas. Gaine
P. S. Spinglin
P. S. Spinglin
Jeremiah Kirby

7 wedges \$1.13
1. 1.00
Cross Cut saw .100

Partial listing on four pages of
the inventory for John Locke
Hardeman's library.

John Locke Hardeman Probate Records

Pressing saw	2 40
Cable puller	25
Scrap	25
1. Riddle	25
Coast scraper	2 30
Statute 7m	3 50
Orange's Sons work	1 25
Pyrene Works	1 00
Whewell	20
Audubon	35
Pollock	70
Life Napoleon	25
Coats Medicine	35
McAuley Hist Eng	2 75
Stansbury Salt Lake	25
Scarsdale's Gallery	2 00
Sam. Paine work	2 50
Fielding works	1 50
Shakespeare 8 vol 75c	6 00
Walters Dictionary	25
Websters Dictionary	4 45
Rollin 2 vol 130c	2 60
Amur Form Book	45

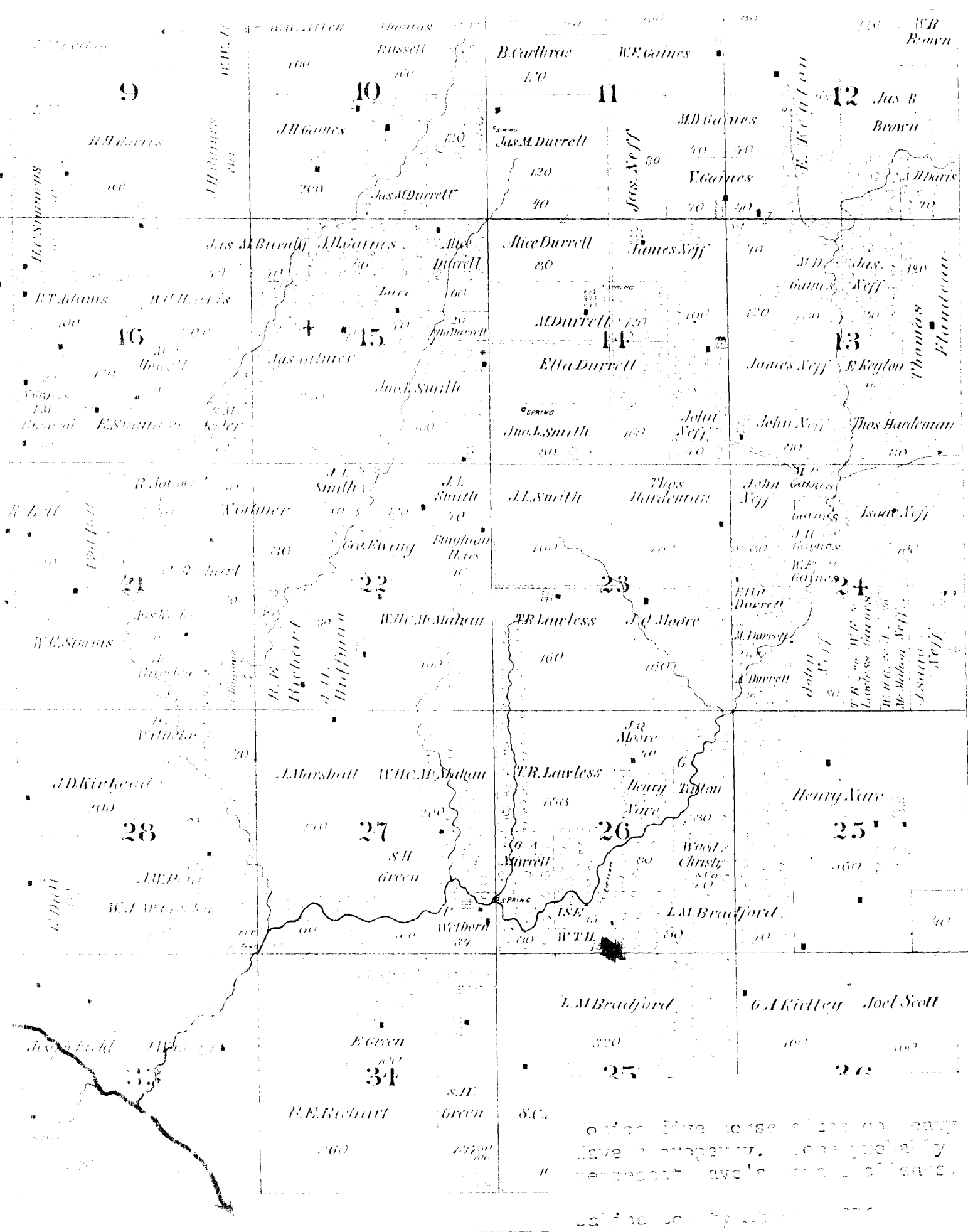
40	G. C. Hardeman	Stephens Book of farm 2v 2v @	4
50		Constitution	
75	Dr Durrell	Cypididion dead sea	
45	Dr Bradford	Spanish Dictionary, 2v 2v @	
30	Dr Price	Stone works 3v 3v @	1
50	Benam Knip	Kit Blues	1
58	Porter	Book of Mormon	
