



SOME of the **P**ALMERS and THEIR **B**EST **F**RIENDS

COMPILED BY Marie Palmer Buzbee  
AND Richard E. Buzbee

*Some of The Palmers and Their Best Friends* is designed to accompany *Some of The Buzbees and Their Best Friends*, and is published initially in two volumes, of which this is the first, and Volume 9 in the Series. Research on the Cauthorn, Thomas, VanAnglen, Cooper, January and other families was gathered mostly by Florence Cauthorn Palmer. That data has been amplified by newspaper stories of the past century, many of which were preserved by Mrs. Palmer; her mother, Fanny (January) Cauthorn; and her mother, Mary Ann (Gautier) January. This volume was re-formatted in 2007 for inclusion in the electronic/CD/DVD version of the the series. The re-formatting led to spacing problems, which explain some of the unusual blank spots.

Volume 9 is set in 12 pt. Palatino, using a Power Macintosh 7600/120 computer.



Published at 4 Crescent Boulevard,  
Hutchinson, Kansas

**PRINTED COPIES:**

25 December 2007

25 December 1997

25 December 1983

25 December 1967

**ELECTRONIC COPIES:**

11 June 2002-2011

# They found a Gateway to the West---and built homes around it

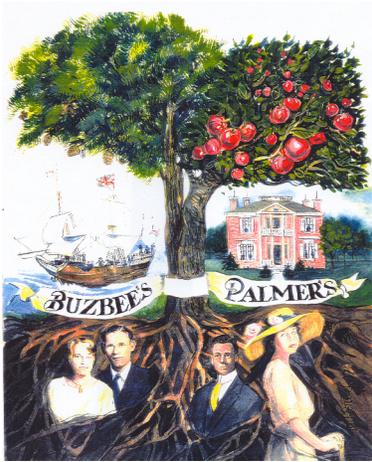
The Thomases, VanAnglens, Januarys, Cauthorns arrived early

**M**ARIE PALMER's great-great-grandfather founded, named, and built the first home in, the city of Waverly, Mo., as part of the great migration west that reshaped the nation in the early 1800s. He was David Kinkaid Palmer. (Unfortunately, he lost that first home in Waverly to one of the major attractions of the area--the Missouri River. The river flooded, and washed the home away.)

With its location astride the Santa Fe Trail, and its accommodating Missouri River, as giant highways of the time, Waverly bustled as a river port, fertile farm area, and gateway to the Great West. With that, land developers, river captains, farmers, shopkeepers and homemakers thrived. And into that vibrantly expanding area, the Palmers came, and so did the Thomases, the Van Anglens, the Halls, the Shroyers, the Coopers, Griffiths, and the Smiths.

Marie Palmer is related to them all.....especially g-g-g-grandfather Anthony Thomas: One of his seven sons was her g-g-g grandfather on her grandfather's side, while another of his sons was her g-g-grandfather on her grandmother's side. The two sons of Anthony Thomas (Benedict Thomas and Notley Thomas) had married Smith sisters (Nancy and Lucy), and thereafter, a granddaughter of Benedict married a great-grandson of Notley, in a relatively small community where cousins were exuberantly abundant.

David Kinkaid Palmer was born 3 June 1812. When he was 25 years old, on 1 June 1837, he married Rebecca Thomas, one of nine children of Notley Thomas. By then, Notley Thomas had received large land grants from the U. S. government in the Waverly, Mo., area.



# THE SERIES

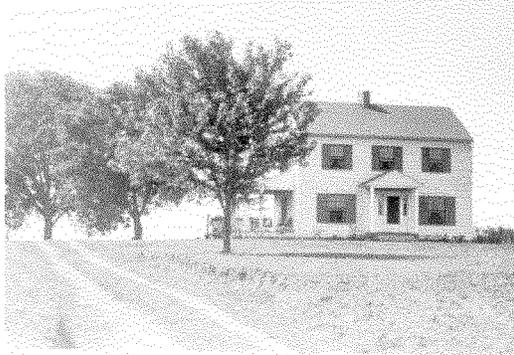
## Some of the Buzbees and Their Best Friends

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They Planted a Town as well as Trees in Waverly, Mo.
- VOLUME 10: **Family Recipes**  
Marie's Letters, Notes & Ideas: 1932-1993

SOME OF THE PALMERS and THEIR BEST FRIENDS



The home at Palmer's Orchard, ca. 1928 & Marie in the Orchard, ca. 1938

# APPLE COUNTRY

VOLUME 9: The family planted a town, as well as the trees



# APPLE COUNTRY

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## PART 1

### The Thomas Family & Great Migration

Foreword: They came west during the great migration of the early 1800s  
 Daniel Thomas and family settled in Piscataway Hundred, Maryland  
 William Thomas.....and his ironically-named “Friendship” plantation  
 Notley Thomas: A private in the French and Indian Wars, Maryland  
 The Griffiths: Samuel, Samuel, Jr., and Rebecca  
 Anthony Thomas: In the “Flying Camp” unit in the Revolutionary War  
 Notley Thomas, Jr., and Benedict Thomas: Two sons, two ancestors  
 Land Patent signed by President John Quincy Adams  
 Minnie Thomas, granddaughter of Benedict Thomas  
 Rebecca M. Thomas, daughter of Notley Thomas, Jr.



William Notley Palmer, Jr.

## BEST FRIENDS: SOME OF THE CONNECTIONS

### PALMER

David Kinkaid Palmer  
(1812-1863)

William Notley Palmer  
(1841-1924)

Charles Kinkaid Palmer  
(1871-1932)

William Notley Palmer, Jr.  
(1890-1965)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

### THOMAS

Daniel Thomas  
(ca. 1675-1742)

William Thomas  
(ca. 1702-after 1767)

Notley Thomas  
(1722-1767)

Anthony Thomas  
(1759-1825)

Benedict Thomas  
(1787-1875)

William Smith Thomas  
(1821-after 1893)

Minnie Elizabeth Thomas  
(1870-1893)

William Notley Palmer, Jr.  
(1890-1965)

Florence Marie Palmer  
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Robert Edgar Buzbee  
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John Richard Buzbee

### THOMAS

Daniel Thomas  
(ca. 1675-1742)

William Thomas  
(ca. 1702-after 1767)

Notley Thomas  
(1722-1767)

Anthony Thomas  
(1759-1825)

Notley Thomas, Jr.  
(1784-1839)

Rebecca M. Thomas  
(1819-1878)

William Notley Palmer  
(1841-1924)

Charles Kinkaid Palmer  
(1871-1932)

William Notley Palmer, Jr.  
(1890-1965)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

### VAN ANGLEN

Arent Thunessen Van Hengel  
(---- died 1655)

Reynier Arentsen Van Hengel  
(born 1638----)

Auke Reynersen Van Hengel  
(born 1670----)

Cornelius R. Van Anglen  
(b. 1718----)

Cornelius Van Anglen  
(1769-1822)

Charles Van Anglen  
(1812-1859)

Cynthia M. Van Anglen  
(1842-1910)

Charles Kinkaid Palmer  
(1871-1932)

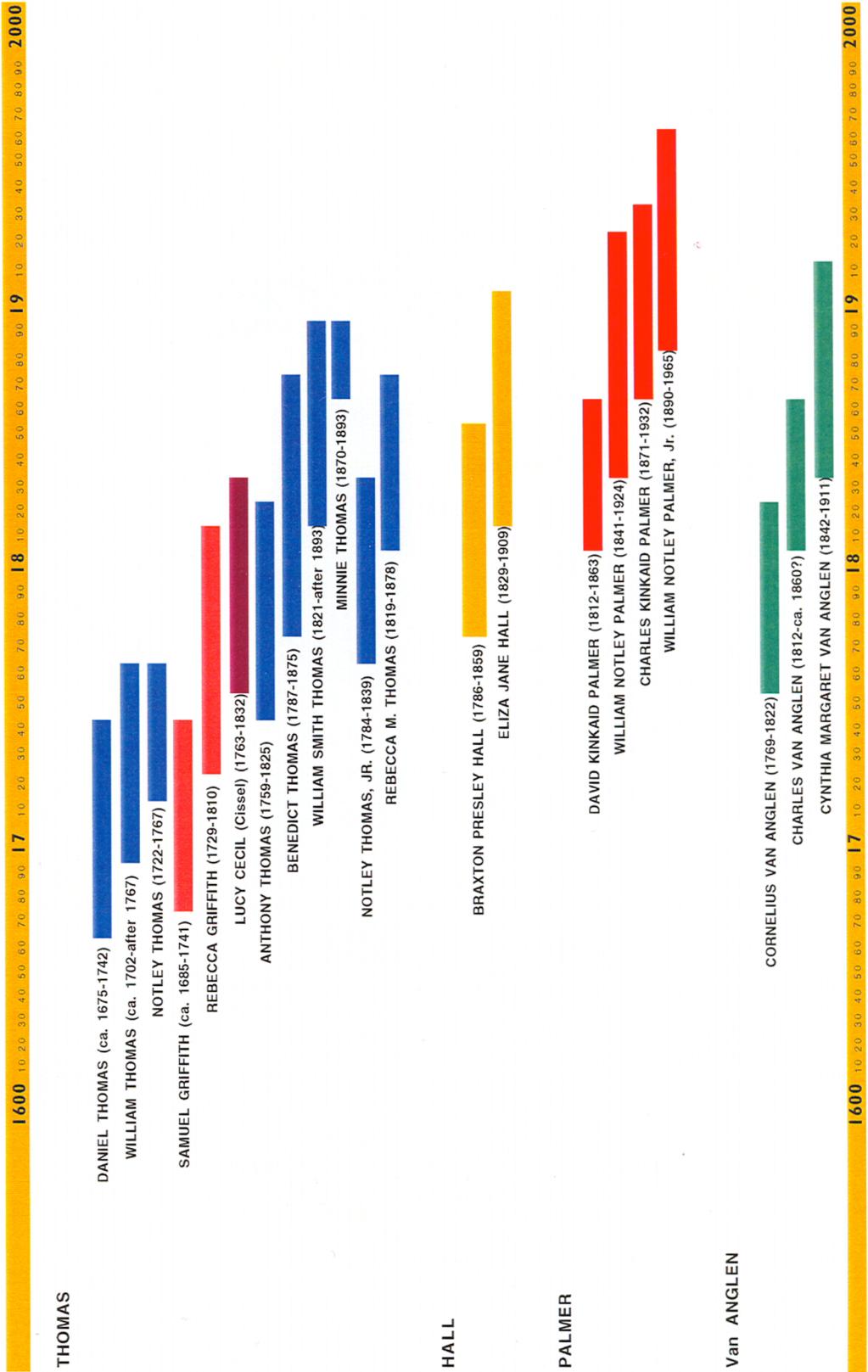
William Notley Palmer, Jr.  
(1890-1965)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

CECIL	CECIL	HALL	ADAMS
Lucy Cecil (1763-1832)	Lucy Cecil (1763-1832)	John Hall (----, d. ca. 1817)	Maria Barns Adams (1821- )
Notley Thomas, Jr. (1784-1839)	Benedict Thomas (1787-1875)	Braxton Presley Hall (1786-1859)	Cynthia M. Van Anglen (1842-1910)
Rebecca M. Thomas (1819-1878)	William Smith Thomas (1821-after 1893)	Eliza Jane Hall (1829-1909)	Charles Kinkaid Palmer (1871-1932)
William Notley Palmer (1841-1924)	Minnie Elizabeth Thomas (1870-1893)	Minnie Elizabeth Thomas (1870-1893)	William Notley Palmer, Jr. (1890-1965)
Charles Kinkaid Palmer (1871-1932)	William Notley Palmer, Jr. (1890-1965)	William Notley Palmer, Jr. (1890-1965)	Florence Marie Palmer (1932- )
William Notley Palmer, Jr. (1890-1965)	Florence Marie Palmer (1932- )	Florence Marie Palmer (1932- )	Robert Edgar Buzbee William Bruce Buzbee James Palmer Buzbee John Richard Buzbee
Florence Marie Palmer (1932- )	Robert Edgar Buzbee William Bruce Buzbee James Palmer Buzbee John Richard Buzbee	Robert Edgar Buzbee William Bruce Buzbee James Palmer Buzbee John Richard Buzbee	Robert Edgar Buzbee William Bruce Buzbee James Palmer Buzbee John Richard Buzbee
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# Some of the Palmers and their Best Friends: A Timeline



TIMELINE: SOME OF THE PALMERS AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS

Timelines of the families in these volumes are designed to show life spans and comparable generations in Europe and America, and not always direct heritage. The Thomas-Palmer family represented here, however, reflects direct heritage.

# DANIEL THOMAS

(born ca. 1675. married, ca. 1700, died, 1742)

**1708** “Daniel Thomas and his family had settled in Piscataway Hundred (Maryland) by 8 July 1708, when he purchased his first piece of land,” genealogist Harry Wright Newman reported to members of the family after research completed on 30 January 1963. Newman’s report continued:

“On 8 July 1708, for 13 pounds plus 3,000 lbs. tobacco he bought of Robert Johnson and Elizabeth his wife, of Prince Georges County, the plantation known as ‘Friendship,’ which began at a bound white oak on the east side of the road that went from Robert Middleton’s plantation to Frances Wheeler. It consisted of 200 acres, with improvements. At the conclusion of the recorded deed it was stated that Luke Gardiner, Jr., the Deputy Surveyor for Prince Georges County had laid out the plantation for Robert Johnson on November 8, 1704.

(Prince Georges Co. Deeds, Liber 3, folio 234, Hall of Records Annapolis)

“The first entry of the birth of his children in the parish register was on December 6, 1709, although it is evident that several children had been born to him and his wife, ANN, prior to that registration.

‘Eliz Thomas Daughter to Daniell Thomas and Ann Thomas his wife  
born the 6th December 1709’

(Transcript of Parish Register (St. John’s), folio 267, Md. Historical Soc., Baltimore)

“From deeds, the parish register and his last will and testament the following children are proved:

1. **William Thomas, certainly the son and heir**
2. Daniel Thomas
3. Grace Thomas
4. Elizabeth Thomas (b. 6 December 1709)
5. John Thomas (b. 1 March 1712/3)
6. Winifrett Thomas (b. 4 April 1714)
7. Anne Thomas (b. 1 March 1716/7)
8. Mary Thomas (b. 1 May 1719)

**1710** “On 10 November 1710, he made a deed of gift to his two sons who were from all indications, minors at the time.

For love, good will and natural affections for his two sons, William Thomas, and Daniel Thomas, he deeded the plantation ‘Friendship’ of 200 acres which lay on the north and south side of a branch and adjoining the plantations of Robert Middleton and Francis Wheeler. It was deeded to the heirs of their body lawfully begotten and in default of such heirs then to his daughters, Grace Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas. The witnesses were Francis Marbury and Mary Marlo.

(Prince Georges Co. Deeds, Liber E, folio 15, Hall of Records)

**1714** On 18 February 1713/14, he modified the deed of gift and directed which portion was to revert to his son William, and which to his son, Daniel. His son, William Thomas, was to have the portion on the north side of the branch which issued into Piscataway Creek and Daniel was to have the section on the south side of the creek. He canceled the contingency to his daughters, Grace and Elizabeth, and in default of heirs of the body of his sons, William and Daniel, lawfully begotten, the plantation was to revert to his son, John Thomas, and his heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

(Prince Georges Co. Deeds, Liber E, folio 228, Hall of Records)

At the same time, he registered the cattle marks of his sons, William, Daniel and John. And 9 days later, he made a deed of gift of one black cow and her increase to his daughters Grace Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas. (Ibid., folio 229, 236)

**1733** “He was a tithable in the Lower Piscataway Hundred of Prince Georges County, as was his son, Daniel Thomas, Jr. Ann Thomas was also a single woman, and listed as a tithable. It is possible that she was his wife who at that time was apparently separated from her husband and maintaining her own household.

(Black Books, Publ. by Hall of Records, 1943, item 270.)

“On 22 June 1734, styled ‘Daniel Thomas Sr. of Prince Georges County, Planter,’ for the ‘Speciall Naturll favour which I bear toward Ann Berry my Beloved Daughter’ made her deed of gift for a negro slave known as Mary. Henry Bedding and Elizabeth Bedding witnessed.

(Prince George County Deeds, Liber T, folio 137)

“On 5 November 1736, he made a deed of gift to his son in law, William Berry, of Prince Georges County, of a negro, Harry, and a mare branded with A. T.

(Ibid., folio 418)

**1741** “His last will and testament was dated 21 June 1741, and was written in the presence of Benjamin Johnson and Stephen Gordon. The following quoted statement indicated definitely that he and his wife were maintaining separate establishments. ‘I give and bequeath to my dear Wife Ann Thomas all that part of my Estate which is now in her possession where she lives apart of me.’ The will was probated at a court held in Prince Georges County on 21 September 1742:

(Wills, Liber 22, Folio 505, Hall of Records)

“To wife Ann the estate on which was then living  
To sons William, Daniel and John Thomas, one shilling  
To daughters Grace Turnely (sp? Furnely, Finnley), and Winifred Lewis, one shilling  
To the children of his deceased daughter, Anne Berry, one shilling  
To daughter Elizabeth Clancy, residue of his estate, and named her executrix.

“Letters of administration were issued on his estate to Elizabeth Clancy, of

Prince Georges County, on 26 September 1742, with Thomas Middleton, Sr., and Thomas Middleton Jr., as her sureties to the value of 200 pounds. At the same time she stated to the court that she would make a true inventory of her father's estate.

(Original Administration Bond, Box 12, folder 22, Hall of Records)

"His widow, Ann Thomas, died testate. Her last will and testament, dated 9 July 1746, was proved in Prince Georges County on 21 July 1746.

(Wills, Liber 24, folio 500)

"To grandsons William Fenealy and Philip Fenealy, Jr., negro Susannah.  
To granddaughters Sarah Berry and Ann Berry, three cows and three yearlings.  
To daughter Winifred Lewis, wearing apparel."

## WILLIAM THOMAS

(b. ca. 1702, m. (1) Ann Jenkins, (2) Elizabeth ---, d. after 1767)

**1702** William Thomas was born around the year 1702, and as an infant was deeded the northern part of the plantation, "Friendship," by his father, 10 November 1710. The name of the plantation, however, appears to have been a mismatch for the way the family affairs became:

"Sometime before 1728, his brothers, Daniel and John, assigned their rights to 'Friendship,' although the assignment did not occur until some time after he instituted a resurvey on the plantation and renamed it 'Strife.' In consequence of his petition to the Land Agent of Lord Baltimore, he was issued a warrant on 15 August 1728, as follows: 'William Thomas of Prince Georges County petitioned that he was seized of 200 acres of 'Friendship' granted July 10, 1705 to Robert Johnson which by several conveyances became his and that he has found some surplus land contiguous, prayed a special warrant for resurvey.'

"The contiguous land amounted to 128 acres, as the following record from the Rent Roll will prove:

'**Strife** 328 acres. Resurveyed for Willm Thomas ffebvry the 2d 1728 And Originall Called Friendship Lyin in the County aforesaid (Prince Georges) Beginning at a Bounded White Oak.'

(Liber AM no. 1, folio 315; Liber Pl no. 7, folio 514, Land Office, Annapolis; and Rent Roll no. 2

(Calvert, Prince Georges, Frederick, folio 496, Land Office, Annapolis).

"On 2 March 1733/4, by recorded deeds, William Thomas acquired full title to his plantation. On that date, Daniel Thomas, Sr., and John Thomas, both of Prince Georges County assigned to William Thomas for a consideration of five shillings all their rights and title to 'Friendship' by now called 'Strife,' of 200 acres which bordered the plantation of Robert Middleton and Francis Wheeler.

(Prince Georges County Deeds, Liber T, folio 86)

"At the same time, Daniel Thomas, Jr., of Prince Georges County, conveyed to William Thomas for a consideration of 40 pounds 'whereas Daniel Thomas, Jr., and

William Thomas were jointly seized for the tract or parcel of land known as Friendship, by now, called Strife.’ Anne Thomas, wife of Daniel Thomas, Sr., and the mother of the within named grantors appeared likewise and court and stated that her ‘dower in the plantation was not to be effected.’

(Ibid., folio 87.) (Newman’s report is confusing in that he writes that as a result of this transaction, “Daniel Thomas, Jr., acquired the entire plantation.” I read it as the opposite: that Daniel surrendered his rights to the plantation and William acquired it.)

**1737** On 21 July 1737, William Thomas of Prince Georges County, bought a tract of land known as “Mistake” from John Dawson. It was 220 acres. He paid 4,000 pounds tobacco for it.

(Ibid. folio 466).

**1745** On 13 October 1745, William Thomas made a deed of gift to his son, Notley Thomas:

“Between William Thomas of Prince Georges County in the province of Maryland of the one part and Notley Thomas of ye county and province aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth that the said William Thomas for and in Consideration of the Love and Nature which I have and bear unto Notley Thomas truly and well beloved Son, and for other good Causes me at this Present Especial ..... Moving have given, Granted, Alienated, Confirmed and made over..... unto the said Notley Thomas his Heirs and Assigns forever all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying in the County & Province afsd it being part of a Tract of land called Strife.”

(Ibid., folio 514)

“The deed consisted of 250 acres of land more or less; Elizabeth Thomas, wife of William Thomas, waived all dower rights. From the entries in the Parish register, it is evident that William Thomas was married twice. The only child who can be placed as an issue of that (first) union is that of Notley, who is proved beyond a doubt as the son of William Thomas. The marriage itself was recorded: “Wm Thomas & Ann Jenkins were joyned together in holly Matrimony the 7th Dec br 1721.”

(Transcript of Parish Register (St. John’s), folio 267, Md. Hist. Society, Baltimore)

It is not known when Ann Jenkins Thomas died. The son of Ann Jenkins Thomas and William Thomas:

### **1. Notley Thomas (1722-1767)**

“By 1736, William Thomas had married (2nd) Elizabeth ---. Their children:

1. John Thomas (b. June 7, 1736)
2. Edward Thomas (b. Oct. 2, 1740)
3. Benjamin Thomas (b. August 29, 1745)
4. Francis Thomas (b. July 23, 1748)
5. Sarah Ann Thomas (b. Feb. 27, 1750)

(The Parish Register records the ‘names & Ages of William Thomas Children by Elizabeth his wife.’ Transcript of Parish Register (St. John’s), folio 267, Md. Hist. Society, Baltimore)

6. William Thomas, (b. ca. 25 May 1752)

(Ibid., folio 296)

**1767** On 1 December 1767, William Thomas of Prince Georges County, sold a part of the plantation, ‘Strife.’ William Jenkins paid 27 pounds for it. The date of William Thomas’ death is not known.

(Prince George County Deeds, Liber BB, no. 2, folio 179)

# NOTLEY THOMAS

(born 1722, married 1744, died 1767)

**1720** “His Christian name came from Thomas Notley, who was a Proprietary Governor of Maryland from 1676 to 1679. ... His family name was given as a Christian name to many children of old families in Southern Maryland...” researcher Newman wrote. The name is believed to have originated on the mother’s side, that of ANNE JENKINS.

**1748** “Before his removal to Frederick County, Notley Thomas maintained a pew in the Parish Church of St. John’s at Broad Creek:

‘At a Vestry held at Brode Creek the 11th of April 1748, Easter Monday.....This Day Ralph Pickerel Came and Declared that he had Sold the right of his Pew from him and his Heirs to Notly Thomas.’

(Proceedings of Vestry (St. John’s Parish), folio 101, Maryland Hist. Soc., Baltimore)

**1755** “By 7 February 1755, he and his family had settled in Frederick County. On that day, styling himself a planter of Frederick County, he leased his 328 acres of ‘Strife’ to John Loggins, of Prince Georges County, for twenty-one years at the annual rental of 800 pounds tobacco to be paid on February 10th of each year.”

(Prince Georges County Deeds, Liber NN, folio 346, Hall of Records, Annapolis)

“During the French and Indian Wars, he served as a private in the company of Captain Elias Delashmuts, of Frederick County.”

(Colonial muster and Pay Rolls, folio 163, Hall of Records, Annapolis)

“He married Rebecca Griffith, the daughter of Samuel Griffith, one-time of Calvert County, and died intestate in Frederick County in the autumn of 1767. On 24 November 1767, letters of administration upon his estate were granted his widow, Rebecca Griffith Thomas.”

# REBECCA GRIFFITH

(died ca. 1810)

**REBECCA GRIFFITH BROUGHT A CASCADE** of Royal kinfolks into the marriage with Notley Thomas in 1744.

Rebecca’s 5th Great Grandmother was Lady Mary Boleyn (1507-1536) back in the England of King Henry VIII. Lady Mary’s sister was England’s Queen Anne, one of the wives whom Henry would order beheaded. Queen Anne was the mother of the future Queen Elizabeth I, and, thus, Rebecca’s 5th Great Grandmother Mary was the aunt of Queen Elizabeth I.

Mary had a lot of connections in and out of royal households. One of her more prominent connections was with Henry VIII.



LADY MARY BOLEYN

SIR WILLIAM CAREY

As A TEENAGER, your 13th or so Great Grandmother Lady Mary Boleyn (1507-1536) shocked her parents with what they viewed as a scandalous lifestyle. But they were most certainly not shocked when at age 15 she chose to be a mistress of King Henry VIII. The Boleyn family benefited handsomely from her intimacy with the king until at least 1526.

Then, King Henry VIII shifted his attentions from Mary to her younger sister, Anne Boleyn--who was selected by Henry as his second wife.

By then, Lady Mary was married to Sir William Carey and their family included at least one daughter, Mary Catherine, and, probably, the son, Henry.



KING HENRY VIII

**KING HENRY VIII: YOUR 14th or so GREAT GRANDFATHER**

Lady's Mary's daughter, Mary Catherine, was born in 1524, during the mother's affair with the King. Though there is no DNA proof that King Henry VIII was the father of 12th or so Great Grandmother Mary Catherine, there is an abundance of circumstantial evidence and general belief that the King was your 13th or so Great Grandfather. Here is the overall connection between Lady Mary Boleyn and you:

**Lady Mary Boleyn (1507 - 1536)**

*11th great grandmother of Marie Buzbee*



**Mary Catherine Carey (1524 - 1568)**

*Daughter of Lady Mary Boleyn (& probably King Henry VIII)  
10th great grandmother of Marie Buzbee*

**Sir Henry Knollys (1543 - 1596)**

*Son of Mary Catherine  
9th great grandfather of Marie Buzbee*

**Elizabeth Knollys (1579 - 1621)**

*Daughter of Sir Henry  
8th great grandmother of Marie Buzbee*

**Margaret Willoughby (1605 - )**

*Daughter of Elizabeth  
7th great grandmother of Marie Buzbee*

**Samuel Griffith (1655 - 1717)**

*Son of Margaret  
6th great grandfather of Marie Buzbee*

**Samuel, Jr. Griffith (1681 - 1741)**

*Son of Samuel  
5th great grandfather of Marie Buzbee*

**Rebecca Griffith ( - 1810)**

*Daughter of Samuel, Jr.  
4th great grandmother of Marie Buzbee*

**Anthony Thomas (1759 - 1825)**

*Son of Rebecca  
3rd great grandfather of Marie Buzbee*

**Benedict Thomas (1787 - 1875)**

*Son of Anthony  
2nd great grandfather of Marie Buzbee*

**William Smith Thomas (1821 - 1901)**

*Son of Benedict  
1st great grandfather of Marie Buzbee*

**Minnie Elizabeth Thomas (1870 - 1893)**

*Daughter of William Smith  
Grandmother of Marie Buzbee*

**William Notley Palmer (1890 - 1965)**

*Son of Minnie Elizabeth  
Father of Marie Buzbee*

**Florence Marie Palmer (1932 - )**

*Daughter of William Notley*



**Robert Edgar Buzbee (1956-2006)**

**William Bruce Buzbee (1958)**

**James Palmer Buzbee (1959)**

**John Richard Buzbee (1965)**

*Sons of Marie Buzbee*

Here is the circumstantial evidence linking you to King Henry VIII, by way of 13th or so Great Grandmother Lady Mary Boleyn:

1. Lady Mary's daughter, Mary Catherine, was born during the time that her mother, Lady Mary Boleyn (Carey) was a mistress of Henry VIII. Lady Mary's son, Henry, probably was born during this period, too.

2. Mary Catherine and her daughter, Lettice, bore strong resemblances to Henry VIII, and Queen Elizabeth I (a cousin).

3. Henry showered wealth, land, and titles on Mary Catherine and her husband William Carey while she was his mistress, and favors thereafter despite his ultimate order to behead Anne, who was Mary Catherine's sister, and disgrace the rest of the Boleyn family.

4. Records of the time show a belief that, at least, Henry Carey, was viewed as Henry VIII's son, while other historians have agreed that Henry's paternity of both Careys is a strong probability. A 1535 document describes Henry Carey as "the Kynge's son."

5. On the death at age 44 of Mary Catherine, Queen Elizabeth I paid the £640 expenses of an extravagant burial at Westminster Abbey, and also gave her honors that had applied only to kings, queens, and a few high-ranking royals.

*(£640 in 1568 would represent about \$250,000 in today's currency).*

*(Wikipedia.com, and ancestry.com)*

*THE FAMILIES and THEIR ROYAL CONNECTIONS*  
**HOWARD, BOLEYN, CAREY, KNOLLYS**



SECOND DUKE OF NORFOLK

# THOMAS HOWARD

(born 1443, died 21 May 1524)

# ELIZABETH TILNEY

(married, 30 April 1472)



**1469** Sir Thomas Howard fought against losers and winners in tumultuous and bloody years, but he managed to win even when losing, and at the end, he was England's richest peer.

He fought for the winner, King Edward IV in 1469, and was wounded in the King's support in 1471; he was knighted by Edward in 1478.

On Edward IV's death, however, Thomas and his father, John Howard, picked a loser. They took up arms to defend Richard III, who had usurped the throne by

eliminating the competition. He rewarded the Howards with lands and titles and £1,000 annuity (*About \$350,000 in today's currency*) to Thomas.

Then they went to war against the Duke of Buckingham who had assembled an army to unseat the crippled King Richard III. In support of Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, Thomas was wounded. John was killed. So, too, was Richard III. The winner, the Duke of Buckingham, became King Henry VII.

#### **(RICHARD III---RECENTLY IDENTIFIED AT LEICESTER)**

*(Richard III died on the battlefield from massive blows to the back of his head, and after death, the body was stripped naked, mutilated, and thrown into a shallow unmarked grave at Leicester. Not until 2012 would his bones be discovered, and until February 2013 conclusively identified by his deformed spine, DNA, and the various death and "humiliation" wounds.)*

After the battle in 1485, Sir Thomas Howard was taken as a prisoner to the Tower of London, where he was stripped of his title, lands, and freedom. Once during imprisonment he was offered a chance to escape, but he refused to escape and pinned his hopes for the future on his belief that he could persuade King Henry VII of his current loyalty and devotion.

He did just that.

King Henry VII restored the title, and sent him off to put down a rebellion in Yorkshire. Successful, he moved up the Tudor ladder to further successes, and when Henry VII died in 1509, Thomas Howard was executor of the king's wills.

#### **MORE TRIUMPHS, MORE WEALTH**

Later, with his sons Thomas and Edmund and other noblemen, he led the English army to triumph in Scotland, where on 9 September 1513, 10,000 Scots died. Howard added to his wealth with lands and annuities then, as he did during his last 10 years of life.

When he died 21 May 1524, he was England's richest peer. At his funeral, a procession of 400 hooded men carrying torches was featured; there were 100 wax effigies and 700 candles at his bier, in a spectacle that cost more than £1,300. (*More than \$500,000 in today's currency.*)

The children of Thomas Howard and Elizabeth Tilney, were:

1. Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk.
2. Sir Edmund Howard, father of Henry VIII's fifth queen, Catherine Howard
3. Henry Howard
4. Charles Howard
5. Henry Howard (the younger)
6. Richard Howard
7. **Elizabeth Howard, who married Thomas Boleyn, and was mother of Queen Anne Boleyn, and grandmother of Queen Elizabeth I.**
8. Muriel Howard

In a second marriage after the death of Elizabeth Tilney, Howard and Elizabeth's cousin, Agnes Tilney, had William Howard; Thomas Howard; Dorothy Howard; Anne Howard; Catherine Howard; and Elizabeth Howard.

**C**atherine Howard was born between 1518 and 1524. She was a cousin to both Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth I.

As a granddaughter of the late Duke of Norfolk, Sir Thomas Howard, Catherine could only claim connection to immense wealth. Her father, Edmund

Howard, was one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas, and as such in those days, inherited little or nothing of the vast estate. The oldest son got it all.

### **YOUNGER SONS WERE ESSENTIALLY PENNILESS**

Edmund Howard and his family were reported to have been so penniless that they had to beg for handouts to survive, and the trifling public job he was given didn't pan out. (*What, me, work?*)

Their luck should have changed in 1540, when the desperate Henry VIII picked Catherine as his fifth wife amid rumors that she already was pregnant with his child. Their coronation was delayed until the baby would arrive, but, alas, before that could take place, Catherine's past indiscretions caught up with her.

### **BLACKMAIL, BRIBES CATCH UP WITH HER**

Catherine was discovered to have been blackmailed, and had been paying bribes to keep relatives and others silent about her earlier sexual activities.

The word got out, however, and Henry VIII finally believed the charges posted against her, some of which could have been "proved" during the torture of former friends or lovers. She was found guilty of treason by way of adultery, and ordered to be beheaded like her cousin Anne Boleyn, wife number 2.

One of her former and confessed lovers was beheaded, another hanged, drawn, and quartered. Their heads were stuck on top of London Bridge, as she waited her turn. Catherine practiced for her beheading the night before, by laying her head on the chopping block which had been brought to her in the cell. The next day she was beheaded with a single stroke at the Tower of London.

### **SIR THOMAS ESCAPES THE FAMILY CALAMITY**

Her grandfather, the rich Sir Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, managed to escape the family disaster by putting as much distance as he could between him and the beheaded queen. She was buried at the Chapel of St. Peter and Vincula, where the beheaded bodies of cousins Anne and George Boleyn, had been buried.

(Wikipedia.com) (Catherine Howard)

## ELIZABETH HOWARD

(born ca. 1480, died 3 April 1538)



## THOMAS BOLEYN

(born ca. 1477, died 12 March 1539)

**W**ith his wife, Elizabeth Howard as the daughter of England's richest peer, Sir Thomas Boleyn had all the right connections. He made the most of them--for a while, as high sheriff, ambassador to France, and leading diplomat from Henry VIII to the continent.

He may have had some misgivings about the conduct of his daughters Anne and Mary as teenagers after he had sent them on assignment to the French Court, but he had no misgivings as, first, Mary served intimately King Henry VIII as his mistress, and then, second, as daughter Anne served the king as his second Queen.

Using all his connections as well as his casual oversight of his daughters, Sir

Thomas Boleyn rose the ladder as Knight of the Garter; Viscount; First Earl of Wiltshire; and, finally, as England's Lord Privy Seal---before the roof fell in.

He groveled as Henry VIII discarded and ordered his daughter, Anne, to be beheaded. So, too, his son, George. So, too, his daughter in law, the widow of the executed George Boleyn. In disgrace, he left office with his life, but that was not to exist long either. He died soon thereafter, on 13 March 1539.

Surviving was daughter Mary Boleyn (Carey), whom he and Elizabeth Howard Boleyn had married off to William Carey shortly before Mary took over the job as Henry VIII's mistress.

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Boleyn,\\_1st\\_Earl\\_of\\_Wiltshire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Boleyn,_1st_Earl_of_Wiltshire))

## WILLIAM CAREY

(born ca. 1500, died 22 June 1528)

## MARY BOLEYN

(born ca. 1499, died 19 July 1543)

**1500** Sir William Carey (ca.1500–22 June 1528) was a favorite of King Henry VIII, serving as a gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and all-around good companion of the king in riding, hunting and jousting. He also was a noted art collector.

He was the second son of Sir Thomas Carey (1479-1536), also of Wiltshire, and his wife, Margaret Spencer, daughter of Sir Robert Spencer and Eleanor Beaufort.

On 4 February 1520, Sir William Carey was married to Mary Boleyn, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn and Lady Elizabeth Howard. Soon thereafter, Mary became a mistress to the king, and that brought great wealth to Carey and the family, as well as at least one child, and probably two, whose father was Henry VII, not Sir William Carey. Mary Catherine Carey was born while her mother Mary Boleyn Carey was the king's mistress.

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Carey\\_%28courtier%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Carey_%28courtier%29))

## MARY CATHERINE CAREY

(born ca. 1524, died 15 January 1569)

## FRANCIS KNOLLYS

(born 1514. died 19 July 1596)



**1539** By the time she was 15, her Boleyn family had been shattered by executions, humiliations, and disgrace.

Mary Catherine, however, was treated much differently: She was elevated to Maid of Honor in the household of Anne of Cleves, and soon thereafter married the

oldest son of Robert Knollys, (later) Sir Francis Knollys, as both moved in the highest of high royal circles.

With Sir Francis Knollys, she had 16 children while also serving as Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth I.

Lady Catherine died on 15 January 1569, and her funeral expenses were paid by Queen Elizabeth.

She was buried in Westminster Abbey, with a monument that included the coats of arms of the Knollys, Carey, Spencer, Beaufort and Boleyn families.

The inscriptions on the Westminster Abbey monument are:

“The Right Honorable Lady Katherin Knollys Cheeffe Lady of the Quenes Maties [Majesty’s] Beddechamber and wiffe to Sr. Frances Knollys Knight Tresorer [Treasurer] of her Highnes Howsholde.

Departed this lyefe the 15. of January 1568. At Hampton Courte. And was honorably buried in the flower [floor] of this chappell.

This Lady Knollys and the Lord Hundesdon her brother were the children of William Caree Esquyer, and of the Lady Mary his wiffe one of the doughters and heires to Thomas Bulleyne Erle of Wylshier [Wiltshire] and Ormond.

Which Lady Mary was sister to Anne Quene of England wiffe to Kinge Henry the Eyght father and mother to Elizabeth Quene of England”.

“Below is a Latin inscription which can be translated:”

“O, Francis, she who was thy wife, behold, Catherine Knolle lies dead under the chilly marble.

I know well that she will never depart from thy soul, though dead.

Whilst alive she was always loved by thee: living, she bore thee, her husband, sixteen children and was equally female and male (that is, both gentle and valiant).

Would that she had lived many years with thee and thy wife was now an old lady.

But God desired it not. But he willed that thou, O Catherine, should await thy husband in Heaven”.

([Westminster-abbey.org/our-history/people/katherine-knollys](http://Westminster-abbey.org/our-history/people/katherine-knollys))

(See Westminster Abbey web site for more details)

Years later, Lady Knolly’s funeral documents at Westminster Abbey were found with those of King Henry III, King Henry VI, Queen Mary II, King William III, Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne and Queen Caroline. The only “non-royal” in the group was Lady Knollys.

### **SIR FRANCIS TRUE TO PURITAN BELIEFS**

Her husband, Sir Francis Knollys (1514-19 July 1596) outlived her a generation.

He proved to be an effective politician and leader, with firm convictions in trying times: He stayed true to his Puritan beliefs, and was successful with King Henry VIII, King Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth I, as well as with Parliament, as a member.

During the reign of Catholic Queen Mary, he survived.

Later, under Queen Elizabeth I, he was assigned to guard the fugitive Mary, Queen of Scots, when she fled to England for protection. He got along well with Queen Mary, who once gave him a present for Lady Catherine; and later, under Queen Elizabeth’s orders, he persuaded Mary to abdicate the Scottish throne. Mary was later executed by Elizabeth I.

Sir Francis also took command of land forces in Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire, in preparation for the anticipated landings by the Spanish Armada.

## HENRY, ELIZABETH, MARGARET, AND HENRY

The 16 children of Lady Mary Catherine and Sir Francis Knollys included:

1. Henry Knollys (ca. 1542-1582). Henry Knollys married Margaret Cave in 1565. She died in 1606. One of their daughters was

1. Elizabeth Knollys (1579-before 1621).

Elizabeth Knollys married Henry Willoughby (14 September 1579-20 November 1649). Henry Willoughby was a son of John Willoughby and Frances Hawe. The daughters of Elizabeth Knollys and Henry Willoughby, all born in Risley, Derbyshire, England, were:

1. Margaret Willoughby (b. 14 May 1605)

2. Frances Willoughby (b. ca. 1607)

3. Mary Willoughby (b. ca. 1609)

4. Mary Ann Willoughby (b. ca. 1611)

Margaret Willoughby married Henry Griffith, Jr. (b. 1603).

([wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis\\_Knollys\\_\(the\\_elder\)](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Knollys_(the_elder)) (Also [ancestry.com](http://ancestry.com))

# HENRY GRIFFITH, Jr.

(born 1603)

**1603** Henry Griffith, Jr., was born in 1603 in Wigmore, Wales. He was a son of Henry Griffith and Elizabeth Throckmorton. Henry, Jr., married Margaret Willoughby in about 1633. He and Margaret had at least one son:

1. Samuel Griffith (b. 1655)

# SAMUEL GRIFFITH

(b. ca. 1655, died ca. 1717)

**1655** Samuel Griffith was born ca. 1655 in Wigmore, Wales, and married ELIZABETH EVANS (b. ca. 1647 in Wales) ca. 1670 in Maryland. By about mid-1717, he was ill.

**Genealogist Harry Wright Newman continued:**

“Samuel Griffith, a planter of Calvert County, was apparently quite ill at the time his last will and testament was dictated (and preserved in Hall of Records, Annapolis.)

The provisions were:

To the following daughters 10 shillings each, that is Martha Evans, Elizabeth Niles, Mary Bowers, Sarah Dovol (Duvall), Elizabeth Mobile and Rachel Giles.

To the following grandchildren each a cow and calf, that is, Elizabeth Evans, Mary Bowers, Elizabeth Griffith and Rachel Giles

To son Samuel the dwelling-plantation and all other lands.

Residuary estate to wife Elizabeth and son Samuel.

Executors: Wife and son Samuel Griffith.

The will had been written by Henry Johnson, and witnessed by William Prestone and Elizabeth Whipps. It was probated at Calvert county court, 3 September 1717. On 21 November 1717 a letter was sent to the Judge of Probate:

Nov. ye 21 1717

Mr. William Bladen: Sir:

This serves to desire you not to admit the recording of my father-in-law Samuel Griffines will he not being capable of making his will att that time & therefore it was worded by his wife & nott by himselfe on purposes to defraud The rest of ye children of what in a former will was left to them & this doth appear by Henry Johns' words who writt ye will who saith that he spoake but two Words all ye time he was writing the same & therefore I desire you would please to putt Johnson to his oath being ye needfull from

Your Humble Servant

(Signes) John Giles.

"The inventory of the personal estate was taken on 27 September 1717, and appraised at 249 pounds, 3/10. Among the items were five negro slaves.

(Inventories & Accounts, Liber 39c, folio 65, Hall of Records)

**1718**

"On 13 December 1718, an account was filed by Elizabeth Griffith, wife to 'Samull Griffith Sr., and Sarah Griffith, Jr., (sic) executors of the last will and Testament of Samuel Griffith, deceased.' They accounted for a crop of tobacco made on the deceased's plantation at the last harvest valued at 5,709 pounds tobacco. On 18 February 1718/19, 'Then came Elizabeth Griffin one of ye people called Quakers and one of ye accountant & made her Sollem affirmation that ye above acct is Just & true as therein stated before me.' (Signed) John Smith.

(Administration Accounts, Liber 1, folio 365)

"On 17 December 1718, the widow Elizabeth Griffith, arranged for legacies to be paid by her son, Samuel Griffith, at her decease to the following: Elizabeth Moles, Mary Bowers, Sarah Devall, Rebecca Mobley, and Rachel Giles. At the same time, Samuel Griffith obligated himself and his heirs to comply. The witnesses were Thomas Smith, Joseph Smith, and Joseph Smith, Jr.

(Wills, Liber 15, Folio 170)

"The widow died before 28 July 1720:

"Acct of Gifts pr Legacies Samuel Griffith of Calvert in comply pd to his Sisters in obedience to his mother Mrs. Elizth Griffith as assignee of her moiety of his father's estate to him after her decease.

To Mary Bowers as pr her letter of attorney to Edward Mobberly to receive the same.....do.

To Sarah Devale & Marven her husband Edwd as ppr John Magruder's receipt.....1,000 lbs. tob.

To Rebecca Mobberly as pr her Husband Edwd, Mobberly order and John Magruder receipt..... 500 lbs. tob.

To Rachel Giles & John her husband as pr Robert Tyler's receipt.....1,000 lbs. tob.

(Administration Accounts, Liber 3, folio 121)

# SAMUEL GRIFFITH

(born ca. 1685, married before 1711, died 1741)

Samuel Griffith, the only son, had been born presumably in Calvert County. Some time before 1711, he married SARAH EVANS, one of four daughters of Lewis Evans, of Herring Creek Hundred.

The other daughters were Elizabeth, Katherine and Ann. Evans's will was probated 11 March 1690/91. In 1711, a suit was filed on behalf of the two sisters, Elizabeth (Anckehile) and Sarah (Griffith) by the widowed Elizabeth and Samuel Griffith to resurvey their inheritance from Lewis Evans, who had left them jointly the dwelling plantation and the "residue of the dwelling plantation." There appeared to be about 1,800 acres of land involved, but there was no record of how well the issue was resolved.

Samuel Griffith's will was probated on 2 November 1741, with property assigned to four sons and three daughters. The sons were Samuel, Lewis, John and Benjamin. The daughters were Ann, Bathshebey and Rebecca. The daughters were to receive the dwelling plantation. It took many years to settle the Samuel Griffith estate. By 1749, the estate still had not been settled.

"Third additional Account of Lewis Griffith and John Griffith of Calvert County, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Griffith, late of Calvert County, deceased. Balance due the estate 541 pounds/15/....."

The report apportioned 37 pounds/12/11 to each of the Griffith children, including a share to be paid "by these Accountants to Notley Thomas who intermarried with Rebecca, one of the Daughters of the deceased as p. receipt....."

(Administration Accounts, Liber 27, folio 154)

In 1744, REBECCA GRIFITH married NOTLEY THOMAS.



# NOTLEY THOMAS

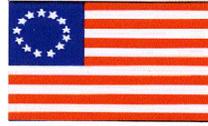
(born 1722, married 1744, died 1767)

**1744** Notley Thomas served in the French and Indian Wars. After his marriage, he and Rebecca Thomas lived near Fredericktown, Md. He died in Frederick County in the autumn of 1767. On 24 November 1767, letters of administration upon his estate were granted to his widow, Rebecca Griffith Thomas. Their children:

1. Lurana Thomas
2. Keziah Thomas
3. Sarah Thomas
4. Elizabeth Thomas
5. Ann Thomas
6. Samuel Skinner Thomas

7. Archibald Thomas, who was lost at sea, according to family records
8. Nathan Thomas
9. **Anthony Thomas (b. 4 July 1759, m. 31 Jan 1782, d. 17 April 1825)**

Notley Thomas died in 1767. Rebecca Griffith Thomas died in 1810.



## ANTHONY THOMAS

**(born 4 July 1759, married 31 January 1782, died 17 April 1825)**

**1759** “Anthony Thomas was born near Fredericktown, Md., on 4 July 1759, the youngest child of Notley and Rebecca Griffith Thomas,” a newspaper report of the rededication of his grave marker in 1957 stated.

“According to Maryland records, Notley, his father before him, had fought for his country, having participated in the French and Indian Wars; and so, it was natural for Anthony, a generation later, to answer the call to defend his country’s independence in the struggle against Britain. Accordingly, in July 1776, Anthony enlisted in ‘for the Flying Camp.’”

(The Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Mo., Tuesday 4 June 1957, p. 1)

On 31 January 1782, he married LUCY CECIL (Cissel). He was 22, Lucy, 18.

## LUCY CECIL

**(born 18 April 1763, married 31 January 1782, died 27 March 1832)**

**1763** Lucy Cecil was born 18 April 1763, at her father’s country place, eight miles from Washington, at Bladensberg. She was the youngest among 15 children in the family of her mother, whose maiden name was BRIGHTWELL. Lucy’s mother had first married a Wilson. They had four children before Wilson died. The mother then married a widower, Cecil (Cissel) with seven children. The Cecils then had four children, the last being Lucy.

Lucy ultimately inherited her father’s homestead, but whether or not she and her heirs should have inherited quite a bit more has been a matter of some legal discussion since. A cousin of the 1st Lord Baltimore, she and her heirs could claim to be legal heirs to nearly all the state of Maryland. Maryland initially was a royal grant to George Calvert, the 1st Lord Baltimore.

Upon his death, the elder son, Cecil, inherited the estate and title, which was subsequently bequeathed to Cecil Calvert’s heirs until the Revolution. At that point, he executed a 99-year lease of the land to prevent his two sons from getting it. (They were Revolutionaries). The two sons died without heirs, and the 99-year lease expired in 1877.

Cecil heirs claimed that, in accord with the laws of the time, the title to the estate should thereupon pass to the descendants of the 1st Lord Baltimore's *second* son. It was on that basis that the family's claims have been (fruitlessly) pressed.

Lucy Cecil also declared that she was a descendant of Sir William Cecil, the primary minister of Queen Elizabeth, and was a cousin of King George the 4th. The Cecils and Thomases had been connected for many years. One family historian wrote that The Thomases had originally come to America with other "cavaliers" aboard the "Don" (or "Dove") under the command of Lord Baltimore. They, too, had received royal grants of land. Her record stated that "Notley Thomas came from the Eastern Shore. He was Royal Surveyor to the king.

("Copy from Mr. R. E. Wilson's record, which she gave Courtney R. Cooper to use, to get official records, at Washington. She obtained these facts from relatives, while visiting in Maryland & Virginia." Handwritten copy in Marie's files, from her family.)

**A**NTHONY THOMAS AND LUCY CECIL THOMAS "moved first with their family to Pennsylvania in 1797, and later moved on into what was then Old Virginia and lived near Morgantown near the Monongahela River," a newspaper report stated when the Anthony Thomas cemetery was rededicated in 1957.

"It was not until 1863, some 65 years after their tenure of residence in Morgantown had ended, that the western Virginia counties withdrew at the beginning of the Civil War unrest and were admitted to the Union under the name of West Virginia. And thus their old home territory became a new state. Anthony Thomas and his family had left Morgantown in 1800, and migrated westward to Fayette county, Ky., where they settled near Lexington. They stayed in Kentucky until the fall of 1817.

#### **ON TO GRAND PASS, MISSOURI**

"Then they responded to the ever-present urge of the pioneer to push on westward, and the year 1818 found them settled near the site of Grand Pass, then part of Cooper County, for it was not until the first Missouri legislature met in 1820 that the county of Saline was created out of the western part of old Cooper county. The family had been active in Cooper county affairs before that, for their oldest son, John Dennis was appointed in 1819 by the territorial governor for Missouri who was William Clark of Lewis & Clark expedition fame, to the position of justice of peace for Miami township of Cooper county, Mo.

"When his widow, children and friends gathered here 132 years ago and laid him to rest with suitable rites and ceremonies this spot was not the secluded, remote place it is today, undisturbed except for the drone of a far-off tractor, or the hum of traffic in the air or on the highway. It was then at the very edge of the old Santa Fe Trail, the main thoroughfare to the Great West and echoed to the clatter of the stage coach, the Indian traders and the great western migration."

(The Daily Democrat-News, Marshall, Mo., Tuesday 4 June 1957, p. 1, based on a eulogy and speech by Hugh Port Callaway.)

**A**NTHONY THOMAS AND LUCY CECIL THOMAS had 13 children, 11 of whom survived childhood, some to be buried in the cemetery where Anthony's 1825 grave was rededicated in 1957 by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The children of Anthony Thomas and Lucy Cecil (Cissel) Thomas:

**1. John Dennis Thomas (b. 1783, d. 27 November 1866).**

John Dennis Thomas served as captain in the War of 1812, and colonel in the Mexican War. In one 1812 battle, he was captured by the Indians:

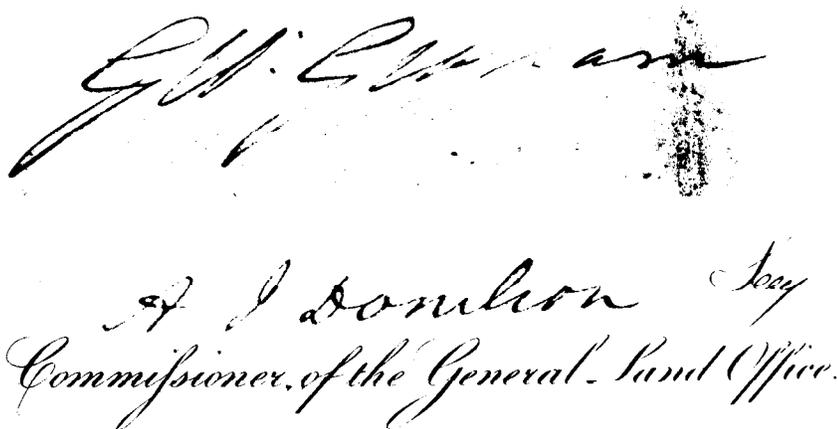
"He and a comrade had to run the gauntlet," a newspaper history in later years reported. "His friend was shot, and he turned back to help him, and because of his bravery the Indians let him go. Later, the Government gave him a large tract of land, and together with what he bought for \$1.25 per acre, he owned about 14,000 or 15,000 acres" on both sides of the river.

Col. Thomas is viewed as the "Father of Waverly." Within his huge land holdings south of the Missouri River, he created a St. Thomas community, which was adjacent to, and in competition with, nephew David K. Palmer's existing Middletown community, where Palmer had built the first house.

*(Another history states that Washington Shroyer had laid out Middletown ca. 1845, two years prior to Thomas' St. Thomas settlement. That history states that the two adjacent towns were merged, and the name selected because a resident thought that Waverly, Ill., was a nice town and Waverly a good name. W. N. Palmer, Sr., recorded a different version, in which his father, David K. Palmer, had changed the name of his Middletown community to Waverly, on the basis of a suggestion from a customer, who had been reading Scott's Waverly novels.)*

Two of Col. Thomas' original land patents (on sheepskin) have survived. One bears what appears to be the signature of President John Quincy Adams, the other, the signature of Andrew Jackson, placed there by Jackson's secretary. The two John Dennis Thomas land patents, as well as eight others granting land to Notley Thomas, have been preserved carefully by the family, and are now owned by Marie Buzbee.

In this book, the signatures of President Adams have been reproduced in the size as originally written. The signature of Andrew Jackson, by his secretary, is reproduced at 80%. Other original segments of the documents have been reproduced at 60 to 80% of their original sizes. However, the secretary occasionally put the largest signature on the patents. Here are two, in exact size:



John Quincy Adams  
A. J. Donelson Secretary  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

President Adams conveyed 80 acres with Patent No. 1591, April 24, 1833:

{ Certificate  
No 1591

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.*

*Whereas* John D. Thomas of Lillard County, Missouri has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Franklin, Missouri, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said John D. Thomas according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820, entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of the Public Lands," for:

the East half of the South West quarter of Section Seventeen in township fifty one, South of the Missouri river, of Range Twenty three in the District of Franklin and State of Missouri, containing Eighty acres according to the official plat of the survey of said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said John D. Thomas

Now Know Ye that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John D. Thomas and his heirs the said tract above described; To have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said John D. Thomas and his heirs and assigns forever.

*In Testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have created these letters to be made PATENT, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.*

(SEAL) Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of October in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and of the Independence of the United States, the fiftieth. *Signed April 24, 1833.*

*By The President:  
J. Q. Adams.*

G. W. Graham  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office*

Recorded, Vol. 4, Page 108 (Ex) .

**2. Notley Thomas, Jr., (b. 26 November 1784, m. Lucy Smith, 3 March 1808, d. 1 October 1839)**

(In the years to come, Notley Thomas, Jr.'s great-grandson, Charles Kinkaid Palmer, would marry Benedict Thomas' granddaughter, Minnie Thomas. Their son would be William Notley Palmer, their daughter, Nancy Palmer, both of whom would be raised by members of the Thomas and Palmer families at the turn of the century, in Waverly, Mo.)

**3. . . Benedict Thomas (b. 25 January 1787, m. . Nancy . Ann Smith, 19 November, d. September 1875)**

(In the years to come, Benedict Thomas's granddaughter, Minnie Thomas, would marry Notley Thomas Jr.'s great-grandson, Charles Kinkaid Palmer. Their son would be William Notley Palmer, Jr., their daughter, Nancy Palmer, both of whom would be raised by members of the Thomas and Palmer families at the turn of the century, in Waverly, Mo.)

**4. Charles Thomas (b. 13 March 1789), m. Cassandra Bowdry, 16 July 1812, d. 26 August 1835**

**5. Rebecca Thomas (b. 30 April 1791), married Dr. Perry Green Buck in June 1823, died 11 May 1877. Their children:**

a. Anthony Buck

b. Volney Buck

c. Susan Buck

d. Addison Buck

e. Napoleon Perry Buck (23 March 1832-19 June 1911) m. Margaret E. Pritchard (28 September 1849-19 April 1923) on 6 November 1870. Children:

(1) Olive Buck (20 September 1871-13 August 1872)

(2) Edward Orville Buck (11 September 1872-2 September 1957) m. Rachel Wallace 24 July 1905

(3) Nellie Perry Buck (12 January 1874-23 June 1961) m. Leslie Walker Corder on 15 July 1897. 2 Children:

(a) Leon Corder

(b) Dorothy Henton Corder who m. Henry McKay Cary. (*Marie is related to Dorothy through both of Dorothy's parents.*)

(4) Mary Eliza Buck (12 August 1878-2 April 1913)

(5) James Napoleon Buck (2 December 1879-2 March 1888)

(6) Twins: Boy and Girl (23 May 1882-28 June, 6 August 1882)

(7) Lucy Genevieve Buck (13 October 1883-20 June 1967) m. William A. Ferguson on 4 April 1906

(8) Dennis Buck (14 September 1886-31 January 1970)

(9) Grover Buck (13 November 1887-19 December 1947). m. Martha Nowlin on 4 April 1906. Sons:

(a) Twyman Buck

(b) Ronald Buck

(10) David Francis Buck (5 December 1889-20 September 1965) m. Carrie Jordan Landrum on 26 August 1915. Son:

(a) Perry Buck

(11) Margaret Irene Buck (20 June 1892-8 November 1892)

**6. Samuel Thomas (b. 13 October 1793), died 13 February 1795.**

7. **Ann Thomas (b. 7 April 1796)**, m. 1. Robert Patrick in 1824, 2. Presley Halley in 1827, died 1844.

8. **Susannah Thomas (b. 27 August 1798)**. Did not marry. Died 11 December 1862. Susannah is buried at the Thomas-Buck cemetery, Waverly.

9. **Elizabeth Thomas (b. 10 Aug 1800)**, married Henry Galbraith 26 Sept 1848, died 9 January 1866). Elizabeth is buried at the Thomas-Buck cemetery, Waverly.

10. **Samuel Skinner Thomas (b. 1802, d. 1874)**

11. **Lucy Sarah Thomas (b. 1804, d. 1806)**

12. **Lucy Patrick Thomas (b. 1807, d. 1891)**

13. **Anthony C. Thomas (b. 1809, d. 1863)**

**A**NTHONY THOMAS, SR., died 17 April 1825, and was buried in the Thomas-Buck and Galbraith cemetery, which is one-half mile east of Waverly on the farm of Mrs. Leslie Corder of Waverly.

At the rededication by the Carrollton chapter of the DAR, a marker furnished by the government was unveiled:

ANTHONY THOMAS  
MARYLAND  
GOOD REGIMENT  
FLYING CAMP  
REV. WAR  
JULY 4, 1759  
APRIL 17, 1825

**L**UCY CECIL THOMAS died 27 March 1832. She was buried alongside Anthony Thomas in the small cemetery, in which also would be buried their eldest son, John Dennis, daughters Susanna Thomas, Elizabeth Galbraith and Rebecca Buck. Sons Anthony, Jr., and Samuel, were buried farther east.

Nearby, at the "Old Brick" (Callaway) home, second son Notley was buried with his family; in the old cemetery at Lexington, son Benedict was buried, and near Dawn, Mo., daughter Lucy was buried.

PART 2

## The Benedict Thomas Branch of the Family

Benedict Thomas  
William Smith Thomas---first mayor of Waverly, Mo.  
The cargo had special appeal  
Minnie Thomas

# BENEDICT THOMAS

(b. 25 January 1787, m. Nancy Smith, 19 November, 1812, d. September 1875)

**1812** Benedict Thomas married NANCY SMITH (sister of Lucy Smith, who was the wife of Notley Thomas) in her native Kentucky, 19 November 1812.

Their children were:

**1. John Dennis Thomas (b. 18 September 1813)**

**2. Elizabeth Thomas (b. 5 April 1815)**, married twice. Two cousins, each named Wiley. Elizabeth and Alfred Wiley had three children:

a. Benedict Thomas Wiley.

b. Lillian (who m. a Mr. Terrell in Tenn.

c. Daughter

Serat Wiley, who m. Roberta Landrum, was Elizabeth's grandson.

Record unclear as to which Wiley was the father.)

**3. George Thomas (b. 4 May 1817)**

**4. Charles Thomas (b. 13 March 1819)**, m. Lucy Galbraith. Their children:

a. Betty m. Charles Braxton (Bud) Hall

b. Joe m. Elizabeth Beck. Children Sibyl, Anita, Lavinia.

**5. William Smith Thomas (born 18 April 1821, married Eliza Jane Hall 1846, died after 1893).**

**6. Rebekah Ann Thomas (b. 6 November 1824)**, who married Wm. Limrick of Linwood Lawn, near Lexington had the following children:

a. Anne Limrick who m. Charles Vail Mead;

b. Ella Limrick who m. (1) James Wentworth of Lexington, and  
(2) W. N. Palmer, Sr., of Pleasant Hill, Mo.;

c. John Limrick who m. (1) Beaudie Hockingsmith and (2) ...;

d. May Limrick who m. Rev. Andrew T. Sharp

**7. Henry Clay Thomas (b. 2 September 1826)**, died 12 May 1852 in Honolulu)

**8. Joseph Lyle Thomas (b. 2 September 1829)**

(From a newspaper clipping of the obituary of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, date unknown; and an article by Mrs. Lutie Gordon Jordan, in the Lexington, Mo., *Advertiser-News* of 18 August 1953.)

(Data from (1) a handwritten report copied by Florence Palmer, (2) a typewritten report by the daughter of Anne Thomas Mead. Anne was dau of Rebecca Ann Thomas and William Limrick, and (3) "Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri, Chicago, Chapman Bros., 1893, pp. 590,600)

# WILLIAM SMITH THOMAS

(born 18 April 1821, married Eliza Jane Hall 1844, died after 1893).

**1821** William Smith Thomas was born 18 April 1821.

“William S. Thomas, the first mayor of Waverly, and an early shipper and successful merchant of Lafayette County, has long been identified with the growing interests and rapid advancement of the State of Missouri,” an 1893 history of Lafayette and Saline Counties stated.

“For a full score of years (he) was financially interested in the building and running of four ferry-boats, a most profitable venture. He is also the owner of some of the best store buildings in Waverly, and, a public-spirited and liberal citizen, commands the regard of his large circle of acquaintance and townspeople. Mr. Thomas was born in Scott County, Ky., and was the son of Benedict Thomas, a native of Maryland, and an early settler of Kentucky. The Thomas family was originally from Wales, and inherited the sturdy virtues and honest self-reliance characteristic of that substantial nationality.

“The early days of boyhood were spent by Mr. Thomas in his birthplace in Scott County, and later he enjoyed the educational advantages of an extended course of instruction in the seminary at Georgetown.

“While yet a mere lad, he removed with his parents to Missouri, and in the year 1831, the family settled permanently in Lexington. At a very youthful age he ambitiously engaged in business for himself, and in 1844, locating in Waverly, entered into merchandising and shipping on the river. He continued prosperously in this line of work for 6 years, when, with the great exodus of 1850, he joined the immense army of travelers, who, slowly journeying toward the Pacific Coast, trailed their way for many weeks across the plains of the almost hitherto unknown American Desert.

“Arriving safely in the land of gold, after many new and peculiar experiences, Mr. Thomas at once devoted himself to prospecting and mining, and remained in California until 1853, when he returned to Waverly, for which city he had an especial attachment, having been accorded the honor in 1847 of the Mayoralty, and was the first incumbent of an office whose duties he discharged with ability and faithful efficiency.

“Once again located in Waverly, he busied himself in the erection of a fireproof warehouse, where he stored hemp, which at this time he handled profitably. Immediately succeeding the Civil War, he built the four ferry-boats previously mentioned, and for 20 years was widely known as the owner and manager of this excellent investment and successful business venture.

“In 1866 he was elected County Judge of Lafayette County, and served four years, from 1866 to 1870, retiring with a highly creditable record. He owns a valuable farm of 400 acres, situated in Carroll County, Mo., and has considerable real estate in Waverly, owning several unimproved lots and a number of buildings.”

(Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri, Chicago, Chapman Bros., 1893, pp. 590,600.)

**H**E AND ELIZA JANE HALL (b. 23 October 1829) were married in January of 1844. They had 10 children, who included:

**1. Mary Susan (Molly) Thomas, (b. 2 May 1848),** married in 1866 to Arkansas Confederate Army Veteran Dr. W. M. Webb (b. May 1842, d. 19 January 1924). Their children:

- a. John Webb
- b. William Webb
- c. Norman Webb
- d. Allie Webb
- e. Mayme Webb (m. Lynn Turley, Forrest City, Ark.)  
She died after her husband.

**2. William H. Thomas,** who married (1st) Mary Austin (daughter: Kate who d. in Ft. Morgan, Colo.) and (2nd) Betty Tutt Wilson.

The children of William H. Thomas and Mary Austin Thomas:

- a. John Thomas
- b. Kate Thomas
- c. George Thomas

William H. Thomas recalled one of the most dramatic events at the Thomas house in 1862: The Missouri River steamer, W. M. Beard, crashed into debris in the river, and sank.....with a cargo of 400 kegs of whisky.

#### THE TREASURE STAYS BURIED

“I was out in the yard of our home, which overlooked the river,” Thomas told the *Kansas City Star* in 1927 as he looked back on the events of 65 years earlier: “I saw a steamer near the middle of the river westbound. She had struck a snag and was making efforts to get to the bank. In 10 or 15 minutes she had settled down and was all but submerged.”

“Mr. Thomas said the story then was that the steamer was loaded with whisky and pig-iron. Shortly afterwards, as Mr. Thomas recalls, Gen. Jo Shelby, the famous Missouri Confederate, or men under him, made an unsuccessful effort to raise the steamer. At another time, men trying to raise the boat failed, but managed to reclaim a keg of whisky from its hull. Further success might have been possible, but the story is the whisky was

too freely sampled, and that mistake undid what had been accomplished.

“From time to time, in the intervening years, others have tried and failed.

“One story related is that a man aboard the ill-fated boat had a large sum of gold sewed up in mattresses. The first report was that the gold totaled \$10,000. But as the years have slipped by, the amount has grown until today is is sometimes said \$50,000 rests at the bottom of the river.

“And until the old boat is raised, or somebody successfully explores its hull, the gold may increase and the whisky become more valuable, or the story of its cargo will be definitely dissipated.”

The *Kansas City Star* reported that another effort had been made the week before, but that by that time in 1927 they could not even find the steamer.

*(Kansas City Star (or Times), ca. 1 March 1927. Date not clear.)*

### The children of William H. Thomas and Betty Tutt Wilson:

a. Nellie Lou Thomas (b. 5 March 1890, m. Bowman Zeysing in 1908, d. October 19 51)

b. Ruth Thomas (who m. Hollie Trosper)

c. Henry K. Thomas (b. 24 January 1894, d. 4 August 1968) Henry K. Thomas' grandfather, Judge William Smith Thomas had owned the first steam ferry at Waverly. It was the “Little Blue.”

Grandson Henry K. Thomas owned the last one, the “Lillian,” in 1925...put out of business by the new Waverly bridge, which opened for traffic on 17 March 1925. Henry K. Thomas was captain of the government inspection boat, the “Sergeant Floyd.”

d. Elizabeth Thomas (who m. Ralph Hitchcock and died 6 July 1981, in Orrstown, Pa.

One son:

(1) Thomas Hitchcock, Boston

e. John Thomas

f. Lillian Thomas (b. 7 January 1892, d. 3 April 1914, of “consumption.”

### 3. Catherine Ann (Kitty) Thomas (b. 3 July 1857 or 1859)

She did not marry.

Prior to her death 11 December 1942, she gave the city of Waverly its city hall, library and community center with the request the center be named, “Thomas Hall” in honor of her parents.

She had lived across the River in Carrollton, and had helped take care of her niece, Nancy Palmer, after the death of her sister, Minnie, in 1893.

On 28 December 1895, Catherine Ann Thomas paid Miss A. R. Thomas \$3,000 for 90 acres of land in Saline County. The quit-claim deed was not recorded until 7 March 1899.

Catherine Thomas was buried in the Waverly cemetery.

**4. Braxton Hall Thomas** (m. Fannie Bellamy) Their children:

- a. Lutie, who m. George Gordon
- b. Elizabeth m. Henry Thomas Gibson
- c. Braxton Thomas m. Gay Little

**5. Nellie Thomas** (m. Dr. Lynn Samuels (b. 1853, d. 10 March 1954)

Samuels also became the oldest Mason in Missouri and one of the oldest in the nation. Some 300 townspeople in Carrollton turned out for his 98th birthday, at which he received messages from President Truman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Their children:

- a. Lura Samuels
- b. Lynn Samuels
- c. Charlie Samuels
- d. Harriet Samuels
- e. Helen Samuels
- f. George Samuels
- g. Katherine Samuels

**6. Joseph Dennis Thomas** (m. 1890, d. 1907).

Joseph D. Thomas m. Elizabeth Frances Shroyer (b. 23 August 1872, d. ca. 1957). The Thomas family operated the ferry boats, "Lillian," and then, "Minnie," at Waverly for two generations.

After Joseph Thomas' death in 1907, Mrs. Thomas operated the ferry for many years and was the first woman to receive a pilot's license to operate a boat on the Missouri river. At the time of her retirement, she held the highest grade ever received on a written examination to secure the license.

