

INFORMATION & DATA ON THE FAMILY OF:

PETER & NANCY (MCCONNELL) BRANDON
1786-1826 1793-1888

Being a collection of information from Public records, biographies, histories and family sources, and arranged to present a coherent view of said family and their individual relationship. This has all been done for the purpose of preserving for future generations a knowledge of their past.

Date Nov. 1982

Edward E. Bartlett, Compiler

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BRANDON

Surname

FAMILY INFORMATION CHART NO.

Husband's full name 1. Peter BRANDON
 born on ca. 1786 at (Duchy of Hannover,) Germany
 married 16 May 1813 at Buffalo Fort, Missouri Territory
 died on (1) at St. Louis, Missouri

Interred at _____ Groom's 1st marriage
Professional Soldier, 1st U.S. Inf., Regular Army 1805-15
 Occupation Religion Military Service

His father _____ Mother's maiden name _____

Wife's maiden name Nancy MC CONNELL
 born on 16 May 1793 at Woodford County, Kentucky
 died on 23 Jan. 1888 at Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri
 Interred at Mt. Zion Cemetery. Bride's 1st marriage
William MC CONNELL Mrs. Jannett Teague
 Her father 1751-1831 Mother's maiden name _____

Authority/Source of Data:
 Records, Census & Others:
 Enlisted men's Records in National Archives, Washington, D.C. List # 5805
 Brandon, Peter Private, 1st U.S. Infantry - served under Captains D. Bissell, B. Lockwood, Sam'l Owen & Thos. Hamilton.
 History of Northeast Missouri, ed. by Walter Williams, Pub. 1913. Vol. 1, pg. 513 states Peter and Mary (Nancy) McConnell were married in the fort by Sam'l Watson, J.P.

Abodes and removals: Peter was stationed in Missouri Territory - 1805-15. He came there with Capt. Dan'l Bissell's Company, 1st U.S. Infantry.

Sex	Their Children	Additional Information:
(1)	(2) II (1) Name <u>William M. BRANDON</u> (2.1) born on <u>12 Jan. 1816</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> died on <u>31 Jan. 1883</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> married <u>22 July 1841</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> to: <u>Ann THOMAS</u> <u>21 Nov. 1818 - 19 Dec. 1883</u>	Children: John A., 1842-1859; James W., 1843-1846; Nancy J., 1846-1849; Jennie A., 1855-1928. Pike Co., MO Marriage Record, Book 2, page 67.
(2)	(3) II (2) Name <u>John L. BRANDON</u> (3.2) born on <u>ca. 1818</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> died on <u>1 June 1875</u> at <u>St Clair County, Missouri</u> married <u>14 Jan. 1841</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> to: <u>Louisa BURBRIDGE</u> <u>ca. 1823 - 23 June 1893</u>	Children: William James, 1842-1918; Mary Jane, 1844-1890; Nancy A., 1846-1851; Alta Ocena, 1848-1936; Margaret Emeline, 1851- ; Fred, 1855- ; Fidelia Albertine, 1857- ; Bell, 1860. ; Ella, 1862- ; Hollie S., 1864-1898.
(3)	(4) II (3) Name <u>Gennett S. BRANDON</u> (4.3) born on <u>ca. 1820</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> died on <u>ca. 1843</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> married <u>31 May 1842</u> at <u>Pike County, Missouri</u> to: <u>Gilbert SHOEMAKER</u> <u>ca. 1810 -</u>	Children: ? Pike Co., MO Marriage Record, Book 2, page 79.

(1) A newspaper item about Nancy's death (1888) states that her husband Form B-0187 died about 40 years ago. 1888 - 40 yrs. = 1848. Jan. 11, 1826 has also come as the date of his death.

BRANDON, Peter

Concerning his name:

It seems from papers that Nancy put her "mark" on the 19th day of February, 1853, for the purpose of obtaining bounty land on the basis of being the widow of Peter Brandon that Nancy herself raised the question of whether Peter Brandon's name was Peter John Brandon or John Peter Brandon. A double given name during the period of time Peter was born in did not seem to be a common practice but it does not mean he could not have had one.

In this document, a sworn statement, she has called him John only the first two times he is mentioned then states that he "was ordinarily called "Peter Brandon", but was written Peter John Brandon or John Peter Brandon, but that he not being a man of education and not writing his name he was variously called by his friends, but that his identity will she believes be sufficiently proven to leave no doubt about his being the identical John Brandon above named."

An affidavit by David Watson, written in support of the above mentioned document, in which he used the name Peter Brandon twice he never made mention of John as being part of his name

The next document chronologically and available is an affidavit of Mijamine Templeton, dated 3rd of September, 1872, the which therein Peter Brandon is mentioned six times and at no time is there reference to John as his name or as a part of his name.

There is no reference to John as a name or part of the name of Peter Brandon in any of his military records, the Pike County history book nor Mr. Billion's book of newspaper items from early St. Louis. It appears that he "was Ordinarily called "Peter Brandon"" and that Nancy was privy to information that was not much known outside of their home. That she evidently called him John but even she was not sure if it was Peter John or John Peter Brandon.

He was born in 1787 in Hanover, Germany?

I have not witnessed any records that give the date of his birth. I have tried to calculate it from his military record and I arrive at the year 1786. His military record shows Germany as his place of birth. In the 1880 census of Pike County, Missouri, in the record of his sons, William M. and Marshall M. Brandon, it shows Kentucky as the place of birth of their father. The same record of his son, Nathaniel Brandon, Germany is given as the birth place of his father. But the census record of Lincoln County, Missouri, in the record of his son Lewis W. Brandon it has that his father was born in Hanover. This is the only record that I know of that tells us that Peter Brandon was born in Hanover, Germany. So we have two records says he was born in Kentucky, and three records says he was born in Germany.

His marriage to Nancy McConnell:

The marriage date given by Opal's records is correct to the best of my knowledge and 16 May 1813 is the date given in Nancy's statement of 19 February 1853.

Buffalo fort/Fort Buffalo:

It is my understanding that the "fort" that Nancy and Peter were married in was not a military fort, therefore, it is not correct to refer to it as Fort Buffalo but it should be called Buffalo fort, as it was commissioned to be built by the governor for the safety of the civilians only, not for military purposes. In this 1853 document it

is called Fort Buffalo but Nancy probably didn't know the difference. It's only a technicality but truth is a technicality for that matter.

Also, Nancy states that Samuel Watson was a Justice of the Peace and she might have known more about that than those that wrote the Pike County history of 1883, who say that he was not a Justice of the Peace. Just how much did they know about it sixty years after it happened?

Edw^d Bartlett, 02-06-88

THE EXPEDITIONS
OF
ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE,

*To Headwaters of the Mississippi River,
Through Louisiana Territory, and in New Spain,
During the Years 1805-6-7.*

A NEW EDITION,

NOW FIRST REPRINTED IN FULL FROM THE ORIGINAL OF 1810,
WITH COPIOUS CRITICAL COMMENTARY,
MEMOIR OF PIKE, NEW MAP AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS,
AND COMPLETE INDEX,

BY

ELLIOTT COUES,

*Late Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,
Late Secretary and Naturalist, United States Geological Survey,
Member of the National Academy of Sciences,
Editor of Lewis and Clark,
etc., etc., etc.*

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Memoir of the Author—Mississippi Voyage.