60	B. Thompson	Es. Herim Second 2v 2v @	1
75	H. W. Filly	Natural History	1
50	G. C. Hardeman	Volney Ruins	
60	Eus Brown	Daniel Webster's Observations	
60	Dr Durrell	Lessons Families	
58	Jeremiah Kirby	Lesson on J. n. idell	
80	Dr Combs	Chemistry of the Sea	
60	Dr Boyer	Defence of Albany	
25	Dr F. Watts	Register of U. S.	
30	Eus Brown	Amer Biography 4v 4v @	
25	Dr F. Watts	Am. Biography 4v 4v @	1
45	Dr F. Watts	Botany 2v	
90		Anglo Saxon	
65	B. Thompson	Boyers French Dictionary	
90	G. C. Hardeman	Grassae Minera	
65	Benam Knip	Register 1820	
60	H. W. Filly	Practical manual, Agriculture	
85	G. C. Hardeman	Fishing for salmon	
75	Dr Combs	Geological Survey 1820	
55	Eus Brown	Agricultural Reports	1
80	Dr F. Watts	Practical manual, Agriculture	1
60	Eus Brown	Expirations 4v	
30	Jeremiah Kirby	Home Medicine	1
75	Porter	N. Journal 1820 10 10	
60	Dr Combs	Chronological Table	
80	Porter	What America	