She was survived by:

- a. Capt. Joseph E. Thomas, New Orleans, who was a Mississippi River pilot and had been an employe of the Federal Barge lines for 40 years
  - b. Mrs. Betty Thomas Lancaster.
- A son (John?) had died in 1910.

**7. Jeffie L. Thomas** (b. 27 March 1863, m. (1st) Lewis Heston, (2nd) Joseph Page, d. 1 July 1938) Sons:

- a. Joseph
- b. Landon (sp?)
- c. Alfred
- d. Lee and
- e. William

**8. Minnie Elizabeth Thomas (b. 6 October 1870, d. 20 June 1893), on 8 September 1889 m. Charles K. Palmer (b. 22 February 1871, d. 6 April 1932), linking the Benedict Thomas branch with the Notley Thomas, Jr., branch.**

Their children:

- a. William Notley Palmer, Jr. (b. 31 July 1890, m. 30 June 1922, d. 30 March 1965)
- b. Nancy Palmer (b. 20 December 1892, d. 30 October 1980)

# PART 3

## The Notley Thomas Branch of the Family

Notley Thomas, Jr.

President John Quincy Adams grants land in 1825

President Jackson, by his secretary, grants land in 1830

Nancy Thomas, Gen. Lafayette, and frontier life

Four years to build "The Old Brick"

Baltimore Thomas and his adventures

The Coopers: Courtney Ryley Cooper

Rebecca Thomas marries David Kinkaid Palmer

# NOTLEY THOMAS, JR.

(born. 26 November 1784, m. Lucy Smith, 3 March 1808, died 1 October 1839)



(This was written on the outside cover of Notley Thomas' land Patent No. 1610, of 1825)

**1797** Barely a teenager, Notley Thomas, Jr., moved with his family from Maryland to Pennsylvania in 1797, and later on to near Morgantown, near the Monongahela River in what is now West Virginia. The family left Morgantown in 1800, and headed west, first to near Lexington, Ky., where on 3 March 1808, he married LUCY SMITH (b. 13 July 1787, d. 17 April 1858). In the fall of 1817, Notley, Lucy and family gradually began to shift to Missouri.

**1818** Around 1818, Notley, Lucy and the Thomas family settled near the site of Grand Pass, and began acquiring land. Lots of land. Saline County records show he bought a tract from the government in 1818, still listing his home address as Kentucky.

At least eight of his original land patents survive, showing what appears to be the actual signatures of President John Quincy Adams on three tracts, and a secretary-signed signature of President Andrew Jackson on the other patents. All the patents were engraved on sheepskin with U. S. government seal attached.



(From Patent No. 1610, 1825)

The Notley Thomas certificates, and two certificates originally owned by Thomas's brother, John D. Thomas, have been carefully preserved since 1825.

They are now owned by Marie Buzbee, g-g-g-g-granddaughter, of Notley Thomas, 4 Crescent Blvd., Hutchinson, Kansas. The patents are numbered 1591, 1610, 1663, 2598, 4224, 4225, 4226, 4788, 5070, and 5328. Two were issued to John D. Thomas, seven to Notley Thomas, and 1 to Notley Thomas as the assignee from John D. Thomas.

Eight convey 80 acres each. One conveys 160 acres. One conveys 80.88 acres. The dates extend from 10 August 1825 through 30 July 1833. Here are two of the Notley Thomas examples:

*P. 1010*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

**KNOW YE**, That Notley Thomas, assignee of John D. Thomas, having deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, a Certificate of the Register of the LAND OFFICE at Franklin in MISSOURI, whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the West half of the South East quarter of Section Eighteen in Township Fifty one (South of Missouri river) of Range twenty three containing Eighty acres,

of the Lands directed to be sold at Franklin, Missouri, by the Acts of Congress, providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in ~~MISSOURI~~, THERE IS GRANTED, by the United States, unto the said Notley Thomas, and to his heirs this half quarter lot or section of Land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said half quarter lot or section of Land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Notley Thomas and to his heirs and assigns forever.

**In Testimony Whereof**, I have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the fiftieth.

*J. Q. Adams*

BY THE PRESIDENT,

(SEAL)

*E. G. Johnson*

Recorded in Volume 4, Page 461

Commissioner of the General Land Office

{ CERTIFICATE  
{ N<sup>o</sup>. 1224

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:*

*Whereas* Notley Thomas of Saline County, Missouri has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Franklin, Missouri, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Notley Thomas according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820, entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of the Public Lands," for:

the North East quarter of section Nineteen, in township fifty one South of Missouri river, of range twenty three West, in the district of lands subject to sale at Franklin, Missouri, containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the official plat of the survey of said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Notley Thomas

NOW KNOW YE, that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have Given and Granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Notley Thomas and his heirs the said tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Notley Thomas and his heirs and assigns forever.

*In Testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.*

(SEAL) Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the first day of October in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty sixth. *Signed April 24, 1833.*

BY THE PRESIDENT:

*Andrew Jackson*  
*A. J. Donelson Secy*  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

*Elijah Hayward*

Recorded, Vol. 1, Page 234 (Ex)

**N**OTLEY THOMAS, JR., ACQUIRED 3,000 ACRES of land in the Grand Pass-Waverly area, where his brother, Col. John Dennis Thomas, was to acquire some 15,000 acres. After making the first acquisition in 1818, Notley erected a temporary home a few hundred yards north of the existing "Old Brick" at Grand Pass, and he began preparations to move his family to the Grand Pass-Waverly area from Kentucky.

## Four years to build 'The Old Brick'

Here are the family's records about that move to Missouri and the construction by Notley's family of the home that is now called "The Old Brick," and has been described for more than 150 years as the "Baltimore Thomas house."

"Some years after (1818), Notley Thomas' eldest child, a daughter Nancy Thomas, then in her early 20s, and two younger brothers, together with Negro slaves, were instructed and outfitted to make the long, tedious trip overland through wagon ruts and Indian trails.

"Near the close of the first long day, the young woman who rode horse back beside her brothers, fainted; this was a mere incident of the toilsome journey which continued for many weeks before they reached their destination in Saline County, Mo. Here in virgin forest they drove the first wedge that was the beginning of a new home. A temporary structure of logs with a dirt floor was their first dwelling. The brothers and slaves worked at clearing timber and claiming the soil for cultivation.

"A year later the father (Notley Thomas) and mother (Lucy Smith Thomas) with the younger children and household goods and the remaining slaves made the trip by boat. Then was constructed a grist mill, a saw mill and a brick kiln and work on their permanent home was begun.

(The old mill stones have survived. One is located as a step at the home in Palmer's Orchard, the other at the "Old Brick.")

"Four years were spent in its building. The walls, 18 inches through of solid brick, rose to a second story, with a 1-story kitchen. Two halls, 12 feet wide by 35 long, divided the house through the center. Nine fireplaces, heaped high with logs brought in from the timber by slaves, made winter cheer.

"Before the kitchen fireplace the baking was done in a hearth oven, while an iron bar with hooks, held pots and kettles. In this way food was prepared for master and mistress and nine children, who sat at the long board in the dining room with its built-in cupboards.

"Tallow for candles was melted and poured into molds and melted lead was made into bullets in the same manner. Flax and hemp were grown and the wool sheared from flocks of sheep. The sound of spinning wheel and loom was constant. The cloth was shrunk and dyed and cut into garments for the Negroes, while knitting needles plied busily in shaping mittens and socks for warmth against the hard, cold winters.

“Later, boat trips to St. Louis by boat once yearly brought finery in silks and plumed bonnets for mistress and young misses. The sweet tones of violin were heard in the large halls and dances were frequent. Precise invitations requested the presence of the guests at ‘Thomas Hall.’

“Later came the Civil War and Gen. Sterling Price and Gen. Jo Shelby and other commanding officers were entertained as guests and their regiments quartered. As a rougher element of soldiers roamed the country, the family became alarmed and left their home. During two years of this time, the house was used as a Confederate base hospital.

“The first country school was taught in an upstairs back room with an outside stairway by Miss Lou Palmer, a granddaughter. The cemetery, enclosed with an iron fence, is on a knoll of ground north of the house. Notley Thomas was the first be laid to rest therein--born 1784, died 1839. Plain rocks outside the enclosure mark the graves of the slaves.”

(By Mrs. Nancy P. Gordon, a g-g-granddaughter of Notley Thomas, Jr. Date unknown.)

In another historical account of the home, a 1939 edition of the *Daily Democrat-News*, of Marshall, Mo. notes that the lumber used in construction had been aged for 30 years. Few nails were used. Rafters and doors were held by wooden pegs. “A kind of shelf stands out about 8 inches above the connecting doors of the rooms, and it is reported that during the Civil War, valuables were hid on these shelves above the door.” The 1939 article indicated that construction began in 1856, since it took four years, and was completed at the start of the Civil War.

**1839** Notley Thomas, Jr., died 1 October 1839 and was buried north of where the new “Baltimore Thomas house” was to be built. Lucy Smith Thomas died 17 April 1858 and was buried alongside.

Their children:

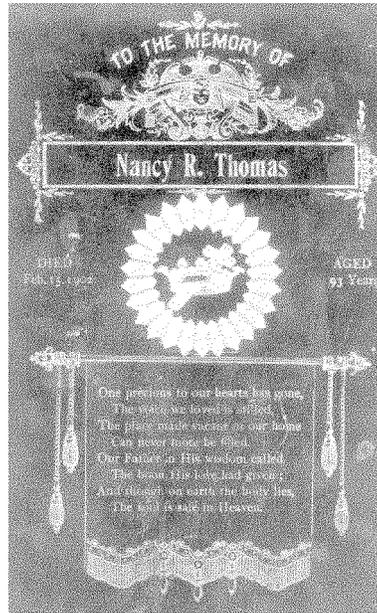
**1. Nancy Thomas (b. 7 September 1809), did not marry, d. 9 February 1902)**

Nancy Thomas was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1809, and moved with her parents to the Grand Pass, Mo., area about 1818, to settle and help build the brick home where she would live the rest of her life.

“After the death of her parents, a brother, Baltimore Thomas, remained at the old home with the maiden sister, until he too (died). Then a nephew, Mr. William Palmer and wife, took up their abode at the Thomas place to take care of the aged aunt, who preferred to remain in the old home, and they were indeed faithful to their charge, and to the end she was the object of their tenderest care and solicitude.....”

“She often referred to a trip from her home in Lafayette county to Versailles, Ky., where she was educated, which was made on horseback, with an uncle for an escort; on the return trip she was accompanied by a young lady friend, a Miss Emeline Payne, of Howard county.....”

(*The Daily Democrat-News*, Marshall, Mo., 15 April 1959 quoting its 1902 edition in which Mrs. John R. Hall, a niece of Miss Thomas, and one of 10 children raised by her, gave the details)



TO THE MEMORY OF  
**Nancy R. Thomas**  
DIED Feb. 15, 1902  
AGED 93 Years

One precious to our hearts has gone, The voice we loved is stilled,  
The place made vacant in our home Can never more be filled.  
Our Father in His wisdom called  
The boon His love had given;  
And though on earth the body lies,  
The soul is safe in Heaven.

“Until a few months ago, Miss Thomas was a remarkably active lady for one of her age, but she was stricken with paralysis and rendered almost helpless becoming more and more enfeebled as death approached,” one of her eulogies stated at her death. “She had a very bright mind, and it has been the joy and pleasure of her nieces and nephews for years to visit Aunt Nancy and listen to the tales of frontier life in Missouri and times, long long ago when Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, visited her father’s family in their home.

“While in Versailles, Ky., Miss Thomas met General Lafayette at a magnificent ball given in his honor. All these things, together with many other experiences of her life, rendered her a very popular and entertaining woman and one whom those knew and loved, will never forget. She is the last of the brothers and sisters that blessed her home in the springtime of her life.....Miss Thomas was a devoted member of the Methodist Church.....and was buried in the old family cemetery....”

(Author unknown, but the remarks are similar to those of Mrs. Hall in her 1902 news story.)

**2. Lawson C. Thomas (born 9 July 1811),** m. married 1. Phinellah Head, 5 June 1840, 2. Susan Head 12 June 1845, died 1870  
Phinellah Head Thomas died 10 September 1841. Susan Head Thomas

died ca. 1870. Lawson was an MD, practicing in the Lafayette-Saline county area. One of the violent acts in the Civil War took place not too far from his office in Waverly:

“Charlie (Kraus, as a youngster )” said he was sitting in front of Dr. Thomas’ office one evening waiting for the doctor to pull an aching tooth, and Mr. Bud Hall told him to ‘go home at once, there was trouble in the air.’ He skedaddled. Learned the next day that a young fellow whose family lived in Waverly had been shot to death by a bunch of certain citizens who had found him to be a traitor. His name was Rudd, his father was a tailor.”

(Letter from Margaret (Aunt Maggie) Kraus, wife of Charlie Kraus, to Florence Cauthorn Palmer, 19 August 1946, from St. Louis)

Among the children of Dr. Lawson and Susan Thomas was:

a. Marceline Webb Thomas (b. 18 March 1863, d. 26 April 1955). Marceline Thomas was married 4 February 1885 to Dr. John Randolph Hall (b. 28 August 1849, d. 10 May 1925). In 1902, she wrote an essay for the local newspaper about the Thomas family, focusing on Nancy Rogers Thomas, her aunt who had helped raise her at the “Old Brick.” A part of that essay was her memories of the home itself:

“Amid the modern improvements of the old home in later years, the great fireplace, so dear to the aged aunt, was left intact in her room, and many happy hours were spent in the cheer of its blazing fires by the younger members of the household in listening to how they did in days gone by.” Marceline had come to live with Nancy in 1870, on the deaths of her parents.

(*The Daily Democrat-News*, Marshall, Mo., 15 April 1959 quoting its 1902 edition in which Mrs. John R. Hall, a niece of Miss Thomas, and one of 10 children raised by her, provided the details, and *The Daily Democrat News*, Marshall, Mo., 21 March 1953, reporting on the 90th birthday of Mrs. John R. Hall.)

Mrs. Marceline (Cousin Marcie) Hall created the needlepoint “castle” which was displayed in the Buzbee home in Hutchinson until a fire 31 October 1991 destroyed it. Dr. John R. Hall and Marceline Thomas Hall had two children:

(1) Agnes Lester (b. 6 February 1887, d. 2 September 1958) married Col. Joseph Halley Pelot. Their daughters were:

- (a) Marceline Hall who m. Berkeley Hall
- (b) Mary Agnes Hall who m. Thomas Adams Smith, III.

(2) John Randolph Hall, Jr. (b. 23 November 1892, d. 8 July 1968).

He m. Jane Louise Walker 3 July 1929, worked 3 years for the Kansas City Star, and after service in World War II, was a staff member for 48 years on the Democrat-News, Marshall, much of the time as news editor.

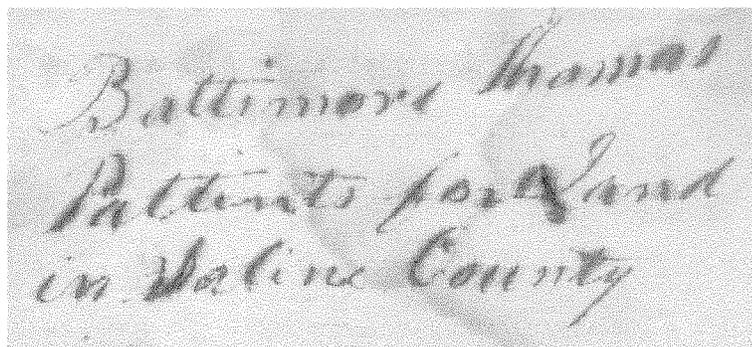
Their children were John Randolph, III., (d. at birth 29 May 1930), and Ann Rogers Hall.

3. **Baltimore Thomas (b. 31 March 1812).** Did not marry. Died 18 February 1888

1812 One of the family’s traditional stories is that on the day Baltimore

Thomas was born, his uncle John Dennis Thomas, left home to go to the War of 1812, in which he served with distinction.

1844 A few years after the death of his father, and the distribution of the estate to the surviving heirs, Baltimore bought shares from his brothers Notley, III, and Lawson C., as well as from his sisters and their husbands Elizabeth and John D. Patrick, and Rebecca and David K. Palmer. Rebecca and David K. Palmer had, themselves, earlier bought brother Alonzo's share.



A pouch, sewn at all ends, was created to hold the Thomas land patents of the early 1800s. The pouch has been preserved, and still contains the patents. It is not known who wrote the identification on the pouch.

The senior Notley Thomas (II) had died 1 October 1839. Subsequently, his estate was partitioned among the heirs under the direction of special commissioners appointed by the Lafayette County Circuit Court. The records of the acquisitions by Baltimore: On 31 January 1844, David K. Palmer and Rebecca Palmer, sold to Baltimore Thomas, 31.67 acres in Section 18, Township 51, Range 23, in Saline County, which had originally been allotted to Alonzo Thomas as his share of the estate of the late Notley Thomas. Alonzo had sold his share at the time to David K. and Rebecca.

"THIS INDENTURE made this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and forty four between David K. Palmer and Rebecca his wife of the County of Lafayette and state of Missouri, of the one part, and Baltimore Thomas of the County of Saline and state aforesaid, of the other part;

Witnesseth, that the said David K. Palmer and Rebecca his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of One dollar, to them in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said Baltimore Thomas his heirs and assigns for ever.

All that tract or parcel of land containing thirty one acres and 67 hundredths of an acre more or less, which is a part of the West half of the North East quarter of Section eighteen, Township fifty one, Range twenty three, situated and being in the County of Saline, and state aforesaid, which land was allotted to Alonzo Thomas one of the heirs of Notley Thomas, Decd., by the commissioners appointed by the Lafayette Circuit Court to make partition of the estate of the said Notley Thomas, Decd., amongst the heirs thereof.

Also all the rights, titles and interest which the said Alonzo Thomas

may be entitled to in the dower of Lucy Thomas, Widow of the aforesaid Notley Thomas, Decd., which has heretofore been assigned and now possessed by the said Lucy Thomas. The above-described premises were conveyed by deed as will be seen by reference to records of the County of Saline in Book H, Pages 172 & 73. Also in the County of Lafayette in Book G, Pages 49 & 50, to David K. Palmer by the aforesaid Alonzo Thomas.

Also all the right, title and interest of the said David K. Palmer and Rebecca his wife to the Widdows dower in the estate of the said Notley Thomas, Decd., all situate and being in the County of Saline as aforesaid, together, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold above described premises unto the said Baltimore Thomas, his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said David K. Palmer and Rebecca his wife, the aforesaid promises unto the said Baltimore Thomas, his heirs and assigns, against the claim or claims of all and every person whomsoever do, and will, warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In Testimony whereof, the said David K. Palmer and Rebecca his wife, parties of the first part have hereunto set their hand and seals this day and year first above written."

David K. Palmer (Seal)

Rebecca Palmer (Seal)

(31 January 1844 notarized copy of deed, filed 12 February 1844, and recorded in Deed Book K, page 113, Saline County, Mo. Original retained by Marie Buzbee)

On 10 February 1844, Oscar F. Thomas and his wife, Zerelda E. Thomas, conveyed all of their rights in the dower of his mother, Lucy Thomas, widow of Notley Thomas, Sr., to Baltimore Thomas.

(10 February 1844 notarized copy of deed, filed 18 February 1844, Book K, pp. 98,99, Saline County, Mo. Original copy retained by Marie Buzbee)

On 5 March 1844, Lawson Thomas sold Baltimore Thomas all his rights to the dower of Lucy Thomas, the widow of Notley Thomas, "being allotted to her the said Lucy Thomas by the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of Lafayette County to allot the same." Baltimore paid him \$100.

(5 March 1844 notarized copy of deed, filed 13 March 1844, Book K, pp. 131, 132, Saline County, Mo. Original copy retained by Marie Buzbee)

**1849** Lawson C. Thomas and his wife, Susan A. Thomas, sold 80 acres that they had received in the partition of the Lawson's father's estate. Baltimore Thomas paid them \$1,035.

(10 May 1849 notarized copy of deed, recorded 5 June 1849, Deed Book N, p. 198, Saline County, Mo. The filing fee was \$1. Original copy retained by Marie Buzbee)

**1854** On 20 April 1854, John D. Patrick and Elizabeth S. Patrick sold their tracts of 80, 26.68, and 14 acres to Baltimore Thomas. He paid them \$1,450. As part of the transaction, Elizabeth S. Patrick surrendered her dower's rights to tracts she had received in the partition of the estate of her father, Notley, Sr.

(20 April 1854 notarized copy of deed, recorded 20 April 1854, Deed Book 2, pp. 473, 474, Saline County, Mo. The filing fee was \$1. Original copy retained by Marie Buzbee)

**1858** On 5 May 1858, Notley Thomas, III, sold 12.265 acres to his

brother, Baltimore Thomas. The price was not indicated, other than the standard \$1.

(5 May 1858 notarized copy of deed, recorded 27 May 1858, p. 350, Deed Book U, Saline County, Mo. Original copy retained by Marie Buzbee)

**1893** Baltimore was recorded as a Major in an 1893 county history book. Another surviving record shows that Baltimore's tax bill in 1881 in Saline County was \$77.48 for four tracts of land totaling 565 acres.

**4. Notley Thomas, III, (born 23 February 1829).** Did not marry. Died 11 August 1897

**5. Oscar F. Thomas (b. 13 June 1815),** married Zerelda North 3 April 1838. Oscar was a merchant and farmer in Lafayette-Saline county area. Oscar and Zerelda had 10 children, including:

a. Lawson Thomas, who died before graduating in medicine

b. W. Scott Thomas (b. 1849, m. 1870 to Alice Cheatham)

"W. Scott Thomas, since April, 1890, at which time he was elected to the position of City Marshal, has made a most efficient officer. For the last 13 years he has been engaged in buying, selling and shipping grain quite extensively.....When only six years of age, with his parents, Mr. Thomas removed to Franklin County, where he acquired his common-school education.

Though only 14 years of age, in 1863, Mr. Thomas enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war, when he then engaged in farming, following agricultural pursuits for about 11 years. In 1870 he was married to Miss Alice, daughter of Albert Cheatham, of this State." Their children: Oscar Thomas; Mabel Thomas; Frederick Thomas; Ester Thomas; and "an infant, who is yet unnamed" (in 1893).

(Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri, Chicago, Chapman Bros., 1893, pp. 601, 602).

c. Notley Thomas (IV)

d. John R. Thomas (b. 1852, m. 1873 Bertie E. Gwatkin) John R. Thomas and Bertie E. Gwatkin Thomas had one daughter (by 1893).

e. Emma E. Thomas who m. H. C. Francisco.

(Some data from Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri, Chicago, Chapman Bros., 1893, p. 228)

**6. Elizabeth (Lucy) Thomas** (married John D. Patrick, 25 October 1840)

**7. Rebecca M. Thomas (born 21 Oct. 1819, married David K. Palmer, died 30 July 1878)**

**8. Susan Thomas (born 16 June 1825),** married Benjamin Cooper (b. 25 March 1821) 15 June 1845). Their children:

a. Benjamin Cooper (b. 25 September 1849), who m. Emma Van Anglen, Waverly, Mo., 1874

One record made by Benjamin Cooper has survived. He signed a receipt for his share of the estate of his uncle, Col. John Dennis Thomas. He got \$22.22. John Dennis Thomas had died in 1866.

b. Baltimore Thomas Cooper (d. 1900) who m. Catherine Grenalds (b. St. Louis County, Mo., died aged 84). He was with Ryley-Wilson Grocery Co.,

Kansas City. Their children:

(1) Lillian Cooper (25 October 1870-9 September 1932)

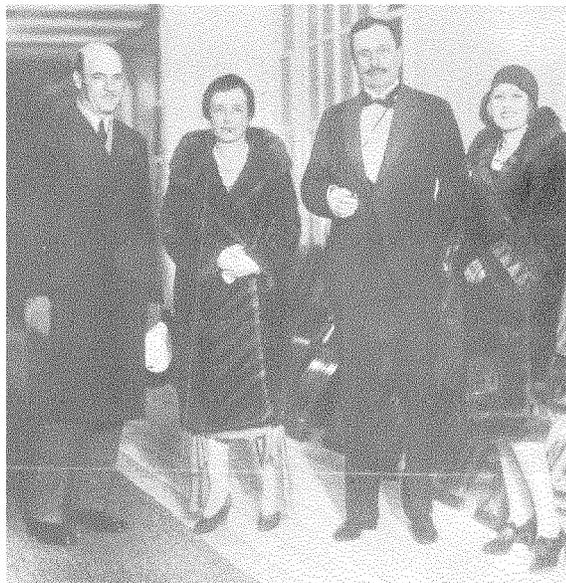
She married Dr. James H. Manahan (d. 1911). Lillian and her two children lived with her mother, Catherine, in Kansas City until her death. Catherine then appears to have moved to Colorado to live with her daughter, Genevieve

(2) Eula Cooper (b. 18 October 1875), m. a Ryley.

(3) Genevieve Cooper (b. September 1878).

Married Ralph Smith and lived in Denver. At the time of Catherine's death in 1934, she was living with Genevieve and Ralph. (Details: Marsha Miller, Kansas City, Mo., 2011)

(4) Courtney Ryley Cooper (b. 31 October 1886, m. Genevieve R. Furey, d. 29 September 1940)



Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Ryley Cooper say farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Penrose, as they head to Europe. Left to right: Cooper, Mrs. Penrose, Penrose and Mrs. Cooper. Penrose owned the Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs.

(From the *Kansas City Star*, date unknown.) The *Star* published a lengthy feature, Wednesday 16 December 1936, on Cooper. Cooper, at 20, had joined *The Star* in 1906 as a writer. As well as providing an extensive report on Cooper's writings, the *Star* feature also quoted Cooper's boss of the time, W. R. Nelson, on newspapers: "Newspapers are read at the breakfast and dinner tables. God's great gift to mankind is appetite. Put nothing into this paper that will destroy it.")

c. Lucy E. Cooper

d. Susan Cooper (b. 12 April 1859)

e. Charles Cowan Cooper (born 2 February 1854, married Luetta Van Anglen 5 May 1875. Their children:

(1) Carlotta (Lottie), (b. ca. 1877), never married

(2) Ethel, (b. ca. 1879, d. 4 August 1967), never married

(3) Effie (b. 27 December 1887, d. 25 July 1980), m. Hugh McClain

(4) Homer (b. ca. 1881), m. Edith Sanborn Burbank, no children

(5) Mary Luetta, who d. in infancy

**9. Alonzo Thomas (born 14 July 1817),** married America M. Lillard 24 January 1849. Thomas, Santa Rosa county, was a justice of the California Supreme Court.

**R**EBECA MINNIE THOMAS married David K. Palmer on 1 June 1837.

# PART 4

## The Palmers & the Van Anglens

William Palmer joined British army to get to America  
David Palmer's uncle J. D. Thomas wouldn't sell any of his 15,000 acres  
David Palmer bought 40 acres and platted the town anyway  
William Notley Palmer, Sr. and Cynthia Van Anglen  
Cynthia's mother: Maria Barns Adams. Her gold-leaf birth record of 1821  
The Van Anglens: from Holland to Colonial America  
Charles Van Anglen and Maria Barns Adams  
The Coopers.....Dorothy Buckley Follansbee



# WILLIAM PALMER



(born in England)

**W**ILLIAM PALMER was born in England, and joined the English army as a means to travel to America. At the time of the Revolution, he deserted and joined Gen. Lafayette, under whom he fought until the end of the war.

Palmer returned to France with Gen. Lafayette, where he married LOUISE CHOUTEAU. Together, they returned to the United States with a French colony that settled in Carondelet, St. Louis, where they lived and died.

They had at least one son, David Kinkaid Palmer.

(RECORDS, UNITED DAUGHTERS of the CONFEDERACY. P. 71, copy provided to me by Maxine Piecuch; original copy compiled for UDC by Columbia, Mo. chapter)

## DAVID KINKAID PALMER

(born 3 June 1812, married 1 June 1837, died 14 April 1863)

**1840** The U. S. Census:

**1840: LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI**

David K. Palmer: 1 male 20-29; 2 females under 5; 1 female 15-19; 1 female slave.

**1842** In 1842, David Kinkaid Palmer bought 40 acres of land on the river front at Waverly, and platted the town that ultimately became Waverly, his son, W. N. Palmer, Sr., declared many years later, in an essay published by the *Kansas City Times*.

At the Waverly town site in 1842, David Kinkaid Palmer "built the first dwelling house, the first store house, warehouse and blacksmith shop, also a flour mill, with a wool and carding machine in connection. It was operated by a 12-horsepower treadmill, which one day got out of gear, ran away, and tripped the horses. They were all down on their sides before the wheel could be brought to a halt. I have seen there as many as 25 wagons loaded with hemp in line at that mill. They were drawn by oxen.

### RECOLLECTIONS BY HIS SON, W. N. PALMER, Sr.

"(David Kinkaid Palmer) moved his mercantile business from Dover to Waverly, the territory from which he drew his trade being Lexington, Warrensburg, and Marshall.

"He had first sought to buy a town site from my uncle, Col. J. D. Thomas, who owned 15,000 acres of land in a body which extended north to Carrollton, and south to the present C. & A. railway, it being cut in two by the Missouri River. He often remarked that a man owning land along the river had to own on both sides in order to hold his title.

"Uncle (Col. John Dennis Thomas) said he did not want his quiet disturbed by the commotion going on in a town, so he refused to sell. However, (David Kinkaid Palmer) persisted in his plans and went ahead with his town on the other side.

"Thereupon, uncle decided to build a town on his land, which he did, calling it St. Thomas. To have his town separate from my father's town, he left a strip of land a quarter mile wide between the two, and half a mile long. He sold this bit of land to a man by the name of Prewitt, a speculator, who mortgaged it. The deed to Prewitt specified that he was not to divide it into town lots. But Hall, the man who held mortgage, sold the land for the debt and bought it in himself. He at once platted it into lots.

"Father first named his town Middletown, but as there proved to another Middletown in the state, he had to seek a new name. One day a lady came into his store who was fond of reading Scott's Waverly novels. Father remarked that he would give her a dress pattern if she would suggest a suitable name for the town.

"Name it Waverly,' she said.

"So it goes,' he replied ---'It is Waverly'.

"When it came to incorporating the towns into one, Waverly, being the oldest, prevailed as to name, hence we have Waverly today. Capt. Webb, our nearest neighbor, owned 11,000 acres of land and planted from 500 to 600 acres of hemp every year.

"At Waverly he erected a warehouse for his own use and there did his own hemp baling. He also put up a flour and grist mill at Waverly and employed an expert miller, Rayburn, who furnished the experience, while Capt. Webb supplied the capital. When he settled at last with Rayburn, Capt. Webb found that ---

'Naught from naught---

Rayburn was great,

And Webb was small.

Webb got nothing.

And Rayburn got all.'"

(*Kansas City Times* publication of a report by W. N. Palmer, Sr., Pleasant Hill, Mo., after the appearance of an historical report in a Marshall, Mo., newspaper. *The Kansas City Times* article was not dated though it would have been ca. 1920. In the essay, W. N. Palmer, Sr., claimed at the time "to hold the oldest right of citizenship in Waverly of any man now living.")

## 1850 The U. S. Census:

**1850: SLAVE SCHEDULE, DISTRICT 46, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI**

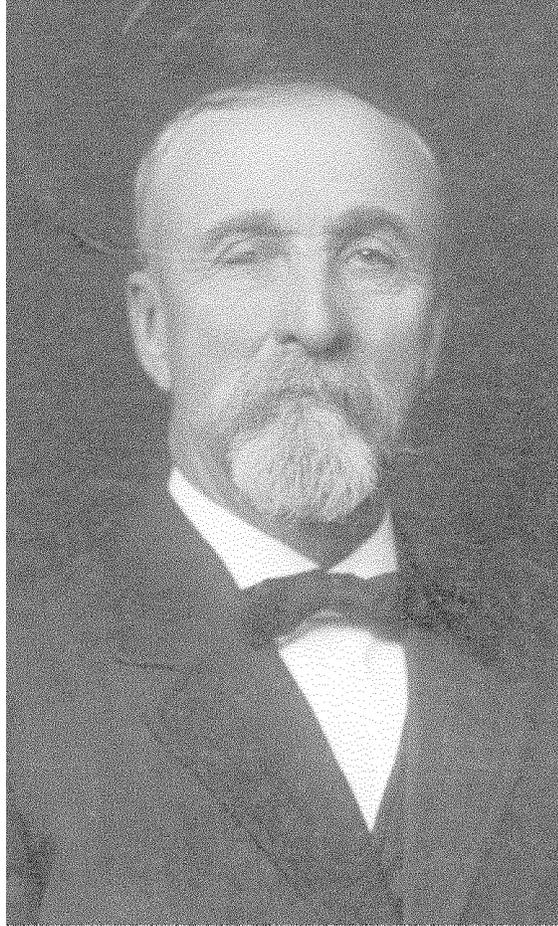
D. K. Palmer: 1 female, 15; 1 male, 8.

David K. Palmer died 14 April 1863. Rebecca Thomas Palmer died 30 July 1878.

Their children were:

1. A. T. Palmer (who m. Lucy Brown). A daughter, Bessie, drowned in White River, Arkansas

2. **William Notley Palmer, Sr. (b. 30 September 1841, m. 2 June 1870, d. 1926)**



William Notley Palmer, Sr.



## WILLIAM NOTLEY PALMER, SR.

(born 30 September 1841, married 2 June 1870, died ca. 1924)

**1841** William Notley Palmer, Sr. was born 30 September 1841, at Dover, Mo., and served more than 4 years in the Confederate army. He enlisted on 10 May 1861, and ended his service 17 June 1865, years that were recorded nearly 60 years later as the “hardest of all the 83 years of his life” at that time. Here are other details of that service, as reported in 1924 in *The Times*, of Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

1861 “A great deal of Mr. Palmer’s soldiering threw him into close touch and occasional association with Gen. Joseph Shelby, Gen. Marmaduke and Gen. Price, and he did much courier work at the behest of this trip, upon whose shoulders largely fell the burden of conducting the Confederate campaign west of the Mississippi River. Naturally, this sort of work often got Palmer into close quarters and hot corners, but he managed to get through it all in one piece.”  
(*The Times*, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Friday, 17 October 1924)

Later, an official Missouri state report suggested that Lt. Palmer was active in more than Confederate ranks: The Missouri Department of Natural Resources listed him as having been a “Lt/Scout/Guerrilla, attached reportedly to Shelby, Saline County, Missouri, 1861,” but that his exploits during the war created a “very interesting ‘story;’ claimed both Union and Confederate service.”  
(Confederate Soldiers of Price’s Raid, Division of State Parks, Fort Davidson State Historic Site.)



IN ADDITION TO SERVING as a Lieutenant, Scout, and Guerilla, W. N. Palmer was a Sergeant, Captain, and Major in the Confederate army. He also was a prisoner of war, narrowly escaped hanging, and was betrayed by a treasonous fellow Confederate officer. And at the end, he had to flee south to surrender to a U. S. Naval officer in Arkansas. Here’s the story he told of his wartime service:

#### **ORGANIZED COMPANY, ELECTED CAPTAIN**

“I organized the first Company of Confederate soldiers in Saline Co., on 10 May 1861. I was elected Captain of the Company that day. I was 19 years of age at that time. Later my Company was consolidated with Gen. Joe Shelby’s Company at Tabo Grove, Lafayette Co.

“There we reorganized under Gen. Shelby. Gen. Shelby appointed me 1st Sergeant of the Company. We remained in Missouri until September. He went south with his company but sent me to Saline Co., to collect soldiers to bring them South to him.

“I had gotten together over 100 men & started South. I met with a man named Robinson with over 500 men going South. We engaged a squad of Federals on Blackwater & fought them the greater part of the day & drove them from their position. Robinson proved himself either a traitor or coward & surrendered us.

#### **TAKEN TO FEDERAL PRISON IN ALTON, ILLINOIS**

“We were taken to Gratiot St. Prison in St. Louis. From there to Alton, Illinois Penitentiary. After my parole, I came home, intending to remain & was ordered by the Federals to Enroll in the Militia, which I refused to do.

“They said I had to enroll or leave the state; They killed some of the boys that came out of the prison with me & also some of my neighbors.

“I alone made a break for the South & never stopped until I got to Gen. Shelby where I remained on his staff until the close of the war. By his orders, I served under Generals Marmaduke and Fagan.

#### **IN EVERY PRINCIPAL BATTLE**

“I was in every principal battle that was fought when under Generals Shelby, Marmaduke & Fagan. After the general surrender I was arrested by the Federal command, accused of killing Negroes that were stealing cotton in Louisiana.

“They threatened to hang me several times, but I was released through the influence of friends. Another squad came out to arrest me but I escaped them by skipping the country and surrendered to Captain Hoel, commander of an iron-clad gun boat at Lake Village, Arkansas.”

**Military Service after 1865:** “I was with Bill Cody, government Indian Scout in the West where I engaged in a number of running fights with Indians.”

Other data was recorded by researchers for the United Daughters of the Confederacy. That record:

#### **GRANDFATHERS IN THE REVOLUTION**

“Father was David Kincaid Palmer, born at St. Louis 30 April 1812, died at Malta Bend, Mo., 20 Aug 1862. Mother was Rebecca Thomas, born in July 1815 at Grand Pass, Mo., and died at Malta Bend, Mo., 20 Jul 1875.

“Maternal grandparents were William Notley (*Notley Thomas, Jr.*) & Lucy Smith. Paternal grandparents were William Palmer and Louise Chouteau. Father owned slaves in 1860, but he did not.” His grandfather Palmer and great grandfather Thomas were in the Revolutionary War.

#### **GREAT UNCLES IN TWO WARS**

“Great Uncle Dennis Thomas was in the War of 1812. Great Uncle Dennis Thomas & Uncle Notley Thomas served in the Mexican War.

“Married first Cynthia M. VanAnglin who was born 20 Oct. 1842 in Dover, Mo., and died 12 Apr 1910 in Pleasant Hill, Mo. Her father was Charles VanAnglin. Born in Ky., died in Dover. Her mother was Martha Adams, born in Ky., and died in Waverly, Mo.

“Married second, Ella Limrick, born 23 Jul 1847 in Lexington, Mo., the daughter of William Limrick, who was born in New York and died in Lexington, Mo. Her mother was Corine, born and died in Lexington, Mo.”

(RECORDS, UNITED DAUGHTERS of the CONFEDERACY. P. 71, copy provided to me by Maxine Picuch; original copy compiled for UDC by Columbia, Mo. chapter)

**1870** On 2 June 1870, William Notley Palmer, Sr., married Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen (b. 25 September 1842, d. 12 April 1910).



AN EARLY VIEW OF WAVERLY AREA: Along the Missouri River, near turn of century



## CYNTHIA M. VAN ANGLLEN

(born 25 September 1842, died 12 April 1910)

CYNTHIA MARGARET VAN ANGLLEN was born 25 September 1842, the daughter of Maria Barns Adams and Charles Van Anglen (b. 1812). The Van Anglen family has been traced to Hengel, in Gelderland, Holland in the mid 1600s.

# ARENT THUNESSEN VAN HENGEL

(died 1655)

**A**RENT THUNESSEN (or Thennissen) Van Hengel m. TRYNTIE

REINDERS (or Reynders) BOON, in Holland and emigrated to Colonial America in 1653. They settled in Staten Island. He died in 1655.

“Tryntie is spoken of in the Colonial Documents, Vol. 13, and La Chairs Register Vol. 2, reprinted in Holland Society Yearbook of 1900,” a family record states.

One son: Reynier Arentsen Van Hengel.

(Family data recorded by Chalmers E. Van Anglen, Trenton, N. J., early 1900s, as part of his research for membership in The Holland Society, for descendants of immigrants who arrived prior to 1675; and another family record undated and unsigned).

# REYNIER ARENTSEN VAN HENGEL

(born 1638)

**1638** Arent Thunessen and Tryntie Boon Van Hengel's son was Reynier Arentsen Van Hengel (b. 1638, m. 1. Annitje Hermans; 2. JANETJE AUKES VAN NUYSE, b. 1640 in Holland, the dau. of Anke Jansen Van Nuyse and Magdaline Pretersee, first emigrants of the VanNuyse family).

(In America, some of the family took the name Reynierssen, others kept the name of Van Hengel. (Reynierssen = son of Arent).

The children of Reynier Arentsen Van Hengel (b. 1638) and Janetje Aukes Van Nuyse (b. 1640) were:

- 1. Auke Reyniersen Van Hengel (b. 1670) married Ida Vork ca. 1695)**
- Helena (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Marytie (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Adriantje (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Barbara (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Gertrude (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Tunis (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Tryntie (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Hendrick (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Tunis (2nd) (Reyniersen) Van Hengel
- Barbara (2nd) (Reyniersen) Van Hengel

# AUKE REYNERSEN VAN HENGEL

(born 1670)

**1670** Auke Reynersen Van Hengel (b. 1670), m. IDA VORK (b. 17 March 1677 in Flatbush, N. J.) ca. 1695. Ida was the daughter of Cornelius Vork and Madeline Hendricks. Their children were: Reynier (b. 1696); Magdaline (b. 1698); Hendrick; Catherine; Mary; Aleda (b. 1715); Cornelius (b. 1718); Auke; Ida; Arrantje; Fussiny; Aeruont (b. 1721).

# CORNELIUS R. VAN ENGLN

(born 1718)

**1718** Cornelius Reyniersen Van Englen (b. 1718) married (1) Maria Baird in 1738. By then the family name was changed to Van Englen. Their children:

1. Wilmitje (Reyniersen) Van Englen, baptised 16 May 174?
2. Johannes (Reyniersen) Van Englen, baptised 17 May 1747
3. Acruont (Reyniersen) Van Englen, baptised 3 May 1753

Maria Baird Van Englen may have died ca. 1753. Her husband, Cornelius Reynierson Van Englen (b. 1718) married SARA ---- (b. ca. 1718) about 1758. Their children:

1. **Maria Van Englen**, baptised 27 December 1761
2. **Cornelius Van Englen (b. 1769), baptised 15 July 1770.**

# CORNELIUS VAN ANGLN

(born 1769, died 30 July 1822)

**1799** Cornelius Van Anglen was a merchant in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1799, by which time the family once again had changed its name, this time to Van Anglen:

Cornelius Van Anglen (b. 1769, baptised 15 July 1770 at Meshanic, N. J., d. 30 July 1822) m. Syche Suydam (b. 1776, d. 6 September 1844).

After Cornelius Van Anglen died on 30 July 1822, (buried at First Reformed Church, New Brunswick), the widow, Syche Suydam Van Anglen moved with the family to Kentucky.

There, in 1826, Syche bought a farm north of Danville, Mercer (now Boyle) county, near Harrod's Run. In 1840, Syche Van Anglen and two of the sons, Henry Suydam Van Anglen and Charles Van Anglen, moved to Missouri, where they bought a farm near Dover in La Fayette County.

The three sons:

### **1. Cornelius Van Anglen (b. 20 July 1803)**

Cornelius Van Anglen (b. 20 July 1803, d. 1872) m. Hannah Taylor Stelle (b. 28 April 1809, d. 21 April 1860).

They had 12 children. Among them: Edward Stelle Van Anglen (b. 29 May 1831, m. Adaline Winsor La Bertew 14 September 1859 at Dover, Mo., d. February 1912); and Samuel Stelle Van Anglen (b. 2 May 1841, who m. Eliza Evans). The children of Samuel Stelle Van Anglen and Eliza Evans Van Anglen included Chalmers Van Anglen.

The children of Edward Stelle Van Anglen and Hannah Taylor Stelle Van Anglen were Sarah Elizabeth (b. 24 May 1862, d. 16 August 1938); Jennie Brocaw (b. 23 May 1864, d. 17 July 1920); Edward Suydam (b. 4 July 1866, d. 1917); Charles Contsworth (b. 18 April 1868); Mary Winsor (b. 19 August 1870, d. 1 December 1949); and Ida Stelle (31 January 1873).

Mary Winsor VanAnglen was married to William Robert Journey (b. 29 June 1865, d. 22 May 1952).

Their daughters were Kathryn Jamison Journey (b. 29 July 1895, d. 28 April 1973) and Elizabeth Louise Journey (b. 31 August 1902- d. ca. 1993). The two Journey sisters were teachers who later managed the family's independent telephone system in Higginsville, Mo.

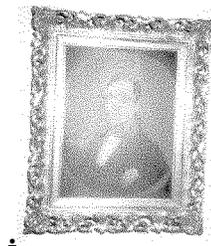
### **2. Henry Suydam Van Anglen (b. 16 October 1819)**

"For several years after coming to this county, Mr. Van Anglen engaged in teaching school and clerking, and in 1849, he entered the mercantile business at Dover and Waverly, being associated with the late Col. George B. Warren and Dr. Isaac S. Warren, from near Danville, Ky., as equal partners in both houses," an 1893 history of Saline and Lafayette counties reported.

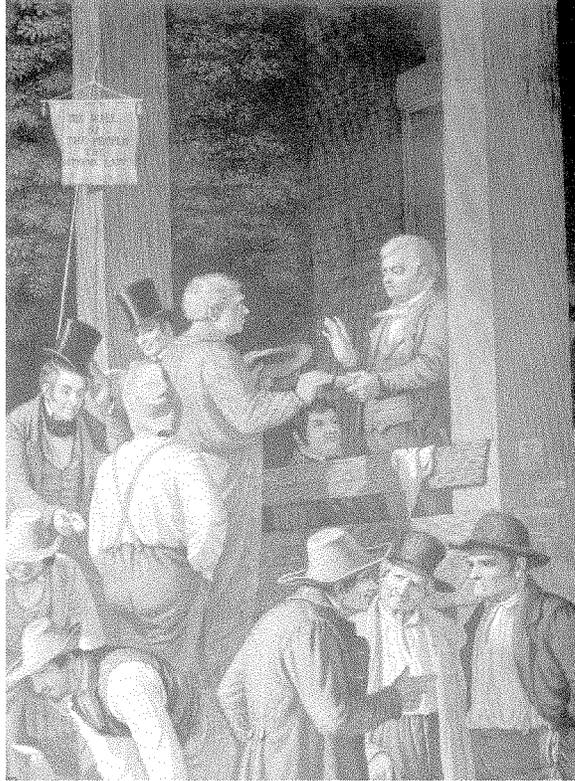
"This venture proved very successful and was timely closed out and settled up before the war. Mr. Van Anglen did not enter the army on either side. Since the war he has resided upon his farm, west of Waverly, and has been continuously engaged in general farming, fruit-growing, bee-keeping, etc., with satisfactory results.

"He owns 500 acres of unencumbered land near Waverly, of which more than 300 acres are well improved and in a good state of cultivation, the balance being woodland. The land is underlaid with coal, being a continuation of the Waverly bed, which shows from 40 to 50 inches in thickness where mined."

(Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Mo., Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1893, p. 143)



### **3. Charles Van Anglen (b. 1812, d. 6 July 1859)**



Missouri in the 1850s: Detail from *The County Election*, by George Caleb Bingham, an 1854 engraving from our collection. The engraving depicts boisterous election day activities on the frontier.....Missouri.

# CHARLES VAN ANGLLEN

(born 1812, died 6 July 1859)

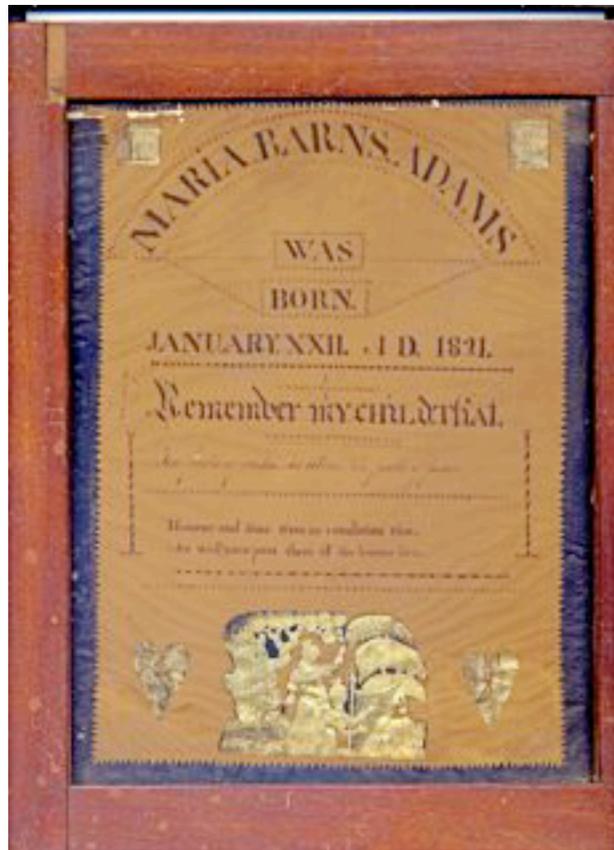
**1812** Charles Van Anglen (b. 1812) married Maria Barnes Adams in Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Ky., in about 1840. They moved that year to their new farm near Dover, Mo., and started their large family. Within two years, Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen was born, and, thereafter, at least five others.

However, as the nation stumbled toward the Civil War, Charles Van Anglen died. The date was 6 July 1859. He was 47.

Maria Barnes Adams Van Anglen was 38. Cynthia Margaret was 17; Archibald, 15; Walter, 12; Luetta, 5. Emma and Sidney were younger.



Detail of some of the gold leaf designs attached to the 1821 decorative birth certificate of Maria Barns Adams. The certificate is now owned by Maria's great-great-granddaughter, Marie Buzbee.



"Maria Barns Adams was born January XXII. AD 1821. Remember my child. That The path of virtue is alone the path of peace. Honour and fame from no condition rise. Act well your part. There all the honour lies."

# MARIA BARNES ADAMS

(born 22 January 1821)

**M**ARIA, AS WELL AS OTHER MEMBERS of the Van Anglen/Gautier/January families in western Missouri, were caught in one of the most controversial civilian actions of the War. It resulted from Order No. 11. To combat Confederate, guerilla raiders in western Missouri, Union Gen. Ewing ordered the forced removal of "all persons living in Jackson, Cass, Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this District.....within 15 days from the date thereof....."

**The date of the Order was 25 August 1863.** Maria was a widow. She had at least six, and possibly seven, children. She was 42 years old, and decided to solve the dispossession crisis by moving back to Kentucky. She, the children, and a Negro couple, left with their possessions in a wagon en route to Boonville, where she planned to leave by boat. To protect the family, she stood watch with the man at nights with a gun on her lap, while the woman stayed with the children. One child, however, developed the measles, and that prevented them from embarking on the boat. Not knowing what to do, she wrote her lawyer in Lexington and asked for advice. He instantly wrote back that the best solution to her problem would be for her to marry him. She married him. They stayed in Missouri.

(Some of Maria's dishes were preserved by the family, and in 1996, Dorothy Follansbee gave a white hot beverage set, trimmed in gold, to Marie Buzbee, Maria's great-great-granddaughter.)

 Here are three Civil War-era stories published in later years, and preserved by members of the family:

#### **DURING THE WAR: 2 engagements, 2 defeats**

"The Saline Jackson guards' were organized at Marshall on May 13, 1861, and had recruited 3,000 men by the time they marched to join (Gen.) Price at Nevada, Mo., on September 2. Col. John S. Marmaduke assembled 1,800 men at Boonville, but only 600 had arms, mostly shotguns. When they marched to engage a force of 1,500 to 2,000 Federals with a battery of artillery, they were speedily routed.

#### **THEY SLEEP TOO SOUNDLY**

"A company of 600 which set out from Grand Pass to join Price in mid-December of 1861 also was unfortunate. The men marched 40 miles the first day, and slept so soundly, in a camp on Blackwater creek in Johnson County, that they awoke unaware they had been surrounded by 2,000 Federal troops. They surrendered after one volley was fired, killing a single man."

(The Kansas City Star, 21 December 1952)

#### **AFTER THE WAR: Lawlessness**

"Waverly didn't entirely miss out on the lawlessness which followed the close of the war. At one time there was a gang who grew up in the uncertain atmosphere and violence of that period. Robbery was not unusual, perhaps a few murders were committed.

"Our town is about quarter of a mile from the river. The steamboat landing was reached by a narrow road through the bluff, called the "cut."

Ben Moore, an old darkey, said that white gentlemen who were going away on a boat would often give him a dollar to carry their pocketbook down to the boat if they had to make the journey at night.

"Conditions became so bad that a number of good citizens met one night, in an open field, to guard against listeners or spies, for the purpose of discussing measures of repression.

"Mr. Edwards told the crowd that the city officials were powerless and that should he, as mayor, take any action, he would probably be murdered the first night that he was away from home after dark.

"The efficiency of the underworld was evidenced by the fact that they knew all about the meeting the next day. However, a few nights later, some men dressed after the manner of the K.K.K. rode into town, shot the leader of the undesirables and hung his body to a thorn tree, which stood at the junction of the bridge approach and Main Street.

"Fifty years later when the tree was cut down, the mark of the rope showed clearly on the limb from which he was hanged.

"While we do not care to champion the cause of the vigilante, the fact is that the decisive measure taken that night ended to a large extent, crime in Waverly. The bad men all left town, and I have heard of violent deaths in various parts of the west from Texas to Canada.

"There was a decided inclination on the part of our citizens, at this time, to settle difficulties with a shot gun rather than in the courts of law.

"One summer day, a friend told the proprietor of a mill, that one of his neighbors, whose dwelling he had to pass, was waiting to kill him. The miller decided that speedy and positive methods were necessary and went home by a different route, secured his shot gun and ended his neighbor's waiting with two hands full of buckshot. There was a funeral a few days later, but no legal action was taken."

("Early History of Waverly," undated newspaper clipping, with note that "This is a portion of Waverly history to be sent to the State Historical Society under the auspices of the CWS.")

The children of Maria Barns Adams VanAnglen and Charles Van Anglen:

**1. Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen (b. 25 September 1842, who m. William Notley Palmer, Sr., 2 June 1870, d. 10 April 1910.)**

**2. Archibald Sydan Van Anglen (b. 9 July 1844, d. 7 September 1917)**

married Mary Ella Hawkins 3 February 1870 at Waverly. He was employed at the Bank of Waverly, but prior to 1888, he and Mary Ella moved with the family to Marshall, where Archibald was a banker at the Bank of Saline. In 1896, he and the family moved to Malta Bend, where he eventually became president of the Bank of Malta Bend. Mary Ella Hawkins (b. 18 August 1851, d., ca. 23 May 1929) was the daughter of Alexander L. Hawkins and Mary Elizabeth Brower.

She and Archibald were parents of six children:

a. (Mrs. C. G. Lunday)

b. M. H. Van Anglen

c. Archibald Norfleet Van Anglen (b. 9 November 1888, d. 29 November 1976) married Lucile Lois Long on 8 June 1916. He started a banking career at the family's Bank of Malta Bend, and remained as cashier until the bank was closed in the Depression, in

1932. Later, he was employed by the State Income Tax Department of Missouri, and as assistant cashier at the Farmers Savings Bank, Marshall, until his retirement in 1963. He also managed the Long farm, Long Acres, where he and the family lived until they moved in 1936 to Malta Bend. Lucile was born 14 March 1891, and died 5 December 1982. Archibald and Lucile had one daughter:

(1) Josephine Marie Van Anglen (b. 18 October 1923), who on 28 December 1942 m. 1. Clarence Blackburn who d. in Veterans Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., and 2. Raymond Eugene Malter 28 January 1950.

At the 1950 ceremony in the Malta Bend Methodist Church, Marie Palmer, wearing "a beige faille frock and a crown of pink carnations," lighted the candles.

(Five years later, Josephine's son, Tommy Blackburn, lighted candles at the wedding of Marie Palmer and Dick Buzbee in Waverly, Mo. The other candle lighter 15 April 1955 was Joy Buzbee.) The Malters had several children.

d. Lester Pierce Van Anglen (b. ca. 1879, d. 1883)

e. Mary Irene Van Anglen (b. 1886, d. 1903)

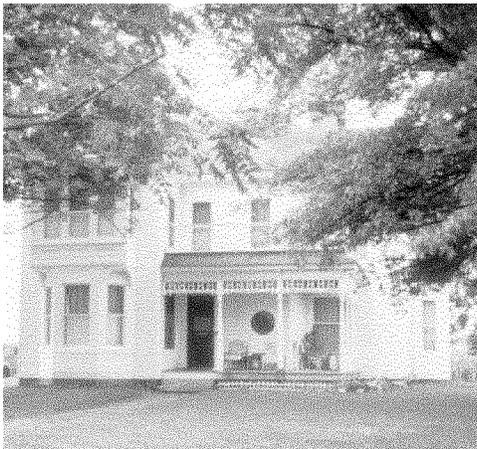
(History of Saline County, Missouri, 1983, by Saline County Historical Society, pp 407, 408)

### 3. **Walter R. Van Anglen (b. 13 August 1847, d. December 1937).**

Walter was a farmer. He specialized in mules on a farm outside Lexington 30 years. He later moved to Lexington. Three years before his death, he moved to Kansas City, and stayed at the home of his niece, Mrs. Evan Coffey, 5900 Ward Parkway.

### 4. **Luetta Van Anglen, (m. C. C. Cooper, 5 May 1875, d. 15 March 1938)**

She was educated at the Elizabeth Aull Seminary, Lexington. Charles Cowan Cooper was born in Lafayette County, a son of Benjamin Cooper and Susan Thomas Cooper (dau. of Notley Thomas, Sr.) She and Charles Cowan Cooper first farmed in Saline County, then moved in 1877 to Lafayette County where they farmed and bred trotting horses on 320 acres.



The Malta Bend home of Lon Palmer, about 1902 (right), with, on steps, seated: Effie and Homer Cooper and Meriam Brown. On the bench are Lottie and Lutie Cooper. On the porch: Ethel Cooper. The photo was taken while they were living in the Palmer house. The home as it appears today is at the left.

Luetta Van Anglen Cooper lived in Kansas City prior to moving to Eufaula, Okla., in 1932. She was visiting at Palmer's Orchard when stricken with pneumonia, and returned to Eufaula, where she died, 15 March 1938. She was the last surviving child of Charles and Maria Adams Van Anglen, her brother Walter Van Anglen having died in December 1937 at age 90.

(Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri, Chicago, Chapman Bros., 1893, p. 612. Also: obituary, Eufaula newspaper, undated but March 1938).

The children of Luetta Van Anglen and Charles Cowan Cooper were:

- a. Carlotta (Lottie) Cooper (who never married, d. after 1967)
- b. Ethel Cooper (d. 4 August 1967), a longtime teacher in the Eufaula school system with her sister, Effie Cooper McClain. After her death, the school board renamed the city's old Junior High School building in honor of the two, as Cooper-McClain School.
- c. Effie Cooper (b. 27 December 1887, m. Hugh H. McClain 1909, d. 25 July 1980).

She and her family were proud of their descent from Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and moved first with her family to Muskogee, Indian Territory, in 1900. She returned to Missouri in 1904, and in 1909 married Hugh McClain in Kansas City. McClain died in France in the early days of World War I, as an American volunteer in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. In 1920 Effie was hired by the Eufaula school system and taught in Eufaula for 40 years. After retirement, the school board named a school in her honor. She lived briefly in Kansas City with her daughter, Dorothy, after retirement. Both moved back to Eufaula. She died at 92 on 25 July 1980. Her daughter:



Dorothy Buckley at her home in Eufaula, Okla., 1996

**Dorothy McClain** (b. 6 December 1911, m. 1. Glenn Roy Buckley, 1944, and 2. Charles Follansbee 17 March 1980). When growing up, she remembered her mother and aunts chiding her about feeling overly important: "Just because your family goes back to the Cecils you needn't put on English airs." (William Cecil had been the advisor to Queen Elizabeth I.)

She completed her college training at Cottey College, Nevada, Mo., and began her teaching career at Stidham, Okla., during the Dust Bowl period of the Depression in the Midwest. She later taught at a rural school near Lees Summit, Mo.; Hanna, Okla. for 5 years; Dewey, Okla., 3 years; and then at Muskogee, Okla. She went to Kansas City in 1944 for a summer job at the Kansas City Secretarial school, owned by Glenn Buckley, and, soon thereafter, married him. In 1945, she began teaching in

the Kansas City, Mo., school system. Glenn Buckley was a native of Anthony, Kans., and active in banking affairs for 35 years. He was president of Sugar Creek State bank and the Monett state bank, as well as president of the Kansas City Secretarial school from 1940 until 1954.

He retired in 1962, when he held an executive post with Lynch Drilling Co., Effingham, Ill. He died 21 March 1965. Dorothy continued teaching in the Kansas City school system until her retirement in 1977.

She and her mother, Effie, moved back to the family home at Eufaula, where Dorothy married Charles Follansbee 17 March 1980. He died ca. 1982. Dorothy restored the historic Follansbee home in the 1980s into a showplace, and began living in it.

**d. Homer Cooper (b. 7 December 1885, d. ca. 1961), who m. Edith Sanborn Burbank; no children.**

Homer Cooper earned an early reputation in Texas as an up-and-coming professional baseball player, in a stint with the minors. However, an errant pitch to his shoulder cut short the possibility of a major league career, and he shifted to the oil fields of Southeast Kansas. He was a pioneer in the development of oil in that area.

Homer would read mysteries to his sisters, and was remembered as generally stopping at critical points in a mystery to say, "How about a sandwich?" or "How about hot chocolate?" He also played the piano well, and made a hit with family and friends with his jazz and ragtime renditions by ear. He was remembered also for his lively discussions of politics.

**e. Mary Luetta Cooper, who died in infancy.**

**5. Emma Ellanora Van Anglen (b. 3 January 1855), m. Benjamin Cooper (b. 28 September 1849), 1874, d. 24 March 1884)**

**6. Sidney Van Anglen (b. before 1859, d. before 1938)**



THE COOPERS: Ethel Cooper, Carlotta (Lottie) Cooper, and Homer Cooper, near the turn of the century. We didn't have a photo of Effie Cooper (McClain) in this period. The Coopers were children of Luetta Van Anglen and Charles Cowan Cooper. Luetta Van Anglen Cooper was the grandmother of Dorothy Follansbee, and the sister of Cynthia Van Anglen Palmer (Marie's great grandmother.)



ca. 1916: Dorothy McClain with her doll  
In the 1950s: Effie Cooper McClain, Dorothy and Glenn Buckley, in Kansas City

## The Van Anglens, Coopers.....and a Marquis

FAMILY STORIES, HANDED DOWN through the GENERATIONS

As Remembered by Dorothy Cooper Buckley Follansbee

**1. Sidney Van Anglen** had given Walter Van Anglen \$5,000 to keep for each of the Van Anglen girls when they needed it. However, Grandmother Luetta (*Van Anglen Cooper*) one day needed \$1,000 to pay taxes, her Uncle Walter wouldn't give her the \$5,000, or lend her the \$1,000, and so she lost her Kansas City apartments.

**2. In 1825 Marquis de Lafayette** visited St. Louis. Great Aunt Nancy (*Thomas*) age 14, was attending a girls school there and danced with him at a ball. He was an old man.

**3. At the Van Anglen farm** near Lexington and Dover flax was grown and spun to manufacture linen. (*Dorothy wanted to give her cousin Marie Buzbee some of the old linen she had kept through the years, but couldn't find it.*)

**4. (Dorothy's) Aunt Lottie (Carlotta)** was engaged at 16 in Kentucky. A Hunt Breakfast was given for her by a Kentucky family whose horses ran in the Kentucky Derby. Lottie stayed in bed, didn't want to ride, came back to Missouri and broke the engagement. (Never married.)

**5. Lulu Palmer** (sister of Charles K. Palmer) went with her mother to Europe and bought linens upon her engagement. Her mother, Cynthia, ensured she was better dressed than the other kin. Lulu died before marriage.

**6. William Notley Palmer, Sr.,** got everyone up at 4:30 a.m., and then he went back to bed at 8 for 2 hours.

**7. There was a fire** at the Old Brick and two men carried out the walnut

press full of dishes and canned goods. It took four men to carry it back in empty. (In 1997 in the possession of Dorothy Follansbee.)

**8. The Coopers** came to Missouri the first time in 1810 but we ordered out as there was no protection from the Indians. They came back before 1821.

**9. In Independence, Missouri,** the Coopers lived next door to Mary Paxton Keeley. (She taught at Christian College when Marie was there.) Harry Truman had asked Mary to try to get Edith Cooper to go out with him and she wouldn't. Dorothy's first husband, Glenn Buckley, often played poker with President Truman in Truman's later years.

**10. Dorothy thinks** that Aunt Nancy's silver bird-decorated cream and sugar set (that Dorothy gave Marie in 1997) had been a gift to Nancy upon her graduation from a girls' school in St. Louis. Nancy picked it out.

**11. Aunt Nancy Thomas** was paralyzed the last 20 years of her life

**12. The rectangular marble table** in the possession of Marie Buzbee had been placed by Aunt Nancy's bed in the Old Brick, Dorothy said. William Notley Palmer, Sr., would sit there and read the paper to Aunt Nancy.

**13. Lon Palmer** borrowed money from Aunt Nancy to build the Palmer Block in Malta Bend. The building housed a department store, with pulleys for money to go to the office. (Marie remembers the brick building, labeled, "Palmer Block." It was on the south side, highway 24-65. The building was torn down in the '60s or '70s.)

**14. When the widow,** Maria Barns Adams Van Anglen, was forced out of her home and required to leave the area by Order No. 11, she took the precaution of sewing coin silver tablespoons into long pockets of her petticoat. She sewed gold pieces into pockets around her waist. (Marie has some coin silver spoons from the family; however, it is believed they were not Maria's spoons, but from a later generation, probably Minnie Thomas.)

**15. "The bottom rail will get on top,"** a frequent bit of philosophy delivered by Great Aunt Nancy (*Thomas*), and Grandmother Luetta Van Anglen (*Cooper*.)

**16. The blue and white dishes** in the upright curio cabinet at Marie's home were given by Dorothy, who said the Van Anglen family brought them on their original journey to America. Dorothy has kept a horsehair trunk, brought at the same time.

**C**YNTHIA MARGARET VAN ANGLLEN married William N. Palmer, Sr., on 2 June 1870. It was 11 years after the death of her father, Charles Van Anglen. And it was seven years after her mother, Maria Barns Adams Van Anglen had been dispossessed of their home by Order No. 11.

# PART 5

## W. N. Palmer & Co.

W. N. Palmer & Co.: Land development in Waverly

Lulu Palmer's diary

W. N. Palmer, Sr., rejects his attorney's advice.....and lives to regret it

Letters to his grandson, W. N. Palmer, Jr.

**A**FTER THEIR 2 JUNE 1870 wedding, Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen and William Notley Palmer, Sr., lived in Dover, Mo.; Independence, Mo.; the “Old Brick” several times, where they took care of the elderly Nancy Thomas; and in Grand Pass, where they operated a lumber yard and land-development company.

**1880** The U. S. Census:

**1880: DOVER TOWNSHIP, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI**

William Palmer, 38, born about 1842 in Missouri; father, mother born in Missouri

Cynthia Palmer, 37, born about 1843 in Missouri; father born in Kentucky, mother born in Kentucky

Charly Palmer, 9, son, born in Missouri; father, mother born in Missouri

Luella Palmer, 7, daughter, born in Missouri; father, mother born in Missouri

**1884** In one of his land transactions in which the deeds survive, William Notley acquired land in Lafayette county (section 21, township 51, range 25) from the estate of the late George Holmes, who had died before completing the agreed-upon sale to Palmer.

**1888** Baltimore Thomas died 18 February 1888 and the estate passed to his sister, Nancy R. Thomas. She soon thereafter deeded the 220 acres and “Old Brick” Thomas home to William Notley Palmer, Sr., with the understanding he was to support her during her life. She had told her friends and family that she wanted the land to stay in the Thomas family. As part of the transaction, William Notley and Cynthia signed a promissory note 15 March 1888, in which they promised to pay \$7,000 with interest at 6% to Nancy in 10 years. On 7 July 1891, they made another deed referring to the 1888 agreement, in which they put 50 acres in trust to A. S. Van Anglen, as trustee for Nancy R. Thomas’ interests.

**1889** William Notley Palmer’s partner in the real estate and lumber firm of W. N. Palmer & Co., was a Methodist preacher, the Rev. Thomas M. Cobb. Several land deeds involved in the firm’s activities have been preserved, but by late 1889, the Rev. Cobb needed to sell his half.

“Dear Brother Palmer,” he wrote. “I return the deeds duly signed; will have to leave home again Saturday morning and be gone until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Would be glad to see you and talk over matters on Saturday. If you can’t arrange so as to take my half interest in the business, I think we had better begin to close it out. I expect to leave this part of the state at the end of this conference year, and of course don’t want to leave anything behind me of a business nature. We are all well; I am preaching from 4 to 8 times a week and going all the time. Love to your family..... Thos. M. Cobb.”

(Letter from the Rev. Thos. M. Cobb, Lexington, Mo., to W. N. Palmer, 11 December 1889)

Soon, he wrote again:

“Better see the bank people at Malta Bend and find out what they can do for us. I don’t see any way for me to do but to close out; if you can’t see your way to take my interest. I don’t want the money. Will take a note or buy your 80 acres of land as may suit you best. Our lumber and land business are so mixed that they will have to go together.”

(Letter from the Rev. Thos. M. Cobb, Lexington, Mo., to W. N. Palmer, 31 December 1889)

**1890** The partnership appears to have been closed, at least partially, on 26 February 1890. On that date, the Rev. and Mrs. (Eliza) Cobb conveyed to W. N. Palmer a collection of tracts in Saline County. Palmer paid \$5,000 to the Cobbs. There was at least one other land transaction, however. On 5 April 1890, Palmer and Cobb paid Alice J. Neil \$1,000 for a tract in Saline County.

The final accounting of the company appears to show that the firm had a net asset value of \$4,859.22. Though undated, a record of W.N. Palmer & Co., showed \$2,196.63 in debts, \$6,834.30 in assets, with \$221.55 in cash due from Land Company. The assets included: lumber in stock, \$2,108.85; dwelling house and lot, \$500; lumber yard lots, \$125; sheds and office, etc., \$175, and accounts payable, \$3,526.85. The receipt for one other transaction has been preserved. It shows that he bought some new scales for the farm: On 1 February 1895, he signed an order with the Fairbanks, Morse & Co., for a four-ton double brass beam model for \$95, payable 1 September. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. waived its 10% interest charge.