NEW YORK:
FRANCIS P. HARPER.

1895.

Rev. 3a

PIKE'S EXPEDITIONS.

Part I.

THE MISSISSIPPI VOYAGE.

CHAPTER I.

ITINERARY : ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL, AUGUST 9TH-
SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1805.

SAILED from my encampment, near St. Louis, at 4 p. m., on Friday, the 9th of August, 1805, with one sergeant, two corporals, and 17 privates, in a keel-boat 70 feet long, provisioned for four months. Water very rapid. Encamped on the east side of the river, at the head of an island.¹

Aug. 10th. Embarked early; breakfasted opposite the

¹Roster of the party: 1. Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, 1st lieut. 1st regt. U. S. Infantry, comdg.—2. Non-comm. officers: (1) Sergeant Henry Kennerman; (2) Corporal Samuel Bradley; (3) Corporal William E. Meek.—3. Privates: (1) John Boley; (2) Peter Branden; (3) John Brown; (4) Jacob Carter; (5) Thomas Dougherty; (6) William Gorden; (7) Solomon Huddleston; (8) Jeremiah Jackson; (9) Hugh Menaugh; (10) Theodore Miller; (11) John Mountjoy; (12) David Owings; (13) Alexander Roy; (14) Patrick Smith; (15) John Sparks; (16) Freegift Stoute; (17) David Whelply. This detail for detached service was made July 1st, 1805; returned Apr. 30th, 1806, without change, excepting Bradley promoted, *vice* Kennerman reduced to the ranks. Voyage of the 9th was between St. Louis Co., Mo., and Madison Co., Ill., past Caberet's isl. to camp on Illinois side at head of Chouteau's isl.

The above roster of the Mississippi Expedition is derived from the Return of Persons, etc., which formed a part of one of the Papers accompanying a Congressional Committee Report which was given as No. 6, pp. 64-68 of the

mouth of the Missouri, near Wood creek.¹ About 5 p. m. a storm came on from the westward; the boat lay-to. Having gone out to march with two men behind a cluster of islands, one of my soldiers swam a channel in the night, to inform me that the boat had stopped during the storm. I remained on the beach all night. Distance 28½ miles.²

Sunday, Aug. 11th. In the morning the boat came up and

Appendix to Part 3 of the orig. ed. of this work. It appears in full, in its proper connection, at or near the end of the main text of the present edition.

The letter of instructions from General Wilkinson, dated St. Louis, July 30th, 1805, in obedience to which Lieutenant Pike proceeded upon the Mississippi Expedition, likewise formed one of the Papers accompanying the same Congressional Committee Report. It was given nowhere else in the orig. ed. of this book; though the corresponding instructions Pike received for his second (Arkansaw) Expedition were prefixed to the main text of his narrative. The Mississippi order appears in full, in its original position, near the end of the main text of the present edition.

¹ Or Du Bois r., Madison Co., Ill., notable in history as that at whose mouth Lewis and Clark had their winter camp of 1803-4, whence their expedition started May 14th, 1804. At this date it was said to be opp. the mouth of the Missouri; it is now opp. the large Mobile isl. and the Missouri enters 2 m. below Wood r., through the Amazon bend.

² In undertaking to follow a traveler, the first thing to ascertain is his "personal equation"—i. e., the probable error of his mileages. Pike traveled entirely by his watch, and all his distances are guesses based upon rate of progress—so many hours, so many miles. The way to approximate accuracy in this matter is to take him between two fixed points whose actual distance apart is ascertained, see what he makes of this, and adjust him accordingly. From St. Louis to Keokuk, by the present usual steamboat channel of the Miss. r., is 202¼ m.; say to the foot of Des Moines rapids, roundly 200 m. Pike's figures, as nearly as these can be got at, make this distance about 250 m. Hence we must discount his mileages 20 per cent, or one-fifth, as a rule. Taking one thing with another—changes in the channel in the course of the century, good or bad water, Pike's own feelings, errors of manuscript or print, etc., we shall find this deduction to work well; with the aid of such topographical data as we have, it will enable us to set most of his camps pretty closely. On the 10th, Pike gets left to bivouac on the bank at a point in Jersey Co., Ill., opposite Portage des Sioux, Mo., his barge being storm-bound somewhere above Alton, Ill., perhaps in the vicinity of Clifton or Randolph. The distance between Alton, first notable point above the Mo. r., and Grafton, last notable point below the Illinois r., is 16 m. Besides Alton and Clifton, places passed on the N. side are Shields' branch, Hop Hollow, Falling Rock cr., and Piasa cr.—some of the present isls. above Mobile isl. are Maple, Ellis, Search's, Piasa, and Eagle's Nest—the latter off Portage des Sioux.

commander-in-chief of the United States army, for an explanation of the general intent and nature of the expedition, and to his notes, astronomical observations, and charts, for the courses, situations, etc., of the different points and rivers alluded to in the foregoing sketch.

Return of persons employed on a tour of discovery and exploration to the source of the Mississippi, in the years 1805 and 1806 [and to the source of the Arkansas in the years 1806 and 1807].

Lieutenant Z. M. Pike; Interpreter Pierre Rosseau; Sergeant Henry Kennerman; Corporal William E. Meek; Corporal Samuel Bradley.

Privates John Boley; Peter Branden; John Brown; Jacob Carter; Thomas Dougherty; William Gorden; Solomon Huddleston; Jeremiah [R.] Jackson; Hugh Menaugh; Theodore Miller; John Mountjoy; David Owings; Alexander Roy; Patrick Smith; John Sparks; Freegift Stoute; David Whelply.

This party left St. Louis the 9th of August, 1805, but had been detached for that duty from the 1st of July. They returned the 30th of April, 1806.

From this time until the 15th of July, I was preparing for the second expedition, to the westward, which consisted of the following persons, to wit:

obligations I am under to them for the promptitude with which they encountered danger, and fortitude they exhibited, and the fidelity and attachment they evinced to their Military Commander, and leader, through those scenes; as not to exert myself to call forth the attention of the Government in their favour: I therefore hope that General Dearborne will take such measures as may be deemed expediant in order to restore those poor Lads to the service of their Country.

I am Sir With High Respect and
Consideration

Your Obt. Servt.

The Hon^l.

HENRY DEARBORNE.

Sec. of War.

[Signed] Z. M. PIKE Captain
1st UStates Regt. Infy

THE EXPEDITIONS OF ZEBULON M. PIKE
Mississippi Voyage, Vol. 2
by
Elliott Coves

Ref.
977
p 635

Br 3d

ANNALS OF ST. LOUIS

IN ITS TERRITORIAL DAYS

FROM 1804 TO 1821

PROPERTY OF
WILLIAM WALSH,

BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE AUTHOR'S
PREVIOUS WORK

THE ANNALS OF THE
FRENCH AND SPANISH PERIOD

By FREDERIC L. BILLON

A RESIDENT OF ST. LOUIS, EXCEEDING SEVENTY YEARS

ST. LOUIS
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR
1838.