[illegible][illegible]

Dr. Smith	Plurality of roots	15-
Drumhaby	Wild field Botany & B. alcy	20
Dr. Hardeman	Spanish exercises & dictionary	40-
J. F. Watts	West United States	30
Porter	Lot of Books	20
Wm. Lamb	E. Shepard	21
Wm. Lamb	Lot	11-
	History America	10
	Pollock & lot	15-
Wm. Lamb	La Fayette	18-
Wm. Lamb	Scientific Class Book & Globes	23-
Robt Brown	Lot of 2 vols	10
" "	Lot	20
J. F. Watts	Moods Melius & Franklin	10
Wm. Howard	Geology, Concord &c	57
J. F. Watts	Harpers Library	10
	1 book	30
Porter	Maps & pamphlets	45
	Patent Reports	25
Edgar Brown	Sensus U.S.	23
D. C. Corum	Compendium of Sensus	25
	Lot	90
		3538

State of Missouri }
County of Saline } Benson Knox Secretary

of C. E. Smith & J. O. Hardeman
of the Estate of John Hardeman died and that
the above is a true account of said sale
in the presence of the undersigned



Notice: Five days after the date of the first publication of this notice, the property of the estate of the deceased, and the proceeds of the same, shall be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, by the undersigned, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1880.

Henry Nave

March 28, 1889

1870 Census

520 acres land

600 acres
\$18,000 value

Cash	\$ 15.30
Certificate of deposit in Bank of Missouri	155.00
Lost note of against I.N. Nave	246.00

Stock

2 horses

Household

1 stand or center table
 1 bureau with glass
 2 wash stands
 1 stand table
 2 bed steads
 2 feather beds
 3 blankets
 2 coverlets
 1 comfort
 2 quilts
 1 stoves
 1 rocking chair
 1/2 doz. steel chains
 3 [?] chairs
 1 buggy and collar
 1 cutting box
 15 books
 1 cupboard
 1 hand saw and drawing knife
 1 safe
 1 dining table

Isaac Neff

December 23, 1878

1870 Census

some 1655 acres

880 acres
\$20,000 value

Cash	\$ 22.05
Certificate of deposit in Bank of Missouri	600.00
Certificate of deposit in gold coin in Bank of Missouri	226.00
<u>Notes against</u> J.P. Elliot	43.00
Wm. H. Cyrus	720.00
Total	\$1,611.05

<u>Stock</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>sub-totals</u>
1 bay mare	\$ 35.00	
2 buggy horses	100.00	
1 bay mare, 6 yrs.	35.00	
1 bay mare, 4 yrs.	40.00	
1 horse	20.00	
1 filly, 2yrs.	15.00	
1 sorrell horse, 2 yrs.	20.00	
2 mules, 2 yrs.	90.00	
2 mule colts	40.00	
2 work mules	60.00	
2 work mules	60.00	
		\$515.00
9 yearling heiffers	108.00	
3 steers, 2 yrs.	60.00	
3 heiffers, 2 yrs.	45.00	
8 calves	48.00	
10 cows	180.00	
1 yearling steer	15.00	
		\$456.00
200 sheep	150.00	150.00
60 hogs	90.00	90.00
Farming Implements	237.00	

20 bushels corn
 150 bu. buckwheat
 30 stacks of hay

\$ 200.00
 90.00
 100.00
 \$390.00

Treshing machine and old wagons

20.00

Summary

financial entries	\$1,611.05	47%
horses	515.00	15%
cattle	456.00	13%
sheep	150.00	4%
hogs	90.00	2½%
agri. equip.	237.00	7%
crops	390.00	11%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,449.05	99½% plus land

Willis W. Piper

August 29, 1867

Land

Saline County	160 acres
Lafayette County	132.42 acres
Cooper County	640 acres (McMahan tract)
Arrow Rock	1 lot
Total	932.42 acres 1 town lot

15 shares in National Bank of Missouri	\$1,500.00
--	------------

<u>Notes against</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Interest due</u>	<u>Principal</u>
C. Breathitt and Jesse Reid	10%	88.70	56.00
Original note \$125.00			
T. Sparks	6%	.62	5.00
John H. Sutherlin	10%	104.84	2,243.30
William H. Prewitt	10%	32.00	35.00
Original Note \$535.00			
Jesse B. Turley	10%	46.80	91.50
Henry Deer	10%	3.22	55.45
*William P. Bruce & I. Scarce	10%		168.14
D.R. Durrett	10%	151.24	245.34
Joseph Field	10%	17.25	150.00
Jesse Davis	10%	32.50	50.00
Jesse Davis	10%	22.00	60.00
J.S. Guthrey	10%	62.00	29.00
Original note \$100.00			
Frank Cole	10%	13.34	100.00
Frank Cole	10%	27.50	150.00
William Piper Jr.	10%	174.46	245.00
Ruben Seay	10%	158.40	175.53
*John M. Piper	10%	5.25	70.00
Lloyd Sparks	10%	22.40	50.00
H.S. Piper & C.L. Edwards	10%	24.25	300.00
*John Scarce	10%	29.95	42.55
W.O. Maupin	10%	15.21	2.90
Original note \$72.90			
I.W. Dickey, M.D. Dickey,	10%	11.24	100.00
Richard Horn			
Original Note \$220.00			
M.H. Dickey, I.E. Dickey,	10%	8.75	50.00
I.W. Dickey			
*William P. Bruce	10%	31.20	54.35
Ben R. Piper	10%	10.42	130.00
Original note \$310.00			

*N.H. Huston & B.W. Hawpe	10%	85.41	128.13
H.B. Redman	10%	3.95	45.50
Original note \$113.00			
R.N. McClelland	10%	4.14	24.85
*notes assigned to Piper estate			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,187.04	\$4,846.54

Account with		
William A. Lacy		108.35

Rent of farm by		500.00
Thos. S. McCgaugh, Compton Davis,		
G.M. Compton, C.T. Davis, Henry		
Hake		