“MY GRANDFATHER’S HOME in Grand Pass.” W. N. Palmer wrote. “Standing on right side of porch, right to left, W. N. Palmer, the 1st; his wife Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen Palmer, their daughter Lulu Palmer. This picture was taken about 1896 or shortly before.” He added: “W. N. Palmer the first and Reverend Cobb, a Methodist minister, owned and operated a lumber yard in Grand Pass in the early days. They laid out the Palmer Cobb addition in Grand Pass. Later, W. N. Palmer inherited the Baltimore and Nancy R. Thomas property 1 1/2 miles west of Grand Pass in Saline County, where he moved to and made his home. Mr. Palmer was a Confederate soldier, a courier under Gen. Marmaduke. Mr. Palmer left this property to his two grandchildren, William Notley Palmer the 2nd, and Nancy Thomas Palmer and their bodily heirs. W. N. Palmer the 2nd owns the west half and Mrs. Nancy Palmer Harrell the East half on which the old house, i. e., the Baltimore Thomas home, is located, and where Doctor of Veterinary Medicine H. P. Callaway, Mrs. Harrell’s son, now lives, and will some day be his.”



Lulu Palmer

## Lulu Palmer Writes a Diary

**L**IFE IN THE PALMER HOUSEHOLD in 1894 and 1895 was detailed in a diary Lulu Palmer began writing daily, 1 September 1894. She recorded the comings and goings within her family, the happy times, some poignant moments, and hints of an approaching tragedy. She had already been to Europe. Her mother, Cynthia, had gone with her to shop for a wedding trousseau (according to Dorothy Follansbee.) She had just turned 21, but as she started the diary, she had less than 14 months to live. As identified by abbreviations in her diary, the family included:

1. **Willie Not**, her nephew (the 4-year-old William Notley Palmer, Jr.)
2. **Papa** (William Notley Palmer, Sr., age 53);
3. **Mama** (Cynthia Van Anglen Palmer, age 52).

In the diary, Lulu mentions

- a. Her good friend, **Callie** (Gauldin)
- b. **Lotta** (Carlotta Cooper), Malta Bend
- c. **Kitty** (Catherine Ann) Thomas, age 37, sister of Minnie. Catherine lived across the river with her mother Eliza Jane Hall Thomas, and also helped care for young Nancy)

- d. **Charlie** (her recently-widowed brother, father of William Notley Palmer, Jr. Charlie at the time apparently was living in Oklahoma at age 23)
- e. **Baby** (Nancy Palmer, age 2, sister of W. N. Palmer, Jr., and Lulu's niece)
- f. **Aunt Nancy** (the old Nancy Thomas, age 85).
- g. **Fanny** (Taylor); Cousins Annie and Archie (Van Anglen, age 50); and several others who may have been hired help.

## The Diary

- 2 September 1894:** "It rains....spend the day reading & writing.  
 8 September: "Charlie's wedding anniversary.....5 years."  
 10 September: "Papa & Mama go to Marshall. I keep house."  
 11 September: "Papa starts to Oklahoma; I hear from M. S."  
 14 September: "Cousin Marcie Hall, all, return to Marshall in carriage in evening."  
 15 September: "Kittie, Willie Not & I go to Grand Pass; received note from W. S."  
 17 September: "Receive invitation to P. P. Ball, Kansas City."  
 19 September: "Gypsies come. Papa goes to Malta Bend."  
 21 September: "Papa & Willie Not go to Waverly and Grand Pass. Rains all morning; Mama and I make damson preserves."  
 22 September: "Kittie & Willie Not go home; Mama goes to Lexington."  
 24 September: "Kittie brings baby over; have children's pictures taken; Papa takes me to Grand Pass to church at night.  
 28 September: "Mama & I go to Marshall in buggy; stay all night with Edna. See Mr. Stewart, Sparks."

In early October, Lulu wrote of an ominous problem:

- 2 October:** "I have a chill and go to bed; have high fever...Mag spends the day."  
 3 October: "I am still in bed all day....received letter from Fannie C." (*Fanny Cauthorn?*)  
 4 October: "Have my hardest chill. Dr. Wilson comes in evening; temperature 105 degrees."  
 5 October: "Doctor comes in evening; it proves to be only chills, not T fever." (*Typhoid fever was a continuing concern of the time. At this time, she also wrote that "Harry Orear is very sick with Typhoid Fever."*)  
 6 October: "Kittie & Willie Not go over River; look for Fannie. I spend a very restless night.  
 7 October: "Get up about noon; am very weak. Fannie & Margaret come over in evening; restless night."

She recovered soon, and on 13 October she "put up stoves....Papa goes to Grand Pass, Kittie to Waverly in evening. Jimmie R. stays all night."

18 October: "Mama & I go to Marshall. Take dinner, Quigley's; stay all night at Callie's....In Marshall, see Mr. Taylor; Messrs. Stewart, Lamkin, Striker, Tucker, Meyer, Sparks, Francisco. Callie & I talk until 2:30 a.m. Friday. Get blue tea jacket.

Kiner's Bridge is down, so came by Union. See Mina & Maggie Alexander in Marshall."

25 October: "Pres (?) assassinated. Ironing today. Cousin L. F. & Nannie return." Extra hands were needed at harvest time:

27 October: "Four men for dinner; Kitty and Willie Not go over River. Nettie B. wants me to join club."

31 October: "Mama & I go to Marshall in buggy. Cold. Mama gets sick and I stay all night at Callie's Halloween night party.....but girls get ahead of boys...are at Judge Sparks...boys masks....Have big time; hay wagon; sleigh-bells; Callie and I have apples in parlor, light-bread and ham, onions, in silver plate....Go to Aunt E. V. Friday morning...isn't at home."

**1 November:** "We finish shopping; return home at 3:30. Four men here working at oats."

6 November: "Send things to Charlie. Three men here for supper."

7 November: "I have tooth filled by Dr. Carter. See Mr. M. Gauldin a few minutes, also Messrs. Stewart and Taylor. Do not get home until 7 o'clock at night. Some want me to stay down to the Bell-Huston wedding at M. E. church. Some of the people think I am getting ready to be married."

12 November: "Men return to thrash oats; men and Papa go to Grand Pass church at night."

13 November: "Willie Not sick. Hailstorm. Received letter from Lotta"

15 November: "Wash day. Men gather corn; too windy to thrash oats...."

16 November: "Men go home. Slight snow storm 1:30, P.M. Meeting closes at Grand Pass tonight."

20 November: "Tuesday in Marshall talk with Mr. Stewart and Cha. Fisher. Mr. Fisher pretends to think I am to be married Thanksgiving. Callie comes up to visit in evening. Mr. M. Gauldin has tooth-ache today. Get white wool for evening dress, trimmed in white silk. Miss Lizzie fits it and blue dress. Lotta decides not to have her party now as Callie cannot go Thanksgiving."

29 November: "Lotta and I return Judie Embry's call in afternoon; also go to see Martha Crushall. Mattie Davis and Allie Kerdolf call on us at night. We all go up to Loomis opening. Have great time coming home in rain and dark. Go home with Allie. Have pineapple sherbet and cake. Lotta begs me to stay over Sunday with her. We retire at 1:45 A. M.

**9 December:** "I go to Sunday School. Will Slusher is there; he takes Fanny Taylor out driving after Sunday School. Makes engagement to take me to church. Eugene Davis calls in evening; wants to take me to church, but I have company....."

21 December: "Will brings me home and makes an engagement to take me to the entertainment at Hall, Tuesday night. Fannie & I do not know they are coming. The boys drive up just behind Kittie and I, as we come from Grand Pass."

22 December: "I go over to school house to help with Christmas tree. Willie Nott and I go over to tree at 3 o'clock."

24 December: "I go to Grand Pass to meet Charlie and Lotta. Papa takes Kittie and Willie Not to Waverly. Lotta, Charlie and I go to Waverly to Ferris Wheel at M. E. church."

"Coming home from Waverly, we have accident just this side of Mr. Slusher's.

One wheel comes off. We all have to go up to Mr. Slusher's and wait until the boys hitched horses to their surrey. We come home at night then."

25 December: "Christmas Day. Charlie goes to Waverly in morning. Fred (?) and Will take Lotta and I to chimney at Presbyterian church and entertainment Hall." "We enjoy the chimney at Presbyterian church, and the entertainment at Hall hugely. Have refreshments. Boys leave at 12:15."

29 December: "Papa and Charlie go to Marshall. Charlie has his life insured. Mama and I make several cakes. Cold."

31 December: "Get Charlie ready for him to return to Oklahoma. He goes on afternoon train. Lotta and I got to party at Waverly."

"Papa takes Lotta and I to Slusher's Party. We wear our evening dresses. Papa comes for us. We return home at 1:30; play Up(?) - Jenkins; have refreshments; altogether a very pleasant evening."

**1 January 1895:** "We almost break the boys up at the festival: Pay out \$2.25 to go in the Art Gallery."

6 January: "Lotta and I are very much disappointed because no boys came to see us."

21 January: "Papa goes to Grand Pass to get ready to ship sheep on Tuesday."

22 January: "Papa ships sheep to Kansas City; goes with them.....I receive letter from Callie....Grandma's birthday."

24 January: "I go to Grand Pass to meet Papa. He does not come. I stay downtown (Grand Pass) quite awhile. Miss Eula (Plattenbury) and Lizzie (C.) talk through telephone to Mrs. Crosswhite at Waverly. I bring them out to Mrs. Corders. When I arrive home, I find Aunt Katie, Uncle Walter, Cousin Annie and Cousin Lizzie Van Anglen here. They spend day with us. We did not know they were coming. First time Cousin Annie has been to see us. It turns very cold and snows all night. I write some letters."

25 January: "Papa comes home from Kansas City. He brings a lot of sheep. Mrs. Weaver irons."

26 January: "Bright and clear this morning although very cold. Snow 10-12 inches deep. I eat some vanilla cream; it makes me very sick."

27 January: "I stay at home in morning. Mr. Slusher takes me sleigh-riding in afternoon....."

**1 February:** "Very cold. I iron. Dr. Ames comes to see Aunt Nancy. Papa goes to Waverly. Mama and I go to Grand Pass for mail. I nearly freeze. Mrs. W. irons, makes light bread."

2 February: "Aunt not so well. Mama and I write letters to relatives in the morning. Papa goes to Malta Bend in the afternoon. Misses Eula P. and Lizzie C. call in afternoon."

3 February: "Snows in afternoon and is very cold and disagreeable all day. I stay at home all day and read."

5 February: "Cousin Marcie and Dr. (John R.) Hall come. Cousin Kate Cooper (*the mother of Courtney Ryley Cooper*) from Kansas City comes. Walks up from depot."

14 February: "Valentine's Day. I do not receive any. Cousin Eliza, Willie Not and Baby spend day here. Annie and Mrs. Weaver wash. Annie receives several

comic valentines."

19 February: "Hog killing day. I go to train to meet Mama....Annie and I have a big time getting dinner for the men who killed the hogs. Seven are here. Forest Cooper comes down in the morning. Have beautiful hyacinths in bloom. Received letter from Charlie: He is very much dissatisfied with this cold weather."

21 February: "Mrs. M and Mama put away sausage. Received note from Will Slusher. Annie washes."

22 February: "Charlie's birthday. Answers W. S.'s note. Papa goes to Waverly and to Grand Pass in afternoon. Fannie goes to Blackburn and Odessa."

24 February: "There is no preaching at Grand Pass or Waverly at night, so Will does not take me to church. Cousin Kate, Kittie, Papa go up to Waverly in afternoon."

27 February: "Martin G. takes me down to Uncle Archie V.'s to spend day. Bertie and Baby are there. Train in afternoon."

**2 March:** "Messrs. Taylor, Allen, Stewart, Martin, Lamkin, Sparks, Fisher, Striker...all call Sunday afternoon. It snows and we do not get to church at night. Messrs. G. N. Orear, Cha. Fisher, Tom Gauldin, Ernest Allen, Frank Taylor and M. Gauldin call at night. We have great big time....."

4 March: Lotta and I have on our wrappers when the boys came. There is no fire in the parlor. We have great time getting ready to receive them. Mattie Davis calls to see us in afternoon."

7 March: "I go for Uncle Archie to come for dinner; take him back up town. Aunt Ella takes me to Depot. Comes up with Mrs. D..., Miss Alexander and Fannie May Robinson. Mama meets me at Depot. Papa goes to Grand Pass."

17 March: "Saint Patrick's Day: Aunt Lula makes us some chocolate candy, for Orrin Manuel Burford, Louis Eckle and Orrin call in afternoon. Joe Gordon intends calling, but Manuel goes off and leaves him. Baptist meeting begins tonight. We go down to Judie a few minutes. Faloan has gone. Allie comes over little while. Orrin comes home with us from church. The church is crowded. We have to sit in aisle. We all get frightened. Orrin leaves about 11. I pack up my things. We take our midnight feast, retire at 12:30."

18 March: "We have big time at Depot. Several Baptist College girls go to Kansas City; Mary La Berten leaves for a three months visit to Texas. Mr. Frank Hays helps me on train at Myrick...at Lexington. Papa meets me at Grand Pass."

An ominous sign:

19 March: "I have a very sore throat; think I am taking the grippe. Heavy snow tonight."

29 March: "Callie and I go on excursion to contest at Kansas City. Have big time. Four coaches, all students from M. V. C. go. Train decorated in college colors--yellow and purple. Meet Joe Gordon, ..Redd, Stonewall White, Messrs. Faloan and Lang from Academy.. .... Go to Midland Hotel. Callie and I go downtown to Bullenes, Taylors, Doggets, music house to see pianos. Go back to hotel to six o'clock dinner served in five courses. Martin takes Callie and I to contest at Coates Opera House. Six contestants. Over at 11:30. Mr. Anderson of Fayette receives first honors. Mr. P. Decker of Parkville second, Martin goes with us to Depot. The train leaves at ten minutes of 1. We reach Grand Pass at 4:30.

Papa meets us. We retire at 5."

**12 April:** "I clean up house in morning. Mr. VanValin, piano agent, comes in afternoon. We buy a Chickering piano; trade old square on it. Mr. V. remains all night."

13 April: "Papa, Mama, Willie Nott all go to Marshall. Mr. VanValin goes to Lexington on the train. Kittie and I go to Grand Pass in the evening."

14 April: "Papa, Willie Nott and I go to Grand Pass to church in morning, and I go to Sunday School in afternoon. Mr. Will Slusher calls in evening."

19 April: "I am dreadfully disappointed. Do not get to go to the show, 'An Evening with the Greeks,' by the Blackburn .... at Malta Bend."

27 April: "I take Kittie and Willie N. up to Waverly in afternoon; they go across River to see Cousin Eliza....."

The next day she picked them up:

28 April: "I go to Grand Pass to meet Kittie and Willie N. They came on train..."

29 April: "Roy January called in afternoon. I go over for Fannie T to spend night with me. We sit up until 11:30 waiting for the Serenaders to come; retire; have just fallen asleep, when they come. We dress and go down. They come in and remain about an hour. Hall Corder plays a mandolin. Roy January, guitar; and Robert Mott, flute. We enjoy music very much....."

**3 May:** "I iron. Received note from Will Slusher. He wants to call Sunday afternoon. I say, No."

5 May: "W. S. comes to see me in afternoon. I do not go with him to church."

10 May 1895: "My birthday. It rains in afternoon. Callie White calls in afternoon. I make cake in morning.....Nannie and I go over to Blackburn in afternoon. Arrive at Miss Mollie Greene's at 6:30. Mrs. Will Cooper gives a party in honor of Fannie Taylor. Mr. Bob Greene sends a driver and surrey down for Nannie and I, and we go and have a lovely time. Meet so many nice young people. Mr. Coates, the night operator at Depot, is very handsome. The refreshments are cakes and cream. We return to Miss Millie's about 1:30."

23 May: "Papa comes home from Kansas City. Had an operation performed, so he is very weak."

**1 June:** "We makes cakes for party. Judie Embrey and Cadet Matchel call in morning. We all go to Central Art Reception in afternoon.

2 June: "I go to Methodist church in morning to hear baccalaureate sermon. Have 13 callers in afternoon. "

3 June: "Mr. Chinn takes us out driving to Linwood Lawn in morning. Lotta and I go up town; a big time party.....Lotta's Party: I talk with Mr. Chinn longer than anyone else during the evening. Mr. O. Grimes takes me to supper. Orrin and I take walk after supper and sit out in yard quite a while. We agree to continue our correspondence; he tells me all about Miss Ladd--the case they had up; the Marshall boys do not come up to the party. Messrs. Gould and Lagsdon all seem to enjoy themselves hugely and especially the punch. Begin to leave at 12:30. Annie Chinn, Lillian Banks and Ethel served refreshments."

**Another ominous note:**

4 June: "I have chill in afternoon. Allie and Miss Eckle call. Girls go up to Waverly."

**Another ominous note:**

8 June: "I am very sick, with something like a congestive chill. Send for Dr. Dameron. Send telegram for Mama. She comes on afternoon train. Mr. Chinn sends me flowers."

But she bounced back quickly, once again, and within a few days was resuming her regular carriage rides.

12 June: "Papa has gone to Oklahoma. Mama and I have everything to do and get no help. Write to Lotta."

15 June: "I iron and press my dresses. Mama and Willie Nott go to Waverly in afternoon. Mr. Roberts puts up screens."

16 June: "We all stay at home all day; I make some ice cream. Annie and Mabel Palmer come up."

17 June: "Papa comes home from Oklahoma. Mama goes to Grand Pass to meet him."

**7 July 1895:** Lulu wrote her last entry on Sunday 7 July 1895: "Stay at home all day. No one comes. Papa thinks of going to Kansas City....but does not go."

**L**LULU PALMER died 21 October 1895, after what was described as a "fever". She was 22. She was buried at the family cemetery at the "Old Brick."

**1897** On 15 April 1897, William Notley Sr., sought his lawyer's advice about ensuring that his two grandchildren, W. N. Palmer, Jr., and Nancy Palmer, retain the ownership of the 220 acres of the old Baltimore-Nancy Thomas estate and house, while he retained a life interest in the property for himself as well as the elderly Nancy Thomas.

(At the time, young William was 7, Nancy 4, and the senior Palmer had had more than his share of anguish. His daughter Lulu had died at 22 a year and a half earlier; his daughter-in-law Minnie had died at 22 less than 4 years before; his second son Willie had died as a child 11 years before; and his only surviving child, Charles Kinkaid Palmer, was somewhere else, while the grandparents took care of Charlie's children).

W. N. Palmer Sr.'s lawyer told him that the best way to leave the estate to the grandchildren would be simply to write a will:

"I suggested to him the propriety of fixing a will, and he said there was so many suits to contest wills, they could set them aside, and I did tell him that a deed could be set aside for failure of consideration or fraud, that a suit could be brought for that, but there could be no suit to set aside his will until after his death and after it was probated," his lawyer was to testify 21 years later.....in part of a lengthy court action the grandfather took to try to set aside the deed of 1897.

He was 56 at the time, and, was described later in the legal documents as "a man of large business affairs and experience; a man of quick perception and understanding and of strong intelligence, with knowledge of trading and all kinds of business."

Yet he rejected his lawyer's advice. He wanted no part with a will. He wanted to deed the property outright to his grandchildren. Then and there. No matter what his lawyer might say. He made that clear at the time to his young grandson, William Notley, Jr. Twenty-one years later, William Notley, Jr., would testify:

"Well, when I was a small boy my grandfather raised me, and I used to go round with him frequently about the place and drove about with him and go back and forth to town, and he would very frequently tell me of his intentions regarding this place and he made mention of the way it was conveyed.

"He said that he wished my sister and myself to have it and at the time he conveyed it, Mr. Duggins (grandfather Palmer's lawyer) made the deed and tried to get him to make a will instead of a deed for fear, he said, that it would interfere in his business, that he couldn't borrow money on the place, but that he wanted it to go to us, and wanted it settled that way and he made a deed."

Young William Notley Palmer heard the story "not only ....once, but many times. He was a man that was in the habit of telling things like that."

And so, William Notley Palmer, Sr., executed the deed with the agreement also from the aged Nancy Thomas. Nancy Thomas wanted the property to remain in the family upon her death. She and the senior Palmer retained their life estates in the property. The following year, they formally recorded the deed.

(Filed on 13 June 1898 in Recorder's Office, Saline County, Mo., Recorded in Deed Book 89, p. 508., rec. pp. 28, 42, 45)

## 1900 The U. S. Census:

### 1900: GRAND PASS TOWNSHIP, SALINE COUNTY, MISSOURI

Lon Palmer, 58, born in September 1841, in Missouri, married in 1870.

Margaret Palmer, wife, 57, born in September 1842, married in 1870

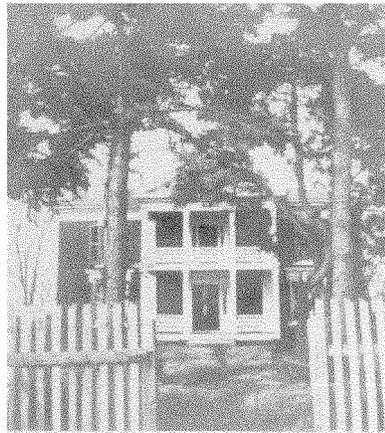
Nancy Thomas, aunt, 90, born in September 1810, in Kentucky

Killie Thomas, 35, cousin, born in April 1865, in Missouri

Wm. N. Palmer, 9, grandson, born in July 1870 in Missouri

Olie Dixon, 23, boarder, born in August 1876.

**1906** In about 1906 William Notley and Cynthia Palmer moved to Pleasant Hill. But Cynthia Palmer lived there only a short time. On 12 April 1910, at age 67, she died, after a week's illness of measles and pneumonia. She was buried back in the family cemetery at the "Old Brick," Grand Pass. The obituary:



"The Old Brick"

### OBITUARY OF CYNTHIA M. VAN ANGLLEN (MRS. W. N.) PALMER

Mrs. W. N. Palmer, briefly mentioned in The Times last week, whose death occurred on April 12, after an illness of one week of measles and pneumonia, was born Sept. 25, 1842, near Dover, in Lafayette county, and was 67 years, six months and 18 days old. Her maiden name was Cynthia M. Van Anglen.

June 2, 1870, she was married to Mr. Palmer and, until five years ago, when they moved to this city, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer resided in Lafayette and Saline counties.

Besides Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer is survived by one son, C. K. Palmer, and six grandchildren. Also two brothers, A. S. and W. R. Van Anglen. There is one sister, Mrs. Luetta Cooper, of this city. Burial was on April 14 at 2 o'clock in the family burying ground near Waverly, Mo. The funeral was held from the old Thomas residence in that vicinity, where was once the Palmer home. Services were conducted by the Rev. Powell M. Cain, now of Garden City, but one time pastor of the M. E. church, South, of this city.

Mrs. Palmer was a kind-hearted motherly woman and her sudden death, almost entirely unexpected, was a sad blow both to family and friends.

(Newspaper clipping, probably The Pleasant Hill, Mo., *Times*, ca. 20 April 1910)

## 1910 The U. S. Census:

**1910: PLEASANT HILL, PLEASANT HILL TWP., CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI**

William N. Palmer, 68, widowed, born in Missouri  
William N. Palmer, 19, grandson, born in Missouri  
Lula M. Palmer, 10, granddaughter, born in Kansas

## 1914 Living at Elsmere Hotel, #56, Linwood & Troost, in Kansas City,

William Notley wrote to his grandson, asking him to “get the best pair of crutches out of the southeast room, upstairs, in the brick house, and bring to me on your way back to Pleasant Hill.....as I am still in bed with crippled foot.” He also asked William Notley, Jr., to take over a quit-claim deed for Minnie Thomas to sign. In March, he sent some farming instructions to his grandson back on the farm:

“Dear Willie Nott: In regard to the corn, I will have to leave it to you to do the best you can with it. Corn has advanced about 5 cents on the bushel the last month. You can find out at Waverly what they are paying there.....If you find you can sell to the best advantage on this side of the River, do so, and I will pay you to mill the same you charge those people. I had a letter from the man on the Texas ranch; said they had a nice rain and everything was looking fine.....”

(Letter from W. N. Palmer, Elsmere Hotel #56, Linwood & Troost, Kansas City, to William Notley Palmer, Jr., in Waverly, 24 March 1914.)

### **In October, he wrote:.....**

“We looked for you to come by on your return; I was disappointed that you did not; I did not get off to Texas last Tuesday as I had planned. I was down in the Ozarks below Springfield last week, looking at some farms that they wanted to trade me for my Texas ranch. I stopped off at Bolins (sp?) to see cousin John Rao (sp?) who I had not seen for 56 years. He is 82 years old but is quite stout for his age.....The deal I was on, when you were here, for my Texas Ranch fell though. I have some other trades up, but can’t tell how they will go for a few days.....Tell me all about your .....trips and how you are getting along...” He added that Cousin Ella joined him in sending regards, as well. Cousin Ella was his second wife, Ella T. Wentworth. Ella had been married previously to James Wentworth, who was a son of Stephen Wentworth in a city well-known as the home of the Wentworth Military Academy. Ella’s father had owned the Limrick Lawn farm near Lexington.

(Letter from W. N. Palmer, Elsmere Hotel #56, Linwood & Troost, Kansas City, to William Notley Palmer, Jr., in Waverly, 8 October 1914.)

### **In December 1914:**

Dear Will Nott: .....You know, I have not been out of doors this Winter. Nancy.....was telling me that the roofing on the brick house, above where the fire was, was badly scorched and was rusting. So when you go to the farm, you had better go up on the roof, and examine it.

There was several gallons of oil and a box of red paint left in the closet by Taylor, under back porch stairway. Nancy does not think it there now. Ask Woolsey if he knows anything about it. If you cannot find it, you will have to get some oil and brick dust; if you will do the work, I will pay for the material.....If I was able, I would go down (to Waverly).....but I am liable to fall. I have been very poorly since you were here, confined to the bed a good part of the time, but I am up today for a short while.....”

(Letter dictated by W. N. Palmer, Elsmere #56, Linwood & Troost, Kansas City, to William Notley Palmer, Jr., in Waverly, 5 December 1914.)

**1915** In early January, he was able to write a short note to his grandson:

“Dear Willie Nott: I think you done the right thing getting ... to farm with. .... It has gotten so you can't take every man's word for anything.....I have heard nothing from Woolsey (*a tenant?*).....\$200 due me on orchard and pasture, Jan. 1st. He has only paid me\$453.06 on rents up to this time, and I have paid my taxes and I am about out of money. I wrote and asked you to look and see how much corn we had left, but you did tell me in your letter. I wish you would look around and let me know how things are going down there. Tell Woolsey to send me the \$200 due on pasture and I can wait on him a while for balance due.....”

(Letter from W. N. Palmer, Elsmere #56, Linwood & Troost, Kansas City, to William Notley Palmer, Jr., in *Waverly*, 6 January 1915)

Some time during these years, W. N. Palmer's activities were reported:

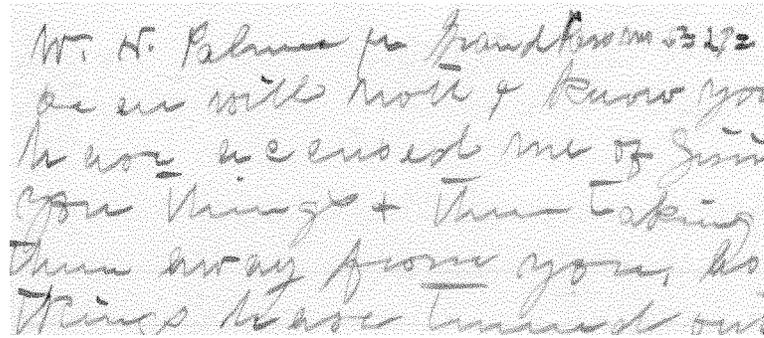
“W. N. Palmer is representative of the spend stock interests of this section. He owns and controls 800 acres here, 200 acres in the Miami bottoms and 1280 acres of Kansas Ranch lands. At his home place one mile west of Grand Pass he has 124 head of cattle now on feed with 500 hogs on hand. He is also an extensive raiser of horses and mules and owns three stallions. He disposed of 38 head of horses on the Kansas City market last week. He has record on heavy cattle and now has some fine Short Horns and Red Polled two and three year old animals ranging from 1200 to 1600 pounds. He ships hogs every two or three weeks and is one of the leading buyers and shippers. Mr. Palmer is a native of this section and devotes his time almost exclusively to the stock business, at which he is very successful.”

(*The Waverly Times*, 25 September 1997, reprinting historic stories in *Waverly*. The original clipping had been kept in a scrapbook compiled by Mrs. Sewell Burress, a friend of Marie's parents. The original publication date is not known.)

**1916** Before 20 March 1916, for reasons that are now unknown, William Notley conveyed his life estate in the 220 acres to Mary Louise Howard, of Jackson County, Mo., and at that time, Mary Louise Howard contracted with Nancy Palmer Callaway and her husband, Samuel McReynolds Callaway, to lease the property for the lifetime of the grandfather. The Callaways were to invest \$2,500 in improvements to the farm. In 1917, the senior Palmer confirmed the 1897 deed of the 220-acre Thomas estate with yet another deed of trust, as he persuaded the Callaways to be his security on a \$3,150 loan he had taken out, possibly to buy Texas land. As part of his understanding with the Callaways for their agreeing to guarantee his loan, he told them he would try to get some Texas land for them.

**S**OMETHING WENT BADLY SOUR in 1918, however. On 30 May 1918, William Notley, Sr., wrote his grandson a brief letter that revealed

- (1) **intense anger** at his granddaughter Nancy Callaway, and
- (2) **hint of an impending disagreement that would end in the Supreme Court.** The disagreement would involve both grandchildren over the 220 acres, which, by then, had already been divided by the two grandchildren, William Notley, Jr., and Nancy Callaway into 110-acre tracts. He wrote to his grandson (then 28):



**“Dear Will Nott:** I know you have accused me of giving you things and then taking them away from you.

As things have turned out so different from which I had expected. I would like to have Uncle Baltimore’s and Aunt Nancy’s pictures returned to me, as it is possible you may have to go to war and I do not want them to be disgraced by hanging under any roof that Nancy should occupy.

As I know they were in her possession when I left Saline County. You set a price on the pictures and the cost of packing and shipping them to me and if it is in reason, I will remit it to you.

Let me know as soon as possible. We are still only camping and trying to get cleared and straightened up and replace the things that your Father and his wife took away.... I hope you and ..... are well.

I remain,  
Your Grand Father,  
W. N. Palmer

**On 6 July 1918,** William Notley was still concerned about the approaching war, as he wrote his grandson, William Notley, Jr.:

“Dear Will Nott: If you have to go to war soon, and can’t spare the time to come up before you go, let me know and I will come down to see you. Cousin Ella and I are as well as usual. With love, your Grand Father, W. N. Palmer.”

**1918** By late December 1918, William, Sr., had finally discovered that 21 years earlier, his lawyer, D. D. Duggins, had given him good advice (for a fee of only \$5) about the relative values of wills and deeds. At least partly because of his intense anger with the Callaways, he wanted the 220 acres and brick home back, and the Callaways gone. He carried his change of mind back to court, and on 12 December 1918, he sued his grandchildren to recover the 220 acres, so that he also could make provisions for his present wife.

He filed the suit in Circuit Court of Saline Co., and argued that the Court should set aside his deed of 1897 and rewrite it, essentially, as having been a document to put the farm into a trust for himself. He didn’t get anywhere in Circuit Court with that argument. So he appealed his case to the Supreme Court of Missouri.

**1921** In October term of 1921, the case of William N. Palmer vs. William Notley Palmer et al, was heard on appeal by the Hon. Samuel Davis. The two grandchildren, William Notley, Jr., and Nancy, hired the Bellamy & Bellamy law firm, which was to serve the Palmers for many years thereafter.

Their brief to the court also included their argument that the grandfather really was not so bad off, financially, as he had argued in defense of his mind-change, either:

“Nor does the evidence bear him out in his claim that he was in financial distress and would continue to be in old age. His own testimony shows that he had a life estate in the 220 acres in controversy; also a life estate in 270 acres near Pleasant Hill, Mo., and in 9 acres, with a residence thereon, in the town of Pleasant Hill, which 9 acres, according to his son’s testimony rented for \$25 per month, and that his wife was the owner of 180 acres near Grand Pass, Saline County, Missouri, with an encumbrance thereon of \$7,000 and also the owner of an equity in 640 acres in the State of Texas.”

(Respondents’ Statement and Brief, Case 22113, October Term 1921, Supreme Court of Missouri)

“It was not until after he had had a disagreement and a falling out with the defendants, Nancy P. Callaway and her husband, Samuel McR. Callaway, that plaintiff decided to bring his suit, asking that the Court set aside the deeds he had made to this land. He testified that he was on friendly terms with them in 1917, when he made the second deed, and that afterwards he and they had a disagreement. It was not long after this disagreement that he brought suit to put these defendants off the land and a little later on he decided to take, not only the possession of the lands, but the title as well, if he could.”

(Respondents’ Statement and Brief, Case 22113, October Term 1921, Supreme Court of Missouri)

He lost again. The Supreme Court rejected his appeal. The deed stood.

**1924** In mid October 1924, he was awarded the Confederate cross of honor by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The cross was described as being formed with a small amount of silver and metal that had come from the historic Civil War cannon, “Old Sacramento,” a gun used by Col. Hiram Bledsoe’s battery. That cannon was used in the battle at Lexington, in which William Notley’s command had been involved six decades earlier. A newspaper report of an interview with him reported on his reminiscences, too, at his long life:

“After the (Civil) war, he thrived and accumulated much property; there were pleasures and sorrows--many of the latter.....He says he has always striven to do by others as he would be done by, but the plan has not always worked out and that fact bases one of the main sorrows of his life.” He told the reporter also that he had sought and received permission to be buried in the Confederate Cemetery at the State Confederate Home, near Higginsville. His first wife, Cynthia, would be buried with him, he said.

(*The Times*, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Friday, 17 October 1924, article headed: “Receives Cross of Honor.”)

 As he wished, he was buried in the Confederate Cemetery at Higginville, Mo. Though he had planned the burial plot and marker to accommodate his first wife, Cynthia, also, her body was not moved from the family plot in Grand Pass.

The children of William Notley Palmer, Sr., and Cynthia Van Anglen Palmer:

**1. Charles Kinkaid Palmer (b. 22 February 1871, m. (1) Minnie Thomas, 8 September 1889, and (2) Annie Goodman, ca. 1901, d., 6 April 1932)**

**2. Luella (Lulu) May Palmer (b. 10 May 1873, d. 21 October 1895).** Lulu kept a daily diary from 1 September 1894 through 7 July 1895.

**3. Willie Palmer (b. 31 May 1883, d. 19 September 1884)**



The "Old Brick" Baltimore Thomas home

**C**HARLES KINKAID PALMER was born 22 February 1871, and with his parents, William Notley Palmer (Sr.) and Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen Palmer, lived at the "Old Brick" Baltimore Thomas home in Grand Pass for a time.

On 8 September 1889 he married his cousin Minnie Elizabeth Thomas, thereby linking his Notley Thomas, Jr., branch of the family with her Benedict Thomas branch, as well as the Hall family of the area. Minnie Thomas was the daughter of William Smith Thomas and Eliza Jane Hall. She was a granddaughter of John and Isabella Hall.

# PART 6

## Two Thomas Branches & the Halls

Notley Thomas, Jr., and the Benedict Thomas branches connected:

The Halls: Wealth was measured in number of slaves

Eliza Jane Hall

Braxton Presley Hall and Minnie Thomas

“The Old House” and “For Posterity”

Minnie Thomas marries Charles Kinkaid Palmer

Minnie dies at age 22, leaving two young children and an absent husband

Charles Kinkaid Palmer

# JOHN AND ISABELLA HALL

(John Hall died ca. 1817)

“THE HALLS were from Shelbyville, Ky.,” Florence Cauthorn Palmer wrote in one of her family history books. “It is said they were related to the Custis, Lincoln, and Nathaniel Greene families. During the Revolution, it is said they were English sympathizers,” she added.

**1817** John and Isabella Hall lived in Scott County, Kentucky, with a substantial estate. When the aging John Hall wrote his will on 3 June 1817, he apportioned his estate equally among his children (except for daughter Emily Hall Boswell), after a third was set aside for Isabella. In doing so, he declared he had previously given his children the equivalent of more than 1,200 pounds, mostly in the value of Negro slaves:

“**I, John Hall**, of the county of Scott and Commonwealth of Kentucky, being in health of body, and disposing mind and memory considering the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the time it may happen, have determined to make this my last will and testament, in manner following/ That is to say, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Isabella, one Negro girl called Louisa, during her life, together with one third of my estate; then at her death to go to the rest of my children equally.

“**Item.** It is my wish and desire, that my estate should be equally divided among all my Children, and I intend this as a guide for them to go by, and as I have given some of my Children certain pieces of property, I shall state it below for the purpose doing equal justice to each and all of them. I have given to my son Warren Hall one Negro girl, worth 100 pounds, one Guilden, 28 pounds, one young Stud horse 30 pounds, 1 young Horse & side saddle, at 15 pounds, and the hire of a Negro boy five years, 45 pounds. Money and other property, 27 pounds 12 shillings. Amounting in all to 245 pounds 12 shillings. Total.

“**Item.** To my son John Hall, I have given one Negro man, and other property, worth 200 pounds. Total.

“**Item.** To my Daughter Emily Boswell, I have given one Negro girl & other property, worth 150 pounds. I also give 5 shillings more which is all I intend giving, as my Daughter ..... Children and should difficulties arise respecting this my last will and testament among any of my children, my desire is, that the matter should come before my friend D. Flournoy, for his adjustment, and that his opinion is final thereupon as I wish there to be no controversies by lawsuits, etc., among my beloved children. I authorize my friend D. Flournoy to make choice of such persons as he may think proper to help, etc.

“**Item.** To my Son Charles H. Hall, I have given 1 Negro girl, worth 100

pounds, Money and other property, worth 22 pounds.

**“Item.** To my Daughter Melinda Darniby, I gave 1 Negro girl Rose, and her increase, at 100 pounds, to her and her heirs forever, 1 bed and furniture, 15 pounds, and 1 Filly and other property, worth 20 pounds.

**“Item.** To my son, Braxton P. Hall, I have given 1 Negro boy, worth 110 pounds, 1 young Mare, 21 pounds, and property worth 15 pounds, 18 shillings.

**“Item.** To my son Thomas G. Hall, I have given 1 Negro girl, named Janey, worth 100 pounds, 1 Horse, 18; 1 bed and furniture, 15 pounds.

**“Item.** To my son Bartlet Hall, I give whenever he arrives at full age, the choice of either Julia or Adam, at 100 pounds.....1 Horse, Saddle, & Bridle, 95 dollars.

**“Item.** And whereas I promised my Negro woman Mima that if she ever brought me 10 live Children, I would give her her freedom, and she is now pregnant with her 11th child, and as she has always been a remarkable, faithful and good servant, my will and desire is that she should be free as soon as she weans the Child, with which she is now big, and that there be given her 200 weight pork, and two barrels Corn for her support. And it is my will, and desire that after all my Children are made equal, except Emily Boswell, that the balance of my estate be equally divided among them all, after giving my wife Isabella her third part of the wholl, and a Negro girl Louisa extraordinary to wait upon her during her life, and then after making all my Childrens portions alike, to be equally divided among all my Children who comply with this will. And I do appoint my sons, John, Washington, and Thomas Hall executors to this my last will and testament, revoking all others.

“Given under my hand and seal this third June 1817.

“Signed, sealed, and acknowledged  
in presence of us

John Hall (Seal)

Alford I. Hall  
George R. Kelly

The children of John and Isabella Hall:

1. Warren Hall
2. John Hall (m. 12 January 1840, d. 1894)
3. Emily Hall Boswell
4. Charles H. Hall
5. Melinda Darniby
6. **Braxton P. Hall (b. 12 March 1786, d. 20 May 1859)**
7. Thomas G. Hall
8. Bartlet Hall

# BRAXTON PRESLEY HALL

(b. 12 March 1786, d. 20 May 1859)

**1786** Braxton Presley Hall was born 12 March 1786 and was married to KATHERINE SHROYER (b. 18 March 1790, d. 15 September 1853.) Katherine Shroyer's parents were JACOB SHROYER (b. 10 April 1764, m. 1787, d. 6 June 1848) and MARY MITCHELL (b. October 1768, m. 1787, d. 1845). Jacob and Mary Shroyer were buried at Arrow Rock, Mo., the oldest graves at the cemetery.

Braxton Presley Hall and Katherine Shroyer Hall had at least three children. They were:

1. **Mary Ann Hall (b. 1812)** married George C. Fletcher
2. **John J. Hall (b. 1814)**, married Lucretia M. Craig 12 January 1840, d. 1894

In 1893: "Hon. John J. Hall, the popular Mayor of Waverly, Lafayette County, Mo., is a pioneer resident of the State, and has been a leading business man of this locality for many years," an 1893 area history stated.

"Mayor Hall is a native of Kentucky and was born in Scott County, in 1814. His father, Braxton P. Hall, was also a Kentuckian.....The boyhood of John J. Hall was passed in Scott County, Ky., and here he attended the subscription schools and received the training in habits of self reliance and honest industry which has been his main capital in life. At the age of 17, he removed with his parents from Kentucky to Missouri, and locating at first in Lafayette county, engaged in farming and for three years continued in.....agriculture. ....He went to Henry County and embarked in a mercantile business, which he prosperously conducted from 1834 to 1837.

"In the meantime he engaged in the manufacture of rope, and for a few years retained his interest in this successful venture, which first claimed his attention in 1836. .... When..... Waverly was incorporated as a city, John J. Hall became at once one of the 'City Fathers,'.....and was in 1878 elected Mayor of Waverly.

(Portrait and Biographical Record of Lafayette and Saline Counties, Missouri, Chapman Bros., Chicago, 1893, pp. 533,534)

John J. Hall married Lucretia M. Craig 12 January 1840. They were parents of seven children, four of whom had survived in 1893. They were:

- a. Elizabeth Jane Hall
- b. Blanche Hall who married Aldridge Corder. Their children were: Hall Corder, Elizabeth Corder, and Aldridge Corder. Elizabeth Corder (b. ca. 1870) did not marry. She was Waverly's photographer, and took the photos of Florence Cauthorn in these books. She was a close friend of Fanny Cauthorn's, a good seamstress, and lived long enough to meet Dick and Bob, before she died ca. 1957 in the Blosser Home, Marshall. In their 31 October 1991 fire, Marie Buzbee lost a cloth that she had crocheted for her.
- c. Dixie Hall
- d. Ella Hall

On 18 September 1856, John J. Hall bought a Negro girl, Betsy, and Betsy's infant child, as slaves for life for \$1,100. The bill of sale:

"Known to all men by these presents, that we, E. W. Scott and M. C. Scott, have this day sold to John J. Hall, a certain negro girl, named Betsy, and an infant child, not yet named, the child of said Betsy, slaves for life, for the sum of eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100) cash in hand paid. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and bind ourselves to deliver said negro woman and child to said John H. Hall when well and over her present confinement. Witness our hands -- C. M. Scott, M. C. Scott. Sept. 18, 1856."

Betsy was known later in life in the area as Aunt Betsy. Her daughter, as Mary Hall Jones. Both were buried in the Waverly cemetery.

(From newspaper clipping, date unknown, reporting on the finding of the bill of sale by John J. Hall's granddaughter, Elizabeth Corder.)

### 3. **George W. Hall (b. 23 November 1816)**



Shortly before the Civil War, George Hall lent \$14,000 to a grain and hemp dealer in Waverly, the dealer putting up his imposing home as collateral. With the onset of the war, grain prices slumped, the dealer couldn't repay the loan, Hall foreclosed, and acquired the home. For the next 80 or so years, the home was in the family. It remained the "Hall" house even after it was sold outside the family in 1947. It was demolished in 1957 to make room for a 40-bed hospital, erected by Drs. George Kelling and his sons Jordan Kelling and Douglas Kelling. By the 1990s, the Kellings had discontinued their hospital, and the building had been converted into a detention home for boys.

The removal of the Hall home in 1957, however, led to several newspaper reviews of the historic building and its character, as well as the retelling of old tales about Waverly and its homes. One was "On the cherry stairway are scars said to have been made by spurs of Confederate cavalry men, billeted in the house for a short time when it was used as a hospital during the Civil War."

Another tale was that "Among those who are said to have passed through its portals and received food, shelter and care, were the James and Younger brothers.

"The story is told that Jesse James once wrote the cashier of the Waverly bank that in gratitude for protection received in Waverly homes, the town need have no fear of trouble or raids from the James gang."

*(The Democrat-News, Marshall, Mo., 31 August 1957, by Mrs. Lufie Gordon Jordan)*

### 4. **Eliza Jane Hall (b. 23 October 1829, d. August 1909)**

*My (W. N. Palmer)  
Grandmother Eliza Jane  
Hall Thomas  
Dearest Grand Mother of  
Marie Palmer Bezek  
My Daughter*



# ELIZA JANE HALL

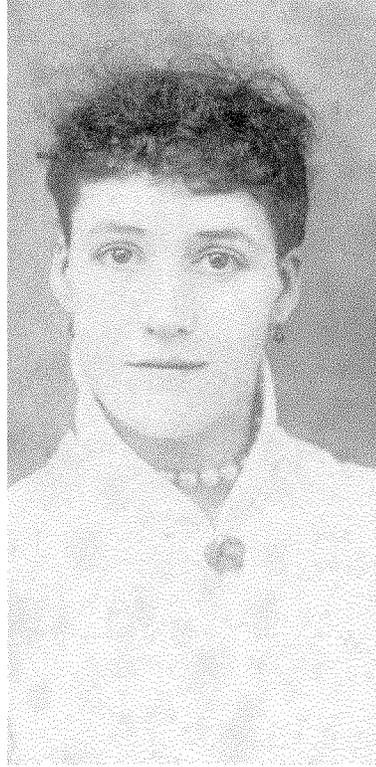
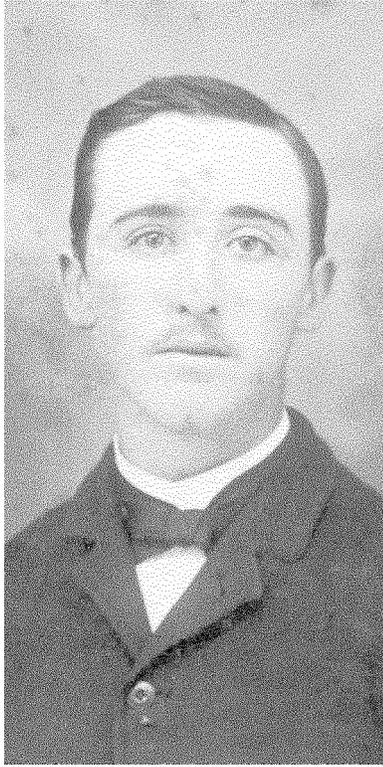
(born 23 October 1829, married January 1844, died August 1909)

**1829** Eliza Jane Hall was born 23 October 1829 to Braxton Presley and Katherine Shroyer Hall.

**1844** She was married to Judge William Smith Thomas in January of 1844. For a wedding gift, Eliza Jane's parents gave her 10 Negroes---six men who worked at her husband's warehouse, two cooks, a house girl and a house boy. The warehouse was on the banks of the Missouri River.

Their children were:

1. **Mary Susan Thomas (b. 2 May 1848)**, married 1866 to Dr. W. M. Webb (b. May 1842, d. 19 January 1924), died 19 June 1924.
2. **William H. Thomas** who m. 1. Mary Austin and 2. Betty Tutt Wilson
3. **Catherine Ann (Kitty) Thomas (b. 3 July 1857)**. Did not marry. Died 11 Dec. 1942.
4. **Braxton Hall Thomas** who married Fannie Bellamy
5. **Nellie Thomas** who married Dr. Samuels, Carrollton
6. **Joseph D. Thomas**
7. **Jeffie L. Thomas (b. 27 March 1863)**, married 1. Lewis Heston, 2. Joseph Page, died 1 July 1938)
8. **Minnie Thomas (b. 6 October 1870, m. 8 September 1889, d. 20 June 1893)**



# MINNIE ELIZABETH THOMAS

(born 6 October 1870, married 8 September 1889, died 20 June 1893)

**M**INNIE THOMAS was born 6 October 1870, the daughter of William Smith Thomas and Eliza Jane Hall.

Her father, Judge William Smith Thomas (b. 18 April 1821) was one of the four sons of Benedict Thomas and Nancy Smith Thomas. Benedict was a brother of Notley Thomas, Jr., John Dennis Thomas, Charles Thomas, Rebecca Thomas, Ann Thomas Patrick, Susannah Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas Galbraith, Samuel Thomas, Lucy Sarah Thomas, Lucy Thomas Patrick, Samuel Skinner Thomas, and Anthony C. Thomas in the large Thomas family that owned vast parts of the Waverly, Mo., area.

Judge Thomas named his ferry boat at Waverly, the "Minnie Thomas." In later years, the boat burned in a major news story at Waverly. Here's the way the newspaper recorded it: "Last Tuesday the steam ferry, "Minnie Thomas" was discovered in flames about 10 o'clock a.m., and a number of our citizens immediately started for the Carrolton side of the river, where the boat was laid up for the winter.

The fire had gained such headway, when discovered, that nothing could be

saved from the cabin and all efforts were directed toward saving the hull. We failed to learn the amount of the loss or as to whether the owner, Judge Wm. S. Thomas, had any insurance upon the boat against fire.”  
(From undated newspaper clipping.)

**1889** On 8 September 1889, Minnie Thomas was married to Charles Kinkaid Palmer (b. 22 February 1871, d. 6 April 1932). Their children:

**1. William Notley Palmer (b. 31 July 1890, m. 30 June 1922, d. 30 March 1965)**

**2. Nancy Palmer (b. 20 December 1892), died 30 October 1980.**

Nancy Palmer married 1. Braxton Gordon, divorced; 2. Samuel McReynolds Callaway 12 March 1916, divorced; and 3. Walter Harrell, divorced. Her mother having died 6 months after her birth, she was raised by her grandmother, Mrs. William S. (Eliza Jane Hall) Thomas. She attended a Catholic school in Marshall, and was fond of drawing, singing, composing songs, sewing, and cooking. She operated rooming houses in Kansas City, taught piano, and in 1941 got some attention in the Kansas City Star by arguing in a letter to the editor that a psychologist quoted earlier in the Star was wrong about picking up pins: “I flaunt the banner of the great army of advocates of the pick-up-the-pin movement,” she wrote, as she cited various reasons. One son:

**a. Hugh Port Callaway (b. 29 January 1919, m. Lucille Luckey, 1942).** Hugh Port has been a veterinarian, Saline County area since 1946. Three children:

- (1) Paul D. Callaway (b. 25 January 1942)
- (2) Samuel McReynolds Callaway (b. 25 August 1944)
- (3) Nancy K. Callaway (b. 23 June 1951.)

Nancy Palmer (Gordon-Callaway-Harrell) lived briefly in the 1920s in the Baltimore Thomas house, the “Old Brick,” where the old Nancy Thomas had lived in the 19th century. Nancy Palmer Callaway-Harrell had acquired the home when she split the 220-acre estate with her brother William Notley Palmer, Jr. She was fond of the old house, which came with her 110 acres, and recorded its history for newspapers and the family:

Seventeen miles west of Marshall on Highway 65 is located the “Old Thomas Home.” In 1818, the Saline County records show that a tract of land was purchased from the government by Notley Thomas of Kentucky. At the time of his death, his estate contained more than 3,000 acres.

Some years after entering the land, his eldest child, a daughter, Nancy, then in her early 20s, and two younger brothers, together with Negro slaves, were instructed and outfitted to make the long, tedious trip overland through wagon ruts and Indian trails. Near the close of the first long day, the young woman who rode horseback beside her brothers, fainted; this was a mere incident of the toilsome journey which continued for man weeks before they reached their destination in Saline County, Mo.

Here in virgin forest they drove the first wedge that was the beginning of a new home. A temporary structure was their first dwelling. The brothers at (other) times worked at clearing timber and claiming the soil for cultivation.

### Other slaves came by boat to the site

A year later the father and mother with the younger children and household goods and the remaining slaves made the trip by boat. Then was constructed a grist mill, a saw mill, and a brick kiln and work on their permanent home was begun. Four years were spent in its building. The walls, eighteen inches through of solid brick, rose to a second story, which a 1-story kitchen.

Two halls, twelve feet wide by 35 long, divided the house through the center. Nine fireplaces, heaped high with logs brought in from the timber by slaves, made winter cheer. Before the kitchen fireplace, the baking was done in a hearth oven, while an iron bar with hooks, held pots and kettles. In this way food was prepared for master and mistress and nine children, who sat at the long board in the dining room with its built-in cupboards.

Tallow for candles was melted and poured into molds and melted lead was made into bullets in the same manner. Flax and hemp were grown and the wood sheared from flocks of sheep. The sound of spinning wheel and loom was constant. The cloth was shrunk and dyed and cut into garments for the Negroes, while knitting needed plied busily in shaping mittens and socks for warmth against the hard, cold winters.

### Dances Were Frequent

Later, boat trips to St. Louis once yearly brought finery in silks and plumed bonnets for mistress and young misses. The sweet tones of violin were heard in the large halls and dances were frequent. Precise invitations requested the presence of the guests at "Thomas Hall."

Later came the Civil War and Gen. Sterling Price and Gen. Jo Shelby and other commanding officers were entertained as guests and their regiments quartered. As a rougher element of soldiers roamed the country, the family became alarmed and left their home. During two years of this time the house was used as a Confederate base hospital.

The first country school was taught in an upstairs back room with an outside stairway by Miss Lou Palmer, a granddaughter.

The cemetery enclosed with an iron fence is on a knoll of ground north of the house. Notley Thomas was the first to be laid to rest therein--born 1784, died 1839. Plain rocks outside the enclosure mark the graves of the slaves.

Nancy Thomas, who lived in the old home and died at the age of 93 years, was born in 1809 and died in 1902. The following is an extract copied from the notice of her death: "Her bright mind made it a joy for nieces and nephews to visit Aunt Nancy and listen to her tales of frontier life in Missouri, when Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, visited in her father's home.

While in Versailles, Ky., Miss Thomas met General Lafayette at a magnificent ball given in his honor. She is the last of the brothers and sisters who blessed her home." One of her brothers was Dr. Lawson C. Thomas, father of Mrs. J. R. Hall, Sr., of Marshall. Baltimore Thomas, another brother,

who accompanied her from Kentucky, inherited the home jointly with her, the two living together in devotion until his death, neither marrying. He bore the name Baltimore from the fact that the family traced their lineage to Lord Baltimore, who founded Maryland.

Nancy wrote at least two poems about the house, and presented a copy of one of them to Florence Cauthorn in the '30s. That copy was framed and survived in the family until the 31 October 1991 house fire:



Nancy Palmer (Gordon-Callaway-Harrell)

## FOR POSTERITY

They built with patient labor long  
A home, with walls so thick and strong.  
They dug the bricks from out the clay  
And hewed their timber day by day.  
The seasons came, the seasons went  
Four winters and four summers spent,  
They lived meanwhile in crudest mode,  
With floor of dirt, a log abode.  
The master and his faithful slaves  
Were builders in those far off days;  
A hundred years-their structure stays,  
Beyond--are ironed fenced, their graves.  
Strangers marvel at the walls,  
The walnut flooring, the great halls,  
I marvel that they thought of me.  
Ancestors--that I might sheltered be.

# THE OLD HOUSE

There's an old Brick House that stands on the hill  
Far back from the winding road,  
And a grassy lawn leads up to the house  
Built in old Colonial mode.  
There, cedars and pines like sentinels stand  
Before its portals wide.  
And the casements are double and wide and deep  
And the walls painted red outside.

The heavy green shutters thrown back from the sash  
And the casements and porches of white,  
Where the sunbeams play and the moonbeams cast  
Strange shadows and flickering lights  
And where we step from the double porch  
Within the threshold there,  
We find ourselves in a spacious hall  
And there is a winding stair.

And walnut doors to right and left  
Lead each to a great square room,  
Where the old Great Aunt, perchance oft sat  
And wove and spun at her loom  
While the nieces and nephews gathered round  
About the wide old hearth  
And sang old songs and stories told  
Which brought forth laughter and mirth.

But back of this square old pile of brick  
There is a road leading away,  
To the family Grave Yard, where cedars too,  
Keep watch where the sleepers lay,  
And there the dear old Aunt now rests  
And of nieces and nephews too,  
There are some who are sleeping close by her side  
And those who are left but few.

So we drop a tear on the graves of the loved  
And slowly wend our way  
Back to the solemn old pile of brick,  
As the sun nears the close of day  
And there in the twilight's still soft glow  
We muse and wonder alone  
If the solemn old house e'er misses the mirth  
And songs of the loved ones gone."

Nancy Palmer Callaway-Harrell died 30 October 1980, back home at the "Old Brick" where her son and his family lived.

**M**INNIE THOMAS PALMER died 20 June 1893, 6 months after the birth of Nancy Palmer. She was 22 years old, and died in Colorado Springs, Colo. (Tuberculosis?). A telegram sent by the funeral home in Colorado Springs to her father-in-law (and cousin) W. N. Palmer (Sr.), bluntly stated:

“Minnie Palmer died today. Our bill, embalming, casket, and robe \$135. See agent Pacific Express. Where shall we send remains? Hallett & Bates.”

They also sent the telegram collect. The funeral report:

The funeral services and burial of Mrs. C. K. Palmer took place at the grave yard on the farm of Miss Nancy Thomas near town Friday morning June 23. The remains arrived at Grand Pass on the morning train from Colorado Springs, Col., from whence it was transferred to the grave, followed by a long procession of relatives and friends in carriages and on foot.

The deceased was universally beloved by all who knew her, for her characteristic loveliness of manner and deportment, and her death brought sorrow to many hearts.

Thus passed away to the realms of light another of the immortals to enter the home of the redeemed. *(Newspaper clipping, undated)*



Nancy, and her older brother, W. N. Palmer, Jr., about 1893; their father, Charles K. Palmer, about 1895 or 1896

## CHARLES KINKAID PALMER

(born 22 February 1871, died 5 April 1932)

**T**HE DEATH OF MINNIE THOMAS PALMER, at age 22, left her husband, Charles Kinkaid Palmer, with the two young children, William Notley Palmer, Jr., age 3, and Nancy Palmer, 6 months.

Charles Kinkaid Palmer, also 22, did not take charge of the two children. It appears he was living in Oklahoma, though where he was at the death of Minnie in Colorado Springs is not known.

Young William Notley Palmer was cared for by the grandparents, William Notley Palmer, Sr., and Cynthia Van Anglen Palmer, as well as by Charles' younger sister, Lulu, at the grandparents' home in Grand Pass. Later, he lived at the "Old Brick" before and after the death of the Great Aunt Nancy.

**1898** Five years after the death of Minnie Thomas Palmer, Charles Kinkaid Palmer married Annie Godman. The date was 6 June 1898. Annie had been crippled in a buggy race accident for which Charles had been responsible. They lived in Pleasant Hill, Mo. Charles Kinkaid and Annie Godman Palmer had four children:

1. James Walter Palmer who m. Ola.  
James Walter Palmer strikingly resembled his half brother, William Notley Palmer, Jr.  
The children of James W. and Ola Palmer:
  - a. Alice Ann Palmer who m. Verlin Marion Atkinson 20 August 1950. They live in Blue Springs, Mo.
  - b. Jimmy Gene Palmer, who lives in Florida.
  - c. Michael Palmer, Kansas City area.
  - d. Patrick Palmer, independent in Kansas City area despite blindness.
2. Margaret Palmer who m. Harold Gilbert  
One son: Bruce who m. Nancy...., Flint, Mich.
3. Marie Palmer who m. Harold Lane.  
One son: Harold Lane, Jr., Kansas City.
4. Mildred Palmer who m. Raymond Matthews  
Two children.

One of Charles Kinkaid Palmer's tax records has survived. In it, a county treasurer demands 6 cents.....because of an apparent underpayment:

"Alva, Ok., Jan 18th, 1896: J. W. Rose, Esq.: Dear Sir: Your remittance of check and money orders to pay tax of yourself and C. K. Palmer received and is six cents short. Please remit with stamps for return of receipt and we will at once forward the receipt. Yours truly, J. P. Renfrew, Co. Treas."

**C**HARLES KINKAID PALMER died of cancer in Pleasant Hill on 5 April 1932 at the age of 61. He had been sick about a year. The obituary:

## DEATH TO CHAS. K. PALMER

The End Tuesday Morning

After Protracted Illness

On a steady decline since last June, ill because of cancer, Chas. K. Palmer died at 7:15 Tuesday morning at his home on Quality Hill; the end had impended for weeks.

Funeral services were conducted at the Palmer home yesterday (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, with interment in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. The singing was by Harvey Wilson, Jas. Lightfoot, L. H. Nave and Leslie Cummins, with Mrs. Nave at the piano. Pallbearers were: Cass Elliott, Joe Powell, Wallace Walker, Will Kinman, Wm. Stewart, W. R. Schupp.

Mr. Palmer is survived by the widow, Mrs. Mary Palmer, and by six children. Two (Wm. Knott Palmer, Waverly, Mo. and Mrs. Nancy Callaway, Marshall, Mo.) were children of his first marriage. Margaret (Mrs. Harold Gilbert) Memphis, Mo; Marie (Mrs. Harold Lane), Kansas City; Mildred (Mrs. Raymond Matthews) and James Palmer, city, are children of the second marriage.

A son of Wm. N. and Cynthia Palmer, Mr. Palmer was born at Dover, Mo., and he died at the age of 61 years, one month and nine days. He was reared in the general region of Marshall and Grand Pass, Saline County, and had been a resident of Pleasant Hill 27 years. He had devoted his life to stock and farming and was a diligent, careful and successful follower of that line of endeavor.

Mr. Palmer was first married in Saline County to Miss Minnie Thomas, while the second helpmate was Miss Anna Godman, to whom he was married June 6, 1898. The following August the Palmers moved from Saline County, Mo. to Woodson County, Kas. They remained there five years, then came the move to this city 27 years ago, Pleasant Hill having since been the family home.

Mr. Palmer was the last member of his own original family group. His mother died in this city, April 10, 1910, and his father also died in Pleasant Hill, his death coming in June 6, 1926.

A man of rather slight physique, he was nevertheless a sturdy sort and he grimly struggled against his last illness. Months ago his family knew that his condition was fatal, but for almost a year he held on.

Despite the regrets at parting and the hesitancy to visualize the final issue, those of his own family and the near friends realize that here, once more, is a case where death came as a blessing. Vain suffering is at an end-- Charles Kincaid Palmer is at rest.

*(The Kansas City Star, 7 April 1932, from Pleasant Hill, Mo.; copy provided by Marsha Miller, Kansas City, Mo., January 2013.)*

PART **7**

**William Notley Palmer, Jr.**

Early life at the “Old Brick”  
His new “Flanders Twenty”  
Letters from his grandfather  
Plans for an orchard in 1921  
He marries Florence Nightingale Cauthorn



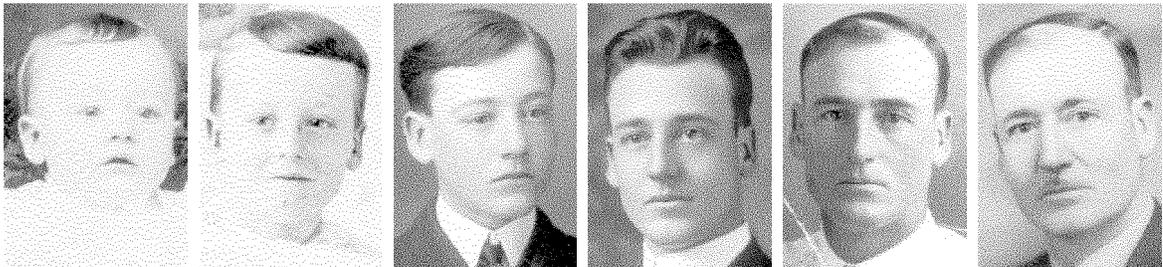
"My birth place (1890, July 31), The old Brick Home Place, about 1894," W. N. Palmer wrote to describe this photo. He did not record it on the photo, but it is probably he standing in the center of the front porch.

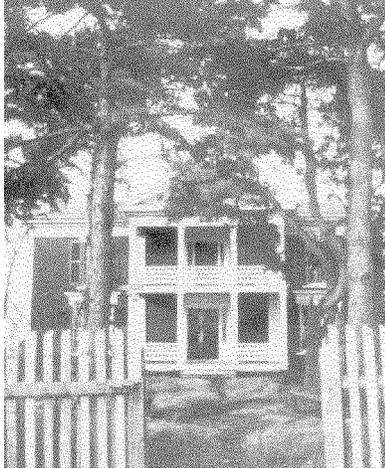
*William N. Palmer*

## WILLIAM NOTLEY PALMER, JR.

(born 31 July 1890, married 30 June 1922, died 30 March 1965)

**W**ILLIAM NOTLEY PALMER, JR., was born 31 July 1890, the first child of Charles Kinkaid Palmer and Minnie Elizabeth Thomas Palmer.





ON THE STEPS of "The Old Brick:" "(left to right) standing, Lillian Cooper, Lottie Cooper, Lulu Palmer and Kittie Thomas. W. N. Palmer , Aunt Nancy Rogers Thomas. She and her brother Baltimore Thomas owned the Old Thomas homestead. This group picture was taken on the front porch of the old home. I have always understood that Marcy Thomas Hall, mother of John Hall, of *Democrat-News*, and Agnes Lester Hall Pelot at one time when a young girl made her home with her Uncle Balt(imore) and Aunt Nancy." By W. N. Palmer, Jr. The Old Brick is shown in a 1916 photograph. The group photo would have been taken about 1892.

Before his third birthday, his mother Minnie had died, his father was elsewhere, and he was being cared for by his grandparents, William Notley Palmer, Sr., and Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen Palmer; and his father's sister, Lulu Palmer. He stayed mostly with the grandparents, Lulu, and the great aunt, Nancy, but frequently he was taken to the other side of the Missouri River, to visit his younger sister, Nancy, as related in the diary his aunt Lulu kept of his early years in 1894 and 1895. His sister Nancy was being cared for by the other grandparents, Eliza Jane Hall Thomas and Judge William Smith Thomas.

**1898** In about 1898, he began compiling a scrapbook of interesting clippings that he was preserve throughout his life. He first clipped and pasted colorful fruits and vegetables from seed catalogs, and then added cartoons, Valentines, animals, and other appealing illustrations from the magazines of the day, including a color political cartoon about President Grover Cleveland and his Postmaster General Wilson, in about 1898. That cartoon was clipped from *Judge*, a popular magazine of the time.

**1902** He regularly walked to his school, the Eli School, located on Thomas land west of what came to be Palmer's Orchard in Grand Pass. Grade reports from some of his school years have survived, and show that in 1902, he was never tardy, attended all classes, and scored highest in Department (99), and in the upper 90s in

Geography, History, Arithmetic, Language, Spelling, and Neatness. Similar scores were reported to his grandfather, W. N. Palmer, in 1904, though all were slightly lower. Miss Hide was his teacher.

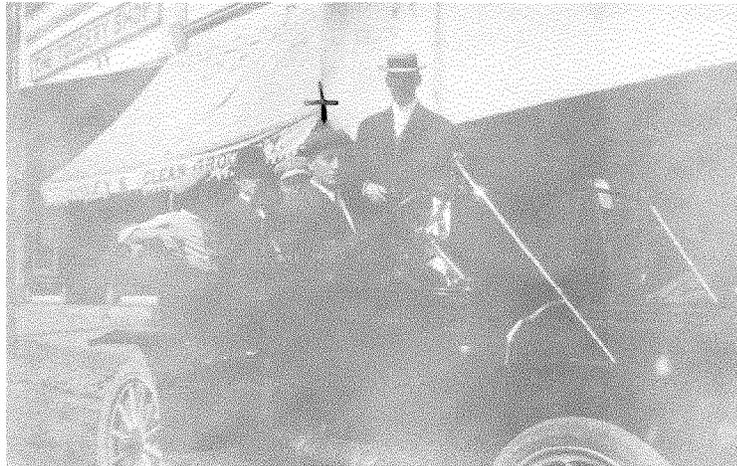
**1907** In about 1907, he moved to Pleasant Hill, and attended Pleasant Hill High School, from which he graduated 19 May 1911. During this period, he boarded with his father and step-mother, whom he called "Miss Annie." He later said that he never felt like they wanted him, there, however. His 1907-08 grade card shows that he continued to score high in History and Latin, but low in Algebra and Literature. His report card was signed each quarter by his grandfather, W. N. Palmer.

In one of the checks he kept over the years, he repaid \$50 to his grandfather on 8 October 1909, for "a loan." During 1910, he wrote several about \$2 checks to himself each month, and also once wrote a \$1.40 check to his father, C. K. Palmer, from his account at the Citizens Bank of Pleasant Hill.

**1911** As a senior at Pleasant Hill High School in 1911, he played the lead in the school play, "Higbee of Howard," and was photographed wearing a top hat, tuxedo, mustache, and cane. The performance was at the Pleasant Hill Opera House. After graduation from high school, he started a new bank savings book at the Citizens Bank, with an account on 1 August 1911, and he got his car two weeks later. In Pleasant Hill, on 15 August 1911, he was registered as the owner of a 20 h.p. auto made by E.M.F. Co. The car was described as a Suburban.

He may have been handling the books for his grandfather, or he may have transcribed his grandfather's records at the hardware store, Gustin & Son, where he did work at one time during the period. He kept copies of various records as the purchase of seed, as well as the sale of various items such as seed, coal, an office safe (at \$75), the payment of \$35 rent to William Palmer, a loan of \$100 by Palmer to Boyd and Co., and sale of a variety of other supplies such as carpenters' chisels, copying presses, grindstones, knives and forks, locks, planes and handsaws to Turner & Moss. The transactions appear to be those of W. N. Palmer, Sr., but the writing appears to be that of W. N. Palmer, Jr.

His bank balance at the Citizens Bank grew steadily in 1911 and after 12 months stood at \$1,049.92, largely because of a \$200 loan taken out 5 June 1912 and a \$500 loan of 5 July 1912 that was co-signed by his sister, Nancy. At that point, he spent \$1,035.07 (a new car? or farm expenses at the 'Old Brick' for his grandfather?), leaving him a balance of \$14.85 on 10 August 1912. He continued banking with Citizens Bank for at least the next two years, as his deposits and withdrawals continued, in amounts generally in the \$10 to \$75 range. On 4 September 1911, he paid \$60 for a 6-month scholarship to Central Business College, Sedalia. The scholarship certificate carries the notations that he "left, Dec. 16, 1911," "Returned Jan. 15, 1912," and "Left, Feb. 20, 1912."