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Br 4a

LIEUT. ZEBULON M. PIKE'S

Exploration to the Sources of the Mississippi River,
1805 and 1806, appointed by Gen'l James Wilkinson,
U. S. Army, to the command of the party.

Lieut. Z. M. Pike.

Interpreter, Pierre Rosseau.

Sergeant, Henry Hennerman.

Corporals, Wm. E. Meek; Samuel Bradley.

Privates.

Jeremiah Jackson.	John Brown.
John Boley.	Jacob Carter.
Thomas Douglass.	William Gordon.
Solomon Huddleston.	John Mountjoy.
Theodore Miller.	Hugh Menaugh.
Alexander Roy.	John Sparks.
Patrick Smith.	Freegift Stout.
Peter Branden.	David Owings.
David Whelpley.	22 in all.

This party left St. Louis, Friday, Aug't 9, 1805,
in a keel boat, on Sat., Feb. 1, 1806, arrived at
Leech Lake, extremity of navigation, in 47° 16' 18",
north latitude, and returned to St. Louis, all well,
April 30, 1806. Absent 8 months 22 days.

CAPT. PIKE'S, SECOND EXPEDITION THROUGH
LOUISIANA.

Capt. Z. M. Pike.

Lieut. James B. Wilkinson.

Doct. John H. Robinson.

Sergeants Joseph Ballenger, William E. Meek.

Corporal Jeremiah Jackson.

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Privates.

John Boley. Theodore Miller.

Henry Kennerman. Hugh Menaugh.

Samuel Bradley. John Mountjoy.

John Brown. Alexander Roy.

Jacob Carter. John Sparks.

Thomas Douglass. Patrick Smith.

William Gordon. Freegift Stout.

Solomon Huddleston. John Wilson. 23 in all.

Interpreter, Baronet Vasquez.

The party left St. Louis July 15, 1806. Ascended the Missouri and Platte rivers, crossed the mountains, and on Oct. 27, reached the Arkansas, which they at first supposed was the Red River. Here Capt. Pike divided his party.

Lieut. Wilkinson with Sergeant Ballenger, and privates Boley, Bradley, Wilson and Huddleston, and Interpreter Baronet Vasquez, seven in all descended the River in canoes to New-Orleans, which they reached in February, 1807. While Pike and Doct. Robinson with the balance sixteen in all, ascended the River, traversed the mountains into Mexico and Louisiana, and reached Natchitoches on Red River, July 1, 1807, absent a year.

ZEB. M. PIKE, *Major.*

ANNALS OF ST. LOUIS
IN ITS TERRITORIAL DAYS FROM 1804 to 1821
by Frederic L. Billion
1888

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*Indian Wars
of the
U. S. Army
1776-1865
by
Fairfax Downey*

Doubleday & Company, Inc.
Garden City, New York
1963

the Great White Father in Washington. In spite of many near-disasters they pushed through the mountains and launched canoes on the Columbia River. At last Clark could write: "Great joy in camp. We are in view of the Ocian." After wintering near Astoria they began their return trip in March 1806. Separating into three parties to explore more ground, they crossed the Rockies.

Lewis's group ran into trouble when they camped with Blackfeet horseherders who received them with seeming friendliness. Toward morning four rifles were stolen. Before the thieves could reach their horses, Lewis and his men were hot after them. Lewis dropped one with a quick shot, but before the wounded Indian could be disarmed, he fired from behind a rock, and a bullet whistled close past the captain's head. A soldier pursued a warrior and stabbed him to death, the only Indian killed during the entire expedition. The party recovered its rifles, but its horses were run off.

Last lap. On September 23, 1806, Lewis and Clark and their men returned to St. Louis with their invaluable reports after an absence of two and one-half years. They had covered more than six thousand miles, and the West lay open behind them.

Zebulon M. Pike, 1st Infantry, was, as it would later be termed, a career officer, still a rarity in a young army. His boyhood at Army posts and service in his father's regiment had given him a thorough military background. Now a first lieutenant, Pike, "five feet, eight inches tall, eyes blue; light hair; abstemious, temperate and unremitting in duty," possessed a knowledge of astronomy, surveying, French and Spanish, and other qualifications for heading the expedition to whose command he was named by General James Wilkinson. President Jefferson and Secretary of War Henry Dearborn fully approved the appointment. Pike's mission, complementing that of Lewis and Clark, was to explore the headwaters of the Mississippi. He was to map routes, select sites for forts

and assert the authority of the United States over territories of the Purchase, the Indian tribes occupying them, and British companies still monopolizing the fur trade.

On the first of his two expeditions Pike took off from St. Louis on August 9, 1805, his command—one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates—manning a keelboat for the first stage of the journey. At the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, he met a war party of 150 Sioux. All the power of the United States seemed embodied in the confident bearing of the twenty-six-year-old officer with his small party drawn up behind him. The Sioux did not attack. Pike not only succeeded in gaining their friendship by presents but negotiated a treaty by which he obtained from them a quit-claim to 100,000 acres of valuable land for two thousand dollars.

Pushing on into Minnesota, Pike built a strong fort where the city of Little Falls now stands and garrisoned it. Then with a small detail he dared a winter march through the forest in search of the Mississippi's source. In zero temperatures that froze noses, fingers, and toes, they dragged sleds through blinding snowstorms. Every night the young lieutenant faithfully made entries in his journal until the ink congealed in his pen. British trading posts gave hospitable shelter, but Pike left them in no doubt as to their illegal status and informed the factors that they could continue to operate in the United States only if they paid customs duties at the border. When he turned back, the Union Jack, the only flag that had been displayed in that wilderness, no longer flew over American soil.

On his return to the fort Pike was shocked by a scene of drunkenness and demoralization. The trusted sergeant left in command had failed him utterly, leading his troops in swilling the whiskey stock and rations or trading them to the Indians; he had even sold some of the lieutenant's personal belongings.

Pike thought fast when he took the quick action the

grave emergency demanded. The loyal men at his back were outnumbered by the guilty garrison. To have called for a court-martial with a firing squad for the sergeant and lashings for the rest might have brought on a mutiny. Instead he confined the offending noncom to the guardhouse, gave him two days to worry about his fate and then ripped off his chevrons, reducing him to the ranks and promoting a corporal in his place. The punishment, light under the circumstances, was enough to restore discipline.

In spite of short supplies, the expedition was able to manage its return journey to St. Louis. Better than 5000 miles had been covered in less than nine months, and the sway of the United States established over its new land.

Hardly more than a year later, in the summer of 1807, Pike was dispatched on a second expedition, with Lieutenant James B. Wilkinson, the general's son, as second in command. To eighteen soldiers of the first party were added two privates, a civilian surgeon, and an interpreter. This time the Arkansas and the Red rivers were to be explored, the latter as a proposed boundary between American and Spanish possessions. As before this was reconnaissance of Indian tribes, routes, and resources, with a secret mission included: Pike was to estimate Spanish strength in the Southwest.

After cruising the Missouri, they obtained horses from Osage Indian villages and rode across the Kansas prairies. Surely, Pike wrote in his journal, these vast plains, "incapable of cultivation," would stand as a barrier against "our citizens prone to rambling and extending themselves on the frontier." If arid lands failed to bar them, the fierce Pawnees, inflamed by Spain against the Americans, gave evidence that they were determined to do so.

