

the Union as a State in 1820. Township of Portage des Sioux—James Perras, Francis Lessieur, Daniel Griffith, Joseph Sumner, Ebenezer Ayres. Femme Osage Township—William Hays, Isaac Fulkerson, John B. Callaway. Upper Cuivre Township—Roger Taylor, Felix Scott, Thomas Gilmore. Lower Cuivre Township—James Audrain, Francis Allen, James Thomas. St. Charles Township—Daniel Colgan, Sr., James Green, John Slayter, Philip A. Sublette, Charles Phillips, Ruluff Peck, Joseph W. Garraty, Benjamin Walker. Dardenne Township—Biel Farnsworth, John B. Stone, John Naylor, Thomas. D. Stephenson.

FAMILIES OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY.

ALLEN.—William Allen, of Henry county, Virginia, was married twice. The name of his second wife was Ann Smith, by whom he had Susan, Robert, Joseph, Pines and Frances. Susan married William Wells, who was Probate Judge of Henry county, Virginia. Robert was a talented man, and a fine orator, and represented his native county in the State Legislature for many years. He married Celia Mullens, and their son, William L., was State Senator in Mississippi for a number of years. Joseph S., the second son of Robert Allen, was a distinguished Methodist minister. He settled in St. Charles county in 1828. He was married twice, and by his first wife he had one son, named William. The name of his second wife was Rachel May, and they had William M., Robert L., Elizabeth M., John P., Joseph J., Susan A., and Rachel. William M. married Mary M. Shelton, and they had six children. Mr. Allen represented his county in the House of Representatives four years, and four years in the State Senate. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and now resides in Wentzville, Missouri. Robert L. was married first to Anna Pendleton, by whom he had five children. After her death he married Louisa B. Harnett, and they had three children. Mr. Allen was County Judge of Warren county for some time, and represented that county in the Legislature two years. Elizabeth M. was married first to Henry Simpson, and after his death she married J. D. May. She had three children. John P., who was a physician, married his cousin, Martha L. Allen, and they had one child. Joseph I. came to Missouri in 1850, and died soon after. Susan A. died unmarried—Pines, son of William Allen, was married first to Charlotte Bailey, of Tennessee, and settled in St. Charles county in 1829. Their children were—Robert B., Mary J., Joseph J., John B., Charles C., and Martha L. Mr. Allen was married the second time to Nancy Hughes, of Virginia, and they had Lucy A., Susan M., Pines H., William M., Smith B., and Columbus S. Robert B. married Louisa Chambers, and they had ten children. He was a prominent Methodist, and an influ-

ential citizen. Mary J. married Marshall Bird, who settled in Missouri in 1833. They had seven children. Joseph J., married Sarah McClenny, and they had three children. John B. was married first to Elizabeth Lacy, by whom he had four children. He was married the second time to Lucy Harnett, and they had five children. Mr. Allen is an attorney, and lives near Flint Hill. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Charles C. married Fanny Pendleton, and they had but two children. Martha L. was married first to John Taylor, and they had one child. She was married the second time to Thomas H. Lacy. They had no children.

ABINGTON.—John Abington, of Scotland, came to America and settled in Montgomery county, Maryland, sometime before the revolution. His wife was Mary Watson. She died, leaving him a widower, after which he moved to Henry county, Va. The names of his children were, Bowles, Lucy, John, Elizabeth, and Henry. Bowles, at the age of 18 years, joined the American army and served during the revolutionary war. He married Sarah Taylor, daughter of William Taylor and Sarah Scruggs, of Virginia, and they had seven children—William N., John T., Susannah, Taylor, Bowles, Henry, and Lucy. William N. was a Methodist preacher, and died in North Carolina. John T. married Rebecca Taylor, and settled in Tennessee. Susannah married Thomas Travis, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1830. Taylor married Amanda Penn. Bowles married Mary Baldridge, and died ten days after. Hon. Henry Abington, the only one of the family now living, married Maria Smith, and settled in the western part of St. Charles county, where he now resides. He is an influential, public-spirited citizen; has served three terms in the Legislature of his State, and has held the position of Justice of the Peace for many years.

AYERS.—Ebenezer Ayers came from one of the Eastern States, and settled on what is known as "the point," in St. Charles county, at a very early date. He built the first horse-mill in that region of country. He was also a large fruit-grower; and made a great deal of butter and cheese. He lived in a large red house, in which the first Protestant sermon in "the point" was preached. In 1804 he and James Flaugherty and John Woods were appointed Justices of the Peace for St. Charles district, being the first under the American government. Mr. Ayers had four children, one son and three daughters. Two of the latter died before they were grown. The son, Ebenezer Davenport Ayers, married Louisa Overall, and settled where Davenport, Iowa, now stands, the town being named for him. His surviving sister, Hester Ayers, married Anthony C. Palmer, who was a ranger in the company commanded by Captain James Callaway. Mr. Palmer was afterward elected sheriff of the county, and served one term. He had

a good education, was an excellent scribe, and taught school a number of years.

AUDRAIN.—Peter Audrain was a native of France, but came to America at an early date, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Margaret Moore. He subsequently moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he became an influential citizen, and was Marshal of the Territory at the time of his death. He had seven children, three of whom, James H., Peter G., and Margaret, settled in Missouri. James H. was born in Pennsylvania, December 29, 1782, and was married to Mary E. Wells, of Louisville, Ky., December, 23, 1806. He settled at Fort Wayne, Ind., and engaged in merchandising. During the war of 1812 he was commissioned Captain of volunteers, and saw some hard service. He was afterward appointed Colonel of militia. In 1816 he moved his family to Missouri, in a flat-boat, and after remaining a short time at St. Louis, he settled on Peruque creek, in St. Charles county, where he soon after built a mill and a distillery. The mill was run by a tread-wheel, on which he worked young bulls, and he often had as many as twenty of these animals at one time. This led a loquacious citizen of the community to give it the name of "Bull's Hell Mill," by which it became generally known. In 1830 Col. Audrain was elected a member of the Legislature, and died November 10, 1831, at the house of Gov. Clark, in St. Louis. His remains were conveyed to his home in a hearse, which was the first hearse ever seen in St. Charles county. When Audrain county was organized in 1836, it was named in honor of Colonel Audrain. Mrs. Audrain died about three years after the death of her husband. Their children were, Samuel W., Peter G., James H., Margaret, Benjamin O., Ann A., Francis B., Thomas B., and Mary F. The latter was born on the flat-boat, in 1816, while they were ascending the Mississippi river. Col. Audrain and his wife were baptised in Peruque creek, below his mill. The Colonel was a very stout man, and won a wager of \$10 in St. Charles, one day, by carrying eight bushels of wheat, at one time, up three flights of stairs.

BIGELOW.—Moses Bigelow, the son of Zachariah Bigelow, of Pittsburg, Pa., came to St. Charles county, Mo., in 1821. He married Parthana, eldest daughter of Jonathan Bryan, who was a widow at the time, having previously married her cousin, Joseph Bryan. Mr. Bigelow had \$1,000 in cash when came to Missouri, and by keeping that sum constantly at interest it made him a comfortable fortune before his death, which occurred in 1857. Several years before his death his wife, while on a visit to a married daughter, was thrown from her horse while returning from church, and one of her limbs was so badly fractured that it had to be amputated. She, however, outlived her husband, and died in 1873, of cancer. They had six children—James, Rufus, Rutia,

Abner, Agnes, and Phœbe. James was married three times; first to Mary E. Hopkins, second, to her sister, Amanda Hopkins, and third, to Angeline Callaway. Rufus married Henrietta Eversman. Rutia married Charles E. Ferney. Abner married Hulda Logan. Agnes died single. Phœbe married Fortunatus Castlio.

**BIGGS.** — Randall Biggs settled in St. Charles county in 1799. He married Susan Perkett. They were both of German descent. Their children were—William, Malinda, Lucretia, Elvira, Mary, and Silas P.

**BOWLES.** — John Bowles and his wife emigrated from England and settled in St. Mary's county, Maryland. They had seven children—William, John Baptist, Joseph, Jane, Susan, Henrietta, and Mary. In 1789 John Baptist, Joseph, James, and Mary, moved to Kentucky and settled in Scott county. Joseph married Alice Raley, and lived and died in Washington county, Ky. Jane married Ignatius Greenwell, and their son Robert married Maria Twyman, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo. Mary married William Roberts, and their daughter Elizabeth married John Burkman, who settled in Montgomery county, Mo. John Baptist married Henrietta Wheatley, and they had eight children—Walter, James, Leo, Clara, Elizabeth, Catharine, Matilda, and Celia. Walter married Rosa McAtee, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1828. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is still living (1875), in his 87th year. James married Susan Luckett, and settled in St. Charles county in 1835. They had six children. Leo married Teresa McAtee, and settled in St. Charles County in 1831. They had seven children. Clara married Dennis Onan, and they lived in Kentucky. Catharine married Stephen T. McAtee, who settled in St. Charles county in 1834. They had eight children. Mr. McAtee and his youngest son, George, died the same day, and were buried in the same grave. Matilda married Walter Barnes, and they lived in Kentucky. Celia married James W. Drury, who settled in St. Charles county in 1835. They had thirteen children.

**BOYD.** — — Boyd came from the northern part of Ireland, and settled in Virginia at a very early date. In 1772 he was killed by the Indians, and left a widow and three children—William, Margaret, and John. William was appointed Indian agent for the State of Mississippi, where he lived and died. Margaret married — Garvin, and they settled in Pennsylvania, where they raised a large family of children. Three of their sons, Alexander, John, and Benjamin, settled in St. Charles county in 1822. Alexander married Anna Mattison, and their children were—Margaret, Anna, Permelia, Jane, Alexander, and Fannie. John Boyd was quite young when his father was killed, and he was

raised by a Mr. Gordon of Virginia. During the revolutionary war he served as a ranger and scout in the American army. He was married in 1800 to Elizabeth Davis, of Virginia, and they had nine children—Gordon D., Cary A., William A., Margaret E., James H., Mary S., John N., Amasa P., and Maria. Gordon D. was a physician, and moved to Mississippi. He died of cholera, in New Orleans, in 1832, while on his way to Texas. Cary A. married Elizabeth Bailey, and settled in Pike county, Mo. William A. settled in St. Charles county in 1837. He married Elizabeth Poague, of Kentucky, and she died, leaving eight children. Her father was a Justice of the Peace in St. Charles county for ten years. Margaret E. married Major James G. Bailey, a soldier of the war of 1812, and they settled in St. Charles county in 1830. She died, leaving four children. James H. lived in Jackson, Miss., where he engaged in the mercantile business, and was elected Mayor of the town. Mary S. married Edmond P. Mathews, of Kentucky, and they settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1836. She had five children, and is still living in Pike county, Mo. John N. settled in St. Charles county in 1839. He married Mahaley Hughes, and they both died, leaving two children. Amasa P. died in Mississippi. Maria died while a child.

**BATES.**—Thomas F. Bates was an early settler of Goochland county, Va. He was a Quaker, but when the war of the revolution commenced he buried his religion in patriotism and became a soldier. He married Caroline M. Woodson, and they had twelve children—Charles, Matilda, Tarleton, Fleming, Nancy, Richard, James W., Sarah, Margaret, Susan, Frederick, and Edward. Charles lived and died in Virginia, where he became eminent in the profession of law. Matilda married Captain Gett, and died, leaving a daughter (Caroline M.) who was adopted by her uncle, Edward Bates, and died in St. Louis. Tarleton was killed in a duel at Pittsburg, Pa. Fleming lived in Northumberland county, Va., of which he was county clerk. He left several children at his death. Nancy married Thomas H. Walton, who was killed by lightning. He left one son, Robert A., who came to Missouri and married a daughter of Hon. Frederick Bates. Richard studied law, but died young. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Winfield Scott, and had the promise of becoming a distinguished man. James W. lived and died in Arkansas. He was a delegate to Congress from that Territory before its admission as a State. Sarah never married, but came with her mother to Missouri in 1818. Mrs. Bates died in 1845, aged ninety years. Margaret was married twice—first to John Speers, and second to Dr. Orton Wharton, both of Virginia. She was left a widow the second time, and came to St. Charles county, Mo., in 1838. Susan died while a young lady, in Virginia. Frederick Bates was well educated and became a distinguished man. President

Jefferson appointed him Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, and about the commencement of the Aaron Burr conspiracy, he was transferred to Upper Louisiana, as Secretary of that Territory. He afterward became Governor of the Territory of Missouri, and was the second Governor of the State after its admission. He married Nancy Ball, a daughter of Colonel John S. Ball, who was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Bates died in 1825, leaving four children—Emily C., Lucas Lee, Woodville, and Frederick, Jr. During the latter part of his life he resided in Lincoln county. His daughter, Emily C., married Robert Walton, and is now living in St. Charles, a widow. Lucas Lee married a daughter of Samuel Conway, and lives in St. Louis county. Woodville died in his youth. Frederick, Jr., married Lavinia Merideth, and died, leaving one child. His widow married Samuel Conway, who also died, and she then married a Mr. Kerney. Hon. Frederick Bates was Governor of the Territory of Upper Louisiana from May, 1807, to October, 1807; from September, 1809, to September, 1810; from November 29, 1812, to December 7, 1812; and he was Governor of the Territory of Missouri from December 12, 1812, to July, 1813. He was elected second Governor of the State of Missouri in 1824, and died in 1825, before the expiration of his term. Edward Bates, brother of Frederick Bates, served as a private soldier in the war of 1812, having enlisted before he was of age; but he was promoted to sergeant before the expiration of his term. He settled in St. Charles county in 1814, and on the 29th of May, 1823, he was married to Julia D. Coalter, daughter of Hon. David Coalter. They had seventeen children. Mr. Bates was a man of a superior order of talents, and held many positions of trust and influence during his life. He studied law under Hon. Rufus Easton, and became eminent in his profession. He was distinguished for a faithful and conscientious discharge of every duty entrusted to him, whether great or small, and he possessed the confidence of all classes of his fellow-citizens in the very highest degree. He represented St. Louis as a delegate in the first Constitutional Convention of Missouri; served in the Legislature and State Senate for a number of years, and was a member of Congress in 1826. At the commencement of President Lincoln's administration he was honored with a seat in the cabinet as Attorney-General. He died in 1870, in his 76th year. His widow is still living, in her 78th year.

BAUGH.—The Baughs were doubtless of German descent; but there is no authentic record of the origin of the family, beyond the fact that three brothers of that name settled near Jamestown, Va., at an early date. Abram, a son of one of these brothers, married Judith Colman, of Powhatan county, and by her he had—Joseph, Thomas M., Edsa, William, Alexander, Abram, Jesse,

Mary, Judith, and Rhoda. Joseph married Nancy Gentry, and settled in Madison county, Ky., in 1781; and in 1816 he removed to St. Charles county, Mo. He served five years in the revolutionary war. His children were—William, Benjamin, Judith, Alsey, Nancy, Mary, Patsey, and Lucinda. William married Susan Carter, of Kentucky, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., but removed from there to Montgomery county in 1832. His first wife died, and he was married the second time to Mrs. Nancy V. Haslip, whose maiden name was Chambers.

BRYAN.—William Bryan, a native of Wales, came to America with Lord Baltimore, about the year 1650, and settled in Maryland. His wife was of Irish descent, and they had three children—William, Morgan, and Daniel. Of the succeeding two or three generations of this family nothing is definitely known, but early in the eighteenth century, William Bryan, a descendant of the original stock, settled in Roan county, North Carolina. He married Sally Bringer, who was of German descent, and they had eleven children—William, Morgan, John, Sally, Daniel, Henry, Rebecca (who became the wife of Daniel Boone), Susan, George, James, and Joseph. During the revolutionary war six of the sons served in the American army, and one (probably Joseph) cast his lot with the Tories. He was promoted to the position of Colonel, and served with Tarleton during his campaign in the Carolinas. On one occasion his regiment of Tories, being in the advance, was attacked by the patriots and forced to retreat. As they were falling back in great confusion, they met Tarleton, who had heard the firing, and, accompanied by only a few of his staff officers, was riding leisurely toward the scene of conflict, blowing his bugle as he came. The patriots, hearing the sound of the bugle, and supposing that the entire British army was advancing upon them, gave up the pursuit and retired. When Bryan met Tarleton, he demanded, in an angry tone, why he had come alone, instead of marching his army to his assistance. Tarleton replied that he wanted to “see how the d—d Tories would fight.” This so enraged the Tory leader that he came near resigning his commission and retiring from the service, and would probably have done so if he could have returned home in safety. Two of the brothers who were in the American army (James and Morgan) were at the bloody battle of King’s Mountain, and from the best information that we can obtain, their Tory brother fought against them in the same battle. The war feeling ran so high that they would have shot him if he had come within range of their rifles. Three of the brothers (James, William, and Daniel) followed Daniel Boone to Kentucky, and built Bryan’s Station, near Lexington. Shortly after their arrival, William and two other men left the fort and went some *distance* into the woods, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of

game for the garrison. During their absence they were attacked by the Indians; Bryan's companions were both killed and scalped, and he was shot through the knee with a rifle ball. But notwithstanding his severe and painful wound, he rode to the fort, a distance of thirty miles, through the thick woods and brush, and gave the alarm in time to save the place from falling into the hands of the Indians. They soon began to suffer greatly for provisions, being so closely watched by the Indians, that hunting parties did not dare to venture out, and they were reduced to the necessity of boiling and eating buffalo hides in order to avert starvation.—James Bryan was a widower, with six children, at the time of the removal to Kentucky, and it was his branch of the family that afterward came to Missouri, the descendants of the other two brothers remaining in Kentucky. The names of his children were—David, Susan, Jonathan, Polly, Henry, and Rebecca. David married Mary Poor, and came to Missouri in 1800. He settled near the present town of Marthasville, in Warren county. His children were—James, Morgan, Elizabeth, Mary, Willis, John, Susan, Drizella, Samuel, and William K. Mr. Bryan reserved half an acre of ground near his house for a grave yard, and it was there that Daniel Boone and his wife were buried. He also had a large orchard, which he grew from apple seed that he carried from Kentucky in his vest pocket.—Susan Bryan married Israel Grant, of Kentucky. They had three children, James, William, and Israel B.—Jonathan married Mary Coshow, a widow with one son, William. (Her maiden name was Mary Hughes.) In 1800 he moved his family to Missouri in a keel-boat, and landed at the mouth of Femme Osage creek, on Christmas day of that year. He settled first in Lincoln county, near the present town of Cap-au-Gris, but there they were greatly exposed to attacks from the Indians, and the location proving to be a sickly one, he moved and settled on Femme Osage creek, near Nathan Boone's place, where he lived during the remainder of his life. In 1801 he built the first water-mill west of the Mississippi river. The stones were carried from Kentucky on horseback, a spring branch supplied the water power, and an old musket barrel formed the sluice or water race. The children of Jonathan Bryan were—Parthena, Phoebe, Nancy, Elijah, Abner, Mary, Alsey, James, Delila, and Lavinia.—Henry Bryan married Elizabeth Sparks, and settled in St. Charles county in 1808. They had eight children—Susan, Joseph, (Rebecca) Elizabeth, Cynthia, Johannah, John W., and Polly. Rebecca (daughter of James Bryan) married Hugh Logan, of Kentucky, and they had five children—William, Alexander, Hugh, Henry, and Mary. Mr. Logan died, and she was married the second time to James Smith, of Kentucky. They had two children, when he also died; and in 1810



Jonathan and Henry Bryan moved their sister and her family to Missouri. She settled on South Bear creek, in Montgomery county, and died twenty years later. Her two children by Smith were named Susan and James. Susan married a man named King, and James married Susan Ellis.

BALDRIDGE.—Robert Baldrige was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to America and settled in Kentucky, where he married Hannah Fruit. He subsequently moved to Missouri, and was one of the first settlers of St. Charles county. He obtained the Spanish grant of land on which Pond Fort was built. His children were—Daniel, James, Malachi, John, Robert, jr., Alexander, Elizabeth, Mary, Grace, and Nancy. Malachi and two companions, Price and Lewis, were killed by the Indians while hunting on Loutre Prairie. Shortly after, Daniel, in order have revenge for his brother's death, tracked a party of Indians to their camp at night, and shot their chief as he sat by the campfire. He then concealed himself in the tall grass, and watched the Indians searching for him; but they failed to find him. James and John were successful business men, and always had money to loan. A man named Hutchings once borrowed \$300 in silver quarters from John, and carried the money home in a calico bag. Finding that he would not need it, he returned the money at the end of three months, and offered to pay interest. But Baldrige said he could not think of accepting interest from a man who had kept his money safe for him that length of time; "because," said he, "if I had kept it, some rascal would have stolen it." When James died he had several boxes filled with gold and silver money. Robert, jr., planted a cherry tree, and when it grew large enough, he had it manufactured into lumber, from which he had his coffin made, and when he died he was buried in it. Robert and John were rangers in Callaway's company during the Indian war. After the close of the war John moved to the Gasconade country, and built a large saw mill in the pineries; but it did not prove to be a paying investment, and subsequently passed into the hands of other parties. Elizabeth Baldrige married John Scott, and their son, Hiram, was killed at Callaway's defeat. He was a man of great daring, and Callaway placed much confidence in him. Daniel married Kate Huffman. James married Margaret Zumwalt. Robert, jr., married Peggy Ryebolt. Grace married John Howell, and Nancy married Frederick Price.

BURDINE.—General Amos Burdine, as he was called, was a native of Kentucky, where he married Jennie Davidson, and came to Missouri in 1811. He settled in Dog Prairie, St. Charles county, and built his cabin on the James Mackey claim. Soon after he came to Missouri, the earthquakes at New Madrid occurred, and the shaking of the earth caused the boards that composed the

roof of his cabin to rattle so that he imagined there were Indians up there trying to get in. So, arousing his sons (for it was at night), they secured their guns and began to fire through the roof, which they so completely riddled with bullets that it would not turn the rain any more. He was a believer in witches, as were many of the early settlers, and used to brand his cattle in the forehead with a hot shoe hammer, to keep the witches from killing them. He had a flock of geese, and several of the birds died of some disease peculiar to the goose family. The General imagined that the witches had been at work; so he built a large log fire and commenced burning the dead birds one by one. When the third bird was thrown on the fire it gave signs of life, and the General always declared, that all the others came to life and flew around the fire and drove the witches away. On another occasion he imagined that he had been shot in the hip with a hair ball, and called on a physician to have it extracted. But of course no such ball could be found. Burdine was a great hunter, and killed more deer than any other half-dozen men in the vicinity. He used the skins of the animals that he killed for beds and bed clothing, which was a common thing among the people of that day. He had a habit of naming the trees in the woods where he killed deer, and his sons knew the woods so well, and the names of the different trees, that when he sent them to bring the game in, they never had any trouble in finding it. His little pony, Ned, was so well trained that he knew

when to run, walk, or stand still by the simple motion of the bridle, and, being as fond of hunting as his master, he never failed to obey commands. The General could mimic the cry of any animal or bird, and often imitated wolves or panthers for the purpose of scaring deer out of the brush, so he could shoot them. A party of hunters heard him one day screaming like a panther, and imagining they were in close proximity to one of those ferocious animals, they put spurs to their horses and rode away for their lives. He gave names to nearly all of the streams in his vicinity, and



BURDINE'S ATTEMPT TO WEIGH HIS WIFE.