Notley with his graduating class in 1911, and with his new "Flanders Twenty" in 1912. After high school, he caught the measles, and as a result began to lose his hair. In later years, he grew a mustache, and would wear a stocking cap at night to keep his head warm.

**1912** He was driving his "new Flanders Twenty" car in 1912, as a photo taken at the time shows him "ready for a trip from Pleasant Hill to Kansas City." He recalled that in those days, he occasionally was hired by friends to drive them to the red-light district in Kansas City, but that once there he refused to join them in their Kansas City adventures because "he had too much respect for women." He also recalled that he liked to play the harmonica, two of his favorite songs being, "Sweet Georgia Brown," and "Camptown Races."

**1914** He may have been living at the home of his father and stepmother in Pleasant Hill. On 19 January 1914, he paid his stepmother \$8 by check. By then, he appears to have agreed on the sale of his auto garage business at Lee's Summit to Mrs. Rosa McCullough, of Pleasant Hill. Included in the contract of 15 January 1914 were "all small tools used in garage now situate in the Frank Gatrell building in Lee's Summit, and all equipment and appurtenances, together with all supplies in and about the same; also all accounts due the said business....." The sale price was \$100. The contract was signed on 13 February 1914, which was 9 days after he had registered his 20 h.p. Studebaker Touring car for the year.

He moved from Pleasant Hill to Grand Pass in early 1914, and soon thereafter got a job offer to return. On 9 March 1914, Gustin & Son, a hardware, seed and farm implement store at Pleasant Hill, wrote:

"Dear Willie: Things have begun to open up now and it looks as if we will need you to lend your assistance to a good cause. I guess you have just about made out your visit, so that if you can see clear to come back to little old Pleasant Hill. This fine weather ought to give us all we can do, so will look for you in a few days.....Sincerely, J. Frank Hon."

It was an offer, however, that W. N. Palmer could refuse. He responded promptly with a proposal that proved to be too high for Gustin & Son:

“Dear Billyum: I have yours of yesterday in re. our proposition. I took the matter of the raise up with Mr. Gustin and sorry to report, Willie, that he can't raise you. So I suppose you will go into that ferry proposition. I would certainly have liked to have you with us, but under the circumstances, I guess we can't make it. However, if you change your mind, will be glad to hear further from you.....P. S. I understand that you got \$35 before. Is that correct?.....Sincerely yours, J. Frank Hon.”

On 18 March, he shipped from Pleasant Hill to Grand Pass his 1,170 pounds of household effects. The effects included a box or crate each of: Pictures and books; cane couch; table and chair; books; tools; tinware; bedding; washstand; dresser; bedstead; chairs; bed sides; pictures; and apparel.

On 8 April 1914, he was registered to drive trucks in Missouri, with a chauffeur's license. The license shows he was 23 years old, 5' 9" tall, weighing 147, brown hair. Soon thereafter, he began driving for Standard Oil of Indiana, delivering oil and gas to area farmers. He made his first deliveries for Standard Oil by horse-drawn vehicles, and was driver of the first truck for Standard Oil in Waverly. He drove for Standard Oil until he began the operation of Palmer's Orchard in about 1921.

In late 1914, in a letter to the county collector at Marshall, he sought to clarify the tax bill on the land that he and his sister, Nancy, had divided, and find the taxes owed by Mrs. C. A. Thomas. The collector told him that he owed \$14.74 on his 44 acres, and that Mrs. Thomas owed \$29.48 on her 90 acres. Beginning about this time, and until about 1918, he dated Ethel Wheat, Lee's Summit.

In later years, they were engaged to be married, and though the long engagement was subsequently broken off, he remained on good terms with her. Much later, he took Marie to visit her, telling her that Ethel “could have been her mother.” Ethel never married.

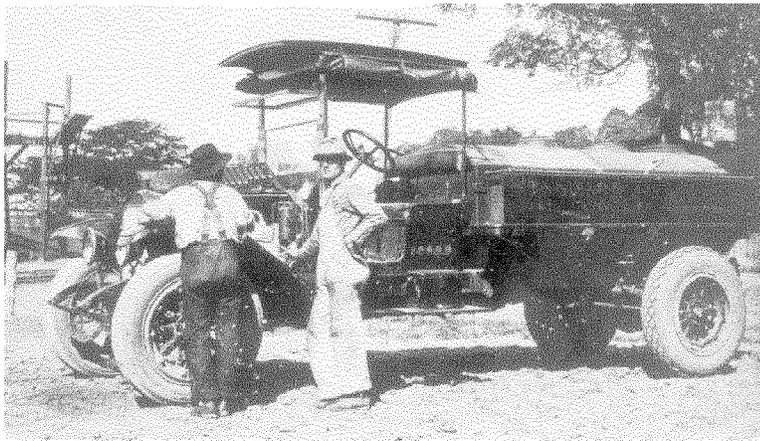
**1915** On 12 January 1915, he heard from the State Normal School at Warrensburg about repairs to a valuable family violin:

“In reply to your letter of Jan. 5, will say the bill for repair of violin was \$26. The violin was put into first class shape and is now a very fine instrument. Miss Thomas has paid the bill. I shall not mention this to Miss Thomas. I trust this is satisfactory. If at any time you are desirous of disposing of this violin, I should be glad to hear from you. It is an instrument worthy of the best of care. Yours truly, R. J. Meyer.”

**1916** “Dear Will Nott,” his grandfather wrote to him on 6 July 1918, “If you have to go to war soon, and can't spare the time to come up before you go, let me know and I will come down to see you. Cousin Ella and I are as well as usual. With love, Your Grand Father, W. N. Palmer.” In 1916, he negotiated a \$1,000 loan

from Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City. The purpose of the loan was not recorded. His auto registration card that year showed that he was still driving a 20 h.p. Studebaker, a five-passenger car.

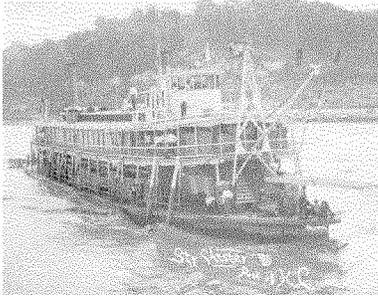
**1919** He paid \$12.50 for his new, 10k, sardonyx Masonic ring, guaranteed by Adams Jewelry Co., Kansas City “never to turn or tarnish.” He first put down a \$3 deposit, and Adams mailed him the ring and guarantee on 5 September 1919. He later spurned membership, deciding that Masonic membership was not for him. In March of 1920, he asked the Commerce Trust Co., in Kansas City, to send his \$1,000 note to the Waverly Bank, which it did, having canceled both the note and the interest coupons due.



“Notley and his white truck” (Standard Oil), early 1920s, as recorded both by Notley and Florence.

**1921** He registered his Standard Oil truck with the state’s secretary of state on 26 January 1921. The truck was described as being white, with 4 cylinders. He also paid \$10 into the state’s road fund, as the license fee.

On 1 April 1921, he drew the plans for his new orchard, which was to be located west of the building site for his new home. He placed the site for the home at the northeast corner of the tract, with 80 Old Fashioned Red Winesap trees directly south of the building site. He laid out the rest of the orchard in 30 x 30-foot rows parallel to the building site, extending west in order: 2 rows, Yellow Transparent; 2 rows, Delicious; 4 rows, Jonathan; 4 rows, Grimes Golden Double Worked; 4 rows, Jonathan; 4 rows, York Imperial; 4 rows, Jonathan; 4 rows, York Imperial.



The Chester: It damaged its rudder in departing Kansas City in 1911, and had to stop at Waverly (left). In later years, it stops for coal at the Port of Waverly (right).

**On 29 August 1921**, he checked into St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, for two days, and urinalysis and coagulant tests. The room rate for the hospital was \$4 per day. The operating room fee was \$5, and the two tests totaled \$2. The Sisters of St. Mary acknowledged receiving \$15 from him on 31 August 1921. Later on that year, his attorney, T. H. Harvey of the Harvey & Bellamy firm, Marshall, wrote him about the court case provoked when his grandfather got in an argument with Nancy and Sam Callaway, and tried to revoke his gift of the land to Nancy and W. N.:

"My dear Sir: I am sending you under separate cover, two copies of our Briefs in the case of W. N. Palmer vs. you and Sam & Mrs. Callaway. The case is set for hearing on next Wednesday, Oct. 12th. Mr. Reynolds and I will go down tomorrow to Jeff. City. I wish you would send one of these Briefs to your sister or Sam, as I do not know their present address.....Yrs truly, T. H. Harvey." 10 October 1921.

**1922** He may have been one of the subscribers to construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at Boonville.

On 22 February 1922, the president of the Old Trails Bridge Company wrote to ask him, along with the other subscribers, to put up money previously pledged for the project. T. A. Johnston wrote that the construction contract had been let for \$391,566.

The project would cost less than the \$450,000 pledged in stock subscriptions, he said. It is not known what subscription was made by W. N. Palmer, though he was careful to file the 23 February 1922 letter.

One of his 1922 checks went to Mrs. Schroeder, who was paid \$6.40 "for board." He paid \$2 on 11 March for "powder, soap and laundry" services provided by Williamson's. And by then, his new orchard was being installed.

He wrote a check 8 May 1922 for \$3.75 to J. F. McCurdy "for fruit trees resets."

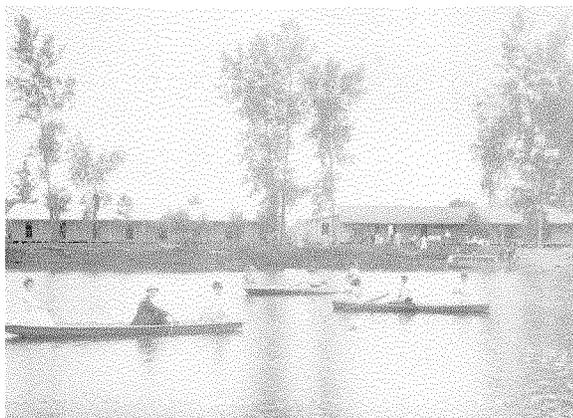
In another notation, he recorded that “\$2,500 due May 16th, 1922.....Stoneking note and all bonds in banks safe.”

He may have been living then at Washington and Commercial, in Waverly, across the street from the Cauthorn hotel, where Florence Cauthorn lived.

**T**HROUGH THE YEARS, he preserved an affectionate letter from Florence, who wrote in a hand-delivered note to him one Sunday afternoon at 1 that “today, especially, is utterly ruined without you. It will not seem like Sunday at all with you away. .... Why did you pull your shade down so quickly just now? I went out on the south porch and you had disappeared. I’ll have to go and help with dinner. I must tell you that Grandma hemmed on six kitchen towels yesterday, and I started a very pretty piece of sewing. Will be glad when you come back. Can’t you come tonight?

Much love,  
Florence.”

On 30 June 1922, William Notley Palmer married Florence Nightingale Cauthorn.



White's Island, where Notley and Florence picnicked. William Notley Palmer in the 1910s



Florence Nightingale Cauthorn

## BEST FRIENDS: SOME OF THE CONNECTIONS

### CAUTHORN

Robert Cauthorn

Richard DeKalb Cauthorn  
(1828-1901)

John W. Cauthorn  
(1856-1919)

Florence N. Cauthorn  
(1893-1954)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

### JANUARY

Pierre Janvier  
(ca. 1620-ca. 1682)

Thomas Janvier  
(1664-1725)

Thomas January  
(ca. 1700-before 1776)

Peter January  
(ca. 1720-ca. 1810)

James Martin January  
(1756-1824)

Joseph Huston January  
(ca. 1798-1852)

James Irwin January  
(1829-1882)

Fanny Russell January  
(1861-1927)

Florence N. Cauthorn  
(1893-1954)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

### GIVENS

Robert Givens  
(ca. 1713-1793)

? John Givens  
? (----d. ca. 1825)

Samuel Alexander Givens  
(1753-1784)

William Givens  
(1774-1849)

John Shields Givens  
(1803-1865)

Mary Susan Givens  
(1829-1903)

John W. Cauthorn  
(1856-1919)

Florence N. Cauthorn  
(1893-1954)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

### GAUTIER

Nicholas Gautier  
(b. ca. 1770----)

Francis Rolack Gautier  
(1814-after 1882)

Mary Ann Gautier  
(ca. 1843-1926)

Fanny Russell January  
(1861-1927)

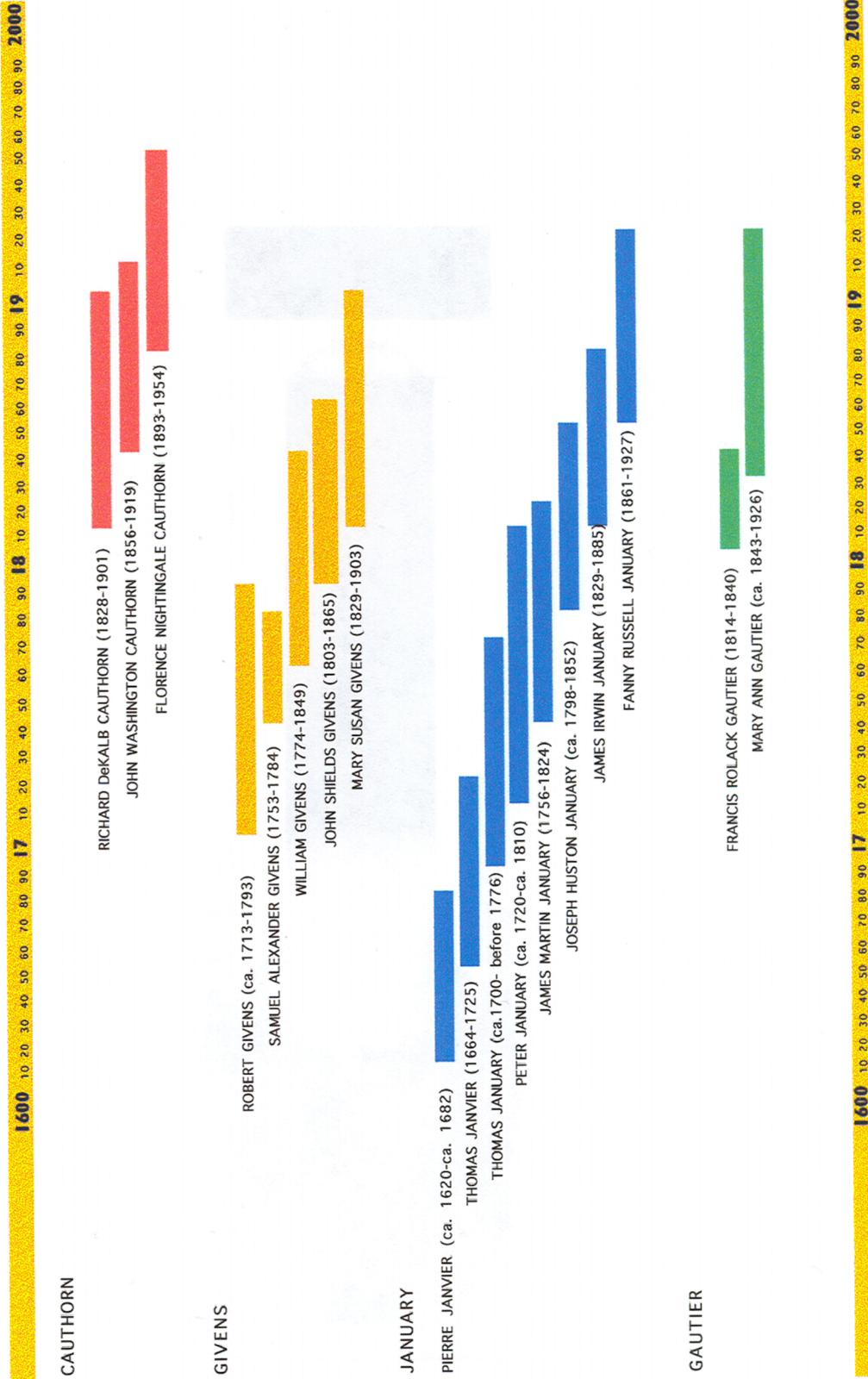
Florence N. Cauthorn  
(1893-1954)

Florence Marie Palmer  
(1932- )

Robert Edgar Buzbee  
William Bruce Buzbee  
James Palmer Buzbee  
John Richard Buzbee

PATTERSON SHIELDS	PATTERSON IRWIN	HUSTON	McMAHON
			<p><b>Debora McMahon</b> (1725-ca. 1760)</p> <p><b>James Martin January</b> (1756-1824)</p>
<p><b>Elizabeth Patterson Shields</b> (1823-after 1885)</p> <p><b>Mary Ann Gautier</b> (ca. 1843-1926)</p> <p><b>Fanny Russell January</b> (1861-1927)</p> <p><b>Florence N. Cauthorn</b> (1893-1954)</p> <p><b>Florence Marie Palmer</b> (1932- )</p> <p><b>Robert Edgar Buzbee</b> <b>William Bruce Buzbee</b> <b>James Palmer Buzbee</b> <b>John Richard Buzbee</b></p>	<p><b>Fanny Patterson Irwin</b> (-----d. ca. 1830)</p> <p><b>James Irwin January</b> (1829-1882)</p> <p><b>Fanny Russell January</b> (1861-1927)</p> <p><b>Florence N. Cauthorn</b> (1893-1954)</p> <p><b>Florence Marie Palmer</b> (1932- )</p> <p><b>Robert Edgar Buzbee</b> <b>William Bruce Buzbee</b> <b>James Palmer Buzbee</b> <b>John Richard Buzbee</b></p>	<p><b>Susan Huston</b> (1762-1855)</p> <p><b>Joseph Huston January</b> (ca. 1798-1852)</p> <p><b>James Irwin January</b> (1829-1882)</p> <p><b>Fanny Russell January</b> (1861-1927)</p> <p><b>Florence N. Cauthorn</b> (1893-1954)</p> <p><b>Florence Marie Palmer</b> (1932- )</p> <p><b>Robert Edgar Buzbee</b> <b>William Bruce Buzbee</b> <b>James Palmer Buzbee</b> <b>John Richard Buzbee</b></p>	<p><b>Joseph Huston January</b> (ca. 1798-1852)</p> <p><b>James Irwin January</b> (1829-1882)</p> <p><b>Fanny Russell January</b> (1861-1927)</p> <p><b>Florence N. Cauthorn</b> (1893-1954)</p> <p><b>Florence Marie Palmer</b> (1932- )</p> <p><b>Robert Edgar Buzbee</b> <b>William Bruce Buzbee</b> <b>James Palmer Buzbee</b> <b>John Richard Buzbee</b></p>

# Some of the Cauthorns and their Best Friends: A Timeline



TIMELINE: SOME OF THE CAUTHORNS AND THEIR BEST FRIENDS  
Timelines of the families in these volumes are designed to show life spans and comparable generations in Europe and America, and not always direct heritage. The Cauthorn family represented here, however, reflects direct heritage.

# PART 8

## The Cauthorns & the Givens

Early Cauthorn immigrants to Virginia  
The Givens came from county Antrim, Ireland  
The Shields came by steamboat, but household effects didn't  
Mary Susan Givens marries Richard DeKalb Cauthorn  
John Washington Cauthorn  
John W. Cauthorn marries Fannie January 12 February 1892



**A**T LEAST THREE Cauthorns were colonial emigrants to Virginia. They were Richard Cauthorn, Ann Cauthorne, and Aurelia Cauthorn, transported to Virginia prior to 1674. Their transportation earned Thomas Gouldman part of the 2,200-acre tract he secured in "Rappahannock" County that year.

(Cavaliers and Pioneers, vol. 2, 1666-1695, p. 153)

## ROBERT CAUTHORN

In the early and mid 1800s, Robert Cauthorn was a teacher in Alabama. Robert Cauthorn married ADALINE BANKHEAD, the daughter of JAMES BANKHEAD and ELIZABETH BLACK BANKHEAD.

(Marie Buzbee was told as a child that she was related to the Bankheads of Alabama. Prominent Bankheads in the 20th century included U. S. Sen. John Bankhead; U.S. Rep. William Bankhead, speaker of the House, 1936-40; and William's daughter, actress Talullah Bankhead.)

Among the 16 children of Adaline Bankhead and Robert Cauthorn:

1. Saphronia Cauthorn (m. Benj. F. Norwood) Their children included:
  - a. Martha Norwood
  - b. Minnie Norwood.
2. Nancy Cauthorn
3. Steven Cauthorn
4. Kate Cauthorn (m. Davenport, of Arkansas)
5. George Washington Cauthorn (m. Phoebe Osborn, Ann Givens)
6. Issac Newton Cauthorn
7. Robert Cauthorn
8. Adaline Cauthorn (m. Dr. William Givens, Gallatin, Mo.)  
Adaline Cauthorn's mother died when Adaline was a baby.
9. **Richard DeKalb Cauthorn (m. Mary Susan Givens 18 May 1853, d. 1901)**

## RICHARD DEKALB CAUTHORN

(born 1828, m. arried Mary Susan Givens 18 May 1853, died 1901)

Richard DeKalb Cauthorn married Mary Susan Givens (b. 24 May 1829, d. 9 April 1903) on 18 May 1853.



ONE OF THE GIVENS was an early emigrant to America. The 1704 Quit Rent rolls of Virginia show that William Givins owned 350 acres in Norfolk County in that year.



## ROBERT GIVENS

(born ca. 1713, died 1793)

**1713** “The Givens family has been traced to Robert, who was born at Lisconnan near Dunnock, County Antrim, Ireland,” a history copied by Margaret Givens Cauthorn Kraus for Florence Cauthorn in November 1914 and later expanded by Florence, stated. “His grandfather settled in Ireland at the time of the Ulster Plantation Movement. (time of James I.....1613).

“Robert had two sons,

**1. John Givens (d. 1825)**

**2. Samuel Givens.**

“Of Samuel are the families of Ballymony and Coleraine. Robert died in 1793 and was buried at Derrykeighan. Samuel died in 1812, and John, the elder son, died in 1825, buried at Derrykeighan.” The family history does not identify the children of John Givens and Samuel Givens. Two, however, were:

1. Robert Givens (b. 1749, d. after 1784).

**2. Samuel Alexander Givens (b. 1753, d. 1784)**

**1824** Robert Givens, brother of Samuel Alexander, served in the Revolutionary War, as Lincoln Co., Ky., records of 24 September 1824 show: At that time, and at age 75, he cited his war service to get the federal pension and bounty lands.

“Missouri had recently come into the union, and he chose land in the new state,” Florence Cauthorn wrote. “He settled on a farm in Cooper County, 10 miles southeast of Booneville.”

# SAMUEL ALEXANDER GIVENS

(born 26 March 1753, died 4 September 1784)

**1753** “Samuel Alexander Givens, the grandson of Robert Givens, was born in County Cork, Ireland, 26 March 1753. He was married to BELLE NYE 15 December 1773. Belle also had been born in Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1775 with their small son, William. There is a tradition in the Givens family that 11 persons of the name came over on the same ship, at the same time. Samuel Alexander Givens at once espoused the cause of American Independence. He enlisted the same year at Boston.

“He served in assisting American independence during the Revolutionary War, being a member in active service, of Capt. Samuel Clark’s company of Ulster County state troops. He established Givens’ station, afterwards known as Reed’s station, 1.5 miles from Danville, Ky., on a branch of Clark’s Run, some time before 1780.

“After the close of the war, he settled in Fleming County, Ky. He was the father of four children:

**1. William Givens (b. 1774, m. 1799, d. 1849)**

2. Robert Givens
3. Jane Givens
4. Margaret Givens

**1784** Samuel Alexander Givens died in Nicholas County, Kentucky, 4 September 1784. He was 31, and was buried at Martha’s Mills (sp?). After the death of Samuel Alexander, his wife, Belle Nye Givens, made her home with her son, Robert (nephew of Robert, Sr.) and though an old woman of over 90 years, came out to the new home with him. She lived to be 98.”

# WILLIAM GIVENS

(born 1774, married 1799, died 1849)

**1774** “William, the son of Samuel Alexander Givens, was born in County Cork, Ireland in 1774. He married MARY SHIELDS (who was b. in Ireland, in 1769) in 1799. They had four sons and two daughters:

**1. John Shields Givens (b. 3 Oct. 1803, d. 18 May 1865)**

2. Cynthia Givens

3. Mary Givens
4. James Givens
5. Alexander Elbert Givens
6. William Abbott Givens

## JOHN SHIELDS GIVENS

(born 3 Oct. 1803, married Margaret Kirk 3 March 1827, died 18 May 1865)

**1803** The Givens family was proud of its adopted motto: "By Industry We Prosper." In a history compiled by Margaret Cauthorn Krause and later expanded, Florence Cauthorn Palmer wrote that the Givens "true to the family motto, went cheerfully to the business of making a home in a frontier country."

"John Shields Givens was born near Flemingsburg, Ky., 3 October 1803. He was married to MARGARET SOPER KIRK, at the home of her parents near Maysville, Ky., 3 March 1827. Her parents were William and Susan Price Kirk. Her mother was related to the noted Philadelphia lawyer.

"(After the wedding) They left at once for their home in Missouri. (John Shields Givens had gone to Missouri several years before and had purchased 160 acres of fine land three miles east of Booneville. A substantial log cabin was built on it and then he had hied himself back to the 'Old Kentucky Home' for his bride.)

"They came by steamboat from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Then they found the Missouri River blocked with ice, and so they could proceed no farther by boat. He purchased a horse, opened his luggage box, and took from it his wife's saddle, and she rode all the way from St. Louis to Cooper County, a distance of 250 miles. They averaged 30 miles a day. He walked by her side. As they were nearing the end of the journey they had some difficulty in locating their Uncle Bob's house. It was a heavily-timbered tract, and near nightfall. So Grandfather 'halloed' as they went, and presently they heard an answering 'hello' and guided by the voice they soon found the place. After a few days spent in visiting and resting, they went to their own place and began housekeeping.

"The furnishings were simple and meager --- most of them being lent by Uncle Bob's family until their household effects should arrive. But, alas! They never came. When Grandfather shipped them from Cincinnati, he failed to take a bill of lading. And though his father went to Cincinnati and searched for the box and advertised for it, nothing was ever heard of it.

"Grandmother grieved long and sorely over her lost treasures. Said she had 'lost all of her young life's work.' And when she set up housekeeping said 'she did not even have a towel of her own on which to dry her face.' Among the articles lost were a feather bed weighting 40 pounds, home-made linen sheets and towels and quilts of her own piecing, a home made carpet, and a tufted counterpane which took her three years to make. On the counterpane was quilted her name and address, county and state. So doubtless it fell into dishonest hands.

"Several years later, she reproduced the counterpane from memory. She gave it to her granddaughter and namesake, Margaret Kirk Cauthorn Krause, who passed it on to Eloise Wynne, whose mother Anna Givens completed this history. One of the many beautiful possessions she acquired in after-years and left to her descendants was a blue and white coverlet, handwoven, which also went to her namesake and which is now in the possession of Florence Cauthorn Palmer, her great granddaughter." (*And now in the possession of Marie Palmer Buzbee, her great great granddaughter, the coverlet having survived a home fire of 31 October 1991*).

(From a history copied by Margaret Cauthorn Kraus for Florence Cauthorn in November 1914 and later expanded by Florence)

*To Marie from  
Aunt Maggie who  
received this perfume  
bottle from her grandmother,  
Margaret Kirk Givens, as  
a birthday present when  
she was five in 1867.*

*Dec. 25, 1936*

**1867** Mary Susan's mother, Margaret Soper Kirk Givens, gave a gold-trimmed milk-glass perfume bottle to her granddaughter, Margaret Cauthorn, at Margaret's 5th birthday, in 1867. Margaret Cauthorn (Kraus) later gave the bottle to Marie Palmer when Marie was almost 5. The bottle survives.

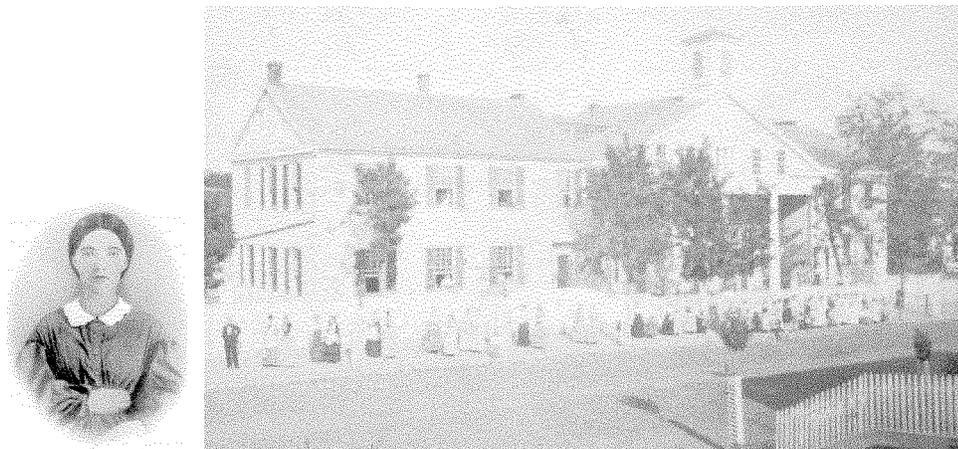
Margaret Soper Kirk Givens and John Shields Givens had 9 children:

1. William Middleton Givens (b. 23 December 1827) ....named for the two grandfathers and a favorite brother of his mother.
2. Mary Susan Givens (b. 24 May 1829, m. Richard DeKalb Cauthorn, 18 May 1853, d. 9 April 1903)
3. Ann Major Givens (b. 9 October 1832, m. George Washington Cauthorn 11

November 1871, d., 1911)

4. Cynthia Jane Givens (m. John Pence)
5. John Nelson Givens (d. 2 months of age).
6. Nathaniel Blythe Givens (m. Mollie Bellamy)
7. Roda Ellen Givens (m. James Ferrell)
8. Nicholas D. Kollman Givens (d. infancy)
9. Margaret (m. Porter Shepherd)

“They steadily prospered as the years went by, and at the time of Grandfathers’ death, they owned one of the best improved farms in Cooper County. In 1853, the little log house was replaced by a handsome residence. This house was christened, ‘Venetian Cottage.’ It is still standing (1932).

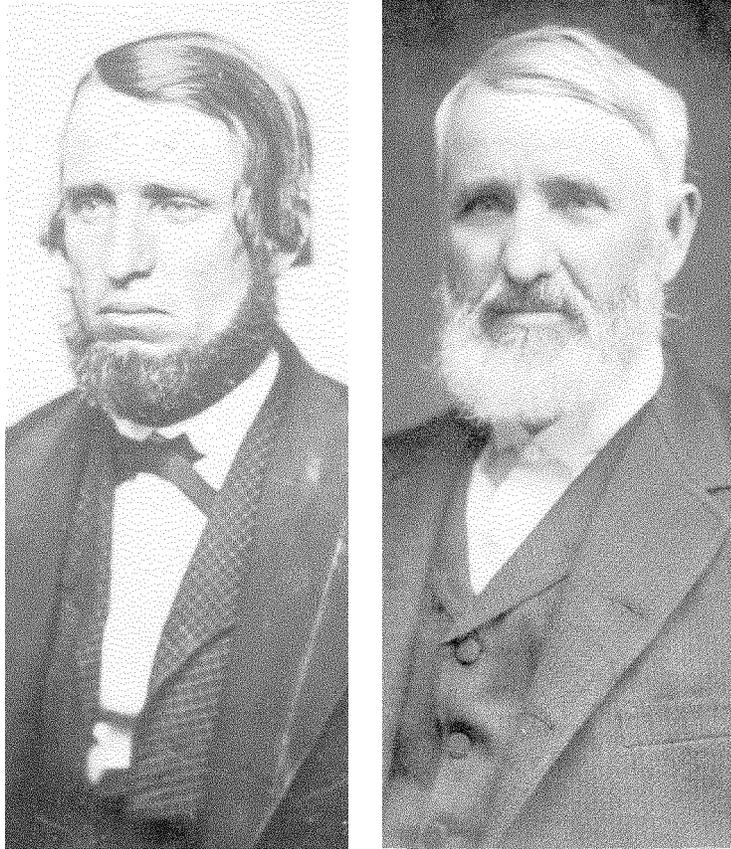


Booneville’s Female Seminary, as it appeared when Mary Susan Givens and her sisters attended the school. In town also was W. T. Kemper’s school, where the Cauthorn brothers attended, and the two families met. Left: Cynthia Jane Givens, a color drawing kept in the family archives.

“Besides rearing their family of seven children in habits of industry and honesty, they gave them the advantages of education, the best available. The boys attended W. T. Kemper’s school at Booneville. This school is still in existence. (James Irwin January attended this school.) The girls attended Tracy’s school for young ladies also in Booneville. Adaline B. Cauthorn attended this school, and there met the Givens girls and the two families were brought together.

“The result was that three Givens married three Cauthorns. Adaline Cauthorn married William M. Givens, who was a successful doctor at Gallatin, Mo. Ann Givens married G. W. Cauthorn. Mary Susan Givens married Richard DeKalb Cauthorn.”

(From a history copied by Margaret Cauthorn Kraus for Florence Cauthorn in November 1914 and later expanded by Florence)



Richard DeKalb Cauthorn, ca. 1860, and ca. 1890

*R. D. Cauthorn*

## RICHARD DEKALB CAUTHORN

(The photos of Richard were from the collection of Florence Cauthorn, and appear to have been mislabeled: she identified both as Richard "Carey" Cauthorn, and the older one as her grandfather. That photo and the one of Mary Susan, her grandmother, appear to have been taken at the same time in about 1890 in Waverly, and by the same photographer. Richard "Carey" Cauthorn was the son of Richard DeKalb Cauthorn. Richard DeKalb Cauthorn was the grandfather of Florence Cauthorn.)



Mary Susan Givens, ca. 1890

## MARY SUSAN GIVENS

(born 24 May 1829, died 9 April 1903)

**1829** Mary Susan Givens was named for her two grandmothers. She married Richard DeKalb Cauthorn, 18 May 1853, after a courtship in a happy time for Waverly, as re-told in later years by their daughter, Margaret (Maggie):

“.....I know of happy things, too---like the courtship of my father and mother. Waverly the old town, was mostly down on the river. (Richard DeK. Cauthorn) had come as a young carpenter, from Mobile, Ala., where he taken a full apprenticeship in architecture.

“..... Susan Givens came from her home near Boonville to visit a cousin, the wife of Dr. Tucker who lived next door to Notley’s folks, the Bill Thomases. From all accounts there was quite a bit of society amongst the congenial young inhabitants of the little town.

“All of them were southerners, etc. Well, ..... Richard & Susan were married the following year. The honeymoon was the boat trip. He had built a neat little home during the winter. The bride wore an embroidered white swiss, little clover leaves. The groom, white linen trousers, silk hat, black broadcloth coat, white kid gloves, etc. I remember the gloves, and I made doilies, etc., out of the heavy corded trousers after I was grown.

“The trousseau included a brown and black silk dress, lovely crepe shawl, etc. Her bonnet was a white leghorn, wide white ribbon strings and a tiny wreath of rosebuds under the brim next to her natural wavy black hair.”

(Letter from Margaret (Aunt Maggie) Kraus to Florence Cauthorn Palmer 19 August 1946, from St. Louis)

Mary Susan and Richard DeKalb Cauthorn lived north of the city cemetery on what is now U. S. Highway 24 in Waverly, Mo., in a house they built in 1857. The walnut used in the construction came from the Givens' farm, which they had operated for 50 years near Boonville. It was shipped up the Missouri River. In 1868 in Waverly, Richard D. Cauthorn was postmaster, possibly the city's first, as indicated by the official records of the time. Their children included:



1. Richard Carey Cauthorn

(m. Lula B. Milnor 24 December 1883 at Waverly, Mo.). Their children included Courtney Milnor Cauthorn (b. 30 May 1895, d. 4 November 1949); Daisy Cauthorn, who m. Keller, of Tulsa; Earl Cauthorn, of Nowata. Richard Carey Cauthorn moved to Nowata, Okla., in 1900, seven years before statehood for Oklahoma. He was at one time mayor of Nowata.



2. Tom Cauthorn

(Tom Cauthorn's photograph shows a striking resemblance to Florence Cauthorn Palmer and her great granddaughter Laura Susanne Buzbee. Other small tintypes in Marie's collection show pictures of what are believed to be Tom and other Cauthorn boys.)



### 3. Margaret Cauthorn

(b. 9 December 1862, m. Charles Kraus in 1889, d. 16 October 1948). They had only one child, a daughter, now buried at the Waverly cemetery, in part of a lot provided by Charles Kraus, in which are also buried Maggie, Charles, John and Fanny Cauthorn, Florence and Notley Palmer and stillborn son, John Cauthorn Palmer.

Maggie carved the soap Lincoln now in Marie's collection, and made Marie's lady-umbrella quilt, which she presented in 1936. She also made and presented bridge cloths, where the fruit was colored with melted crayons. She is remembered by Marie as being a wonderful story teller. Charles Kraus operated a general store in Waverly, and later moved to Eldon, Mo., where he operated a cheese factory.

Marie and her mother visited Maggie there and brought home the silver condiment tray still in the family collection.

Letters between Maggie, Florence and Marie have been preserved. Here is one with recollections of Waverly soon after the Civil War:

".....I was just a few years old when the most exciting event occurred, the 'blowing up' of the fine boat, 'Saluda.' It was completely destroyed and the valuable cargo of hundred barrels of fine whiskey sank to the bottom. I was a grown girl when a company came from St. Louis to try to recover that whiskey. The town boys enjoyed the excitement of the effort, the machinery, etc.

"You were too young to remember the annual visit of Dan Rice's Show Boat, bringing the most wonderful circus to town. In these prosaic cays, it is hard to imagine the thrilling events of those early days. Then the town itself was down on the river front.

"My mother often spoke of the gay social life, and the romances and adventures of the period. I've always wished some capable writer would try to record those interesting stories into a book. 'Old Mell' was such an interesting character to me. You have heard the story, 'When the Union Gunboat shelled Waverly,' during the Civil War, haven't you? And when 'Middletownship withdrew from the Union.'

"I'm so glad you and Florence are so near and dear to each other, and that Marie has the close association of a lovely lady like you. It seems like she is 'growing up' so fast, doesn't it? And aren't Notley and Florence proud of her! They are rather wonderful themselves, I think. I'm like the 'one horse shay.' I have a number of ailments, eventually I'll just fall to pieces, and leave for a fairer clime. Aren't we fortunate to have no material responsibilities or cares?"

(Letter from Margaret (Aunt Maggie) Kraus to Elizabeth Corder, 31 May 1946, from St. Louis)



4. Jennie (Jane) Cauthorn (b. 21 March 1867, m. Charles Crittenden Crane, 1906). Children include Julian Crane and Tex Crane. Julian was an electrician at Eldon, and had two children, Brent and Gale. In the 1960s, Julian and Brent went to Africa to build water wells. Tex lived in Kansas City, Kans.

**5. John Washington Cauthorn (b. 1856, m. 12 February 1892, d. 21 November 1919)**

**1877** In 1877, the Cauthorns sold their then 20-year-old home to Thomas A. Groves, who was a grandfather of Mrs. R. W. Bricken. (After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bricken, editors of the *Waverly Times* in the mid 1900s, lived in the home. In 1994, the Brickens sold the 137-year-old home to Deborah and Terry Schmidt.)

(From a reprint in the *Higginsville Advance* 30 November 1994, of the 24 November 1994 *Waverly Times*, by Peggy Campbell, quoting Mrs. R. W. Bricken.)

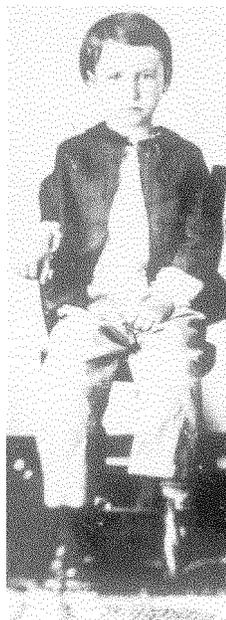
Richard DeKalb Cauthorn died in 1901. Mary Susan Givens Cauthorn died 9 April 1903.



Mary Susan Givens Cauthorn, January 1901

# JOHN WASHINGTON CAUTHORN

(born 1856, married 12 February 1892, died 21 November 1919)



John Washington Cauthorn, about 1861

*John W. Cauthorn*

**1856** John Washington Cauthorn was born in 1856 in Cameron, Mo.

**1887** On 16 March 1887, he bought 40 acres (sec. 13, township 51, range 24), and 40 acres (sec. 14, township 51, range 24) in Lafayette County, Mo., from Mariah E. Pick and her husband, Austin Pickett, Jr. John paid \$1,100 to the Picketts, for land that was to become part of the Cauthorn Orchards. Ten days later, on 26 March 1887, he paid \$50 to Robert and Annie J. Taylor for their quit-claim deed to the second 40-acre tract. Both deeds were filed 26 March 1887, at Lexington.

At the county seat that year at Lexington, John Cauthorn's tax bill went out for \$11.10 on the tracts that had been assessed respectively at \$400 and \$200. Subsequently, his tax records indicate acreage owned as: 65 in 1888; 57 in 1890-1895; and 52 from 1897-1904. In 1905, the taxes were \$18.60 for 44 acres, in tracts of 37 and 7. He may have built his 1 1/2 story home in Waverly in 1892 (the year he and Fanny January were married) as that year taxes were levied for the first time

on his property in the St. Thomas addition to Waverly. Total property taxes for the 37-acre tract (assessed at \$425) and the 7-acre tract (assessed at \$80) plus the Waverly home (assessed at \$400) amounted to \$18.03 in 1913. The Waverly address of the home site is the corner of Washington and Commercial.

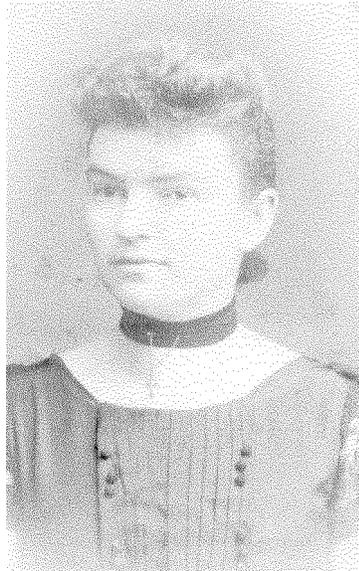
**1890** On 3 January 1890, John W. Cauthorn's application for the job as water gauge observer on the Missouri River was approved in St. Louis:

Sir: Your application of the 1st inst. for the position as U. S. Watergauge Observer, vice B. W. Thomas, resigned, has been received. You are hereby appointed Watergauge Observer at Waverly, Mo. Mr. B. W. Thomas has been requested to turn over to you the gauge book and other stationery pertaining to the work.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

Theo. A. Bingham  
Capt. of Engineers, U. S. A.  
Secty. Mo. River Commission

**1892** John W. Cauthorn married Fanny January 12 February 1892.



*Fanny*

# PART 9

## Januarys: In France, they were Janviers

In ancient Rome, they took the name, Fontus, son of the god, Janus. Wow.  
Januarius: The family commissions an historical study  
Huguenots' aid wasn't appreciated; Pierre hid in a cellar  
Peter January was private in Revolutionary War  
James Martin January, his son, fought in the last Revolutionary War battle  
James Irwin January married Mary Ann Gautier

# GODS, CRUSADERS & MARTYRS

(St. Januarius duplicated the feat of Daniel in the Lion's Den)

Recognizing the need for a more complete family history, three members of the January family formed a committee in early 1900 to study the history of the name. Within a few months, the committee had found enough data to permit it to publish a small pamphlet, and on 5 August 1900 presented its report:

## JANUARIUS

"The name itself is derived from Janus, and the family is perhaps a branch of the Fonteii--surnamed Capito (head)--who boasted a vast antiquity and claimed descent from Fontus, the reputed son of Janus. Though plebeians, the Fonteii arrogated to themselves the sole right, as a private family, to the use of symbols and insignia commemorative of Janus, though at the same time the general populace united in his worship. This exclusiveness makes it improbable that any family except a branch of the Fonteii would assume to call themselves after the Roman god. As all the gods of the Roman pantheon were deified men, it is possible there is a substratum of fact underlying this account.

"The story of Janus is extremely interesting. He first appears in India as a divine incarnation, and is represented as a great grandson of two of the Titans--Coios (life) and Phoebe (light). From India he migrated to Greece, and thence to Latium, where he founded the kingdom of Etruria. His rule was so beneficent that the period became celebrated as the Golden Age.

"The first mention of the name so far found in history is in the time of Moses, one of the Egyptian magi whom Moses defeated being named Jannes, who, in Biblical literature, is identified as Aan or Ian, the Egyptian equivalent of Janus. One of the cities of Judah was Janua (Janus). It is now called Beni Naim. The Arabs claim it as the resting place of Lot, and show an old wooden coffer which they assert contains his remains.

"Passing from the old legends to more exact history, the gens Januaria, or family of that name, is found to be prominent about the beginning of the Christian era, at which time it was seated in Southern Italy and North Africa, in and about Carthage. Ecclesiastical history names no fewer than 68 members of the family, of whom 14 were Christian martyrs and 52 were bishops.

"Of the bishops several were noted, the most prominent being St. Januarius, bishop of Beneventum, who was martyred September 19, 305 (or 304). Marvelous tales are in vogue concerning him, among them that, like

Daniel, he passed unscathed through a fiery furnace and through a den of wild beasts. Two vials of his blood and other relics are still preserved in the Church of San Gennaro (January) at Naples, and it is alleged the blood liquefies three times each year, one of the dates being the anniversary of his death.

“It is notable that nine of the Januarius bishops were adherents of Donatism, the first schism from the church on matters of government, and which has been termed “the first Presbyterianism.” It was the Donatists who raised the first cry for the separation of church and state.

“The Order of St. Januarius was founded July 6, 1738, by King Charles of Sicily (afterward Charles III of Spain.) It was abolished after the French invasion of 1806, but was revived in 1814. It consists of two grades of knights, the Cavalieri di Giustizia, who must count four noble generations, and the Cavalieri di Grazia. Reference is also made in biographies to two Roman Consuls--Pomponius Januarius (288) and Januarianus (328)--although Burke fails to mention these in his list of Roman magistrates.

“Later traces of the name are found in Italy, but these are indistinct until the 19th century, when it reappears in the present royal family. The full name of the new King, Victor Emmanuel III, is Victor Emanuel Ferdinand Marie Januarius, who takes up the work of his illustrious predecessors. His grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II, laid the foundation for United Italy; and his father, Humbert I, completed the unification of the nation.

“During the 13th century, or earlier, the family seated itself in France, being found in the old provinces of Ile de France, the Orleanais, Maine, Bretagne, Anjou and Touraine. Here the name was changed to Janvier. That the French family formed a part of the nobility is evidenced by three coats of arms, one of which is in hand, while descriptions of two others have been received (by the 1900 committee.)

“The one in our possession is unidentified as to its particular family. It consists of a pair of flying eagle wings on a crimson field, the whole surmounted by a golden crown; beneath is a scroll bearing the name, “Janvier.” The design typifies wisdom and power. The other coats of arms have points of resemblance with the first, one belonging to the Janviers of Forez and the other to the Janviers of La Motte; the latter is parenthetically described as a “Roman Count.”

“The name is also found in Mazovie (Moscow) in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, three Princes bearing the titles respectively of Janus I, Janus II, Janus III. Likely this indicates no more than a marriage between a daughter of the French Janviers and a Mazovie noble, her name being perpetuated in her descendants. Mention is also found of two Janviers who went on the Crusades in 1265.”

(JANUARIUS, a four-page printed letter by committee of Amos J. Johnson, Valley Centre, Calif., Mrs. Emma Troudner, Carbondale, Kans., and William A. January, San Jose, Calif., 5 August 1900)

# PIERRE JANVIER

(born ca. 1620, in France, died ca. 1682 on Isle of Re)

**1620** Pierre Janvier was born ca. 1620. He married a Scotch countess, thought to have been CLAUDE MARIE D'ELBOUEF.

"Through her influence he adopted the Protestant religion, and with the rest of the Huguenots, the founders of modern Presbyterianism, suffered grievous persecution," the January committee stated. "In France during the religious war and persecutions of the Huguenots by the Catholics, although the Huguenots had loaned the French government a million dollars, they were compelled to flee for their lives. Some took refuge in caves and cellars.

"Our ancestor hid for some time in a cellar where the father died and they buried him there in the cellar. They finally escaped and fled to (I suppose) Holland (others think Scotland, as the first name they discovered was a "Peirre Janvier", thought to be "Count Janvier" mentioned as having married a Scotch Countess."

(A letter by Alice January Beauchamp, rural Buhl, Idaho, 13 March 1919)

Pierre Janvier is thought to have been the Viscount de Bois-Herpen and a life member of the National Assembly of France. The January committee of 1900, believed that Pierre Janvier, who married the Scotch Countess, "died on the Isle of Re, about 1680." He left three sons:

- 1. Thomas Janvier (b. 1664, m. Sarah Jourdain (Crosse), d. 1725)**
2. Pierre Janvier
3. Philippe Janvier

Little is known about Pierre and Philippe Janvier, brothers of Thomas Janvier, though the January committee was certain that all three brothers came to the New World, settling initially at New Castle, Delaware. Subsequently, one of Thomas' brothers moved on to Manikintown (Fredericksburg), Va., and the other to the island of San Domingo, later emigrating to New Orleans.

# THOMAS JANVIER

(born 1664 in France, m. Sarah Jourdain (Crosse), died New Castle, Del., 1725)

**1682** Thomas Janvier fled France during the persecution of Protestants by Catholics. In 1682 he settled at New Castle, Del., where he married SARAH JOURDAIN, whose stepfather and mother were William and Mary Crosse.

In a history written by Fanny January Cauthorn, Thomas had "brought extensive possessions to the New World, settling at New Castle, Delaware, where he had large landed and commercial interests, and was prominently identified with

the religious life of the community, being the first ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church at that place, and donating the ground on which its house of worship was located----believed to be the oldest Presbyterian church in America.”

One of the items brought over by Thomas from France is believed to be a silver ladle, now in the possession of Donald Riley, who is the oldest grandchild in his generation. A photo of it is in the 1984 photo album put together by Marie Buzbee, in Hutchinson.

Thomas and Sarah Janvier had 9 children. They were:

**1. Thomas Janvier (Jr.) (b. ca. 1700, m. Mary Crosse, d. before 1776)**

2. John Janvier
3. Francis Janvier
4. Philip Janvier
5. Benjamin Janvier
6. Isaac Janvier
7. Susan Janvier
8. Sarah Janvier
9. Mary Janvier

**1725** No data is available about the younger brothers and sisters of Thomas Janvier, Jr. Thomas Janvier, Sr., died at New Castle, Delaware, in 1725. Family historian Alice January Beauchamp wrote in 1919 that her brother, Charles, had seen Thomas Sr.’s grave.

## THOMAS JANUARY

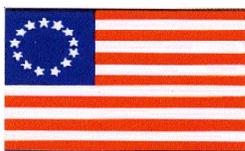
(born ca. 1700, m. Mary Crosse, died before 1776)

**1758** In 1758 Thomas Janvier, Jr., was provincial armorer in Philadelphia. In that year, he changed his name to January from Janvier. He married MARY CROSSE.

(A record of the name change and of Thomas’ service in Colonial times can be found in Pennsylvania Colonial Records, vol. 8, pp 79-80, vol. 8, p. 84, and Archives vol. 3, p. 410, as stated by Fanny January Cauthorn, in a letter written in the early 1900s.)

Among the children of Thomas and Mary Crosse January were:

**1. Peter January (b. ca. 1720, m. (1) Debora McMahan, (2) Mary Walton, d. ca. 1810)**



# PETER JANUARY

(born ca. 1720, m. (1st) Debora McMahan, (2nd) Mary Walton, died ca. 1810)

Peter January was born about 1720 in Pennsylvania. He served in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War, having enlisted as a private in Capt. McElwaine's company, 3rd Battalion of Philadelphia Assn., as cited in a muster roll of 6 December 1776.

Later in the war, Peter was Ensign of 1st Company, 4th Battalion, Lt. Col. Paul Cox commanding (as cited in muster roll of militia officers of Philadelphia, 1780, in 13 Pa. Arch. p. 744).

(Letter of Fanny January Cauthorn, written in early 1900s for DAR purposes).

## FIRST MARRIAGE

Peter January was married twice. His first marriage was to DEBORA MCMAHON (b. 1725, d. ca. 1760 in Pennsylvania). Their children included:

1. James Martin January, (b. 1756, m. 1784 to Susan Huston, d. 21 August 1824)
2. Ephraim January
3. Samuel January
4. Ann January (McGregor).

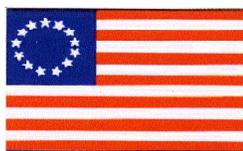
## SECOND MARRIAGE

Peter January next married Mary Walton. Their children included:

1. Peter and John January (twins)
2. Andrew January (probably)
3. Mary January (Inglis)
4. Sarah January (McConnell).

The Januarys---James Martin, Ephraim, Samuel, Peter, John and Ann McGregor moved to Kentucky about 1780. Descendants of James Martin were found mostly in Ohio in 1900, while those of Ephraim were mainly in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee; Samuel, in Kentucky and Texas; Peter, in Missouri (St. Louis) and in Louisiana; John, in Missouri, Illinois and Texas.

(The January Committee, of 5 August 1900)



# JAMES MARTIN JANUARY

(born 1756, married 1784 to Susan Huston, died 21 August 1824)

**1756** James Martin January was born in 1756 in Pennsylvania to Peter January and Debora McMahan January. His mother died when he was about 4. She would have been about 35 years old.

James Martin January fought in the Battle of Blue Licks, Ky., the last engagement of the Revolutionary War. In that battle, “he narrowly escaped with his life: He tied his horse to what he thought was a rotten limb, but when retreat was sounded, he had not time to untie his horse, and the limb proved too strong to be broken. He only escaped by jumping on a horse, behind Captain Robert Patterson, thus crossing the Licking River.”

(Letter of Florence Nightingale Cauthorn, for DAR purposes, early 1900s.)

James Martin January married SUSAN HUSTON (b. 1762, d. 1855), in 1784. They had 13 children:

1. Robert January
2. Sarah January (Hoge)
3. Thomas January
4. James Irwin January

(who m. Catherine (Katie) Haines, and had at least one son, Huston January (b. 1824, d. 11 February 1900).

James Irwin January and family moved to Union County, near West Mansfield, Ohio, with James’ younger brother, Joseph Huston January (b. ca. 1798, d. 1852). Huston January (b. 1824, d. 1900) was a “farmer preacher”, and had at least one daughter, Alice January, who m. James W. Beauchamp and lived in Buhl, Idaho. Huston left Ohio in 1864 and moved with his family to Bedford, Ia. He was a member of the state legislature in 1874-75. Catherine Haines January died in 1871.

He married (2) a former pupil and moved to Kansas for 6 years before returning to Kentucky to live among Susan Huston’s relatives. Huston d. 11 February 1900. Daughter Alice January Beauchamp had at least two sons, Homer and Ray.

(Letter from Alice January Beauchamp to George January, 13 March 1919. In another letter, this time to Fanny January Cauthorn shortly after the death of her husband, John Cauthorn, Mrs. Beauchamp wrote her sympathy and further discussions about the January family, including some “Januaries” who had claimed ancestry, but whom she was “never able to place.

My father stated he had never heard of their ancestors. He said they showed no signs of being very near related to the Januaries as our people seemed to all be great book lovers. Passionately fond of reading good literature and using their opportunity to get an education. While this old gentleman of whom I referred to above, refused to have good reading in

his home. Would not even take a paper. Refused to vote. Did not even know who were the candidates for President.

He was dangerously severe with his children who were all bright enough as they came to school to me. I had no trouble with them. One of his sons married a sister of my husband. As he became older, he too became dangerous to his family. Dr. Beauchamp said he had epilepsy and was sent to the asylum where he died.

One of his daughters was troubled this way, but his family are all bright and beautiful children. They claim now the old gentleman also had this nervous disease, but the wife had kept all the trouble to herself. Their name is Bristow. I think they came from Illinois." )

5. Mary January (who married Dr. Winans of Cincinnati)
6. Nancy January (who married her cousin Peter January)
7. Elisabeth January and (8) Jane January, twins
9. Malinda January White
10. Samuel January
11. Ann January Haughey
- 12. Joseph Huston January (b. ca. 1798, d. 1852)**
13. William January (who was scalded to death at the age of 2 or 3)

**1824** James Martin January died 21 August 1824 near Jamestown, Ohio.  
Susan Huston January died in May 1855, in Cincinnati, at the age 93.

## JOSEPH HUSTON JANUARY

(born ca. 1798, died 1852)

**1798** Joseph Huston January was born about 1798 near Cincinnati. He married (1st) FANNY PATTERSON IRWIN, who died in about 1830 in Winchester, Ky. Subsequently, he married Levicy (last name unknown).

### FIRST MARRIAGE

The children of Joseph Huston and Fanny Patterson (Irwin) January were:

1. Ann Eliza January
2. Fanny Irwin January

Fanny Irwin January married Col. R. M. Russell, of Trenton, Tenn. Their children were (1) Frances (Fanny) Milton Russell (who m. Irving Warren Hart, in 1895; their children: Birdie Russell Hart, Milton Russell Hart (b. 1896). (2) Annie Russell (who m. Capt. W. W. Wade, a lawyer; their son: John R. Wade). (3) Whitfield Russell (who m. Bessie Ladd; their children: Marie Russell, Charles Ladd Russell (who had a son, Donald Charles Russell who m. Dorothy Maher) and Robert Milton Russell (who worked for the telephone company). (4) Minnie Russell (who m. Milton Richardson.) Fanny was nicknamed "Birdie" because she was fond of climbing trees.

(In 1909 and 1910, Florence Cauthorn lived in Trenton, Tenn., with her cousin Annie Russell Wade, and attended Peabody High School, where her

highest academic grades for the year were in history. Marie Palmer Buzbee and Florence Cauthorn also visited Annie Russell Wade in Trenton about 1938. A photo of Annie in one of her visits to Palmer's Orchard in about 1932 shows Florence, Florence's Aunt May January McGrew, baby Marie Palmer, and dog, Static. The photo is in Marie Buzbee's baby book.

Marie Palmer was named after Marie Russell. Florence Cauthorn visited the Russells often in St. Louis, and accompanied them on vacation trips, including one to Canada. Whitfield Russell was a partner in the Hamilton Shoe Mfg. Co., St. Louis. The company collapsed in the Depression. Marie Buzbee has kept much correspondence from the Russells on their world travels before the Depression. Marie Russell and her mother, Bessie Ladd, had published poems. Robert Milton Russell wrote numerous love letters to Marie's mother, Florence, until just prior to her marriage to W. N. Palmer.)

3. Martha January

4. James Irwin January (b. 1829, m. 14 June 1860, d. 22 November 1882)

## SECOND MARRIAGE

The children of Joseph Huston and (2nd) Levicy January (b. 1811, d. 1889) were:

1. George Washington January (b. ca. 1830?, d. after 1889)

Their children:

a. H. Clay January (b. ca. 1853), a doctor, Freeman, Mo.

b. G. W. January, Freeman, Mo.

A son, Irwin Ryan (Babe) January, was b. 29 July 1888, and m. Ora Meador, 20 Sept. 1911. He d. 11 October 1912, after complications from appendicitis. Burial was at Freeman, Mo. cemetery.

c. Martha A. January. Martha m. Frank Tucker (who d. when son and daughter, Annie Tucker Dodge, were young.) Martha died of consumption, 30 May 1889, two months after the death of her mother, Levicy January.

2. Mary Louisa January

Joseph Huston January wrote his will on 4 October 1850, when he and his family were living in Cass County, Missouri. The will:

**Know all men by these presents**, that I, Joseph H. January of the County of Cass and State of Missouri, in good health and the full enjoyment of all my mental faculties, but knowing the uncertainty of life and being anxious whilst in life and in health to dispose of all my worldly possessions, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

**1st.** I desire that my executors whom I shall hereafter appoint shall as soon after my decease, as possible, settle and pay off all my just debts out of any money or property of which I may die seized.

**2nd.** I will & bequeath to my daughter, Ann Eliza January, James Irwin January, and my daughter Fanny Irwin Russell the sum of Two Thousand Dollars each, to be paid as soon after the payment of my debts or my executors can raise the money out of any portion of my estate without prejudice thereto.

**3rd.** I will and bequeath all the balance of my estate real and personal and mixed after the payments of my debts and after the payment of the three legacies aforesaid, to be equally divided between my children, to-wit:

Ann Eliza January, Fanny Irwin Russell, Martha January, James Irwin January, George Washington January, Mary Louisa January, and any other child or children that I may Have at the time of my death.

**4th.** Now, I estimate my estate to be worth Twenty Thousand dollars, and it is upon that estimate that the three legacies of two thousand dollars each to my three first children is made: But is my wish and so declare it to be my will that if my estate at the time of my death should be less or more, than twenty thousand dollars, that the three legacies aforesaid to my three first children shall be increased or diminished on that exact proportion.

**5th.** I hereby appoint my son, James Irwin January, and my friend John Cowan, Executors to this my last will and testament, with full power to sell and convey any property real or personal of which I may die seized.

**6th.** I will, bequeath and so order that my said Executors may be permitted to enter upon and discharge all and singular the trust herein committed to them, but that they nor neither of them should be compelled to give security for the performance of the same.

**7th.** I hereby declare that it is not my intention or wish in making this disposition of my estate to defraud my wife, Levicy January out of any portion thereof to which she is in law entitled, but that she may be endowed of her one third of the same real and personal.

Signed and sealed this 4th day of October AD, 1850.

J. H. January (Seal)

Signed and acknowledged in our presents this 4th day of October 1850.

H. G. Glenn, Silas Price.

**T**HE DATE of death of Fanny Patterson Irwin January, is not known, though it was ca. 1830. She was buried in Winchester, Ky., where at least one of their children (James Irwin January) had been born.

Joseph Huston January died before 27 November 1852. His second wife, L. A. January, died 12 March 1889 at a residence in Freeman, Mo.

The funeral notice included:

Mrs. L. A. January died March 12, 1889, at her residence in Freeman, in the 78th year of her age. What a harvest the Reaper, Death, has garnered in Cass county in the last 12 months---of our oldest, most honored and best. In every respect, she was a model woman possessed of rare good sense, cultivated and accomplished. Her husband died when her children were young, so that the responsibility of rearing and caring for them was her's alone. Her self-sacrificing devotion to her family was beautiful. Her only daughter was early left a widow with health so frail, she was compelled to entrust her two little children, almost entirely to her wise mother's guidance....An extract from a sad letter received from the granddaughter, Mrs. Anna Dodge, runs thus: "I feel as if I had buried all that I love on earth," and this, "I know God's will is right and best, but how we are to live without her is more than I can now see." She lived in Harrisonville a number of years, up to the beginning of our late war, where she had many warm friends. ... Her sufferings were protracted and severe but were borne with patience and Christian fortitude."

# JAMES IRWIN JANUARY

(born 1829, married 14 June 1860 to Mary Ann Gautier, died 22 November 1882)

**1829** James Irwin January was born in Winchester, Ky., in 1829. In 1856, he traveled west for temporary work. In a letter dated 24 July 1856 at Fort Union, New Mexico, addressed to his brother George back in Missouri (with his step-mother Levicy January), James Irwin January wrote:

“My Dear Georg

I arrived here on the 4th day of present month. Not much I can tell that would interest as to my Journey on the road save seeing the Indians in large numbers (Chamanchaes & Chyeenes) who compelled us to give them provisions.

“We killed a few Buffaloe but they were scarce as the Indians had been hunting them and had driven them nearly all off the road. We saw plenty of Antelope but killed only one. They are the most beautiful animals I have seen -- a good deal like our deer, but more delicately made and run as level as a horse. The flavor of the meat is very much like deer. I have the pleasure of eating here every day. We have no vegateables, nothing but meat, bread (Bakers) milk & butter.

“The day after my arrival here I obtained employment in the Quartermasters Department at \$70 per month. My duties are receiving and forwarding Government supplies. Perhaps I may remain here for two or three months or until the Government Trains come in. I expect to visit some other portions of Mexico before I return. The climate here is very good, this place being 7300 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently cool. We have here no such Sultry weather as at home. The nights are nearly always cool; the middle of the day is the only time we call it hot.

“Fort Union is situated in a valley at the foot of the Taos Mountains whose highest peaks, some 20 miles distant, are covered with snow throughout the year. Turkey mountain some six miles off (but in sight, and you would not think that far) is said to abound in game such as bear, antelope, black & white tail deer and Mexican lions something of the Panther kind. I have not been hunting yet, but so soon as I get time, I tend going. The mountain is covered with pine trees, almost the only kind of wood we have here. I think you would like to make fires for your Mother, if you had it to cut up.

“I have not yet seen much of Mexican manners & customs but what I have seen shows a great difference to ours. One thing you can tell ..... they never wear bonnetts, but throw their shawls (Rebuses they call it) over their head very gracefully and hide all but the upper portion of their face and their eyes shine like lambeauf fire; the houses are built mostly of pine logs

set up end wise with pine logs laid close together on the top which is then covered with dirt making the roofs flat.

“I have not had the chance to go about yet, as I am kept quite busy but when I am able to do so, I hope to write you something that will interest you more. I expect to visit this fall a place called Albuquerque whose climate is said to be delightful with scarcely any cold weather. Fruits are said to grow fine particularly grapes whose deliciousness has been extolled very highly. Apricots also grow fine, which is a species very much like our peach.

“I may not come home this winter, but if I do, tell Clay I will bring him a young black bear & you a pony, and Mat and Pugs (sp?) something I don’t know what. You must write, send me some Gazettes. Give my love to all.

Your affectionate brother

Irwin.

Tell Clay my heart yearns to see him.

And to his stepmother, he wrote:

“Mrs. L. A. January:

Respected Madam:

I should have written to you ere this, but I suppose that writing to Georg would .... you will read his letter. I should like to be at home to attend to our business but my health is before everything, which I think has improved. There is not much to be done now unless it is to sell the Real Estate, but it is to the interest of the younger heirs not to do so or at least be in no hurry as it is bound to improve in value. I will write sometime soon. Please do the same.

Yours respectfully,

Irwin.”

The 1856 letter implies that widow January has been considering selling some of the January property, in the wake of the death of her husband, Joseph Huston January, less than 8 months earlier, on 30 November 1855.

**J**AMES IRWIN JANUARY RETURNED to Missouri from New Mexico, and on 14 June 1860 married Mary Ann Gautier, at Harrisonville.

# PART 10

## The Gautiers: Nicholas left Paris before the French Revolution

The Gautiers: Theophile Gautier, the novelist, was a relative  
Francis Rouluch Gautier married Elizabeth Patterson Shields  
Poignant letters to Elizabeth from her brother, during Civil War  
Mary Ann Gautier January and husband evicted because of Order Number 11  
Waverly makes the record books: Only inland city shelled by gunboats  
The McGrew sisters

**N**ICHOLAS GAUTIER (Goetier) was born and raised in Paris, within what was later described by a family historian as a wealthy family that also was to include the French poet and novelist Theophile Gautier (b. 31 August 1811, d. 1872).

Nicholas Gautier had two sisters one of whom was named, Radigaude, and a brother, Etienne.

(Theophile Gautier's career is extensively detailed, pp. 536-537, Encyclopedia Britannica, Handy Volume, 11th Edition. The essay includes the statement that "he was to all intents a humanist, as the word was understood in the 15th century. But he was a humorist as well, and this combination joined to his singularly kindly and genial nature, saved him from some dangers and deprivations as well as some absurdities to which the humanist temper is exposed. As time goes on it may be predicted that, though Gautier may not be widely read, yet his writings will never cease to be full of indescribable charm and of very definite instruction to men of letters."

At the time of the publication of the Encyclopedia Britannica, "there is no complete edition of Gautier's works.....but since his death numerous further collections of articles have been made.....In 1879, his son-in-law E. Bergerat, who had married his younger daughter Estelle (the elder, Mme Judith Gautier---herself a writer of distinction---was at one time Mme Catulle Mendes), issued a biography, "Theophile Gautier", which has often been reprinted....."

A family history indicates that Theophile Gautier was the brother of Mary Ann Gautier (January)'s grandfather, as she told a newspaper reporter that she was Theophile's grand-niece. This would imply that Theophile Gautier (b. 1811, d. 1872) was a brother of Nicholas Gautier (b. ca. 1770). Perhaps Mary Ann Gautier January was a great-grand niece.)

**1790** "Nicholas came to America when a young man and settled first in Richmond, Va. He then went to Russellville, Ky., about 1790. He opened a hat store, and married a Miss HOWARD. He bought a tract of land and built a brick house at what is now known as Fergerson Station on the L. & N. R. R. The house still stands in its original state. His family consisted of seven girls and three boys:

**1. Etian Gautier (d. 1840)** married a Miss Page, had a large family, moved from Logan Co., to Simpson Co. (Ky?).

**2. Daughter (m. Bowling Britt).** Children: William, Jeff, Elizabeth, Susan, Mandy.

**3. Daughter (m. James Small).** She died when young.

Two sons: Edward (d. 1864) and John (d. ca. 1870). Edward Small was killed in 1864 when he was shot by a federal soldier. He was in a group that was hunting horse thieves, and came upon a lone soldier on horseback who

shot Edward and fled.

4. **Malinda Gautier** (m. Thomas Daniels). They moved near Paris, Tenn. Four children: James, Thomas, Margaret and Betty.

5. **Susan Gautier (b. 1806)**, m. Robert Cheatham 4 October 1827, d. 1878.

Children: Nicholas (b. 1828), William (b. 1830), Elizabeth (b. 1832), Thomas, Virginia, Edward, Radagaude, Bowling. Nicholas (b. 1828) did not marry. He joined the Confederate Army in Missouri and was killed as a captain at the battle of Springfield, Mo., in 1863.