Arrogant and angry, the Pawnees rode down on Pike and his party when they reached the Republican River, near the southern line of the present state of Nebraska. The Indians knew that a squadron of Spanish dragoons had been dis-

patched from Santa Fe to halt the march of the Americans. They contemptuously compared the two dozen men in worn uniforms and frontiersman's garb with the glittering cavalry of their friends, the Spaniards. These invaders of the Pawnee domain, in all likelihood forerunners of an army of occupation, had best be warned away or finished off here and now.

With furious gestures and shouts a chief ordered the Americans to retreat. Feathered lances had lowered along the heads of ponies when Pike and his interpreter strode forward to face the Pawnee leader. The interpreter translating, Pike spoke in ringing tones to the chief. "My young warriors of your great great American father are not women, to be turned back by words," he said. "We will sell our lives at a dear rate to your nation. If we are conquered, we will be followed by others who will gather our bones and revenge our deaths on your people."

Again the bold front was enough. The Pawnees gave way, and the expedition forged ahead. By November they were marching up the Arkansas River on into the mountains. At length the mighty wall of the Rockies, summits already snow-covered, blocked their path to the north. From his camp, where the town of Pueblo, Colorado, would stand, Pike stared up at a lofty pinnacle rising high above the rest. He would have sought to scale it were winter not so near. Men who came later would make the ascent, but the vision in the sky the explorer beheld that day in 1806 would write his name in history and geography—Pikes Peak.

The expedition, swinging away, was close to freezing and near starvation—the killing of a lone buffalo saved it—before the Sangre de Cristo Mountains were crossed. They recuperated in the San Luis Valley near the upper water of the Rio Grande del Norte which Pike mistook for the Red River.

The Spaniards caught up with them at last by the end of February, 1807. Pike was more than willing to be overtaken; in fact, he had baited them on by sending his surgeon into

RECORDS OF MEN ENLISTED IN THE U. S. ARMY

NO.	NAME	RANK	REGIMENT	CO.	COMPANY	REGIMENTAL COMMANDER	HEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	AGE	OCCUPATION	TOWNSHIP OR COUNTY	STATE	WHERE ENLISTED	DATE
5501	Brannagan, Patrick	Private														April 1903
5502	Brannagan, Peter	Serjeant														May 1903
5503	Branch, Palmer	Serjeant														May 1903
5504	Branch, Peter	Private														May 1903
5505	Brantton, Peter	Private														May 1903
5506	Brantton, Peter	Private														May 1903

Br. 1a

Late Capt. Johnston

Pr. 2nd Regt.

Peter Johnston

PRIOR TO THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, MAY 17, 1815.

ENLISTMENT.

WHERE BY WHOM

REMARKS.

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THE MILITARY LIFE OF PRIVATE/CORPORAL PETER BRANDON, A REGULAR OF
THE FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, U. S. ARMY

and

Historical incidents and places connected with some companies of
that regiment in its campaigns with the Indian peoples on the
frontier and in the War of 1812 with Great Britain.

INTRODUCTION

It is because, universally, man has so little regard for each other that at this time the man Peter Brandon is only a statistic. This is an attempt to catch a vision of the life of a man whose tracks from his earthly sojourn have left ever so faint an imprint. Every type of record has been utilized to establish the time element and the involvement of individuals known to be on the scene within that time frame. This could, in time, prove to be only a superficial study as each factor is open for further research. For example here we consider the officers that were assigned to or in command of the First Regiment of Infantry. Who knows how many of them have, somewhere, left some piece of record or what records of the First Regiment of Infantry could be brought forth. The records contained in the Archives are aggravatingly meager about this man but let us be thankful that we have even that. All those who had personal contact with Peter Brandon are long gone from the scene so the task of bringing forth an account of said Peter Brandon can not be easy. But there is the anticipation that all is not presented here gives assurance that there will be rewards for any further efforts put forth. This humble effort is thus issued that we might preserve what we have at hand.

CAPT. DANIEL BISSELL'S
COMPANY, JANUARY 1805
TO MAY 1806.

PETER BRANDON enlisted as a private on the 15th of January 1805.(1) His company commander was Captain Daniel Bissell(2) and his regimental commander was Colonel Thomas Hunt.(3) Peter's physical description was as follows; height 5'-10 3/4", eyes-blue, hair-fair, complexion-fair, his occupation-soldier and he was born in Germany. His age was not recorded but it is calculated to be about 18, (see second enlistment) thus he was born about 1787, perhaps a year after the death of Fredrick the Great (d. 1786). The available records do not show where or by whom he was enlisted, but he enlisted for five years.

DETACHED SERVICE WITH
LIEUT. Z. M. PIKE.

Six and a half months after he enlisted Peter was off on a trip to see a portion of the wilderness that few men of his race had as yet seen. On the first day of July, 1805, Peter was among those privates detached from regular duty from Captain Bissell's Company to accompany Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike on a tour of discovery and exploration to the source of the Mississippi River. This had been under appointment of General James Wilkinson.(4) This "party", as it was referred to in early accounts, left from their encampment near St. Louis, in a 70 foot long keel-boat, loaded with provisions intended to last four months. With Lieut. Pike was one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates. The time was four in the evening of the 9th of August 1805.(5)

Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Kingsbury at Michilimackinac(6) had received his orders to move out with Captain Benjamin Lockwood's(7) Company of troops of the First Regiment of Infantry. This was for the purpose of setting up an cantonment along the east bank of the Mississippi River. Thinking to appease the troublesome Sac and Fox Tribes who held forth in that part of the

territory the Government gave orders to setup a trading house from which they could purchase goods. It was to be located above Cahokia.

CAPT. BENJAMIN LOCKWOOD'S COMPANY ARRIVES IN JUNE OF 1805. Colonel Kingsbury and troops came to Portage des Sioux by way of Lake Michigan and the Chicago and Illinois Rivers. Starting out early in 1805 they reached the Mississippi River about the twentieth

of June. From there they descended to Portage des Sioux. It was here that they awaited orders from General Wilkinson, who was then traveling to St. Louis to take over as governor of the Louisiana Territory. While this was taking place Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, had written to General Wilkinson to change the site to the portage across the neck of the peninsula, a few miles above where the Missouri joins with the Mississippi, thus the cantonment was to be situated on the west side of the Mississippi River.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT BELLEFONTAINE. After reconnoitering the country in person and finding much of the more desirable land had already been claimed, General Wilkinson settled on the land near where Coldwater Creek and the Missouri joins. He thought that there was no other site that was not granted or claimed by individuals that was so well suited for the purpose. He purchased the spot at his own risk, hoping that the Government would approve of it.