Chain-of-Rocks, on Cuivre, owes its appropriate title to him. Burdine was a man of medium size, but his wife was very large and heavy. One day he undertook to weigh her with a pair of old-fashioned steelyards. They were fastened to the rafters of the porch in front of his house, with a grape vine, and he tied another grape vine to the hook on the under side of the steelyard for his wife to sit in. Mounting on a barrel, so as to be high enough to handle the beam, he signified to his wife that he was ready, and she took her seat. But immediately the beam ascended to the roof, carrying the General with it; and he hung suspended in the air until some members of the family came to his assistance and helped him down.

Hon. Wm. M. Campbell, of St. Charles, began to write a history of the General's life, but died before the book was completed. It would no doubt have afforded a rich mine of humor and adventures. Some amusing anecdotes of this original character will be found under the head of "Anecdotes and Adventures" in this book. The General's wife died of cholera in 1832. Some years afterward suit was commenced against him for the land on which he lived, the title being vested in another party. He lost the suit and his home, and becoming dissatisfied with the new order of things in Missouri, he moved his large family to Arkansas, where they were not crowded with neighbors.

BOYD.—John Boyd, of Ireland, came to America before the revolution. He had two sons, John and William. The latter was a gunsmith, and in the war of 1812 he was commissioned Captain of volunteers. In his company were six of his apprentices, all of whom were killed in the same battle. Capt. Boyd married Ruth Carr, of Pennsylvania, and settled in Spencer county, Kentucky, in 1792. In 1829 he came to Missouri, and, selecting a location in St. Charles county, for his future residence, he returned to Kentucky, but died before he had completed his arrangements for moving. His widow and children came to St. Charles county in 1830. The names of the children were—Elizabeth, John, Elijah, Hiram, Jane, James, Emeline, William, Ruth, Alexander T., and Thomas C. John married a Miss Clemens. Elijah married Fannie Thomas. Jane was married in Kentucky, to Joseph Brown. Emeline married James Cochran. Aleck T. married Medora McRoberts. Thomas C. married Ruth Allen. Ruth married Wade Munday. William went to California, and died there. James never married, and died in St. Charles county. Hiram married Rebecca Datson, of Lincoln county. Elizabeth married Alex. W. Thomas, and settled in Kentucky.

BALL.—James Ball and his wife, Nancy Smith, were natives of Fauquier county, Va. The names of their children were—Margaret, Judith, Sheltile, Taliaferro, Lucy, Elizabeth, James, John, and Casay. John, Sheltile, James, and Nancy all settled in Mis-

souri. John married Elizabeth Ellis, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county in 1834. He is dead, but his wife survives. Nancy married William Ellis, and settled in St. Charles county in 1835. James married Peggy Smith, and settled in St. Louis county in 1835. Sheltile married Polly Elliott, of Virginia, and settled in St. Louis county, Mo., in 1834. He died some time afterward, and his widow and children moved to St. Charles county. The names of the children were—John, Bernadotte, Benjamin, Sheltile, Jr., and Bushrod. The rest of the Boyd children, with the exception of James, who died of yellow fever in New Orleans, lived and died in Virginia.

BRAUN.—Cipler Braun and his wife, Magdalene Keeler, were of Baden, Germany. They emigrated to America and settled in St. Charles county in 1832. Their children were—Martin, Antoine, Clarissa, Agnes and Godfrey. All of these, with the exception of Martin, married and settled in St. Charles county. Martin, while sick of fever, wandered into the woods, where he died, and his body was eaten by the hogs. His shirt, with his name upon it, was found sometime afterward, and except for that his friends would never have known what became of him.

BROWNING.—Daniel F. J. Browning was a native of Kentucky, where he married a wealthy widow, from whom he afterward separated. He was always an unlucky man, and attributed his ill fortune to the fact that he once volunteered to hang a negro. The sheriff of the county where he lived, being averse to executing the criminal, offered \$10 to any one who would drive the cart from under him. Browning accepted the offer, and drove the cart from under the negro; but after that his life became a burden to him. He lost his property, separated from his wife, and then came to Missouri, where he supported himself for several years by teaching school. He taught in White's Fort, and at several other places. During the Slicker war he kept a ferry at Chain-of-Rocks, and was ordered by the Slickers not to put any anti-Slicker men across the river at that place. But he paid no attention to the order, and a party of Slickers went to his house one night to lynch him; but he heard them coming, and mounting his horse, swam the river and escaped. Sometime afterward a friend met him in Lincoln county, and inquired where he was going. Browning pulled out a little pistol, about two inches long, and replied that he was "going to kill every d—d Slicker he met." But the places where he buried his dead have not been discovered.

BABER.—Hiram Baber married a daughter of Jesse Boone. He was sheriff of St. Charles county one term, and was a reckless, fun-loving sort of a man. He built a brick residence in St. Charles, and carved over the door, in large letters, "Root Hog, or Die." He moved from St. Charles to Jefferson City,

and became one of the leading men of the State. He made a great deal of money, and spent it as freely as he made it. He would often, in braggadocio, light his pipe with bank bills, to show how easily he could make money and how little he cared for it.

COSHOW.—William Coshow, a native of Wales, married Mary Hughes, an Irish girl, and, emigrating to America, settled in North Carolina. He went with Daniel Boone on one of his expeditions to Kentucky, and was killed by the Indians at the head of Kentucky river. He had but one child, a son, named William. His widow married Jonathan Bryan, several years after the death of her first husband, and they came to St. Charles county in 1800. Her son was raised by his step-father, who loved him as one of his own children. He served in the war against the Indians, and afterward married Elizabeth Zumwalt, of St. Charles county. They had three children, Andrew J., Phœbe A., and John B., all of whom are still living.

CAMPBELL.—Dr. Samuel Campbell and his wife, Sally Alexander, were natives of Rockbridge county, Va. They had ten children, of whom William M., the subject of this sketch, was the fifth. He was born in January, 1805, and after having received a fair education at home, was placed under the instruction of Rev. Wm. Graham, at what was then called the "Log College," but which was subsequently named Washington University, and is now known as Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. Here he qualified himself for the practice of law, and at the age of twenty-four came to Missouri with his brother-in-law, Dr. Robert McCluer, who settled in St. Charles county. Young Campbell remained two years with his brother-in-law, hunting and amusing himself, and then went to St. Charles and commenced the practice of law. He remained in St. Charles until 1843, when he removed to St. Louis, where he died, January 2, 1850. Mr. Campbell wielded a large influence in his adopted State, and served as a member of the Legislature during the greater portion of his residence here. He was editor of the St. Charles *Clarion* for some time, and also of the St. Louis *New Era*, by which means his influence and reputation were greatly extended.

COTTLE.—Warren Cottle, of Vermont, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had six children—Warren, Ira, Oliver, Stephen, Marshall, and Letitia. Warren was a physician, and came with his father to Missouri in 1799. He married his cousin, Salome Cottle, and they had eight children—Oliver, Alonzo, Fidelo, Alvara, Lorenzo, Paulina, Ora, and O'Fallon. Ira also married his cousin, Suby Cottle, and they had six children—Levi, Harriet, Warner, Ira, Joseph, and Mary J. Oliver married Charity Lowe, and they raised thirteen children—Royal, Leroy, Oliver, Mary,

Orville, Priscilla, Lethe, Juliet, John, Ira, Julius, Ellen, and Cordelia. Stephen married, but died without issue. Marshall died single. Letitia married and died childless. Lorenzo Cottle, son of Dr. Warren Cottle, founded the town of Cottleville, in St. Charles county, in 1840.

COALTER. — The ancestors of the Coalter family of St. Charles were members of the Presbyterian colony that settled in Augusta county, Va., at an early date. From among them we have obtained the following names—David, John, Polly, Jane, and Ann. John was married four times. His third wife was a Miss Tucker, sister of Judge Beverly Tucker, and half-sister of John Randolph, of Roanoke. They had two children—St. George and Elizabeth. The latter married John Randolph Bryant, of Flovanna county, Va. David married Ann Carmicle, of South Carolina, and the names of their children were—John D., Beverly T., Maria, Catharine, Fanny, Caroline, and Julia. Polly married Judge Beverly Tucker, who became eminent as a jurist. They had no children. Jane married John Naylor, of Pennsylvania. They settled in Kentucky, but removed to Missouri in 1818. They had seven children—James, John, William, Thomas, Caroline, Sophronia, and Ann. The boys all died about the time they were grown. Ann married a Mr. Ward, of Kentucky. — (Children of David Coalter.) John D. married Mary Meanes, of South Carolina, and settled in St. Charles county, where he lived until two years prior to his death, when he removed to St. Louis. He had but one child. Mr. Coalter was a talented and influential attorney, and also a leading member of the Legislature of his State. Beverly T. was a physician. He married Elizabeth McQueen, of Pike county, where he resided. They had three children, one son, and two daughters. Dr. Tucker was a gentleman of fine business qualifications. Maria married Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, and died, leaving one daughter, who died when she was about grown. Catharine married Judge William Harper, of South Carolina, who removed to Missouri and became Judge of the Court of Chancery. They had several children, but only one survives. Fannie married Dr. David H. Meanes, of South Carolina. The Doctor removed to Missouri and remained a short time, and then returned to South Carolina, where his wife died. They had several children. Caroline married Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis. They had two sons and one daughter. Julia married Hon. Edward Bates, and is now a widow, living in St. Louis. (Children of Jane Naylor, *nee* Coalter.) Caroline Naylor married Dr. William B. Natt. They removed to Livingston, S. C., where Dr. N. died, leaving a widow and five children. Sophronia married James W. Booth, of Pike county, Mo., who subsequently removed to St. Louis, and became a commission merchant. Their children were—

John N., Thomas, Edward B., and George. Ann married a Mr. McPheeters, who died, leaving two sons, James and Theophile, who removed to Mississippi, where they married and raised large families.

CASTLIO.—John Castlio, of Tennessee, married a widow named Lowe, whose maiden name was Harrison. They settled in St. Charles county in 1806. The names of their children were—Ruth, Lottie, Mahala, Sinai, John H., Nancy, and Hiram. Lottie married William Keithley. Ruth married Frank McDermid, who was killed at Callaway's defeat. They had two children, Rhoda and Viletta. Mahala married Benjamin Howell, and they had eleven children. Sinai married Absalom Keithley. John H. married the widow of Capt. James Callaway, whose maiden name was Nancy Howell. Nancy married Felix Scott. Hiram died when he was about grown. The names of John H. Castlio's children were—John C., Fortunatus, Jasper N., Othaniel C., Hiram B., and Zerelda E.

CAMPBELL.—James Campbell, of Scotland, settled in Essex county, Virginia, and married a Miss Montague. They had only one child, James, Jr., when Mr. Campbell died, and his widow married a Mr. Stubbs, of Richmond. James, Jr., married Lucinda S. Gautkins, of Virginia, and they had ten children—Mary M., Thacker, Charles G., Nancy H., Catharine L., James E., Elijah F., John, Caroline, and Lucy H. Mrs. Campbell died, and her husband was married a second time to Catharine Heilm, of Lynchburg. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1872, in his eighty-fifth year. His widow still lives (1875), in her eightieth year, but is sorely afflicted, being both blind and deaf.

CANNON.—Joseph Cannon married Nancy Sitton, of North Carolina, and settled first in Tennessee, where he remained until 1811, when he removed to St. Charles county, Missouri. During the Indian war he and his family lived in Kennedy's Fort. Mr. Cannon was a great hunter and Indian fighter, and had a great many adventures. He once tracked a bear to a hollow log, and began to kindle a fire to smoke it out; but as he was stooping down to blow the flames, the bear sprang out of the log and threw him on his back, and then ran away. He was so badly scared that he never saw the bear any more. The names of Mr. Cannon's children were Phillip, Sarah, Rachel, Keziah, and Nancy. Phillip married Elizabeth McCoy, and they had ten children—George, Julia A., Rachel, William R., Nancy, Ellen, John, David M., Sarah, and Mathaneer. Sarah married Jerry Beck, of Lincoln county, and is now a widow. Rachel married Raphael Florathey, and lives in Iowa. Nancy married John Creech, of Lincoln county. Keziah died single.

CARTER.—Thomas Carter, of Virginia, married Judith Mc-

Crawdy, and their children were—Jesse, Thomas, Edward, Lawson, Christopher, and Dale. Thomas married Nancy Hutchings, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county in 1836. Christopher married Mary Soizes, whose father served seven years in the revolutionary war. They settled in St. Charles county in 1830. The names of their children were Frances, Rebecca, James, Jane, Christopher, Judith, Thomas M., Mary, George, and Rolla. Thomas M. is the present sheriff of Lincoln county (1875).

COLLINS.—The father of William Collins was an Englishman. At an early age William was bound out to learn the carpenter's trade, but becoming dissatisfied, he ran away and got married, which suited him better. He married Jane Blakey, of Warren county, Virginia, and they had six children—George, John, Reuben, Fanny, Elizabeth, and William. John married Fanny Curtley, and settled in Franklin county, Missouri. George married Jane Eddings, of Warren county, Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1825. They had seventeen children—Sarah, Elizabeth, Frances, Smith, Eliza, Nancy, Clarissa, James, Elijah, Thomas, William, Tandy, George, Sandy, Jane, Mary, and Joseph. Sandy, Joseph, and Mary died before they were grown. Elizabeth, Eliza, and Clarissa married and remained in Virginia. Sarah and Nancy married and settled in Warren county, Missouri. Smith married Emily Wyatt, and moved to Oregon. Thomas, William, and Frances settled in Henry county Missouri. Elijah settled in Arkansas, and George in Warren county, Missouri.

COLLINS.—Nicholas Collins, of England, married Margaret Long, of Va., and they had two children, John and Lucy. John married Elizabeth Yager, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1831. His children were—Sarah, Lucinda, Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, William K., and John J., all of whom, except Sarah and John, settled in St. Charles county.

CARR.—Elijah Carr was of Irish descent. He settled first in Hagarstown, Maryland, and in 1798 removed to Shelby county, Kentucky, from whence, in 1829, he removed to St. Charles county, Missouri, where he died in 1832. He kept a distillery, and was a keen, shrewd, horse trader. His children were—Ruth, James, and John. Ruth married William Boyd, of Missouri. James was a zealous member of the Old Baptist Church, but joined the Missionary Baptists when the division took place. He married Susan Jones, daughter of Silas Jones, of Shelby county, Kentucky, and they had nine children—Sally, Elizabeth, Hellen, Mary R., John, William, Susan L., James, and Eliza J. Mrs. Carr died in 1834, and he died in 1836. John Carr married Mary Dorsey, of Kentucky, and they had nine daughters. They lived at Louisville, Kentucky, where Mr. Carr died in 1865.

COLLIER.—The father of John and George Collier lived in the



State of New Jersey, not far from the city of Philadelphia. He died when they were quite young, and their mother being an energetic, industrious woman, determined to do the best she could for herself and family. She purchased two milk cows with the little money that her husband had left her, and opened a small dairy. It was not long until she owned and milked one hundred cows, and in a few years had accumulated a handsome fortune. Desiring to come West, she sold her dairy and other property, and, in 1815, came to St. Charles with her two sons and \$40,000 in cash. The two boys, being no less energetic than their mother, supplied themselves with a small stock of goods, and for several years followed the tiresome and dangerous calling of country peddlers, carrying their goods on their backs. They made money, and in a few years opened a store in St. Charles. Here they rapidly augmented their means, and, desiring to extend their business, they established a branch store at Troy, in Lincoln county, and shortly after another in St. Louis. Mrs. Collier bought a residence in St. Charles, and kept several negro women busy making coarse shirts and various other kinds of garments, which her sons sold in their stores. She was a devoted Methodist, and as earnest and zealous in her religion as in everything else. She always entertained the Methodist ministers when they came to St. Charles, and kept a room in her house exclusively for their benefit, no one else being allowed to use it. In 1830 she had erected upon her own grounds the first Methodist house of worship in St. Charles, which was occupied by her congregation for religious services, free of rent. She also authorized the occupancy of the house as a common school room, reserving, by way of rent, the privilege of sending four pupils of her own selection, at the then customary tuition price of \$1 per month, each. The school progressed so satisfactorily that Mrs. Collier determined to appropriate \$5,000 to the building of a school house for Protestant children in the village; and after giving the subject mature deliberation, she broached it to her son George. He not only heartily commended her plan, but desired to build the house himself—a larger and better one than \$5,000 would procure—and that his mother's donation should constitute an endowment fund for the institution. This was agreed upon, and in 1834 the building, which has since been known as St. Charles College, was erected, at a cost, including the grounds, of \$10,000. Beriah Cleland, well known to the older citizens of St. Charles, was the builder. The College was opened in 1835, under the presidency of Rev. John F. Fielding; and for many years the President's salary was paid out of Mr. Collier's private purse. The College prospered beyond expectation under the liberal patronage of its generous benefactor, who gave in all fully \$50,000 to the institution. George Collier did more for the cause of education in his

adopted State than any other man, and has received but little credit for it. The alumni of the College spread through Mississippi, Louisiana, and the western part of this State, and opening schools and other institutions of learning diffused the benefits of science and knowledge throughout an immense extent of country. Many of the leading men and educators of this State studied the sciences under the roof of this parent institution. Mrs. Collier died in 1835, but made provision in her will for the carrying out of her part of the philanthropic enterprise. By some mistake the sum donated by her was lost, but it was promptly replaced by her son, and at his death, in 1852, he left an endowment of \$10,000 for the College, on condition that the County Court of St. Charles county donate a similar amount for the same purpose. The Court complied with the requirements of the will, and the College was promptly endowed with \$20,000. George Collier married Frize Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, of St. Charles. She was a Catholic, and according to the rules of her Church, could not be married by a Protestant minister; but Mr. Collier refusing to be married by a priest, the ceremony was performed by Judge Benjamin Emmons. Mrs. Morrison wanted her daughter to be re-married by a priest of her Church, but Mr. Collier objected, saying that he was married well enough to suit him, and then added, good-humoredly, that if she wanted her daughter back again, she could take her. But the old lady concluded to let the matter drop, and said nothing more about the second ceremony.

COLGIN.—Daniel Colgin was a tailor by trade, and settled in St. Charles county (where the poor house now stands) in 1806. He made a deep cellar under his log cabin, and placed a trap door in the floor, just inside of the door, and every night when he went to bed this trap door was unfastened, so that if the Indians attacked the house and broke the door open they would fall into the cellar. He also kept an ax and a sledge hammer near his bed, to use in tapping Indians on the head; but his house was never attacked, and his ingenious contrivances were never brought into use. In 1812 he removed to St. Charles, and opened a tailor's shop in that town. Here he dressed deer skins and manufactured them into pants and hunting shirts, from which he derived a comfortable income. In 1814 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and made a rather eccentric officer. (Some of his official acts are noticed under the head of "Anecdotes and Adventures.") His dwelling house and shop were one and the same, and there was but one window in the house, which contained only two panes of glass. The old gentleman kept a pet bear chained in his yard, and the boys of the town used to torment the poor beast until it would become furious. One day while they were teasing the bear, it broke the chain, and ran the boys all off the place. After

that they let the bear alone. Colgin's wife was a native of Kentucky, and his daughters were said to be the prettiest girls in St. Charles.

CRAIG.—Rev. James Craig married a daughter of Col. Nathan Boone. He was a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher, and preached and taught school in St. Charles for several years. He baptized, by immersion, in the Missouri river, the first person that ever received Protestant baptism in St. Charles. The candidate was a colored woman named Susan Morrison. Daniel Colgin assisted Mr. Craig to perform the ceremony, by wading out into the river and measuring the depth of the water with his cane, singing as he went—

“We are going down the river Jordan,  
As our Saviour went before.”

Revs. John M. Peck and Timothy Flint were present, and joined in the singing.

CHRISTY.—William Christy, Sr., and William Christy, Jr., were cousins, and natives of Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1800 the elder settled in St. Louis, where he opened a hotel and made a fortune. The younger was quartermaster for the troops at Bellefontaine during the war of 1812, and after the return of peace, he settled in St. Charles, and went into the mercantile business, which he followed for two years. He then went into politics, and was at different times clerk of the County and Circuit Courts. He was also Receiver and County Treasurer, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. He married Constance St. Cyr, of St. Charles, and they had nine children—William M., Ellen, Leville, Martha T., Israel R., Mary A., Eliza, Louisa, and Clarissa. Mrs. Christy was well educated, and did a great deal of writing for her husband. They also kept boarders while the Legislature sat in St. Charles, and had so much patronage that they were compelled to hire beds from their country friends for the accommodation of their guests. They paid 25 cents a week for the beds. Mr. Christy had an apple tree in his yard that bore 40 bushels of apples one summer, and his son, William M., who was a little fellow at the time, sold them on the street, and to the members of the Legislature, at 25 cents per dozen, thus reaping a handsome income from the one apple tree. William M. Christy is still living in St. Charles. He served as sheriff and deputy sheriff of the county for sixteen years, and organized the first express company in St. Charles. He acted as express agent for ten years.

CHARLESWORTH.—Walter Charlesworth, of England, being captivated by the glowing tales of life in the New World, ran away from his parents at the age of eighteen years, and came to America. He remained a while at Wheeling, Va., and then went to St. Charlesville in Ohio, where he engaged in shipping pork to New Orleans and the West India Islands. He married Mary A.

Young, and in 1827 he came to St. Charles, Mo. They had two children, Walter J. and Eliza. The latter died, but the former is still living in St. Charles. Mrs. Charlesworth died sometime after the removal to St. Charles, and her husband subsequently married Mary St. Louis, of Canada, who died, leaving no children. Charles Charlesworth, a brother of Walter, came from England with his wife, in 1840, and settled in St. Charles. Here his wife went blind, and subsequently died, when he started on his return to England, and died at New Orleans. They had six children—George, Martha, Ann, Charles, Mary, and Hannah.

CONOIER.—Peter Conoier was a Frenchman, and settled on Marais Croche Lake at an early date. He was very fond of hunting wild hogs, which he lassoed, being so expert in that art that he could throw the lariat over any foot of the hog that he chose, while it was running at full speed. He was married three times, and had several children. One of his sons, named Joseph, while going to school, was chastised by the teacher, for some misdemeanor, and the old gentleman was greatly incensed thereat. He determined to whip the teacher in turn, and went to the school house next morning for that purpose. Arriving at the school house, he drew his knife out and began to whet it on his foot, whereupon the teacher drew *his* knife, and invited him to "come on," if that were his game. But concluding that discretion was the better part of valor, he put up his knife, bade the teacher a polite good morning, and went home.

DARST.—David Darst was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., December 17, 1757, and died in St. Charles Co., Mo., December 2, 1826. He married Rosetta Holman, who was born in Maryland, January 13, 1763, and died in Callaway Co., Mo., November 13, 1848. She was buried in a shroud of homespun wool, which she made with her own hands when she was about middle-aged. Mr. Darst removed from Virginia to Woodford Co., Ky., in 1784, and in 1798 he left Kentucky with his wife and seven children, and settled in (now) St. Charles Co., Mo., on what has since been known as Darst's Bottom. Some of the leading men of Kentucky gave him a very complimentary letter to the Spanish authorities in St. Louis, which enabled him to obtain several grants of land for himself and children. The names of his children were—Mary, Elizabeth, Absalom, Isaac, Sarah, Jacob, Samuel, Nancy, and David H. Mary married Thomas Smith, of Callaway county, and died; he then married her sister Elizabeth. Isaac married Phœbe, daughter of Jonathan Bryan. Sarah and Samuel died before they were grown. Jacob lived in Texas, and was killed by the side of Col. Crockett at the battle of the Alamo. Nancy married Col. Patrick Ewing, of Callaway Co. David H. married Mary Thompson, and lived and died in Darst's Bottom. They had thirteen children—Violet, Rosetta H., Mar-

garet R., Elizabeth I., Nancy E., Harriet, Mary T., David A. Lorena, Henry, Martha, William, and Julia. Mr. Darst was a very systematic man, and for many years kept a book in which he recorded every birth and death, and all important incidents that occurred in the community. This book would have been very interesting, but it was destroyed by fire several years ago.