Agricultural Implements

1 saw, drawing knife and square
 3 one horse plows
 1 double shovel
 2 sets harness
 1 corn planter
 2 hoes
 2 two horse plows
 1 shovel
 1 harrow

Stock

1 horse
 5 speckled cows
 3 calves
 2 shoats
 3 dozen chickens

Crops

1 rick hay
 8 stacks hay
 242½ lbs. corn
 30 bu. hemp seed

Household

1 bureau	1 pr. decanters
1 wardrobe	1 pr. preserves stands & 4 goblets
1 sewing machine	1 set wine glasses
4 stands	molasses, pepper & salt stands
4 cushion chairs	1 set knives & forks
1 large looking glass	6 sage table spoons
6 split bottom chairs	6 dishes
6 split bottom chairs	22 plates
6 [?] chairs	1 remnant table ware
1 bedstead	2 tables
1 spring bed	1 cooking stove
2 blankets	1 press
2 white spreads	3 buckets
17 pillow slips	2 churns
4 sheets	14 gal. stove ware
8 table linen	1 wash tub & stand
5 linen towels	2 wash tub & stand
1 bolster slip & 2 pillows	1 bed stead
4 silver spoons	2 pillows & bolster slips
4 tea spoons	1 sheet & quilt
4 tea spoons	1 bed
4 table spoons	1 traveling trunk
1 silver ladle	sundries in closet
12 silver knives and forms	1 pr. brass candle sticks
1 silver coffee pot	1 bed stead
1 silver castor	1 bed stead
1 metal pitcher and cup	1 bed tick, sheet & quilt
1 cake basket	1 bed tick, sheet & quilt
1 pair pitchers	1 pr. white spread
1 water pitcher	1 pr. white spread
1 pr. candle sticks	1 pr. blankets
1 pi. [?] stands	1 pr. blankets
1 bed stead	2 quilts
1 secretary	1 [?]
1 bureau	1 worsted spread
1 looking glass	1 pr. quilts
1 willow basket	1 pr. blankets
1 wash bowl	1 pr. blankets
1 set table knives	1 pr. blankets
1 gold watch and chain	1 blanket
1 lamp soap box & snuffers	1 blanket
1 valiece	1 pr. blanket
1 bed stead	1 quilt
1 bed & Tick	1 blanket
2 pillow & bolster slips	1 quilt
1 white spread & sheet	1 chest
1 map	1 bed stead
1 set china	1 wash stand
1 pr. sage glass stand	

stove
carpet
1 hearth rug
1 carpet

Summary

932.42 acres
1 Town lot

1,500.00 Bank shares
6,033.58 interest bearing notes
108.35 Lacy account
500.00 Rent due

\$8,141.93

plus implements, stock, crops, household and land

Thomas A. Smith

November 11, 1844

Notes on hand

\$6,387.28

Household CultureAppraisalsub-totals

library, 600 volumes	\$ 600.00	
1 pair of card tables & wash stand	11.00	
1 wardrobe	5.00	
2 leather trunks	30.00	
5 hair trunks	10.00	
bureau and glass	20.00	
work table & wash stand	9.00	
3 pair shovels & tongs	9.00	
3 fire founders & 2 pr. brass fire dogs	50.00	
secretary & book case	15.00	
2[?] chairs	30.00	
2 sofas	60.00	
gilt frame mantle glass & 2 parlor glass	50.00	
folding leaf table, wash stand & bowl	10.00	
pair of round tea tables	12.00	
1 folding table	4.00	
cupboard & table furniture	200.00	
3 pr. andirons	4.00	
300 bottles	20.00	
sundries in the gasset [? closet]	75.00	
mahogany bedstead, other bedding, & bedstead for family use	75.00	
patent ballance [?]	4.00	
spy glass	8.00	
fire & side arms	125.00	
pr. table covers	10.00	
kitchen furniture	100.00	
daisy furniture	50.00	
looms & wheels	30.00	-- 1626.00