Because of the several springs of pure water, "one of which could supply sufficient water for a camp of one thousand men", the cantonment was given the name of Bellefontaine.(8) General Wilkinson wrote to Secretary Dearborn telling him all about the site on the 27th of July and during the next three months the building of the huts, shops and stores proceeded but the work was drawn out because of sickness and bad weather. The day the first commander of Fort Bellefontaine, Colonel Thomas Hunt, arrived in St Louis was the day that the soldiers got to move into their huts. This was the 29th day of October in 1805.(9)

PIKE'S EXPEDITION ARRIVE AT LEECH LAKE, FEBRUARY 1, 1806. On Saturday, the first day of February 1806, Lieutenant Pike and his company arrive at Leech Lake, extremity of navigation, in 40° 16' 18", North Latitude. While there was considerable mention

made of other privates in the party, in his published journal, Lieutenant Pike makes no mention of Private Brandon, thus we are left without any indication of what contribution he made to the expedition. (10) At this time Peter's birth date is not known, but in 1805 it is calculated that he was about 18 years of age. As he was born in Germany, perhaps there was a language barrier and the problems of getting adjusted to a new environment. Having come from the more civilized continent of Europe to the raw frontier of America could severely tax a lad of eighteen. We can only read Lieutenant Pike's account of their journey up and back down the Mississippi and know that Peter witnessed it and shared in their hardships and, we hope, some of the pleasures of it if there were any. Having been gone for eight months and twenty-two days Lieutenant Pike and his party returned to St. Louis, all well, so he wrote, on the 30th of April 1806.

TRANSFERRED TO CAPT. B. LOCKWOOD'S COMPANY IN MAY 1806. From Captain Daniel Bissell's Company, First Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Fort Massiac(11) Peter Brandon was transferred to Captain Benjamin Lockwood's Company. This occurred on the 7th of May 1806. Private Brandon is on Captain Lockwood's Company Report for 30th

June 1806. Then the record states that he took or went on furlough at Fort Adams. No date is given but on the quarterly muster roll of 31 December 1806 he is shown as present. He probably had gone when the weather was apt to be most pleasant if he had any choice in the matter.(12)

From January 1807 til February 1810 the military record of Private Peter Brandon does not seem to exist. From other records we know that Captain Lockwood died on the 29th of July in 1807. At this time we can only assume that this period of about three years and one month was spent in service with the same company but under another commander. It was decided that Bellefontaine would be closed as a trading post in April of 1808. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, John Mason, wrote the factor informing him that the post was to be abandoned and the goods on hand was to be divided between Fort Osage and Fort Madison. Peter's regimental commander, Colonel Thomas Hunt died on the 18th of August in 1808 and Captain James House took temporary command of the First Regiment of Infantry.(13)

The main operations of the Regular Army, so it seems, during this period of time was spent providing protection to the settlers on the frontier against the war parties of the Indian tribes. A chronological list of battles, actions, ect., in which troops of the Regular Army have participated, and the troops engaged (September 1789 to July 4, 1902) gives no indication that any company or detachment of the First Regiment of Infantry or of any other regiments for that matter were ever engaged between August 1794 to November 1811 in any kind of action whatsoever.(14)

IN CAPT. SIMON OWENS'S COMPANY, JUNE 1810 The record in the Government Archives states: "appears to have again enlisted Feb. 8/10 for 5 years as 23 years of age -- Capt. S. Owens Co.

Book 1810 to 1815".(15) The Louisiana Gazette for May 17th, 1810 had the news of Captain Owens, U. S. Army, who, with 120 soldiers from Winchester, Virginia, bound for Bellefontaine, had passed the falls of Ohio on the second of May.(16) Although Captain Owens had been an officer in the First Regiment of Infantry since February 16, 1801 and was promoted to captain on August 18, 1808,(17) Captain Owens's Company appears to have been on duty in the eastern part of the country up til the time of his trip down the Ohio River from Virginia in May of 1810.

Shortly after Captain Owens arrived at Bellefontaine Corporal Peter Brandon was in trouble. He was tried by general courtmartial at Bellefontaine on June 24th, 1810. Charged with contempt and neglect of duty, he was to be reduced from the rank of corporal and given thirty lashes. He was again appointed corporal on July 20th and again reduced to private four days later.(18)

A flood in 1810 forced the removal of Fort Bellefontaine to higher ground on nearby Belle Mont. With an arsel and new barracks large enough to accomidate three hundred men. It had been constructed with a pallisade for protection. At the start of the war only one hundred thirtyfour men were garrisoned here but within two months this was reduced to a score because of detachments called out to the more vuleranable parts of the territory. It turned out that the enemy never made any direct assaults on the fort.(19)

REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WAS LT. COL. DANIEL BISSELL MAY 1809 to AUG. 1812. Private Brandon is present as recorded on the company muster roll for the period of August 25th and October 1st, 1810 as well as for May 1st and October 1st, 1811. On January 1st, 1812 he was again appointed corporal. The muster for May 1st, 1812 and

for April 1st, 1813, show him as present for duty. This is a period of about eleven months and due to the lack of military records we are dependent upon histories of the territory to construct a picture of the events that Peter Brandon could have been involved in at the time.

BUFFALO FORT BUILT FOR PROTECTION FROM INDIANS. Because of the possibility of trouble from the Indians, instigated by British agents,(20) the settlers in what was then Lincoln County, called a confrence in December of 1811 and a decision was made to immediately start the building of a fort. This was erected on the Alex Allison farm which was formerly the Isrig farm. The structure was called Buffalo Fort. Constructed by the combined efforts of the local inhabitants, Rangers and Regular Army troops, it provided protection for the twenty or more families that stayed there. It was one of several structures of this type that were erected along the Mississippi River that made up their defence lines. The occupants took turns at guarding and of cultivating their crops at the fort. An underground passage-way to the nearby spring also provided towards their safety. This fort was in use until the settlers evacuated the vicinity and then it was destroyed by fire.(21) It was located two miles south of the present-day town of Louisiana, Missouri, along the Mississippi River in what is now Pike County.

FORT MASON IS ERECTED IN FEBRUARY of 1812. During the War of 1812 Fort Osage and Fort Madison were evacuated to shorten the defence line between the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers.

As the northermost part of the defence line along the Mississippi River Fort Mason was erected by a small detail of troops under Lieutenant John Campbell(22) by orders of Lt. Col. Daniel Bissell in February of 1812. This, being one of several forts built upon orders of Governor Howard, was located by the Mississippi River, in Ralls County, near the present town of Savertown, Missouri, at a place about fifteen miles north of Salt River. Normally there were about twenty regular soldiers kept on duty there.(23)

The muster roll for April 1st, 1813, reported that Peter Brandon was present for duty. It is not indicated as to who's company he was with at this time in the military records but it seems that he was stationed at Buffalo Fort during April and May of 1813 according to territorial history and his widow's papers used in applying for land.