DAY.—Robert Day, of England, emigrated to America and settled in Maryland, where he had two sons born, Frank and Robert. The latter died while a boy. Frank moved to Wythe Co., Va., where he married Mary Forbish. They had twelve children—Nancy, Polly, Aves, Peggy, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Jane, Frank, jr., Nathaniel, George, Nilen, and James. Nancy was killed by a horse. Polly married in Kentucky, and settled in St. Louis in 1815. Aves died single. Peggy married Solomon Whittles, of St. Charles Co., Mo. Jane married John Proctor, and settled in Warren Co., Mo. Frank, Nathaniel, and George all died bachelors, in Missouri. Nilen married Susan Wilson. James married Emily Rochester, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., from whence he removed to Lincoln county, where he still resides. When quite a boy he and a young friend of his spent a night at Amos Burdine's, and slept on a bed that had a buckskin tick. During the night they felt something very hard and uncomfortable in the bed under them, and determined to find out what it was. They had no knives to cut the tick with, so they gnawed a hole in it with their teeth, and drew out a buck's head with the horns attached, after which they did not wonder that they had slept uncomfortably. During the operation of drawing the horns out of the bed, the boys broke out several of their front teeth. Mr. Robert Day settled in Dog Prairie, St. Charles Co., in 1819, and spent the rest of his life there.

DAVIDSON.—Andrew Davidson, of Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1811, but returned in 1813, and married Sarah Johnson. In 1830 he came back to Missouri and settled in St. Charles county. His children were—Susan, Greenberry, William, Angeline, Eliza J., Salome, and John. The old gentleman was a great friend of the Indians, and in order to manifest his good feelings, he kept a lot of tobacco with which he would fill their pouches when they stopped at his house. One of his sons, a mischievous lad, poured a pound of gunpowder into the tobacco, and several of the Indians got their faces and noses burnt in attempting to smoke it. This, of course, was taken as a mortal offence, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Davidson kept the Indians from killing himself and family.

DRUMMOND.—James Drummond, of England, settled in Fauquier Co., Va., prior to the American revolution, and served in the patriot army during the war. He had two sons, James, jr., and Milton, who came to Missouri. James married Martha

Lucas, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1834. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He had seven children—Elias, Harrison, Mary, James, Catharine, William, and Elizabeth. Mary married Wm. E. Jackson, and settled in St. Charles county in 1835. Catharine married George M. Ryan, of Virginia, and is now living in St. Charles county. William and Elizabeth died in Virginia. Elias lives in St. Louis. Harrison married Elizabeth Wilkinson, and settled in St. Charles county in 1834. James settled in Mississippi.

DYER.—John Dyer, of Greenbrier county, Virginia, married a Miss Roley, and they had six children—George, James, John, Polly, Pauline, and Marktina. George married Margaret Hayden, of Kentucky, and settled in Pike county, Missouri, in 1838; in 1840 he removed to St. Charles county. His children were—Rosana, Elvira, Mary J., William C., Eliza, Martin V., Lucy, and Elizabeth. Rosana married Pleasant Colbert, of Lincoln county. Elvira married Dr. Sidney R. Ensaw, an Englishman, who settled in St. Charles county, in 1836. Eliza married James McNanone, of St. Louis county, who died, and she afterward married John J. Sthallsmith, of St. Charles county. Elizabeth married Frederick Grabenhorst, of St. Charles county. Martin V. is a Catholic priest, and lives in New York.

DENNEY.—Charles Denney, of Germany, settled within the limits of the State of Missouri while the country belonged to Spain. He married Rachel Clark, and they had eight children—Christine, Magdalene, Mary, Adeline, Ann, Charles, John, and Raphael. Mr. Denney was an herb doctor, and treated the simpler classes of diseases. He was also something of a dentist, and pulled teeth for people when they came to him for that purpose. He lived on Dardenne creek, where he built a water mill, which supplied the people of the vicinity with meal and flour for many years. He finally grew tired of milling, and erected a distillery, but this did not pay so well, and he went back to his former occupation. In the meantime his wife had lost her sight, but could still recognize her old acquaintances by their voices. She could give the history of every person in the county, and it was quite interesting to hear her converse about early times in Missouri. Denney finally sold his mill, and removed to the Fever River lead mines, where he was unfortunate, and lost all his property. He then returned to Dardenne, and with the assistance of his old neighbors re-purchased his mill.

DAVIS.—Lewis Davis, of Albemarle county, Virginia, had seven children—Edward, Matthew, Rachel, William, Rhoda, Martha, and Virginia. Edward married Miss Walton, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1829. The names of his children were—Mary A., Joel A., and Lucy M. Mary A. married Ira Shannon, of New York. Joel A. married Frances A.

Guthrie, of Virginia. Lucy M. married Peter Randolph, of Virginia. Edward Davis was a blacksmith, and had a shop on McCoy's creek. Like most of the early settlers, he was fond of a good article of whisky, and when his supply ran out he would take a sack of corn on his horse, go the distillery, and have it made into whisky, without the fear of revenue officers before his eyes, for they had no such encumbrances then.

EDWARDS.—Ambrose Edwards and his wife, whose maiden name was Olive Martin, were married in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1775. They had ten children—Brice, James, John, Childs, Henry, Joseph, Booker, Carr, Susannah, and Martha. Brice was a Major in the war of 1812. He married Martha Barksdale, of Virginia, and settled in Warren county, Missouri, in 1836. James never married, and died in Virginia. John married Patsey Johnson, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1837. Childs married Nancy Hughlett, of Virginia, and settled in Howard county, Missouri, in 1834. Henry married Sarah M. Waller, a daughter of Carr Waller and Elizabeth Martin, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1835. Their son, W. W. Edwards, was United States District Attorney, and is now Circuit Judge for the St. Charles circuit. His brother, A. H. Edwards, served two terms as Representative of St. Charles county in the Legislature, and is now State Senator from that district. Both are talented and able men, and their prospects for future advancement are good. Their father died in 1844, but their mother is still living (1875). Joseph Edwards lived and died a bachelor, in St. Charles county. Booker also died a bachelor, in Virginia. Carr married Lavenba Lanier, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1835. Susannah married Carr Waller, of Virginia. Martha married Milton Ferney, who settled in St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1837.

EMERSON.—John Emerson, of England, emigrated to America, and settled in St. Charles county, Maryland. His youngest son, Edward D., married Elizabeth Downs, of Maryland, and settled in Pike county, Missouri, in 1818. He was married three times, and raised a large family of children. His son, Daniel, married Catharine Smiley, and they had thirteen children. His first wife died, and he was married the second time to Ellen Boice, of St. Louis, who bore seven children. Mr. Emerson was Captain of militia in Pike county for four years. He removed to St. Charles county in 1840. When he was a young man, courting his first wife, he went to see her one day, and got very wet in a heavy shower of rain that fell while he was on the road. When he got to the house he found no one at home, so he built a fire and lay down before it, and went to sleep. He slept sometime, and was awakened by his buckskin pants drawing tight around his legs and body as they dried. They were so tight that he could not

straighten himself, and while he was in that condition his sweetheart came. She laughed at him a little, and then procured him dry clothing in which to dress.

EMMONS.—Benjamin Emmons and his wife came from one of the Eastern States and settled on Dardenne Prairie, near the present town of Cottleville, in St. Charles county. Several years afterward he removed to the town of St. Charles and opened a hotel. He was also elected Justice of the Peace, and, being a man of education and intelligence, was chosen by the people of his county to represent them in the first State Constitutional Convention, which met at St. Louis in 1820. He afterward served in both houses of the Legislature for several terms, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1832 St. Charles was visited by that dreadful pestilence, the Asiatic cholera, and many persons were swept into untimely graves. Mr. Emmons fearlessly offered his assistance to the afflicted, and nursed the sick night and day; thereby saving many lives. He was assisted in this good office by a Mr. Loveland, proprietor of the ferry at St. Charles. Mr. Emmons had two children—Daphney, and Benjamin, Jr. Daphney married a Mr. McCloud, who was the first editor of the *St. Charles Gazette*. He died, and she afterward married Alonzo Robinson, a school teacher, who moved to California and died. Benjamin, Jr., was County and Circuit Clerk of St. Charles county for many years, and is now practicing law in St. Louis.

EASTON.—Col. Rufus Easton, a well known lawyer of St. Louis, removed to St. Charles at an early date, and entered upon the practice of his profession there, in which he was very successful, and accumulated a considerable fortune. He raised a large family of children, whose names were—Alton, Joseph, Langdon, Henry, Mary, Louisa, Joanna, Rosella, Adda, Sarah, and Medora. Mary Easton, the eldest daughter, married Major George C. Sibley, who served in the war of 1812. He was appointed by the Governor of Missouri, a number of years afterward, to survey the route to Pike's Peak and New Mexico. During his residence in St. Charles he improved the beautiful place now owned by Capt. John Shaw, and donated the land upon which Lindenwood College is built. His wife, before her marriage, traveled over a large portion of the United States, on horseback, in company with her father. She made several trips to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in that way. After the death of her husband she visited Europe several times, and made preparations to go as a missionary to China, but death prevented her from carrying out her intentions. She and her husband did a great deal for the cause of education and religion in St. Charles, and will long be remembered by the citizens of that place.

FULKERSON.—James Fulkerson, of Germany, came to America and settled first in North Carolina, and afterward removed to



Virginia. He had twelve children—Peter, James, John, Thomas, Abraham, Jacob, Isaac, William, Polly, Catharine, Hannah, and Mary. Isaac married Rebecca Neil, of Lee county, Va., in 1799, and came to Missouri and settled in Darst's Bottom in 1814. He served in the State Senate one term. He had ten children—William N., James P., Virginia, Bathsheba V., Frederick, Catharine H., Isaac D., Margaret A., Peter H., and Jacob. William N. married Ellen Christy, and they had nine children. James P. married Louisa Stanbark. Virginia married Caleb Berry. Bathsheba married Judge John A. Burt. Frederick married Ann Miller. Catharine H. married Shapley Ross. Isaac married Mary Wheeler. Margaret A. married Gordon H. Waller, who was Judge of St. Charles County Court one term. Peter H. married Martha V. Montague, and they had fifteen children. Jacob died in infancy.

FERRELL.—Benjamin Ferrell, of Mecklenburg county, Va., had two children—Hutchings and Martha. Hutchings was a merchant, and married Mary Pennington, of Virginia. They had four children—Frederick, Benjamin P., Martha, and Hutchings, Jr. Frederick settled in St. Charles county in 1833, and never married. Benjamin P. came with his mother to St. Charles county in 1832. He married Sally Hutchings, and they had two children—Ann and Alexander. Martha died single, in 1828. Hutchings, Jr., married Ann Hutchings, and settled in St. Charles county in 1832. They had four children—Martha S., Robert W., William P., and Benjamin H. Mrs. Ferrell died, and he was married the second time to the widow of John McClenny, who had one child—Redman M. By his last wife Mr. Ferrell has had six children—Mahala, Henry, Drucilla, Susan, Julia, and Jennie.

FRAZIER.—David Frazier, of Virginia, settled in St. Charles county in 1804. He had two sons, Jerry and James. Jerry was killed in Virginia. James married Jane Anderson, of Pennsylvania, who was of Irish birth, and settled in St. Charles county in 1804. They had twelve children—David, James, John, William, Thomas, Martin, Sally, Elizabeth, Polly, Catharine, Jane, and Abigail. David married Elizabeth Fry, and lived in Virginia. James married Polly Crow. John was married first to Mary Shuck, and after her death he married Sally T. Hall. The latter was a grand-daughter of Alexander Stewart, who was captured by the British during the Revolutionary war, and taken to England, where he was kept in prison one year. When he returned he found all his property advertised for sale, his friends supposing him dead.

FLINT.—Rev. Timothy Flint, a Presbyterian minister of Connecticut, settled in St. Charles in 1816. He was an educated man and devoted much of his time to literature. Several interesting works were written by him; but in many instances he

allowed his vivid imagination to lead him aside from the facts of history, and his writings are not to be relied upon in regard to accuracy. A number of his imaginary sketches of Daniel Boone have been accepted as true, and copied into leading histories of our country. One of these, representing a desperate hand-to-hand contest between Boone and two savages, in which the former slays both of his antagonists, has been represented in marble, and adorns the Capitol at Washington City. But the incident originated wholly in Mr. Flint's imagination. He was a poet, also, and wrote some passable verses. He organized a church in St. Charles, and performed a great deal of laborious missionary service in different parts of Missouri and Illinois, supporting himself and family by teaching school, assisted by his wife, who was also an excellent teacher. He opened a farm on Marais Croche Lake, where he raised cotton, and made wine from wild grapes. He resided in St. Charles county for a number of years, and then went to the South for missionary service, where he died soon after.

GREEN.—James Green emigrated from North Carolina in 1797, and settled first in St. Louis county, where he remained two years. In 1799 he removed to St. Charles county and settled on what has since been known as Green's Bottom, where he obtained a Spanish grant for 800 arpents of land. Mr. Green, who was a plain, honest farmer, had a passion for running for office, and was a candidate at nearly every election. He was always defeated, but did not seem to mind that, being satisfied, apparently, with the pleasure it afforded him to be a candidate. The largest number of votes he ever received at an election was 70, and the smallest 11. He married in North Carolina, and raised five children—Robert, John, James, Squire, and Elizabeth.

The next settler in Green's Bottom was James Flaugherty, who came there in October, 1799. He received a Spanish grant for 600 arpents of land. The next settlers in Green's Bottom, that we have any record of, were Peter, Joseph and James Jerney, who came there with their families at a very early date. All received grants of land, and the liberality of the Spanish authorities soon filled the Bottom with enterprising settlers.

GATY.—George Gaty, of Italy, came to America and settled first in Pennsylvania, where he married Christiana Smith. In 1797 he came to Missouri, and settled in what is now called St. Charles county. He had five children—John, Mary, Theresa, Christiana, and George N. John married Jerusha Burkleo, and they had thirteen children. Mary married Samuel Burkleo, and they had five children. Theresa was married first to Isaac Robinson, and after his death she married Allen Turnbaugh. She had ten children in all. Christiana married William Burns. George N. married Edna Burkleo, and they had eleven children.

**GRIFFITH.**—Samuel Griffith, of New York, settled on the point below St. Charles in 1795. He was therefore one of the very first American settlers in the present limits of the State of Missouri. Daniel M. Boone had been here previous to his arrival, and the rest of the Boone family must have come about the same time that Mr. Griffith did. They all came the same year, at any rate. Mr. Griffith was married in North Carolina, and had four children—Daniel A., Asa, Mary, and Sarah. Daniel A. married Matilda McKnight, and they had five children. Asa married Elizabeth Johnson; they had five children. Mary married Wilson Overall, and Sarah married Foster McKnight.

**GUTHRIE.**—Robert Guthrie was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to America and settled first in Virginia, from whence he removed to Williamson Co., Tennessee. He had five children—William, David, Samuel T., Robert, and Finley. Samuel T. and Robert settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1819, and the former assessed the county in 1820. In 1821 he removed to Callaway county. Robert married Matilda H. Maury, a sister of the celebrated Lieutenant M. F. Maury, of the U. S. Navy. They had nine children—Diana, Eliza L., Harriet, Richard M., John M., Matthew F., Robert M., Cornelia J., and Mary. These are all dead except Eliza, Matthew F., Robert M., and Mary.

**GILL.**—John Gill, of Scotland, married Margaret Pitner, of Cumberland Co., Va., and they had four children—Mary, Elizabeth, Sally, and John. Mary married Archibald Bilboa, of Kentucky, and after their deaths their children moved to Indiana. Elizabeth married James Martin, and they removed to Missouri and settled in St. Charles county; they had five children. John married Mary Watts, and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1821. He was a carpenter, and worked two years in St. Louis before he went to St. Charles. They had ten children—Margaret A., Peter W., Sarah A., Elizabeth M., William I., John P., Bently T., Adam F., Lucy G., and Mary B. Mrs. Gill had a sister (Mrs. McFall,) who was scalped by the Indians, but recovered.

**GIVENS.**—James Givens, of Augusta, Co., Va., had the following named children—Robert, Samuel, James, Jr., John, Benjamin, and Martha. They all settled in Lincoln Co., Ky., in 1780. Benjamin married Hannah Riggs, of Kentucky, and settled in Howard Co., Mo., in 1821. John married Martha Robinson, of Kentucky. They had seven children—James, Margaret, Samuel, Robert, Jane, Alexander R., and Martha. Of these children, Martha and Margaret died single in Kentucky; Robert, Jane, and Alexander married and settled in Johnson county, Missouri; Samuel married Sarah S. Organ, of Indiana, and came to Missouri in 1823, and in 1825 he removed to St. Charles county. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. They had eight children,

five of whom are living. Mr. Givens brought his wedding coat (a blue "pigeon-tail") with him when he came to Missouri, and his wedding boots, which had never been wet. He also brought the gammon stick which he used for hanging hogs at butchering time. These articles are still preserved in the family.

GRANTHAM.—Joseph Grantham, of England, came to America, and settled in Jefferson county, Va. The names of his children were—John, Lewis, Mary, and Jemima. John married Mary Strider, of Virginia, and they had one child, a son, which they named Taliaferro. He married Mary D. Ashley, daughter of Major Samuel Ashley, of the war of 1812, who was the son of Captain John Ashley, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Grantham settled in St. Charles county in 1835, and in 1836 he laid out the town of Flint Hill, which he named for Flint Hill, of Rappahannock county, Va. He built a house in the new town the same year, and kept it as a hotel. When the war with Mexico began Mr. Grantham enlisted and was commissioned Captain of volunteers. He had six children—Samuel A., Charles W., Jamison M., Martha C., Mary C., and Maria.

GARVIN.—Alexander Garvin, of Pennsylvania, married Amy Mallerson, and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1819. His cabin was built of poles, and was only 16x18 feet in size, covered with linden bark weighted down with poles. The chimney was composed of sticks and mud. The house was built in one day, and they moved into it the next. Mr. Garvin and his wife had seven children—Amy, Margaret, Permelia, Alexander, Jane R., Julia A., and Fannie D. Amy, Julia and Permelia all died single. Margaret was married first to Thomas Lindsay, and after his death she married Joles Dolby, and is now a widow again. Alexander married Elizabeth Boyd. Jane R. married Robert Bowles. Fannie D. married Robert Roberts.

HEALD.—A Mr. Heald, of England, settled in Massachusetts at a very early date. He was married twice, and by his first wife he had two sons, Nathan and Jones. Nathan was born in April, 1775. He received a military education, and entered the army as Lieutenant, but was soon afterward promoted to the rank of Captain, and at the commencement of the war of 1812 he was placed in command of Fort Dearborne, where Chicago now stands. Here they were attacked by a large body of Indians, who captured the fort, murdered the garrison, and carried Capt. Heald and his young wife away as prisoners into their own country. (See "Anecdotes and Adventures.") During his captivity he was promoted to the rank of Major, but did not receive his commission until after he had been exchanged. In 1817 Maj. Heald came to Missouri with his family, and settled in St. Charles county, not far from the present town of O'Fallon, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1832, leaving a widow and

three children—Mary, Darius, and Margaret. Mary married David McCausland. Darius is now living on the old place. He was married twice; first to Virginia Campbell, and second to Mattie Hunter. He has seven children. Margaret died unmarried, in 1837.—Jones Heald, brother of Major Nathan Heald, never married. He lived in St. Louis until after the death of his brother, when he went to St. Charles county, and lived part of the time at the home of his sister-in-law, and part at Judge Bates'. He died in St. Louis not many years ago.

HUFFMAN.—George Huffman was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Buckingham county, Va., where he married and lived until 1789, when he brought his family to Missouri. He had five children—Peter, Christina, George, Catharine, and Elizabeth. Peter was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Susan Senate, of Kentucky, and they had thirteen children. (The names of eleven of the children were—Elizabeth, Margaret, John, Sarah, George, Abraham, Maria, Lucinda, Lucretia, Elijah, and Cassander.) Christina married Daniel Baldrige. George married Catharine Wolff, and they had five children—Peter, Elizabeth, William, Abraham, and James. Catharine married Henry Havestakes. Elizabeth married John Weldon.

HUTCHINGS.—Charles and Peter Hutchings lived in Virginia. Peter married Elizabeth Brim, and they had eight children—John, Peter W., Elizabeth W., David, Washington, Charles, Ann, and Sally. David, Washington, Charles, Ann, and Sally all came to St. Charles county in 1831. Susan married William Peebles, and settled in Williamson county, Tenn. The other two children remained in Virginia. David was married twice, first to Sally Butler, and second to Polly Lett. Washington also married twice, first to Nancy Wooten, and second to the widow Brumwell, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Harris. Ann married Hutchings Ferrell. Sally was married twice, first to Benjamin Ferrell, and second to Robert McIntosh.

HOWELL.—John Howell was born in Pennsylvania, but moved to North Carolina, where he had three sons—John, Thomas, and Francis. John moved to Tennessee, where he died, leaving a widow and four children. Thomas lived in South Carolina until after the revolutionary war. He married a Miss Bearfield. Francis married Susan Stone, daughter of Benjamin Stone, of South Carolina, and emigrated to what is now the State of Missouri in 1797. He first settled thirty miles west of St. Louis, in (now) St. Louis county, where he lived three years, and then removed to (now) St. Charles county, and settled on what has since been known as Howell's Prairie. Soon after his settlement there he built a mill, which was called a "band mill," because it was run by a long band. This was doubtless the first mill erected north of the Missouri river, except perhaps a small one at St.