(In early 1939, Florence Cauthorn Palmer wrote to the Cheatham family back in Louisville, apparently for the first time in many years. N (Norma?) Cheatham responded, with news of the family "since 1917. .... Aunt L & I often speak of you and your dear mother. Pa and she was always so fond of her and talked so often of her visit to us before her marriage (ca. 1891). We children were in the country for the summer, and your mother and them had the big house to themselves. They did enjoy it so much. Well, those as we say, were the good old days, and never did I think Aunt L. & I would be living alone in 3 rooms, dependent on Old Age Pensions, etc. Of course you knew Pa lost all he had back in 1898 Panic, when I was about 19. Then Vic invented the electric switch and made a pretty good living for us all. But about 1918, he set up business for himself, but could not make a go of it. Well, the fall after you were here, I landed a job in plumber's office. Worked 'til about 1927, made very little but saved enough to invest in a cheap house down in west end of Louisville. Well, it's been nothing but a worry and expense....So Aunt L. & I live almost entirely on her income. She gets \$15 a month pension.." (Her data indicated that Pa had been born in 1841, Aunt L, 1853, and that she, N(orma) had been born in 1879).

(Letter from N(orma) Cheatham, Louisville, Ky., to Florence Palmer, 23 March 1939)

6. **Fanny Gautier (m. James Perkins).**

Children: William, Nicholas, Mary, Lou, Fanny, Samuel.

7. **Son/Daughter (m. a Bowden)**

(Family historian lists the child as a daughter; however, the historian also states that there were three sons, seven daughters)

8. **Francis Gautier (born 28 May 1814, married Elizabeth Patterson (b. 23 February 1823).**

9. **Daughter (m. a Webb)** (d. eight months after marriage).

10. **Daughter (m. a Scott)** moved to Missouri. Two sons:

- a. Nicholas Scott
- b. Albert Scott



Elizabeth Patterson Shields



Francis Rouluch Gautier

# ELIZABETH ANN PATTERSON

(born 1823, died after 1885)

*F. R. Gautier*

# FRANCIS ROULUCH GAUTIER

(born 28 May 1814, m. 15 October 1840, d. 4 January 1894)

1840 Francis Rouluch (Rolack) Gautier married ELIZABETH PATTERSON (b. 23 February 1823) 15 October 1840.

1850 The U. S. Census:

1850: SLAVE SCHEDULE, DISTRICT 2, LOGAN, KENTUCKY  
Francis Gautier: 1 male, 40; 1 female, 35, 2 females, 9; 2 males, 5; 1 female, 1.

They had three children in Russellville, Ky., area, before they moved to Missouri about 1856. The trip to Missouri from Kentucky in 1856 by Francis R. and Elizabeth Gautier, and the three children, Hugh, Mary Ann and Hattie, was noted in a letter 20 April 1856 from Elizabeth Gautier's brother, C. P. Shields, back in Kentucky:

"I am glad to hear that Hugh has been growing, and the girls will shortly start to school. Give them a good education. My kindest wishes to Hugh and tell him to make a man of himself. Give my love to Mary and Harriet, and tell Hugh and Mary if they don't write to me they had better. My best wishes to Mr. Gautier." He also wrote:

"It was with the greatest pleasure that I learned that you had a pleasant and safe trip, and also that you were pleased with your new home, the country and its inhabitants. May you so continue and ..... you and yours to enjoy it.....Mr. and Mrs. Barton, as you know, are occupying your old place, and from my acquaintance with them, they are excellent people."

*It was a glorious spring in Kentucky that year:* "As I look out at the door and behold the little chickens in their merry sports, the beautiful warblers as they innocently pour forth their lovely strains or merrily skip from branch to branch as I observe the peach and plum trees in full bloom, the forest trees beginning to put forth, the fields and meadows becoming carpeted over with the beautiful green sward, it seems to me as if all nature is heaving with life and laboring, as it were, to give birth to the manifold productions which an all-wise Providence has, in his benevolence, kindly given to Man. This seems to me to be a peculiarly lovely season any way. The winter was so excessively severe that Spring appears a treat, indeed."

*The railroad was coming to town, too, he said:* "I suppose we will have a railroad through our country somewhere in a short time. The engineers are now surveying and examining the route from Bowling Green..." And land prices were "firm in price with an upward tendency. A man must have a heavy purse to buy much land here now. Indeed, I believe everything is bearing a good price."

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. A. Gautier". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background. The letters are connected and fluid, with a prominent initial "E".

The family carefully preserved this signature, by attaching it to a leather-bound volume. It may have been the signature of Elizabeth A. (Ann), the wife of Francis Rouluch Gautier

But the glorious Spring of 1856 was soon to dissolve into deepening anguish both for the Gautiers and for the nation. The Gautiers felt it soon, as the Barton family (who had bought their Kentucky farm) apparently couldn't make their payments within the first year:

**1857** "I expect you are somewhat impatient expecting that note which you sent on to J. M. Barton," C. P. Shields wrote from Russellville, Ky., on 22 October 1857. "But I have done all in my power to get the money for you. Barton, as I

suppose you know, has bought the Jefferson farm. I went down there on Saturday to see him, but he was not at home, having gone to Clarksville to see about his wheat, etc., as his lady informed me.

"I, however, left a note requesting him to let me know immediately what he could about liquidating your claim. On yesterday, he sent me a note stating that he himself was sick, and could not come to see me personally. He said he had just been below to see about getting money for his wheat and that he could not procure a cent; and that he could not obtain any, even on a loan. This being the state of the case, he said it was beyond his power to raise any money at present.

"Thus, you see how affairs stand. There is a great alarm here now, respecting financial affairs. The Banks are suspending or breaking to an alarming extent. Just about one third of the Tennessee banks have closed or broken. The Kentucky banks as yet, are sound. Such a state of things, you know, stops the circulation of money. A few months ago you could obtain an exorbitant price for almost any kind of property, and now it is difficult to get money on any terms. It seems to have departed for a more congenial clime."

C. P. Shields did have some cheerful news, however: He was in love with his new wife, Artemisia (who was the 'finest fortune' he had ever acquired).

**1860** Three years later, the news from Kentucky was mixed, as C. P. Shields wrote to his sister, 26 October 1860:

"The place on which you lived has passed through several hands, and is now owned by Henry Tully. It cost him, I believe, \$40 per acre.

"Our county is growing rich and becoming 'fast,' as the proverb goes. The Rail Road is now complete, from Louisville through Bowling Green, Russellville beyond Clarksville, and they are pushing fast toward Memphis, Tenn. Thus giving us a grand passway and outlet to all the great Markets, Cities and public places of the world.

"Four trains pass daily over the road, and as we hear the shrill whoop and jarring wheels of the iron, steel and ... from our yard, the smoke issuing from his fiery nostrils. We are reminded that the busy world and its teeming millions are moving onward in life's great battle."

But 1860 had been a bad year for crops. "The wheat was nearly destroyed by last winter's freezes, and Corn by the summer's drought. Wheat is selling at \$1.25 per bushel. Flour \$3.75 per cwt. Hogs were bought up to take north to fatten. Mules and horses to be sold for any price. People excessively pressed for money and most of them greatly in debt."

C. P. Shields had some political advice for Francis R. Gautier, too:

"Tell Mr. Gautier to do his best for Bell & Everett (in their race for the presidency against Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and John C. Breckenridge). Bell will carry this state, I suppose, by a tremendous majority. Douglas was to speak in Nashville today and many of our citizens went to hear him. ...."

(Bell did carry Kentucky. Throughout the nation, he received 590,631 popular, and 39 electoral, votes from three states. Lincoln received 1,866,452 popular and 180 electoral votes; and Breckenridge, 847,953 popular and 72 electoral votes. Lincoln's leading opponent in the four-man race was Douglas, who received 1,375,157 popular votes, but only 12 electoral votes.)

Along with his accurate political prediction about his state for 1860, Shields sent along his congratulations to Mary Ann, who had just married Dr. James Irwin January:

"I thought certainly some of you would have written to us when Mary was married. Tell Mr. January & Mary that Artemisia & I send them our love and the best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness."

He also had another kind word for the young Hugh Gautier:

"Tell Hugh to make a man of himself. Tell him to aim high, remembering that none but those who attempt great things even make a mark on the fleeting sands of life. Tell him to be courteous and polite to all, manly and dignified everywhere." And for Harriet: "Tell Harriet to get a fine education (not neglecting the domestic part) and to be exceedingly careful how she takes that one great step in life."

## 1860 The U. S. Census:

**1860: GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP, CASS COUNTY, POST OFFICE, HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI**

F. R. Gautier, 45, farmer, with \$5,400 worth of real estate, \$7,000 personal property. Born in Kentucky.

Elizabeth Gautier, 35, born in Kentucky.

Hugh Gautier, 18, born in Kentucky.

Harriett Gautier, 12, born in Kentucky.

**1862** By mid 1862, the outlook, however, was grim. On 18 July 1862, C. P. Shields wrote again to Elizabeth Gautier:

"We are all well now, though since I last wrote to you, death has sorely dealt with our little family.

"On the 28th of October last, our little boy, Charles Henry, died of Brain Fever. He suffered excruciatingly, though patiently for about 8 weeks and with the best medical skill of this country, we could not raise him. Sweet little cherub, we will miss his little patter, the music of his little footfall no longer echoes around our home, the ring of his gleeful laugh is heard by us no more..."

"But, Sister, the greatest cause of my troubles, save the death of my boy, is the condition of my bleeding Country. I do not know but I somehow think that you occupy a different position from myself on this dreadful issue: I am for the Union, being the only one of your and my family on the Wallace side who occupy this ground ....."

In the letter he wrote of the nearby conflicts, and added that "the most revolting outrages were committed by (Confederate) soldiers and residents sympathizers. They arrested and imprisoned and otherwise mistreated large numbers of unoffending men whose only crime was their being Union Men.

“Some old grey haired fathers were dragged from their homes and confined in Russellville away from their distressed families while at the hour of midnight mobs would burst into the residences of peaceful citizens searching the bureaus and closets of the house and even the occupied beds of Mothers, wives and daughters. Large numbers of men were thus driven from their homes and forced to seek protection under the Union Army then stationed at Calhoun.....”

**1863** The news of the death of young Hugh Gautier arrived in Russellville, Ky., soon after the tragedy, and, as before, Shields had been impatient for news from Missouri for some time:

“RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., 5 September 1863: My Dear Sister ---- Yours of August 20th has been received and welcome indeed was it. I knew not what had become of you. Like yourself, I scarcely would allow myself to place you among the living, and yet I would not think my sister gone from the scenes of this world. I am glad truly to know that you, Mr. Gautier, & Hattie are well.

“But Hugh, alas! child of misfortune. Cut off in the bloom of life and vision of opening manhood. The only son of Doting Parents whose hearts now being touched by the winters of life, fondly cherished the hope that in coming days a buoyant son would be their pride and joy and the sad solitude of a friend-forgetting world! The only brother of two highly joyous, lovely, beauteous girls.

“Ah life: What is it? A bitter reality of fleeting dreams. My Dear Sister, I sympathize with you. I know what it is to bid farewell a last, sad, solemn farewell to a lovely boy. Yes to two. Both our little boys today sleep their long rest side by side in the Chapel Grave Yard. You told me to kiss Little John for you. Sweet Baby Boy.....12 months before his Aunt penned those words, he had gone to his last long home. The highest hopes I entertained for them were that I might give them a brilliant Education and send them forth to proclaim the glorious Gospel of our Blessed Redeemer, and that I might be permitted some day, to listen to their splendid eloquence while unchained thousands sat spellbound beneath their beauteous oration. But He Who knows better than I has taken them to himself, and we are left alone to think of our little Boys in Heaven.

“There is but one consolation in this world to a bereaved parent. That promise of our Blessed Savior that the Dead should meet again where neither sickness, sorrow, death or separation should ever come; that is joy to the afflicted. It cheers us as we listen even to the low rumble of the clods as they fall upon the coffin lids.

“It soothes us when at the silent twilight hour we stay beside the graves of our beloved and listen to the gentle warble of some lone bird or the soft rustle of the sighing winds as they play on the waving trees above the sad resting place of dear ones gone, gone, never to return. And, when we come to stretch our weary bodies upon the death bed, it bids us look forward and upward to the joyous day when we shall meet to part no more.

“Who knows, my dearest sister, but that that God, Who knows all things, may have taken your boy from this world to an untimely grave to win the affections of his father, (if he is not already a changed man) from the perishing scenes of life and immortal joys of a world from beyond this earth: ‘Mysterious are thy ways, O God, thy wonders to perform!’ But I will say no more on this mournful subject, only hoping that his father, mother and sisters may resolve, by the help of God, to meet him in Heaven.”

His other news from home was mostly grim: Cousin Mary had died last February, a few days after delivering a baby boy, who also died. Mr. A. J. Long

died of cancer. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Handy died, leaving behind four orphans. Old Mr. Ogden is nearly blind. A few of their old acquaintances were well, a few were now married, and an acquaintance had been shot to death in an argument on a nearby farm. But the War had moved elsewhere: "Since Buchanan (sp?) was driven from Ky. in Spring of '62, as I wrote you before, this portion of Kentucky has been comparatively free for us. .... Guerrillas from Tennessee ...sometimes come in at night in order to get some horses, break open a country store or do something of that kind. Our elections, County & Circuit Courts, church meetings, etc., go on as usual.

"There are now comparatively few young men left in the county, most of them being in the Army. The Government is now enrolling here, preparatory to the Draft.... Wheat was short this season, indeed all crops are below the average. Dry weather & cool; frost on 29th August, but the melon vines, corn crops will be cut very short.."

And he had yet another note about Hattie: "Give Hattie a splendid education..... Your Affectionate Brother."

(Letter from C. P. Shields, Russellville, Ky., to his sister, 5 September 1863)

**T**HE GAUTIERS' first home in the Waverly area had been four blocks west of the Christian Church, in what was called Middleton township. The second home was east of the Frank Riley home in Waverly. Gautier had a livery barn and stable, a quarter block from the Hotel, and they also lived for a time in the Harrisonville area. Prior to 1865, they moved to Waverly, as indicated in a letter from a family friend, Frank Chilton, 18 December 1865:

"Kind friend, I am looked upon by some as rather an agent of yours, concerning your old store house; I wrote you once a proposition of Mr. Boggess' offering you 50\$. I received a reply from you, and nothing satisfactory; Mr. Boggess has made me another proposition. I will state you the facts and also his proposal.

"In the first place, the house -- or I might say, you -- are encumbered with judgments to the amount of \$7,835.27 bank debt. Also one in favor of Jas. H. Williams for --- dol (rendered in last spring's court). You can't possibly do anything with it yourself, no person can without a long tedious law suit, and may there possibly fail in making anything out of it.

"That considering the facts, Boggess is the only man that offers anything, and he refuses to give more than \$250 under any circumstances; he says if you conclude upon this, send deed properly executed. This you can't do, for I have your deed from Williams, but, if you accept the offer, the deed I can have wrote here from the old one, and sent to you for signatures. Boggess will pay the money to me when the deed is properly fixed; whatever you conclude on, do right away, as he may not stand to that long.

"I saw Jim Williams yesterday, he says he is coming to see you, to try to get you to secure him with some \$400 or more, he has to pay Finney on the farm he got of you. His farm will be sold the 10th of next month under deed of trust to satisfy the Finney claim. He, Williams, also holds a note on January, your security, or it may be on you and Irwin (as) security, it is one way or the other.

"The health of the country good, weather cold, business dull. Bill Reynolds was murdered at his father's near Pleasant Hill last night. The constable tried to arrest him, and he knocked him down with a rock, and

cleared out of town, and that night they went to his house and killed him. George Jinnings is getting well of his wounds. I am engaged in no business, have collected a good deal of our debts due us. I owe no man living; have plenty to eat; meat at 1 1/2 and 15 cts. pr. lb., and lots of greenbacks and a good home with six acres of ground adjoining. I think I will engage in the spring in some kind of business. I am living now to enjoy life.

"Ask Irwin January what he is going to do with his store house adjoining ours. The floor and frame is good, the weatherboarding and all is off the lower story, and some above, no windows nor doors in; he ought to fix it up, so as to take care of it, or rent, lease or sell, either I think he can do. Give my respects to Mrs. Gautier and Hattie, & January & lady & friends. And accept for Gautier my best wishes, Yours, Frank Chilton."

**1868** Three years later, Frank Chilton wrote again to his good friend Gautier, letting him know that he was "living within my income" and doing quite well, indeed, in Harrisonville.

Indeed, Frank couldn't understand why the Gautiers were determined to stay in Waverly, because if "you would come and see us, and see the country, I believe that you would leave that sickly place you are living in." "Tell Hattie to visit the graves of our dear children, and if they need any repairs to let me know so I can have it attended to.....Irwin January is now living in Butler, Bates Co., Mo."

(Letter from Frank Chilton, Harrisonville, Mo., 1 February 1868, to F. R. Gautier)

**1883** Despite the 1868 consternation of Frank Chilton that the Gautiers would stay in Waverly, Francis R. and Elizabeth remained, and continued to run the livery stable near downtown.

It was in that business that Francis R. abruptly found himself involved in a dramatic and tragic murder that brought nationwide attention as a family dispute escalated from alleged horse stealing to murder, with fears of lynching and a certainty of attempted bribery of a witness at the trial.

Gautier was quoted in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* account of the case as having been approached by a family member of the accused murderer to submit a \$50 bribe to a witness at the then upcoming trial.

#### **GAUTIER IS GO-BETWEEN IN ATTEMPTED BRIBERY**

Gautier accepted the \$50 for delivery to Dr. F. D. Beers. Gautier turned it over to a daughter of Dr. Beers, of Waverly, who would have been a key witness in the horse-stealing case. Dr. Beers rejected the \$50, and returned it to Gautier. What Gautier did with the \$50 was not mentioned.

The complicated case had started when Dr. Beers bought a roan horse in Lexington, and later sold the horse only to discover that the horse had been stolen from Jefferson Evilsizer. Dr. Beers didn't know the name of the man from whom he had bought the horse, but after investigating, discovered that the seller was Willie Miller. Willie a son of a rich farmer, Thomas Miller, in Ray County. Miller lived about 27 miles from Waverly. Young Miller also was a nephew of the victim, Jefferson Evilsizer.

Thomas Miller, the father, offered to settle the matter if Dr. Beers wouldn't prosecute. Beers agreed, but the county Grand Jury didn't. It indicted young Miller for horse-stealing.

## THE \$50 BRIBE

It was at that point that the father, Thomas Miller, gave Waverly livery owner Gautier the \$50 to deliver as a bribe to the doctor to persuade him not to testify. The doctor rejected the offer. (*\$50 in those days was a lot of money. It represented more than \$1,200 in today's currency.*) Before the horse-stealing trial could continue, however, Jefferson Evilsizer was murdered at his home in Mud Creek area. Before he died, he identified the murderer as his nephew, Willie Miller.

After the murder, Willie Miller was believed to have left Richmond promptly and ridden to Waverly, where he saw Livery owner Gautier and asked where he might find Dr. Beers. Gautier was reported to have asked his name, and later said he recognized him as a Miller. Then the word got out about the murder.

## MOB VIOLENCE FEARED

Amid fears of mob violence and lynching, both Millers were arrested. The senior Miller hired all the leading lawyers in the Richmond bar. When the victim's father sought to hire lawyers to assist the state in its prosecution of young Miller, he discovered that there were no qualified lawyers left to hire in the county.

In the end, it didn't matter. The jury didn't believe the deathbed statement of Jefferson Evilsizer, and chose to believe the alibi provided by young Miller and his father.

Miller was acquitted. His father, Thomas Miller was never charged with any crime. Eight years later, Mrs. Evilsizer was murdered at home in Mud Creek..The story galvanized far more than Missouri. Detailed accounts appeared in at least the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and the *New York Herald*. Here are the news stories, as posted in special dispatches to the *Globe-Democrat*:

## A COLD-BLOODED CRIME

### The Mysterious Assassination of a Ray County Farmer.

### The Dead Man's Nephew Is Charged with the Deed - A Lynching in Prospect.

*Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.*

RICHMOND, Mo., November 22 - Ray County has in hand one of those cold-blooded tragedies with elements of mystery which come upon quiet agricultural communities every now and then. There are freaks in crime as well as meteorology.

This came with no more warning than a cyclone gives, and is about as puzzling in its phenomena. Monday night the family of Jeff Evilsizer, a well-to-do farmer in the Mud Creek neighborhood, were aroused about half an hour after they had gone to bed by somebody calling. It was the voice of a man, but was not recognized. Mrs. Evilsizer responded by asking what was wanted.

The voice replied "I want to see Jeff."

"Who is it?" the woman asked.

"Johnnie Evilsizer," (a younger brother of Jeff) was the answer.

After venting her mind on the impropriety of calling folks up at that time of night, she told her husband to go to the door and see what Johnnie wanted. Evilsizer got up and opened the door, and stood several seconds peering out into the darkness.

The voice did not speak, neither did Evilsizer. A brief period passed - perhaps a quarter of a minute - then a shot was fired, and the farmer walked to the bed and lay down. He had received his death wound, but lingered until morning. The bullet penetrated the bowels.

## THE ASSASSIN

In intervals of consciousness the dying man told his wife that he could not recognize who was standing in front of the door until the pistol was fired, and then he saw distinctly that it was Willie Miller, his nephew.

He said that Miller was scarcely three feet away when he fired. Evilsizer repeated this several times. A posse was formed and armed, and a visit made to the house of Thomas Miller, the father of Willie Miller. The elder Miller is one of the wealthiest men in that part of the county, having a farm of 400 acres, well improved and stocked.

He met the neighbors without any show of felling, and told them that his son had gone away Tuesday morning, and would not come back for several days. The Mud Creek locality

is twenty miles from here, and remote from the telegraph and the railroad. The roads are bad and news travels slowly.

It was not till this morning that full details of the tragedy reached Richmond. The details of the tragedy reached Richmond.

The Miller and Evilsizer families are related. Thomas Miller married a sister of Jeff Evilsizer, and Willie Miller is one of the children. The families are mixed up in a curious case now in court, and this is supposed by those who believe Willie guilty to have furnished the motive for Mr. Evilsizer's removal.

#### DR. BEERS' STORY

The history of the litigation is best told by Dr. F. D. Beers, of Waverly, Lafayette County, Mo.:

On April 10, 1880, Dr. Beers was at the Livery stable of Jas. R. Green, at Lexington, where he met a man who traded to him a brown mare for a roan horse.

The man represented himself as a renter, living near Hardin, in Ray County, and stated that he wished to dispose of the mare so as to wean its colt, which he had left at home. This transaction took place on a Saturday. Less than a week afterwards Dr. Beers left Lexington to make a professional visit to a patient near this place.

He visited a farmer named Frazier, to whom he traded the mare which he had got from the stranger at Lexington. Frazier kept the mare about three months, when Evilsizer saw it and claimed it was his and that it had been stolen from him. Evilsizer proved the truth of his statement and Frazier turned the animal over to him.

About a week later Mr. Beers again visited Frazier, who told him of the mare being taken from him by Evilsizer. The Doctor then visited Richmond, Hardin and other places, searching for the man with whom he had originally traded, and learned that the representations made to him by that man at Lexington were false. Nothing was known of him where he claimed to live.

#### THE HORSE-TRADER IDENTIFIED.

In September following Dr. Beers was at the house of a farmer named Oester, to whom he told the circumstances already detailed, describing the man. Oester readily recognized the man from the description, and the next day accompanied the Doctor to Thomas Miller's house.

Miller was found at work in the field. The two men rode up, and Dr. Beers asked him if he knew him. Miller said he did and had been wanting to see him ever since the mare had been taken from Frazier. He left the field and invited the visitors to dismount and go to the house.

When near the house he said he wanted to fix the affair up, and asked Dr. Beers how it could be done. The Doctor said if Miller paid him for his trouble, and what he had lost, he would not prosecute him, and a settlement on these terms was affected.

Dr. Beers then dropped the case, but it was taken up by the grand Jury and Miller was indicted for stealing the animal.

Dr. Beers stated to your correspondent that only a few days ago Miller left \$50 with **F. R. GAUTIER**, a livery man at Waverly, which was to be given him if he would not testify against Miller. This money was given to a daughter of Dr. Beers by **GAUTIER**, but when she tendered it to her father, telling him how she came by it and for what purpose it was intended, he refused to accept it, and it was returned to **GAUTIER**.

#### YOUNG MILLER'S ARREST

Now comes the strange part of this complicated matter. Miller's trail was to come off at this term of court and witnesses were summoned to appear to-day.

Of course, Evilsizer and Beers would have been the principal witnesses. At a late hour last night Willie Miller rode into town on a jaded horse and put up at the principal hotel. Two or three persons who had heard the first rumors of a tragedy in the Mud Creek or Tinney Point neighborhood, and who knew Miller was from that locality, but did not know the boy was supposed to be concerned in the murder, asked him for particulars.

He replied that he had left home Tuesday morning early, and had not heard of it, but manifested no curiosity as to who had been shot. This morning he manifested no interest in the matter. About 10 o'clock he went to the Court House.

Witnesses coming in to attend the Miller trial brought the information of Evilsizer's dying statement, and then Miller was taken into custody by the Sheriff.

Later in the day he talked freely with the *GLOBE-DEMOCRAT* correspondent. He is a well-built, sturdy-looking young fellow of 21, with nothing about him to suggest the assassin. He bore all sorts of questions unflinchingly, and talked soberly and without a tremor.

#### THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT

"I never heard of the shooting until last evening," he said. "I left home Tuesday morning, and rode to Lexington and then to Waverly.

At Waverly I saw a man named **GAUTIER** on a matter of business, and then I came back here, because my father's trails was to come up to-day."

One supposition is that the trip was made to Waverly to see if Dr. Beers had accepted the bribe, and that his absence could be counted on. Another theory is that something worse was in contemplation. "Where were you Monday Night?" was asked of Miller.

"I was at home all but about two hours or so - say from between 6 and 7 until almost 9."

"Where were you then?"

"I left home on horseback in company with my father and rode to Tinney's Point, a mile and a half. Father stopped there to get some groceries and the mail, and I rode on about a mile, intending to go to Divoll's. I wanted to see him about going to Waverly. He was talking of making the trip with me. Half way to Divoll's I met him. He was coming over to see me. We stopped there and got off our horses and talked - I guess at least a half an hour. Then we separated, he turning back home, I coming on through the Point and home."

"Did you meet any one on the road?"

"Only one person; that was coming through the Point. I thought it was the man who kept the drug store, but it was too dark to recognize him."

"Could your people tell when you got home?"

"Yes, Father asked if it was me when I went in. He could tell about what time it was."

#### MILLER'S COOLNESS

Miller's manner was all in his favor. His uncertainty about exact hours and length of time are easily accounted for. In the country little attention is paid to clocks after nightfall.

Speaking of his relations with Evilsizer, he said: "The families were on good terms - all of us, except, perhaps, father and Uncle Jeff - and he was always treated right when he came to our house."

A remark was passed upon the prisoner's coolness. "Don't people usually show it when they've been guilty of anything like this?" he asked, and then added. "I never thought of such a thing in my life."

Notwithstanding the good face Miller puts on things the felling here seems strong against him. The Grand Jury now in session here took up the investigation of the murder immediately after dinner, and all the afternoon little else was to be heard about the Court House but speculation in the mysterious features of the case.

The appearance of Thomas Miller, accompanied by one of his bondsmen, John E. Bryant, in the court-room only increased the feeling when it became known that Bryant had surrendered the man. Miller was taken into custody by the Sheriff, and before action could be had on a new bond he was hurried before the Grand Jury. In explanation of Willie Miller's statements it should be said that the course he traveled Monday night at the time of the shooting would take him away from the Evilsizer farm.

The latter is five miles south-east of the Miller farm, and the boy rode north and east. People who have come in from the Mud Creek and Tinney Point neighborhoods say the excitement among the farmers has become intense.

On the night of the murder and within two hours after it two new stores and their contents, owned by Divelbiss and Causcy, were burned. Incendia\_\_\_? and connection with the murder are freely charged.

#### A NIGHT OF TERROR

The story which Mrs. Evilsizer tells of her experiences Monday night is one to horrify.

She says that after she had helped her husband into the bed several men - three or four, she is certain - remained about the premises all night, keeping her so frightened that she could not send for help.

At times she could hear the walking outside. Then they would pound on the sides of the house and call out. She supposes that they were afraid they had not made sure work of her husband, and wanted to get him to come out. All night the wounded man lay there in the dark with only such assistance as the woman could give. When morning came she called to a man passing the house and made known the situation.

The funeral of Evilszier took place yesterday, but not a member of the Miller family, although closely related, was present. Instead of mourning there was indignation. Threats of summary vengeance were freely made. A Deputy Sheriff, who drove in to-day from Tinney's Point, says that there is manifested a bitterness of feeling which people in town have little idea of.

#### UNABLE TO SECURE BAIL

Miller and his son were before the Grand Jury alternately several times. When the body adjourned the boy was taken to the stone jail on the east side of the square and put in a cell.

No process was issued against the elder Miller in addition to the indictment for larceny - horse-stealing - but upon this he found it impossible to give even a \$500 bond after he had been surrendered.

There were quite a number of his neighbors about the Court House, but all of them declined to become his bondsmen. he was taken to various places - the bank, stores where he deals, and so on - but night found him still in custody. His big farm, fine stock and widespread reputation for hospitality and generosity availed him nothing against the state of public feeling.

The only concession allowed him was that he should pass the night at the hotel with a Deputy Sheriff for a bedfellow, instead of being put in jail along with his boy.

#### MOB VIOLENCE FEARED

The militia company of Richmond had contemplated a trip to Moberly, but will probably remain at home until things quiet down. The commander, Capt. Crispin, is a

member of the Grand Jury and attended the session this afternoon in partial uniform.

Sheriff McGinnis says little, but he plainly regards the prospect as ominous. Should Judge Lynch hold a term of Court in Richmond within the next few days it will not be the first session. Mingo was hung here without a jury before the war. Devers and Andy McGuire fell victims to mob vengeance for the bank robbery. A limb of a tree was considered good enough for Bradley, the counterfeiter. The jail is a two-story stone structure, distinct from the Court House. The Sheriff occupies part of it and the cells are in one end. Determined men would not find much difficulty in gaining admittance - that is, so far as forcing locks and bolts go.

The senior Miller avoids talking about the homicide further than to deny knowledge of who did it. He has engaged C. T. Garner & Sons, the leading criminal lawyers here, to look after his interests. It was only after repeated pleas that he was allowed to pass the night out of jail.

(November 23, 1883, *St Louis Globe-Democrat*, (St. Louis, Mo) page 7.)

## **WEAVING THE WEB**

### **The Grand jury Inquiring Into the Ray County Tragedy Conflicting Testimony of the Millers, Father and Son, as to Their Whereabouts.**

#### **Mrs. Evilsizer Tells the story of Her Husband's Murder - Infuriated Farmers - Protecting the Prisoner.**

*Special Dispatch to the Globe - Democrat.*

RICHMOND, MO., November 23 - The weaving of the web of evidence about young Miller went on steadily all day before the Grand Jury.

Witnesses were sworn to secrecy, but nevertheless each fresh bit of testimony was known to the crowds outside almost as soon as it was delivered.

As the case developed the feeling increased, until summary vengeance was talked of, not in whispers, as yesterday, but openly, and even in the Court House corridor. The talk became so excited once or twice that the proceedings of the court were disturbed and the Sheriff came to the door and commanded silence.

The court-yard is an unusually large one. Around the outside of it are hitching post and chains. By 11 o'clock there was an almost continuous string of teams and saddle horses extending around the four sides of the square. There are more men here from the northeast corner of Ray than have been seen here in a long time.

#### **FARMERS EXCITED**

Col. Jake Childs said: "Some of these farmers have not been in Richmond for years. They usually go over to Norbourne to trade. It is the murder that brings them here. If they had got hold of Miller out in their neighborhood it might have gone hard with him, but now that he is in jail I am inclined to think they will let the law take its course. The fact that there are some doubts about the matter is in his favor, too."

"What source of a reputation has Ray County got for hangings?"

"Well," said the Colonel, apologetically, "it has had several, I believe, though only one of them was according to due process of law."

The Jail was under guard all last night, and the force is redoubled for to-night. A signal to citizens has been agreed upon. It is two pistol shots in quick succession, to be fired on the first indication of anything like a mob.

Prosecuting Attorney Ball is sparing nothing to avert lynching. He is in communication with the excited neighborhood, and has sent messengers out there to any to the people that the prosecution will be prompt and vigorous.

At noon Mr. Ball received word of a gathering of 120 men near Tinney's Point to consider what ought to be done. The Mud Creek neighborhood is near the line of Caldwell and Carroll Counties. The feeling of indignation crosses county lines, and some of the farmers outside of Ray are joining in the demand for vengeance.

#### **CONFLICTING TESTIMONY**

Thomas Miller and his son have been examined separately again to-day, and their statements about their movements Monday night are widely at variance.

The elder Miller says he went to the Point shortly after 6 o'clock that night and did not get home until 10 o'clock. Willie was not at home then, and he didn't know when the boy did come in. He only knew that he was there in the morning when he called him.

On the contrary, young Miller says his father spoke to him when he came in Monday night, asking, "Is that you, Willie?"

They disagree about the pistol in the house. The boy says he never carried it; the father said he had occasion at times to send the boy about the country with large sums of money, and at such times gave him the pistol to carry for protection.

There is testimony that young Miller was trying to trade for a good saddle horse on Monday, before the killing, saying he had need of one, and also that he tried to borrow a pistol.

#### **STORY OF THE HEART BROKEN WIFE**

Mrs. Evilsizer, the wife of the murdered man, is in town to-day to appear before the

Grand Jury. In a broken voice, and stopping now and then to sob out her great grief, she told the correspondent the story of the terrible night:

"We had spent what seems to me now one of our most Pleasant evenings, and had been in bed about half an hour, when some one hattered out in front of the house.

I asked who was there. 'John Evilsizer,' was the reply. 'What do you want, you good-for-nothing thing, this time of night.' I inquired.

Then I asked Jeff to get up and let the boy in. My husband went to the door and opened it. I heard the person on the outside step upon the stone steps, for his boots scraped on them. 'He's dressed up,' I said to my son, somebody must be sick.

The next moment the pistol flashed, and my husband staggered back on the bed. He begged me to light the lamp, and I did so, after waiting a few minutes for fear they would break into the house, but the light soon went out, for we were out of oil.

My husband raised his shirt, and I saw he was shot in the right side.

I said, 'Who could have done this thing?' He said, 'Willie Miller.'

All night he lay there writhing and shrieking and calling for water, which I gave him. Oh, how I prayed for him not to die.

Three times I heard some one come around in stocking-feet and listen. I knew they were outside, and I expected they would come in and finish him, and me, too. I went to the door and shouted for help, but nobody came. The nearest neighbor was half a mile away, and nobody passed along the road.

#### A FAMILY FEUD

It was after 8 o'clock in the morning when Billy Stephenson, who was to pick corn on the farm, came, and he went for the doctor and told the neighbors. They wanted to know who did it. I said: 'Wait till we know what the issue is going to be; it is a family matter, and if he is going to live we don't want any more trouble.' The doctors examined the wounds and then went out and consulted. They came back and said Jeff had better tell who shot him. The room was full of neighbors, and they all spoke up and said, 'This concerns the whole neighborhood.' Then Jeff said: 'Willie Miller shot me; I saw him and his big white hat distinctly.' My husband grew weaker and weaker, and died a little while after noon on Tuesday."

Mrs. Evilsizer is an Eastern woman, of good appearance and education. She came here seven years ago, and, having some means, purchased a farm. She married Jeff Evilsizer, who was a farmer of the vicinity where she settled, and who was slightly crippled.

There was not a few that argue that Willie Miller's hard ride from the scene of the Mud Creek neighborhood was with the intention of finding Dr. Beers at Waverly and putting him out of the way before the trail.

If he had succeeded in that, these people think that there would have been a third victim in the person of Oester, the only other witness of any importance against the elder Miller in the horse-stealing case.

#### THREATENING WITNESSES

It comes out now that the witnesses, and also the Prosecuting Attorney, have been threatened with trouble if the prosecution of Miller was pressed. Evidence before the Grand Jury places young Miller within a half a mile of Evilsizer's at 8 o'clock on the night of the shooting. The movements of the elder Miller on that night are also being inquired into.

The neighbors have made up their minds that the stores at Tinney Point were fired after Willie Miller left home for his trip to Waverly, and they believe that work was done by confederates of his, and that the murder and arson were planned.

At first this impression was generally dismissed by those with whom the correspondent talked, but later developments tend to give color to the story that the crime of murder and that of arson were perpetrated by persons mutually interested.

#### ACCUSED OF ARSON AS WELL AS MURDER

On Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, in the office of the Wasson House here in Richmond, parties met Miller.

The boy professed to know nothing of interest from his neighborhood, except that there had been a fire by which two stores were consumed. Questioned very closely, he knew nothing more. When asked where and from whom he obtained this information, he said he had met Squire Dixon on the ferryboat, who told him.

To-day Dixon was hunted up, and most emphatically denied having any such conversation with Miller whatever, except to salute him as he was driving on the boat and Miller off. The latter was then on his way here, and made the statement immediately after his arrival that the 'Squire had told him of the fire.' Squire Dixon, whose word would be accepted in any section of Ray County, gives it as his belief that the two crimes are connected.

He says only the day before the fire he rendered judgment against Miller of \$150 (?) for a sack of flour purchased of Divelbiss, one of the merchants whose store was destroyed, and that much hard feeling existed between Divelbiss and Miller.

#### WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

W.H. Johnson, a substantial farmer, gives the following, which in a degree points to Willie Miller as the murderer.

He says Miller passed his house, going to the direction of Evilsizer's, on the night the

crime was committed only about an hour before the murder is said to have taken place, and that Miller wore a broad-brimmed white hat, by which he tried to conceal his face. Mr. Johnson, as are the other neighbors of Evilsizer's, is greatly worked up at the crime, and while he deprecates lynching he thinks the law will be too slow to punish him.

Mr. Timothy Toomy, a farmer and stock dealer, who has amassed a fortune of something like \$250,000 was talked with by the correspondent. He lives within a quarter of a mile from where the murder occurred, on the Caldwell County line.

He stated that the excitement not only at Millville, which is in this county, but in Caldwell County, was very high, and when he left home was hourly growing more intense. He felt assured that when the news of Miller's arrest became as widely known as the news of the tragedy, only a leader would be necessary to arouse the community to wreak summary vengeance.

"We are law-abiding people," said Mr. Toomy, "but if we thought the law would not take its course, as the saying goes, we would take the law. Miller is a bad man. I once brought a suit against him for stealing a hog."

Mr. Toomy stands high in the community.

John Bryant, a farmer of means and intelligence, during a conversation with the *GLOBE-DEMOCRAT* representative, said:

"I was on the elder Miller's bond in the horse case and felt no uneasiness until I heard of the Evilsizer murder, at which I was so shocked, and with which I felt so certain Miller was connected, that I surrendered him to the authorities and was released from my bond."

#### **THE STOLEN MARE**

The Elder Miller's defense in the horse-stealing case was a curious one. Jeff Evilsizer was his brother-in-law, and, as he claimed, owed him some money.

Miller says that Jeff gave him the mare for debt and that afterwards, as Mrs. Evilsizer claimed the animal, Jeff swore that he had not done so, and that the mare was stolen from the stable at night. He claims that Jeff was privy to the taking and selling of the mare, but afterwards changed his position from fear of his wife, and replevined it.

Mrs. Evilsizer says that the feeling of the Millers toward her husband was very bitter, and that threats had been made to him in regard to this very case. Instead of her husband owing Miller they held a note against the younger one with a small balance yet unpaid.

About noon to-day Willie Miller was brought from jail to the Court House. The impression got out that he was to be arraigned. A rush was made, and heavy boots made a clattering on the stone steps and the stairs. The Deputy Sheriff hurriedly shoved the prisoner into the Grand Jury room, and kept him there until the crowd slowly scattered.

#### **SECRETS OF THE GRAND JURY**

A member of the Grand Jury stated to-night that the evidence against the younger Miller was accumulating rapidly and an indictment would be returned to-morrow.

The people in the vicinity of the Evilsizer place did not learn generally until this morning that Willie Miller was in the Richmond Jail. Parties went out hunting the country around Millville and Tinney's Point for him all last night, with the avowed intention of hanging him if they found him.

(*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, (St. Louis, MO) November 24, 1883)

### **THE RAY COUNTY TRAGEDY**

#### **The Grand Jury Indict Young Miller for Murder A Meeting held by the Neighbors of the Dead Farmer - Lynching the Probable Result**

Special Dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*.

RICHMOND, Mo., November 24. - The Grand Jury this evening completed the investigation of the Tinney's Point tragedy, and found an indictment of murder in the first degree against Willie Miller.

Thomas Miller, the father, could not be connected with the crime by evidence strong enough to indict. He was allowed to go on a bond given by his lawyers that he would appear from day to day.

To-night he started for his home near the point, although warned of the danger from the excited state of feeling among his neighbors. He said he had considerable stock that must be attended to. The Grand Jury had taken all the male help on his place to Richmond and the stock would suffer. The man knew he was taking considerable risk and had with him three or four friends.

Richmond people say that they could trust the Ray County people not to take the law in their hands, but the farmers in Caldwell, over the line from the Evilsizer place, are taunting the Ray people with the assertion that murder isn't punished in this county, and that the Millers, having engaged plenty of lawyers, will be sure to get off.

#### **A CORNER ON LEGAL TALENT.**

Old man Evilsizer has been to town trying to engage counsel to assist the State in prosecuting the murderer of his son Jeff.

He found a corner on the legal profession. Miller had not only retained the services of

C. M. Garner and both of his sons, but had also secured Farris, Esteb, Black and Shotwell, exhausting the leading talent of the Richmond bar.

It looks as if Prosecuting Attorney Ball would have to fight the case alone. He is a young man, but has begun well, having won the first conviction for murder in Ray County which has been had in twenty-five years.

How unusual conviction for murder is in this part of the State may be judged from the fact that Judge Dunn, who has been on the bench for thirty years, has been called upon to sentence but one man to death, and that one was not hung. The Judge's circuit, the Fifth, embraces Ray, Platte, Clinton and Clay Counties, among the richest and most populous in the State. Such facts as these are freely commented upon by the people, and the more they are talked about the stronger seems the probability of lynching.

#### THE FEELING AMONG THE FARMERS

When the news is circulated in the northeast part of the county that Miller has engaged such an array of counsel an uprising is considered a strong probability.

The farmers have been restrained the past two days by repeated assurances that the prosecution should be all that they could ask in vigor. Prosecuting Attorney Ball says even now that he has no doubt of results, and that young Miller is sure to be convicted, in spite of all the lawyers his father's means may enable him to engage.

Vigilance in guarding the Jail has not been released, and will not be for some nights. The outraged community is twenty miles away, across the country, and may send on its delegation of avengers at once or wait a week or two.

A mortgage for \$1,700 on Miller's farm, in favor of the lawyers employed, was filed late this afternoon.

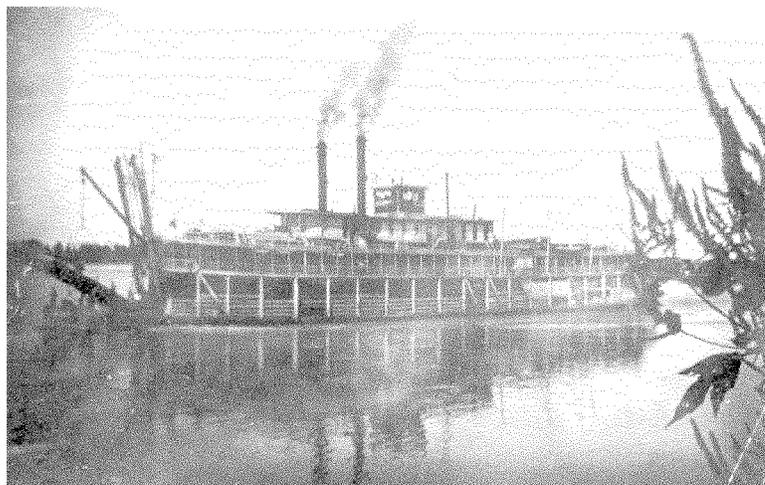
A messenger arrived at 8 o'clock to-night with the information that a meeting of the neighbors of Jeff Evilsizer is being held to-night at Millville to decide upon some line of action. They declare that they will hang young Miller, but differ as to whether they shall come now and run the risk of a fight with an armed force at the Jail or wait a few nights until the guard is released.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis, MO) November 25, 1883

(<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~evilsizer/news/2010-03.pdf>) (<http://genealogytrails.com/mo/ray/obits/e.html>)

**T**HE FAMILY of Francis R. and Elizabeth Patterson Gautier included:

1. **Hattie Gautier (b. ca. 1850)**, married Dave Barr, a grocer. Children: Lester, Frank, Mary, Edgar. Lester was baptised in the river swimming hole east of Waverly depot.
2. **Hugh Gautier (b. ca. 1854)**, who was killed 15 April 1863, by a stray shot in the Civil War. A family historian has written that his father Francis had had a "clear presentiment of his death at the exact hour.")
3. **Mary Ann Gautier (b. 28 December 1843)**



AT THE PORT OF WAVERLY: Commerce on the Missouri River



*Mary A*

## MARY ANN GAUTIER

(born 28 December 1843, died 31 January 1926)

**1843** Mary Ann Gautier was born 28 December 1843. She married Dr. James Irwin January on the eve of the Civil War, 14 June 1860 in Harrisonville, Mo. During the war, they, too, were caught up in the civilian upheaval that followed the 25 August 1863 imposition of Order No. 11, one of the most notorious treatments of civilians during the Civil War.

In that order, the Union Gen. Ewing decided to fight the guerrilla activities in western Missouri by removing from four counties all the inhabitants, some of whom were presumed to have given aid and comfort to the Confederates. Many refugees from Jackson County passed through Waverly in their removal from

western Missouri and the Kansas City area. The Waverly area was afflicted with more than refugees during the war years. Two of the tragedies were remembered in later years by Margaret Kraus, who wrote:

“Charlie (Kraus, whom she married after the Civil War) “witnessed the killing of ‘old Mr. Poisal,’ by the Bushwhackers. He was working on the farm of Mr. ---- when his son, young Dick, was shot by Federal soldiers, in the house, in his father’s presence. I remember seeing the bloodstains on the floor when my mother and I were visiting a friend who lived there years later. The grave and monument, enclosed by an iron railing, is near Mary Addie’s grave.”

(Letter from Margaret (Aunt Maggie) Kraus to Florence Cauthorn Palmer 19 August 1946, from St. Louis).

### WAVERLY SCORES A FOOTNOTE IN THE CIVIL WAR

“Waverly is also unique in that it was the only inland city to be bombarded by a man-of-war. According to an article given to me by John Hinz, a gunboat was passing up the river when a bushwhacker (named) ‘Squirrel Tail’ fired a shot into the air with a six shooter, for no apparent reason. The captain of the boat tied up the boat and fired two shots from some kind of small cannon. The result was chaos.’

(*The Waverly Times*, 19 August 1988, history feature, Denise Dorner)

Another version of the bombardment was recorded:

‘A. H. Ledford, who was No. 4 gunner of the Thomas E. Tutt during the Civil War relates an interesting bit of experience. As the boat neared Waverly, the Bushwhackers fired on it, and to frighten them, the boat commander ordered his men to open fire on them. Four shots were fired, one lighting in front of the Post Office.

(*The Waverly Times*, date unknown, possibly ca. 1950, on 100th anniversary of town)

The Januarys moved to Texas where at least one of their children, May, was born. When they returned, they lived first on a farm near Lexington, later moving to Waverly. In the Friday 21 June 1878 *Lafayette Sentinel*, , two ads were:

“Dr. J. J. JANUARY,  
Surgeon  
DENTIST  
Waverly, Mo  
Office--at residence on Commercial street.”  
and

“J. I. JANUARY, V. D.,  
Physician for all diseases, by the use of Nature’s Vittal Remedies.  
Chronic diseases a specialty.”

(Note: In printing, sometimes the “J” and “I” were used either interchangeably or accidentally)

## 1880 The U. S. Census:

### 1880: WAVERLY, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI

F. R. Gautier, 64, livery keeper, born in Kentucky; father born in France; mother born in Virginia.

Elizabeth A. Gautier, 54, housekeeper, born in Kentucky; mother and father born in Kentucky.

Thad Eppes, 26, a laborer, worked at the livery. He had been born in South Carolina. He would marry into the family, as husband of Elizabeth January, (the daughter of James Irwin January and Elizabeth Ann Gautier January.)

NEAR THE GAUTIERS was the family of their daughter, Mary Ann and her husband J. I. January

### 1880: WAVERLY, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI

J. I. January, 47, dentist, born in Kentucky; father born in Ohio; mother born in Kentucky.

Mary Ann January, 36, “in millinery;” born in Kentucky; mother and father born in Kentucky.

May January, 15, born in Texas; mother and father born in Kentucky.  
Lizzie January, 12, born in Missouri; mother and father born in Kentucky  
Lillie January, 10, born in Missouri; mother and father born in Kentucky  
Roy January, 7, born in Missouri; mother and father born in Kentucky  
Victor January, 4, born in Missouri; mother and father born in Kentucky

**1882** Dr. James Irwin January died 22 November 1882. At that point, Mary Ann's father, Francis Gautier, financed the operation of a hotel in Waverly for his daughter to run while she continued to support the large January family. At the hotel, May cooked. Lil and Lizzie did the dishes. Fanny was seamstress---and taught school. (Gautier also had built a home on the hill at Waverly for Mary Ann. The house may have been an office for Mary Ann's husband, Dr. Irwin January.)

**1914** In about 1914, Mary Ann Gautier January went to Idaho to visit her niece, Mrs. I W. Hart. The visit was recorded in the local newspaper:



**“Gathering of Friends:** Scarcely a Sunday afternoon passes at the I. W. Hart home in South Boise that its hospitable doors are not open for the informal gatherings of friends who delight in congregating around the cheery fireside in winter or on the wide verandas in summer for an afternoon and evening of music and song. Just such an informal assembly met Sunday afternoon. Learning that Mrs. Hart had as a guest, her aunt Mrs. Mary E. January, of Waverly, near Kansas City, Mo., a few of the most intimate friends of the family dropped in one by one until a dozen were present to welcome the guest from the southland. Old-time ballads and songs were sung and interesting conversation enjoyed. As evening approached, according to the hospitable southern fashion, a bounteous supper was served and brighter themes of conversation enjoyed to the sparkle of the blazing fire in the big, open fireplace.

Mrs. January is a grand niece of the noted French novelist, Theophile Gautier, her father having come from France to New Orleans at an early date, moving later to Kentucky, where Mrs. January was born. Mrs. January, who has been visiting relatives in north Idaho, will be Mrs. Hart's guest for some time.”

Mary Ann Gautier January died 31 January 1926. Their children:



Maybell (May) January McGrew (b. 1864, d. 1953)

**1. Maybell (May) January (b. 29 November 1864),** m. Woodford McGrew (d. 1937) 15 October 1884, d. 1 January 1953). The wedding of Maybell (May) and Woodford McGrew took place at the January Hotel in Waverly, 15 October 1884. They lived first in Lexington, and then returned to Waverly, where they operated a dairy. Their children:



Birdie, Margaret and Lucille McGrew

**a. Annie McGrew** (who d. at age 16)

**b. Birdie Milton McGrew** (b. 1 June 1892, m. Hugh Neer August 1912, d. 11 January 1979) and farmed near Hugoton, Kansas, but chose not to have children because of an hereditary, crippling affliction within the Neer family.

On trips back to Missouri, Birdie talked of the house dust from the storms, but Hugh never cared much for Missouri because it had far too many trees for his Kansas outlook.....where he could see for miles. Birdie would dress up her cottons with lace and rhinestone jewelry. She always

put a new toy under their Christmas tree each year though there would never be one of their children to play with it. She mailed Marie and the Wernicke twins cookies while they were in college, and was a favorite relative for many.

**d. Margaret McGrew** (m. Al Wernicke whom she met while working in Kansas City, d. 1984). They had twin boys, Rodney Wernicke and Kenny Wernicke, b. fall 1932. They adopted Al's niece, Lora Lee Wernicke, after her parents were killed in a car wreck.

Rodney Wernicke (an NROTC classmate of Dick Buzbee at Missouri University 1950-54) m. Shirley ca. 1955, and attended the wedding of Dick and Marie in 1955. After his Navy service, he was an engineer for Bell Helicopter. Three children: Timothy and twins Kent and Carl. Timothy has 2 children, Kent has 2 and Carl 1. Kenny Wernicke m. (1) Mary, who d. ca. 1968. Children: Fonda, Keith, Natalie. Kenny Wernicke m. (2) Martha. He is an engineer for Bell Helicopter and in 1994 was working on a car-plane that received national attention. Fonda m. Marshall Fox. Both work for Postal Service. They dance in contests and are bird watchers. Natalie married twice; two daughters. Keith patented machine to put beads on dresses. Two children.

**e. Lucille McGrew** (m. Frank Riley, Waverly, Mo., 9 August 1922, d. ca. 1985). One son:

Donald Riley (b. 29 August 1926, m. Jean O'Rear at Waverly 12 January 1951 (with Marie in wedding party) served in Navy, and was Waverly postmaster. Children: Patricia, Diane, Brad, Jennifer, Melissa. Patricia was flower girl at Dick & Marie's wedding, m. Bob Fichbeck, chemist; children: Bobby, Shelly. Diane, a nurse, m. Russell Erdman, both engaged in farming and raising blueberries, Waverly; children: Kelly, Brian. Brad m. twice; four children; electrician. Jennifer, divorced; two children, Andy and daughter, works in Conway, Ark.; Melissa m. Brad Hinz, teaches piano, is a church secretary, Waverly; daughter: Elizabeth; and in Fall, 1997, a son, Benjamin Riley Hinz.

**2. Elizabeth January** (m. Thaddeus Eppes August 1884.) Eppes had been Grandpa Gautier's stable boy. Two children:

**a. Elizabeth Eppes** (Bessie) m. William Guenther; four children:

(1) Birdie Milton Guenther, b. 1913, m. (1) Corbin: daughter, Gale, m. Carroll McMillen, son: Greg, who changed his name to Greg Corbin, lives in North Carolina, three children. Birdie Milton Guenther Corbin m. (2) Raymond Bucknell 6 November 1938 at Palmer's Orchard, by W. N. Palmer, Justice of the Peace ..... his only wedding at J.P. One stepson, Keith Bucknell, Gravois Mills, Mo., where she d. 18 June 1984.

(Marie stayed with Birdie and Raymond Bucknell near Warrensburg, Mo., for the two weeks before the birth of Robert Edgar Buzbee, at Knobnoster AFB, Mo. Photo was taken of most of the family at the Bucknells a few hours before Bob's birth. Those who attended the family gathering that day were: Birdie and Raymond Bucknell; Notley Palmer and Marie; Al, Margaret and Lora Lee Wernicke; Lucille and Frank Riley; Bessie Eppes and her husband, Danforth. Another photo is available showing the Wernicke twins, Marie and Gale Corbin who d. early 1950s of breast cancer.)

(2) Francis Guenther (m. Ruth, three daughters, two sons. d. 1987)

(3) Russell Guenther (b. 27 June 1915, m. Opal 18 November 1938, d. 3 May 1994 in Boone, Ia.) Eight children, 27 grandchildren, 6 great-grandchildren. Trucker.

(4) Lester Guenther (b. 1923) mute and deaf as result of faulty medical procedures at birth. Wrote fluently, but had to use magnifying glass for examination of maps. After graduating from Gallaudet College, Washington, was librarian at Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton. Letters showed keen sense of humor, interest in politics.

**b. Russell Eppes**

**3. Lillian January** married (1st) John Kelly of Idaho, in 1902. Two children: Ryland and Irvin. Second marriage: McBride.

**4. Victor Campbell January** married Kate Bonham.

Victor January was a house painter. He was sickly in the 1940s, the report having been that he was infected by venereal disease contracted while on a riverboat at Waverly, Mo.

Kate ran a boarding house in Marshall, Mo., across from the city's old high school. Marie remembers her canary and the colored popcorn animals she gave her, as well as the hats with red cherries that Kate wore. She gave Marie an antique double-circle gold ring with a chipped diamond in each circle (later lost). She also gave Marie a blue glass dragon which Marie keeps in a curio table.

No children. They adopted Lester Warren (January), who later gave a set of Lincoln logs to Marie, who played with them as a child, and which her sons Bob, Bill, Jim, and John played with in their times.

**5. Roy January**, who never married. He was a Pullman conductor.

**6. Fanny Russell January (b. 12 May 1861)**



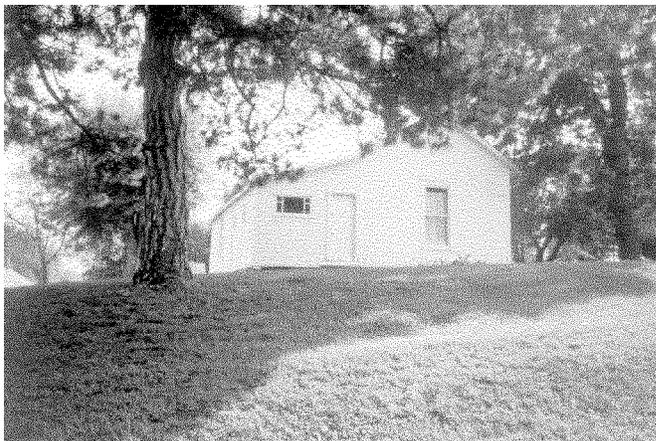
WAVERLY, MO.: Street scene, looking toward Cauthorn home (left), and the Cauthorn orchard (right).

Mrs. Fannie J. Russell  
 requests your presence  
 at the marriage of her daughter,  
 Frances Milton,  
 to  
 Mr. Irving Warren Hart  
 Wednesday morning the twentieth of February  
 eighteen hundred and ninety five  
 at ten o'clock.  
 3218 North Eighth St.  
 Paducah, Kentucky

Goodbye Old Year.  
 Goodbye Old Year, you did your best,  
 We hate to see you go,  
 You were not merely hangers  
 Of gaudy lace & nos.  
 You gave us love and sunny days  
 And flowers & bird song too,  
 You gave us vision to behold  
 What wonders you could do.  
 Goodbye Old Year, you are not  
 dead -  
 Just joined the other years -  
 And we will often think of you,  
 With laughter & with tears.  
 by B. L. R.

I wrote this last night - too late for  
 publication. How do you like it?  
 Have just answered Nelly's letter  
 Fondly  
 Cousin Bessie.

**A FAMILY SCRAPBOOK:** 1895: The elegantly engraved invitation Mrs. Fannie Russell mailed for the wedding 20 February 1895 of her daughter, Frances Milton to Irving Warren Hart, in Paducah, Ky. (Right:) Cousin Bessie wrote a "Goodbye, Old Year" ...which would be remembered "with laughter and with tears."



Dr. January's old dentist office still survives in Waverly, across the street from the former home of the Rileys. It had been built originally for Mary Ann Gautier January by her father.

## A DEDICATION TO GRANDMOTHER MARY ANN



**A**T CHRISTMAS 1930, Florence Cauthorn Palmer at Waverly, Mo., compiled a history of the January-Gautier families and presented it to her cousin, Birdie McGrew Neer so that Birdie could join the D. A. R. and the Colonial Dames.

Florence and Birdie were granddaughters of **Mary Ann Gautier January**, to whose memory Florence dedicated her work.

Here is her essay, with a few notes and graphics added in later years. Parts of her essay have been used throughout this book.

### FAMILY RECORD Compiled by Florence C. Palmer for Birdie McGrew Neer Christmas 1930

To  
*Mary Ann Gautier January*  
*whose charm, cheerfulness,*  
*loyalty, industry and thrift*  
*could well be emulated*  
*by her descendants*

#### JANUARY

1. Birdie Milton McGrew Neer was born June 1st 1892
2. Daughter of Woodford McGrew born Dec. 29, 1860, last year of Civil War, and of his wife May January born Nov. 29, 1864
3. Granddaughter of **James Irwin January**, born at Winchester, Ky., 1829, died Nov. 30, 1882 at Waverly, Mo., and of his wife **Mary Ann Gautier**, born Dec. 28, 1843 in Logan County, Ky., died Jan. 31, 1926 at Waverly, Mo.
4. Great-granddaughter of Joseph Huston January, born about 1798 near Cincinnati, Ohio, died 1852, and of his wife Fanny Patterson Irwin, in Winchester, Ky.
5. Great-great-granddaughter of **James Martin January**, born 1756 in Pennsylvania, died Aug. 21, 1824, near Jamestown, Ohio; and of his wife **Susan**, born about 1752, died May 1856 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Said ancestor, James Martin January, participated in the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., the last engagement of the Revolution, in which battle he narrowly escaped with his life. He tied his horse to what he thought was a rotten limb; when retreat was sounded, he had not time to untie his horse, and the limb proved too strong to be broken, and he only escaped by jumping on a horse behind Capt. Robert Patterson, thus crossing the Licking River.

No citation to printed volume can be given for the reason that the records of this battle have not been compiled in any degree of fullness, but the incident mentioned was of general notoriety, and by this said service the applicant Birdie Milton McGrew Neer claims eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

6. Great-great-great granddaughter of **Peter January**, born about 1720 in Penn., died about 1810 near Lexington, Ky., and of his wife **Deborah McMahan**, born about 1725, died about 1760 in Penn.

Said ancestor Peter January served in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War, enlisting in Capt. Millwain's or McElwain's company, Third Battalion of Philadelphia Associations (see muster roll dated Dec. 6, 1776, in Penn. archives, vol. 13, page 571).

Later he was Ensign of the First Company, Fourth Battalion, Lt. Col. Paul Cox commanding (see muster roll of Militia officers of Philadelphia 1780, in Penn. archives, vol. 13, page 744),

and while said descendant Birdie Milton McGrew Neer cannot

cite any particular act of service on the part of the said ancestor for the reason that many records are destroyed, and that the U. S. War Department has no knowledge of his superior officers, Capt. Elwain and Col. Paul Cox, tho the state of Penn. has preserved their names; the fact of his promotion from private to Ensign is presented as full evidence of able and loyal service on the part of said ancestor, and by this said service, of Peter January her great-great-great-grandfather, Birdie Milton McGrew Neer claims eligibility to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

#### RE-COLONIAL DAMES

7. Great-great-great-great-granddaughter of **Thomas Janvier**, born latter part of the 17th century at New Castle, Delaware, died between 1760 and 1776, probably in Philadelphia, and of his wife **Mary Crosse**, said ancestor Thomas Janvier certainly during the year 1758, and probably for many years prior thereto, and subsequent thereto was Provincial Armourer of Penn.

During said year 1758 said ancestor anglicized his name by altering it from Thomas Janvier to Thomas January, and for evidence of the public service of said ancestor in Colonial days, reference is made to Colonial Records, vol. 8, pages 79-80-84, and Penn. Archives, vol. 3, page 410, wherein are recorded certain official orders and transcripts of record pertaining to said ancestor and his official duties.

Said records also contain evidence of the alteration of his name during his term of office, and by reason of descent from said ancestor Birdie Milton McGrew Neer is said to be eligible to membership in the Colonial Dames.

8. Great-great-great-great-granddaughter of **Thomas Janvier** born in France about 1664, and of his wife **Sarah Jourdain** (known also as Crosse from her step-father).

Said ancestor was a prominent Huguenot refugee from France, who brought extensive possessions to the New World, settling at New Castle, Delaware, where he had large landed and commercial interests, and was prominently identified with the religious life of the community, being the first ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church of that place, and donating the ground on which its house of worship was located, believed to be the oldest Presbyterian Church in America.

9. Great-great-great-great-granddaughter of **Pierre Janvier**, a French nobleman and life member of the National Assembly of France, and is understood to have been the viscount de Bois-Herpin. He was born about 1620, and died about 1682.

His wife was a Scotch countess, and her name is believed to have been **Claude Marie D'Elboeuf**.

#### GAUTIER

**Nicholas Gautier**, a member of a wealthy family, was born and reared in Paris, France. He had one brother and two sisters, one was named Radigaude.

Nicholas came to America when a young man. He went first to Richmond, Virginia, but later, about 1790, settled at Russellville, Kentucky. Here he opened a hat store and shortly afterwards married a Miss **Howard**. He bought a tract of land and built a large brick house at what is now known as Ferguson Station on the L & N. R. R. The house stood in its original state until 1917, when it was destroyed by fire.

The silver ladle was the property of Nicholas and his wife, and was used in this house until the death of both of them, when it came into the possession of Francis Rolack Gautier, their son, in 1835. (*The ladle is now believed to be held by Donald Riley, Waverly, Mo., who was the youngest grandchild at the time it was transferred. The ladle was used at the wedding reception 16 April 1955 of Marie Palmer and Richard Buzbee.*) Nicholas' family consisted of seven girls and three boys. The names we know are Etian, Malinda, Susan, Fanny, and Francis Rolack

**Francis Rolack Gautier** was born May 28, 1814. He married **Elizabeth Ann Patterson**, born Feb. 23, 1823, daughter of **Dr. and Mrs. Patterson** of Logan Co., Ky.

Mrs. Patterson was said to be the most beautiful woman in Logan County. Her picture is now in the possession of May January McGrew and Mrs. Patterson's great-great-granddaughter Birdie McGrew Neer bears a marked resemblance to the picture.

Francis and Elizabeth Gautier had three children: Mary Ann, Hattie and Hugh, born in Kentucky.

The grandfather Gautier had a sizable tract of land; he decided to sell it and go to Missouri where he could buy land cheaper and have a larger acreage so that, as he said, he would have more to leave his children.

They came to Cass County, Missouri about 1853, and bought a farm. The first winter in a log cabin was a hardship to one. Grandmother said many times she thought longingly of her comfortable home and many friends and relatives in Kentucky.

Of such experiences was our country established, and we the heirs of the pioneers and hardships should try to repay them by living an honorable and upright life, not thinking of ourselves but of others, not only of this generation, but of the generations to come.

After a time, life in Cass County became more agreeable for there were several people from Logan County who had also settled there.

A first cousin Jeff Britt, son of Nicholas Gautier's oldest daughter and his family lived there and there was much visiting back and forth.

Just before the war, our Grandfather sold his farm and moved to Harrisonville, the nearest town, where he bought a store.

During the war, the store was completely wrecked by the Federal soldiers, who carried off all the goods and then stabled their horses in the building.

This loss was never repaid by the government, tho many such claims ere.

On April 15, 1863, Hugh, then only 22 yeas old, as killed by a stray shot. His father had a clear presentment of his death at the exact hour. The loss of the only son and brother was a staggering blow, and Mary, our Grandmother, never ceased grieving for him.

In the meantime, **Mary Ann** had married **Dr. James Irwin January**, on June 14, 1860, in Harrisonville. They were victims of "Order No. 11," and went to Texas, where Dr. January was in the Quartermasters Department.

After the war, the Gautiers moved to Waverly, Mo., and were shortly followed by the Januarys.

Hattie, the other daughter, married David Barr in Waverly, and their children were Frank, Lester, Edgar and Mary. At this time, 1930, Frank is dead; Lester is a high official of the Swift Packing Co., and is in Omaha; Edgar is married and lives in Fort Worth, Texas; Mary married J. J. Murry and lives in Des Moines, N. M. She has three sons.

Mary Ann and James Irwin January had six children: Fanny Russell; May; Lizzie, Roy, Lillian, and Victor.

Fanny was born May 12, 1861 in Harrisonville; died in Waverly Jan. 20, 1927, married John W. Cauthorn. Their only child, Florence Nightingale, married William Notley Palmer June 30, 1922. She lives near Waverly. *(Later added, probably by Birdie: One daughter is Florence Marie, born Feb. 21, 1932.)*

Grandmother Elizabeth Gautier was a very charming woman, a devout member of the Christian Church.

There is now in the Christian Church at Waverly a lovely table she bought for the church at the same time she bought the cherry table now in the possession of Florence C. Palmer.

Her hair was in latter life abundant and snow white. She wore white a great deal, and is still recalled by many many as a charming picture in white.

Her daughter Mary also had white hair and her two oldest daughters Fanny and May had lovely white hair.

The Gautiers were a very devoted couple to the end.

Grandfather Gautier was ever helpful to his many friends and especially to his children and grandchildren.

He was a prop and stay to our grandmother after the death of grandfather January, when she was left a widow at forty with six children.

(A GRADUATE OF KEMPER)

Grandfather January was a graduate of Kemper Military School at Booneville, where his father lived for some time, and was a wholesale merchant. He was a very cultured man.

His only sister, Fanny, married Col. Robert Milton Russell. Their children are Minnie, Anne, Birdie, and Whitfield.

Minnie married Elli Richardson; three children, Russell, who lives in Sacramento, Calif., one child Billy. Tom lives in New York and is an art student.

Grace married Harold Pratt and has two children, Phillis and Barbara.

Annie married Gen. W. W. Wade. One son, John, who is married. They live in Trenton, Tenn.

Whitfield married Bessie Ladd. Three children, Marie, Milton, and Charlie. Milton married Ruth Cunliff. He is dead. Charlie has one child, Donald. They all live in St. Louis.

Fannie Milton (also called Birdie Milton) married Irwing Warren Hart. Their children are Milton, Cornelia and Irwing Warren. All live in Boise, Idaho.

(SECOND MARRIAGE)

**Joseph Huston January** remarried after the death of our great-grandmother, and had two children by the second marriage, George and Annie. The children of George live at Freeman, Cass County, Missouri.

(LETTERS FROM MARY ANN GAUTIER'S BROTHER)

Florence C. Palmer has several letters from Grandmother Gautier's brother, Charles Shields, written from 1857 to after the war, from Russellville, Kentucky.

They tell many interesting things about the war and about different relatives. If the present owner dies without heirs, these letters must be handed to a descendant of Grandmother Gautier (*The letters are now held by Florence Marie Palmer Buzbee, and are part of the narrative, Some of the Buzbees and Their Best Friends.*) Her brother was a highly cultivated man and was the head of a seminary in Russellville, Ky.

(THE Mc GREWS)

May married Woodford McGrew of Lexington, Oct. 15, 1884. They had five children, Annie, Earl, Birdie Milton, Margaret Prichard and Lucile Irwin, born July 19, 1901.

Annie Lillian died April 16, 1906

Woodford McGrew died March 3, 1937, at Kansas City, Mo.