One family of settlers, William and Jannett Teague McConnell, having settled on the Shy farm was a nearby neighbor of Alex Allison. They had a daughter by the name of Nancy who was born in Woodford County, Kentucky in the year of 1793. On the 16th of May, 1813, she and the soldier, Peter Brandon, were united in marriage by Justice of the Peace, Samuel Watson. This service was conducted in Buffalo Fort in the presence of several witnesses and has been conjectured to have been the first wedding to have taken place in that part of the territory.(24)

From the testimony of a witness of the wedding we are informed that Peter spent seven weeks at Buffalo Fort and then shortly after his marriage to Nancy he was assigned to duty at Fort Mason which was under the command of Major Campbell.(25) On the 29th of July, 1813, Corporal Brandon was again tried at general court-martial for neglect of duty and was reduced to the rank of private. He was reported present for duty on the first of October, 1813.(26)

Captain Simon Owens was made a Major on the 31st of January, 1814, and the command of his company was possibly turned over to 1st Lt. John Campbell at this time. About twenty regular soldiers were stationed at Fort Mason until May, 1814, after which it was abandoned.(27) Private Peter Brandon was reported present for duty the first of May, 1814. First Lieutenant John Campbell was made a Captain on the second of May and since there was testimony that Peter had been under the command of Campbell he was probably then in what would have been designated as Captain Campbell's Company.(28)

Any evidence of personal participation in any battles or actions by his company in consequence of the War of 1812 is not given in those records now on file in Washington. Thus we are required to look to the skimpy records of the regiments to determine if his company could have been involved in or participated in some of the action that assisted in bringing the war to a close.

On the 25th of July, 1814, the First Regiment of Infantry along with the light dragoons; corps of artillery and the 9, 11, 21, 22, 23 and 25 infantry were engaged at Lundy's Lane and Bridgewater, Upper Canada. (between the western end of Lake Ontario and the eastern end of Lake Erie on the west side of the passage.)

On the 1st to the 31st of August, 1814, the First Regiment of Infantry was engaged in the seige and assault on Fort Erie, Upper Canada, along with a detachment of light dragoons; the corps of artillery; 1 and 4 riflemen; 9, 11, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, and 26 infantry.

During September, 1814, the First Regiment of Infantry was still engaged at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, along with all of the above mentioned troops as well as a detachment of the 17th Infantry. This was exclusive of the sortie and action of September 17th. The September 17th operation was engaged in by the First Regiment of Infantry along with the 9, 11, 19, 21, 23, and 26 infantry; detachment 17 infantry; 1 and 4 riflemen; light dragoons.(29) Further search needs to be made to determine what companies of the First Regiment of Infantry were involved in the above mentioned engagements. The implication is that the whole regiment took part in these actions.

In 1808 infantry regiments, along with its officers, were to have 640 privates, 40 corporals and 40 sergeants. In 1812 the strength of regiments was increased to 900 privates, 60 corporals and 40 sergeants. In 1808 there was to be seven regiments of infantry in the standing army, in 1812 this was increased to twentyfive regiments of infantry.(30) How well regiments were kept up to strength we may never know or how many companies there were to a regiment we may never know as the companies were designated by the name of the captain who commanded them and many companies probably experienced several changes of command.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDER WAS Peter Brandon was reported present for duty
LT. COL. W. A. TRIMBLE the 29th of November, 1814, in Captain Thom-
NOVEMBER 1814. as Hamilton's(31) Company, First Regiment of
Infantry, at Sackett's Harbor,(32) New York

State. It is not indicated by the records whither Peter was transferred to Captain Hamilton's Company or if Captain Hamilton took over the company that Peter was in. Being within two hundred miles of Fort Erie

would seem to strengthen the probability that his regiment was engaged in the action around Fort Erie from July 25th through September 17th, 1814.

It is recorded that Peter Brandon was honorably discharged at Sackett's Harbor, February 7th, 1815, (34) receiving his discharge paper under the hand of Brevet Major Morrill Marston. (35)

Peter Brandon died in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 16th, 1828, he was about fortyone years of age. His place of burial is not known, but wife, Nancy McConnell is in Mount Zion Cemetery, Pike County, Missouri. Nancy died in Bowling Green, Missouri, on January 23rd, 1888.

NOTES

(1), (12), (15), (18), (26), (32), and (33). Records of Men Enlisted in the U. S. Army Prior to the Peace Establishment, May 17, 1815. Available from; Military Service Records (NNCC) Washington, D. C.. Entry No. 5805, Brandon, Peter, Vol. 3, page 177.

(2) Bissell, Daniel. Conn. Conn. Ens 1 inf 11 Apr 1792; 1 sub legn 4 Sept 1792; lt 3 Jan 1794; 1 inf Nov 1796; capt 1 Jan 1799; lt col 1 inf 18 Aug 1808; col 5 inf 15 Aug 1812; brif gen 9 mar 1814; hon dischd 1 June; (died 14 Dec 1833) -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army 1789-1903, Vol. I, page 221.

(3) Hunt, Thomas. Mass. Mass. Sergt. in capt Craft's co of minute men at Lexington and Concord wounded at Stony Point 16 July 1779 and at Yorktown 14 Oct 1781 capt 2 U S inf 4 Mar 1791; maj 18 Feb 1793; asst to 1 U.S. inf 1 Nov. 1796; lt col 1 Apr 1802; col 11 Apr 1803; died 18 Aug 1808.-- Historical register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. I, page 557. Also; Col. Thos. Hunt was 2nd commanding officer at Bellefontaine, succeeding Maj. R. Bissell, for the brief period of but seven months. He died there July 17, 1808 and was laid along side of his friend and associate in arms. (Russell Bissell) -- Annals of St. Louis in tis Territorial Days from 1804 to 1821 by Fredric L. Billon, 1888, page 225.

(4) Wilkinson, James. Md. Md. Served as a vol in Thompson's Pa rifle batln 9 Sept 1775 to Mar 1776; etc lt col commandant 2 U. S. inf 22 Oct 1791; brig gen 5 mar 1792; maj gen 2 Mar 1813; hon dischd 15 June 1815; (died 28 Dec 1825). -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol I, page 1037.

General Wilkinson was a controversial figure in American history at this time. If he was a hero to some, to others he was a villain, and while he was cleared in the investigation by the Court of Inquiry which was summoned to investigate his activities some think his guilt would have been proven if documents now available would have been at hand at the time, that of double dealing, treachery and active participation in a scheme to separate the western country from the Union and of receiving pay from the Spanish. For more about the General see History of Missouri by Louis Houck Vol. II, page 402-406. Also; See page 245 of Vol. 4, Early Western Travels 1748-1846, footnote 160 to Cumings Tour To The West.

(5) Annals of St Louis in its Territorial Days from 1804 to 1821 by Fredric L. Billon 1888, page 382. Also; The Expeditions of Zebulon M. Pike - Mississippi Voyage by Elliott Coves, Vol. 2, page 854, Roster of the Mississippi Party.

(6) Michilimackinac Island, fort on Lake Huron at the northern part of Michigan known as Fort Mackinac.

(7) Lockwood, Benjamin. Ohio Ens in the levies of 1791; lt inf 7 Mar 1792; lt sublegn 4 Sept 1792; lt inf 1 Nov 1796; capt 10 July 1797; tr to 2 inf 1 Apr 1802; tr to 1 inf 22 Sept 1802; died 29 July 1807. -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. I, page 638

(8) The establishment of Bellefontaine. History of Missouri by David D. Marsh, published in 1967. Vol. 1, pages 272-275. Also; More interesting history of Belle-fontaine is found in the appendix of Fredric L. Billon's Annals of St. Louis, page 390-394.

(9) The occupying of Fort Bellefontaine. There is some conflict in who is the first commander, Col Thos. Hunt or Col. Russell Bissell? History of Missouri by D. Marsh, Vol. I, page 275 and Annals of St Louis by F. L. Billon, page 225.