Charles. Some time afterward Mr. Howell built another mill on his farm, which was run by a large cog-wheel and was called a cog-mill. His place was a noted resort during early times. Musters and drills were frequently held there, and Indian agents in conducting Indians to and from St. Louis, often stopped there for supplies. Mr. Howell died in 1834, in his 73d year, and his wife died eight years afterward. They had ten children—John, Thomas, Sarah, Newton, Francis, Jr., Benjamin, Susan L., Lewis, James F., and Nancy. John was married three times, and died in his 87th year, leaving nine children. He was a ranger in Capt. James Callaway's company. Thomas married Susannah Callaway, sister of Capt. Callaway, in whose company he also served as a ranger. They had fourteen children. Mr. Howell died in his 85th year, but his widow survives, in her 87th year. (See "Anecdotes and Adventures.") Newton married the widow Rachel Long. They had ten children, and he died in his 74th year. Francis, Jr., married the widow Polly Ramsey, who was the daughter of James and Martha Meek. He died in his 82d year, and his widow is still living, in her 87th year. They had no children. Mr. Howell served as a ranger two years, part of the time in Capt. Callaway's company, and was Colonel of militia for five years. Benjamin married Mahala Castlio, and they had twelve children. He died in his 63d year. He was Captain of a company of rangers for two years. Susan married Larkin S. Callaway, son of Flanders Callaway, and died at the age of 33 years. She had seven children. James F. married Isabella Morris, and died in his 33d year. Nancy was married twice, first to Capt. James Callaway, and after his death she married John H. Castlio. Lewis received a classical education, and followed the profession of a teacher for many years. Some of the best educated men and women of the State received instruction from him. His life has been an eventful one, dating back to the very earliest period of the existence of our commonwealth, and as it cannot fail to be of interest to the reader, we here present the following autobiographical sketch, which he kindly prepared for this work, at the solicitation of the compilers:

"When I was eight or nine years old I went to school to an Irishman, about a year and a half, who taught school near where I lived. In about a year and a half after this, I went to school a few months to a gentleman by the name of Prospect K. Robbins, from Massachusetts, and when I was nearly twelve years old I went to the same gentleman again for a few months, and made considerable progress during this term in arithmetic. The war of 1812 then came on, and I was nearly stopped from pursuing my studies. I studied as I had an opportunity. After the war I was placed by my father in a school in the city of St. Louis, taught by a Mr. Tompkins, who afterward became one of the

Supreme Judges of this State. I did not continue in this school long, but was brought to St. Charles and placed in the care of Mr. U. J. Devore, with whom I remained several months. English grammar was my principal study while at St. Louis and St. Charles. I was now about sixteen, and when about seventeen, as my old teacher, U. J. Devore, had been elected Sheriff, he selected me for his deputy. I was accordingly sworn in and entered the service, young as I was. There were but two counties at this time north of the Missouri river—St. Charles and Howard—the former of which embraced now the counties of St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Lincoln, and Pike. There were no settlements any further West at this time, until you came to the Booneslick country, embraced in Howard. I had to ride over the five counties before named, collecting taxes, serving writs, etc. I continued in this business a few months, when I relinquished the office of Deputy and entered the store of J. & G. Collier, in St. Charles, as one of their clerks. I remained with them a few months, and as my father and Mr. John Collier, the elder of the brothers, could not agree on the terms of remaining with them, I went back to my father's farm, where I labored a short time, when my father, having some business in Kentucky, took me with him to that State. On our return to Missouri we overtook a small family on the road, moving to our State, by the name of Reynolds, originally from the city of Dulin, in Ireland. He and my father got into conversation, and he appeared so well pleased with the description my father gave him of this section that he determined, before we separated, to come to the neighborhood where we were living. With this gentleman, whom I believe was a profound linguist, I commenced the study of the Latin language. I can say without egotism, that I am very certain I was the first person that commenced the study of Latin between the two great rivers, Missouri and Mississippi. I found it very difficult to get the necessary books, and had to send to Philadelphia for the authors which my teacher recommended. With him I read Ovid, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace and a few others. Shortly after this (as Mr. Reynolds had left the State) I went and spent a few months with my old teacher, Gen'l. P. K. Robbins, where and with whom I studied a few mathematical branches, and this closed my literary studies at school. I finally gave out studying medicine, which I had long contemplated, and came home to my father's. I was now about twenty-one years of age, and several of the neighbors and some of my relations being very anxious that I should teach school for them, I at last, yet somewhat reluctantly, consented, and accordingly taught school a few months, and was not very well pleased with the avocation.

“About this time there was considerable talk about the

province of Texas, and about the inducements that were held out for persons to emigrate to that country. In consequence of this stir about Stephen F. Austin's colony, a company of us agreed to pay it a visit and examine the country and ascertain the prospects of getting land; but all finally gave out going except my brother Frank and myself. We, therefore, alone, left Missouri January 22, 1822, for the Spanish province of Texas, which, however, we never reached. Having gone fifty or sixty miles south of Red river, my brother, who was seven or eight years older than myself, and of more experience, thought it was imprudent to proceed further, on account of the difficulties in the way. We therefore retraced our steps and arrived at home between the first and middle of March. I labored on my father's farm until fall, and in October, when a few months over twenty-two, I left home for the State of Louisiana. I took a steamboat at St. Louis and landed at Iberville early in November. This place was about ninety miles above New Orleans, where I remained until spring, having been employed by a physician (a prominent man of the parish) to teach his and a neighbor's children, and to regulate his books, etc., he having an extensive practice. I was treated rather badly by him, and in the spring I went down to the city of New Orleans and took passage on a steamboat, and returned to Missouri, and commenced farming, my father having given me a piece of land which I commenced improving. A year or two previous to this I went a session to a military school, taught by an old revolutionary officer. I took, at this time, a considerable interest in military tactics, and a year or two after this I was appointed and commissioned Adjutant of the St. Charles Militia, my brother Frank being Colonel of the regiment. This office I held for several years, when I resigned, it being the only military office I ever held; and the only civil office I ever had was that of Deputy Sheriff, as already stated. After this time, I turned my attention to teaching and farming, and in June, 1833, I married Serena Lamme, the daughter of William T. and Frances Lamme, and great-granddaughter of Col. Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky. I was then in my thirty-fourth year. We have had six children, three of whom have already gone to the grave, the youngest of those living being now about twenty-two years old. I still continued teaching, and kept a boarding school, and had my farm also carried on, until the close of the civil war, when I stopped farming, as the servants I owned had been liberated. I therefore rented out my farm, moved to the little village of Mechanicsville, where I built and commenced a boarding school, being assisted by an eminent young lady, a graduate of one of the female seminaries of Missouri. This school was carried on for five sessions, the last two or three mostly by the young lady before named, as my health had somewhat failed.



"I have relinquished all public business whatever. I cultivate my little garden with my own hands; am now in my seventy-sixth year; enjoy tolerably good health for one of my age; can ride 35 or 40 miles in a day, and I believe I could walk 20. I am a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which I have belonged upwards of fifty years. I attribute my health and advanced age to my temperate habits, having never yielded to dissipation of any kind.

HATCHER.—John Hatcher was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and afterward served twenty-one years in the Legislature of Virginia. He married Nancy Gentry, of Cumberland Co., Va., and they had sixteen children, of whom the following lived to be grown—Nancy, Susan, Polly, Joseph, Samuel, John, Elizabeth, Martha, Henry, and Frederick. John and Henry came to St. Charles county in 1837. John had previously married a Miss Flippin, and after remaining in St. Charles county a short time, he returned to Virginia. Henry married Susan A. Speares, daughter of John Speares and Margaret Bates. They had twelve children—Ann M., Caroline, Charlotte V., Frederick, Martha, Mary E., Sally M., Permelia, Worthy, John H., Henrietta, and Samuel. Ann M. married Strother Johnson. Caroline married Hon. Barton Bates, son of Hon. Edward Bates. Charlotte V. married Daniel H. Brown. Frederick never married. Martha died in childhood. Mary E. married George W. Jackson. Sally M. married Peyton A. Brown. Permelia married William E. Chaneyworth. Worthy died when she was a young lady. John H. married Caroline Harris. Henrietta and Samuel are unmarried.

HILL.—James Hill, of Ireland, came to America and settled in Georgia. His children were—William H., Alexander, Middleton, Thomas, James B., Oliver, and Jane. Alexander was in the war of 1812. He married Miss Nancy Henry, of Tennessee, where he first settled. In 1817 he removed to Missouri and settled in Lincoln county. The names of his children were—Malcolm, James B., Jane, and Thomas A. The latter married Isabella Brown, of North Carolina, and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo. He had four children—William H., Andrew F., John A., and Middleton. Malcolm, son of Alexander Hill, settled in Texas, and his brother, James B., settled in Wisconsin. Thomas, son James Hill, Sr., married Elizabeth Henry, of Tennessee, and settled in Lincoln Co., Mo., in 1817. His children were, James A., Mary, Nancy J., and Thomas L. Nancy J. married John Wright, who settled in St. Charles county, and after her death he married her sister Mary. James Hill, Sr., was a great hunter, and spent most of his time in the woods. He died at the age of seventy-two years.

HAYDEN.—Russell Hayden, of Marion Co., Ky., married Mary

Roper, and they had nine children—Ellen, Nancy, James K., Margaret, Leo, Joseph T., Eliza, Mary J., and William B. James K. married Penina Williams, and settled in Pike Co., Mo. Margaret married George Dyer, who settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1838. Mary J. married Richard Hill, who settled in Missouri in 1838. William B. settled in St. Charles county in 1838. He married Mary Freymuth.

HENDRICKS.—John Hendricks was a blacksmith, and had a shop, first at Audrain's mill on Peruque creek, but afterward removed to Mr. David K. Pittman's. He married a daughter of Phillip Sublett, and sister of William Sublett, the noted mountaineer. Hendricks was an eccentric genius, and fond of playing pranks on other people. While he was living at Audrain's mill he played a trick on his neighbor, Mr. Robert Guthrie, that came near being the cause of his death. A stream of water ran through Mr. Guthrie's farm, across which he had felled a log that he used as a foot-bridge. One night Hendricks sawed the log nearly in two, from the under side, and next morning when Mr. Guthrie went to cross the creek upon it, it suddenly sank with him into the water, and he had a narrow escape from drowning, as the water was very deep at that place. At another time Hendricks found some buzzard's eggs, and sold them to Mrs. Felix Scott for a new kind of duck's eggs. She was very proud of her purchase, and took a great deal of pains to hatch the eggs under a favorite old hen. But when the "ducks" came, and she saw what they were, she passed into a state of mind that might have been called vexation. Hendricks once had a large wen cut out of his hip, and during the operation he coolly smoked his pipe, as if nothing unusual were transpiring.

HIGGINBOTHAM.—Moses Higginbotham, of Tazewell county, Va., had eleven children. His third son, whose name was Moses, married Jane Smith, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1838. They had the following children—Hiram K., Elizabeth, Sidney, Ellen, George W., and Minerva. Hiram K. married Millie Evans, and raised a large family of children before his death. Elizabeth married William A. Hawkins, of Warren county, Mo. Sidney and Ellen both lived in Virginia, where they married. George W. married Sarah A. Byer, and is still living in St. Charles county. Minerva never married, and is now living in St. Charles county.

IMAN.—Daniel Iman and his wife, whose maiden name was Barbara Alkire, settled in St. Charles county in 1818. They had nine children—Washington, Adam, Isaac, Daniel, Henry, Solomon, Katy, Mary, and Mahala. Washington married Louisa Griggs. Adam was married first to Nancy Hancock, and after her death he married Virginia Thornhill. Daniel was married first to Elizabeth Hancock, second to Martha A. McCutcheon,

and third to Ann Brittle. Mary married John Urf, and Mahala married Benjamin F. Hancock.

JOHNSON.—George W. Johnson was a native of England, but emigrated to America, and settled in Northumberland Co., Va., where he married Mildred Dye, daughter of William Dye, by whom he had—Eliza J., Henry V., Robert A., George C., William B., and Amanda N. Henry, Robert, and William all died single. Eliza, George, and Amanda married and settled in Missouri.

JOHNSON.—John Johnson, of England, settled in Albemarle Co., Va., at a very early date. He had two sons, Bailey and James. Bailey married a Miss Moreland, and they had nine children—Beall, Susan W., Bailey, Jr., John, Pinckard, Smith, George, Charles, and Presley. Bailey and Charles were the only ones who left Virginia. George was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Blackmore, of Virginia, and they had nine children—Elizabeth, Hannah, Catharine, Nancy, Charles, Edward, George, Bailey and Jemima. Nancy, Edward, Catharine, and Jemima died in childhood, in Virginia. Charles was married twice, first to Rachel Woodward, and second to Harriet Ficklin, both of Virginia. By his first wife he had three children, and by the second four. In 1836 he bought Nathan Boone's farm and settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., but in 1846 he removed to Illinois. Elizabeth married Rodman Kenner, who settled in St. Charles county in 1834. Hannah married Joseph B. Stallard, who settled in St. Charles county in 1835. George S. married Mrs. Eliza A. Hunter, whose maiden name was Gautkins. She was a daughter of Edward Gautkins and Mary Oty, of Bedford Co., Va. Bailey was married twice, first to Catharine Forshea, and after her death to Nancy Campbell.

JOHNSON.—John Johnson, of Tennessee, settled on "the point" below the town of St. Charles, in 1805. His father was killed by the Indians when he was a small boy, and he grew up with a natural antipathy to the race. He became a noted Indian fighter, and never let an opportunity pass to slay a red-man. On one occasion, while the people were collected in the forts, during the war of 1812, he saw an Indian hiding behind a log not far from the fort, disguised as a buffalo, with the hide, to which the horns were attached, thrown over his body. The disguise was so transparent that Johnson had no difficulty in penetrating it, and he at once decided to give the Indian a dose of lead for the benefit of his health. So he cautiously left the fort, and making a wide circuit, came in behind the savage, who was intently watching for an opportunity to pick off some one of the inmates who might come within range of his gun. But a ball from Johnson's rifle put an end to his adventures here, and sent him speeding on his way to the happy hunting grounds of the spirit land. For

more than five years after his removal to Missouri Johnson dressed in the Indian garb, and never slept in a house, preferring to repose in the open air with nothing but the heavens for a shelter. He was thirty-seven years of age when he came to Missouri, and when the Indian war commenced he joined the company of rangers commanded by Capt. Massey, and was stationed for some time at Cap-au-Gris on the Mississippi river. Before he left Tennessee he was married to Nancy Hughlin, of Nashville, and they had six children—Daniel, Elizabeth, Levi, Dorcas, Evans, and Susan. Daniel married Susan Smelzer. Elizabeth married Asa Griffith. Levi married Esther Bert. Dorcas married Thomas Fallice. Evans was married four times; first, to Susan Miller; second to Susan Sullivan; third, to Angeline Lefavre, and fourth, to Sarah M. McCoy. Susan married William Roberts.

JOHNS.—John Jay Johns was born in Buckingham county, Va., in 1819. His father was Glover Johns, a tobacco planter, and a magistrate, an office of great honor in the Old Dominion in those days. He removed to Middle Tennessee in 1831, and from thence to Mississippi in 1834. In 1836, John Jay, then in his seventeenth year, went to the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1840. He was married the same year to Catharine A. Woodruff, of Oxford, Ohio, and returning to Mississippi, engaged in the planting business. In the spring of 1844 he removed to St. Charles county, Mo. That was the memorable year of the great overflow of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, by which untold suffering and sickness were entailed upon the population. In 1845, attracted by the rich lands in the Point Prairie, below St. Charles, Mr. Johns settled there. St. Charles, at that time, was a small, unprepossessing village, and many of its merchants and citizens were struggling against financial ruin, which threatened them on account of the stringency of the times. In 1846 Mrs. Johns died, leaving two daughters. There were a few scattering farms on the Point Prairie when Mr. Johns settled there, but its prospects soon began to improve, and a number of enterprising persons located there. Among them were Willis Fawcett, B. H. Alderson, Abner Cunningham, John Chapman, Charles Sheppard, and James Judge. On the 2d of November, 1847, Mr. Johns was married to Jane A. Durfee, daughter of Rev. Thomas Durfee and his wife, Ann Glendy, who was the niece and ward of Thomas Lindsay. The ceremony took place at the old Thomas Lindsay farm, near St. Charles. In 1849, Mr. Johns, B. A. Alderson, Willis Fawcett, and John Stonebreaker bought the first McCormack reaper that was ever brought to the State. This gave a new impetus to the production of wheat in this great wheat growing county. In 1851, Mr. Johns removed his family to the city of St. Charles, where they have since resided. He had a large family of thirteen

children, of whom ten are still living, four daughters and six sons. Believing a cultivated and well trained mind to be more valuable than wealth, he gave all his children a good education, and those who are grown occupy honorable and useful positions in society. Mr. Johns has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church since he was twenty-one years of age.

KEITHLEY.—Jacob, John, Joseph, Daniel and Samuel Keithley, came from North Carolina and settled in Bourbon Co., Ky. John married and raised a large family of children, some of whom settled in Texas and California. Joseph married in Kentucky, and had but one son, John, who settled in Boone Co., Mo. Daniel married Mary Mooler, and the names of their children were—Joseph, John, Isaac, Daniel, Jr., William R., and Katy. Samuel lived and died in Tennessee. Jacob married Barbara Rowland, and moved to Warren Co., Ky., where he died. His children were—Absalom, Jacob, John, Samuel, Obadiah, Rowland, William, Levi, Daniel, Absalom, Tabitha, Isaac, Polly, Elizabeth, Katy, Patsey, Sally, and one not named, making eighteen in all. Daniel Keithley, son of Daniel, Sr., married a Miss Hostetter, and they had a daughter named Kate, who was the largest woman in the world, weighing 675 pounds. She died when twenty-two years of age. (CHILDREN OF JACOB KEITHLEY, SR.) Abraham married Tennie Rowland, and settled in Missouri in 1806. He had four children, and was killed by his horse, on Cuivre river, in 1813. His widow afterward married John Shelley. John married Polly Claypole, and lived and died in Kentucky. Joseph married Elizabeth Burket, of St. Charles Co., Mo. Samuel settled in the city of St. Charles in 1808. He was married twice, first to Polly Burket, and second to Mrs. Nancy Pulliam. He had twenty-two children by his two wives, and shortly before his death he gave a dinner to his children and grandchildren, of whom there were eighty-two present. He died in 1871. Rowland was married twice. He settled in St. Charles county in 1816, where he remained two years and then moved to Pike county. William came to St. Charles county in 1812. He joined the rangers under Nathan Boone, and served with them one year, when he joined Capt. Callaway's company. He was married first to Charlotte Castlio, who died in 1857, and he then married the widow Duncan, who was a daughter of James Loyd. Mr. Keithley is still living, in his eighty-fourth year. He had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Paulina Sharp and Mrs. Elizabeth Wray, of St. Louis, Mrs. Ruth Savage, of Wentzville, and Mrs. Adeline Ward. The names of those who are dead were—John, Samuel W., Lucy, and Francis M. Samuel came to St. Charles county in 1818, and died in 1862. He was married twice, first to a Miss Owens, and second to Emma Wellnoth. He had six children. Absalom settled in St. Charles county in 1818.

He married Cenia Castlio, and they had eleven children. Obadiah settled in St. Charles county in 1825, and moved to Texas in 1869. He was married twice. Polly married Isaac Hostetter, of Kentucky, who settled in St. Charles county in 1806. Elizabeth married Joseph Rowland, who came to Missouri and remained one year, and then returned to Kentucky, where he died. Katy married Peter Graves, and lived in Tennessee. Patsy married Alfred Dithmyer, and settled in Illinois.

**KILE.**—George A. Kile was a native of Germany, where he married and had two children. He then came to America with his wife and children and settled in Maryland, where they had six children more. George, the youngest son, married Nancy Marshall, of Maryland, and moved to Kentucky, where he died, leaving a widow and eight children. The names of the children were—Ephraim D., Hezekiah, Alexander M., Humphrey F., Lucretia P., Susan, Stephen W., and Alfred S. In 1837 Susan, Stephen W., and Alfred S. came to Missouri with their mother, and settled in St. Charles county. Mrs. Kile died in August, 1872. Of the children we have the following record: Hezekiah was married twice. Stephen D. died a bachelor. Alexander was married twice, lost both of his wives, and then went to Colorado. Humphrey never married, and is still living. He once had a hen that laid a *square* egg, and from the egg was hatched a pullet that lived to be sixteen years old; when she was eight years old she turned perfectly white, and remained so the rest of her life. During the sixteen years of her life she laid 4,000 eggs and hatched 3,000 chickens.

**KIBLER.**—Jacob Kibler, Sr., a native of Virginia, settled in St. Charles in 1820. He married Victoire Cornoyer, who was born in St. Charles, and belonged to one of the old French families. Their children were—George, William, Jacob, Jr., Catharine, and Louis. George died at the age of twelve years. Jacob, Jr., married Mary L. Drury, who died in 1873. Mr. Kibler has been identified with the press of St. Charles during the greater portion of his life. He was one of the founders of the *Chronotype*; also of the *Democrat*, one of the oldest German papers in the State, now owned and published by the Bode Brothers. Arnold Krekel, now Judge of the U. S. District Court, was editor of the *Democrat* during Mr. Kibler's connection with the paper. Catharine Kibler died young. Louis resides in Virginia. In the early days of St. Charles, Jacob Kibler, Sr., was a hatter and dealer in furs. He died in September, 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-five, his wife having preceded him to the grave by several years.

**KENNER.**—In 1834 Rodman Kenner, of Virginia, came to Missouri and settled near Missouriiton, on Darst's Bottom, where he lived one year, and then moved out to the Booneslick road and

opened a hotel where the town of Pauldingville now stands. Mr. Kenner was a first-class landlord, and his house became a noted resort during the palmy days of staging on the Booneslick road. Col. Thomas H. Benton and many other well known and leading men of earlier times, often stopped there; and in fact, no one ever thought of passing Kenner's without taking a meal or sleeping one night in his excellent beds. Travelers always had a good time there, and would travel hard two or three days in order to reach the house in time to stay all night. Mr. Kenner made a fortune, and died in June, 1876, in the 86th year of his age. (See "Anecdotes and Adventures.")

**LUCKETT.**—Thomas Lockett was a native of Maryland, but removed to Virginia, and settled there. He married Elizabeth Douglass, and they had ten children—John, Richard, Thomas, William, Nathan, Joanna, Nancy, Polly, Elizabeth and Ignatius. William married Nancy Combs, daughter of Ennis Combs and Margaret Rousseau, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1835. He served in the war of 1812. He had six children—Elizabeth D., Thomas H., Jane N., Gibson B., John C., and Benjamin D.

**LOGAN.**—Hugh Logan, of Ireland, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky. He married Sarah Woods, of Virginia, and they had ten children—Nancy, David, Ellen, Cyrus, Jane, Green, William C., Harriet, Sally, and Dorcas. William C. settled in St. Charles county, in 1829, and died in 1844. He married Sarah B. Bell, of Virginia, and they had eleven children—Francis A., James F., Hugh B., Sarah W., Mary D., Samuel F., Maria E., Harriet J., Helen P., Charles J., and William C., Jr. Green Logan married Fannie McRoberts, of Lincoln county, Ky., and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1829. His children were—Sarah J., Anley M., George, Mary F., and Fannie G.

**LEWIS.**—Joseph Lewis, a Frenchman, settled in St. Charles county during the Spanish administration. He married Nancy Biggs, daughter of John Biggs, of Virginia, who also settled in Missouri during the Spanish administration. They had one son, James, who was born in 1806. He married Elizabeth Gross, of Kentucky, and they had fifteen children. After the death of Joseph Lewis, his widow married Edward Smith, and they had four children—Randall, Frances, Mildred, and Lucinda.