Earl Rolack died Aug. 24, 1933. Married Della Beal; one child, Richard Woodford, married Juanita; one son, Richard Earl, born June 22, 1935.

Birdie Milton McGrew born June 1, 1892, married Hugh Neer, August 26, 1912; going to Colorado at that time, and making their home in Denver for 3 years; then in 1915, moved to Liberal, Kansas, on July 22, and in 1930 purchased a farm in Stevens County, 1- 1/2 miles east from Hugoton, Kansas. No children.

Margaret Prichard McGrew born Dec. 15, 1898. Married to Albert Frank Wernicke on April 1, 1928. Live at 3024 East 60th Kansas City, Mo. Twin boys born Oct. 12, 1932. Kenneth Gene and Rodney Keith. Lora Lee adopted daughter, born Dec. 21, 1943.

Lucile Irwin McGrew born July 19, 1901, married Frank Riley, Aug. 9, 1922. Home, Waverly, Mo. One son, Donald Roger, born Aug. 29, 1926.

Roy is unmarried. (*Died Jan. 21. 1953.*)

Victor married Kate Bonham in 1902. One child, Lester Warren. Lives at Marshall, Mo.

# PART 11

## Fanny January & John Cauthorn

She got her picture taken early

Fanny January married John W. Cauthorn on 12 February 1892

Florence Nightingale Cauthorn was born 6 February 1893

Fanny helps organize the KPMTN club (after a name change)

John Cauthorn develops the apple business in Waverly

Recipes and literary events

The Cauthorn hotel

Lucky Lease Oil and other gusher dreams in the Midwest in the '20s

John Cauthorn dies 21 November 1919; Fanny, 20 January 1927

# FANNY RUSSELL JANUARY

(b. 12 May 1861, m. John Washington Cauthorn 11 Feb. 1892, d. 20 January 1927).

*Fanny,*

**F**ANNY RUSSELL JANUARY was born 12 May 1861 near Harrisonville, Mo.

When she was 6 years old she came with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Irwin January, to Waverly (where she soon thereafter had her picture taken without her mother's knowledge).



Fanny January, on her own, ca. 1867, and in another Daguerreotype, about 1871

**1878** On 14 June 1878, Fanny January was graduated from the Waverly schools in a commencement program that featured Maggie Cauthorn (who later would become Fanny's sister-in-law); Lizzie Warren; and Fanny. Maggie Cauthorn's speech, as reported in the Lafayette Sentinel of 21 June 1878, was her "essay," "God Is Love."

Fanny January delivered her essay, "Truth," which was "received with applause," the newspaper reported.

Fanny "compared the present with the past, proving a disposition, on the part of the intelligent of the present generation, to prize truth and disdain deceit and falsehood; referring to Harvey when he combated the world, and the jeers and scoffs of the learned Esculpius of that day, in proclaiming his new discovery, the circulation of the blood. Of the proscription of Galileo, by the Inquisition, compelling him to adjure the Copernican system, yet, after his recantation, God in his love -- and love is truth -- permitted him to live long enough to say outside the prison walls, 'It moves for all that.' The subject was well chosen, well written upon, and read in an impressive manner, showing a development of talent and research which one in maturer years might well feel proud of."

*(Lafayette Sentinel, 21 June 1878)*

Fanny attended the Young Ladies Collegiate Seminary, Boonville.

**1886** When she was 25, her uncle C. P. Shields back in Kentucky thought he had found a suitable husband for her. C. P. Shields wrote to Fanny's mother and her father on 24 February 1886: "Mr. & Mrs. Gautier, Dr. Sister & Brother, I have expected ever since Cousin Fannie left Logan a letter from her at least. I have heard from your family only through letters to others, and for quite a while have not heard at all. I have felt quite anxious to learn about all of you. I have talked with a minister here (this is the Boarding Hall of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) from your state. He lives not a great way from Hannibal; has been in or about your place, but knows nothing of your family.

"I think he would be a nice man for Cousin F. I know. I say I think so. I know nothing of his social life; met him only as a student in the ministry. Men, some with families, are here from all the Southern States: Canada, N. York, Mexico, Kansas, and, I think, from other places....." (Fanny was not to choose the young minister, however. On 12 February 1892, she would marry John W. Cauthorn.)

**1872** She became a member of the Waverly Methodist church in 1872, and taught Sunday School for the Adult Young People's Class. She was president of the Women's Aid Society, a supporter of the WCTU, and various civic and community causes.



John W. Cauthorn and Fanny January, about the time of their marriage, 1892

**1892** Fanny R. January married John W. Cauthorn 11 February 1892. At the ceremony, Fanny carried an exquisite white lace handkerchief that she preserved carefully all her life. The handkerchief was, in turn, protected by her daughter and granddaughter. Here is the way she labeled the envelope in which she put it:

*After five days return to  
Cauthorn House.  
Waverly, Mo.*

*My wedding handkerchief  
Fanny*

The handkerchief, in its original envelope of 1892 has been stored by Marie Palmer Buzbee in the small cedar chest at 4 Crescent. In 1997, Monica Wilbanks carried the handkerchief in her 8 March wedding to William Bruce Buzbee, Fanny's great-grandson.

On 6 February 1893, the only child of Fanny January and John W. Cauthorn was born. She was Florence Nightingale Cauthorn.



John W. Cauthorn and Fanny January Cauthorn, with Florence Nightingale Cauthorn, about 1893.

**1894** The Missouri River Commission in St. Louis changed slightly John Cauthorn's job. The commission also changed his pay:

Sir: On Friday March 16th, you will please replace the Pilot Bulletin Signs in their frames, and resume the daily bulletin service at your gauge station.

Enclosed, I send you a table for converting your gauge readings into the figures to be displayed as bulletins. This table is to be posted in your gauge book.

A few of the observers have not returned the table in use last year to this office. These are to be returned at once.

The new table herewith sent you is based on the time of precise levels; it differs from the old table, and is the only one to be used for 1894. The bulletins are to be changed once daily at the time of the 6 a.m. reading.

Your pay as gauge observer, from time of commencement of the bulletin service, will be at the rate of \$15 per month. As soon as the bulletin service commences at your station, please notify this office.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. C. Sanford,  
1st Lieut. of Engineers, U. S. Army.  
Secy. Mo River Commission.

**1895** Fanny January Cauthorn was one of 13 women in Waverly who got together in 1895 to organize a literary society "to encourage study, promote friendship and foster brotherly love." The society was the city's KPMTN club, whose history she wrote years later:

"These ladies realized that there were very few advantages in a small

town, but we also realized that in union there is strength. and comparing our several small libraries, we found a wonderful fund of knowledge at our disposal. Our first President was Miss Portie Callaway, whom we all loved and as she was a strict disciplinarian, we had the pleasure of seeing everything working with clocklike precision. We now had thirteen members and still we had no name. Many were suggested.

“Our aim was to keep our cognomen from the eagle eye of the men who always have it ‘in’ for women’s clubs, or they pretend to at any rate.

“We finally decided to call it the A. B. D. Club, which translated means, A Baker’s Dozen Club. However, one of our brightest luminaries among the masculine element guessed it off hand, so we were compelled to change it. *The Ladies Home Journal* was looming big on the horizon, and, as the prime mover in organizing (the club) was an ardent admirer of Edward Bok, the editor, in deference to her wishes, the club voted to take the motto of that publication --Katharotes, phronesis, melete, ton, nun -- Purity, enlightenment and contemporaneous interest.

“We long had a department of current events presided over by a different member at each meeting, which was bi-monthly. The first year at each meeting, a member gave a short sketch of an author supplemented by an item from other members. The second year we had the Chautauqua, after this in succession we studied Browning, Emerson, Tennyson two years and Shakespeare several years. For a number of years, we used the Bayview Magazine for the text book. Then we found Sociology most interesting and U. S. History a good second. After this, standard fiction for several years and modern fiction for the last two years.”

(History of the KPMTN Club, originally written 21 July 1921, by Fanny J. Cauthorn.)

Fanny cited the club’s most interesting project as being “Missouri Writer’s Day.”

“Each member (wrote) to a Missouri writer and (read) the answers to these letters at the meeting. Among the most interesting ones were letters from Winston Churchill, Rupert Hughes, O. O. McIntyre, Rose Wilder Lane, Breckenridge Ellis, Jay William Hudson, Burriss Jenkins, Courtney Riley Cooper, Fannie Hurst, Mary Blake Woodson, Calvin Johnson and Sam Hellman.”

For her author that year (probably 1903), Fanny chose to write O. O. McIntyre:

“My dear Mr. McIntyre, Our club is taking for an early lesson, the life and stories of Missouri writers. The first thing I read in the *Star* is your pithy letter. It is intensely interesting and revealing and just sort of makes New Yorkers brothers “under the skin” and I journey with you along the thoroughfares of our greatest city. Your subtle insight into the hearts and actions of humanity are marvels to me and a constant pleasure. Anything you might care to write us would be much appreciated by your admiring Main Street friend, Fannie J. Cauthorn.”

O. O. McIntyre visited Fanny Cauthorn, and stayed at the Cauthorn hotel in 1910 in Waverly. His signature ("O. O. McIntyre, Ritz-Carlton, New York, NY") appears on her hotel register of 1910, alongside that of "Sara Teasdale, of McMillan Co., New York City." Fanny had kept the old hotel register not because of the names of the guests who had signed in over the years, but as a recycled book on which she could paste the countless newspaper clippings of poetry, news events, social events, and other literary items that she collected in the early 1920s. The clippings represent an anthology of her interests, mainly centering on literature.

**1896** In May of 1896, Fanny or John made a complete inventory of their household goods, along with estimated values. The inventory includes 1 set of Walnut furniture, \$75; 1 set Antique oak, \$14; 3 heating stoves, \$25.....and "1 Walnut Marble Top table, \$6" and "1 Walnut Marble Top table, \$2." Today, Marie Buzbee owns one of the two walnut, marble top tables, though which one is not known. In all, that December of 1896, Fanny and John Cauthorn's household goods were valued at \$849.

**1898** Fanny Cauthorn sprang a tough program on her Chautauqua Club 22 October 1898. She called it a "Literary Luncheon," and the guests had to fill in the blanks with names of poets:

"Now friends, suppose we are to dine this evening, what would we be expected to do most? (Chaucer). Not quite right, but you are (Whittier) than one would think. The omission of a 'h' makes little difference though it takes a philologist to tell how much a (Wordsworth). We must remember that the real value of a friend depends little upon his stature. One may save a little from the account of (Taylor) if one does happen to be a (Longfellow).

"Oysters would be good this afternoon if they were not so (Shelley). Chickens ditto if they were (Young). I am sure the (Cook) neglected (Browning) them. Often she (Burns) everything but I trust such will not be the case this evening. Boston baked beans would be delightful if there were sufficient (Bacon) to make them (Moore) appetizing. Zantikke (Bangs) the door every time she goes out and wears her (Saxe) so slovenly that (Socrates) put her clothes in the chest, but (Howell) she be expected to dress when he (Shakespeare) at her every time.

"We thought we would play (Tennyson) the green, but she acted like a (Suckling) pig in regard to it. You (Marvell) that I tell you this but she (Quarls) like a (Lover) sometimes does. Is your (Motherwell) this evening? I saw her on the (Street) and what in the (Dickens) did she wear a (Hood) for when it was so pleasant.

"But the (Parsons) coming soon to take to (Church), so I must cease my irreverence."

Fanny didn't record how well the test went.



HOTEL (left), owned by the Thomas family. It was later given to Waverly as "Thomas Hall," as a city hall, community center and library. Waverly school (right), which Florence Cauthorn attended.

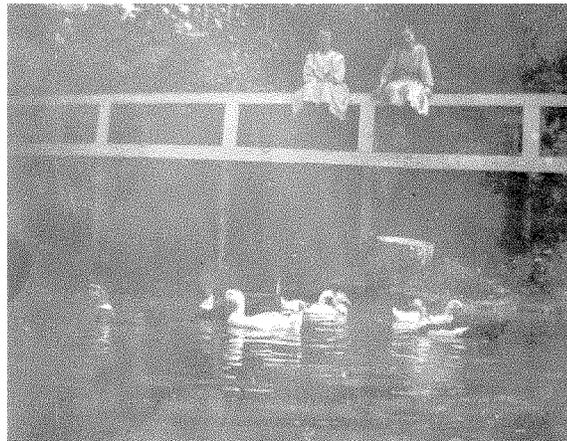
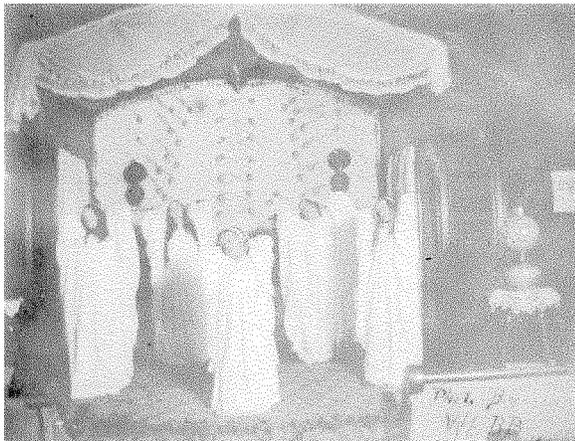
**1900** Fannie Cauthorn provided three recipes for the 1900 edition of "Favorite Recipes of the Members of the Woman's Home Mission Society" of the M. E. Church, South, in Waverly. Here are two of the recipes:

**POCKET BOOK ROLLS.**

One pint sour milk, one level teaspoon of soda, one heaping teaspoon baking powder, one tablespoon lard, mix and roll one-half inch in thickness; grease as for ordinary rolls and fold over one-half and cook in hot oven.---MRS. FANNIE J. CAUTHORN.

**BOULE.**

Make a rich custard, but omit one-half the quantity of sugar. For one-half gallon of boule take one teacup of sugar, put it on the stove and let it cook until it almost burns, being very careful there are no lumps. Then stir this in the custard, and cool and freeze.---MRS. FANNIE J. CAUTHORN.



THEY REALLY DID PERFORM LIKE THIS: Young Florence Cauthorn was part of the show (left) as a "Graecian urn." Florence on a bridge near the orchard (right).

FANNY CAME ACROSS (or possibly composed) a “Dolls’ Poem to Santa” dated 23 December 1900. Here is the copy she made:

“Dear Santa Claus, We venture  
To write you just a word,  
To let you know in Season,  
As Christmas time draws near,  
What little Sallies’ dollies  
Would like to have this year.

The baby needs a cradle,  
Her own is much too small,  
Perhaps that is the reason,  
She never grows at all.  
And bring a bright bandanna  
For mammy’s woolly head  
From way down South in Dixie,  
Where she was born and bred.

Louisa says her bonnet  
Is sadly out of date  
She hasn’t had a new one  
Since eighteen ninety-eight--  
She hates to to let you choose it  
Because you are a man  
But maybe it will suit her  
If you do the best you can.

We’d like a set of dishes,  
Our old ones nearly gone,  
Full half the plates are broken,  
And all the cups but one  
The spoons have long been missing  
And all of us agree  
That forks are not convenient,  
When one is sipping tea.

Please bring a little carriage  
Lucile Matilda begs,  
She suffers from dyspepsia,  
Because of broken legs.  
As walking’s not much pleasure  
She rarely ventures out,  
And feels she’d soon be better  
If she could drive about.

Almira wants a necklace,  
And Rosalie a dress,  
An easy chair for Hattie,  
And this is all, we guess,  
Not all that we could think of,  
But all we should expect,  
And if you'll not forget us,  
We are  
Yours with great respect,  
Louisa, Arabella,  
Almira, Henrietta,  
Lucille, Matilda, Frances  
Ann, Rosalie, Lisette,  
Jane, Hattie, Anelina.  
X stands for baby blue  
X stands for Mammy, Denali  
Marie, Roberta, Sue

P. S. Private  
The children played at Indians  
On last Thanksgiving night--  
And Tommy Tucker scalped me  
And made me just a fright.  
So, if you could remember  
A curly wig for me,  
I'd be yours, forever grateful,  
Devoted,  
Susie Lee.

## A major apple-growing section of the United States

John and Fanny Cauthorn lived in what came to be a major apple-growing section of the nation, located along the south bluffs of the Missouri River, stretching from near Hodge, Mo., to Grand Pass. In fact, they helped start it all:

"The Cauthorns were early in the business of growing apples for sale, and they operated a nursery in connection with the growing of apples," the editor of *The Waverly Times* noted, in an edition of the newspaper in 1930.

"For many years, John W. Cauthorn was regarded as having more information concerning apple growing in this section and any other, and it was perhaps due to his eminent success that proved an incentive to others to engage in the business. Mr. John W. Cauthorn was also engaged by Mr. A. L. McClay, Chicago, Ill., to buy apples for him, and he purchased many applies over several years for that firm."

The 1930 history also reported that "Mrs. W. N. Palmer inherited from her

father one of the now old orchards of this neighborhood consisting of about 40 acres. It has borne much fruit, and is still doing good service."

At the same time, W. N. Palmer "owns 45 acres of orchards, the trees in which are now eight years old. They have been well cared for, and promise well for the future."

*(The Waverly Times* editor also estimated the profitability of the apple business based on one tree's glorious harvest a few years earlier at the nearby Hollis Brothers' orchard: ".....It is a matter of knowledge of many that (Hollis Brothers) have the distinction of having packed from one York tree 23 barrels of apples.

From that one tree, if the apples were all marketable, and had sold at the present prevailing prices, the yield and dollars and cents would have exceeded \$105, and an acre of such trees, if all had borne as that one did, the income from the one acre would have exceeded \$5,000."

The 1930 report also cited about 45 other growers or orchards, including 10 described as young or recent.)

**B**Y THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, John Cauthorn was growing substantial amounts of apples, and offering to market them in the Kansas City area. In a letter to Rose Bros., general commission merchants, in Kansas City, he asked for Rose to bid on his 1900 crop:

I expect to barrel Jonathans next week---it will take me several days to get up a car load --- will pack in a cool basement where they will keep nice --- will like for you to state about the probable price that you could bid, in buying so that I will know about what I can afford to.. for them, as I have opposition here.

But Rose Bros., in Kansas City, wouldn't bid:

To tell you the truth, old man, we have not made a bid on apples this season. We want apples and will buy yours, but we want the barrels packed full tight, and can use the car load you speak of packing. In fact, could take two or three cars, and we want you to advise us of the number of barrels you have and can get hold of, and name price you can afford to take for the car of Johnathans delivered here.

Do not be afraid to state price you want for; if it is too high for use, we will let you know quickly. But we believe that we can trade with you, and therefore we ask you to name price you want for the car of Johnathans you are now packing, delivered here and ascertain if possible if you can get another car and what you can deliver same to us for. We want to buy as low as possible -- but at the same time, we are willing for you to make a margin, in fact, we want you to make a margin -- so let's have a prompt reply.

State the best figures you can make us on a car of Johnathans, see if you can get another car, also keep your eyes open for Grimes Golden, Fulton, and we will want two or three cars if we can get them or fancy wine-saps.

In fact, J. W., we want several cars of apples for storing and would as soon have you pack the fruit for us as one we know of, providing we can get prices from you that we can stand.

There is no record of where he sold his 1900 crop.

But there is a record of his visit in 1905 to Hutchinson, Kansas, and the Yaggy Plantation, site of a large orchard in central Kansas.

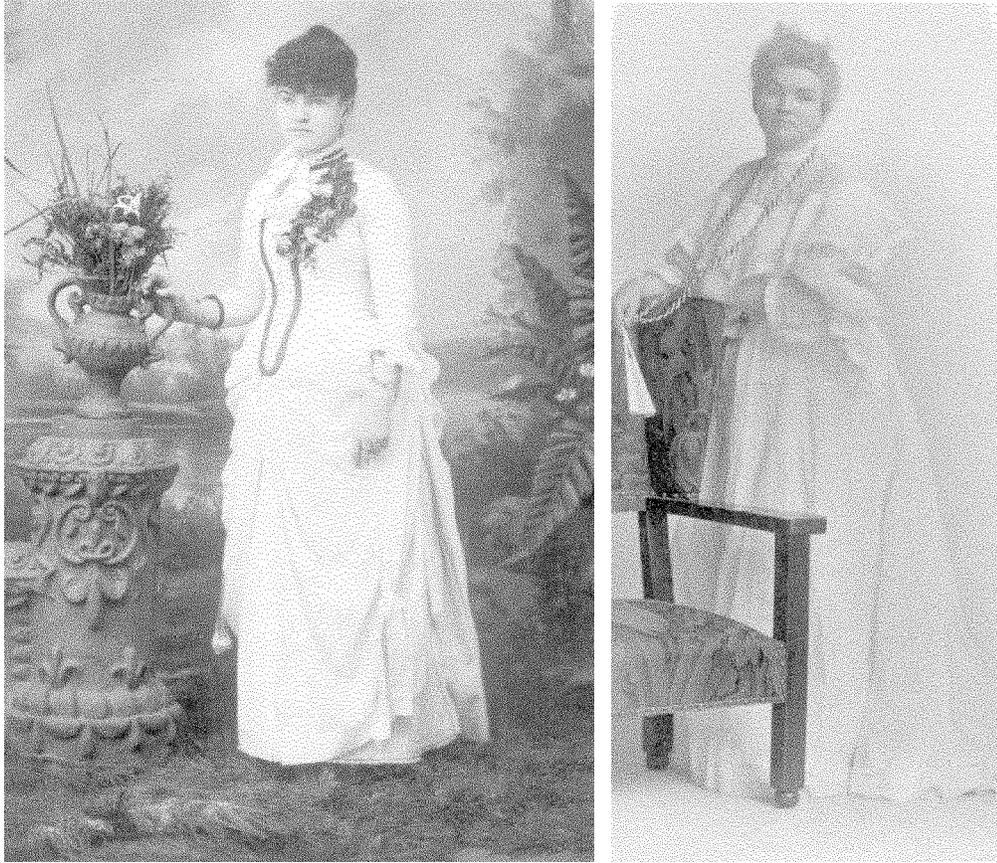
The letter does not survive, but the envelope used in mailing the letter to him, 7 p.m., 24 August 1905, as well as the Hutchinson postmark showing arrival 5:30 p.m., 25 August 1905.

The Yaggy Plantation was one of Hutchinson's large business enterprises for the time, and no longer exists. (Neither does mail delivery that provides less than one-day service between Waverly, Mo., and Hutchinson, Kans.)

**1901** In 1901, Fanny was recording secretary and member of the architecture committee of her KPMTN club. That year, Fanny led a discussion on Henry IV and the Tempest as the club studied four Shakespeare plays over the club's 30 meetings.



1907 at White's Island: Fanny Cauthorn (top row, second from right) poses with members and guests of her "Fancy Work" club.



Fanny January Cauthorn, over the years. From wedding in 1892 to 1904

**1912** “The most successful apple season in Waverly’s history is just now drawing to a close,” *The Waverly Times* reported. “Shipments from here will average between 45,000 and 50,000 barrels, and the money paid to growers and for men and teams employed in moving this immense crop will reach probably \$75,000. The fruit has been of excellent quality and has attracted buyers from all quarters, Chicago, St. Louis, Arkansas and many other points represented.....O. E. Baldwin with C. A. Watson & Sons, fruit dealers of Chicago .. report the purchase of the following Orchards of approximate acreage: ..... Cauthorn Orchard, 25 acres.....” The newspaper also noted that Messrs. Hall and Cauthorn had leased the Galbraith orchard that year.

On 20 August 1912, John Cauthorn sold for \$2,000 his 1912 crop, with the exception of the “Young partnership orchard of mine & G. D. Hall,” from the orchard located about 1 mile east of Waverly, to C. A. Watson & Sons.

John Cauthorn was to furnish the ladders and picking sacks, ship empty barrels to the orchard and full barrels to the rail cars at his expense. He also reserved for his own use 5 trees, including three Winesaps, 1 of Yorks, and 1 Huntsman. The next year, he got a slightly better price from Watson & Sons.

The 1913 crop brought him \$2,150. The next year he sold again to Watson. The

1914 crop brought him \$2,100 (and he got to keep 30 bushels for his own use).

During 1912 and 1913, at least, he and Fanny were paying rent to her mother, Mary Susan Gautier January. On 1 April 1913, Mary endorsed one of John Cauthorn's \$15 checks with the notation "Received fifteen Dollars Rent for April 1913, being the rent for final month of the year at \$180. Mrs. Mary January." About this time also, he bought a Studebaker, with 2 inner tubes and chains, from E. W. Mollenkamp. John put \$100 down, in the agreement to pay the balance, \$843.75 "when delivered."

**1913** John Cauthorn loved good music, and he also recognized there was a great potential market for the newly-introduced phonographs. On 11 December 1913, he wrote the Thomas A. Edison company in Orange, N.J., inquiring about the firm's new phonograph, and how he might become a dealer for them. On 17 December 1913, he heard from Edison:

Dear Sir: We have your kind favor of December 11th, and are glad to learn that you are interested in new disc phonographs, which are giving splendid satisfaction throughout the country. Under separate cover, are sending you catalogue of these goods, with information and retail prices. We have no dealer in your town and would like to secure representation from a party who is prepared to give the line first class attention.

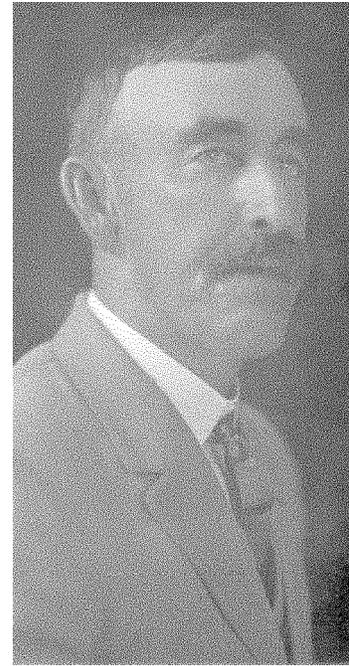
The smallest disc order that we would entertain in a town the size of Waverly, would call for at least three disc machines of assorted types and 150 records.

If you are interested on this basis, would suggest that you take the matter up with one of our nearest disc jobbers, that is, The Silverstone Music Co. of 1124 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., or Harger & Blish, 811 Walnut St., Des Moines, Ia., who would be glad to give you further details on the subject, also submit copy of dealers' agreement, fully outlining our conditions of sale, and showing the net prices and discounts to the trade. A dealer must maintain a store and carry a stock of both machines and records, at all times, for sale and exhibition purposes.

Thanking you for the inquiry, we beg to remain,  
Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED  
Phonograph Agreement Department  
E. E. Davidson.

On 30 June 1914, he spent \$15 at The Edison Shop (Phonograph Company of Kansas City), 1012 Grand Ave., for (presumably) records.



John Cauthorn reads the newspaper on his porch; and in formal pose

**1915** On 30 January 1915, John Cauthorn bought insurance for the home in Waverly. He paid \$20.67 for \$1,300 of coverage, which included \$1,000 for the 1 1/2 story home (on lots 7 and 8, block 17), and \$250 for contents other than the piano. The piano was covered for \$50, in the policy written by the Concordia Town-Mutual Insurance Co., R. E. S. Booton, agent. The policy specifically did not include damage caused by “cyclone, tornado or windstorm.” (Insurance agent R. E. S. Booton was the first person in Waverly to install a private telephone, as reported years later in the local history of Waverly.)

As the harvest season approached for his apples in 1915, he turned to a different broker for his crop, and struck a far better deal than he had in the past: On 23 July 1915, he accepted \$2,500 as part payment on his 1915 crop, for which the total price negotiated between him and Myers & Hartman was \$5,000.



John at his orchard near the river; Fanny & postcard she mailed to John 10 July 1915 from the redwoods.



Jno. W. Cauthorn, Mngr. F. R. Cauthorn, Secy.

**Jno. W. Cauthorn Orchard Co.**

Waverly, Mo. July 23 - 1915

This agreement entered into this 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1915  
 between Myers & Hartman Party of the first Party  
 and John W. Cauthorn Party of the second Party  
 said John W. Cauthorn sells to Myers & Hartman  
 his entire apple crop of 1915 for the sum of  
 Five thousand dollars \$5,000.00  
 Party of the second party to take care of orchard  
 the same as he had not sold to Party of  
 the first Party  
 Party of the first Party Myers & Hartman  
 paid the sum of \$5,000.00 cash  
 Balance of \$2,500.00 to be paid on or  
 about Sept 10 - 1915

John Myers & Hartman  
 John W. Cauthorn

The apple crop was so good, in fact, that John said Fanny and their daughter, Florence, could use some of the money to take a trip to Idaho and California; or that Florence could use the money for private schooling at Lexington. Fanny and Florence took the money and went to California, and to Idaho to visit relatives.

They had a great time, as they reported back to John by way of postcards:

"I never saw such wonderful scenery nor such large trees, 275 feet high, 15 feet in diameter. The climate is most invigorating....Cousin Charlie holds recollections of you in fondest memory and tells many tales of your youthful days.....FJC"

"The hand that writes this has been wet with the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Marguerite's friends, the Findleys, took us out to Ocean Park today and we went "in." It was fine. Then we went in the swimming tank and I swam almost across it. Aren't you proud. Much love, Florence."

By 1915, he also had designed new letterhead stationery, too, which colorfully stated that Jno. W. Cauthorn Orchard Co., Waverly, Mo., was Fruit Growers and Packers. Jno. W. Cauthorn was listed as Mngr, F. R. Cauthorn, Secy. He also was growing fruit other than apples. A 31 January 1914 receipt from Boonville Nurseries, Boonville, Mo., shows that he bought 100 young peach trees for \$15.

Some of the older residents of the Waverly area remembered times when John Cauthorn would sit around the stove in a downtown store during winter months, and carve on wood.

He died 21 November 1919. The members of Fanny Cauthorn's WCTU (of which she had been charter member and vice president) sent her a memorial:

"The members of the Waverly WCTU are deeply grieved for our charter member and VPresident, Mrs. Fanny J. Cauthorn, in the loss of her husband, Mr. Jno. W. Cauthorn, which occurred Nov. 21st 1919. He was a devoted husband & father, a good citizen and a fine business man. He joined the Christian church in his early years and always contributed when called upon for the advancement of the church.

May our sister comfort herself with the thought, that, "To live is Christ, & to die is gain."

Committee: M. Emily Warrenes, Rachel Wallace Buck. Waverly, Mo., Dec. 7th 1919.

Probate of the estate began with appraisers and taxes. On 7 June of 1920, Horace F. Blackwell, the appraiser, reported to the probate court for Lafayette county that he valued Fanny Cauthorn's half of the real estate at \$6,000, with \$2,033.65 worth of personal property.

He put the value of Florence Cauthorn's share of the real estate at \$6,000, with \$2,433.65 worth of personal property. There was no tax due on Fanny Cauthorn's share, as the widow's exemption (\$15,000) reduced the taxable value to zero. Florence Cauthorn, however, had to pay \$34.34, as the child's taxable exemption (\$5,000), left a taxable estate of \$3,433.65, and an estate tax rate of 1%. The appraiser charged \$16.60 for his services.

John Washington Cauthorn's estate was settled 7 February 1921 in the Lafayette County probate court, Lexington, Mo. Personal property in the estate was valued at \$4,620.92, after all debts had been paid, with half the assets to be distributed to the widow, Fanny J. Cauthorn, and the other half to the daughter, Florence Cauthorn.

Fanny's half included: One 2nd Liberty Loan U.S. Bond No. 60791, \$500; One 3rd Liberty Loan U.S. Bond No. 138021, \$500; Two Victory Loan U.S. Bonds, Nos. B213535 and B213536, \$500 each; 200 shares of Capital Stock of Mason Oil and Gas Company, \$100; 100 shares Capital Stock of Perpetual Royalty Income Company, \$100; 1 share common and .5 share of preferred capital stock of Tex-La Homa Oil Corp., \$242.50; and the undivided half interest in 3 notes of William Stoneking for \$161.50 each, \$241.50.

(A Waverly Bank deposit slip for Fanny Cauthorn for 31 December 1921 indicates that she collected a total of \$14.26 interest on her Liberty Loan U.S. bonds.)

Florence Cauthorn's share included: One 2nd Liberty Loan U.S. Bond No. 69792, \$500; One 4th Liberty Loan U.S. Bond No. 113406, \$500; One Victory Liberty Loan U.S. Bond No. B213537, \$100; 200 shares of Perpetual Royalty Income Co., \$100; 1 share of common and .5 share of preferred stock in Tex-La Homa Oil Corp., \$45; undivided half interest in 3 notes of William Stoneking for \$161, @\$241.50.

In addition, Florence was to receive \$598.96 from the sale of other War Savings certificates. Fanny was to receive \$389.96 from those sales. H. J. Peters, James H. Crosswhite and T. R. Landrum were witnesses to the inventory and appraisers.



Lee Oil Co., Missouri

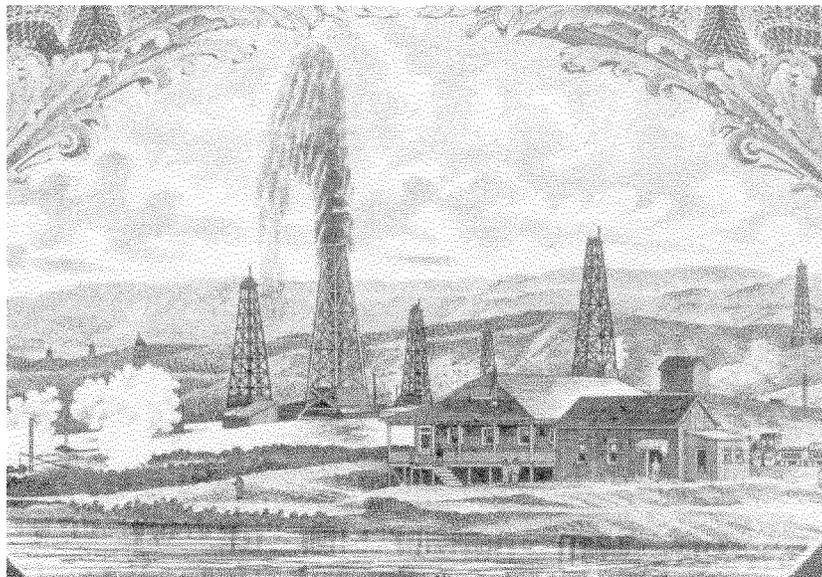
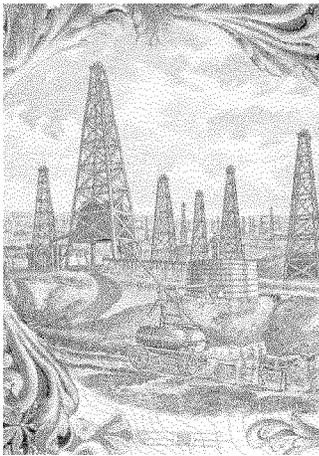


Shirt-Sleeve Oil Co., Oklahoma

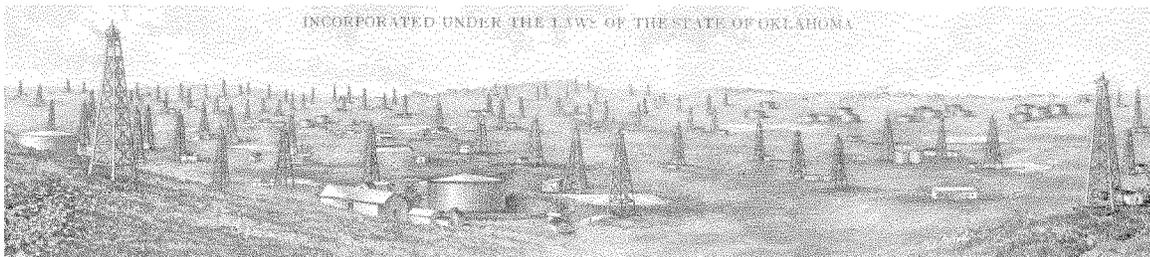


The Mason Oil and Gas Co., Kansas

The shares of Mason Oil and Gas. Perpetual Royalty Income, Lucky Lease Oil, Shirt Sleeve Oil, Two Wells Oil, Dixie Queen Oil, Amalgamated Oil, and Lee Oil and Gas, remain. Their value appears mainly to be in the magnificent engravings that were featured on the certificates, some of which were in multi-color and with impressive corporate seals. Though the companies listed their headquarters in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Arizona, Texas and Delaware, many of the engravings were the same.....used by different companies over the years....but apparently the same certificate printer.



Detail from: (left) Lucky Lease Oil Co., Oklahoma, and (right) Mason Oil and Gas Co., Kansas.



Detail from: Shirt-Sleeve Oil Co., 8 January 1918, 100 shares @10-cents per share. Oklahoma.

Fanny was a longtime teacher in Waverly schools. Years later, a row of trees was dedicated on the school grounds, in memory of six educators. One cottonwood was dedicated to Fanny, whose services were recalled by Mrs. E. O. Buck:

“We all love beauty. Beauty appeals to the eyes. It appeals to the senses. It appeals to the mind. We love beautiful trees, beautiful flowers, beautiful gardens, the home beautiful, but best of all is ‘Life Beautiful.’ What better can be said of one who has departed this life, than that they were good, noble, loyal and true? These things can be said of Mrs. Fanny January Cauthorn.

“When but a girl in her teens, she became one of the pioneer educators of our community. Conditions then were not as they are today, but she struggled on, always upholding the good, denouncing the wrong, striving always for the cultured things of life. May this tree, in a measure, symbolize the life to whom it is now dedicated. May it be a shelter in the living storm, may it cheer the wayfarer and may it be an inspiration to all those with whom it may come in contact.”

(From a newspaper clipping, date unknown)

**1920** Fanny Cauthorn heard from her cousin, Lester O. Barr, then living in Buenos Aires, who asked her to erect a dark marble tombstone at the cemetery for his mother, grandfather, grandmother and sister. He said he was sending her a \$500 check to cover the costs, and doubted that the rest of his family would permit the remains of his father to be shifted from Texas to Waverly.

“I am very glad to know that Florence is so much interested in her farm and orchard, and wish to extend her an invitation to visit me in South America,” Lester Barr wrote. “Think this will be a very nice honeymoon trip for her to take, and in this connection would like to enquire why she is not married --- my excuse is that I have not met the girl, or have been too busy, or possibly both.....The American colony is celebrating the glorious 4th of July by giving a very large dinner and dance at the Plaza Hotel, a very large crowd is expected. I also attended a very large 4th of July dance at La Plata on Saturday night. La Plata being about 40 miles from Buenos Aires, at which point our plant is located, our general office being in Buenos Aires.”

(Letter from Lester O. Barr to Fanny January Cauthorn, 5 July 1920, from Buenos Aires. Lester was one of three children of David A. Barr. The others were Mary and Arthur.)

**1921** Just as John Cauthorn had invested in speculative oil stock a few years earlier in 1917 and 1918, Fanny tried her hand at equity investments: In January of 1921, she bought 220 shares of “Meridian Petroleum Corp.” The stock had a stated par value of \$1 per share.

In 1923, she “transferred other shares of stock” for \$120 in stock of the J. O. Galloway Oil Interests, Ft. Worth. In 1923, Fanny’s taxes on her property on Lots 7 and 8 of Block 17 in the St. Thomas Addition to Waverly, less the 101 feet sold off earlier, amounted to \$37.90, though she got a \$9.47 credit for having overpaid the 1921 tax bill.



J. O. Galloway Oil Co., certificate of 1923.....The Cauthorn hotel-rooming house, Waverly, Mo.

After the death of John Cauthorn, Fanny January Cauthorn and Florence Cauthorn continued to operate the Cauthorn Hotel at Commercial and Washington, in Waverly. The room rates were \$2 per night, as stated on the hotel stationery. South of the Cauthorn Hotel was a two-story hotel originally acquired by Francis R. Gautier for his daughter Mary Ann Gautier January.

Mary operated it to support her large family, after the death of her husband, James Irwin January. That hotel was sold about the turn of the century. Mary Ann lived with her daughter, Fanny January Cauthorn thereafter. She died in 1925. Her daughter, Fanny January Cauthorn, operated the Cauthorn hotel until she died 20 January 1927.

Florence Cauthorn lived in the Cauthorn hotel until she was married. Then, she and William Notley Palmer lived there until they moved into their new home at Palmer's Orchard in 1929. They sold the hotel on 13 September 1932 for \$1,600 to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Schowe. The Schowes later sold it to Mrs. Lille Bishop, and then to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Peters, Jr., who demolished it in December of 1979.

**F**ANNY JANUARY CAUTHORN was 66 when she died 20 January 1927. She had survived her mother, Mary January, by only two years. One of the memorials was written by Mmes. W. P. Barrett, William Watts and J. M. Wills:

"Whereas death has invaded our ranks and claimed one of our most faithful members, Sister Fannie Cauthorn, and Whereas we feel greatly bereaved at our loss, therefore: Be it resolved: First that we will ever endeavor to show our affection for, and our esteem of, her by a redoubling of our fidelity to the causes that were so dear to her heart. Second: Resolved that, realizing that her life work was an inspiration to us that we will emulate her by making our lives a blessing to others. Third: Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records and a copy presented to Mrs. Florence Cauthorn Palmer, the daughter of the deceased."

She had been the last surviving charter member of her KPMTN club, and was buried in the Kraus lot in the Waverly cemetery. She was survived by her only child, Florence Nightingale Cauthorn.

# PART 12

## Florence Nightingale Cauthorn

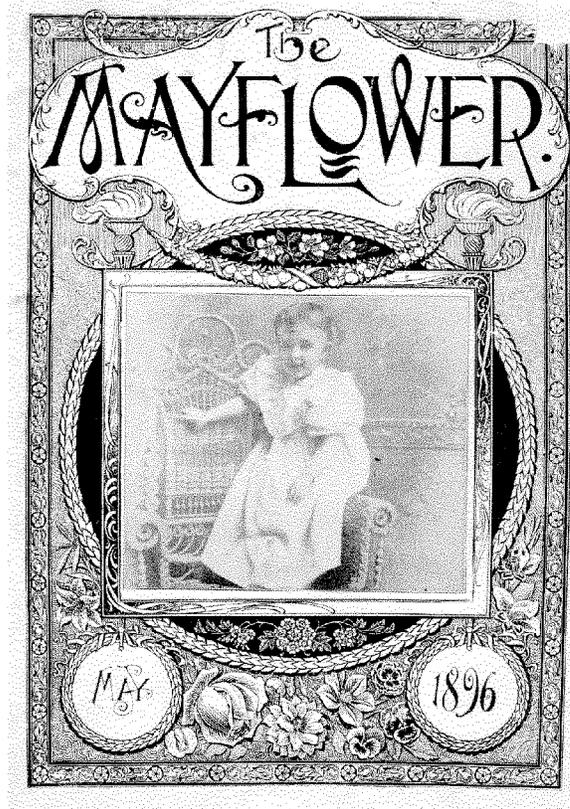
On the cover of "The Mayflower" before age 3  
Treasures from her "Good Times" scrapbook  
Visits in Tennessee and Letters from the Naval Academy  
President of KPMTN club, 1913  
Visits in Canada with the Russells  
Letters from Puerto Rico, Philippines, China, WW I front lines, elsewhere  
Milton Russell is heart-broken at his loss  
Florence and Notley Palmer are married 30 June 1922

# FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE CAUTHORN

(born 6 February 1893, married 30 June 1922, died 20 September 1954)

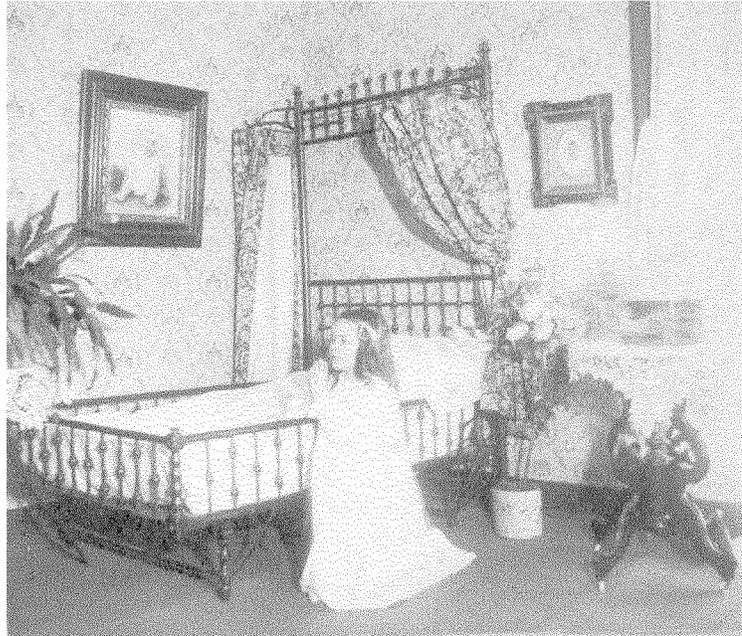
*Florence Cauthorn*

**F**LORENCE NIGHTINGALE CAUTHORN was born 6 February 1893, in Waverly, Dr. Crosswhite the attending doctor. She received national attention within three years: In May of 1896, a photo of her was used to illustrate the cover of "The Mayflower," a gardener's magazine, of Floral Park, New York.



"Our first page cover design this month is from a photograph of Florence Cauthorn, a little Missouri miss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cauthorn. Miss Florence is exceedingly fond of flowers and owns and cultivates several of her own. The past winter she grew an elegant specimen of the Chinese Sacred Lily, procuring the bulb from Floral Park." (*Mayflower*, May 1896, Floral Park, N.Y., p. 3)

Florence's photo had been submitted to the editor of the magazine in December of 1895 by her mother, Fanny January Cauthorn. On 24 December the editor wrote to Fanny about the "pretty little picture for The Mayflower." "We shall try to use it, although I am afraid it is a little narrow for the space required. It may not appear for some months, however, as we usually make provision several months in advance."



Young Florence Nightingale Cauthorn kneels beside her bed in this photo taken in about 1894. The marble-top table to her right is still in the possession of the family, and in 1998 is used in the entry way of the home at 4 Crescent Blvd., Hutchinson.

**1907** In a letter to "Jamie," when she was 14, Florence wrote that she now had a camera, and "have taken ten pictures, and do all of my developing." She promised that she would "take a good many (pictures) this summer" and print some pictures. "I got several books for Christmas. The best were 'The Little Col. at Boarding School,' and 'The Holly Tree.'....I just read 'Helen's Babies.' It is real funny. Did you ever read, 'Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm' by Kate Douglas Wiggin. It is fine."

(Letter from Florence Cauthorn to "Jamie," presumably in Trenton, Tenn., 10 March 1907)

At about the same time, she wrote about her cat. His name was Tom:

"This animal has a beautiful coat of fine dark gray hair with yellow. He is very large and handsome. He is very smart and can talk to some extent, which is very unusual for this kind of animal. He is my cat. Tom."

Later on, she added a dog, Caesar. And still later, another cat, Omar.



Florence posed with an umbrella before the turn of the century, and later on, used a cigar as a prop: Florence mailed a postcard photo to Miss Vick January, in Kansas City, Kansas, in August of 1907, showing her with a cigar and a friend. She posed only the question, "Boys?" on the front of the card.

**1909** In the school year, 1909-1910, Florence attended Peabody High School in Trenton, Tenn., because no high school was available in Waverly, Mo. In her year at Peabody, she lived with her cousin, Annie Russell Wade, and did well:

"Following are the grades made by Miss Florence Cauthorn during the year '09-'10: Algebra, 94 3/4; English 95 1/2; History 98 3/4; Spelling 96 1/2; Latin 95; Deportment 96 5/8; General 96 5/8. H. B. Cummings, Teacher."

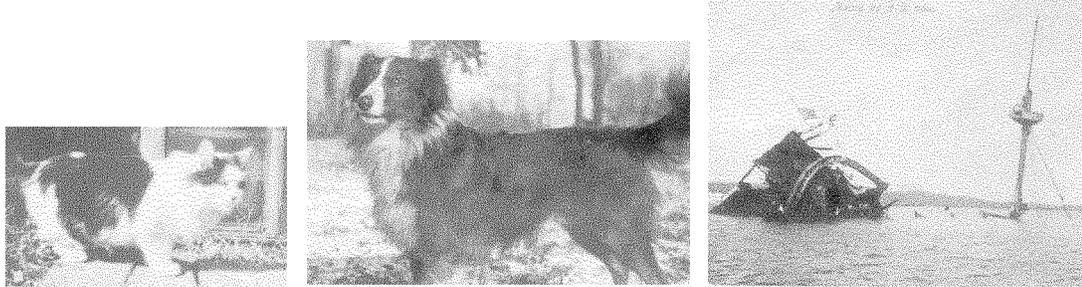
(Peabody High School grade report, 19 May 1910)

**1910** One of her boy friends, Roy McCutchen, of Newbern, Tenn., thought a lot of her, as he headed off to Annapolis prior to entering the Naval Academy.

"When I got home," Florence wrote in her *'Good Times'* book, "I had received from Roy McCutchen 4 postcards, 24 letters (long ones), a big Navy pennant, a telegram, and a dozen and a half brass buttons and a cartridge. These letters have told of his 'doings.' He went to Annapolis to take the Naval exam. Tracy Davis was also there for the same purpose. Both boys passed, and are now full-fledged Midshipmen, Oct. 4th, 1910."

She didn't visit them at the Academy, but Roy sent her a menu for the Midshipmen's Mess, Thanksgiving Day, 1910. Had she been able to attend, she

would have dined on mock turtle soup boiled salmon, roast turkey, prime rib, sweet potatoes, creamed asparagus, green peas, fruit salad, and a collection of desserts.



Florence's cat, Omar, and dog, Caesar.....and a postcard of the destroyed USS Maine

"Put this in your memory book," boyfriend Midn. J. T. Davis wrote from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, as he sent..... "a piece of the foremast of the late U.S.S. Maine," and a postcard. The fragment from the USS Maine (which exploded in Havana harbor to start the Spanish-American War of 1898) remains today as it was then, about a square inch of black cloth (labeled incorrectly as a fragment from "The Titanic.") The cloth was one of many relics of the ship that the Navy Department made available to the public when the old ship was resurrected, 13 years later, before the wreck was towed out to sea, and sunk in deep water.

The same year he sent the fragment from the Maine, Midn. McCutchen invited her to a series of Winter Hops at the Academy in 1910 and 1911. Unfortunately, McCutchen soon thereafter resigned from the Academy because of his father's ill health. She mentioned Roy frequently in her diaries over the next months, as well as the fact that Roy came to see her en route from Annapolis to his home.

Later on, Roy brought her another Navy pennant and "another big picture of himself. I now have in my room three Navy pennants, four pictures of Roy, a Navy pillow, the collars he wore to Philadelphia to the Army-Navy football game, and the other pennants Roy has given me." Her *'Good Times'* diary for the time also included frequent dates with Roy, probably in Trenton, Tenn.

"I got a 12-page letter from Roy Saturday, and we were invited to play Rook at Mary Herron's. ... That night, Roy came and took me to a reception at the Dormitory.....Yesterday Roy took me to F & C commencement sermon at the court house.... In the afternoon we went in the car to Edison.....

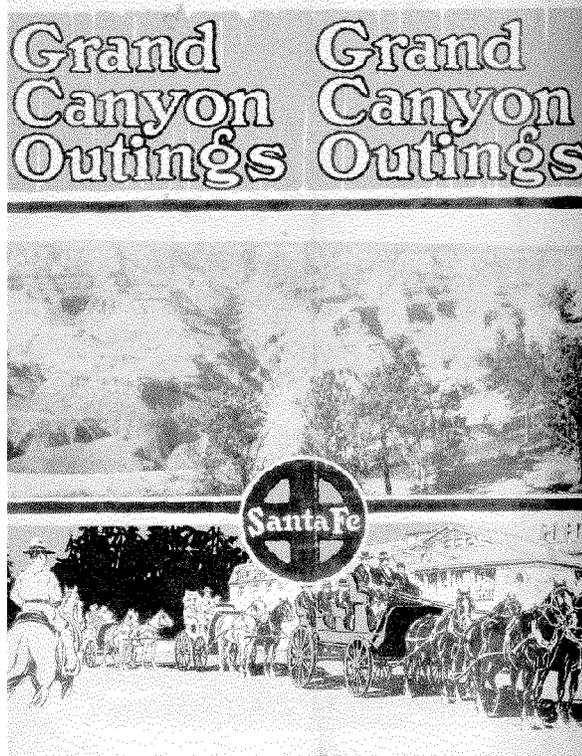
Last night Roy came and brought me a dozen exposures for the Kodak...and *'Good Times'* Book:

What do you suppose he said?...That he like me better than any other girl he knew and that he had never thought of any other girl with the same feelings that he thought of me (?) Really, he said it as if he meant it, but I don't suppose he meant it. Yes, I believe he did & I only hope he won't change.

He also said that if it hadn't been for me, he wouldn't have come back in February and wouldn't have taken that long drive over here Saturday."



ROOK was popular with Florence: Three tally cards.....Midshipmen's menu, Annapolis, Thanksgiving 1910



AN AD for a Santa Fe Railroad excursion.....and a magnificent Valentine sent to Florence, ca. 1912

1911 She traveled to Tennessee and a round of parties and visits in May, where (as her carefully-detailed scrapbook of the times revealed), she partied with relatives, friends.....and Roy McCutchen. Rook card games were popular. And the local newspaper, the *Trenton Herald-Democrat* frequently published the item that, "Roy McCutchen, of Newbern, spent several days here recently." And items such as: "Mrs. W. W. Wade entertained a number of friends Saturday evening at her home on High street, in honor of her nieces, Misses Marie Russell, of St. Louis, and Florence Cauthorn, of Waverly, Mo. The house was elaborately decorated with carnations and roses....Rook was played at five tables....."

On 7 June 1911, she accepted cousin Robert Milton Russell's invitation to attend his graduation from Manual Training School of Washington University, St. Louis. Milton was one of the speakers. His subject was: "La Culture Manuelle." She recorded in her scrapbook clippings and memorabilia from Chicago, where from Aug. 12-20 there was an International Aviation Meet at Grant Park. *The Chicago Daily Tribune* of 14 August 1911 headlined "Grant Park and Michigan Avenue Black with Crowd as Fliers Start."

Closer to home and Waverly in 1911, however, the big news that Florence posted in her scrapbook was the final push in Missouri to complete a cross-state highway. After massive lobbying from special interests, the route was selected, and the highway was to be built by way of Grand Pass, Waverly, etc., on in to Kansas City. The jubilant highway boosters scheduled a big celebration in the center of the state, Columbia, and from St. Louis and Kansas City and 57 automobile loads of boosters headed out from Kansas City and 46 carloads from St. Louis, to gather with 2,500 others in Columbia for the celebration presided over by the governor.

There was only one major hitch reported, and Florence kept the clipping: "The county court car, carrying three judges, Gilbert, Axline and Martin, and two newspaper men, was stalled near Waverly on a steep hill. A pair of Missouri mules and a willing youth pulled them out of their predicament," the *Kansas City Star* reported.

Florence got her first tax bill that year, too. She was 18, and had to pay personal property tax in Missouri. The bill was 40 cents. (Her mother had to pay \$1.57 that year). Better news later on in the year, however:

On 30 September, 10 of her friends wrote and delivered to her poems that accompanied gifts of lace that was to be used in creating a Memory Petticoat. Elizabeth Corder, Fanny's best friend, wrote: "From the land of the Sunny South, return the maiden fair; All filled with its wondrous beauties; and the ideas she gathered there.

"She told us of the motor rides, and brought the game of Rook, to Each and All and everyone, she shows the Memory Book. She brought to us the latest thing, of this you will please take note; these bits of lace we bring today; Become a Memory Petticoat."

**1912** On 2 May 1912, she wrote in her diary that “Miss Lizzie, Roberta, Dr. J., and I went to Earp’s Hill to get ferns, and we got some fine ones. When we reached home, I found cousin Birdie Heart and Elizabeth Heart from Boise, Idaho. Went to the show with Dr. Johnston.” She reported on a family dinner 5 May 1912:

“The McGrews, Cauthorns, Epps, Januarys and Hearts, and Will Gunther and Dr. J. went to White’s Island for the day. We had lots to eat and took pictures and I killed two birds. We were on the water most of the afternoon. Roy January came down tonight.”

She washed the dishes on 10 May because the hired help wasn’t around: “Leonora left this afternoon for a visit in Kansas City, so Dr. J. and I washed the supper dishes and then sat on the porch and watched a storm come up.” On 1 June 1912 the KPMTN club gathered: “Club met with Miss Lizzie. The annual journal was read. It was splendid. Miss L. was the editor, and I was elected President of the KPMTN Club. Now what do you think of that?” She was 19 years old.

*The Ladies Home Journal* helped her out, 7 October 1912:

“My dear Miss Cauthorn:

“From your palm prints you are a very ardent, intense, enthusiastic individual. You become absolutely absorbed in what you do, yet you tire very quickly of monotony.

“You dislike having to do the same thing for any length of time. You have a remarkable gift of taking other people’s ideas and putting them to very practical use. You can always act upon other people’s suggestions. You know how to apply theories to practical things.

“You have a great deal of originality, ingenuity. You can always use one thing in the place of another. You have wonderful intuition. You read character almost by instinct. You gauge results, sense situations.

“You may be interested to know that there is a cross on the tip of your little fingers which usually implies a little gift of prophecy. Probably your presentiments are often fulfilled, your dreams may come true. You have a splendid sense of humor, enough to enjoy a joke on yourself, although I fancy you resent too much teasing. You can be very dignified when you choose.

“You have very good memory. I don’t believe you ever forget a fact or an event. Both your conversation and your letters should be extremely interesting.

“You have a great deal of tact, sympathy. You make friends easily. You have the true spirit of neighborliness. You are willing to help anyone and everyone.

“From the swing of your Heart-line, your love is very unselfish. You could be just as happy in the success of someone dear to you as in your own.....Cordially yours, Catherine Rooke.”

Roy McCutchen sent her a telegram on Christmas eve: “Train late, missed connection, St. Louis. Arrive Wednesday.”



**1913** After serving as president of the KPMTN club, she was honored with a poem:

“Here’s to our dear President--  
So gentle, good, and sweet --  
With dimpled cheeks, and eyes of blue,  
And dainty little feet.

She has filled her place so nicely  
Been so faithful her trust  
And now that we have to give her up  
I hardly think it just.

But we want to thank her kindly  
For she is a darling little girl,  
Glad the man, who wins our Florence,  
Will get a precious Pearl.”

The poem was written by Mina E. Dennis 14 June 1913.

“At the closing dance of Miss Gilkeson’s dancing school, promptly at 8:30, the grand march started, led by Miss Cauthorn of Waverly and Capt. Roberts.....” a nearby Missouri newspaper of 1913 reported. She had a cat that year. His name was Omar.

She attended “In the Shadow of the Hills,” in “The Wonderland Floating Theater,” a river boat theater, at Waverly, 3 October. The show had 4 acts, and boasted an “Entire Change of Specialties,” whatever that is.



Florence, with Dr. Johnson, a dentist, whom she was engaged to at the time, in Waverly

One of the Cauthorn Hotel’s boarders in 1913 was a representative of the Southwestern Lumber Co., a Mr. Brown. Brown was in charge of the cutting and shipping to Germany of huge walnut logs in the Waverly area. A photo of the huge logs was taken in a 1913 shipment, with Florence and Dr. Johnson among the logs.

*The Kansas City Star* of the time quoted Brown as saying:

“The oldest walnut tree I ever cut was near Waverly, Mo. We could not count all the layers, but we estimated the tree was more than 400 years old. In cutting, we found a No. 10 buckshot, such as was used in the old Kentucky rifles, buried in the fiber. We counted 125 rings over it, and estimated that it had been fired into the tree about the time the Lewis and Clark expedition went up the river.”

The photo and history were reprinted Friday 4 February 1955 in the Lexington, Mo., newspaper, quoting Miss Elizabeth Corder, a family friend who had operated a photograph studio in Waverly. Elizabeth sent Marie Palmer Buzbee a clipping of the reprint, and noted, correctly, that “I’m sure your mother has some of the original pictures in her Kodak book.....(The reprint) recalls many delightful days and evenings with Mr. Brown; he boarded with Cauthorns and your mother was such a cute, attractive girl, and this picture does look like you -- some.....I am glad you can be at school. Study hard and be a good girl and be ready for Dick when he gets home.....”

(Letter/clipping from Cousin Elizabeth Corder to Marie Palmer, February 1955)

Some time later, in 1913, Florence visited the Russells at Elgin House, Lake Joseph, Muskoka, in Canada. The Russell family included the father, Whitfield, the mother Bessie, and the three children, Marie, Milton and Charles Ladd. There, she met Leonard L. Youell, a University of Toronto student who soon was destined to head off to World War I's battlefields in Belgium. During the trip, the friends signed their names on a slice of tree bark, and she kept it. It reads: "Marie Russell, 4530 Forest Park Bl., St. Louis; Marie Louise Robinson, 918 Keller Street, Winfield, Kansas; R. M. Russell, St. Louis; C. L. Russell; Leonard L. Youell, Aylmer (West) O..Can.; Florence Cauthorn, Waverly, Missouri; Muskoka Lakes, 1913"

She also kept a newspaper clipping of 23 December 1913, reporting the heroism of Leonard Youell, a second year science student at the University. Youell was presented a medal by the Royal Humane Society of Canada for his bravery "in saving a young girl's life at the risk of his own."

**1914** To welcome the new year and the holidays in Canada, Leonard invited Florence to the Aylmer (Canada) Opera House, with dancing from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Leonard was the secretary of The Bachelors and Benedicts of Aylmer, who threw the party (with dancing by Speight's Orchestra). Among other performances she attended was a presentation by Anna Pavlowa, with the National Opera Company of Canada and the Imperial Russian Ballet. That was 8 February 1914.

**1915** In 1915, she was enrolled in the Daughters of the American Revolution, after researching her genealogy that linked her to Peter January and Samuel Alexander Givens, Revolutionary War soldiers. She also taught children's classes in the Sunday School at the Waverly Methodist church during these and later year, and was reminded regularly by her former students of how much they appreciated her teaching.

She kept up a lively correspondence throughout the pre-and- post World War I period, with letters constantly arriving in Waverly from traveling friends, beaux, and relatives:

**FROM PUERTO RICO:** A teacher sent her a note from Vega Baja, 24 February 1902: My dear little friend Florence. ... the children here are generally very lovable. They have dark eyes and dark hair generally. There are many blacks and mulattos. The children generally study out loud. They were accustomed to do so under the Spanish government. There is much said in the newspapers in America about the wonderful progress made in the schools of Puerto Rico; the matter is greatly exaggerated. Teaching English is slow work. ...."

The teacher was responding to a letter Florence had written the governor of Puerto Rico, which was subsequently passed along to the Vega Baja class.....where one of the students, Consuelo Darra, a third grader, added her own letter, that, among other things, told a bit about her town: "This town is not very large, but we think it is very handsome. Oranges and lemons and fine apples and all fruits grow here; never makes snow here, but rains much. Sugar cane grows here. It is very much warm here now. Mr. Hubbard says like June in America....."

**FROM THE PHILIPPINES:** Rosario P. Bartolome answered Florence, by reporting that “In the Philippines, it is not so cold as there, so that we do not wear wool, what we usually wear is Jusi and sinamay. Jusi is made of leaves of pineapple, and sinamay made of hemp. It is very fine clothes.....”

**FROM CHINA:** A missionary, O. F. Yates, sent her the way to spell a name in Chinese, soon after his arrival in Hwai-an-fu, 14 April 1909. He also told of the trip:

Our party sailed from Frisco, Nov. 10th. There were 14 of us besides about 14 missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were about 35 missionaries on board, a jolly party....I was sick before I left San Francisco, so didn't make a very good sailor. There were four young ladies in our party, two of them trained nurses so I was well taken care of. We reached Shanghai on Dec. 4th, and stayed there several days. ... Hwai-an-fu (Why-an-fu) is about 270 miles from Shanghai, and has about 17,000 people. I am in the home of Dr. H. M. Woods and we are only foreigners here. We have another station ten miles further up the Canal. There are quite a number of foreigners here (It seemed strange at first to think that I was a foreigner.)

Perhaps you have a picture in your mind of what China is like, but it is hardly possible to have it right. It is such a queer place, so unlike America. The cities are walled and the streets are paved but narrow and crooked. A two-horse buggy could hardly make its way along one of the chief business streets. Everybody walks in the middle of the street.

Instead of going buggy riding, the young ladies go in sedan chairs. They have no fires in their homes except for cooking, and they wear heavy wadded clothes. Many of the children leave off their waist clothes. ... The people are queer: If anything can be done backwards, they will pretty near do it that way. .... Hwai-an-fu was in the midst of the famine district and a great deal of the flour, etc., sent from America was disbursed from here. As a result, the natives are very friendly and ready to listen to the Gospel. They need it above all things.... A nation that has bowed down to idols for hundreds of years has some characteristics that are not beautiful, but the Chinese have some characteristics that challenge our admiration. It is opium instead of whiskey we have to fight here.

**FROM BELGIUM AND THE WORLD WAR I FRONT LINES:** After her 1913-1914 visit with the Russells in Canada, she had kept in touch with Leonard L. Youell, the University of Toronto student (who had signed the tree bark with the rest of the family). Leonard went off the battlefield of Belgium in World War I:

From Belgium, 3 August 1916, Leonard wrote as a newly-commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Canadian Field Artillery, 43rd howitzer battery: “The weather (in crossing first to England) was rough, the sea was also, and most of us were well indisposed....” and he continued his training for four months in England. “We got our guns and horses both after we landed in England. in a battery, there are four guns, 125 horses and 127 men, as well as 6 officers. We sure did have some exciting and funny stunts with those new horses when we first got them, but when they left, they worked like clockwork -- six-horse teams, you know, for each vehicle.”

The King inspected the troops, he reported “and it was a wonderful sight, I can tell you, for altogether there were over 3,000 horses and about 30,000 soldiers -- all Canadians.” He added that in a photograph taken at the inspection, the King

seemed to be pointing at him. Then the troops arrived "somewhere in Belgium:"

"I suppose you wonder what are the impressions one gets of this war first hand: well, two words give it: Some War! Miles and miles of nothing else, a country, or a strip of country---with nothing on it but trenches and shell holes and files of sandbags. Not a head to be seen-- an occasional rifle shot; an occasional burst of artillery fire; a few aeroplanes flying above; and the rest -- well, war. Of course that's in the daytime and it's not always that. Sometimes it's different, but mostly, it's watching and waiting.

"But I'm describing this like a tragedy, or something. It is, of course. But not to the British Tommy. He calls his hated enemy who sings him Hymns of hate, "Fritz," and he calls his shells, "Pipsqueaks," and Whizzbangs," and "Little Willies" ..... that's the small ones. The big ones are "Krumphs" .. that's it exactly: a whiz and then "Ker-umph" and the dirt flies and anything that's on top of it."

"I expect out in Missouri you hear the "Hun" first hand and that Germany is winning and so on. Well, perhaps, she is, but if she is, a lot of people out in Sunny France will lose some bets, for out here the feeling is 'Home for Christmas'..... sounds confident, doesn't it.....I must say that I wish that instead of being in Belgium I were once again in Muskoka and you were up again and we were sailing along our old Lake Joe once more, but perhaps next summer....."

Later on, on 23 November 1916, from "Shell Hole #2362754311" Leonard answered one of Florence's letters with further details of the war: Food and service: "Our cook is one luxury, for we have him (a Swiss chef) wherever we go. Then, each of us (the six officers) has a personal servant or "batman." And a groom for our two horses." So much for the soft side of war, however: He was thinking about a "Blighty" --- which is a wound just bad enough to get one back to a hospital in England for a period of delightful convalescence." And that "is the ambition of us all; the possessor of a nice one is usually the happiest man around."

"The mud here is the worst of our worries. It's pretty bad. It takes 12 or 14 horses to haul a wagon or gun. And even then, they sometimes stick. .... The Germans furnish us with most of our thrills out here. Can you imagine as an almost daily occurrence, from 30 to 60 aeroplanes flying around and perhaps 25 balloons? These are those of the Allies only, for Fritz hardly dares show himself. Where he does, there's immediately a fight with machine guns from which it's quite the usual thing to see a plane come toppling down from 1,000 feet or so. Two came down today. As good as the movies, isn't it?"

Leonard did not get "Home for Christmas," in 1916. But he did send a special Christmas card back to Florence: Specially printed, designed, and signed, from the Officers of the 43rd, in the Canadian Field Artillery, it sent "Our very best wishes to you at this the Happiest Season of the Year." From France. 1916.

But the war dragged on: "By the time you get this letter, I shall have finished my second year in France," he wrote 21 June 1918. He said he had just had a nice visit with his brother, Art, who had corresponded with Florence, too. Art passed along news that all was well in Missouri, and Leonard was pleased at that, he said.

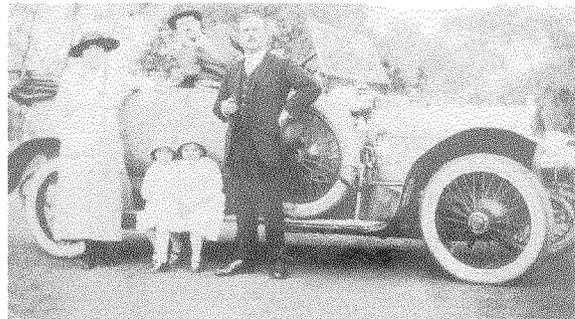
Florence sent him some photos from Missouri, and he got those on 27 August 1918. He responded to her, belatedly, 10 December 1918, with a good excuse: "I finally got 'Flu" and went to Hospital on 20th October. Then followed three weeks

in Hospital, and another three in England, after which I got sent back to base camp in France, where I am still trying vainly to get back to the (43rd) Battery. All my kit is there and likewise, I haven't had any mail for seven weeks. Also they are living in Chateaus --- and celebrating peace.

He had tragic news about his brother, Art, however: "Art was wounded at Amiens in August and died in a hospital in England the day after Armistice was signed....He was in frightful shape; not suffering very much but very uncomfortable and so weak and wasted away that you would scarcely have known him."