(10) The Expeditions of Zebulon M. Pike -- Mississippi Voyage by Elliott Coves. Lieutenant Pike wrote considerable about the activities of the seven-teen army privates that accompanied him up the Mississippi River. Fourteen of them were mentioned no less than eight time apiece and one was mentioned as many as thirtyfive times. of the other three privates one was mentioned twice, the other one once and Peter Brandon was not mentioned even once.

(11) Fort Massie, Ill^s. On the Ohio River, 11 miles below Paducah, Kentucky. It was a distance of 45 miles south of St. Louis. (by trail or road?) Fortescue Cumings in writing of his tour of the Western country, 1807-09 stated that Capt. Daniel Bissell was the commandant when he arrived on May 21st, 1808. -- Early Western Travels, 1748-1846, Vol. IV, page 276-277.

Fort Massie had been erected by order of General Wayne in 1794 in order to check the expedition which Michoux went to Kentucky to promote. It was on the site of an old French post, which had been erected in 1757 by Aubry, Govenor of Illinois. He first named it Fort Ascension but it was later re-named Fort Massie, in honor of the Marquis de Massiac, Minister of Marine, by Illinois troops. See Andre' Michaux's Travels, Vol. 3, page 73.

(12) See note (1)

Fort Adams. Here one is left to conjecture because there seems to be two places known as Fort Adams. One located in Mississippi at Loftus Heights on the Mississippi River, in Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Described on page 329 of volume IV, Early Western Travels 1748-1846; Established by orders of Wilkinson in 1798 Fort Pickering (at first called Fort Adams) was erected by Capt. Guion on orders of Wilkinson. With a stairway of 120 square logs up to it, Ft. Pickering was a small stoccado. Cumings, of his tour in 1807-9, wrote; "...Fort Adams, which on account of its insalubrity, is deserted of its garrison...." Thus it would seem it was still being called Fort Adams up to that time.

Fort Adams in Ohio, built by General Wayne in 1794, at the place where he crossed St. Marys River at Girtystown, and old Indian trading place, twenty-five miles north of Fort Recovery while on his march to the confluence of the Anglaize and Maumee Rivers to destroy the Indian villages there.

- (13) History of Missouri by D. D. Marsh, page 276, Vol. 1.
- (14) Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army 1789-1903. Vol.1, page 391.
- (15) See note (1)
- (16) Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days from 1804 to 1821, page 91.
- (17) Owens, Simon. V^a. Ens 8 inf 14 Jan 1799; 2 lt 3 Mar 1799; 1 lt 4 Aug 1800; hon dischd 15 June 1800; 2 lt 1 inf 16 Feb 1801; 1 lt 15 Dec 1803; cap 18 Aug 1808; maj 31 Jan 1814 dismd 2 Oct 1814. -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. 1, page 764.
- (18) See note (1)
- (19) History of Missouri by D. D. March, page 276, Vol. 1.
- (20) History of Missouri by Louis Houck, Vol. III, page 102. Mr. Houck mentions a Scotchman by the name of Robert Dickson as one of those agents and gives in his footnote no.9 on page 102 of Volume III a very good summary of this man's life and activities with the Indians.
- (21) History of Northeast Missouri, edited by Walter Williams, published in 1913, Vol. 1, pages 512-13.
- (22) Campbell, John V^a. V^a. Ens 1 inf 13 June 1808; 2 lt 31 Dec 1809; 1 lt 20 Jan 1813; capt 2 May 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815. -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. 1, page 278.
- (23) History of Missouri, D. D. Marsh, page 285, Vol. 1
- (24) History of Northeast Missouri, Vol. 1, page 512-13. Also affidavits procured by Nancy Brandon for the purpose of obtaining bounty land in 1850, No. 162448, filed in the National Archives.
- (25) Affidavit for Widow Brandon by David Watson, dated 21 February 1853, wherein he states he was well acquainted with Peter Brandon. David Watson seems to be in error about Campbell being a Major for it is recorded that he made 1st Lieutenant, 20 Jan. 1813; Captain, 2 May 1814 and was honorably discharged 15 June 1815. Thus he never attained the rank of Major. because Campbell was a first lieutenant at the time of Peter's marriage he would not have been a company commander. Peter was probably still in Captain Simon Owens's Company.
- (26) See note (1)
- (27) History of Missouri by D. D. Marsh, page 285, Vol. 1
- (28) David Watson's testimony as mentioned in note (25). Also data on John Campbell, note (22)
- (29) Chronological list of battles, actions, etc. in which troops of the Regular Army have participated, and the troops engaged. -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. 1, page 393.

(30) Tables of regimental organization under the Act of April 12, 1808 and the Act of June 26, 1812. -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. 2, Pages 570 and 572.

(31) Hamilton, Thomas. NY. Army pvt & sergt 1 inf 2 June 1802 to Mar 1806; ens 1 inf 6 Mar 1806; 2 lt 1 June 1807; 1 lt 15 Dec 1808; capt 21 Feb 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815. -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. 1, page 494.

(32) See note (1)

(33) A copy of Peter's discharge paper in in his file of military service records, National Archives.

(34) Marston, Morrill. NH. Mass. 1 lt 21 inf 12 Mar 1812; capt 26 June 1813; tr to 5 inf 17 May 1815; bvt maj 15 Aug 1814 for dist ser in defence of Ft Erie UC; dismd 27 Sept 1824 (died 9 Mar 1831) -- Historical Register & Dictionary of the U. S. Army, Vol. 1, page 691.

Prepared by Edward E. Bartlett, Great-Great-Grandson of Peter Brandon,
July 1981

Addendum: In Nancy (McConnell) Brandon's statement in 1853 is mention of Capt. Symmes of the First Regiment of Infantry.

SYMMES, John Cleves NJ, Northwest Ter
Ens 1 inf 26 Mar 1802; 2 lt 1 May 1804; 1 lt 29 July 1807; Capt
20 Jan 1813; hon dischd 15 June 1815 (died 28 May 1829)

1810
The
July 1810

Wm. Marrett, Director, Major of the 1st Regt Artillery, Commanding Cavalry, Consolidated to the

Peter Brandon a Private in Captain Thomas Hamiltons Company in the 1st
Regiment of Infantry in the service of the United States of America, having faithfully
served the full and entire term of Five Years for which he was enlisted. He is hereby
Honourably Discharged from the Service of the United States of America
And to prevent any ill use that might be made of this Discharge, by its falling into
the hands of any other person, here follows a Description of said Peter Brandon
Aged Twenty-eight Years, five feet ten inches high, Born in Germany, by Quakers
a Soldier

Given Under My hand & Seal at Forts Howard
the 1st month of July 1810 One thousand six hundred & fifteen

Monck - Marlett

Embarked the 1st Feb 1810 for 5 years

not entitled to Land

1810

Comm. 21 1810

THE
HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY,
MISSOURI.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION, AND A COMPENDIUM
OF ACTUAL FACTS.