**LINDSAY.**—The original Lindsay family of the United States sprang from seven brothers, who came from England before the revolution. Their names were William, Samuel, James, John, Robert, Joseph, and Alexander. William married Ellen Thompson, of Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania. Their children were—James, Jane, Elizabeth, Samuel, William, Henry, and Joseph. Henry Lindsay and his brother-in-law, Col. Robert Patterson, who married Elizabeth Lindsay, were the joint owners of the land on which the city of Cincinnati now stands. They

built the first cabin there, and dug a well one hundred and twenty-two feet deep, when they struck a large walnut stump, and being unable to remove it, and having become dissatisfied with the location, they abandoned it. They were both in the battle of Tippecanoe. Henry Lindsay married Elizabeth Culbertson, and they had one son, William C., when Mrs. Lindsay died, and he afterward married Margaret Kincaid, daughter of William Kincaid, of Dublin, Ireland, who had settled in Greenbriar county, Va. By his second wife he had—Ellen K., James, Nancy B., Preston, John K., Henry C., and Margaret J. William C. Lindsay settled in St. Charles county in 1827, and died in 1861. He was married twice, first to Mary Hamilton, and after her death, he married the widow Lewis, whose maiden name was Maria Bell. Ellen K. died single in Kentucky. James died in Lincoln county, unmarried. Nancy married Alexander McConnell, of Indiana. Preston studied medicine, and married Jane Mahan, of Kentucky. John K. married Hannah Bailey, of Lincoln county, where he now resides. Henry C. was also a physician. He settled in St. Charles county in 1835, and died three years after. Margaret J. married Dr. John Scott, of Howard county, Mo. William Lindsay, Jr., was married in Pennsylvania to Sarah Thompson, and settled in Pike county, Mo., in 1829.

LINDSAY.—Thomas Lindsay and his family lived in Scotland. The names of his children were—Thomas, Jr., James, John, Martha, Mary, Ann, and Jane. James was married in Scotland to Charlotte Kettray, and came to America and settled in St. Charles county, in 1817. His children were—William, Ann, Thomas, James, Jr., John, Agnes, and Isabella. Ann married John H. Stewart, and settled in Carroll county. Agnes married Addison McKnight, of Tennessee, who settled in St. Charles county in 1817. His mother settled in Missouri in 1800. She was a very brave and resolute woman, and killed several Indians during her life. On one occasion she had a horse stolen, which she followed forty miles, alone, found it and brought it back home. Mr. McKnight was the owner of McKnight's Island, on the Mississippi river. Isabella Lindsay married Nathaniel Reid, of Virginia, who settled in St. Charles county in 1839. Mr. Reid was a carpenter and contractor, and built the Insane and Blind asylums, and Westminster College, at Fulton. William Lindsay died a bachelor in St. Charles county. Thomas married Margaret Garvin, and was drowned in 1841, leaving a widow and five children. James was married first to Jane Black, of Virginia, and after her death he married the widow of Dr. Benjamin F. Hawkins, whose maiden name was Sarah Fleet. Mr. Lindsay is an intelligent gentleman, and we are indebted to him for many interesting items of family history. John Lindsay married Mary Stewart, of



Monroe county, Mo. Thomas Lindsay, Jr., settled in America in 1800, and in St. Charles county in 1816. He married Margaret Breckett, of South Carolina. John, son of Thomas Lindsay, Sr., settled in South Carolina, where he died. Ann, his sister, married Peter Glendy, of South Carolina, and settled in St. Charles county in 1817. The names of their children were—James, Ellen, Thomas, Ann, and Andrew.

LEWIS.—Joseph Lewis, of England, settled in Rock Castle county, Ky., and married Sarah Whitley, the sister of William Whitley, the noted Indian fighter. They had eight children—Ruth, Sarah, Isabella, Mary A., Samuel, Joseph, William, and Benjamin. Samuel, who was a brick mason, married Mary Day, and settled in St. Charles in 1816. His children were—Joseph F., Victor, Andrew, Samuel, Jr., Avis, William, Mary A., Margaret J., and Adeline. Joseph, William, and Benjamin, sons of Joseph Lewis, Sr., settled in Palmyra, Mo. The children of Samuel Lewis, with the exception of Andrew and Samuel, Jr., settled in St. Charles county.

LACKLAND.—James C. Lackland, a native of Montgomery Co., Md., came to Missouri in the fall of 1833, and brought his family, consisting of his wife and nine boys. He settled first near Florissant, in St. Louis county, but in 1835 he removed to St. Charles, where he engaged in the saw-mill business until within a few years previous to his death, which occurred in July, 1862, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Lackland was a model man and citizen, and made friends of all who became acquainted with him. The names of his boys were—Richard, James, Jeremiah, Augustus T., Benjamin F., Eli R., Norman J., Henry C., and Charles M. Jeremiah died the first year after the arrival of the family in Missouri, sometime between his 16th and 21st year. Benjamin F. was killed in St. Charles, at the age of twenty-one, by P. W. Culver, who was intoxicated at the time. Culver was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, but was pardoned without serving his term. Norman J. and Charles M. live at Mexico, Mo., the former engaged in the mercantile business, and the latter in the cattle trade. Eli is chief clerk of the Scotia Iron Mines, near Leasburg, Crawford Co., Mo. Henry C. is a prominent attorney at St. Charles. He was Professor of Mathematics in St. Charles College from 1856 to 1859, and also taught classes in Greek and Latin. He held the position of School Commissioner from 1859 until the office was abolished. In 1875 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention for the district composed of the counties of St. Charles, Warren, and Lincoln, receiving almost the unanimous vote of the district. Only eight votes were cast against him in his own county. He was one of the leaders of that able body of men, and made an enviable record for himself as a legislator and parliamentarian.

**LUSBY.**—Thomas Lusby, of Ireland, settled first in Illinois, and in 1800 moved and settled in Portage des Sioux, St. Charles county. He married Fanny Scott, and they had one child, Elliott, who was the first white child born in Portage des Sioux. Elliott married Avis Lewis, of Kentucky, and the names of their children were—Julia A., William W., Sarah, Margaret, Thomas, Louisa, Mary, Ellen, Samuel, Fanny, and Joseph, and in addition to these there were three who died in infancy. When Mr. Lusby was married he borrowed a dollar to pay the parson; and, having no horse, he raised his first crop of corn with an ox.

**LEWIS.**—Capt. John Lewis and his wife, whose maiden name was Peggy Frog, were natives of Ireland. They came to America and settled in Virginia, and their son, Charles A., married Judith Turner, by whom he had—Mary, Timothy P., Margaret, Catharine E., Isabella S., and Louisa. In 1817 he removed to St. Charles county and settled on "the point." Mary, the eldest daughter, married Samuel Watson, and rode on his horse behind him to their home, carrying all of her wardrobe in her lap. Timothy P. died single. The rest of the children, except Louisa, returned to Virginia with their mother, after the death of their father. Louisa married William Ferguson, for whom Ferguson Station in St. Louis county was named. The land was first owned by Charles A. Lewis, who sold it for six dollars per acre, and moved to St. Charles county. Mr. Ferguson gave ten acres of the land to the railroad company, to secure the station. Mrs. Lewis once saved her house from burning by having a churn of buttermilk convenient. She kept some of her clothes in a large chest, and one evening while looking through them with a torch in her hand, the clothes caught fire, and they and the chest were entirely consumed, and the house would have been burned except for the churn of buttermilk, which Mrs. Lewis used in extinguishing the flames.

**MURDOCK.**—James Murdock was born and raised in Dublin, Ireland, but came to America prior to the revolution, and took an active part on the American side in that war. In one of the battles in which he was engaged he received a severe wound in his heel, and died from its effects two years afterward. He had seven children—Nancy, Grizey, Mary, James, Alexander, John, and George. Nancy married James Clay, who settled in St. Charles county. Alexander settled in St. Charles county in 1806, and married Mary Zumwalt. John married Lucy Grider, and settled in St. Charles county. George married Catharine Kennedy. James married Lydia Bell, and settled in Missouri in 1808.

**MOORE.**—John Moore, who is still living in St. Charles county, near St. Peters, in his 89th year, is of German parentage. His father came from South Carolina to Philadelphia, and learned the

hatter's trade. There he became acquainted with and married Elizabeth Bobb, and they had three children—Thomas, Maria, and John. The two former died in infancy, and John learned the cooper's trade. He remembers well when Gen. Washington died, and saw him frequently before his death, as he often passed his father's shop. When John was twenty-one years of age he went to Kentucky, and lived in Lexington two and a half years. He then returned to Philadelphia, where he remained five years, and then removed to West Virginia. In 1822 he settled in St. Charles county, where he has since resided. He was married three times—first to Frances Dawlins; second, to Margaret McCoy, and third to the widow Eller, who abandoned him soon after their marriage.

**McKAY.**—Patrick McKay came to St. Charles from Florissant, St. Louis county, about the year 1825, and died in 1834, his wife having died two years previously. Their children were—Susanna, Margaret, and Gregory. Susanna became a member of the order of the Sacred Heart, and remained such for thirty-seven years. She died in 1861. Margaret married Sir Walter Rice, who held the various official positions of County Surveyor, Recorder, Justice of the Peace, and Postmaster. He was also a trustee of the Church of St. Charles up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1859. Gregory died at the age of 21. His widow is still living, in her 70th year; is healthy and active, and bids fair to live to see many more years. She is well educated, and retains her memory in a remarkable degree.

**McELHINEY.**—Dr. William G. McElhiney and family, (at that time four in number) came from Beriar, Hartford county, Md., in 1837. He bought a farm and settled on the Booneslick road, about five miles above St. Charles, where he lived twenty years, and then removed to the city of St. Charles. The Doctor was born in Baltimore, November 15th, 1798, and retains a remarkable degree of mental and physical vigor for a man of his age. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, and was soon afterward appointed Brigade Surgeon by the Governor of the State; he also held the same position in Missouri after his removal. He was for many years a prominent leader of politics in his adopted State, but of late has retired, in a measure, from the political arena. He was elected by the Democrats to represent St. Charles county in the Legislature, his opponent on the Whig ticket being Wilson Overall. He was one of the messengers that notified Franklin Pierce of his election as President of the United States, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Rreckinridge and Lane as candidates for President and Vice-President. He has served as Curator of the State University at Columbia, and was appointed by the Governor as one of the commissioners.

to locate the State Insane Asylum. The names of his children were—Martha M., Virginia, Cassandra, William H., James P., Missouri, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Henrietta, William J., Mary Julia, Robert H., and Emma. Martha, Cassandra and Emma died young, and Virginia died at the age of twelve years. William H. was drowned. James P. is a graduate of the Old School University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, and resides near Cottleville, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine. He married Edna Gaty. Missouri married Thomas Gallaher, who died in 1867, at Minneapolis, Minn., where his widow now resides. Georgia married W. W. Orrick. Florida married William H. Gallaher, who died at Minneapolis two years ago, and she now resides in St. Charles. Louisiana married Robert F. Luckett; they reside in St. Charles. Henrietta married Lee Gaty, and lives in St. Charles. Mary Julia married Edward S. Lewis, son of Hon. Edward A. Lewis, the distinguished jurist, and died in Augusta, Kansas. Robert H. graduated in medicine at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and is now practicing at New Melle, St. Charles county.

McDEARMON.—James R. McDearmon and family came to St. Charles county in 1834. Mr. McDearmon was an educated man, having graduated at St. Mary's College, Virginia. After his settlement in St. Charles he became an active participant in the politics of his adopted State, and proved himself to be an able advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. The Whigs at that time were in the ascendancy, but his popularity, ability and honesty were recognized by his political opponents, who repeatedly entrusted him with important public affairs. He was Judge of the County Court, and in 1844 became a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by the superior numbers of the Whig party. The following year he was appointed by Gov. John C. Edwards to the position of Auditor of State, which at that time was designated as Auditor of Public Accounts. He held this office until his death, which occurred in 1848. He had eight children—Aurelia, John K., Thomas H., James R., Francis L., William N., Theodoric F., and Albert G. John K. has for many years been prominent in the politics of his State and county, and, like his father, is a staunch advocate of Democratic principles. He was a student of the State University at Columbia, but was prevented from graduating by the death of his father. He read law at Jefferson City under General Monroe M. Parsons, who was killed in Mexico by Mexican soldiers, since the late war between the North and South. He finished his readings in the office of Robert H. Parks, at St. Charles; was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession for about two years. He was Public Administrator in 1852-53, and is at present County Clerk, a position to which he has been elected several times. His wife

was Lucy A. Orrick. Thomas H. McDearmon was elected County Clerk in 1853, but died before he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. James R. died in his 19th year, and was at the time editor of the St. Charles *Chronotype*. Francis L. died in his 18th year. William N. married Laura Sigerson, and lives in Kansas City. He is connected with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern R. W., and is one of the Police Commissioners. Theodoric is a prominent attorney of St. Charles, and his name has been mentioned as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Albert G. married Mary Ferguson. Aurelia is a distinguished teacher, having been engaged in that profession for more than eighteen years. The widow of James R. McDearmon is still living, in her 75th year.

MURPHY.—John Murphy, of Ireland, settled in Virginia. He married Elizabeth Maling, of England, and they had three children—Alexander, Nancy, and Travis. Alexander moved to Kentucky, and from there to Ohio, and died a bachelor. Nancy married John Gaff, of Fauquier Co., Va. Travis settled in St. Charles county in 1834, where he is still living, in his 95th year. He married Sally Campbell, of Virginia, in 1799, and they had six children—Alfred, Eliza, John A., Rosanna, Julia, and William A. Alfred lives in Georgia. Eliza married Richard B. Keeble, who settled in St. Charles county in 1833. John A. died at Independence, Mo. Rosanna married Henry Lawler, of Virginia, who settled in St. Charles county in 1834. Julia was married first to Humphrey Best, and second to John Overall, and now lives in St. Louis. William A. died single. Travis Murphy was a soldier in the war of 1812, and has never been afraid to stand up and fight for his rights.

MCATEE.—James McAtee and his wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Montgomery, were natives of Montgomery Co., Maryland; their parents came from Ireland. They had several children, among whom were three sons, Elias, James, and Ignatius. Elias married Henrietta Magruder, who was of Scotch descent, and settled in Union Co., Ky. The names of their children were—John R., Stephen T., Mary, Elizabeth, Rose, Teresa, and Maria. John R. became blind, and died in Kentucky, unmarried. Stephen T. married Catharine Bowles. Mary married Vernon Brown, who settled in Madison Co., Mo., in 1823. Elizabeth married Benedict Wathen, of Illinois. Rose married Walter Bowles. Teresa married Leo Bowles, and Maria died in childhood. Stephen T. McAtee removed from Kentucky to Missouri and settled in St. Charles county in 1834. Mr. McAtee was prompt and reliable in all the transactions of life, and was universally respected by all who knew him. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for seventeen years, and died in 1863, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow is still living at the old

homestead, in her 78th year. Their children were—Walter P., Mary H., John P., James E., (the two latter were twins) Stephen H., Thomas J., Phillip C., and George A.

MOORE.—Zachariah Moore, of Maryland, was of English parentage. He married Elsie Born, and in 1810, with his wife and eight children, settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., on the Missouri river. The names of their children were—Elsie, Caroline, Creene, Maria, Thomas, Harriet, James D., and Elizabeth. Elsie married James Gillett, and moved to Texas, where they both died, leaving seven children. Caroline married James Beatty, who lives in St. Louis. Creene married John Boone, and they both died, leaving several children. Maria married Horace Moore, her cousin. They died without children. Thomas settled first in Texas, and afterward moved to California. Harriet was married first to Mr. Dezane, and they had one child. After his death, she married Cyrus Carter, and died, leaving two children by him. James D., better known as "Duke" Moore, married Catharine Ward, daughter of William Ward and Catharine Frazier. The father of the latter owned the land upon which the first battle of the revolution was fought. He joined the American army and served during the war. Elizabeth Moore married Horace Beatty, and settled in Morgan Co., Mo.

McCLUER.—John McCluer was a soldier in the war of the revolution. He married his cousin, Nancy McCluer, the ceremony being performed at the Natural Bridge, in Virginia. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. The names of their children were—Arthur, John, Nathan, Robert, Catharine, Jeannette, Nancy, and Elizabeth. Nathan married Jane McClenny. Catharine married Samuel McCarkill. Jeannette married her cousin, John McCluer. Elizabeth married a Mr. Tedford. Nancy married James Alexander, who settled in St. Charles county in 1829. They had four children—John, William A., Agnes, and Elizabeth, all of whom, with the exception of William A., who is a prominent lawyer of St. Charles, removed to Virginia, and settled there. Mr. Alexander and his wife died in St. Charles county; the latter in 1833, and the former in 1835. Robert McCluer was a physician. He also served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in 1816 to Sophia Campbell, a daughter of Dr. Samuel L. Campbell and sister of Hon. William M. Campbell. In the fall of 1829, he settled in St. Charles county, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children—Jeannette C., Samuel C., John A., Susan T., and Sally. Two other children, Nancy and Robert, were born after they settled in Missouri. Dr. McCluer died in 1834, at the age of 42 years, and his wife died in 1866, in her 72d year. John, Susan, and Sally McCluer died young. Jeannette married John B. Muschany, and had seven children. He died in 1861. Samuel C. married Lucretia

C. Fawcett, and they had ten children. Nancy married Rev. Thomas Watson. They had nine children. Robert married Ellen S. Brown, and they had eight children.

**MEEK.**—William Meek and his wife, of Greenbriar Co., Va., settled in Woodford Co., Ky., in 1804, and in 1806 they removed to Missouri, in company with David Kincaid and family. They left Kentucky on a flat-boat of their own construction, on which they had their families, their horses, sheep, cows, hogs, and household goods. The boat sank before they reached the mouth of the Ohio river, and they then transferred their families and household goods to keel-boats, and drove the stock through by land. While Mr. Meek lived in Virginia, his mother, wife and two children (James and Rebecca) were captured by the Indians, but were rescued three days afterward by a party of white men who had gone in pursuit. The Indians placed Mr. Meek's mother on a wild young colt, thinking it would run away and kill her, but the colt, seeming to appreciate the value of his burden, acted like an old, gentle horse, and she was not hurt. Mr. Meek and his wife had fourteen children, five of whom died young. Those who lived were—John, Rebecca, James, Samuel, Sally, Polly, Benjamin, Joseph, and Isaac. John was drowned in Kentucky. Rebecca, James, Samuel, Sally, Benjamin, Joseph, and Isaac all returned to Kentucky, where they lived and died. Polly was married in 1807 to John Ramsey, son of Capt. William Ramsey. They walked fifteen miles to the house of a Justice of the Peace to be married, who performed the ceremony free of charge. Polly Bryan, wife of David Bryan, who was an old lady and wore a cap, acted as bridesmaid, while Henry Bryan, her brother-in-law, officiated as groomsman. Mr. Ramsey was an invalid, and died in 1815. He was compelled to make frequent visits to Kentucky to consult his physician, as there were no physicians in Missouri at that time, and his wife always accompanied him. These trips were made on horseback, and they often had to swim the rivers that lay in their course. On one occasion they were accompanied by David McKinney, Aleck McPheeters, and a Mr. Crawford, and on reaching White river they camped for the night. Next morning they all prepared to swim the river on their horses, and McPheeters went first, carrying their bag of provisions, and his saddle-bags containing his clothing, etc. The current was very strong, and it carried away his saddle-bags and the bag of provisions, and they had to go without anything to eat for two days, as there were no settlements where they could obtain supplies. After the death of Mr. Ramsey, his widow married Col. Francis Howell, in December, 1816, who died a few years ago, and left her a widow again. She is living at Mechanicsville, St. Charles county, in her 88th year.

**McGOWEN.**—Henry McGowen, of Ireland, was a soldier of the

revolutionary war. He married Atha Ratcliff, of Maryland, and they had six children—Daniel, Mary A., Margaret, Julia A., Henry, and Martha. Daniel served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Frances Corley, and settled in St. Charles county in 1833. They had ten children—Henry C., Sarah E., Arthur M., Daniel T., George I., Francis M., Polly A., Luther A., James A., and Martha J.

MALLERSON.—Thomas Mallerson, of Connecticut, married Amy Newton, and moved to Alleghany county, Pa. Their children were—Elijah, Elizabeth, Lucinda, and another daughter, who married a man named Thankful Hays. Elijah married Miranda Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and settled in St. Charles county in 1818. Their children were—Amy, Lucinda, Elias, Moses N., Abigail, Frances W., Thomas, and Walter P. Amy married Michael Shue, of St. Louis. Lucinda married John C. Mittleberger, of St. Charles county. Elias, Abigail, Thomas, and Walter P. all died unmarried. Frances W. married Nicholas Ficklin. Moses N. married Margaret V. McCluer, daughter of James A. McCluer, of Pike county.

MACKEY.—James Mackey, of Scotland, came to America in 1776, when he was seventeen years of age. He settled in St. Louis, and was the first English speaking white man who ever came west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Mackey was well educated, and understood surveying, which secured him employment for a number of years under the Spanish and French governments. He was out four years on an exploring and surveying expedition, accompanied by a Frenchman and three Indians, who acted as chain-bearers and flagmen, and during their absence they came near starving to death. In 1803 Mr. Mackey was appointed Commandant of the territory of Upper Louisiana, with his headquarters at St. Louis. At forty years of age he was married to Isabella L. Long, who was in her seventeenth year. Her parents came from Virginia to St. Louis in 1800. Mr. Mackey died in 1821, but his widow lived until 1860. The names of their children were—John Z., Eliza L., Catharine M., Julia J., William R., George A., James B., Amelia A., and Isabella L. John Z. married the widow Kerker, whose maiden name was Maria Robinson. Eliza L. married Reuben Coleman, of Kentucky. Catharine M. married Louis Guion, of St. Louis. Mr. Guion's mother brought a small trunk with her when she came to America, that is now two hundred years old, and is in the possession of Mrs. Thomas Chapman, of Montgomery county, Mo. Julia J. Mackey married David Bowles. George A. married Fannie Miller, of Jefferson county, Mo. William K. died in childhood. James B. married Sarah Hall, of Franklin county, Mo. Amelia A. married William A. Coleman, of Kentucky. Isabella L. married Simeon L. Barker, of Kentucky, and their son, S. M. Barker, is now the



County Clerk of Montgomery county. Mr. Mackey built the first brick house in St. Louis. On the 13th of October, 1797, the Spanish authorities granted him 13,835 arpents of land, lying on both sides of Cuivre river, now in St. Charles and Lincoln counties; also 545 arpents in another tract, on the same river; 5,280 arpents on the Mississippi river, and 10,340 arpents in St. Charles district. These grants were made for services rendered the Commercial Company of the Missouri river, on a voyage of discovery up that stream, made by order of Baron de Carondelet. It was intended that the party should be absent six years, but they returned in four, having exhausted their supplies. In addition to these grants, Mr. Mackey received 30,000 arpents of land for his services as Commandant in 1803. This last grant embraced a considerable portion of land within the present limits of St. Louis, and he donated a graveyard to the city, which is now covered with valuable buildings. Mr. Mackey was a fine musician, and brought with him from Scotland a violin and flute, both of which are in the possession of his grandchildren. The violin has been in use so long that a hole is worn through it by the friction of the chin.