Florence quickly mailed him a letter expressing her great sorrow at the death of his brother.....and she included a gift for him, too: He responded 25 January 1919: "Also, thank you very much for the very fine silk handkerchief you were good enough to send me. I like it very much, and at present am saving it for use in some more favored spot than Belgium." Leonard had managed to find his old Battery, and he had rejoined his troops at Tournai. "All the talk here now is demobilization.....our division is to be the first to go." He looked ahead: "Do you count on going to Muskoka again?"

(Though Florence did visit again in Canada, she may not have seen Leonard. Just as there are no further details after 1919 about boyfriends Dr. Johnson and Roy McCutchen, there are none about Leonard Youell.)



The Argyls report from India: "Taken in our garden in India... We were just starting out to a children's party and Christmas tree at the Club."

**FROM INDIA:** Florence kept in close touch with the Argyle family, Bessie, Basil and the daughters Betty and Dorrie, after the family left Waverly in 1918 and returned to India and England. In Waverly, Argyle had been manager of the Buckhorn Mine. The Argyl family had roomed and boarded at the Cauthorn Hotel. In 1918 the family was in India, where Mrs. Argyle wrote that they often talked about their days in Waverly and "I said to Dorrie yesterday, 'I wonder what Miss Cauthorn is doing today?' & she said, 'I think she will be having a good time, Mummie!' And Mummie certainly hopes she was!" Mrs. Argyle reported that she was going to a party shortly, wearing "the black hat with my grey suit which your dear Mother so kindly altered for me---and it looks so nice and always reminds me of your dear old girl."

Later, Bessie Argyle wrote....."I'm so sorry Mr. Cauthorn has been worried with his old enemy, rheumatism; I hope and trust he's better now.....I hope, too, Mrs. January is quite better. Please give her one dear love....."

On 13 May 1920, Bessie Argyle was back in England, and had just heard from Florence that her father had died. "It was a great shock to all of us, as of course we'd no idea he was ill --- so what it must have been to you both doesn't bear thinking about. Basis sent his love to you before I left him (in India). We had the greatest respect and affection for Mr. Cauthorn. He was always most kind and courteous to us from the time of our first meeting him to the last time we saw him in Waverly."

On 4 July 1922, Bessie Argyle was back in India, and responded to Florence's good news: "Your dear Mother's invitation to the wedding did not reach us until the day before the event, so we couldn't get one gift off in time to arrive in Waverly for your wedding day. Please accept it with our very best dear love and best congratulations: It is what we call a bon-bon dish. We use it for sweets, or as you would say, 'candy.'

**FROM BRAZIL:** Hazel Hurst wrote 9 October 1923 to Florence and her mother, Fanny, that she had arrived quite well in Brazil, though there were a few days of seasickness. The ship had arrived in the bay of Rio "on a lovely moonlight night -- into all the grandeur of the mountains rising abruptly from the rolling sea," and they had a grand time touring Rio, and, later, Sao Paulo. From there, their group of missionaries had gone on to Campinans, and thence 225 miles further into the interior, where at Sao Sebastiao do Paraiso, the missionaries were to learn "this 'foreign tongue.'"

**FROM POST-WAR PARIS:** "Florence, don't ever make the mistake of believing that things are cheap in Paris," her close friend and cousin Marie Russell wrote from the Hotel Brighton, 29 September 1925. "Just the reverse is the truth. It is a fact that the French franc, which used to be worth 20 cents in our money is now worth but 5 cents, but all the shopkeepers and hotel proprietors know this and raise the prices accordingly. They increased the number of francs. For instance, the first night we were here, Papa and Mama had a double room with two beds and private bath, and I had a room on another floor and the tariff was 400 francs plus a 12 percent de luxe tax, and 10 percent for tips, without meals for one night. I can now see why the Brighton always has rooms when other hotels are full up....."

Marie Russell didn't think much of the Louvre: "I got so tired of seeing early Italian paintings of martyred saints with arrows stuck all through them." ..... "Sunday, Papa and I thought we would walk a short distance in the gardens, but after trying to cross the Place de la Concorde, (the traffic was awful...) we gave it up as a bad job, hailed a taxi and drove to the Luxembourg Gardens and Museum.

"I never realized how enormous the Arc de Triumph was before. The Unknown Soldier is buried beneath the arch. .... Florence, I haven't got time to describe everything I was interested in, but I'll tell you that I saw the railway car in which the Armistice was signed....."

(The famous railroad car was destroyed 15 years later: In 1940 Hitler forced the defeated French to sign the surrender documents in the same railroad car that the Germans had signed their surrender in World War I. After the 1940 ceremonies, Hitler ordered the rail car destroyed.)

Marie Russell's mother (Bessie) added: "Speaking of French, we were shopping day before yesterday and were in the department of cheap hats. I wanted something better so I said to the floor walker in French, "Where are your better hats to be found?" He must have been amused at my French, for he replied 'straight down the aisle to your right, Madam.' The joke was on me, you see."

**FROM CANADA:** But it was from Canada that the most ardent letters were to start coming to Florence, as the brother of best friend and cousin Marie Russell,

Milton Russell wrote from Toronto of his affection, beginning in 1917. In 1920, Milton asked her to come "to Muskoka this summer and stay with Marie at Elgin House.....(and) we could be together in Toronto for a few days.....Really, there is no 'heavy' to tell about. Practically all the girls I have lavished attention on have drifted off and become engaged or married. My sojourn in St. Louis cruelly reminded me of that fact. But such is the way of the world. Marie would have you think that I was fickle; perhaps I was ..... I'm not now. When a man approached 30, he usually seeks peace and a 'settled down' state, rather than amorous excitement....."

Elgin House, located on Lake Joseph, at Muskoka, had been mentioned also by Leonard Youell. Lake Joseph was described in a promotional pamphlet saved by Florence, as being "one of the most beautiful lakes on the continent, perhaps the most beautiful of all the Muskoka group, which is world-famous for beauty, variety of scene and invigorating breezes. Do you wish to rest from brain fog of business, the exhausting demands of city and social life? Here you will find clear skies, pure atmosphere and healthful climate". ..... It described the lake as being 15 miles long, with a width varying from a quarter of a mile to 5. Elgin House accommodated 300 guests.

### AN EMPTY JEWEL BOX

(In the master bedroom at 4 Crescent is a jewel box given Florence by Milton Russell in about 1915. The box is on Marie's dresser, which came from the Old Brick. The box includes a note from Milton on a Christmas tag:

"How characteristic of a poor lover to send an empty jewel box! Yet what could he (*have*) added to the possessions of one who is herself a jewel?

Milton."

*In addition, there is a note from him:*

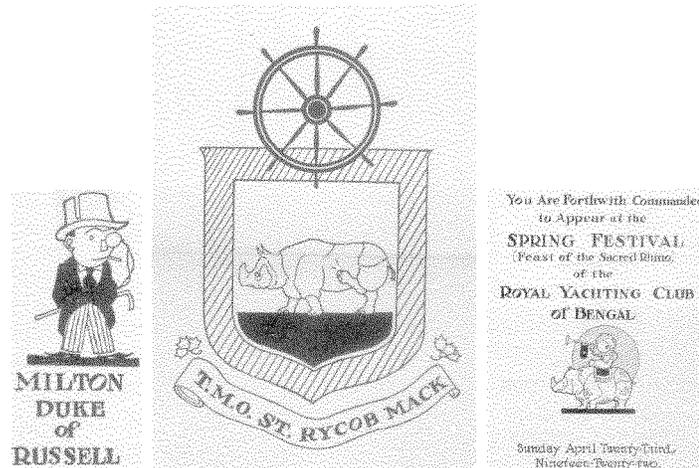
"In his letters, a man lives; we may safely judge R. L. S. (*Robert Louis Stevenson?*) by his inimitable epistles.

Robert Milton Russell  
to Florence Cauthorn  
Christmas, 1915."

Milton was desperately in love with Florence, though his sister and Florence's best friend, Marie, did not seem to help. On 16 December 1921, he wrote:

"Marie has, of course, discovered my predicament.....she seemed to think it highly amusing that I should care for you (of course, I didn't let her know how I stood myself -- how I absolutely adored you) and intimated that you weren't in love with anyone at all. ....It would be too good to be true if you were in love with me....but I can't help loving you, no matter how lightly you take my protests.....please write me at once.....even if you have to tell me that my case is hopeless...."

His case was hopeless. Florence had decided to marry Notley Palmer, but Milton did not yet know of his impending disappointment.



On 23 April 1922, Milton and four of his good friends, as “The Members of the Royal Yachting Club of Bengal,” threw a “Spring Festival (Feast of the Sacred Rhino) at Magazine Farm, near Eureka, Mo.

Milton’s invitation assured Florence and the other guests that the “Royal Repast will be served at high noon. Trains will leave in time to get you home for tea. Bring your family and any friends who would like to meet Royalty.” The Royalty included, as the invitation claimed, not only Milton, Duke of Russell; but Adrian, King of Klein; Sam, Sultan of Hutchison; James, Prince of Preston; and Alden, Pasha of Park.”

Soon thereafter, she told him.

In mid-May 1922, Milton made one last trip to Waverly, before a marriage that left him in great sorrow. His last few miles traveling to Waverly that day “contained, in fact, all the requisites of true melodrama, save the shadow of the executioner’s noose about the neck of the innocent party.”

For he had come, he wrote on 31 May 1922, prepared to dislike Notley Palmer: “A strange situation, Florence: I liked Bill Palmer from the moment I met him. I should have steeled myself to dislike him, according to the rules of human behavior. But, though I am as deeply, irrevocably, and hopelessly in love with you as ever, I could not arouse one spark of jealousy. He is too likable. I frankly admire him.....”

And so, with a broken heart, Milton said, goodbye. But the trip home was doubly painful. Everything else went wrong, too.

After he left the home of the “beautiful woman” and the game of penny-ante poker, he hired a driver to take him to Marshall to catch the east-bound train from Kansas City. The trip to Marshall was so bad, he typed a 6-page essay about it, and put it on his embossed stationery. He dedicated it to Mmes. John Cauthorn and Harry Steele; and “Misses Florence Cauthorn, Marie Russell, Marguerite Landrum; and Messrs. W. N. Palmer, Eric Williamson, and Will Jordan:”



## A VOYAGE THROUGH HELL

*"(A tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner" ...Sir Phillip Sydney)*

"Midnight was more than two hours old when a few ominous blasts of a locomotive whistle aroused the station agent of Marshall to his feet. Out into the sodden night he went, lantern in hand, to signal the east-bound Night Hawk from Kansas City.

"A handful of weary passengers, their eyes heavy with sleep, hurried across the reeking platform to meet the onrushing train which looked as if it would never stop. But it did stop, if only for a second, to the accompaniment of unearthly howls and unholy screeches, pausing only long enough to emit a few prodigious sighs, such as might have done credit to a gigantic dinosaur. Then, with a rapid succession of iron coughs, the thing was off again into the wet blackness that hovered beyond Marshall, having completely absorbed the handful of passengers whose eyes were heavy with sleep.

"Had you observed carefully, however, you would have noticed that the eyes of one of these nocturnal travelers gave no hint of interrupted slumber. Upon examining the countenance of Russell, in fact, you would have recalled that vivid description of Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' --- 'He held him with his glittering eye.' While Russell possessed no "long gray beard," there was no doubt about the feverish glitter in the eye; it was the eye of a man who had seen enough to turn a beard gray, had he managed miraculously to grow one. As it also happened, he was a mariner, after a fashion. How shall one explain the paradox of his mud-bespattered clothing, you ask? Ah, he had voyaged through a sea of mud; he had voyaged, as he himself would have expressed it, but didn't, 'through hell!'

"THREE HOURS BEFORE our story opens, Russell was engaged in a friendly game of chance, known vulgarly as 'penny ante.' His joy at winning all the stakes, or matches, to be exact, was tempered by the realization that soon he would be bidding farewell to the jolly group of fellow-gamblers. His minutes as a guest of a beautiful woman were numbered.

"The night was the color of ebony when he finally took his leave--- wet, dripping ebony that seemed to reflect nothing but the long rain-

soaked road that lay ahead of the car which was to carry Russell to Marshall, 22 miles away, where he would board his train.

“From his lone seat in the tonneau, Russell examined the faintly limned silhouettes of the two men in front. The driver, Randolph, he had met a few hours before. Randolph had been recommended as ‘reliable.’ Of his companion, Russell knew nothing, and after a few miles of slippery, uncertain progress over the black mud road, his imagination began to build up fantastic illusions around the person of this stranger. Seen in the faint half light from the head-lamps, this man might well be a ruthless bandit, an evil pirate, to be precise, since they were traveling through water, half of the time, at least. That Russell would, in two hours, be regarding this fellow as his friend, sworn to eternity, was unthinkable during the first few minutes of doubt and suspicion.

“About four miles out of Waverly, something flapped violently against the right rear fender. Emitting a low curse, Randolph brought the car to a dizzy standstill. Examination revealed that it was not a blowout; a part of the tread had merely been torn loose from the casing, and this was soon remedied by cutting off the loose end. Apparently overjoyed at this simple solution of their difficulty, the stranger produced from some mysterious source a bottle, mistaken at first for a pistol by Russell, who discretely refused the offer of a drink. This did not discourage the owner of the bottle, however, from imbibing a healthy amount, nor from passing the stuff to Randolph, who also proved to be thirsty. Russell considered the folly of men who drink while driving cars, and was troubled.

“The increasing slipperiness of the road, which had literally become a “sea of mud,” combined with a succession of minor mechanical troubles, contrived to distract the thought of further inhibitions; and the hazardous hack was navigated as far as Malta Bend on a single drink.

“To one who has never sailed the Indian Ocean in a typhoon, with the thunderous roar of breakers on a barren reef booming ominously off the port side, it is difficult to describe the sensations of that black night on the road to Malta Bend. Every motion that could conceivably be executed by an automobile, ship or aeroplane was present. Russell never loosened his firm grip on the top uprights, for the car was continually sliding, skidding, bumping, back and forth, up and down, missing a ditch here, narrowly escaping a pole there. The deafening noise of the motor, whose open cut-out pierced the black silence of the night, resembled a machine-gun attack in the Argonne; the swish, swish of the water and mud, as it broke over the wind-shield, converted the spectacle into the realm of the marine. This was no car they were traveling in; it was positively and literally ‘some boat!’

“Before this onslaught of nature, this gigantic practical joke of the gods to keep men from leaving their native heath---Russell’s early fears for personal safety vanished completely. The new emotion was one of tremendous admiration --- admiration for a driver who could keep a car in the road on such a wet, black night. The trio skidded into Malta Bend at half-past 12. They had left Waverly at 11:30. To celebrate their

progress, the stranger took another drink of corn, while Randolph went for more gasoline. It was necessary to knock violently upon the door of the local dispenser of motor fuel to get the fellow up. With arms sore from the grilling encounter with the road, Randolph knocked until his knuckles, too, were aching. Ten minutes of precious time went by before the dead was awakened, and a sleep man yawned that he 'reckoned he could sell five gallons.' In another 10 minutes, both tanks --- the car's and the driver's --- were replenished, and the amphibious machine was steered toward the uncharted sea that stretched between Malta Bend and Marshall.

"This second leg of the voyage made the first one seem like a spin on Armour Boulevard, by comparison. For there were no ruts to cling to, and the road played 'crack-the-whip' with the helpless car, until there seemed to be nothing left in the shape of lethal sensations. One thing was certain, however; they had the road to themselves; the end would not come in the form of a collision!

"It was after three unnerving miles of driving in low speed that Randolph, above the roar of the motor, shouted: 'Gentlemen, we're going through hell!' Nobody cared to dispute his word.

"At about 15 minutes to 2, Russell gave up all hope of meeting his train. Nevertheless, he continued to admire Randolph's super-sportsmanship, while pitying his folly in offering to undertake the drive for \$5.

"'Randolph,' he yelled, through a mouthful of mud, 'You are the greatest driver in the world --- and the biggest damn fool. If we catch that train, I'll double the fare.'

"THE STATION CLOCK AT MARSHALL pointed to 2 o'clock when the three men dropped exhausted in the bench in the waiting room. Victory was their's, but the fruits of victory were bitter: There was no soap in the wash room! In their own eyes they were heroes of a Conrad tale, but to the bored occupants of the station, this trio was merely a foolish group of men who had gone out and covered themselves with mud. They knew not of the voyage through hell, these drowsy lookers on, nor did they care to hear about it. Life held only one interest ---the whistle of the Night Hawk's engine, due at 2:21.

"'Such,' might have observed the stranger, whose name turned out to be Closterman, 'is fame!' But he didn't. Instead, he took another drink."

(Milton was named editor of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.' "Southwestern Bell Telephone News," in 1922, and on 15 December 1923, he married Ruth Elizabeth Cunliff, at 15 Windermere Place, St. Louis. Less than 18 months later, he was dead. He was stricken in New York while attending a meeting of Bell System publicity men and editors, underwent surgery for an intestinal disorder, and died a few hours after surgery.)



A photo by Kansas City's Strauss Peyton, 1922

**1922** On 30 June 1922, Florence Cauthorn married William Notley Palmer. Here's the way the newspaper reported the wedding:

### CAUTHORN-PALMER WEDDING.

The marriage of Miss Florence Cauthorn to Mr. William Notley Palmer was solemnized at four o'clock June 30 at the Waverly M. E. Church. Rev. E. S. Woolsey read the ring service before the altar which was banked with palms and ferns and pink roses.

From the ceiling came ropes of green that caught to the tall columns on either side and were trimmed with green and studded with sweet peas. Before the ceremony, Miss Mary Adele Wantuck sang, "At Dawning" and "I Love You Truly," accompanied by Mr. Will Israil who also played

Lohengrin's wedding march. During the ceremony, the bridal chorus was softly played.

The groom and his best man, Henry K. Thomas, entered first and waited at the altar, while the bridesmaids, Mrs. Harry B. Steele and Miss Marguerite Landrum proceeded by the left side aisle and the groomsmen, Mr. Harry B. Steele and Mr. Eric Williamson by the right; then came Miss Marie Russell of St. Louis, the maid of honor. Little Elizabeth Lee Sherman bearing the ring, preceded the bride, who wore a beautiful gown of chiffon over liberty satin, with full court train which was lined with chiffon. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a coronet of duchess lace and orange blossom. She carried a shower bouquet of brides roses and valley lilies. Miss Russell wore a gown of orchid crepe with hat to match and carried an arm bouquet of ophelia roses and daisies tied with yellow tulle. Miss Landrum's gown was of embroidered white crepe and large white hat. She carried an arm bouquet of pink roses and cornflowers tied with pink tulle. Mrs. Steele wore a pink crepe embroidered in white and large pink hat, and carried Aaron Ward roses and lavender larkspur tied with lavender tulle.

Elizabeth Lee Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Sherman of Lexington was a dainty little thing in ruffled pink organdy frock, and carried the ring in a basket of pink tulle. The bride's mother wore a gown of lavender dotted Swiss trimmed with Irish lace. The bride's grandmother, Mrs. Mary January, was lovely in wisteria crepe and white net fichue.

The ushers at the church were Leon Corder and Will Jordan. A lovely reception followed at the home, which was artistically arranged with flowers and ferns.

Those who assisted at the reception were Miss Florence Williamson, Miss Margaret Hudson, Mrs. Wood McGrew, Mrs. W. K. Guenther, Miss Elizabeth Corder, Mrs. H. K. Thomas, Mrs. Warren Sherman, Misses Dorothy Corder, Elizabeth Thomas, William Williamson, Eileen Williamson, Gladys Long, Virginia Long, Lucille McGrew, who wore frocks of pastel shades.

The bridal party led the way to the dining room, where brick ice cream frozen in heart shape and cake were served. The bride's traveling suit was of blue pourit twill with gray hat and shoes. Amid a shower of rice and old shoes, they left for a motor trip to the Ozarks.

The popularity of the young couple was expressed by the great number of beautiful wedding presents. Her gifts to the ladies were enameled pins and Mr. Palmer's gifts to the gentlemen were leather belts with silver buckles. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. J. W. Cauthorn, and has a charming personality. Mr. Palmer is one of the heirs of the old Baltimore Thomas estate and is a young man of fine character. They expect to build on the farm soon; for the present, they will live at the Cauthorn home.

Among the out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Warren Sherman and little daughter, Betsy, of Lexington; Mr. and Mrs. George Long of Slater; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gee of Kansas City; George Robertson, Marion Robertson, Mrs. J. J. Robertson, Mrs. Dollie Baker, Mrs. Arch Hancock of Mt. Leonard; Mrs. G. A. Richart and Mrs. Jones of Blackburn; Mr. and Mrs. Archie Van Anglen and Mrs. Van Anglen of Malta Bend; Mrs. McReynolds and Mrs. Sewell Burress of Grand Pass; Mrs. Bert Price and Miss Julia Price of Saline; Mrs. Dennis Hudson, Albert Hudson, Miss Margaret Hudson and Mrs. W. L. Gee of Kansas City.



The Missouri River, near Waverly, Mo., about the time of the wedding of Florence and Notley Palmer

**A**FTER THE WEDDING, Florence and Notley Palmer headed off to Kansas City. Florence always remembered a magnificent sunset that evening. Soon after that sunset and in Kansas City, Florence penned a short note from the Hotel Muehlebach:

“Dearest Mama, We had a wonderful drive; no dust and so cool. Arrived at 10:30 pretty tired, but happy.

“Had my picture taken today. We are going out for dinner now and then to a show. Hope Marie is not worse after yesterday. She was wonderful to hold up so well. I hope you are not completely exhausted. With much love to you, Marie & Grandma, from both of us....

Florence.”

(She mailed it at noon on 1 July 1922.)

The wedding gifts had included “Twenty dollars in gold” from Aunt Kittie Thomas, sets of iridescent goblets from Aunt Maggie Kraus and Aunt Jennie Crane; a set of sterling silver teaspoons from Earnest Workers, sterling steak set from Tracy Davis; a sterling gravy ladle from Walter Smith.; large bowl, Roy January; cut glass nappy, Aunt Lil; Dutch silver tea caddy, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt. Gee; iced tea spoons, the George Gordons; Dutch silver pie plate, Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Burnett; fancy pillow slips, Kate and Vic; Virginia c. spoons, Roberta and Serat Wiley.

**S**OME OF THE WEDDING GIFTS have survived. They include: Sterling silver trumpet vase, from Walter Darby; 8 Crown Staffordshire salad plates and cups and saucers, from Marie Russell; and an ivory crumb scraper and tray, given by Mrs. T. E. Guenther.

# PART 13

## The Palmers of Palmer's Orchard

They started buying Standard Oil stock early  
Waverly gets a new bridge over the Missouri  
They build a home at Palmer's Orchard  
Tragedy in 1930, but love for the country  
Marie arrives on 21 February 1932, in Kansas City  
The Courtney Ryley Cooper Story  
They wiped out all the debts in 1935  
Marie goes to Elizabeth's wedding in 1944

**B**ACK IN WAVERLY AFTER THE HONEYMOON, Florence soon repaid two loans taken out just prior to the wedding. The first loan from the Waverly Bank was 7 June for \$200; the second was 13 June for \$500. Her calculations on the back of the notes indicate she repaid both 29 July 1922, with total interest costs of \$7.42. On 1 September 1922, Florence repaid a loan made to her by her grandmother, Mary A. January, a month before the wedding:

“Received of Florence Palmer, \$620 in payment of money borrowed on May 26 1922. A note was made out at that time, but has been misplaced. This cancels the note.....Mary A. January.”

Florence borrowed money again from her grandmother the next year. She signed a note on 14 November 1923 for \$270.65. The interest rate was 8%. She paid the note 14 February 1924.



Florence and Notley first lived in Waverly at the Cauthorn hotel (left)

Notley bought another share (#56) of the stock of the Farmer's Elevator Co. of Waverly, 8 January 1923. That made two shares for him. He had bought the first share (#50) 16 April 1921. On 4 May, Florence turned over to the Waverly Bank for collection a note for \$1,600 given her five years earlier by George W. Bruce.

**1924** Notley and Florence kept detailed household budget data for many years, and in 1924 they began investing in Standard Oil of Indiana stock. Beginning in June, they put \$10 aside each month for stock investment. That year, they put their expenses and investments at \$1,593.64, which included \$70 for the 7 months of stock purchases, \$730.42, household; \$53.30, insurance; and \$639.92 for orchard.

Looking ahead to 1925, they planned to invest \$10 per month in Standard Oil stock, which would give them a total Standard Oil investment of \$190 by year's end.

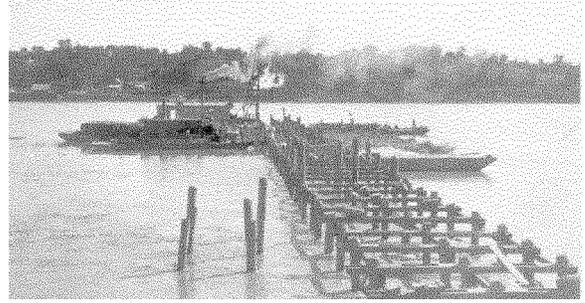
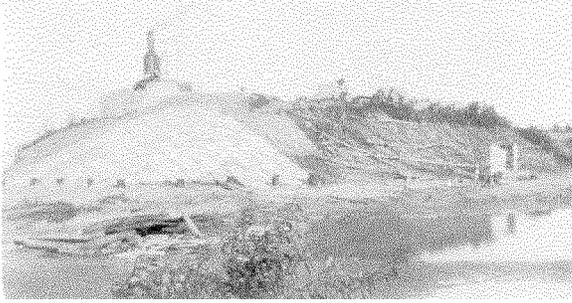


Florence (right), with her Sunday School class on an outing

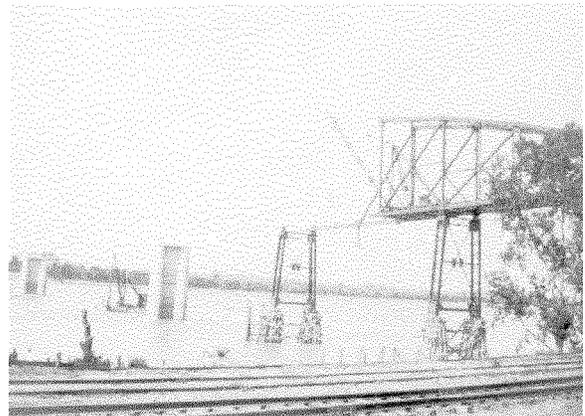
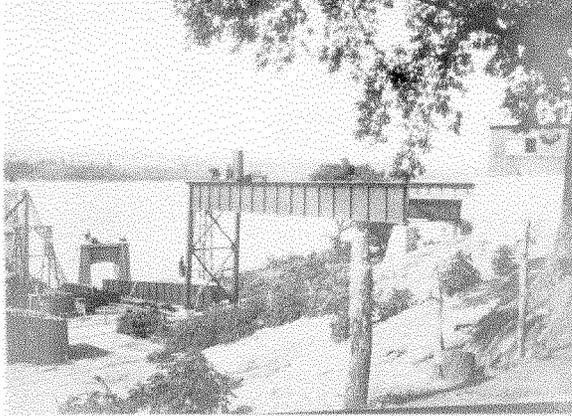
Here's how they spent their money in a typical month. January 1924: Groceries, \$22.05; Lights, \$2.62; Phone, \$2.50; 2 loads wood, \$8.50; 1 load coal, \$7.90; washing, \$3.75; chicken feed, .50; milk, \$4.85, for total of \$51.67. A deduction of \$14.85 is unclear; perhaps they were generating some regular monthly income at the home itself. The largest orchard expense was labor. In 1924, labor costs were set at 63% of total operating expenses, at a cost of \$404.04. The next highest categories of expenses were taxes at \$52.79; spraying material, \$48; and interest at \$45.20.

In November, they bought a new car. They listed it as the "New Dodge.....\$700.00," and paid \$6.65 insurance on it. Their auto license for the new car cost them \$16.50 (and they paid \$1.25 for a chamois to take care of the car).

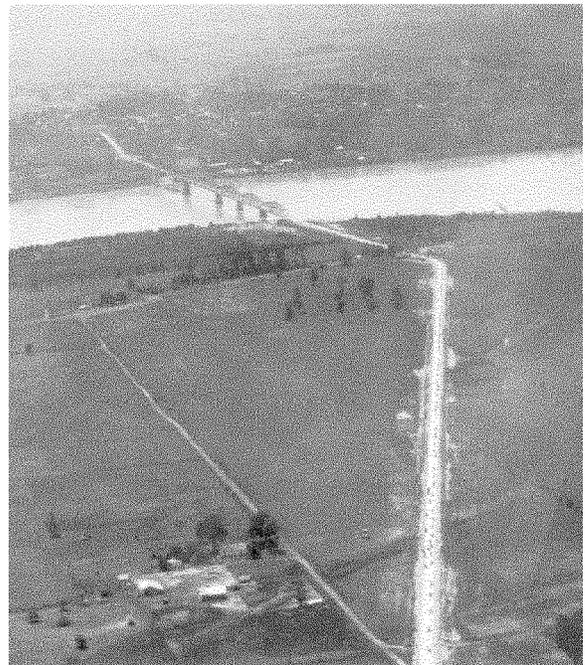
**P**ERHAPS the big construction project in the area at that time encouraged them to get the "New Dodge": On 30 November 1924 they added at least one more photograph to their collection of progress shots on the construction of their new Waverly bridge.



Construction gets underway in 1924 and continues through the winter, into 1925



## Waverly gets a new Missouri river bridge, 1925



DEDICATION DAY (lower right): Look carefully and see the cars heading to and from the new bridge.

**1925** In January of 1925, they calculated that their monthly expenses were \$68.84. That included: \$31.29 for Groceries; \$27.55 for Upkeep of the house; 64 cents for the Kansas City Star; and \$9.35 for Recreation. Throughout the rest of the year, their monthly totals for the same four categories included: February, \$58.91; March, \$57.19; April, \$26.89; June, \$31.21; July, \$40.72; August, \$51; and September, \$27.89.

Florence kept track of her expenses, and in February showed: Material for two dresses, \$1.52; 10 yards Hope muslin, \$1.60; 10 yards long cloth, \$1.69; half yard, Indian Head, .53, 2 oil cloth... .76; gingham for aprons and curtains, .40; and charging a battery, \$2, for the month's total of \$9.50.

She took a trip to Kansas City, 9 February, and spent: \$2.60 for the rail fare; \$3.19 for the hotel; \$6 for grand opera tickets; .98 for gloves; \$1.20 for "crepe for Mama; .10 for car fare; .10, candlestick; .25, tip; .05 ball for a dog; .05 for postage; .15 for Ladies Home Journal; .35, stationery, .60 for cold cream and soap. In all, spent \$16.07 on the trip to Kansas City. The dog for whom she bought the ball, was Static.

**1926** Notley got some new clothes in 1926. They included a leather coat, at \$8; 2 white shirts, at 75-cents each; 2 colored shirts at 59-cents each; and a pair of shoes, \$3.

They also kept track of their entertaining, and guests. And the newspaper did, too:

"Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Palmer gave a dinner party followed by cards on Monday evening in complement to their sister, Mrs. Sam Callaway. The centerpiece of the table was yellow chrysanthemums and in the mellow light of the candle shades the appointment of the service was beautiful. The place cards were of yellow and covers were laid for 12 and was served in courses of fruit cocktail, roast chicken and oyster dressing, sweet potatoes, hot biscuits, stuffed peppers, pear and cheese salad, coffee, ripe olives, celery, currant jelly, date pudding and candy. Guests included Mrs. Sam Callaway, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Thomas, Misses Florence Williamson, Marguerite Landrum, Messrs. W. A. Jordan, Eric Williamson and W. T. Smith."

**1927** Florence offered her Aunt Maggie some help in decorating:

"We have a lot, several, cheap white spreads we used for the hotel, and a good number of white cotton blankets that have been washed a good deal. If either will do, tell me, and I'll try to dye them for you.....Don't forget, I'm counting on you coming up and help refinish my antiques. If you don't, I'm afraid it will never be done. Mama always said, 'Push your work,' I seem to let it push me."

(Letter from Florence to Aunt Maggie, 7 December 1927)



Palmer's Orchard home, built by Florence and Notley Palmer, 1929, across road from 'Old Brick, where Notley Palmer was born. The shutters were painted green. Notley had made apple cut-outs in them.



Living Room: The spinning wheel (left) was ultimately lost in storage. The ship print, table, and cane-back chair survived our 31 October 1991 fire. The mirror (right) is currently at top of stairs at 4 Crescent, Hutchinson. Jim has the table.



Bedroom that became Marie's: She remembers dresser. Hall (right) at foot of stairs. The china cabinet was given to Bill on his marriage.



Living Room: The chair (left) is one of 3 we have at 4 Crescent. We also have the Jenny Lind bed, three-legged table, and rocking chair, as well as the family photos and at least some of the frames that survived our 31 October 1991 fire. At the north end of the living room (right): The piano is at the 'Old Brick.' Jim has the rocking chair and the small oil painting of man and dog walking.

**1929** Good news on the new home: Notley and Florence finished construction of their home at Palmer's Orchard.

On 17 October 1929, they took out a \$3,000 loan from the Waverly bank (at 7% interest) to pay the bills, and on 15 December 1929, they moved in. "Our first guests to stay overnight were Frank, Lucille and Donald Riley who were with us the first week-end," Florence recorded.

She kept a small guest log in the guest room and asked the visitors to "Please

add your name if you sleep here.”

Bessie Russell signed in three times in the coming years, and once added a poem:

“You, whom my son loved,  
Love I, for ever more,  
He is waiting for us,  
On heaven’s eternal shore.”  
Lovingly, Cousin Bessie.  
Palmer’s Orchard, March 1934

Others who signed in the first few years included: Mrs. Carey Cauthorn, Nowata, Okla., Aunt Lula, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. John Crowwhite, Malta Bend; Birdie Milton Guenther; and Mrs. W. W. Wade.

On 16 December 1929, Florence heard good news from her cousin and best friend, Marie Russell: “Dearest Florence, When you tore open this letter, could you feel that I have some very happy news to convey? I know that you will be as joyful as I am, to know that I am engaged to an adorable man, who is the sweetest person on earth.

“On the important finger, I wear a lovely diamond ring, a seal of our betrothal. And, of course, you must know his name, ‘cause it will be mine ----Adolph Harless. He is just as dear and gentle and refined as the name sounds. And he adores me! I don’t know when we will be married, but I hope, pretty soon. I have had the ring for a week. It is the prettiest one I have. Platinum with solitaire and 22 small diamonds. He bought it at Jaccard’s and surprised me. I was thrilled! A heart full of love from.... Marie-----”

(We don’t know whether or not Marie and Adolph were married. However, Marie was not listed as a survivor, when her mother Bessie Russell died less than nine years later, on 6 November 1938.....and Florence’s guest register of 1931 shows that Adolph visited for a weekend in August 1931, and Mrs. Whitfield Russell (Cousin Bessie) on 6-11 September 1931, but there was no record of Marie.)

### YOUNG JOHN CAUTHORN PALMER DIES

**1930** Tragedy. The Marshall, Mo., *News* reported on Monday 23 June 1930: “Infant Son Dies: The infant son born to Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Palmer, Saturday, June 21 at Fitzgibbon Hospital, Marshall, died at birth, and was buried at Waverly Cemetery Sunday morning. Rev. O. P. Devin conducted a beautiful and impressive service at the little grave. The entire community was grieved and extend sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer over the loss of the baby.”

They named him John Cauthorn Palmer. He is believed to have been a victim of uremic poisoning, a result of Florence’s kidney problems that had continued after she had had kidney infections as a child. John Cauthorn Palmer is buried with the family in the old Kraus cemetery lot in Waverly.

1931 As the Great Depression afflicted the nation, she wrote a poem 18  
May 1931 to express her joy at living in the country, instead of in town:

“These are some of the joys I’ve found  
Since leaving my home in town;  
The vast dome of the changing sky  
Where air men oft fly by,  
Where nightly myriad stars gleam,  
And darkness is pierced by the beacon’s beam.  
The wind that blows over countless acres  
On the sea of wheat makes breakers  
The infant blades of the corn  
That the rich black fields adorn.  
It does the heart good to see  
Green marbles on the apple tree.  
My garden brings double pay,  
Exercise and food each day.  
The animals are a source of pleasure,  
Each one is to us a treasure --  
The little white dog, the fat black cow,  
A cat and kittens in the hay-mow,  
The baby chicks I’ll raise if able,  
And dish them up on the antique table.  
The ribbon of concrete at the door  
Brings relatives and friends galore,  
It keeps us in touch with the world,  
As does the magic dial’s wheel.  
It takes too long to tell  
Of all the joys where we dwell  
So come and see the fair countryside  
Where peace and contentment abide.”

During 1931, Notley started negotiations with T. E. and Lorain Guenther, for the lease/sale of the old Cauthorn Orchards. The negotiations were to continue into 1932, but when completed, the Palmers agreed to lease the 47 acres to the Guenthers in a 10-year program. Under the plan, the Guenthers were to set out new fruit trees, maintain existing ones, and maintain the orchard in good condition. At harvest, the Palmers would get half the crop, the Guenthers half the crop. In addition, each year, the Palmers would convey 1/20th of the property to the Guenthers free and clear so that at the end of the 10-year period, the Palmers and the Guenthers would own the property, 50-50.

In late 1931, pregnant with their second child, Florence went to Kansas City to stay for several months with her cousin Margaret (McGrew) and Al Wernicke, as a precaution because of the loss two years earlier of John.

She needed to be near the doctors at St. Luke’s Hospital, where she was tested

daily for three months prior to the delivery. Her doctors told her early on that they probably would not allow her to wait the full term for delivery of the baby, because of her kidney problem.

The fear was that the wait might permanently injure her kidneys, cause Brite's disease, and shorten her life. She was assured that though it would be better to wait the full term, the doctor thought that the baby would make up the time okay.

She was advised that she might be able to stay in town (at the Wernickes) rather than in the hospital, until the eighth month, she noted.

**1932** By January 1932, however, she was hospitalized, and in early February 1932 wrote to Notley:

"You are the grandest husband in the world, Notley, to take all this added expense and responsibility as you are, and I'll try to repay you by doing the best I can to keep cheerful and obey all orders, and make the most of being so sheltered and well-cared for.

I'll try, when I get home, to be better to you, not so cross and critical and not so bossy to you and others, and confine my energies to you and John or Marie, if God will bring us safely together again.....I surely miss you; I just thought how nice it would be if somebody knocked on the door and it would be you. Well, I live in expectation of having you with me again, Sunday....With a heart full of love for you and full of gratitude for having such a dear husband.....Florence"

Later in January from the hospital: ".....The baby is very lively this morning. He kicked so hard you could see the covers jump."

And still in January: "I do wish I was home with you, dear heart; however, I am more resigned. Have gone into a state of semi-coma, I guess, and feel very cheerful. I guess moving into the cheaper room helps me. You are a dear to take things as you are....."

Florence Marie Palmer was born at 7:33 p.m., on Sunday 21 February 1932, in St. Luke's Hospital, attended by G. B. Hamilton. She was named after her mother, Florence, and her mother's best friend and cousin, Marie Russell. Marie Palmer weighed 4 pounds 1.5 ounces. Florence was not permitted to see Marie for 5 days, and on that fifth day, Friday 26 February 1932, Florence wrote to Notley:

"Miss Bolocca was just in, and I asked her what Marie weighed today. She said she didn't think they would weigh her today -- about every other day, and that she rather expected her to show some gain tomorrow. Then she said Dr. Bradford said they could bring her in to see me today! I was so happy I had to cry. She must be doing well or they would not bring her out of the nursery. God is good to us, isn't he, dear? Miss Raymond came in and got the information for birth certificate yesterday. They made two extra prints for me of her dear little foot, which I am enclosing for her dear father. Be sure to bring them back Sunday. They will be cute framed like silhouettes in tiny frames, one for your dresser and one for mine. So handle them carefully when you show them...Aren't they dear, all her mother has seen of her...."



Marie's first footprint

Florence gets to see Marie: "They just brought Marie and left her 9 minutes. She is the sweetest thing I ever saw. A regular little wiggle-tail. Just keeps moving her arms and head. Put her fists in her mouth and I didn't have the heart to pull them out. She had her eyes open and gave me good looking over. Oh, how wonderful it will be when we can have her all the time...."

**Another day:** "They brought her in about 1:30. She is so dear. Straightened her arms all around. Opened her eyes, and wrinkled her forehead just like Mama. I did so want to touch her but am so afraid I'll contaminate her".....Florence also related the details of her medical problem that day, 1 March 1932, to Notley: "I heard more about my case than at any one time ever before. (The doctor) said it was a very interesting case, etc., Said the reason the baby was so small was on account of my diet and also because the baby suffered from the poisoned condition as well as I. Said he thought I would recover in spite of the doctors. Just before Dr. Stafford came, I had asked Dr. H. just how careful I'd have to be when I got home. He said I'd have to do practically nothing for two months."

*(Regular bladder drainings were part of the hospital care, as well as constant bandagings, as her letters indicated.)*

**And another day:** "They brought Marie in for a few minutes before her 4 o'clock feeding. They have been bringing her in the basket, but today had her in several blankets--a big bundle for such a tiny child, but had to have all that for warmth. They laid her on the bed beside me -- such a thrill. I had my hands sterilized with alcohol and held in the air for five minutes before she came, so I could touch her. I put my finger in her tiny hand and she held on! I turned her so she faced me and she looked at me and turned her head and looked all around. She is a darling....."

**And another day:** "They just brought Marie in to me.... They had her in

blankets again...I held her on my lap and saw her tiny feet and legs; she was asleep, but moved her head and hands and said, 'Oh.' I think she looks like Mama....."

**From Eldon, Mo.,** Aunt Jessie wrote her astonishment at "how tiny the dear baby was," and how "wonderful that it cried. I can imagine how sweet the sound was, for they don't all cry. When I read that mother's milk was 25-cents an ounce, I gasped and when you said it would take 12 ounces a day, I whistled....I do wonder if little Miss Palmer thinks her father is a millionaire!"

"Dear Mrs. Palmer: Your daughter took 2 ounces of food, nine out of the twelve feedings yesterday," nurse A. Raymond, reported to Florence 15 March. "Think she is almost ready to go on a 3-hour schedule. She weighs 5 lbs. and 3 oz. this morning. Really begins to look fat. Is just fine and as good as ever."

At 5 weeks, Marie was 17.5 inches long, and, as Notley put it, her head was "about the size of an orange." After two months in the hospital, from January until after the delivery, Florence was able to return to Waverly, but Marie could not go with her.

She remained hospitalized until 29 March, when she made the trip to the farm, "accompanied by her father, Bessie Guenther, and Will Chrisman," Florence later wrote. The doctor wouldn't let Florence travel, so she had to "wait anxiously at home with Elizabeth Corder for company." "Do not allow visitors under any circumstances until the middle of May," Dr. O. F. Bradford, Kansas City, ordered, as Marie left St. Luke's.

"Well, Notley, you have been having some trying experiences, but I know by the tone of your letter (announcing the birth of Marie) that they are broadening and strengthening your character..." Margaret Kraus wrote from Eldon, 1 March 1932.

The hospital and medical costs were huge. More than \$800, in the midst of the Depression. As Florence and Notley struggled to pay the debt, Florence meticulously checked the billings, and at one point wrote the hospital pointing out she had been charged 75-cents in error for a thermometer:

"The day I left, 3/12, just as I was finishing dressing, one of the nurses came in and asked me if I was taking my thermometer. I said, "Yes," and was too excited to think to tell her that it was my own. There was another thermometer on the dresser *which I left*, and which you may have charged me with. Please look this up. I have decided not to take the baby's wrist band which is charged on the 3/12 bill. Thank you for your trouble and with very best wishes, Florence C. Palmer."

**1933** Early in the year, Notley paid the last of the doctor's bills for the hospitalization in 1932 of Florence and Marie: On 28 January 1933, Dr. Buford G. Hamilton wrote from his office at 602 Argyle Bldg., Kansas City: "To Whom It May Concern: I have received \$100 from Mr. W. N. Palmer on his note which relieves him of all obligations." During this period, Notley also got a job at Napoleon, Mo., on the river, which required a 70-mile commute each day, but which helped him to pay the mortgage on the home as well as the hospital bills. Florence believed that the reason the mortgage was never foreclosed was because the banker, Eric Williamson, was married to her friend and former neighbor, Marguerite Landrum.

Notley and Florence sold the 1933 apple crop to Harry Glasscock and Ernest Peters. The price was \$1,500, and Notley and Florence got to keep 25 bushels.

Mrs. R. C. Cauthorn was a house guest from 9 to 12 July, and added her thoughts in the guest room's register: "Have enjoyed my visit very much and hope to come again. I want to see dear little Marie as often as possible. I sure love her." Great Aunts Luetta Cooper and Lotta Cooper, added their thanks: "We have spent the past four nights in Notley's and Florence's guest room in their new home, which were wonderful nights, and so cool and nice up here. We have enjoyed our visit so much and hope to return some day." That was 15 August 1933. They came back for a three weeks' visit in February of 1938, but "Aunt Luetta was ill with pneumonia that last two weeks, and returned to her home in ambulance," Florence noted. "She passed away just two weeks after her return to Oklahoma."

Annie Wade, from Trenton, Tenn., stayed two months at a time: On 12 September 1933, she wrote in the register: "This is my second visit; indeed it is pleasant to linger with those who "live in a house by the side of the road." Two months have I enjoyed the comfort of these walls and the daily contact with those who hold friendship and kinship dear. May their mantle fall upon the dear little Marie." In the winter of 1937, Annie returned for another two-months visit.

From England, the old friend, Mrs. Argyle sent "her best congratulations to you and Mr. Palmer and very good wishes for the little one," as part of the continuing correspondence between the Argyles and the Palmers. By now, little Betty and Dorrie had grown up, and "Dorrie has been acting on the stage since August," her sister wrote. "I have left the Secretarial College I was at in London, and am staying at home for some time, to read to Mummy and attend to her correspondence..... This world trade depression is very depressing, it is sad to see so much unemployment. Do you see much of it in Waverly?"

Notley bought a 45-acre tract (Sec. 19-51-23) from Mrs. Florence Williamson for \$2,285. Real estate documents and a statement by the Farm Credit Administration, St. Louis, indicates loan approval of \$2,300 (at 5% interest for 13 years).

1934 On 13 January, from The Penthouse, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York,  
Courtney Ryley Cooper wrote to Notley Palmer:

My Dear Willie Nott:

I have heard that the old Thomas graveyard is in very bad shape. Therefore, I am writing you in the hope that you can tell me the true condition there, whether it still is being used as a cemetery and if there are any facilities there for the care of the graves.

You see, Mom is very old and no longer knows any of us. She is with Genevieve in Denver; the end may or may not come soon. But we have been faced with the ordeal of expecting it and planning for it. My work is such that I might be in the Arctic Circle or Europe when it did come.

Naturally, Mom would want to go "back home," and we want to take her in sleep where her heart has been all thru life. But if there are difficulties, such as lack of care, discontinuance of interest and supervision, naturally we would feel as though we were abandoning her, and would want to make other plans. So will you be good enough to write me frankly about the matter and what you = as one who is on the grounds, would advise as the proper course. I will be so gratified if you will do this. As I say, we are faced with the job of looking out beforehand for something we know might happen at a time when I am far away = Therefore the necessity of preparedness. To that end, I will greatly appreciate your advice.

About all I get out of life these days is work. Anybody who thinks that writing is pleasure should try it some time. Especially with a radio deadline to meet every week = perhaps you have heard my circus show over N. B. C. I think it comes over W.D.A.F., Kansas City every Friday & Saturday night at 6:30.

This is a hasty letter as I am clearing my desk to get away to Montreal to make a speech. Then I must jump to Washington, D. C. where I am forced to go often these days, as I am the writing power behind the revelations of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice which have been running in the American Magazine. I was in Kansas City last fall, but as I was knee deep in machine guns and kidnappings, I didn't have much time to do anything but talk to Federal officers.

Hoover's men, as you know, catch the kidnappers, like Harve Bailey and Machine Gun Kelly. A bunch of filthy rats, that gang.

Again thanking you for any information and advice you can give me, and with the best of wishes to Nancy and yourself, I am,

*Travelling*  
*Courtney Ryley Cooper.*  
*which means Aunt*

Notley responded and on 16 February 1934, Courtney Ryley Cooper replied, again from The Penthouse, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York:

My Dear Will Nott: I have delayed answering your good letter until I could communicate with Genevieve in Denver. Her reply came this morning. We think from your letter that perhaps the best thing would be to

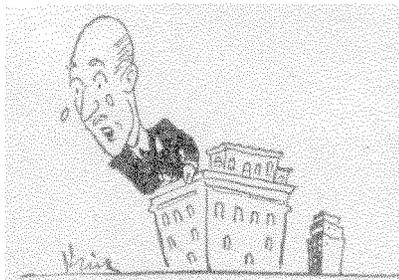
lay Mom at rest out in our family plot at Denver. Waverly is sort of off the beaten track for us, and we could not get there as often as we would like. Then, too, Genevieve tells me, when Mom has had a few lucid moments lately, she has experienced a wish to be buried there.

I do want to thank you so much for your good letter and the manner in which you discussed so fairly the conditions down there. You may be sure, Will, that I will be in accord with your ideas about the Thomas plot, and I have an interest there, too, in my father's grave. Like you, I think it would be foolish to attempt any big job of rehabilitation, and I think that your other ideas are good. I assure you that I will be glad to take care of my share = I will accept your advice on that matter.

You have a good grasp of the situation and know it; I think like you that a permanent fund and the change which Nancy suggests would be quite an undertaking. I may be in Kansas City soon, but it will only be between trains, as I am hurrying west on an assignment for *The Saturday Evening Post*. The way things are, I am more of a traveling man than a writer.

My best to you, Will, and to Florence = and my many, many thanks for your helpfulness in this matter.

Sincerely,  
Court.



"Courtney Ryley Cooper is already tiring of his Fifth avenue penthouse. He does not get any free samples."

**C**OOPER'S PENTHOUSE SUITE put him in a special newspaper class: He qualified for editorial needling from his brethren (above). Shortly thereafter, he published his latest book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies." In the book, he focused on Kansas City's Union Station "massacre" of 17 June 1933, as he highlighted nationwide crime and corruption. J. Edgar Hoover wrote the foreword for him:

"A barbed wire entanglement of various factors confronts the man who would hunt down a criminal. Primarily, there is the maze of politics, ranging from the vote-getting influence of a resort owners, which sometimes encompasses life and death, to the man who controls the election destinies of a crime-ridden city....There is a morass of ineffectual laws, many of them created in legislatures by those directly concerned with the fortunes of the criminal." (*Kansas City Star*)

Since he had highlighted Kansas City in his expose, Cooper told a reporter for *The Kansas City Star* that that he had to "beg forgiveness:"

"Lest it be thought that Kansas City has been singled out for especially hard treatment, may I apologize? This was done only because I lived there," he says in writing of evil conditions here of the old days of the saloons and the notorious 'red light' district, 'when times were

different and therefore can make comparisons.' Since those days, Courtney Ryley Cooper, his publishers state, in his newspaper work has covered some 200 murder cases. J. Edgar Hoover, who has written a foreword to "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," says:

"I am most happy that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has chosen to tell the story of crime as it exists in America and the efforts of the division of investigation to punish and outwit the violators of laws which come within its jurisdiction.....His knowledge of the inner workings of the division, his personal acquaintanceship with its wide-flung personnel, his familiarity with the methods, aims and purposes are on an equality with that of the men who actually form its staff."

"Mr. Cooper's book covers the trails of crooks all over the United States, and the trails invariably ended at penitentiary doors and even death. Capone, the kidnapers of Urschel; the Barrow boys---and dozens like them---were run down."

*(The Kansas City Star, date unknown, but apparently about 1934)*



Courtney Ryley Cooper, and Kansas City Star feature about him. Probably 1924.

## THE COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER STORY

WHEN COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER at The Penthouse exchanged letters with Notley Palmer at Palmer's Orchard in 1934 about the condition of the old Thomas graveyard, the writer clearly had become famous, successful and wealthy. He had specialized in circuses and crime.

He was an intimate of J. Edgar Hoover. He was or about to become, deeply involved with a new threat he saw to his country: A "Fifth Column" of German propagandists and sympathizers in Mexico, as the world began to edge toward World War 2.

The end for Courtney Ryley Cooper came in New York on 29 September 1940. The police described the death as a "suicide." Officially he hanged himself in a closet of Park Central hotel, though the family was convinced the "suicide" was murder. The Associated Press story made Page 1 of *The Kansas City Times*, 30

September 1940:

New York, Sept. 29---Courtney Ryley Cooper, 53, author and "circus fan No. 1," hanged himself in a closet of the Park Central hotel yesterday. His body was found early today by hotel attendants. Mrs. Cooper, the former Genevieve R. Furey of Los Angeles, could advance no reason for his suicide but told police he had been morose over alleged snubs he had received in Washington when he sought to inform officials of German activities he said he discovered in Mexico.

TALKED TO J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Finally, she said, he had conferred with his close friend and writing collaborator, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, but she did not know the result of their conferences. Mrs. Cooper said her husband made an exhaustive investigation in Mexico several months ago and unearthed details of German conditions and propaganda there.

B. E. Sackett, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, said, however, that neither Hoover nor any other member of the FBI had talked with Cooper about the Mexican matter. "We have not seen or heard from him since he returned and we do not know what he did while in Mexico," Sackett said. "Cooper, though a close friend of many of us in the FBI, was in no way connected with the FBI."

A NOTE IN ROOM.

Detective Caswell Jacobs, who pronounced his death a suicide, said he found an unsigned note in Cooper's room. It said: "in my clothes is \$43 in cash. I think my bill is about \$32. Give the hotel \$32."

Cooper's body was hanging from a rope attached to a steam pipe.

Mrs. Cooper became hysterical and was placed under a doctor's care. She and her husband had returned from Sebring, Fla., September 20 to the Weylin hotel.

The author was born in Kansas City October 31, 1886. He was educated in the Kansas City public schools.

A POLICE REPORTER HERE.

The man who gained prominence as one of America's outstanding chroniclers of the glamour of circus life and the shoddy, vicious life of the underworld was 24 years old when his talent received this recognition. He had been a member of The Star's staff five years, serving much of the time as police reporter. He was regarded with kind amusement by his fellow newspapermen because his stubborn efforts to interest any magazine in his writing had been uniformly futile. In later years they remembered with pride Court Cooper's weary insistence:

"Boys, the time is coming when you'll all pay good, hard money to read my stuff."

Cooper was only 20 years old when he went to work as a reporter for The Star, but he was no callow youth fresh from school. His school days ended at the Manual Training high school when he was 15 years old. He ended them himself by running away from home in true romantic style to join the Sells-Floto circus as a clown. (*He also was a water boy, bill distributor, and, later, a general manager.*) It was while he was traveling with the circus, and writing bulky letters describing his experience to his mother, Mrs. Catherine Cooper, who died in 1934, that he decided suddenly and irrevocably that he would be a writer.

He returned home and selected The Star as the place to begin his career. In five years Cooper was a "star" reporter, specializing in crime and laying the foundation of material that was in time to make his writing in that field hotly sought after by magazine and book publishers.

But good as Cooper was as a reporter, he rebelled at the anonymity of his work and held to his determination to make his name known widely. He had written a prize-winning play and had sold several stories to unimportant magazines under

such pen-names as Barney Furey, William O. Grenolds, Jack Harlow, Frederick Tierney and Leonard B. Hollister. He decided to quit newspaper work.

#### A CIRCUS SUBJECT CLICKS.

His first break came when he remembered his circus experiences and sent the Saturday Evening Post a tale about a circus animal. It was accepted, the first of scores of his pieces that were to appear in that periodical.

The success of his circus story sent Cooper back to the big top as press agent for the Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill shows. He came to know Buffalo Bill as well as any man of his time, wrote the official "Memories of Buffalo Bill," and served as a pallbearer at the frontiersman's funeral. Again and again, between newspaper jobs on the Chicago Tribune, the New York World, the Denver Post and in recesses from his increasingly heavy writing schedule, he returned to the circus.

Crime, the knowledge of which he began to accumulate when assigned by The Star to the Adam God riots, the Swope mystery and the Hyde trial, rivaled the circus as a subject for his writing. Vice and crime in their most sordid aspects were revealed by Cooper in his most recent underworld book. "Designs in Scarlet," published in 1939. With J. Edgar Hoover, one of his closest friends, Cooper wrote the best-selling "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" and "Here's to Crime." He was one of the few writers privileged to inspect the files of the federal bureau of investigation in Washington.

In his long association with criminals and the underworld, Cooper on several occasions found himself in danger. A forecast of what was to happen several times in later years was Cooper's grim experience in 1910 when he was a reporter here. He had written a series of articles for The Star exposing crime in the city and as he walked alone one night between Tenth and Central streets, three men attacked him. He was stabbed in the throat and near the heart, and was beaten on the head with a blackjack. In New York, years later, he excited the anger of gangsters who threatened him over the telephone. The FBI assigned several agents to guard him, and the underworld vengeance was frustrated.

#### WIDE FIELD OF SUBJECTS.

While crime and the circus figured largest in Cooper's work, he also covered other fields. From his experiences as a lieutenant in the marine corps in France in 1918, he wrote a historical account of that branch of the service. Magazine assignments took him frequently to Canada and Alaska for studies of outdoor life. He was the first to write of the radium and silver deposits along the Arctic Circle near Great Bear lake. The mining camps of the West also provided him with subjects. His hobby of fishing made him one of the most interesting writers on the sport. Hollywood recognized his ability early in his writing career. Radio found Cooper a popular raconteur with his amusing or dramatic tales of circus days.

As a writer, Cooper fully attained the goal he had set for himself. He wrote what he could write well. He had no exalted "literary" ambitions, but he was quick to deny that he wrote only for money.

"One doesn't write for money," he said once, "you can't write for money. You write because you want to write." Cooper wrote prodigiously. He turned out more than thirty books, more than 400 stories and articles, scores of children's poems and probably several million words of newspaper copy. And in between he lived vividly: O. O. McIntyre wrote of him once: "Today he may be walking Fifth avenue, tomorrow flying to the Arctic Circle." Cooper, who was 53 years old, was born in Kansas City, the son of Baltimore Thomas Cooper and Catherine Grenalds Cooper. His father died in 1900. His mother lived at 4005 Troost avenue until 1932. She then moved to Denver, where she died two years later, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Ralph Smith.

Courtney Ryley and Florence had exchanged letters, also. He had replied to her from Idaho Springs, Colo., 1 September 1923:

My Dear Mrs. Palmer: A thousand pardons for my delay in answering your good letter of August 12, but it came while I was away on a fishing trip, thirty-one miles from a railroad, and hence I did not receive it until a few days ago.

I hardly know what to tell you about my stuff---except that I have three books coming out this fall "Under the Big Top," and "The Last Frontier," issued by Little Brown and Company, and "The Jungle Behind Bars," which is being published in England. "The Last Frontier," I really believe is the best thing I've ever done---whatever that amounts to. It is the story of the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, during the time of Buffalo Bill, from Kansas City to Denver. It is now running as a serial and will be issued by Little Brown October 6 as a book.

I appreciate your letter very much, and am glad to know that Waverly takes an interest in my meager efforts. Someday, I hope to be worthy of such things---but just now---well, I'm just a purveyor of stories.

With best regards to yourself and Will I am  
Most sincerely  
*Courtney Ryley Cooper*

When Cooper died, World War 2 was underway. The long death report of Cooper on Page 1 of *The Kansas City Times* 30 September 1940 appeared alongside war news: It was grim:

**From London:** Nazi bombs exploding in Central London early today shook whole blocks of office buildings, but Britain's fiercest anti-aircraft barrage of the war effectively screened most of the capital from heavy damage. Counterattacking British bombers roared across a squally English channel again to storm German bases along the continental coast. Watches on the British side saw great flashes from explosions along miles of the French coast.

**From Paris:** A true picture of Paris under German occupaton in 1940 would have as one of its main panels a view of a food queue and one of a ration card. Frenchmen say that never since the famine of 1870 has it been so difficult to obtain food in Paris. For, as a people who always have eaten well and who hate to wait in line, Parisians have had some rude gastronomical shocks since the Germans arrived.

**From Moscow:** The Communist party newspaper Pravda, was quoted by the official Soviet news agency today as declaring that the Triple Axis alliance was prompted by "extension of military co-operation between England and the United States" and would mean a further expansion of the war.

**From Rome:** Italian commentators warned the United States tonight that a bursting of the "myth of American power" and destruction of its army would result from any United States intervention against the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis plans for world rearmament. The entire Italian press was filled with warnings to America not to turn the axis "peace pact" into a war pact. There were also simultaneous appeals to America's "sense of responsibility" to abandon Britain to its fate.

**1934** The doctor made more than a mere house call for Marie on 19 January 1934: "Dr. J. H. Croswhite stayed the night of January 19 and cared for Marie, as he had for her mother, when she was a little girl," Florence wrote in the guest room register. Elizabeth Corder also stayed a week during the period, as both Marie and Florence were sick.

Drouth and the heat made the summer of '34 miserable. "It seemed that all I could do was the regular work," Florence wrote to Aunt Maggie Kraus.

"I did not go anywhere, just spent the afternoons on the floor, and we wouldn't want supper 'til about 7:30, and then it was time to go to bed. So many people said they couldn't go to bed 'til very late but I was so exhausted I had to go. Marie stood the heat so well. She slept the afternoons away, and they were the worst. She looks fine, we think. Talks a lot and is full of energy. Calls me, "Florence," most of the time. She talks a lot at home, but the minute we are away she does not say a word. I guess that is the result of living in the country. It has lots of advantages, though. That is when there is no drouth."

#### **THE APPLE CROP WAS SAVED**

Fortunately, however, the drouth and the heat were broken before the apple crop was lost. "You will be pleased to know that the rains came in time to save our apples," she wrote Aunt Maggie on 30 September 1934.

"'It is darkest just before dawn,' and were so blue and had given them up. Now, we have sold the crop on the tree for a very good price. We might have made more by packing, for the retail price is very good, but were afraid to gamble. The sale was made the last of August, and for all we know, we might have had wind storms and more dry weather."

".....Marie seems better now. She develops so fast, and we think is very attractive," Florence added. She reminded Aunt Maggie of the big Waverly apple festival, for which "I have promised five apple pies. Free apple pies and coffee will be served for an hour, Friday afternoon. Aunt Mary has offered to help me. I have only made one apple pie. It was a work of art, all cross-barred, but Notley refused to eat it, so I have never made another!"

**1935** They wiped off all their debts! "Notley sold his apple crop yesterday to James Wheeler.....It is very early to sell; it is a chance for both, for hail or something may damage the crop, and then the price may be better than we now think. There is a big crop through here and of course that reduces the price. But, anyway, we will be enabled to get out of debt and that is WONDERFUL."

"As my old canner was gone after 20 years's use, we got a new pressure cooker. It just came yesterday, so I have not tried it out, but have read and reread the book of instructions. I want to cook dinner in it tomorrow. It sounds wonderful. From Sears. Holds seven quart jars. I wish I had had it last week, when in two days, I put up four gallons of cherries and a crate of raspberries. .... I bought 100 chicks, May 20th, and hatched 45 that day. It rained every day for a week and was cold. I lost the 45, but the others are doing nicely and are not much trouble now.

#### **MARIE IS GROWING**

..... Marie is growing and developing fast. I attempted to write the words she uses and had almost 300 when I got tired, but have noticed a number of others

since." Florence also mentioned that Justin Wynn, a cousin, had taken some pictures of Marie; the photos show Marie playing in the water.

(Letter from Florence Palmer to her Aunt Maggie Kraus, 7 July 1935)

**N**OTLEY WAS ELECTED Justice of the Peace in Grand Pass Township on 3 November 1936, and on 17 November took the oath of office. The term of office was two years. In 1937, Notley was a county AAA conservation worker. And that year, they sold the year's apple crop to E. S. Casebolt and P. H. Beamer, both of Missouri, for \$2,400, with the Palmers keeping 16 bushels of first class apples, and 9 bushels drop apples. Notley retained the right to fire any of Casebolt's and Beamer's employees who damaged the apple trees. Later on that harvest, the Pleasant Hill newspaper reported about a visit to Palmer's Orchard:

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Palmer and family, and Mrs. C. K. Palmer were at Waverly, Mo., visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Palmer. The latter Mr. Palmer, onetime employed here in the Gustin hardware store, now owns a large apple orchard at Waverly. Last week he sold 750 bushels of apples at a roadside stand at his place; cars were so thick about the stand he had to call for help.

**"To this date, August 25, 1938,** 61 different people have slept in our guest room or under our roof. Some of these have been here for several visits," Florence noted in the guest room register, as she compiled the history of the first nine years of the home at Palmer's Orchard.

The following year, Florence went to Fitzgibbon Hospital in Marshall, for examination of her ailing goiter. Final tests were at the University of Missouri medical center in Columbia, where Dr. M. Pinson Neal reported that her ailment was commonly called "terminal toxic goiter."

After that report, she went to Kansas City for second opinions. In late 1939, at Fitzgibbon Hospital at Marshall, she had the goiter removed, but the operation seemed to cause other problems. Thereafter, she was sick the rest of her life, having to take thyroid medicine, and calcium shots following convulsions once or twice a year.

**1940** World War 2 was not quite a year old in England by the summer of 1940, but the devastation was mounting. The Nazis had been throwing Goering's massive bomber and fighter force first at the British air bases, and then at the major population centers in an effort to demoralize the civilians, after the fall of France and much of Western Europe.

Back in Waverly, Florence thought of a way to help her old friends, the Argyles, who were still in England. (Mrs. Argyle apparently had died) Florence mailed J. B. Argyle a letter in which she offered to receive and take care of any children the two Argyle daughters, Dorrie and Betty, might have. Florence didn't know if the two girls had married, but she made the offer in the spring of 1940. The response from England came back to Waverly. As Florence picked up the letter at her mailbox, she told Marie that, "Now, Marie, this letter may change our lives....."

Then she opened it:

"I was so pleased and greatly touched to receive your letter with your kind offer of help in these troublous times we are living in," J. B.

Argyle wrote from St. Stephen's Cottage, near Canterbury, Kent, on 15 July 1940.

"Had Dorrie or Betty been married and possessed kiddies I know of nowhere we should have been glad to send them to live than you; for I know how well you would look after any child; I must say, especially, of Dorrie or Betty for whom you always showed so much affection when they lived in Waverly. I often think of those days we spent in Waverly; always talk with pride of having lived nearly three years in your splendid country. You are very much to be envied as are all countries that have not been drawn into this terrible conflict.

"Here where I settled down after retiring from India, we are in a bad spot. Almost daily and every night we have Air Raids from the Germans. Yesterday we watched a battle which took place overhead; the aircraft were so high we could not distinguish between our planes and the German machines, but we could see the anti-aircraft shells burst.

"As usual the raiders were driven off by our fighters; however, there are usually bombs dropped somewhere near to our village. When the war is over, I wish you and your husband could make a trip to this country, and come to see us. Alas! The future is so obscure we can no longer make plans ahead."

(Letter from J. B. Argyle, to Florence Palmer, 15 July 1940)

The Missouri tax man took \$44.13 as his bite out of the Palmer Orchard's retail sales of apples in the fall of 1940. The tax was based on a sale of \$2,206.50 in apples at the orchard. The census that year showed:

**1940: WILLIAM N. PALMER, GRAND PASS TWP., MISSOURI**

William N. Palmer, 49, home valued at \$5,000; Farmer, Apple Farm; Gen. Farm  
Florence C. Palmer, 46  
Florence M. Palmer, 8.

The family gathered for Thanksgiving dinner. Signing in on 21 November 1940 were: May January McGrew, Birdie McGrew Neer, Al Wernicke, W. K. Guenther, Hugh Neer, Bessie Eppes Guenther, Florence Cauthorn Palmer, Margaret M. Wernicke, Kate B. January, L. W. January, V. H. January, Lucile I. Riley, Marie Palmer, and William N. Palmer, Elizabeth Gail Corbin, Rodney Wernicke, and Kenneth Wernicke.

On her 78th birthday, now from a Masonic home in St. Louis, Aunt Maggie Kraus wrote to Florence that

"I am glad Marie gets the little magazine, Jack & Jill. I hope she will soon love to read. She said she didn't 'like to read.' (Well, I have seen children much too fond of it. Never took interest in anything else.)

"The sweet memories she will have to treasure through her life of the hours of her mother reading to her! Do you and Notley ever read a book aloud together? Charlie and I read quite a few books together & enjoyed it very much.

We read "Le Miserables" and were so thrilled. I have some jet

beads & every time I put them on, I think of Jean ValJean, and our reading his wonderful story."

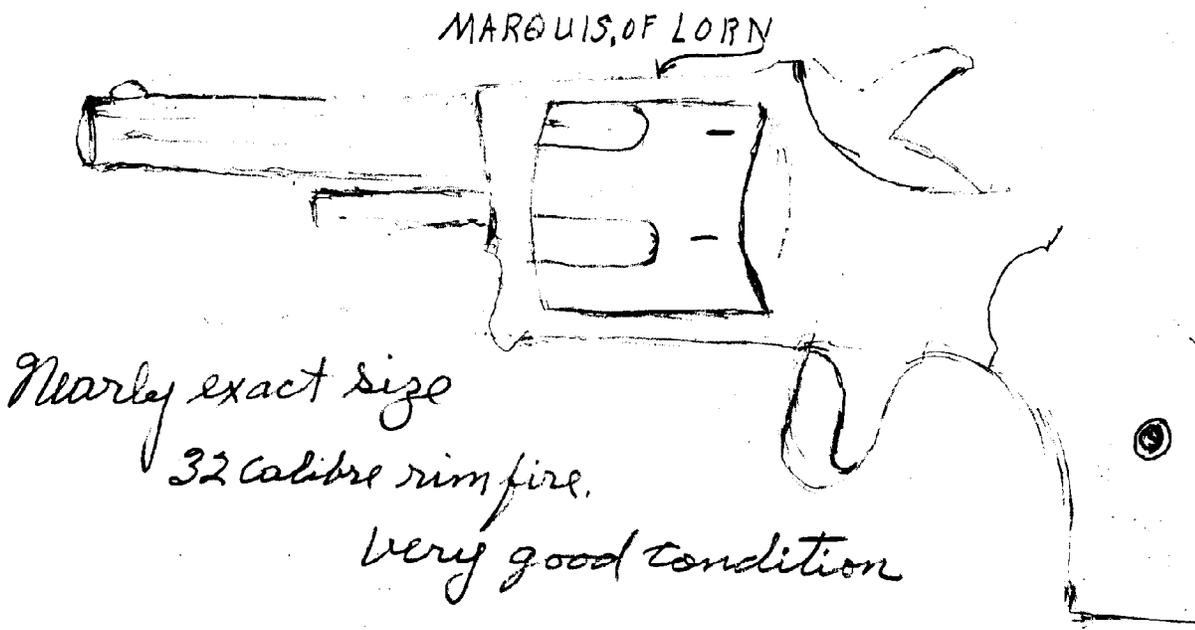
(Letter from Maggie Kraus to her neice, Florence Palmer, 9 December 1940)

**14 December 1940** Notley liked Oldsmobiles. And just before World War 2 halted all civilian auto production, he got his new Olds. He paid cash (\$1,050), 14 December 1940. It was a 1941 Town Sedan, 6 cylinders, at a basic list of \$808.