Agricultural Implements

3 wagons @ \$75	225.00
old barouch & harness	40.00
6 Jewett ploughs @ 7	42.00
1 prairie plough	12.00
lot of ploughs, chains, hoes, axes, gear & farm tools	100.00

blacksmith tools	35.00	
tobacco screw	22.47	
wheat fan	15.00	-- 491.47

Stock

100 sheep	100.00	
9 yokes of oxen @ 25	225.00	
30 cows & 22 calves	180.00	
7 3 yr. old steers @ 5	35.00	
24 2 yr. old steers & spaid heiffers @ 4	75.00	
24 1 yr. old stters & spaid heiffers @ 2	48.00	
250 swine	250.00	
1 pr. Durham cattle	40.00	
2 2yr. old colts @ 20	40.00	
1 3 yr. old colt	15.00	
1 yearling mule	18.00	
1 yearling colt	10.00	
1 gray mare 6 yrs. old	40.00	
1 bay mare 9 yrs. old	15.00	
1 bay horse 4 yrs. old	15.00	
3 young horses @ 20	60.00	
4 young horses @ 15	60.00	
1 bay horse	35.00	
2 mares & 1 horse @ 20	60.00	
sway back mare	15.00	
sorrel horse	25.00	
sorrel mare	20.00	
bay mare	20.00	
2 gray horses	70.00	
2 yearling horses @ 18	36.00	
6 colts @ 8	48.00	
1 gray mare & 2 horses @ 35	105.00	
gray mare & horse @ 35	70.00	
bay mare & gray horse	35.00	
king mare \$5 - Brenda \$30	35.00	
bay horse	30.00	
gray horse	35.00	
10 work horses @ 40	400.00	
1 old gray horse	15.00	
1 sorrel horse	30.00	
gray horse & mare 40/30	70.00	
stallion	75.00	
sorrel mare	30.00	
1 gray mare	30.00	
1 sorrel horse & 1 gray mare @ 15	30.00	-- 2,545.00

Crops

wheat crop	\$ 240.00	
oat crop	75.00	
corn crop	500.00	
hemp crop	320.00	
crop hay	600.00	-- \$1,735.00

77 Slaves

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Value</u>
Mack	70	\$ 5.00
Aaron	67	50.00
Caesar	35	450.00
Harriet	32	300.00
William	10	225.00
Wilson	8	200.00
Rachael	6	150.00
Cynthia	4	125.00
Eveline	1	75.00
Ellen	34	275.00
Eliza	20	350.00
Abner	15	350.00
Sam	6	200.00
Tomlin	3	150.00
Jesse	9 months	75.00
Abram	34	475.00
Edmund	29	550.00
Patsy	22	350.00
Jim	5	175.00
Aaron	3	150.00
Louisa	2	100.00
Ellick	37	500.00
Soloman	30	500.00
Ebenezar	14	375.00
Roger	17	550.00
William	13	300.00
Leah	35	275.00
Angeline	17	350.00
Betsy	15	325.00
Susan	14	325.00
Lucy	12	225.00
Billy	60	75.00
Patty	57	75.00
Aley	32	300.00
Polly	6	175.00
Ben	10	250.00
Lydia	9	200.00

<u>Slaves</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Value</u>	
Henry	7 idiot	\$ --	
Emma	5	150.00	
George	3	150.00	
Leah	10 months	75.00	
Patience	50	75.00	
Matilda	19	350.00	
Margaret	14	325.00	
Patience	10	225.00	
Ned	26	550.00	
Christian	31	350.00	
John	7	200.00	
Julia	5	150.00	
Lizzy	3	125.00	
Commadore	Infant	50.00	
Titus	37	600.00	
Dorcus	24	350.00	
Martha	7	200.00	
Cestia	5	175.00	
Jane	3	150.00	
Frank	18 months	150.00	
Piggy	37	275.00	
Masy	22	350.00	
Amanda	13	275.00	
Commadore	11	250.00	
Melinda	9	200.00	
Mariah	6	175.00	
Agnus	4	150.00	
Washington	2	125.00	
Sally	2 months	50.00	
Masy	22	400.00	
Thomas	2	125.00	
Galena	2 months	50.00	
Reuben	5	200.00	
Frank	40	500.00	
Lucinda	37	300.00	
Charles	8	200.00	
Cain	45	150.00	
Rebekah	20	350.00	
Cestia	52	150.00	
Betty	52	150.00	-- \$18,405.00