McCoy.—Daniel McCoy, for whom McCoy's creek is named, came to Missouri, or Upper Louisiana, in 1797, in company with his brothers, John and Joseph, and his father-in-law, Henry Zumwalt. In 1804 Mr. McCoy was commissioned Lieutenant of a company of militia in St. Charles district, and served until the close of the Indian war in 1815, when he was discharged. His discharge papers were signed by Capt. Bailey, who was First Lieutenant in Capt. Callaway's company before the death of the latter. Mr. McCoy married Rachel Zumwalt, by whom he had eight children—John, Frances, Sarah, Nancy, Elizabeth, Mahala, Margaret, and Joseph. John died single. Frances married her cousin, William McCoy, a son of James McCoy, who settled in St. Charles county in 1814. They had ten children—Nathan, Rachel, Susan, Lucinda, John, Elizabeth, Mary, William, James M. and Frances. Sarah McCoy married Fred. Keishler, who settled in Lincoln county. Nancy married John Cain, who settled in St. Charles county. Elizabeth married Phillip Cannon, of St. Charles county. Mahala married James Cain, of St. Charles county. Margaret married James Tenney, of St. Charles county. Joseph died a bachelor, in St. Charles county, in 1849. (Children of James McCoy, Sr.) James, Jr., came to Missouri with his father in 1814. He married Rachel Doty, and settled in Lincoln county. Four of his brothers, John, Martin, Benjamin, and David, also settled in that county. John McCoy, Sr., brother of Daniel, had four sons—David, John, Joseph, and Timothy. David and John settled in Texas. Timothy, usually called Tim, was an original character, and we give some anecdotes of him elsewhere. He

married Sarah Van Burkleo, daughter of William Van Burkleo.

MORRISON.—William, James, and Jesse Morrison, were natives of the State of New Jersey. William settled at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and made a fortune merchandising. James and Jesse settled in the town of St. Charles, in 1800. In 1804 James went to New Orleans and purchased a hogshead of sugar, and as he returned he peddled it out to the settlers, but had enough left, upon his arrival in St. Charles, to supply the wants of the people of that county for three years. Several years afterward he and his brother bought the salt works at Boone's Lick, and operated them for sometime. James finally bought his brother's interest in the works, and the latter went to the lead mines at Galena, Illinois. The two brothers married sisters, French ladies, named Saucier, of Portage des Sioux. James Morrison had six children—Adeline, Caroline, Frize, William, James, and another son whose name we could not obtain, and who was killed by an accidental discharge of his gun, the ramrod passing through his head. Adeline married Judge Francis Yosti of St. Charles. Caroline married William G. Pettis. Frize married George Collier. When James Morrison courted his sweetheart she could speak only a few words of broken English, and he could not speak a word of French. So their courtship had to be carried on principally by those glances of the eye which speak love from one soul to another, and it would doubtless have been a very slow process if the lady had not, with true French tact, brought matters to an immediate crisis. When she met him at his second visit, she blushing inquired: "What for you come here *so much*? Do you want to marry me? If you do, you must marry me to-morrow, or there is another man who will marry me in two days." That settled the matter, and they were married forthwith.

MILLINGTON.—Dr. Jerry Millington, and his brothers, Seth and Ira, were natives of the State of New York. They settled in St. Charles county at a very early date, and the Doctor was the first physician that located in that county. Seth Millington settled on a farm in 1818, and planted a large orchard. He also planted mulberry trees, and procured silk worms and made silk. Ira was a wheel-wright, and built the first shop of that kind in St. Charles.

McNAIR.—David McNair was a brother of Governor McNair. He lived in St. Charles at an early date, and built the first ice house ever erected there. He married a Miss Florathay, and they had two children, a son and daughter.

MCPHEETERS.—Theophilus and Dr. James McPheeters settled in St. Charles county in 1816. The former bought forty acres of land near the city, and went to farming. He had two horses, which he brought with him, and every time they could get out of the lot, they would swim the river and go back to their old home.

Mr. McPheeters was an educated man, and would farm during the summer and teach school in the winter. He built a house with a very steep roof, and the cone was so sharp that all the birds that lit upon it had their toes cut off. (We don't believe this yarn, but anybody else that wants to, can.) Dr. McPheeters went South to practice his profession.

MILLER.—Judge Robert Miller and his brother, Fleming, of Virginia, settled in St. Charles county, near Cottleville, in 1824. They married two sisters, named Simons. The Judge was a staunch Democrat, and a shrewd politician, and represented his county in the Legislature several times. He was also a good farmer, and always got the premium on wheat. He had nine children, three sons and six daughters.

MCDONALD.—Archibald McDonald, of Scotland, had four children, two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, named Donald, married Sarah Crittenden, of Hampton Co., Va., and their son, Dennis, married Frances Orrick, daughter of Nicholas Orrick and Mary Pendleton, of Virginia, by whom he had fifteen children, viz: Donald, Elenora, Edward C., Lucy V., Mary F., John W., Louisa, Orrick, Agnes, Glenroy, Scotland, Dennis, Maud, and two who died in childhood.—John, a son of Donald McDonald, married Elenora Tidball, and settled in St. Charles county in 1836. Their children were—Anna E., James B., Lucelia, Frances, Gertrude, Edgar, Scott, and Elenora.

NICHOLS.—Rev. Joseph Nichols, of England, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1830, and in 1834 he removed to St. Charles county, Mo. He afterwards removed to Warren county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1872, in his eighty-fourth year. He belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church, and organized a church at Mount Hope, in St. Charles county, and one at Warrenton. He married Martha R. Cook, of England, and their children were—Ebenezer, Reuben, Emma, Rhoda, and Edwin. Rhoda married Frank A. Freymuth, of St. Charles county, who is a native of Prussia. His father came to America with his family in 1834, and settled in St. Charles county. The names of Mr. Freymuth's children were—Elizabeth, Clara, Gertrude, Frank A., Mary B., Frederick A., Joseph A., Theresa A., Frances, Phillip, and Albert.

OVERALL.—Wilson L. Overall, Sr., of Davidson county, Tenn., was killed by the Indians. The names of his children were—Isaac, William, Nathaniel, Wilson L., Jr., and Elizabeth. Nathaniel settled in St. Charles county in 1797. He married Susan Squires, and they had four children—Louisiana, Isaac, Jackson, and Eliza. Wilson L., Jr., also settled in St. Charles county and became County Judge. He married Mary Griffith, and the names of their children were—Ezra, Daniel, William, Samuel, Wilson, Asa, Richard H., Lucretia, and Mary. His first

wife died, and he was married the second time to the widow Gould, by whom he had one son, Oscar. His second wife died, also, and he was married the third time to the widow Patton, by whom he had three children—Hannah M., John H., and Eliza. Elizabeth, daughter of Wilson L. Overall, Sr., married William R. Miller, who was killed by the Indians while on a hunting and trapping expedition, and his head was cut off and placed on a pole by the roadside.

ORRICK.—The parents of Capt. John Orrick were natives of Virginia, but of English ancestry. The Captain was born at Bath, or Warm Springs, Berkeley Co., Va., January 5, 1805. His father was a planter, and he followed the same occupation until he was thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn merchandising, at Reading, Pa., where he remained nine years. He then went to Lancaster, Pa., where he resided three years. In the meantime he had saved a portion of his earnings, and during the excitement in the Pittsfield coal regions he purchased, with the assistance of his former employer, some property, from the sale of which he realized a profit of \$1,000 in the short space of six weeks. He then removed to Boonesboro, Md., and, in partnership with his brother, went into the mercantile business. But their success did not meet their expectations, and in 1833 they sold out, emigrated to Missouri, and located in St. Charles, where they resumed their mercantile business, and met with great success. But unfortunately they made heavy advances to parties engaged in the fur trade in the mountains, and in 1836, owing to the low stage of water, which obstructed navigation, and the hostility of the Indians on the upper rivers, they met with heavy losses, and were compelled to suspend. Previous to this misfortune Capt. Orrick had been elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1840 he was elected Sheriff of the county, on the Whig ticket. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and served four years in all. In 1844 the Whigs elected him to represent the county in the Lower House of the State Legislature. At the close of his term he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for about two years, and then went into the boating business. In 1851 he took the United States census for St. Charles county, and when the North Missouri railroad was built he became one of the directors, in which capacity he served about four years. Capt. Orrick was married in 1833, to Urita Stanebru, of Washington Co., Md. One of his sons, Hon. John C. Orrick, represented St. Charles county in the State Legislature two terms, and was chosen Speaker of the House the last term. He is a graduate of St. Charles College, having received his diploma from Dr. Anderson. He is at present a prominent attorney of St. Louis, and a leader of the Republican party of the State.

PEREAU.—Joseph Pereau was born in Montreal, Canada, March 15, 1775, and settled in St. Charles, Mo., sometime during the latter part of the Spanish rule. On the 13th of January, 1807, he was married to Marie Louise Savoy, who was an only child, by whom he had—Charles, Joseph P., Isidore, Catharine M., Mary L., Sulpice P., Alexander, Ursula M., and Eleanor M. Mr. Pereau died of cholera in 1833. He possessed many good qualities of head and heart, and is remembered with pleasure by the older citizens of St. Charles. After his death his widow married Mr. Lattraillie, whom she also survived. Her death occurred in 1847. Charles Pereau married Louise Dodier, and died a month after. His widow subsequently married Mr. Lorain, and she died about four years ago. Joseph P. married Martha Martineau, who died five years afterward. In 1833 Mr. Pereau, in company with his brothers, opened a brickyard in St. Charles, after which he spent twenty-five years in the employ of the American Fur Company, under the various firms of Chouteau, Sarpie, and the Baker Brothers, at Forts Union and Benton, in the capacity of Indian trader and trapper. He is now living in Richardson Co., Nebraska. Isidore Pereau died in his 17th year. Catharine M. died in infancy. Mary L. married her cousin, William S. Pereau, who came to St. Charles from Montreal, Canada, in 1831. They were married by Rev. Charles Van Quickenborn, S. J., under whose supervision the Church of St. Charles was built. Mrs. Pereau and others were the last who received their first communion in the old log church, which stood on Main street, part of the square being now occupied as a lumber yard by Holrah & Machens, and which is well remembered by the older Catholics of St. Charles. A portion of the square was used as a cemetery in early days. Of that party of young communicants only three are living, viz: Miss Louise Chauvin, (at present residing in St. Louis), Mrs. Iott, and Mrs. Pereau. The pastor at that time was Rev. P. J. Verhægan, S. J., who died in 1868. He was closely identified with the early history of the Church, and his memory will ever be cherished by his parishoners. Mrs. P. was also one of the first who was confirmed in the then new stone church, which was torn down several years ago to make room for the new, large, and handsome brick structure erected within the last eight years by Rev. John Roes, S. J. Bishop Rosati administered confirmation to the applicants. Sulpice Pereau died at the age of twenty. Alexander married the widow of Holland Rice, whose maiden name was Eliza Earl. In 1864 he went to California, from Lexington, Mo., and is supposed to be dead, as he mysteriously disappeared from his family and has never since been heard from. His family reside in Oakland, Cal. Ursula M. married Samuel J. Tyner, and died in Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1862. Two of her children, Eleanor B. and Andrew, are living in St. Charles

county, the former having married Christy P. McAtee; another, Mary J., living near Grenada, Miss., married Samuel Harper; Thomas J. is practicing medicine in Memphis, and Samuel is living in Christian Co., Kentucky, also her other children. Eleanor M. was married twice. Her first husband was William L. Earl, who died in Lexington, Mo., in 1852. They had two children, one of whom died. The other, James A., married the eldest daughter of August Gamache, and resides in South St. Louis, Station B. She was married the second time to Joseph Pourcillie, of South St. Louis, Station B, where she now resides. Wm. S. and Mary L. Pereau had six children—Thomas C., Priscilla L., Joseph H., William A., Mary U., and Chas. B. Thomas C. and Charles B. died in infancy. Priscilla L. married Benjamin Parham, and died in 1856. Joseph H. married his cousin, Martha P. Pereau. During his youth he traveled extensively over California and Mexico, operating in the mines. He subsequently returned to St. Charles, and in October, 1871, in company with his brother, William A. Pereau and William S. Bryan, established the *St. Charles News*. The following year he disposed of his interest in that paper and removed to Nebraska, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. William A. Pereau is well known in St. Charles, from his connection with the various newspaper establishments of that place. He was a soldier of the "Lost Cause," and participated in a number of the hottest contests of that war. In February, 1873, after having disposed of his interest in the *St. Charles News*, he went to Texas and traded in "long horns," and, in a financial point of view, got badly "hoisted." Mary U. married Joseph McDonald, of St. Charles county, and is now residing near Dawson's Mill, Richardson Co., Nebraska.

PEARCE.—Gideon Pearce, of England, settled in the State of Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, about the year 1675. He had a grandson named Thomas Pearce, who was married three times. The name of last wife was Ann Evert, by whom he had five children—Gideon, James, Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth, and Bartrus. Gideon, James, and Bartrus died in Maryland, unmarried. Thomas, Jr., married Catharine Comegys, of Maryland, and settled in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1820. They had ten children—Anna, Maria, Elinga, Miranda, Caroline, William, Catharine, Thomas, Matilda, and Benjamin. Anna married Cautious Money, and returned to Maryland. Maria was married twice, first to Richard Talbott, and second to Henry Rengo. Elinga married, lived and died in Maryland. Miranda and Catharine died young. William married Eve Baldrige. Thomas married Mrs. Elizabeth Wetmore. Matilda married Jonathan Zumwalt. Benjamin married Martha Camp.

PITMAN.—The grandfather of the Pitman families of St. Charles

and Montgomery counties came to America with the Penn colony in 1681; but he afterward settled in Campbell county, Va. His grandchildren were—William, Thomas, John, and two daughters, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Gill, whose first names we could not obtain. William was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, on the Daniel Boone order. He lived and died in that State. Thomas married a Miss Berry, of Warren county, Ky., and they had five sons and several daughters. One of the daughters, named Rachel, married Christopher Hutchings, who settled in St. Charles county in 1811. They had—Albert G., Beverly T., Christopher, Melvina, and Nancy. Richard B., a son of Thomas Pitman, married Lucinda Hutchings, and settled in St. Charles county in 1811. They died and left two sons, James M. and Andrew J. The former moved to Quincy, Ills. John Pitman, a brother of Thomas, settled in St. Charles county in 1810. He married Dorothy Robinson, of Virginia, by whom he had three sons and one daughter—Christopher I., Irvine S., Peyton R., and Mary I. His first wife dying, he was married the second time to the widow Burns-Price, of Virginia, whose maiden name was Magdelene Irvine. She bore him one son, David K., and died in 1830. Mr. Pitman died in 1839, in his eighty-sixth year. Christopher, the eldest son of John Pitman, died in infancy. Irvine S., was married first to Nancy Talbott, daughter of Col. Hale Talbott, whose wife's maiden name was Jane Irvine. After her death he married Rachel Sweet. Mr. Pitman was a tanner by trade, and built a tanyard on Massey's creek, in (now) Warren county. In 1821 Gov. McNair commissioned him Colonel of the 15th regiment of Missouri State militia. He was also the first Sheriff of Montgomery county, and served as County Judge of that county for several terms. Mr. Pitman was a good violinist, and very fond of dancing. Mary I. Pitman married Thomas D. Stephenson, of Kentucky. David K., now living in St. Charles county, was married first to Caroline L. Hickman, of Clark county, Ky., who was a daughter of Richard Hickman and Lydia Callaway. His second wife was Eliza H. Baker. Mr. Pitman has for many years been a leading member of the Southern Methodist Church, and has filled many prominent and responsible positions to the entire satisfaction of his brethren. He has had much to do with the educational institutions of that Church, and his son, Prof. R. H. Pitman, Principal of the Methodist Female College at Fayette, Mo., is well known all over the State as an experienced and successful educator.

PRICE.—Mike Price, a German, settled in St. Charles county at a very early date. He married Nancy Weldon, and they had—William B., John, Absalom, Miletus, George, and Allen. William B. married and had but one child, a daughter, who married an Irishman named Tim Sweeney. Rev. Thomas Watson performed

the ceremony, and as soon as he was done, Tim pulled out his pocket-book and paid the fee, before he had seated his bride. He had provided a jug of good whisky, which he left on the outside, and the marriage fee having been satisfactorily arranged, Tim invited the parson out to take a drink, which he, of course, declined. Tim went home that night without his bride, and came back after her the next day. In about twenty years they had twelve children, and Tim surprised the district school master one morning by presenting himself at the door of the school house with nine of them to be placed under his charge. He said he would have brought three more, but their mother had n't finished their clothes. They were promptly on hand next morning, and increased the number of pupils to respectable proportions.

PALLARDIE.—Pierre Pallardie is probably the oldest native-born citizen of St. Charles county. He was born in that county in 1800, and has lived continuously in the city and county ever since. His father came to St. Charles at an early date, and died on Peruque creek, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Pallardie has lived at his present residence on Fifth, between Lawrence and Lewis streets, for thirty-nine years. In his boyhood days that locality abounded in deer, wild turkeys, and other game, and a man could kill all he wanted, and more too, without exhausting the supply. After he began housekeeping he frequently had as many as two hundred smoked venison hams ahead of his immediate wants, and often fed them to the hogs in order to get them out of the way. The howl of the wolf broke the stillness of the woods at night, and sheep-raising was a precarious business. They also had black-tailed elk and a few bear. Their plows in those days were made entirely of wood, and the only vehicle which approximated a wagon was the French *charrette*, a two-wheeled concern, with no tires on the wheels. Tar was unknown, and they greased the axles with *fiente de vache*, and at a later date soft soap. Mr. Pallardie is still able to do a day's work in the harvest field, and he possesses great activity for a man of his advanced age. His health has always been good, probably because he relied more upon nature to keep his system in tone than upon nostrums and medicines. He remembers the following physicians who practiced in St. Charles city and county during his younger days—Reynal, Millington, Wilson, Stoddard, Graham, Twyman, Lay, and Watson. The latter came to St. Charles in 1833. Mr. Pallardie has been married three times; first to Elizabeth Cornoyer; second to Eulalie Sarie, and third to Sarah Jane Cole. He has had twenty-one children in all, only ten of whom are living. His first wife had two children, both of whom are dead. A son of one of these children resides in Montgomery county. By his second wife he had twelve children, four of whom are living—Francis L., August, Elizabeth, and John. Francis L.



has been in the Indian country for many years, and has made frequent visits to Washington with delegations of Indian chiefs, as interpreter. When last heard from he was traveling toward the Black Hills. August is a broom maker, and lives with his father. Elizabeth married Louis McDonald, and lives in Livingston county. John resides at Colorado Springs. By his last wife Mr. Pallardie had seven children, five of whom are living, the other two having died in infancy. The names of the survivors are—Sophie, Alberteen, Michael, Mary E., and George. Sophie married Edward Deversia, and lives near Florissant, in St. Louis county.

RIGGS.—General Jonathan Riggs, whose name has frequently been mentioned in this work, and particularly as Lieutenant under Capt. Callaway at the time of his death, was the son of Rev. Bethel Riggs, a Baptist preacher, of Campbell Co., Ky. In 1812 he removed to Missouri, and settled within the present limits of Lincoln county; and in 1813 he organized the Sulphur Springs Baptist Church. His son Jonathan married Jane Shaw, of Campbell Co., Ky., and they had ten children—Samuel, Franklin, Tucker, Clinton, Nancy, Epsy, Lucinda, Matilda, Eliza, and Sally. Samuel was killed in Texas, by a runaway team. Franklin died in Wisconsin. Tucker lives in California. Clinton lived in Louisiana, Mo. Nancy married James Shaw. Epsy married Eli H. Perkins. Lucinda married a lawyer, named Raymond. Matilda married John Massey. Eliza married John Mitchell. Sally married Daniel Draper. General Riggs settled in Lincoln county, three miles north of Troy, on the Auburn road, where he died, in 1835. His widow died in 1873, and was buried at Louisiana, Mo. The remains of several of the children, who had died and were buried in Lincoln county, were removed in 1874, and re-interred by the side of their mother's grave.

RICE.—An Englishman named Rice settled on the point in St. Charles county at a very early date, and started a large dairy. His wife made cheese and sold it to the soldiers at Bellefontaine Barracks, in St. Louis county. On one occasion, as she was returning home after having sold her load, she met a Mr. Loveland, a widower, who wanted to buy some cheese. She told him she had just sold out, but her daughter had some, and if he would go home with her he could buy it. So he went along and bought the cheese, and then courted the girl and married her. The old gentleman often said, afterward, that that was the most successful trip his wife ever made—she had sold all of her own and her daughter's cheese, and found a husband for the daughter besides.—Holland Rice, a brother of this girl, was a farmer and cheese maker also, and had a happy turn of utilizing his resources. Being in need of a smoke house, he sawed off a large hollow sycamore tree, about fourteen feet from the

ground, and covering it with clapboards, had as neat a smoke house as he could desire. He then built a shed room at the side of the tree, which he used as a cheese house.

**RAMSEY.**—Capt. William Ramsey, a revolutionary soldier, came to Missouri in 1800, and settled on a small stream in St. Charles county, which has since been known as Ramsey's Creek. He removed from there and settled within the present limits of Warren county, not far from the village of Marthasville. Capt. Ramsey was at the battle of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, and during the Indian war in Missouri he commanded a company of rangers. He died in Boone Co., Mo., May 22, 1845, aged 104 years. He was married twice, and by his first wife he had—Robert, John, William, Jr., India, Elizabeth, and Peggy. Robert married a Miss Smith, and lived near Marthasville. (A history of the murder of his family at that place has already been given.) India married Thomas Gillmore, who was a ranger under Capt. Callaway, and present at his defeat. Elizabeth married Dabney Burnett. Peggy and William married Bryans. John married Polly Meek, and after his death his widow married Francis Howell.

**ROBBINS.**—Prospect K. Robbins was a native of Massachusetts, but came to Missouri and settled in St. Charles county in 1810. He served as first Lieutenant in Callaway's first company of rangers. He was a finely educated man, a good surveyor, and taught school for a number of years in St. Charles county. He was the first, and for many years, the only teacher of surveying in that county. He subsequently removed to Ste. Genevieve county, where he died.

**RICHEY.**—John Richey, of Pennsylvania, married Cynthia Mallerson, and settled in St. Charles county in 1818. He built a small log cabin and covered it with linden bark, and sixteen persons lived in that one little cabin. One summer they were all sick of fever, and not one well enough to wait on the others. The names of Mr. Richey's children were—Rosana, Emma, John, Thomas, and Cynthia.

**ROBBINS.**—Thaddeus Robbins, of Pennsylvania, settled in St. Charles county in 1818. He was a mill-wright by trade. The names of his children were—Thaddeus, Welcome, Miranda, Sophia, Moses B., Frederick, Abigail, Thomas J., and Samuel. Thaddeus died single, while on his way to Pennsylvania. Welcome married Maria Mittleberger. Moses D. married Polly Best. Frederick and Samuel died single. Abigail married David Mc-Knight. Thomas J. married Elizabeth Ewing. Miranda married Elijah Mallerson, of Pennsylvania, who settled in St. Charles county in 1818.

**RUTGERS.**—In 1801 Aaron Rutgers received a grant of 7,000

arpents of land, on condition that he would build a saw and grist mill, and open a store on Dardenne creek, not far from where Cottleville now stands. He built several mills before he got one to stand, and was at a very heavy expense.

**REDMON.**—George W. Redmon, with his wife and four children, emigrated from Clark county, Ky., in 1828, and settled in St. Charles. He was one of the citizens who, in conjunction with Nathan Boone, took the first steps toward incorporating the town of St. Charles, and laying off the commons, which were leased for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Mr. Redmon died in 1833, but his widow is still living near St. Charles, at the age of 85 years. Their children were—John W., Thomas J., Permelia A., and Lucinda. John W. is an active business man, and has acquired a comfortable fortune. He married Anna Miller, of Columbia, Mo. Thomas J. was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war; also in the Seminole war in Florida. He died in 1842. Permelia married Charles Wheeler, a lawyer, of Lincoln county, where she now resides. Lucinda married Major N. C. Orear, and died in 1852. Major Orear was for many years connected with the press of St. Charles, and was for a long time intimately connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city and county. He removed to St. Louis a few years since, and is now engaged in the real estate business in that city.