**1942** News of the war came second-hand from a former resident of Waverly. In a letter in April 1942, Aunt Maggie relayed news that Will Booth, who now lived in Los Angeles, had reported "their preparations for bombing raids of the city."

Booth had written her that they were still going about their usual tasks, but said that a recent single bomb "they had there, were four deaths from heart failure and seven from accidents from the blackout." "I suspect that many there wish they were back in good old Missouri."

(The bomb apparently refers to an instance in which the Japanese did manage to send over a very small number of bombs, floating them in by balloon. Damage was minimal.)



Notley decided to sell a .32 calibre gun, and made a drawing of it

**1943** What an apple crop the Palmers had in '43! Retail sales of apples at Palmer's Orchard shot up to \$6,893. And overall, July apples brought in \$1,118.03 and fall apples \$12,693.15, the bulk of Palmer's Orchard's 1943 gross income of \$15,208.18. Other cash receipts were from wheat, corn, eggs, chickens, cream and Standard Oil dividends of \$27.50. The Orchard's expenses totaled \$4,921.68. It was a financial high mark for Palmer's Orchard.

Never again would such a crop be harvested. In 1943 also, he was a rural voluntary worker, cooperating with the state Extension Service.

(Notley saved a supply of mills, issued by Missouri during the wartime shortages of metal. He had recorded that his stack of plastic red and green mills was worth all of 15 cents. He also saved a few metal mills.)

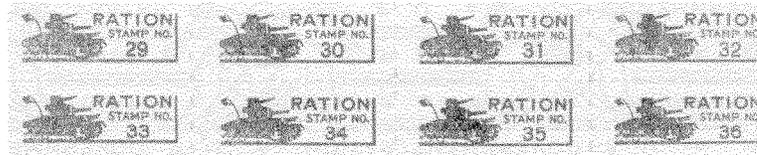
**1944** "We are trying to get some spring work done; Notley and two men are hauling brush, getting ready for a dormant spring," Florence wrote in February.

"They will have to hurry, for things are awakening. The grass is so much greener the last few days.....I expect to get 200 Barred Rocks (*chickens*) the first. Have the brooder house ready. Our hens are still going strong ; we get from 60 to 70 eggs daily from 100 hens. They are down, 28 cents.

This week I have not sat down 'til 8 o'clock except one afternoon, when I spent three hours making one of 12 robes for our young people's choir for Easter. I feel today as if I can take it easy or at least slow up a bit. I have a little ironing and this afternoon think I'll finish a pair of Red Cross gloves.

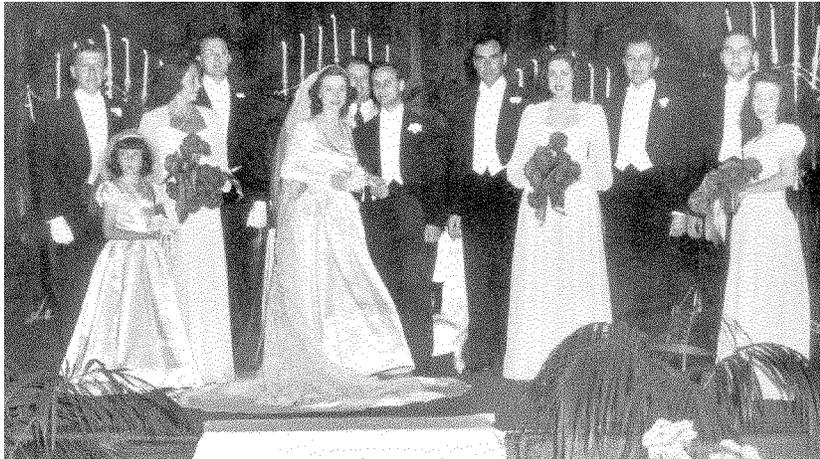
Tomorrow is KPMTN day and Saturday night Al and Margaret Wernicke will spend the night...."

(Letter from Florence Palmer to Aunt Maggie Kraus, February 1944)



**M**ID-JUNE BROUGHT a big wedding in Kansas City. Marie was part of it, having had to overcome one of the travel obstacles of the time: Florence and Notley had to put together enough gas coupons to be able to drive the car to Kansas City.

Marie was a bridesmaid in the 3 June 1944 wedding of Elizabeth Rees, a good friend, and Hugh MacLeish, nephew of Archibald MacLeish. At the rehearsal dinner, Florence sat beside Hugh's mother, and talked about apples. Hugh's father, Bruce, was an owner, vice president, and general manager of the department store, Carson-Pirie-Scott.



The wedding party, 3 June 1944: Elizabeth in Empress Eugenie's gown, Marie in her own.

Soon after the reception and wedding, Florence reported on the gala events:

"We saved up gas, and Marie and I drove up June 1st, Thursday. We stayed at Margaret Wernicke's, what time we were not at the Reeses. The MacLeishes came Friday (9 of them) and that night gave a bridal dinner at the Muehlebach, to which we were invited with 25 others. All lovely but the food. No better than our company meals. Before this the rehearsal was held. Saturday, Notley came up and we were invited to a buffet luncheon at the Reeses.

"It was lots of fun, to see the presents, displayed in a large upstairs room. It looked like a jewelry store. There were 250 gifts and many, especially the groom's relatives, sent such handsome things as a dozen wide gold-banded service plates from Tiffany's, a large sterling water pitcher, sterling tea set--so much sterling and lovely china and glass, etc., etc.

"Dr. and Mrs. Rees gave her eight place settings in sterling. It was all so thrilling. You can tell from the clippings what a lovely wedding it was. The bride was beautiful---the groom is not handsome, and looks bad as he was shell shocked over a year ago, but is a fine fellow. His family were charming, and welcomed Elizabeth with opened arms. Marie looks lovely and did her part to perfection. We were so proud of her and she did enjoy the whole thing and hated to take off her

lovely (long) dress. We plan to have her picture made in it, if we can get around to it.

(Marie's dress was nothing compared to Elizabeth's outfit. *The Independent*, Kansas City, gave the society wedding full-blown treatment, 4 June 1944, with much emphasis on the historic bridal veil: "At her wedding last night, Mrs. Hugh MacLeish, who before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Rees, wore an exquisite veil (about 90 years old) of delicate rose point lace, two and one-half yards long and more than a yard wide. This veil was given to the Empress Eugenie of France, wife of Napoleon III, by the khedive of Egypt to wear at her first court, sometime in the year 1853, following her marriage to Napoleon III, January 30 of that year.

"The veil and its historical data was purchased by the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce MacLeish in Florence in 1930 for the wedding of their daughter, Mrs. John Dern.....(The groom) met his bride of last night six years ago at the Grand Canyon, as both were admiring its scenic beauty." More details on the veil:

"As the Empress Eugenie was one of the most oft-painted royalty of her time, it may be this veil is in one of the paintings. Winterhalter, a court painter of both England and France, was popular during Eugenie's reign. He made many portraits of the empress at the height of her beauty and power. He also painted Queen Victoria often in the early years of her reign.")

"It seems the days are so full, and I never get done. My chickens are almost ready to eat, and are so pretty. Our garden is gone. I had beans yesterday. When I get ready to can will wish for you! I wish for you many times, dear Aunt. I was so glad to have your good letters. We will have been married 21 years the 30th of this month.

"Don't you think that you are leaving no mark on the world: I know your influence has been felt by many, and has always been good. I'm sure I have been influenced by you, but wish I could hold a candle to your bright light of a life so well lived, and bring as much joy to my loved ones as you have.

"Notley bought a bicycle for Marie for \$5 and it was a sorry sight, but he has spent four days taking it apart, painting, straightening, getting new parts, and is now putting it together. Marie can hardly wait. Notley wouldn't be doing that work this day, but has to start on the fifth spray tomorrow.

"Marie learned how to ride on Bowman Zeysing's grandson's wheel last week. ... I have really felt fine lately. Forgot to say my "wedding dress" was aqua crepe, very plain but long!"

(Letter from Florence Palmer to Aunt Maggie Kraus, June 1944)  
(Elizabeth and Hugh MacLeish lived in Chicago, and had two children, Elizabeth Jane and Mack, but were divorced in the 1950s. Elizabeth returned to Kansas City. Hugh died in the 1980s.)

Later on, looking at photographs of Marie at the wedding, Florence said she had been “wondering who Marie looks like. What do you think?” she asked Aunt Maggie. “I think her face is shaped like Papa’s and Aunt Jennie’s, and she is going to be tall.....” She had seen Marie off to Chicago, to visit the newlyweds after the wedding, and “I got such a great deal of fun seeing her off, as did the Reeses, seeing her on the Pullman, her first train ride. She came back alone the following Sunday...in a parlor car.”

“Marie is reading, and Notley at school board meeting. He was in Marshall on the gas panel today. I would have gone too, but had tomatoes to can. I have 310 quarts of everything left over, so could get along without more. Our garden is good. Have been having such fine egg plants---one weighed 5 1/4 pounds.”

(Letter from Florence Palmer to Aunt Maggie Kraus, August 1944)

“Well, we still have Yorks, but I think they will be gone by next Sunday. We have done very well in spite of the short crop, poor quality, and not such a demand as last year. There will never be another year like last year, when the crop was large, quality good, and customers waiting for the applies. I think the tire situation was responsible this year -- we had the gas shortage last year. I’ll be glad to have it over -- the war especially....” She added that she had given a report, 24 October 1944, in Lexington about her club to the Second District Federated Club’s convention banquet.

“I wore my long dress, the one I got for Elizabeth’s wedding, and was glad to get a little more good from it....” She said she was a trifle scared at making the report to the convention, “but the report sounded as if we really had done some worthwhile things.”

(Letter from Florence Palmer to Aunt Maggie, 18 November 1944)

When Thanksgiving dinner came, 15 signed in, at Palmer’s Orchard. They were: May McGrew, Bessie Eppes Guenther, Frank Riley, Raymond Bucknell, Lucile Riley, Birdie Bucknell, Rod and Ken Wernicke, Gail Corbin, Keith Bucknell, Marie Palmer, Florence Palmer, Notley Palmer, Margaret Wernicke and Al Wernicke.

Notley was honored by the Missouri War Chest Campaign in 1944, and cited for “Meritorious Service....in behalf of those in our Country’s service, our valiant Allies, and our neighbors at home, for outstanding contribution to the 1944 Missouri War Chest Campaign.” He also was presented a Certificate of Award from the Office of Price Administration for his “meritorious service in the war effort,” as a volunteer with the Price and Rationing Program. The certificate was presented 15 April. He received a second certificate the following year, on 30 August. In 1944, Palmer’s Orchard completed a successful year, but nothing like 1943. Fall apples brought in \$5,091.39, other income 1696.70, for total of \$6,788.09. Expenses totaled \$3,597.57.

# PART 14

## After World War 2 at the Orchard

The KPMTN club turns 50!

1946: A surprise 25th anniversary party for Notley and Florence

Notley Palmer at his apple stand on the highway

Family gatherings: A special script by Florence

Florence Nightingale Cauthorn Palmer dies 20 September 1954

Dick and Marie are married in Waverly 16 April 1955

Notley marries Cornelia Ash 11 November 1956

Bob is severely injured in the Easter holiday, 1959

W. N. Palmer dies 30 March 1965 after accident with car

Cornelia Ash Palmer dies 30 December 1995

**1945** The KPMTN club was 50 years old! And the club threw a gala celebration in Waverly, Friday 22 June 1945. Elizabeth Corder was Toast Master; Florence gave a salute to the hostess, Mrs. Burruss; Mrs. Woodward spoke on "Our Dear Ones in the Service; Mrs. Glascock on "Famous Missourian in The White House, President Harry S Truman; and Miss Larkin, "Our Club." The menu included chicken salad, creamed peas, potatoes, escalloped corn, rolls, butter, ice cream, cake, etc. Membership was 13.

Grand Pass got its new school auditorium, thanks to an initiative by School Board President Notley Palmer a year earlier, and a community-wide volunteer effort that overcame a construction price tag that the community couldn't afford. A bond issue urged by Notley and his board had persuaded Grand Pass to tax itself for \$30,000 to create the auditorium, but when construction bids were scheduled to be accepted, only one showed up. And that was for \$61,000. So Grand Pass decided to put the auditorium up with volunteer workers and surplus building materials from Knob Noster Air Force Base. Completion of the auditorium was cause for a huge civic celebration, at which then former-President Notley Palmer accepted the building for the schools. The newspaper reported his acceptance speech:

"In his talk, Mr. Palmer said the building would give better facilities for physical education and social contacts of the students and would provide a place for the community to hold its meetings serving as a civic center to maintain the spirit of cooperation among Grand Pass residents. Mr. Palmer said the board had recognized the great service by Mr. Cokerham by placing a large picture of the superintendent above the trophy case. He praised the great help from the members of the extension club."

The newspaper also reported that "Miss Marie Palmer was the piano accompanist for the musical numbers," of which there were many.

(The auditorium was used for more than 20 years, despite rapidly-changing educational systems and patterns. In 1950, the last high school class graduated from Grand Pass, but in the school consolidations that followed, the building was used as part of the consolidated system until the late 1960s. It was then abandoned.)

Orchard income was \$10,283.70, with expenses of \$3,757.18. The apple crop was better than 1944, with gross income of \$8,717.12.

**1946** Palmer's Orchard brought in \$9,741.35, but expenses rose to \$4,496.72. The apple crop fell off to \$6,855.20 in the fall.

**1947** Aunt Maggie cautioned Florence about working too hard in her garden: "I quite envied you the joy of working in your garden. I just love the dirt, don't you? But you must be careful and not work too much; gardening is real labor

and you have so many other things to do; go easy, let some non-essentials go undone..

(Letter from Aunt Maggie to Florence Palmer, 13 May 1947, from St. Louis)

## The 25th Anniversary

**Monday 30 June 1946** On the 25th anniversary of their wedding, Florence and Notley were surprised by their friends. Here's the way the local newspaper recorded it:

The members of the KPMTN club and their guests surprised Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Palmer at their country home east of Waverly, Monday evening, June 30th. The occasion was the celebration of their 25th wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer led the guests to the dining room, which was decorated with roses and foliage, where refreshments were served. Their daughter, Marie, played Lohengrin's "Wedding March," for the occasion.

The lace-covered dining table was centered with a white cake decorated with silver and garlanded with roses. Punch was also served. Miss Elizabeth Corder on behalf of the club presented Mr. and Mrs. Palmer a silver vegetable dish. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Glascock, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Burruss, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bricken, Mrs. Tom Woodward, Miss Bertha Sue Larkin, Miss Marion Burruss, Miss Lucy Burruss and Miss Elizabeth Corder.

(Newspaper clipping, dated only 1947)



Notley and his apple stand made the pages of the local newspaper, with a shot of him and Jesse Uphaus, a neighbor. The cutline: W. N. Palmer with a temporary shelter and attractive signs sold much of his early apple crop to motorists passing his orchard near Grand Pass. Here he is suggesting that his neighbor, Jesse Uphaus, try a ripe Transparent to again get acquainted with the king of fruits.

**F**AMILY GATHERINGS provided Florence the opportunity to compose a special poem or song, beginning in about 1947. In them, she annually would highlight members of the January family, most of whom were usually able to attend. For this first one, Donald Riley played his guitar and sang the lyrics, to the tune of the "Wabash Cannonball." In later years, Florence read her poems.

In this first one of about 1947, Florence perceptively captured the characteristics of the January-Cauthorn-Palmer-Riley-etc. family. (Especially of Marie, who by the age of about 15, had developed habits that have endured for nearly five decades:)

"From the great corn state of Iowa  
Comes Opal Guenther, too.  
She's quite a mother so they say  
And were quite sure that's true.

"Now Russell is the father  
Of the little Guentherites,  
It takes quite a man you see  
To feed and raise the pets.

"There is a red-haired gal  
She comes from Iowa  
She's Frances Guenther's pal  
And in Missouri she'll stay.  
On! Frances and Ruthie  
They've settled down to farm  
They'll raise a lot of kiddies  
And also lots of corn.

"Now, Lucile in her quiet way  
Goes along from day to day  
Doing things without fuss in  
Her slow and easy way  
But one day she did something  
She'd never done before  
She moved the big green kitchen  
Close to the old front door.  
Tell me just what she does about the  
Smell of fish from the time  
She puts it in the dish.  
It's brown and crispy and tasty, I am  
Sure you'll all agree  
Pay me just one visit and  
A well-cooked fish you'll see.

“Since Donald was a tiny boy  
He’s been a family pet.  
Now as an Eagle Scout  
He helps his dad, you bet.  
He doesn’t look at girls,  
But wait a year or two  
They will run him down  
A wearing Navy blue.

“Now there’s genial host Frank  
The ladies like his looks  
He likes to sit alone in a bank  
And bait his line and hook.

“Now of all the kith and kin  
In this celebrated group  
None but Aunt May, can make  
Cake, pie and soup.  
She excels in grace, charm and looks  
Beat her if you can  
She’s the grand head of  
The January Clan.

“Now, there’s Birdie Milton,  
She does things so well  
She dresses up and goes about  
And thinks she looks quite swell.

“Raymond, he’s a farmer  
He works so hard all day  
He has such an awful time  
His feet and hands are in his way.

“Now there’s a gal from Excello  
Her name is Gail Corbin  
She likes to spend her money  
In the town she visits in.

“Now there’s Keith Bucknell  
He’s growing big and tall  
He’s been going to High in Moberly  
Since way late last fall.

“Now Bessie is romantic  
She’s looking for a man  
We’re sure if she works real hard  
She’ll find him if she can.

"A riding down the highway  
Came Al Wernicke  
To eat Thanksgiving dinner  
At old Waverly.  
He ate so much chicken  
We had to lay him out  
And it took a first aid treatment  
By Riley's Eagle Scout.

"There's Rodney Wernicke  
He likes to milk the cows  
And some day he will own  
A bunch of big fat greasy sows.

"Now there's also Kenny  
He flies them long and high  
And some day he will pilot them  
Through the bright and sunny sky.

"Now Margaret is a movie fan,  
She's tall and she's lean  
She doesn't stay at home enough  
To cook Al any beans.

"There's Lester W. January  
He's quiet and he's kind  
He saves all his money  
And he'll never get behind.

"Now there's Birdie Neer  
She loves to plan and plan  
We hope to make it clear  
She's an honor to the clan.  
Though she's far away  
Her thoughts are here today  
We send our loving greeting  
We miss her at our meeting.  
"Now Birdie has a better half  
Whose given name is Hugh  
She wants to take him to Hot Springs  
Where he will stew and stew.

"Now there's Uncle Vickie  
His nose is big and flat  
The fish he likes to catch the best  
Is a great big channel cat.

"Now Notley is a dandy.

His hair is almost gone  
And his mustache and his sideburns  
Are almost too darn long.

"Florence is spry and agile  
She likes to roller skate  
But she's just too very fragile  
Because of her enormous weight.

"Here's to Marie Palmer  
She grows just like a weed  
She likes to spend her money  
On things she doesn't need."

**1947** Palmer's Orchard's apples brought in \$7,356.65 in the fall, and \$869.16 in the summer. Other income was from oats, clover, corn, and Standard Oil dividends (\$27.50).

**1948** "Important Events Since 1945" Florence made a few notes, possibly for another annual January gathering, by recording family events over the previous year or so: The events included: "Aunt May goes to Kansas and stays and stays; Gail goes to live with her father and attend Glasgow High. Gail flies to California. Keith graduates from Moberly High and Enlists. Lester W. serves one year in Armed Forces. Lester Roy graduates from Gallaudet College and starts to teach. Marie makes several visits to Chicago.

"The twins; Gail; and Marie reach 16. Bessie's marriage. Lora Lee's adoption. Al's accident. The twins made Eagle Scouts. Donald's Enlistment. Frank and Lucile visit D. In Milwaukee and in Boston. Frank buys store building.

"An event of unusual interest, not only to the January clan, but to many friends and acquaintances was the marriage of Bessie Mary Eppes Guenther to George Archibald Danforth, Oct. 9th, 1947. This romance had its start in 1907, when Archibald was the supt. of the Waverly schools, and Bessie was one of his older pupils. After a number of dates, on the side (for it wasn't the thing in those far-off days for the teacher to have a romantic interest in a pupil) their paths parted..Arch married and had one son and lived in such far and interesting places as Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. He was in Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. Bessie stayed in the Old Home Town, married and reared a nice family of four children."

Aunt Maggie wrote her last letter 17 August 1948, and though she had returned to the St. Louis Masonic home from a week in the hospital, she reported she was recovering well. However, her sewing hand was so weak that "I often have to pull the needle through with my teeth," she said. "You must tell me about your operation, etc., when you feel like writing," she said. "Your letters always are a delight to me. I wish I could have read the book you mentioned. I enjoy such

reading, but my eyes are weak.”

(Letter from Aunt Maggie Kraus to Florence Palmer, 17 August 1948)  
(Aunt Maggie (Mrs. Charles Kraus) died 16 October 1948 in the Masonic Home at St. Louis. She was 85. She was the daughter of Mary Susan Givens Cauthorn and Richard Cauthorn, and had been one of the founders of the Euterpean Club of Eldon. She was survived by nieces and nephews, Mrs. Will Keller, Tulsa; Earl Cauthorn, Nowata, Okla.; Courtney Cauthorn, Denver; Julian Crane, Eldon; and Florence Palmer.)

Income from Palmer’s Orchard gradually declined, with only \$1,053.70 reported in apple harvest in the fall, 1948, though the crop was back up to \$7,977.90 in 1949. In 1950, \$4,222.41 within a gross income of \$6,768.66 before expenses. 1951 apple production was \$3,698.29 and 1952, only \$2,003.64, as the old trees continued to decline. He pulled the trees after the 1952 crop, and shifted mostly to corn and wheat, which produced \$2,628.17 in 1953; \$4,067.76 in 1954; \$4,945.34 in 1955; \$2,907.68 in 1956; and \$2,915.51 in 1957.

Florence was reasonably active in the late 1940s, but continued to suffer thyroid and kidney problems. She had to see the doctor frequently over the years, but continued to climb the stairs to the bedroom at her home, despite doctor’s orders to make a bedroom downstairs. (A downstairs bedroom was not built until the 1960s.) She continued to get worse, however, in the early 1950s. She was hospitalized after a stroke in late August 1954, and was returned home in early September, with the estimate she could survive no more than six months.

In the final two weeks at home after the stroke, she spoke only a few times. On the morning of 20 September 1954, in a temporary bed in the living room, she recovered consciousness enough once to hear Marie and Notley discussing which store to go to make some purchases. She spoke up and said, “It’s not worth fussing over pennies.” She died that evening.

The death was reported in The Marshall, Mo., *Daily Democrat-News*:

“Death came at 7:15 o’clock Monday evening September 20 to Mrs. William Notley Palmer at her home west of Grand Pass, releasing her from many years of illness which in recent months had reduced her to semi-invalidism. Although not unexpected, her passing has saddened many persons who loved her and to whom she was in countless ways a proven friend.

“The daughter of John W. and Fannie January Cauthorn, of Waverly, Florence Nightingale Cauthorn was born, February 6, 1893. Her father was one of the first men in the Waverly community to recognize the possibility of growing apples commercially in the fertile loess soil of that region and the Cauthorn orchard was one of the first to be set out in that area.

“Her mother had been a successful school teacher and instilled in her daughter the value of constant self-improvement through reading and study; habits Florence exercised all her life, constantly reaching out for information which would supplement the knowledge she possessed in a wide field of subjects.

“Florence attended the Waverly public schools, then attended high school in Trenton, Tenn. Returning to Waverly, she was one of the most popular girls of her generation in that vicinity, for she possessed the qualities of friendliness, frankness and generosity. She was conscientiously dedicated to any task she undertook.

“While still in her teens, she organized and taught a large class of young girls who attended Sunday School at the Methodist church and to all of them she became an ideal. She did not confine her interest in the group to religious instruction, but taught them etiquette and sewing as well. Inheriting her father’s confidence in the future of the apple industry, she helped with the orchard work, learning at first hand the proper care in pruning and spraying the trees as well as the commercial side of the business.

“On June 30, 1922, she was married to William Notley Palmer at the Waverly Methodist Church. They built their home, an attractive two-story colonial house, one mile west of Grand Pass, on land which had been entered in 1883 by the groom’s great grandfather, Notley Thomas. Here they cultivated a large orchard.

“Long before antiques became the vogue, Florence Palmer recognized their value, and collected family heirlooms with which she furnished her new home. The warm welcome which was always extended those who came to her door was enhanced by the charm and beauty of her furniture, glassware and china. A son, John Cauthorn Palmer, born to the couple June 24, 1933, died at birth. The arrival of a daughter, Florence Marie, several years later was an occasion of great joy for them and for friends who knew their longing for a child.

“Ill health pursued Florence Palmer during the past 20 years of her life, and she underwent several operations in hopes of regaining her health. Her physical condition was never a deterrent to her avid interest in community and church activities and she spared herself at no time, if called upon. Calls came often, because of her excellent organizational ability and because she always followed through to the finish of any task. Several times she was president of the Woman’s Society of Christian Service and through the years, she taught the youth of her church, preparing her lessons with care.

“She was a member of the KPMTN study club of Waverly, a club founded in 1895, and of which her mother had been a charter member. Serving several times as president of this club, she spurred other members into civic responsibilities and into studying courses which had more depth than the average woman’s club usually undertakes. Funeral services in her memory were held at the Methodist church in Waverly, at 3 o’clock, Wednesday afternoon under the direction of the Sweeney Funeral Home. Burial was in the Waverly cemetery.

“Pallbearers were: Larkin Slusher, Raymond Burgess, Sewall Burruss, Leonard Burgess, Elmer Utlaut and Harry Glascock. Members of the KPMTN club sat in a body at the services and were in charge of the floral offerings. The songs used were three favorites of the Palmer family, sung by family friends as follows: ‘The Lord’s Prayer,’ by Malotte by Miss Anna Beth Woodward. ‘Be still My Soul’ by Mrs. A. B. Cooley. ‘Blest Be the Tie That Binds,’ by Mrs. O. D. Cook and Mrs. Cooley. All

accompaniments were played on the piano by Mrs. Charles William Zumalt.

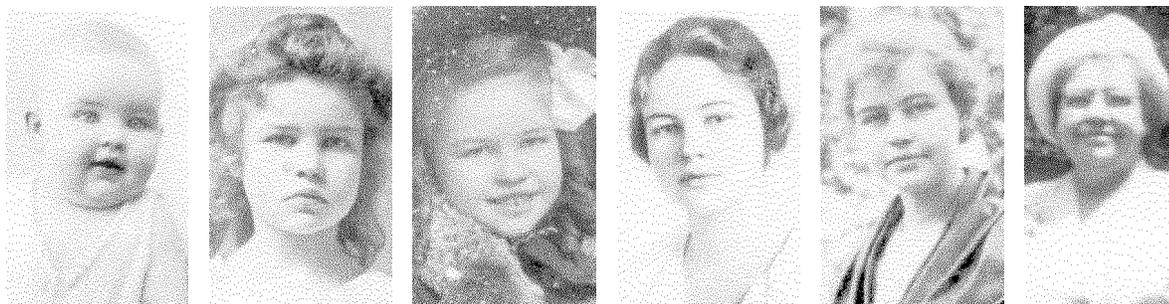
“The pastor of the church, Rev. Ben Alton, opened the services with appropriate passages from the ‘Order for the Burial of the Dead’ from the Methodist Book of Worship, and closed the devotional with prayer. The pastor read a eulogy on Mrs. Palmer’s life, written by a close friend and a relative, before proceeding with his sermon, in which he said: ‘Death is a startling reality to us all, for sooner or later we all face it. Our attitude toward death affects our whole life. People had much to fear before Christ came into the world because there was no hope, no assurance for the life hereafter. People were overcome by fear; all were counted as sinners.

‘But Christ brought us the picture of eternal life with the Father. Since His coming, we do not worry nor fear for those who die. We can look with joy of gratitude at the promises of Christ for a beautiful life in the hereafter. We must not mourn that she has gone, but rejoice in having a loving Heavenly Father and to Him we commend the spirit that was ours for a time. This must be said: Thank God for the years we had her; Let us dedicate ourselves to doing better things in her memory and to carrying on the work she would have done had her years been lengthened.

“Those present from a distance were Mrs. Homer Lunbeck of DeSoto, Kans.; Miss Elizabeth Corder; Mrs. John R. Hall, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall, Jr., Mrs. Berkeley Hall, Mrs. J. H. Pelot, Lester January, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosswhite, Mrs. Josephine Reid, Mrs. Sam Callaway, Randall Plattner, and Mrs. Charles Epperson of Marshall;

“Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kolster, Mrs. Harriett Scott, Mrs. Roy Harbert of Carrollton; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bucknell, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Danforth of Warrensburg; Mr. and Mrs. James W. Palmer, Mr. James Palmer of Pleasant Hill; Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Rees, Mrs. Margaret Wernicke, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brooks, of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Eric Williamson of Kansas City, Kans.; Mr. and Mrs. Serat Wiley of Parkville;

“Mr. and Mrs. Ted Frazier, Miss Della Crowder, Mrs. Louis Lefholz and Mrs. Gilbert Lefholz of Lexington, Mrs. Verlin Atkinson of Blue Springs; Mr. Dan Kiser, Mr. and Mrs. Arch Van Anglen and Mrs. Raymond Malter of Malta Bend.” .... By Janie L. Crosswhite.



**A**MONG THE TRIBUTES was a “word portrait” written by Ruth Carolyn Kelling, and delivered at the next meeting of the KPMTN club, which gathered with “an empty chair.”

“**T**ODAY at our meeting a chair stands empty. It is unseemly that we should conduct this lesson in any other manner than as a memorial to our sister-member, for we are all aware of what the KPMTN Club meant to Florence and what Florence meant to the club. In every heart, there is gratitude that this gentle soul has passed our way and, in passing, has paused to sweeten and refresh our lives with her pure spirit.

“This is not a time for sentimentality but for deep sensitivity. It is not a time for dramatic effects but for the truth. We owe it to our loved ones to put emotional disturbance aside and to direct our minds into channels of concise thinking. Shakespeare wrote, ‘All the world’s a stage and we are the actors.’ And, sometimes, there appears on the scene of the drama an actor who plays his bit of such purity of motive and such inspiration that the rest of the cast is thrilled by the performance and is inspired to try to act as well and the player and his bit in the play are never forgotten and they become a star of attainment.

“In the words of Emerson, ‘We have a debt to every great heart. ‘Tis the fine souls who serve us.’ Her name is written in gold in all our hearts and on the roll of our organization. My own faculties of expression are incapable of voicing the adequate words. I can spell her name in letters of gold, but I must use the words of those wiser and more eloquent than I to say some of the good things for which this name stands.

“**F** is for Friendship.....Friendship is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death...It is fit for serene days, and graceful gifts and country rambles, but also for rough roads and hard fare, shipwreck, poverty and persecution.....(Emerson).

“**L** is for Love.....And of love no more need be said than that she followed the words of Jesus to His disciples as told in the book of John, ‘This is my commandment that ye love one another even as I have loved you.

“**O** is for Oversoul.....Here I use the word which Emerson used for the subject of an essay.....We live in succession, in division, in parts, in particles. Meantime within man is the soul of the whole; the wise silence; the universal beauty; to which every part and particle is equally related; the eternal One.....In every word and deed our dear friend was surely a lamp through which shone the radiance of that which Emerson called the ‘Oversoul.’

“**R** is for Rule.....That Rule of Gold which she ever and always obeyed. ‘Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even

so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.’

“E is for Equity.....for she divided her love equally among us, showing no partiality.....

“N is for Nobility.... ‘There is nothing so kingly as kindness, and nothing so royal as truth.....’ (Alice Cary).

“C is for Courtesy.....How beautifully she expressed herself and with what exquisite manners! ..... Friendship should be surrounded with ceremonies and respects, and not crushed into corners..... (Emerson).....

“E is for Enjoyment.....If she had tensions or worries or sorrows or pain, she never brought them to us. Yet she heard of our troubles with sympathy and shared our fun or told her own little jokes with a gay chuckles and a merry heart.....”

**A** BOOKLET COVERED IN PURPLE VELET, and containing the text of the memorial, was presented to Marie Palmer at the meeting, 8 October 1954 at the home of Mrs. Tom Woodward.

**N**OTLEY LIVED ON AT PALMER’S ORCHARD, though the farm had ceased being an orchard in the late 1950s. The former, about 40-acre, orchard area was converted to growing corn and soybeans, as the rest of the farm had been planted for many years. Elmer Utlaut, a nearby farmer, had managed the farm operations and shared the crops with Notley at harvest, for many years.

## Florence Marie Palmer marries Richard Edgar Buzbee

On 16 April 1955, Notley welcomed the guests, helped them with their visit in Grand Pass, gave the bride away at the Waverly Methodist Episcopal church, and then presided at the home during the presents-opening ceremonies. The wedding of his daughter, Florence Marie Palmer to Ens. Richard Edgar Buzbee had been at the same church where Notley and Florence Cauthorn had been married nearly 33 years earlier, on 30 June 1922.

Notley also had helped Dick hide his first car, a green Plymouth, in his garage during the ceremonies, so that it wouldn't be overly-decorated for Dick and Marie's honeymoon trip to California which began later that day. He even filled the tank with gasoline from the farm gas tank, and threw in a spare tire (which they didn't have) as a practical wedding present. (He gave them a TV set, too).

**1956** Notley began courting Cornelia Ash, who lived with her mother in Shackleford, Mo. He had met both previously, as apple customers. In the summer of 1956, he wrote to Marie, then living in San Diego with Dick and Bob:

"I told Lucile about the play pen, she said it was something that you really needed that would save you a lot of work and worry, and that she hoped you hadn't waited too long to get it, that when a baby started crawling around, he would miss his freedom and wouldn't be happy in a pen. I am enclosing a check for \$15; this can be Bob's Christmas present too. Am mailing this airmail so get his pen right away, before he finds out how nice it is to crawl all over the place.

"I know the redwood trees, also the (Golden Gate) bridge are beautiful. When I listen to 'One Man's Family,' I will think of you going over the Golden Gate Bridge.

"I am anxious to know what you think about Cornelia, as I am very fond of her. She hasn't any brothers or sisters, nieces or nephews, and is so wonderful to her mother. I feel she would be very (missing) of you and Bob. I don't believe she (missing) jealous disposition and seems (missing) of the rights of others.

"I told her if we should become serious that you were to have the home, and the 46 acres when we were thru with it, and that the 110 acres across the road would automatically be yours at my death, and that you and I owned shares of oil, and KCP&L stock besides government bonds jointly with the right of survivorship, and if you outlived me, you would get all of these.

"That if I married again, my widow would have the home place her lifetime, with income from the same, my individual Standard Oil shares, my life insurance, the money loaned to K. C. Life Insurance Co., and my bank account, and everything else would be yours.

"She said if she should happen to be the wife that she would want you to have the home that it was yours, and any or all of whatever furniture, or furnishings we, i. e. you and I have. She seems very sincere, and I believe her entirely.

"However, I would have all of these things written up in a Marriage

Contract. (Missing)...Bellamy said this kind of contract was ... (missing)...tely binding, and more satisfactory... (missing)... reserving a life estate. You see, honey, (missing) ....tting serious, but I do want things to bed satisfactory ... (missing)... and for you. After all, you are my baby, as Bob... (missing)... “ Notley added that he was lonely, and did not want to spend another winter alone at the home. “I hate to think of spending the rest of my days this way. Lots of love to you 3...Daddy.”

## Notley Palmer marries Cornelia Ash, 11 November 1956

Notley and Cornelia Ash made a pre-nuptial agreement on 7 November 1956, and they then were married 11 November 1956 at the Baptist Church in Marshall, Mo. She and her mother subsequently moved into the home at Grand Pass. Notley expanded the house with a ground-floor bedroom off the dining room. He also put in electric heating in the new room.

(Mrs. Ash died ca. 1958, and was buried at Indian Foothills cemetery, Marshall, Mo.)

(Neither the pre-nuptial agreement nor his will, however, was legally executed. At his death, the provisions he and Cornelia had agreed to in 1956 were put into effect by Cornelia and Marie Buzbee.)

### 1959

Bob is severely injured while he, Bill, and Marie were visiting over Easter from the home in Burlington, Ia. Dick had remained with his job at the Burlington Hawkeye. Bob walked across the highway to pick up the day's copy of *The Kansas City Star*, and on his way back to the house was struck in the head by a car. He was taken to Kansas City by ambulance and remained unconscious for almost two weeks. His injuries were generally confined to the head.

Notley wrote to Marie and Dick in Kansas City's Research Hospital on 5 April:

“Lucile Riley called me yesterday morning; she was very encouraged about Bob after seeing him; I trust our Father in Heaven, that her appraisal of his condition is correct,”

“Don't hesitate about calling me every day or so, collect; I am anxious to hear, if there is any change in his condition, phone me right away. I pray every day that he be made well and whole. .... Cornelia is coming home tomorrow. A Mrs. Fenner, a grass widow from Marshall, and sister in law of Lucks, is coming along keep house while Cornelia is convalescing.

“I want so much to come up as soon as I can get away. I am so behind in everything here. Lucile Callaway said she failed to include Bill's spoons. Do you want me to mail them to Helen and, if so, would there be anything else to send?

“.... I am leaving for Marshall in a little while to be with Cornelia. May our Father in Heaven give us back our little one whole and well.....

Affectionately,  
Daddy.”  
(Letter from Notley Palmer to Dick and Marie Buzbee in Kansas City, 5 April 1959).

After two weeks, the hospital was not able to do anything more for Bob, so Dick and Marie drove him back to Burlington, Ia., while Helen, Edgar, Bobby Dale, Harriette Jane and Joy took Bill back to Fordyce. After several weeks of recovery in Burlington, Helen and Bill came up to Burlington by train. Bob’s initial rehabilitation included re-learning how to talk and walk. Helen returned to Fordyce after two weeks, and returned to Burlington that fall for the birth of Jim.



1964: Notley Palmer in his driveway

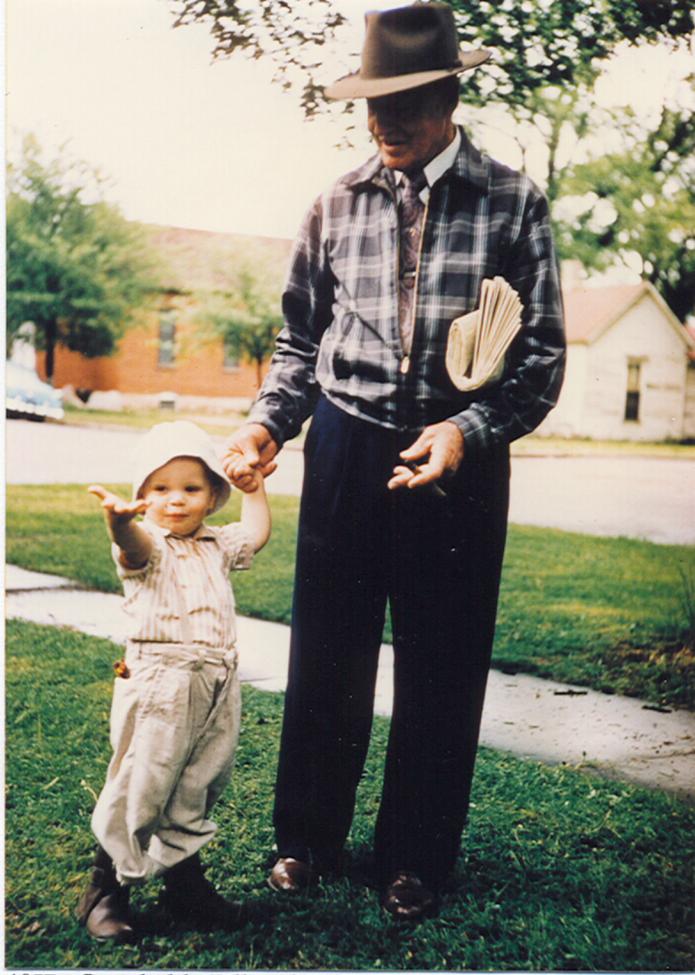
**T**HOUGH NOTLEY REMAINED in good health in the early 1960s, he still was plagued with hospital and medical problems: Cornelia gradually, but increasingly, came to believe she had unending afflictions that required ever-mounting medication, care, or hospital attention, month after month.



1955: Bob's arrival is near.....and the stuffed animals are ready for him. Marie shows off some of the animals she's built, as she waits the last few days at the home of Birdie Milton Guenther Bucknell, Knob Noster, Mo. The home was near the Whiteman Air Force Base, where Bob was born. Half of the stuffed animals were for Birdie's daughter's expected baby.



February 1955: Granddaddy Bill holds Bob in the living room at Palmer's Orchard, with some of the good-wishes flowers nearby. Bob and Marie slept in the dining room, Bob in a bassinet, Marie in a bed. She had a friend, Charlotte, who had a baby, and she was visiting.



1957: Granddaddy Bill and Bob return to 201 S. Evergreen in Chanute, after taking a trip to buy a copy of *The Kansas City Star*.



1957: Christmas at Palmer's Orchard: Marie, Granddaddy Bill, Bob and Cornelia, in the



1960: Granddaddy Bill gives Bob, Bill and Jim a ride in his wheelbarrow, at the farm in about 1960. In the background is the aged walnut tree (that will get an award in 1976).





1959: Granddaddy Bill holds Bill on a visit to the farm in July 1959.



1967: Grandma Neeley holds John in late spring 1967, near one of her flowering trees on

1965 On Thursday afternoon, 25 March 1965, Notley wrote to Marie in Olathe that he had received some food she had sent to him by way of Hugh Port Callaway, from Serat Wiley's funeral in Parkville, Mo.:

"Dear Marie: Find enclosed check for \$24.40 Dividends and flowers. Thanks for the food. I stayed up almost all of last night. Had just put my pajamas on to get in bed when Port drove in with the food; it was about 10:45.

Didn't get up till 8 this morning, was about ready to eat, when Mrs. E. Utlaut called to ask about Cornelia and to invite me to dinner. Was so late I thanked her and made an excuse not to accept. She visited quite a while; I went back to kitchen, got my breakfast on the table, and Cornelia called. She is about the same.

"I ate breakfast about 10, so I skipped dinner, or is it lunch? I haven't eaten any of the hash yet, it looks and smells good, nor have I tasted the cake yet. I am looking forward to enjoying both tonight. Thanks a lot, will eliminate a good deal of my cooking. Had the hash been frozen before you sent it?

"I put three quart jars in freezer. Cornelia made me soup, and put it in the freezer. I thawed it out, was afraid it would spoil before I could eat it, was such a lot, so put part of it back, and refroze it. I happened to mention it to her, and she made me throw away what I froze again. She said there was danger of being poisoned, after food was frozen, thawed out, and frozen the second time. Do you know whether she is right or wrong?

"Tell Jim I think he is a mighty nice, thoughtful boy to send me his picture, and the, I presume, space capsule. It is a mighty nice picture of him, and I sure like it. It was taken on the North side of the house; he was looking N. W. Tell Bob he is a good picture taker, and I am anxious to hear him play his guitar. Tell Bill I am still enjoying my screwdriver. Poor Dick, having to suffer for an hour in a dentist chair. He has my sympathy.

"It snowed here till shortly afternoon, and our high temperature 24-degrees above. Terrible weather, isn't it. Cornelia said she asked you to write to me. That is asking too much. She is lonely and homesick, is good of you to write to her with all the other things you have to do. That is enough. She saves your cards for me to read. God bless and keep all of you. Lots of love, Daddy."

P.S.....Friday morning.. Breakfast over. Haven't heard from Cornelia yet. I just want to thank you again for the good food you sent to me. The beef stew is delicious, as are the prunes and the Coke salad perfect. Cornelia just called....is feeling very bad, and crying. Again, thanks.

Lots of love,  
Daddy."

Four days later, on 30 March 1965, Notley drove home alone from yet another visit with Cornelia in the Marshall, Mo., hospital. At about 6:30 p.m., he nosed the car toward his garage door to perform routine maintenance. He jacked up the car, slid under the front end, and was getting ready to drain the oil when the car fell off the jack and on him. He died. He was 74.

W. N. Palmer's death was reported Wednesday 31 March 1965 in Marshall's *Daily Democrat-News*:

## “W.N. Palmer Is Found Dead Beneath Wheel” “Grand Pass Man Apparently Was Changing Car's Oil”

“William Notley Palmer, 74, of RFD 2, Grand Pass, was found dead last night about 9:30 o'clock at his home.

“Saline County Coroner, Dr. James H. Martin, said Mr. Palmer had apparently died of a crushed chest and asphyxiation. He was found lying beneath the left front wheel of an automobile which he was trying to change the oil.

“Saline County Sheriff Steve Rimmer and Deputy Sheriff Bill Thompson assisted the coroner in the investigation. The Palmer vehicle was on a slight incline and it is believed must not have been locked in gear. Wrenches and a pan were also beneath the car and apparently the vehicle rolled back on to Mr. Palmer who was lying on his back, his head to the west. The car still was near the garage door.

“Notification reached the sheriff's department here from Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Callaway of Grand Pass. Dr. Callaway is a nephew of Mr. Palmer. Mrs. Callaway had been contacted by a Mrs. Kalthoff who is a neighbor of the Palmers.

“Mrs. Palmer is a patient at Fitzgibbon Hospital here and Mrs. Kalthoff, a friend of the family, had received no response from her telephone calls earlier in the evening at the Palmer home so she contacted Mrs. Callaway.

“Deputy Thompson said the incident possibly happened before 7 o'clock in the evening---about the time Mrs. Kalthoff made her first call to the Palmer home. During the course of the investigation, the officers pushed the car back to what was believed to be its original parked position and then put it out of gear and the vehicle did roll back slightly.

“The body was taken to the Gibson Funeral Home in Waverly and the funeral services are as yet incomplete.

“Mr. Palmer was born July 31, 1890, in Saline County near Grand Pass, the son of Charles K. and Cynthia Van Anglen Palmer.

“He attended the Eli country school in Saline county, high school at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and a business college at Sedalia.

“He had lived at Pleasant Hill, Carroll County and Waverly, but most of his life was spent near the home where he lived at the time of his death.

“He had the first Standard Oil tank service at Waverly and then entered the orchard business and owned orchards until his retirement. He served several years as president of the Grand Pass school board and at one time had been a justice of the peace. He was an active member of the Waverly Methodist Church.

“He was first married to Florence Cauthorn, who preceded him in death September 20, 1954. He later married Cornelia Ash, who survives.

“Surviving, besides his wife, are a daughter, Mrs. Richard (Marie) Buzbee, of Olathe, Kans.; a sister, Mrs. Nancy Harrell of Waverly; three grandsons, William Bruce Buzbee, James Palmer Buzbee and Robert Edgar Buzbee, all of Olathe; three half sisters, Mrs. Margaret Gilbert, of Flint, Mich., Mrs. Marie Laine of Houston, Tex., and Mrs. Mildred Mathews of Kansas City; a half-brother, James W. Palmer of Kern City, Calif., and a

nephew, Dr. H. P. Callaway of Grand Pass. Gibson Funeral Home of Waverly is in charge of arrangements.”

The funeral was reported Friday 9 April 1965 in *The Waverly Times*:

“Funeral services were held Friday afternoon for William Notley Palmer from the Waverly Methodist Church with the Rev. J. D. Little and Rev. Wayne Nelson officiating. Burial was in the Waverly cemetery with the Gibson Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

“Pallbearers were Warren Ash, Charles Ash, William Martin, Elmer Utlaut, Roy Kalthoff, and Donald Riley.

“Serving as honorary pallbearers were Sewall Burruss, Frank Riley, Larkin Slusher, F. J. Brewe, E. A. Drunert, Tom Gibson, Frank Gerstner, W. J. Plattner and Walter Reker.

“Mrs. Earnest Appleberry and Mrs. R. J. Peters sang as a duet, ‘Whispering Hope,’ and Mrs. Appleberry’s solo was ‘How Great Thou Art.’ Mrs. C. W. Zumalt was the organist.”

**C**ORNELIA LIVED ON alone in the Grand Pass home, with an ever-mounting perception of medical problems, and an ever-growing use of pills, through the 1970s. In the mid 1980s, she began to consider moving to town, and looked at property in Marshall in which to live, but did not buy another home. Instead, she decided ultimately to move to a nursing home in Marshall, where she was reasonably content. From the late 1980s on, she took little or no medication, but was unable to care for herself. She recognized no one.

She suffered a stroke on Christmas Day 1995, and died on 30 December 1995. She was buried next to her sister in her parent’s Ash-family lot at the Marshall Ridge Park cemetery, after brief indoor and grave side ceremonies. The Rev. Vernon D. Maxted, whom she had asked to be the officiating minister, presided. He spoke in line with her requests for Psalms and music, as written shortly before the death of Mr. Palmer in 1965. The funeral notice:

“Cornelia Ash Palmer, 91, formerly of Grand Pass, Mo., died Saturday, Dec. 30, 1995, at Big Bend Retreat in Slater, Mo. Born Sept. 1, 1904, in Saline County, Mo., she was the daughter of the late James Austin and Sarah (Sallie) Bailey Ash. On Nov. 11, 1956, in Marshall, Mo., she married William Notley Palmer, who preceded her in death March 30, 1965. She lived in Saline County her entire life and was a member of the First Baptist Church. She was a homemaker.

“Survivors include a stepdaughter, Marie Palmer Buzbee of Hutchinson, Kan.; four step-grandchildren; three step-great-grandchildren; and several cousins. In addition to her parents and husband, she was preceded in death by a sister, Mary Frances Eaheart.”

# FLORENCE MARIE PALMER

(born 21 February 1932)

**1932** Florence Marie Palmer was born 21 February 1932, attended Christian college and the University of Missouri, Columbia, before marrying Richard Edgar Buzbee (b. 16 August 1931) on 16 April 1955. Their sons:

**1. Robert Edgar Buzbee (19 February 1956-23 April 2006), m. Julie Kim Penner (b. 16 November 1959) on 3 September 1988.**

Bob had graduated from Olathe High School, and studied at Mesa Community College, Grand Junction, Colo., Johnson County Community College, Overland Park, Kans., and Washburn University, Topeka. Julie had graduated in 1977 from Halstead High School, and in 1984, from Wichita State University with a Bachelor's degree in journalism. In 1996, she began work that led to a Master's degree at St. Paul School of Theology, Kansas City. After marriage, they lived in Hutchinson, El Paso, Tex., St. Joseph, Mo., and Topeka, Kan.

In mid-September 2005, Bob was diagnosed with a brain tumor, and promptly underwent surgery in Topeka. The biopsy disclosed cancer, and he began treatment. He was able to celebrate his 50th birthday with a party on 19 February 2006, but his condition deteriorated rapidly after the party. He died 23 April 2006. Their children:

- a. Sean Ryan Buzbee (b. 14 June 1994, adopted 30 August 1994)
- b. Kimberly Marie Buzbee (b. 21 March 1996, adopted 31 May 1996)
- c. Michelle Rae Buzbee (b. 6 January 1999, adopted 24 February 1999)

**2. William Bruce Buzbee (b. 10 August 1958), m. Monica Lynn Wilbanks (b. 26 September 1963) on 8 March 1997.**

Bill had graduated from Olathe High School; and from the University of Kansas with a degree in Journalism. He worked a year as reporter, and then, managing editor of *The Parsons (Kan.) Sun*, before returning in 1981 to K.U. to earn his Master of Science degree in computer sciences in 1984.

He was employed by Hewlett-Packard Corp., San Jose, Calif., as a software architect, 1984-1999. and by TransMeta Corp., since. Monica had graduated in 1981 from Half Moon Bay, Calif., High School, and in 1992 from Webster University, Albuquerque, with a Master of Arts degree in counseling services. They live at 404 Casa del Mar, Half Moon Bay, Calif., 94019-1414.

The children:

- a. Elizabeth McKenzie Pera (b. 14 January 1992)
- b. Maia Lynn Buzbee (b. 4 April 1998)
- c. William Richard Buzbee (b. 31 March 2000)

**3. James Palmer Buzbee (b. 18 September 1959) m. Judi Lynn Aden (b. 19 June 1962) on 26 April 1986.**

Jim had graduated from Olathe High School in 1977, attended Kansas University a year, and then attended Midland Junior College, Midland, Tex., for a year as an All-American swimmer. He returned to Kansas University to complete collegiate work in 1984 with a Bachelor's degree in business, and a Master of Science degree in computer sciences.

He was employed by the Martin-Marietta (Lockheed-Martin) Corp., Denver, as an engineer, 1984-1999, and by EchoStar Corp., since. Judi had graduated in 1980 from Ft. Lupton High School, and in 1985, from Colorado State University, with a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration. They live at 8222 South Tamarac Street, Englewood, Colorado 80112-3233. Their children:

- a. Thomas Palmer Buzbee (b. 11 June 1988)
- b. Laura Susanne Buzbee (b. 31 October 1991)

**4. John Richard Buzbee (b. 15 April 1966) m. Sally Ann Streff (b. 7 June 1965) on 27 May 1989.**

John had graduated from Hutchinson High School in 1984, and the University of Kansas in 1989 with degrees in journalism and in political science. He worked as brief interns on newspapers in Louisville, Ky., Lexington, Ky., Saint Petersburg, Fla., and Kansas City. He was a full-time reporter subsequently for the *Kansas City Times/Star* and the Santa Monica, Cal., *Outlook*.

Sally had graduated in 1983 from Olathe High School, and 1988 from the University of Kansas, with degrees in journalism and English.

She has been employed by the Associated Press in Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Washington DC. She was head of the San Diego bureau until she and John moved to Washington in early 1995, where she first became national education writer and then an editor at the AP Washington bureau.

John was hired by Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kansas) as a research assistant, and in 1995 accepted by Georgetown University for its Graduate School, as he started a two year course in Arabic Studies. Sally enrolled the same time to gain her Master's degree in business administration. Both graduated in 1997. Their permanent home is at 4901 43rd Place NW, Washington, DC 20016, between overseas assignments for John and Sally.

Their daughters:

- a. Anne Marie Buzbee (29 October 1997-17 June 1998)
- b. Emma Marie Buzbee (b. 29 June 1999)
- c. Margaret Anne Buzbee (b. 8 January 2001)



Jim, Bill, John, Bob, at 700 Hunter, Olathe, 1968; a drawing by Pat Potucek, Hutchinson, from black-and-white photo



Marie (top), her mother, Florence Cauthorn Palmer (left),  
and her father, William Notley Palmer, Jr., (right)

## SOME of the **P**ALMERS and THEIR **B**EST **F**RIENDS

### January

- 01 January.....May January McGrew dies, 1953.
- 04 January.....Susan Elizabeth Palmer is born, 1840.
- 04 January.....Eudorah thomas is born, 1841.
- 05 January.....Benedict Thomas is born, 1878.
- 06 January.....Michelle Rae Buzbee is born, 1999
- 11 January.....Birdie Milton McGrew Neer dies, 1979.
- 12 January.....John J. Hall marries, 1840.
- 12 January.....Lucretia Craig marries, 1840.
- 12 January.....Adrian D. C. Thomas is born, 1843.
- 12 January.....Donald Riley and Jean Orear married.
- 14 January.....Elizabeth Mackenzie Pera is born, 1991
- 19 January.....Willie Palmer dies, 1884.
- 20 January.....Fannie January dies, 1927.
- 22 January.....Maria Barns Adams is born 1821.
- 22 January.....Walter Van and K. Harrison married, 1873.
- 24 January.....Alonzo Thomas (Judge, Supreme Court of California) marries, 1849.
- 24 January.....America M. Lillard marries, 1849.
- 25 January.....Paul Callaway is born, 1942.

- 25 January.....Benedict Thomas is born, 1787.
- 28 January.....Ann Thomas dies, 1844.
- 29 January.....Hugh Port Callaway is born.
- 31 January.....Anthony Thomas marries, 1782.
- 31 January.....Lucy Cecil (Cissel) marries, 1782.
- 31 January.....Mary Ann Gautier dies, 1926.
- January.....Anthony Thomas marries, 1782.
- January.....Lucy Cissel marries, 1782.
- January.....Mary Cooper dies, 1883.
- January.....Lester Van Anglen dies, 1883. (Son of Mary and Archie)
- January.....Elizabeth Jane Hall marries, 1844.
- January.....William H. Thomas marries, 1844.

## February

- 02 February.....Charles C. Cooper is born, 1854.
- 04 February.....Emma E. Van Anglen marries, 1874.
- 04 February.....Benjamin Cooper marries, 1874.
- 06 February .....Florence Nightingale Cauthorn is born, 1893.
- 08 February.....Archie S. Van Anglen marries, 1870.
- 08 February.....Mary Ella Hawkins marries, 1870.
- 11 February.....Fannie Russell January marries, 1891.
- 11 February.....John Washington Cauthorn marries, 1891.
- 15 February.....Nancy Rogers Thomas dies, 1902
- 18 February .....Baltimore Thomas dies, 1888, at Old brick.
- 19 February.....Robert Edgar Buzbee is born, 1956.
- 21 February.....Florence Marie Palmer is born, 1932.
- 22 February.....Charles KinKaid Palmer is born, 1871.
- 23 February.....Notley Thomas III is born, 1829.
- 23 February.....Elizabeth Ann Patterson is born, 1823.

## March

- 03 March.....John Shields Givens marries, 1827.
- 03 March.....Lucy Smith marries, 1808.
- 03 March.....Notley Thomas marries, 1808.
- 03 March.....John Shields Givens marries.
- 03 March.....Margaret Soper Kirk marries near Maryville, Ky. at her parents' home.
- 08 March.....William Bruce Buzbee marries Monica Lynn Wilbanks, 1997.
- 12 March..... Braxton Presley Hall is born, 1786.
- 13 March.....Charles Thomas is born, 1789.
- 15 March.....Luetta VanAnglen Cooper dies, 1932
- 18 March.....Katherine Shroyer is born, 1790.
- 21 March.....Kimberly Marie Buzbee is born, 1996.
- 21 March.....Jennie Cauthorn is born.
- 24 March.....Emma Elanora Van Anglen Cooper dies, 1884, age 29 yrs., 2 mos., d 21 days.
- 25 March.....Benjamin Cooper, Sr., is born, 1821.
- 26 March.....Samuel Alexander Givens is born, 1753, in County Cork, Ireland.
- 30 March.....William Notley Palmer dies, 1965.
- 31 March.....William Richard Buzbee is born, 2000
- March.....Baltimore Thomas is born, 1813.
- March.....W.N. and Cynthia Palmer moved to uncle Balts, 1888 or 1889 (Old Brick.)

## April

03 April.....Forrest Cooper is born on prairie farm, 1875.  
 03 April.....Oscar Thomas marries, 1838.  
 03 April.....Zerelda E. North marries, 1838.  
 04 April.....Maia Lynn Buzbee is born, 1998.  
 04 April.....William Notley and Cynthia Palmer “Moved to Dover.”  
 05 April.....Baltimore Cooper is born, 1847.  
 06 April.....Charles Kinkaid Palmer dies, 1932.  
 07 April.....Ann Thomas is born, 1796.  
 09 April.....Mary Susan Givens dies, 1903.  
 10 April.....Jacob Shroyer is born, 1764.  
 12 April.....Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen Palmer dies, 1910.  
 12 April.....Susan R. Cooper 1851.  
 14 April.....David Kinkaid Palmer dies, 1863.  
 15 April.....Hugh Oswell Gautier dies, 1863.  
 15 April.....John Richard Buzbee is born, 1966.  
 16 April.....Florence Marie Palmer marries, 1955.  
 16 April.....Richard Edgar Buzbee marries, 1955.  
 17 April.....Anthony Thomas dies, 1825.  
 17 April.....Lucy S. Thomas dies, 1858.  
 18 April.....Lucy Cissel is born, 1763.  
 18 April.....William Smith Thomas is born, 1821.  
 26 April.....James Palmer Buzbee marries Judi Aden, 1986.  
 23 April.....Robert Edgar Buzbee dies of brain cancer, 2006.  
 30 April.....Rebecca Thomas is born, 1791.  
 April.....Susan R. Cooper is born, 1851.

## May

05 May.....Luetta Van Anglen marries, 1875.  
 05 May.....Charles Cowan Cooper marries, 1875.  
 10 May.....Luella (Lulu) Palmer is born, 1873.  
 10 May.....George W. Smith dies, 1881.  
 11 May.....Rebecca Thomas dies, 1877.  
 12 May.....Fannie Russell January marries, 1861.  
 18 May.....Mary Susan Givens marries, 1853.  
 18 May.....Richard Dekalb Cauthorn marries, 1853.  
 18 May.....John Shields Givens dies, 1865.  
 20 May.....Braxton Presley Hall dies, 1859.  
 22 May.....Hattie Gautier marries, 1872 at Waverly, Mo.  
 24 May.....Mary Susan Givens is born, 1829.  
 26 May.....Notley Thomas dies, 1767.  
 27 May.....John Richard Buzbee marries Sally Ann Strett, 1989.  
 28 May.....Frances Rouluch Guntier is born 1814.  
 31 May.....Willie Palmer is born, 1883.  
 May.....Susan B. ,wife of James Martin January dies, 1856.

## June

01 June.....David Kinkaid Palmer marries, 1837.  
 01 June.....Rebecca Minnie Thomas marries, 1837.  
 01 June.....Birdie Milton McGrew is born, 1892.  
 02 June.....William Notley Palmer Sr., marries, 1870. (Thursday)  
 02 June.....Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen marries, 1870.  
 03 June.....David Kinkaid Palmer is born, 1812.

04 June.....Mary Ann Gautier marries, 1860.  
 04 June.....James Irwin January marries, 1860.  
 05 June..... S. C. Thomas marries Phinellah W. Head, 1840  
 06 June.....Jacob Shroyer dies, 1848.  
 07 June.....Sally Ann Streff is born, 1964.  
 08 June.....Archie Van Anglen marries Lucile Long, 1916.  
 11 June.....Thomas Palmer Buzbee is born, 1988.  
 12 June.....L.C. Thomas marries Susan Head, 1845.  
 13 June.....Oscar F. Thomas is born, 1815.  
 14 June.....Mary Ann Gautier marries, 1860, in Harrisonville, Mo.  
 14 June.....James Irwin January marries, 1860.  
 14 June..... Sean Ryan Buzbee is born, 1994.  
 15 June.....Susan Thomas marries, 1845.  
 15 June.....Benjamin Cooper marries, 1845.  
 16 June.....Susan Thomas is born, 1825.  
 17 June.....Anne Marie Buzbee dies, 1998.  
 19 June.....Judi Lynn Aden is born, 1962.  
 20 June.....Minnie Elizabeth Palmer dies, 1893.  
 21 June.....John Cauthorn Palmer is stillborn, 1930.  
 23 June.....Nancy Kay Callaway is born, 1951.  
 29 June.....Emma Marie Buzbee is born, 1999.  
 30 June.....Florence Nightingale Cauthorn marries, 1922.  
 30 June.....William Notley Palmer marries, 1922.  
 June.....Rebecca Thomas marries Dr. Perry Buck, 1823.

## July

01 July.....Cornelius Van Anglen dies, 1822.  
 03 July.....Katherine Ann (Kitty) Thomas is born, 1857.  
 04 July.....Anthony Thomas is born.  
 06 July .....Lillian Irwin January marries John Kelly, 1902.  
 06 July..... Charles Van Anglen dies, 1859.  
 09 July.....L.C. Thomas is born, 1811.  
 13 July .....Lucy Smith is born, 1787.  
 14 July.....Alonzo Thomas is born, 1817.  
 16 July.....Charles Thomas marries, 1812.  
 16 July.....Cassandra Bowdry marries, 1812.  
 16 July .....Charles Van Anglen dies, 1859, age 48, 8 months and 13 days.  
 18 July.....Lawson C. Patrick is born, 1842.  
 19 July .....Lucile McGrew is born.  
 27 July..... Susan Cooper dies, 1858.  
 30 July .....Cornelius VanAnglen dies  
 30 July.....Rebecca Minnie Thomas dies, 1878.  
 31 July.....William Notley Palmer is born, 1890.  
 July.....Archibald Syndan is born 1844.  
 July.....Effie Cooper McClain dies 1980.

## August

01 August.....Notley Thomas dies, 1839  
 09 August .....Lucile McGrew marries, Frank Riley.  
 10 August .....William Bruce Buzbee is born, 1958.  
 11 August.....Notley Thomas III dies, 1897.  
 13 August.....Walter VanAnglen is born, 1847

- 16 August.....Richard Edgar Buzbee is born, 1931.
- 21 August.....James Martin January dies,1824.
- 24 August.....Lucille McGrew Riley dies, 1986
- 25 August.....Samual McReynolds Callaway is born, 1944.
- 26 August.....Charles Thomas dies, 1835.
- 29 August.....Donald Riley is born, 1926.
- August.....Elizabeth Jane Hall dies, 1909.
- 31 August.....Theophile Gautier is born, 1811

## September

- 01 September.....Cornelia Ash is born, 1904.
- 03 September.....Robert Edgar Buzbee marries Julie Kim Penner, 1988.
- 04 September.....Hewett Cooper is born, 1881.
- 04 September.....Samuel Alexander Givens dies, 1784 (31 yrs.)
- 04 September.....Elizabeth Corder is born.
- 04 September.....Benjamin Cooper is born, 1849.
- 07 September.....Nancy Rogers Thomas is born, 1809.
- 07 September.....Archibald Synar dies, 1917.
- 08 September.....Minnie Elizabeth Thomas is married, on a Sunday, 1889.
- 08 September.....Charles Kinkaid Palmer marries, 1889.
- 10 September.....Phinellah ? dies, 1841.
- 15 September.....Katherine Shroyer dies, 1853.
- 18 September.....James Palmer Buzbee is born, 1959.
- 20 September.....Florence Nightingale Palmer dies, 1954.
- 25 September.....Cynthia Margaret Van Anglen is born, 1842.
- 26 September.....Monica Lynn Wilbanks is born 1963.
- 28 September.....Benjamin Cooper is born, 1849.
- 30 September.....William Notley Palmer , Sr., is born, 1841.
- September.....Benedict Thomas dies, 1875.

## October

- 01 October.....Notley Thomas, Jr., dies, 1839
- 01 October .....Bettie Thomas born, 1850.
- 03 October .....John Shields Givens is born, 1803.
- 06 October.....Minnie Elizabeth Thomas is born, 1870.
- 09 October.....Ann Major is born, 1832.
- 10 October.....Rebecca Thomas is born, 1819.
- 12 October.....Hugh Oswell Gautier is born, 1841.
- 13 October.....Rebecca Griffith dies, 1810.
- 15 October.....Frances Rouluch Gautier marries, 1840.
- 15 October.....Elizabeth Ann Patterson marries, 1840.
- 16 October.....Ann L. Palmer was born, 1838.
- 16 October.....Margaret Cauthorn Kraus dies,1948.
- 18 October.....Josephine Marie Van Anglen is born, 1923.
- 21 October.....Rebecca Minnie Thomas is born, 1819.
- 21 October .....Lula Palmer dies, 1895.
- 23 October.....Elizabeth Jane Hall is born, 1829.
- 25October.....Elizabeth Thomas marries, 1840.
- 25 October.....John D. Patrick is married, 1840.
- 29 October.....Anne Marie Buzbee is born, 1997
- 30 October.....Nancy Thomas Harrell dies, 1980.
- 30 October.....Mary Mitchell is born 1768, think buried at Arrow Rock.

31 October.....Laura Susanne Buzbee is born, 1991

## **November**

02 November.....Hewett Cooper dies, 1882.

04 November.....Elizabeth Thomas is born, 181?

09 November.....Archibald Norfleet Van Anglen is born, 1888.

11 November.....Ann Major Givens marries, 1871.

11 November.....George Washington Cauthorn marries, 1871.

16 November.....Julie Kim Penner is born, 1959.

19 November.....Benedict Thomas marries, 1812.

19 November.....Nancy Smith marries, 1812.

1889. 19 November.....Maria B. Adams Van Anglen Smith dies Tue., 20 min. to 8 o'clock,

21 November.....John Washington Cauthorn dies, 1919.

22 November.....James Irwin January dies, 1882.

23 November.....George W. Hall is born, 1816.

26 November.....Notley Thomas is born, 1784.

29 November.....May January is born, 1864.

29 November.....Archibald Norfleet Van Anglen dies, 1976

30 November.....Wallace Cooper is born, 1878.

30 November.....George W. Hall is born, 1816.

30 November.....John Huston January dies, 1855.

## **December**

06 December.....Mary Ann Gautier is born, 1843.

06 December.....Harriet T. Gautier is born, 1847.

06 December.....Dorothy McClain Follansbee is born, 1911

07 December.....Benjamin Cooper, Sr., dies at Lexington Missouri, 1862, age 41.

07 December.....Homer Cooper is born, 1885.

15 December.....Samuel Alexander Givens is married, 1773, in Ireland.

15 December.....Belle Nye marries in Ireland, 1773, lives to be 98.

17 December.....Lawson A. Thomas is born, 1838.

20 December.....Nancy Thomas Palmer is born, 1892.

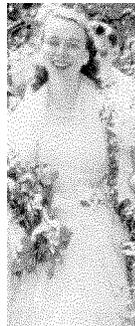
25 December.....Rebecca Griffith is born, 1729.

25 December.....Notley Thomas dies, 1729.

27 December.....Effie Cooper was born, 1887

28 December.....Mary Ann Gautier is born, 1843.

30 December.....Cornelia Ash Palmer dies, 1995.



Next: VOLUME 10: Family Recipes:  
Marie's Recollections, Letters, Notes