Summary

77 slaves	\$18,405.00	59%
Crops	1,735.00	5½%
Stock	2,545.00	8%
Agricultural implements	491.47	1½%
Household Culture	1,626.00	5%
Notes	6,387.28	20½%

 \$31,189.75

 99½%

Plus Land

John B. Townsend

August 21, 1888

1870 Census

260 acres or more

420 acres
\$15,000 value

<u>Stock</u>	<u>Appraisal</u>	<u>sub-totals</u>
1 roan cow & calf	30.00	
1 white cow & calf	25.00	
1 roan cow & calf	20.00	
1 roan cow & calf	25.00	
1 [?] cow & calf	20.00	
1 [?] cow & calf	20.00	
1 white cow & calf	20.00	
1 white cow with ? & calf	30.00	
1 roan cow & calf	22.50	
1 kid & white cow & calf	27.50	
5 heiffers	75.00	
1 red bull	25.00	-- 362.50
33 hogs, \$5 to head	165.00	— 165.00
1 bay horse	80.00	
1 bay horse	50.00	
1 bay mare	10.00	
1 mule colt	45.00	
1 bay mare	100.00	
1 mule colt	50.00	
1 black horse	40.00	
1 black horse	40.00	
1 bay horse	30.00	
1 brown mare	50.00	
1 sorrell mare	100.00	
1 bay mare	80.00	
1 filly	55.00	
1 yearling horse	50.00	
1 bay colt	25.00	-- 805.00

Agricultural Implements

1 sulkey [?] plow	8.00
1 cultivator	5.00
1 wood mower	20.00
1 breaking plow	3.00
1 scraper	1.00
1 double shovel plow	1.00
1 breaking iron beam plow	5.00
1 plow	.50

1 plow	.25		
2 plows	1.00		
1 wheat cradle	1.00		
2 mowing scythes	1.00		
2 brush scythes	1.00		
1 grind stone	.50		
1 A harrow	1.00		
1 hinge harrow	2.00		
1 sulkey (?) rake	2.00		
1 mower	2.50		
1 corn planter	2.00		
1 wheat cradle	.25		
1 lot double trees	1.00		
1 garden rake	.25		
1 spring wagon	20.00		
1 wagon	8.00		
3 axes	.30		
1 wheat fan	8.00		
shovel, scoop & spade	1.00		
1 lot harness	4.00		
2 mattox & pick	.50		
1 hoe	.10		
1 log chain	.50		
3 single trees	.25		
1 lot sundries	.50		
2 pr. plow harness & collar	2.00		
3 trace chains	.50		
4 steel forks	1.00	--	105.90

Corn in the field	243.00		
1 lot hay in stack & rack	102.00		
130 bu. wheat	78.00	--	423.00

Summary

Cattle	362.50	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ %
Hogs	165.00	9%
Horses	805.00	43%
Agri. equipment	105.90	6%
Crops	423.00	23%

\$1861.40 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

Plus land

David P. Vanmeter

May 19, 1884

Land

5 tracts of swamp land	560 acres
18 tracts land	1741 acres
	<hr/>
	2301 acres

Cash

Cash in Miami Savings Bank	\$983.58	
Cash in Wood & Huston Bank	544.63	
Cash on hand	<u>120.00</u>	\$1648.21

Notes Against

Joseph Rice	500.00 @ 10%	Interest to date	\$ 12.36
E.M. Haymie	421.00 @ 8%	"	20.76
James Patterson	90.00 @ 10%	"	10.50
William A. Welch	300.00 @ 10%	"	6.16
J.W. Blackburn	1,000.00 @ 10%	"	31.94
J.W. Blackburn	2,000.00 @ 10%	"	31.11
W.B. Joseph	500.00 @ 10%	"	25.00
Lenty Mullins	266.00 @ 10%	"	14.37
W.B. Mullins	100.00 @ 10%	"	32.81
W.B. Mullins	100.00 @ 10%	"	27.18
W.B. Mullins	100.00 @ 10%	"	3.45
W. & Werter Sails	215.00 @ 10%	"	7.20
David Mead	62.50 @ 10%	"	19.60
J.H. Higgins	15.00 @ 8%	"	3.81
	<hr/>		
	\$ 5,669.50		<hr/>
			\$246.25