**STALLARD.**—Walter Stallard and his wife, Hannah Pitts, were both of Virginia. Their son, Randolph, married Mary Bullett, of Culpepper Co., Va., and they had seven children—Susan, Maria, Lucy, Thomas, Joseph B., Randolph, and Harrison. Joseph B. was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Hannah Johnson, and settled in St. Charles county in 1836. They had seven children—Maria L., Mary E., Amanda M., Mortimer, Adelia, Benjamin H. and George R., who died young. Mary E. married B. H. Boone; Maria L., J. C. Lockett; Amanda M., A. S. Clinton; Adelia, Col. Thomas Moore; and Mortimer, Amy Craig.

**SHELTON.**—Capt. James Shelton was an officer in the war of 1812, and died in 1814. He married Frances Allen, daughter of William Allen, and they had—Nancy M., Pines H., Mary M., and James N. Mrs. Shelton and her children came to Missouri in 1830. Nancy M. married William Frans, and had four children. Pines H. was married three times, first to Rebecca Carter, second to Mary Wyatt, and third to Mary Scales. He had ten children in all. Mr. Shelton represented St. Charles county in the Legislature several terms, and was in the State Senate four years. He subsequently removed to Texas, and served several terms in the Legislature of that State. He now lives in Henry Co., Mo., and is an influential and highly esteemed citizen.

Mary M. married William M. Allen, her cousin. James N. married Jane Carter, and removed to Texas, where he died, leaving a widow and several children.

SMITH.—A Mr. Smith and his wife, of Germany, settled in Baltimore, Md., at an early date, where they made a fortune, and died. Their son, John A. Smith, was a soldier of the revolution, and became noted for his daring and bravery. After the close of the war he married, moved to Kentucky, and settled on Licking river, where he remained two years, and in 1799 he came to Missouri, and settled in St Charles county. He had two sons and one daughter—John A., Daniel, and Elizabeth. John A. married Elizabeth Shelly, and they had—John A., Jr., Rebecca, Job, Asa, and Daniel. Mr. Smith died of cholera. Daniel married Elizabeth Hostler, and they had—Levi, Jesse, Isaac, John, Mahala, Eliza, and Daniel, Jr. He was married the second time to Polly Drummond, and they had one child, Duke Y.

SMITH.—William Smith and his wife, Joice Humphrey, settled in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1790. They had—George, Daniel, William, Jr., Henry, and Enoch. Mr. Smith's first wife died, and he was married the second time to Mary E. Holley, of Virginia, by whom he had—John, Robert T., Elkanah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Lydia. John married Elizabeth Lyle, and settled in St. Charles county in 1819. Elkanah was married first to Fanny Botts, of Kentucky, and after her death he married Sarah Green, of Missouri. He settled in Callaway county, Mo., and built a wool factory in Fulton, in 1826. Elizabeth married Micajah McClenny, an early settler and prominent citizen of St. Charles county. Sarah married Richard Crump, who settled in Callaway county in 1820. Nancy married Ira Nash, of Boone county. Henry came to Missouri and settled in Warren county in 1831. He married Nancy Davis, and they had—George, Mary, Sally, Nancy, Elizabeth, Owen, Maria, John D., Rebecca, and William. George was a distinguished lawyer, and died in Kentucky. Mary married Anthony Wyatt, of Warren county. Nancy married James McCluer. Elizabeth married James J. Smith.—The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Smith, and they had seventeen attendants, all named Smith.—Owen married Eliza Post, of Callaway county. Maria married Hon. Henry Abington. John D. married Susan Gizer. Rebecca was married twice; first to Grenade Harrison, and second to Thomas Travis. She is a widow again, and lives in Warren county. William married Elizabeth Wright.

SULLIVAN.—William Sullivan, of Maryland, married Susan Simons, of Virginia, and their children were—Jerry, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Virenda, Nancy, Davis, and St. Clair. Jerry served in the war of 1812, and married Frances Collins, of Albemarle Co., Va. They settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1825. Mr.

Sullivan was a school teacher, and a member of the Old or Ironside Baptist Church. His children were—Harriet J., Susan F., Nancy E., Clarissa A., and Mary C. Harriet married Pleasant Kennedy, of Warren county. Susan F. married Jesse E. Darnell, of St. Charles county. Nancy E. died single. Clarissa A. married Fielding C. Darnell. Mary C. married James Love, of Warren county. Davis married Mary Summers, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county in 1835. The names of their children were—Frances, George, St. Clair, and William.

STEWART.—William Stewart settled in Green's Bottom, St. Charles county, in 1798. He married Sally Howell, by whom he had—Susan, John, Nancy, Francis H., Elias C., and Melcina, all of whom married and became substantial citizens. E. C. Stewart was Sheriff of St. Charles county several times, and was a man of considerable influence in the public affairs of his county. William Stewart had a brother named Jackey, who belonged to the rangers during the Indian war; and on the day that Captain Callaway was killed he and Jacob Groom were hunting and scouting in the woods not far distant, when they were attacked by the Indians, who fired upon them and wounded Stewart in the heel. Both of their horses were also wounded, Stewart's mortally, and after running a short distance it fell from exhaustion and loss of blood. The Indians were close upon them, and it was impossible for Stewart to escape on foot, wounded as he was. But Groom, with great generosity, gave him his horse, and they both succeeded in escaping to Fort Clemson. A man named Dougherty was killed by the Indians the same day, in the vicinity of Groom's farm. Jackey Stewart married Lucy Crump, and they had—William, Edward, Joseph, Coleman, Mary, Sarah, and George.

SCOTT.—Felix Scott, of Monongahela county, Va., settled in St. Charles county in 1820. He was educated for a lawyer, and represented St. Charles county in the Legislature several times, and also in the State Senate, and was Justice of the Peace in Dog Prairie for many years. He was a great fighter, but never got whipped. His son-in-law once challenged him to fight a duel, and Scott accepted the challenge. They were to fight with double-barrelled shot-guns, and Scott was not to fire until after his son-in-law had discharged his piece. When the fight came off, Scott waited patiently until his son-in-law had fired, and then, instead of shooting him, he laid his gun down, and gave him a good pounding with his fists. In 1846 Mr. Scott removed to California, and from there to Oregon. He was an ambitious stock raiser, and exhibited some of his fine cattle at the Oregon State Fair, but did not secure a premium. Determined not to be beaten in future, he went to Bourbon county, Ky., and purchased a herd of blooded cattle, which he drove across the plains to Oregon. But when he was within a day's travel of home, he was killed by

a man who accompanied him, and his murderer ran away with the cattle, and was never heard of again. Mr. Scott was married twice. The names of his children were—Taswell, George, Presley, Herma S., Nancy, Ellen, Harriet, Julia, Felix, Jr., Maria, and Marion.

SPENCER.—George Spencer married Sally McConnell, of St. Charles county, April 14th, 1807. Their marriage certificate was the first that was issued in St. Charles district under the American government. The ceremony was performed by Ebenezer Ayres, a Justice of the Peace. They settled on the Salt River road, about three miles above St. Charles, and raised sixteen children. Robert Spencer, brother of George, was the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of St. Charles, receiving his appointment in December, 1804. He lived on the point below St. Charles, and in 1822 built the first brick house in that locality. During the overflow of 1824, the water came up into the second story, and not long after, the house was set on fire by lightning, and destroyed. Mrs. Spencer was a very energetic woman. She milked thirty cows, and made large quantities of butter and cheese for market. Wild cats and catamounts were abundant in that region, and her cows would sometimes come home with holes eaten in their shoulders by these animals. The names of Mr. Spencer's children were—Robert, Jr., Harriet, William, Joseph, Rebecca, John, Sally, and Maria. The girls were all well educated, and taught school. Maria was the only one that married.

SUBLETT.—William Sublett and David Swope, both of Kentucky, settled in St. Charles in 1818, and put up the first billiard table in that place. Sublett served as a Constable in St. Charles, and afterward went with Gen. William H. Ashley on his Rocky Mountain expedition. He had nothing but his rifle and a buckskin suit that was given him by the citizens of St. Charles. He was absent five years, and walked all the way back, traveling at night and lying by during the day, for fear of Indians. Gen. Ashley, who had formed a strong friendship for him, fitted him out with a stock of goods, and sent him back to the mountains, where he made a fortune trading with the Indians. He then returned to St. Louis and opened a large store, in company with Robert A. Campbell. Sublett thought a great deal of the Indians, and had a wigwam built in the rear of his store, where he maintained a family of them during his life-time. He had no children, and at his death he willed his property to his wife, with the condition that it should belong to her so long as she did not change her name. His intention was that she should not marry again, but she afterward married her husband's brother, Solomon, and retained the property while she evaded the intention of the will.

SHAW.—Samuel S. Shaw, of England, settled in Philadelphia, where he married Charlotte Wood, by whom he had Samuel S.,

Jr., and John. The latter entered the service of the United States Navy, where he died. Samuel S., Jr., married a widow named Wilson, of Boston, whose maiden name was Ann B. Thompson, a daughter of Aaron Thompson and Margaret Davidson. Mr. Shaw settled in St. Charles in 1819, and went into the mercantile business in partnership with a man named Mechatt. He died in 1823, and his widow continued the business for some time in partnership with Mechatt. She afterward married Dr. Ludlow Powell, by whom she had one daughter, Ann, who married Major Ross, of St. Charles. The names of Mr. Shaw's children were—Charlotte W., John S., and Julia K. The latter died young. John S. married Mary J. Elbert, of Lexington, Ky.

**TAGGART.**—James Taggart, of North Carolina, was the father of the following named children—Sally, Anna, Elizabeth, Jane, Richard, Andrew, William, and James. Sally, Richard, Andrew, William and James came to St. Charles county at an early date. The first died single. Richard married Margaret Johnson. Andrew married Rachel Evans, and they had sixteen children. William married Margaret Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, and they had—Reason A., Sarah, Ann, Margaret, and Franklin. Reason A. married Nancy Baldrige. Sarah was married first to Elijah Goodrich, and after his death to Wm. M. Mason. Ann married Creed Archer, of Warren county. Margaret married Andrew Taggart.

**TALLEY.**—Dr. John A. Talley, although not one of the pioneers of Missouri, is so well known, and has been engaged for so many years in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Charles county, that a sketch of his life will not be out of place in this connection. He was born in Cumberland Co., Va., June 5, 1813. At an early age he became well versed in the English classics and the principal Greek and Latin authors, having been thoroughly instructed in them by a private tutor at home; and at the age of seventeen he was sent to Randolph Macon College, where, after a rigid examination, he was at once placed in the advanced classes. He remained at this institution two years, when he entered the University of Virginia, and graduated in medicine and surgery in 1840. Soon after receiving his diploma, he was appointed assistant surgeon at the alms house in Richmond, Va., where he learned the practical application of the theories which he had studied in college. He subsequently practiced a year and a half with his brother, Dr. Z. Talley, and in the fall of 1840 he started, on horseback, for Missouri, followed by his favorite pointer dog. He located in St. Charles county, and boarded at the house of Col. C. F. Woodson, who resided a few miles south of the present site of Wentzville. He soon gained a large and remunerative practice, and during the sickly season of 1844 he was kept so constantly in the saddle that he could not

procure the requisite amount of rest, and came near sacrificing his own life in his efforts to save others. In 1845 he married Paulina C. Preston, a daughter of Col. W. R. Preston, of Boteourt Co., Va. The Preston family is one of the most distinguished and extensive in the United States, and from it have sprung statesmen, soldiers and scholars of the highest renown. Two sons resulted from this marriage, William P. and Edwin. The former graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia, and is now practicing his profession at Wentzville. Dr. Talley is advanced in years, but retains his mental and physical vigor unimpaired, and faithfully attends to his extensive and laborious practice.

TAYLOR.—Richard Taylor, of Virginia, was a commodore in the U. S. Navy. His son, Roger, married Hannah Fishback, of Virginia, and settled in St. Charles county in 1818. His wife was noted for being an extremely neat housekeeper, and as carpets were not fashionable then, she kept her floors waxed. When gentlemen came there on business or to visit her husband, she had them take their boots off, and gave them slippers to wear while in the house. The names of Mr. Taylor's children were—Lucinda, James T., Sally S., Samuel, Matilda, Mary, Letitia, Caroline, Colby, Eleanor, William, and Jacob. Lucinda married William Ross, who settled in St. Francois county. Sally S. was married three times—first to Lawrence Ross, second to Frank Taylor, and third to Dr. B. English. Matilda married Colburn Woolfolk. Mary married James Clark. Letitia married Dr. Daniel McFarland. Caroline married Robert Nusom. Eleanor married George Parton. Samuel was drowned in McCoy's creek.

TAYON.—Charles Tayon, a Frenchman, was commandant at St. Charles for sometime, under the Spanish government. He had a little farm just above town, which he cultivated with a yoke of oxen, which were driven by an old negro named Larabe. The yoke was tied to the horns of the oxen with rawhide strings, instead of being fastened around their necks with bows, and they drew their load by their horns. Mr. Tayon had one son and two daughters. The Spanish government never paid him for his services as commandant, and he finally went to Spain to see if he could have the matter arranged; but he neglected to procure the proper credentials, and was arrested as an impostor and imprisoned for three years. When he was finally released and returned to America, his property had all been squandered, and he was left a poor man.

THOMPSON.—John Thompson, of Pennsylvania, was one of the early settlers of St. Charles county. He built the first two-story barn that was erected on "the point," and used the second story for treading out wheat. The floor was made of plank, which he



sawed with a whip-saw, and it was laid so that the grain when it was trodden out would fall down on the lower floor and leave the chaff and straw above. He had several children, all of whom, with his widow, returned to Pennsylvania after his death.

VAN BURKLEO.—William Van Burkleo settled near the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, in St. Charles county, in 1798. He was married three times, first to Nellie Fallice, second to Mary Black, and third to Clarissa J. Gilderland, who was younger than some of his grandchildren. Mr. Van Burkleo followed the occupations of farming and horse-racing. The names of his children were—Edna, Samuel, Sarah, Eleanor, Mary, William, James, John, George, Joshua, Stephen, Elizabeth, Henry, Rebecca, Harrison, and Lee, sixteen in all. Mr. Van Burkleo was a ranger in Captain Musick's company, and was killed by the Indians about the close of the war. (See "Anecdotes and Adventures.")

WALKER.—Joel Walker, of Rockingham Co., N. C., was married twice. His second wife was Sally Bass, of Ireland, by whom he had two children, Warren and Benjamin F., both of whom came to St. Charles Co., Mo., with their mother, in 1830, after their father's death. Warren had married Mary B. Meyers, of North Carolina, and they had—Robert A., Mary D., Sally A., Benjamin F., Warren W., Elizabeth A., Harriet U., and Charles J. Benjamin F., the brother of Warren, married Julia A. McRoberts, and they had George, Joseph, Milton, Henry, John, Sally, Martha A., and Louisa. The mother of Warren and Benjamin F. was married the second time to John Griffin, and they had two children, Joseph and John.

WATTS.—Samuel R. and George W. Watts settled in St. Charles county in 1830 and 1834. Samuel R. was married twice, first to Sally Pemberton, and second to Lucy Sanders. George W. was also married twice; first to Martha Matthews, of Virginia, and second to Paulina Ferrell. He died in Ralls county.

WATSON.—Thomas Watson and his wife, Elizabeth Donnell, of Ireland, had three sons—Thomas, Robert, and William. Mrs. Watson having died, her husband came to America with his three sons, and settled in North Carolina. Robert and William died young. Thomas married Sarah T. Harris, daughter of John Harris, a revolutionary soldier, and settled in St. Louis in 1837. There he became associate editor of the *Missouri Argus*, and subsequently purchased the paper. In 1842 President Van Buren appointed him Postmaster at St. Louis, a position that he filled for four years. He was subsequently appointed Land Agent for the State of Missouri by President Polk. Mrs. Watson died in 1865, in her 73d year, and he died in 1870, in his 83d year. They had nine children, five of whom survived their parents, viz: Henry, Emily, Julia, Sarah, and Thomas. Henry was married

twice; first to Miss Hay, of Tennessee, and second to Maria Bergen. He resides in St. Louis. Julia lives in Mississippi, unmarried. Sarah married John Jordan, of Pensacola, Florida. Thomas has been a Presbyterian minister for thirty-two years, and is one of the leading divines of that denomination in this State. He is pastor of Dardenne Church, in St. Charles county, which was organized in 1819, and was the first Presbyterian church established west of St. Louis. Mr. Watson married Nancy McCluer.

WATSON.—Archibald Watson and wife were natives of the northern part of Ireland. About the year 1789 they emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, near Easton, on the Susquehanna river, where Mr. Watson engaged in merchandising, and where a town called Watsonville subsequently grew up. In 1802 the family removed to Erie county, and settled on a farm, where they remained until 1819, when they came to Missouri. The voyage was made on a keel-boat, which they launched on French creek, and floated down that stream to the Alleghany river, from thence to the Ohio, down that river to the Mississippi, and then cordelled their boat up the latter stream to the town of Louisiana, Mo., which at that time consisted of only half-a-dozen log cabins. During that summer there were three hundred Indians encamped on a creek at the lower end of the town. The following year Mr. Watson removed in his boat to St. Charles, and purchased a farm about four miles below town, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1826. His wife died in 1824. Their children were—Mary, James, Archibald, Jr., William, Johnson, Samuel S., John, and Martha. It was Archibald Watson, Sr., who kept the horses of the members of the Legislature while that body sat in St. Charles. After the death of his father, Samuel S. purchased the interest of his brothers and sisters in the home place, where he remained and became a successful and prosperous farmer. In September, 1826, he married Mary A. Lewis, daughter of Charles and Judith Lewis, who at the time was only fifteen years of age, and after the ceremony was over she rode home on horseback behind her husband, carrying her wardrobe in her lap. They remained on the farm until 1859, and prospered far beyond their expectations. Having acquired a comfortable fortune, they removed to their present beautiful residence near Lindenwood College, in the city of St. Charles, where they have since resided, enjoying the society of their numerous friends, and the comforts of an elegant and refined home. Mr. Watson has always been liberal in the support of religious and educational enterprises. He is one of the incorporators of Lindenwood College, and was for a number of years a member of the board of incorporators of Westminster College, at Fulton, to both of which institutions he has contributed

largely. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor Gamble, one of the Judges of the County Court, and at the end of the term he was solicited to become a candidate for the same office, but declined, having no desire to mingle in the turbulent affairs of politics. Mr. Watson was born in Erie Co., Pa., February 18, 1804, united with the Presbyterian Church at Erie, Pa., in 1819, and was chosen an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church at St. Charles in December, 1832, a position which he has held without intermission since that time.

WELLS.—Carty Wells, of Stafford Co., Va., settled in Kentucky about 1797. He had two sons and five daughters, and four of the daughters married four brothers. The names of only four of the children can be ascertained now, viz.: Hayden, John, Sally, and Margaret. Hayden died in Kentucky, and left a large family. John was married in Prince William Co., Va., to Anna Brady and settled in Shelby Co., Ky., in 1810, and in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1827. He settled at a place called Williamsburg, where he was appointed postmaster, and died in 1837. His children were—Carty, Jr., Joseph B., James, John C., Thomas F., Jephtha D., Helen B., Euphemia, and Jane S. Carty, Jr., studied law and became prominent in that profession. He was circuit and county clerk of Warren county, became a member of the State Senate, and was Circuit Judge for a number of years. He removed to Lincoln county in 1839, and died in 1860. His wife was Mahala Oglesby, of Kentucky, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Mary F., Euphemia, Anna, Catharine, Richard H., James, Alfred C., Joseph D., and Thomas L. Mary F. married Judge Samuel F. Murray, of Pike county. Euphemia married William W. McCoy. Anna married William A. Bevan. Catharine married Thomas Hammond. Richard was married twice, and removed to Texas. James was a physician, and lived in Osage Co., Mo. Alfred C. married a Miss Sharp, and lives in St. Louis. Joseph D. married a Miss Guthrie. Thomas L. never married.—Joseph, brother of Judge Carty Wells, was also a prominent attorney, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1855. He removed to California, and entered into the practice of law in San Francisco, in partnership with Judge Crockett. He subsequently returned to Missouri, and died at Troy, Lincoln county, in 1858. He never married. James Wells married Catharine Johnson, daughter of Charles Johnson, who bought Colonel Nathan Boone's place on Femme Osage creek. John C. Wells was a physician. He married Catharine Carter, and lived in Troy. Thomas F. married Martha Shelton. Joseph D. studied law, and died about the time he began to practice. Helen B. married Richard H. Woolfolk, of Kentucky. Euphemia married John Snethen, of Montgomery county. Jane S. married Solomon Jenkins, who was an architect, and planned the lunatic and deaf and dumb

asylums and Westminster College, located at Fulton, Missouri.

**WOOTON.**—Mr. Wooton, of Kentucky, married Miss Marion of that State, and settled in St. Charles county in 1816. They had four children—Marion, Elijah, John, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married Calvin Gunn, and their daughter, Mary, married ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown.

**WHITE.**—Jacob White, of Kentucky, married a Miss Stone, and settled in the town of St. Charles in 1816. He was a great bee raiser, and had an idea that no one could be successful in that business unless he stole a swarm to commence with. One of his neighbors wanted to purchase a swarm from him one day, but White told him that they would do him no good unless he stole them. The man took him at his word, and stole the bees that night, but they stung him nearly to death as he was carrying them home. Mr. White had four children, all daughters, whose names were—Harriet, Angeline, Elizabeth, and Mary. They all remained single except Elizabeth, who married Mr. Whitney, of Boston, who settled in St. Charles and opened a shoe store at an early date. Their children were—William F., Martha E., and Frank W. William F. married a daughter of Hon. A. H. Buckner, member of Congress from the thirteenth district. Martha E. married Hon. A. H. Edwards, at present a member of the Missouri State Senate.