Accounts for Rent of land

David Mead	1881	220 acres @ 3	\$ 660.00
	1882	220 acres @ 3	660.00
	1883	200 acres @ 4	800.00
Werter Sails	1881-1883		873.00
Anderson Turk	1883		640.00
			<hr/> \$3,633.00

Accounts Against

Estate of Ed Granis (colored) for board of Merrell	\$ 5.75
B. Mead	1.25
Spencer Taylor	54.00
Henry Rich, Sr.	55.60
Ed Jeams (colored)	47.50
James Davenport	5.00
Joe Walker	74.50
Albert Whetsler	27.83
<hr/>	
	\$354.43
Against Werter Sails to pay Thos. Blackburn for 2 mules	\$275.00
Book account against David Mead	\$ 90.00
A.J. Vanmeter (father)	\$4,290.24

Carpenter tools & Agricultural Implements

	<u>Appraisal</u>
barbed wire	\$ 3.00
wagon seat	1.00
wagon seat	.75
2 rakes, 2 sheathes & ropes	.10
1 scythe	.50
2 hoes	.75
1 hoe & garden rake	.40
1 cross cut saw	.50
shovel & spade	.50
1 grubbin hoe	.25
1 saw horse	.15
1 saw, 1 square & draw knife	.50
1 saw, 1 square	.25
1 brace bitt & augur	.75
1 hay knife, 1 pruning knife	2.00
1 cotton rope	.25
1 hand planter	.50

1 hand planter	\$.50
1 saddle stirrups	.25
1 ax	.25
2 door screens	.20
1 pr. sheep shears	.20
1 ½ keg nails	1.50
1 box[?]	.10
5 collars & 1½ pr. harness	.25
5 rat traps & porch pillars	.25
1 keyhole saw	.25
1 bill & [?]	.10
1 hedge knife	.15
1 partridge net	.50
1 pump	.10
hair & lime	.75
1 cider mill	8.00
grinding stone	.50
1 saddle & bridle	3.00
1 hay rake	.50
1 kettle & old irons	.10
1 shovel plow	.25
½ interest in champion mower	15.00
1 breaking plow	5.00
23 cans mixed paint	12.00
oil & lead	5.00
1 wagon	4.00
1 wagon	3.00
running gears of wagon	.50
1 scraper	.50
1 stretcher chain	.20
1 pr. bob sleds & chain	.75
2 forms & scoup	.35
1 complete set of plow harness	4.00
2 bridles	.25
1 new Departure cultivator	8.00

\$ 88.40 sub-total

Stock

17 sheep	\$ 36.00
18 fleeces of wool	12.00
1 black sow with white face	9.00
2 head of small barrows	20.00
10 head hogs 1st choice	75.00
10 head hogs 2nd choice	70.00
10 head hogs 3rd choice	65.00
10 head hogs 4th choice	60.00
10 head hogs 5th choice	55.00

10 head hogs 6th choice	\$ 50.00
10 head hogs 7th choice	45.00
10 head hogs 8th choice	40.00
10 head hogs 9th choice	35.00
7 head hogs @ \$1.50	10.50
1 cow & calf	35.00
1 cow & calf	35.00
1 cow & calf	37.50
1 bull	40.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	35.00
1 cow & calf	45.00
1 cow & calf	25.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	40.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	35.00
1 cow & calf	32.50
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	32.50
1 cow & calf	35.00
1 cow & calf	35.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	20.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	27.50
1 cow & calf	27.50
1 cow & calf	27.50
1 cow & calf	27.50
1 cow & calf	30.00
1 cow & calf	25.00
7 head of 2 yr. Old steers	210.00
8 head of 2 yr. old heifers	180.00
1 bull calf	5.00
1 heifer calf	10.00
1 bay mare & colt	40.00
2 work mules	275.00

\$2,340.00 sub-total

Summary

Land		2301 acres
Cash	\$ 1,648.21	9%
Notes (principle + interest)	5,915.75	32%
Rent of land	3,633.00	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Accounts against persons	719.43	4%
Account against A.J. Vanmeter (father)	4,290.24	23%
Carpenter tools & agricultural implements	88.24	$\frac{1}{2}$ %
Stock	2,340.00	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,634.87	100%
	plus land	