**YOSTI.**—The father of Judge Francis Yosti, of St. Charles, whose name was Emelieu Yosti, was a native of Italy. He came to St. Louis with some Spanish troops sometime during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and engaged in the mercantile business. He possessed only a limited capital, but by perseverance and tact he accumulated a fortune. He married Theotes Duran, a daughter of one of the old French families of St. Louis, by whom he had six children. The first court in the Territory of Missouri, under the American government, was held in his house; and at one of its sessions a murderer named John Long was convicted and sentenced to death. Mr. Yosti died in 1812, and his wife in 1824. Francis Yosti, the eldest child, was born in St. Louis on the 7th of August, 1798. He settled in St. Charles in 1829, and married Emily Adeline Morrison. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business with a Mr. Morrison, at Franklin, in Howard county, where they remained one year. They then loaded their goods into wagons, and started across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. They made the trip in ninety days, and immediately opened their goods and went into business. The following year Mr. Yosti returned to Missouri, but went back to Santa Fe the next spring. During that summer they disposed of their stock of goods, and Mr. Yosti, in company with nine others, started back to Missouri. They took the south-

ern route down the Arkansas river, in order to avoid the cold of a northern latitude, and when near the confluence of the Mex-  
quite and Canadian rivers, they were attacked by about 150 In-  
dians. Two of the party and all their horses were killed, but the  
bodies of the latter were piled in a circle and afforded a safe  
breast-work, behind which the survivors gallantly withstood the  
assaults of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. They killed  
and wounded a large number of their assailants, and when night  
came on they succeeded in making their escape, but were com-  
pelled to abandon all their property, and travel with empty guns,  
as they had expended all their ammunition in their defence.  
They traveled seventeen days on foot, through swamps, and over  
hills and rocks, with nothing to eat but roots, bark, and sumac  
buds. Finally, when nearly exhausted and almost famished,  
they heard firing on the opposite side of the Arkansas river,  
which they had followed into the Indian Territory. They  
rightly conjectured that they were in the midst of friendly In-  
dians, and hastily constructing a raft, they crossed the river  
and made their presence known. The Indians received them  
in the most friendly manner, and kindly cared for them sev-  
eral days, until their strength was sufficiently restored to resume  
their journey, when they furnished them with ponies and accom-  
panied them to Fort Gibson, where they embarked on a boat for  
St. Louis. Mr. Yosti located in St. Charles in 1834, and again  
engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was also interested in the  
milling business with George Collier. In 1857 he began to deal  
in grain, in company with Capt. John Orrick, and continued in  
that business for sixteen years. He then retired to private life,  
and now enjoys the fruits of his labors in his elegant home, sur-  
rounded by his cultivated and intelligent family. The names of  
his children were—Virginia, James M., Emily Jane, William,  
Euphrasia, and Mary. Emily Jane and William were twins.  
Virginia died in childhood, and James M. died at the age of  
twenty-five years. Emily Jane married John K. Lintz, and Mary  
married John A. Keller. Mr. Yosti was Judge of the County  
Court during six years of his life.

YOUNG.—William Young, of England, came to America and  
settled in Halifax county, Va. He served as a soldier in the  
American army during the revolutionary war. He married Eliz-  
abeth Stegale, and they had—Archibald, Marland, Milton, Pey-  
ton, Wiley, Samuel, Frances, and Judith. Archibald, Marland,  
and Milton fought in the revolutionary war. The former mar-  
ried and settled in Kentucky, and the two latter in Smith Co.,  
Tenn. Samuel died in Virginia, and Wiley settled in East Ten-  
nessee. Frances and Judith married and lived in Virginia. Pey-  
ton married Elizabeth Oglesby, and they had—Celia, George,  
Nancy, Oglesby, William, Peyton, Elizabeth, and Araminta.

Oglesby settled in St. Charles county in 1829. He married Jane Love, daughter of Robert Love and Esther Bevan.

ZUMWALT.—Jacob Zumwalt, of Germany, emigrated to America, and settled first in Pennsylvania, where the town of Little York now stands. He purchased the land upon which the town was subsequently built, and erected a cabin upon it. Being afflicted with a cancer, he removed to Virginia, where he could obtain medical aid, and settled on the Potomac, not far from Georgetown. But he grew worse instead of better, and soon died. In the meantime the deed to his land in Pennsylvania had been destroyed, and his children lost what would have been a princely fortune to them. This valuable paper was lost in a rather singular manner. One of the girls, while hunting about the house for a piece of pasteboard to stiffen her new sun-bonnet, found the deed, and, being unable to read, she supposed it was some useless piece of old paper, and used it in her bonnet. The deed had never been recorded, and therefore could not be restored, and the heirs to the property never succeeded in establishing their title. Mr. Zumwalt was married twice. By his first wife he had—Henry, George, Dolly and Lizzie; and by his second he had—Christopher, Jacob, John, Adam, Andrew, and Catharine. Christopher and Jacob settled in St. Charles county, on Peruque creek, in 1796, and in 1798 Jacob built the first hewed log house that was ever erected on the north side of the Missouri river. It is still standing, on land owned by Mr. D. Heald, about one and a half miles northwest of O'Fallon Station, on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway. The house was used as a fort during the Indian war, and often as many as ten families found shelter within its walls at the same time. The first Methodist sacrament in Missouri was administered in this house, by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1807. The wine was made by Mrs. Zumwalt and Mrs. Col. David Bailey, from the juice of polk berries, sweetened with maple sugar; and for bread they used the crusts of corn bread. Adam Zumwalt came to Missouri in 1797. He placed his family and \$800 worth of goods, with his stock, consisting of 30 head of cattle, 11 sheep, and 12 horses, on board a flat-boat, and came down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to St. Charles county with his clumsy craft. He settled near the present town of Flint Hill, where he erected two still houses and made whisky to sell to the Indians, who were camped near his place. The great chief Black Hawk made his home at Mr. Zumwalt's for sometime, and was a regular and frequent visitor until after the commencement of hostilities between the whites and the Indians. He often danced with Mr. Zumwalt's daughters, and was so fond of his whisky that he frequently became very drunk; but he never caused any disturbance or acted in an ungentlemanly manner. In very cold weather the whisky would freeze and be-

come solid ice, in which state it was sold to the Indians by the cake, and they often bought as much as a \$100 worth in a single day. Mr. Zumwalt was a friend of the preachers, and whenever they came into the neighborhood they held services in his house. Rev. Jesse Walker and a German minister named Hostetter preached there as early as 1800. During the Indian war Mr. Zumwalt's family took shelter in Pond Fort, while he and his son Jonathan remained at home to protect the property and prevent the Indians from destroying it. Jonathan had learned to use his gun when only five years of age, and was as quick and accurate a marksman as could be found in the country. When he was six years old he killed a large buck, which plunged about so in its death agonies that he became frightened and ran home, and lost his gun in the woods. On one occasion the Indians crossed the Mississippi river on the ice, and murdered an entire family of twelve persons, who lived near Mr. Zumwalt's place. He assisted in burying them. The bodies were wrapped in quilts and buried under the house, in a place that had been used as a cellar. The Indians burned the house soon after, and the bodies were devoured by the flames. On another occasion an Indian chief died at Mr. Zumwalt's house, and was buried with a loaf of bread in one hand and a butcher-knife in the other, and his dog was killed and buried at his feet. These preparations were made in order that when he reached the happy hunting grounds he would have something to eat, and a dog to find game for him. The names of Mr. Zumwalt's children were—John, Elizabeth, Andrew, Rachel, Mary, Catharine, Jonathan, and Solomon.—John Zumwalt, a brother of Adam, settled on Darst's Bottom, in St. Charles county, in 1806. The names of his children were—George, John, Barbara, Mary, Elizabeth, Adam, Andrew, Jacob, Henry, and William.—Andrew Zumwalt was a devoted Methodist, but his three daughters joined the Baptist Church, and their mother said she was glad of it. But the old gentleman was very angry, and said he hoped, now that his family was divided among the churches, that some of them would find the right one and get to heaven, and be contented when they got there, and not want to go somewhere else.—There were five Jacobs in the different Zumwalt families, and they were distinguished as Big Jake, Little Jake, Calico Jake, St. Charles Jake, and Lying Jake.

#### OTHER FAMILIES OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY.

The following additional histories of families in St. Charles county were obtained after the preceding pages of this work had gone to press.

**ALEXANDER.**—The Alexanders were among the early Colonial settlers. They located in Virginia prior to the revolution, and John Alexander, the first of whom we have any definite record, was an officer of the American army during the struggle for independence. His son, James H., who who was a Virginia farmer, came to Missouri in the fall of 1829, and settled on a farm in the lower part of Dardenne Prairie, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1836. His wife died in 1833. They left four children, two sons and two daughters, the latter being the younger. One of the sons, William Archibald, better known by the familiar name of Arch, was twelve years of age when his father died, having been born in Rockbridge Co., Va., June 15, 1824. He was taken back to Virginia by a family of relatives, and educated for the legal profession. He devoted three years to study in the literary department of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, when he returned to St. Louis and entered the law office of Spaulding & Tiffney, as a student. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in the office of Hon. Wm. M. Campbell, where he remained until the death of the latter. He then returned to Virginia and spent a year in traveling through the South, when he came back to Missouri and located in St. Charles. There he met with marked success, and was soon elected Public Administrator. He was subsequently elected to the office of Commissioner of Public Schools, and in 1870 was chosen Mayor of the city of St. Charles, an office which he filled with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and was re-elected in 1874. He possesses a pleasant address, a fine flow of language, a handsome personal appearance, and is universally popular. He was married December 10, 1861, to Agnes Behrens, daughter of Dr. Henry and Bertha Behrens, of St. Charles.

**ANDERSON.**—Robert A. Anderson, of Kentucky, settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1838. His wife was Rachel Givens, of Kentucky, by whom he had—Harriet J., Margaret A., America, Alexander G., and Sarah L. Sarah and Margaret married Preston B. Scott, at present of St. Louis. America married Alcana Delana



Fortunatus Fleming Trout, of Warren county, who was noted for his unusually numerous names and eccentric disposition. Major A. G. Anderson was married in Vernon county, to Mary Roberts, and they now live in St. Louis. He was a Major in the famous First Missouri Brigade, on the Confederate side, during the late war, and is well known all over the State. He is a man of fine address and more than ordinary ability.

ATKINSON.—John Atkinson moved from Louisville, Kentucky, and settled in St. Charles about the year 1843. Prior to that time he was extensively engaged with his brother in the milling business at Louisville, Ky., and Richmond, Va. He bought the large stone mill on the river bank in St. Charles, from George Collier, and operated it successfully for many years. The flour manufactured by him attained a high reputation, in the South and in New York and Liverpool; and it might be said with propriety that he was one of the first millers in the West who helped establish the reputation of St. Louis and St. Charles flour, and gave it that high standing it has since enjoyed, both at home and abroad. Contemporaneous with him, were Edward Walsh, A. W. Fagin and Dennis Marks, prominent millers of St. Louis, who, with him, may be said to have been the founders of the present immense milling business St. Louis and St. Charles; an interest that has grown to such gigantic proportions and which has contributed so largely to the wealth and commercial prosperity of the two localities. About 1850 Mr. Atkinson purchased a large mill in Pekin, Ills., intending to carry on both establishments, and had just completed thorough and extensive repairs on the property, when it was destroyed by fire, inflicting on him a severe loss from which he never fully recovered. He returned to St. Charles, and operated the mill there till about the breaking out of the war, after which he did not again engage in active business. During his business life in St. Charles his operations were on a large scale, and gave employment to a great number of men in his mill and in connection with it. He was one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the place, and his memory is held in kind remembrance by the older people here, who knew him, and esteemed him in the highest degree for his sterling qualities as an upright, honorable business man, and for his genial and social traits. He married his first wife, Virginia Davidson, of Petersburg, Va., in Louisville, Ky. She bore him eight children, of whom only three are living—Robert and John, well known and prominent merchants of St. Charles, and Virginia, wife of E. E. Chase, Esq., an extensive hardware merchant of Edina, Missouri. His second wife, formerly Miss Lockwood, of Binghamton, N. Y., survives him. Mr. Atkinson was a gentleman of the old school, with the strictest sense of honor, a man of warm and generous impulses, charitable and kind hearted. He was a public spirited citizen, con-

tributing liberally to all deserving enterprises, and taking a warm interest in all undertakings tending to advance the interests of his section of the country. He was one of the original projectors and a strong friend of the North Missouri Railroad, and lent his aid and influence toward securing its success.

BARADA.—Louis Barada was born in St. Louis, and settled with his parents in St. Charles about the year 1800, where he resided during the rest of his life. He died in March, 1852, and his wife died in February, 1873. Mr. Barada followed various occupations, but devoted most of his time to the butchering business and milling. He assisted in the building of the famous old stone flouring mill, in which he at one time owned an interest. He also helped to build the old stone Catholic church, and was one of its trustees for many years, serving in that capacity until his death. He married Ellen Gagnon, by whom he had eleven children—Louis, Jr., Danaciene, Louise, Ann N., Mary, Pierre, Benoist, Ellen, John B., Lucille and Eulalie. Louis, Jr., Danaciene, Benoist and Eulalie died in childhood, and Pierre died at the age of ten years. Louise married David Knott, who died in St. Louis in 1848. His widow still resides in that city. Ann N. married Antoine LeFaivre, who died in 1853; she is still living. Mary married Charles Cornoyer, who died in St. Louis in 1871, and his widow still resides there. Ellen was married twice; first to John LeFaivre, who died two years afterward, and she subsequently married Joseph Widen, who died from injuries received from the explosion of the steamer *George C. Wolf*. His widow lives in St. Louis. John B. was clerk on the steamer *Robert*, and died in St. Louis of yellow fever, contracted in New Orleans. Lucille married Lucien F. LaCroix, and died in St. Louis in 1863. Mr. LaCroix married again, and is living in Helena, Montana, publishing the *Daily Independent*.

BOYSE.—Matthew R. Boyse was born in Wexford Co., Ireland, in 1788. In 1814 he married Ann Cullin, and in 1825 they emigrated to the United States. They settled first in Wheeling, Va., but came to St. Louis, Mo., in 1827. In 1837 they removed to St. Charles, but returned to St. Louis in 1843, where they resided the rest of their lives. Mr. Boyse died December 25, 1864, and his widow died in 1874, aged 79 years. They had fifteen children, of whom the following lived to be grown—Mary, Ellen, John, Clement, Martin, Ann, Matthew, Jane and William. Mary married Samuel Maxwell, of St. Louis, and died in 1872. Ellen married Daniel Emerson, of Dog Prairie, St. Charles county. John married Mrs. McKinney, whose maiden name was Celeste Cornoyer, and died in 1868. Clement married Martha A. Drury. Martin married Johanna Casey, of Washington county. Ann married Michael McGuire, of St. Louis. Matthew married Ellen Murphy,

of St. Louis, and died in 1857. Jane married John O'Brien, of Lincoln county. William married Susan E. Drury.

CUNNINGHAM.—Col. Thomas W. Cunningham came to St. Charles, from Virginia, in 1830. His life has always been governed by motives of purity and honesty, and there is no man in the county or State who enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens in a higher degree than Colonel Cunningham. Public duties entrusted to him have been as faithfully and carefully attended to as if they were his own private affairs; and it can be truly said of him that he has never shirked a responsibility or evaded a duty. He is now in his 77th year, has laid aside the cares of business, and enjoys himself in the society of his family and the companionship of his books. He has been a close student for many years, and his library is one of the rarest in the county. The first civil office to which the Colonel was elected was that of Public Surveyor of St. Charles county, a position which he filled for a number of years in the most satisfactory manner. He was subsequently chosen Mayor of the city of St. Charles, and made one of the best executive officers the city ever had. During the Black Hawk war he served as Colonel of a regiment, and retained his sword until the late war between the North and South, when he was forced to reluctantly surrender it to the military authorities. Colonel Cunningham married Elizabeth A. Christman, of Lincoln county, and they had six children—Josepha, Theresa, Henry A., John C., Thomas S., and Bettie Barr. Josepha married J. H. Aikin of Virginia, and at present resides in Warren county, Missouri. Theresa and Bettie Barr died in infancy. Henry A. is a prominent attorney of St. Louis. He graduated at St. Charles College and studied law in his father's office. His success at the bar has been brilliant, and though a young man, he has acquired a considerable fortune. He has managed a number of cases with great ability in the United States Supreme Court, is at present a prominent candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals of Missouri, and will probably be elected, as he is supported by Democrats and Republicans without regard to party affiliations. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe, is polished and gentlemanly in his manners, and universally popular. John C. Cunningham died at the age of twenty-seven. Thomas S. studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar, and is meeting with good success for a young attorney. He was elected to the office of Public Administrator two years ago.

CUNNINGHAM.—Edward C. Cunningham was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 22, 1809. He married Margaret Buxton, of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 27th of January, 1831, and emigrated to Missouri in 1836. He remained one year in St. Charles county, and then removed to Warren, but remained there only a short time, when he came back to St. Charles,

where he has since resided. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Cunningham was appointed Collector of revenues for the city of St. Charles, and the following August was elected Constable of the township. In 1844 he was elected Sheriff of the county, as an independent candidate, and was re-elected in 1846. Since the expiration of his second term of office he has been employed in various branches of business, such as farming, stock raising, dealing in stock, and butchering; and at present he is cultivating his farm near St. Charles, attending to the butcher's business, and operating a coal mine. He purchased the Wardlow farm in 1847, and is still proprietor of the place. The stepping plank to the horse-block at his front gate, was placed there by Mr. Wardlow forty-four years ago, and it is still sound and used for the same purpose. In 1845 Mr. Cunningham introduced a new variety of wheat, from Frederick county, Maryland, called the Zimmerman, which has since become the standard wheat of St. Charles county, and has given a reputation to the wheat and flour of that county which extends over a large portion of the civilized world. In 1840 he imported from Albany, New York, the first Berkshire hogs that had ever been introduced into St. Charles county, and since that time the county has become celebrated for its fine pork. By his first wife Mr. Cunningham had four children—Mary, Nancy E., Charles W., and Margaret S. Mary and Margaret S. died in infancy, Nancy E. died in her thirteenth year, and Charles W. died in his eighteenth year. Mrs. Cunningham died August 28, 1836, and her husband afterward married Elizabeth Slagle, of Frederick county, Maryland, by whom he had—Sarah N., Frederick S., Edward L., Ann E., John M., and Elizabeth S. Ann E., Elizabeth S., and Sarah N. died in infancy. Frederick S. married Ann Taylor. He was at one time postmaster of St. Charles, but, being in bad health, he resigned the office and went to California, where he died, April 23, 1865. His widow afterward married Charles A. Cunningham, and now resides in Carrollton, Missouri. Edward L. married Mary Stewart, and lives in Texas. John M. is in business with his father. Mrs. Cunningham died May 1, 1854, and on the 21st of December, 1854, he married Teresa Johnson, of Cumberland, Maryland, who died August 16, 1855.

CRUSE.—Francis and Elizabeth Cruse were natives of Prussia. They emigrated to America and settled in St. Charles county in 1834, and were married soon after. They had five children. Mrs. Cruse died in 1844, but Mr. Cruse survived until 1853. Their eldest son, Joseph, was born October 20, 1837, and is now a prominent citizen of his native county. He learned the carpenter's trade at the age of sixteen, with F. Smith & Co., of St. Louis; but preferring agricultural pursuits he purchased a farm in Cuivre township, where he has since resided. He has been three times

ected to the office of Justice of the Peace in his township, and was appointed Notary Public by Gov. Fletcher in 1871. In 1870 he was elected one of the Judges of the County Court, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected to the same position. He has made a faithful and efficient officer, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a leading member of the Catholic Church, and possesses a friendly, sociable disposition. He was married in 1860 to Josephine Beckman.

DURFEE.—Rev. Thomas Durfee came to St. Charles from Fall River, Mass., in 1827. He was a graduate of Brown University, Rhode Island, and of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. In 1828 he was married to Miss Ann Glenday, who was a niece of Thomas Lindsay, and then living with him. Mr. Durfee lived several years after his marriage in Callaway county, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Auxvassee. He afterward returned to St. Charles, and was agent of the American Bible Society, and in 1833—the great cholera year—he died at the house of Thomas Lindsay. Mr. Durfee was a man of great worth and a fine preacher. He left two daughters, Jane S., who afterwards was married to John Jay Johns, and Margaret Lindsay, who is now the wife of E. P. Borden, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Durfee, after the death of her husband, continued to live with her uncle, Thomas Lindsay, till his death in 1843. At her uncle's death she was, by his will, possessed of his old homestead, where she continued to reside till 1850, when she went to live with her son-in-law, John Jay Johns, with whom she still resides. She is a great enthusiast on the subject of education, and is using her means freely in educating her grand children. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Johns, was educated at Monticello, Ills., and Mrs. Borden at Bradford Seminary, in Massachusetts.

HILBERT.—Jacob F. Hilbert and wife came from Carlile, Cumberland Co., Penn., to St. Charles county in July, 1836. For about seven years after his arrival in that county, Mr. Hilbert was engaged in the distilling business with his brother John; but it did not prove remunerative, and he removed to the city of St. Charles, where he remained until his death, which occurred May 7, 1848. In 1843 he acted as Deputy Sheriff of the county, and Councilman for the city of St. Charles. He was afterward elected Assessor of the county, and was performing the duties of that office at the time of his death. He married Crescentia Yeally, of Pennsylvania, before his removal to Missouri, and they had five children, three of whom are living, viz: Julius, Jerome, and Jacob. Mr. H. was upright and prompt in all his transactions with his fellow-men, and his death was an irreparable loss to the community. His estimable widow lives in the house that he purchased thirty-three years ago. John Hilbert, a brother of Jacob, settled in St. Charles county in 1836. He came from Elizabethtown,

Pa. During his residence in St. Charles he held the various offices of Constable, Councilman, and Mayor, and always discharged his duties in a conscientious manner and to the best of his ability. He possessed considerable force of character, and was firm in his adherence to principle and the measures which he deemed just and right. He married Eliza Close, and they raised five children. He died in 1871, and his widow resides in St. Louis. Aloyseus Z. Hilbert, another brother, came from Rochester, N. Y., to Franklin Co., Mo., in 1826, where he married Sarah Johnson, and with his wife removed to St. Charles. He had the reputation of being one of the best millers in the West, and did the first stone dressing that was ever done on the buhrs of the old Collier mill. He was a member of the firm of Woods & Hilbert, flour manufacturers, of New Orleans, twenty-seven years ago; and during Mayor Pratt's administration he was flour Inspector of St. Louis. His first wife died, and he afterward married Mrs. Martha Spencer, who now resides in Iowa. Mr. Hilbert was killed in St. Louis, in 1873, by a fall down a flight of stairs at the hotel where he was stopping. He received a wound in the head from which he died in an hour. He had gained an extended reputation as a miller, and among his effects were found strong letters of recommendation from Messrs. Chouteau, Jules and Felix Valle, and J. & E. Walsh, the latter stating that the popularity of their brand of flour in the South and South America was due in no small degree to the skill and intelligent services of Mr. Hilbert.

McROBERTS.—John McRoberts and wife settled in Lincoln Co., Ky., about 1785. They had a son named George, who married Sally Embree, by whom he had—Milton, Fannie, Harvey, Nancy S., Preston, John, Harrison, Julia A., and Mary B. In 1824 they removed to Missouri and settled in Boone county, where Mr. McRoberts and his son Harvey died the same year. The widow and the rest of the children then returned to Kentucky, but in 1828 they came back to Missouri and settled in St. Charles county. In the meantime Milton had married Harriet Logan, and settled in St. Charles county in 1826. Nancy married Frank Hun, who settled in St. Charles county in 1830. Preston married Fannie Wade, of Lincoln county. John returned to Kentucky, married Nancy Massey, and remained in that State. Harrison was married twice; first, to Harriet J. Anderson, and second to Rachel E. Phillips. Julia A. married Benjamin Walker.

PHILLIPS.—Jenkin Phillips, of Virginia, married Rachel Grubb, by whom he had—Rhoda, William, Benjamin, Rachel, and Jenkin, Jr. Mrs. Phillips died in Virginia, and her husband, with his son Jenkin, Jr., and daughter Rhoda, settled in St. Charles Co., Mo., in 1838, where he died in 1857. Jenkin, Jr., was married twice; first to Margaret Kinnear, who died in 1844; and second to Martha Smith. Rhoda died single in 1844.