IT CONTAINS

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI AND ITS CHIEF CITY—
ST. LOUIS; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF MISSOURI, AND
AN ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS OF MISSOURI; A RELIABLE HISTORY OF PIKE
COUNTY—ITS LEGAL, POLITICAL, OFFICIAL, AND WAR HISTORY; A
SKETCH OF THE BENCH AND BAR; THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY; THE
OLD LADIES OF PIKE COUNTY; SCHOOLS; CHURCHES; THE
PRESS; MATERIAL PROGRESS AND GENERAL RESOURCES;
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES; INCIDENTS; ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

DES MOINES, IOWA:
MILLS & COMPANY,
1883.

The first woman married in Pike county was Nancy McConnell, united to Peter Brandon, while in the old fort at Buffalo, in 1811 or 1812. She is still living in Buffalo, at the advanced age of ninety years.

MRS. NANCY BRANDON.

This estimable old lady was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 16th day of May, 1793. Her parents removed to this county when it was embraced within the limits of St. Charles. They came perhaps as early as 1809 or 1810, and made up one of the nineteen families that went into Old Buffalo Fort to protect themselves from the Indians during the War of 1812. It was in this fort that she was wooed and won by Mr. Brandon, a soldier of that war and then encamped at the fort with his company in order to protect the settlers from the tomahawk and the scalping knife of the treacherous savage. A Mr. Watson, who was neither preacher nor justice of the peace, officiated in the celebration of their nuptials. But neither the sanctity of the gospel nor the authority of the law could have made more happy the lives of this devoted couple. They loved each other and their pledges of affection, made in that old fort in the presence of their friends and fellow prisoners, and almost within hearing of the stealthy tread of the skirmishing Indian, were sacredly kept during a long series of years. The circumstances connected with this marriage must have contributed to make it peculiarly impressive. Within the walls of the fort the young husband was vowing protection to a confiding maiden; without the wily savage was planning schemes of captivity and death. To-day he might press to his bosom his new-made bride; to-morrow he must leave her to battle with the foe. The shades of night might bring him to the fort and the arms of her he loved, or they might envelop his corpse, slain by the bullets of the ambushed enemy. But fortune favors the brave, and the nineteen families so long cooped up in the old fort at Buffalo were at last relieved. The war soon ended, and the Indian, no longer hostile, sought the settler's cabin not as an enemy but as a friend; not seeking scalps but begging bread. Mr. and Mrs. Brandon long lived together and enjoyed more keenly their affection and happiness from the hardships and anxieties which they had before endured. Mrs. Brandon remembers distinctly the O'Neil murder by the

Br. 7a

Indians, narrated in another portion of this work. She lived in stirring times, but maintained a brave heart and trusted in the ultimate success of her people's cause. She is still living, and delights to relate some of the thrilling incidents connected with the early settlement of the county. For many years she has been a widow, but from her own great sorrow she has found much relief in administering to the comforts of others. She is now in her ninetieth year and has about or near her four generations of descendants. She is mother, grandmother, great grandmother, and great-great grandmother, with the prospect of some years of life yet before her. She has always been a very active and energetic woman, and to her industry and perseverance much of the vigorous health so long enjoyed must be attributed. Well has she performed her part in the great battle of life, and when the end shall at last come may it be as peaceful as we have reason to believe her destiny will be glorious.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

643

One of the first weddings that ever occurred in the county took place in this old fort.

Peter Brandon, a soldier of this war, was married to Nancy McConnell during the time that they were virtually prisoners here. This occurred in 1812, and the interesting ceremony was performed by John Jordan, an estimable gentleman, though we can find no account of his having ever been either a preacher or justice of the peace. Mrs. Brandon, a highly esteemed lady of about ninety years of age, is still living and resides within five or six miles of the site of the old fort. After a few years the Indian troubles came to an end and the settlers commenced in earnest to improve their condition. The heavy timber was cut away and farms opened up ready for the plow, better houses were prepared and out-buildings necessary for the keeping of stock and the storing of grain were erected. Responsive to their energies the soil yielded abundant crops. Their necessities grew with their increased prosperity, and mills, schools, and churches were built up all over the country. These were rude structures at first, but they met the immediate wants of the people, and with better times came better houses and improvements.

THE
HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY MISSOURI
Published in 1883
Mills & Company

Br. 7.6

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THE

HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY MISSOURI

Published in 1883
Mills & Company

Louisiana 12th January 1839

Mrs. Stoney Brandon

1837

Account with William Lee & Co

March 1	10 ^{lb} Coffee @ 10 ^{cts}	1 00	
June 9	1 ^{doz} Large Cal. Tin. Buckets		75
July 1	3 Bows @ 16 ^{cts}		50
August 12	Balance on sundries	<u>3 98</u>	
	1/2 ^{doz} Blue Sacomett @ 62 ^{cts}	3 75	
	" 2 ^{doz} Blue Linen @ 18 ^{cts}	38	
	" 1 Muslin Coffee	1.25	
	" 5 Blue Br. Shirts @ 20 ^{cts}	1.00	
	" 2 ^{doz} Purple Ribbons @ 37 ^{cts}	<u>.50</u>	
	Cor	6.88	
	1/2 ^{doz} Flax Linen @ 37 ^{cts}	<u>2.90</u>	
	Dr. Balance as above		3 98
Oct 7	1 Pair Calf Pump for son		1 50
1838			
January 15	14 ^{lb} Sugar @ 12 ^{cts}		.50
	" 6 ^{lb} Coffee @ 10 ^{cts} 1 Fancy tin 188	1.88	
	" 7 Blue dark Calico @ 33 ^{cts}	<u>2.33</u>	4 71
	31 " 2 ^{doz} Yellow Flannel @ 50 ^{cts}		1 00
March 10	23 Blue Br. Shirts for	3.22	

	" 2. Thimble 12. 3/4	35	3 60.
	28 " 1 (3 Bladed Pen Knife		75.
April 3	" 6 th Coffee 2 lbs. 8 th Sugar 10.	1.50	
	" 1 Cotton 10 lbs. 19. 1. Silk 10 lbs. 2. 19		
	" 6 Pair Blue Calico. 2 lbs	<u>1.00</u>	4. 69
May 21	" Bal on sundries	<u>19.32</u>	
	" 6 1/2 lbs. 9. 1/2 Black silk 2 100	9.00	
	" 2. 1/2 Black Cambrie 2 25.	50	
	" 7 1/2 Fancy Calico 2 33 1/2	2.34	
	" 2 Bunches C. Carn 7 1/2 2 200	4.00	
	" 1 Reading Comb	18	
	" 5 oz Indigo 2 lbs	.84	
	" 1 Palm Hat	<u>50</u>	
	Account Credit	17.36	
	Apr 25 Garden Seeds 2 18 = 5.04		
	" 15 th Butter 2 lbs 3.00	<u>8.04</u>	
	D. Balance as above		9 32.
	30 " 1 Palm Hat Per son		50
August 10	" 1 Pair Bunnice shoes		1.00
	25 " 2 Splicing Books 2 19		38.
Oct 11	" 3 rd (8 th) Sails 2 12		38.
	Amount Carried Over		<u>34 06</u>

To amount Debits brought over 34 06

		<u>Debit</u>		
1837				
June 9	By 5 ³⁴ Butter 1837		11 93	
July 1	Balance on Butter		11 81	
1838				
Jan 15	Cash		1 50	
Feb 27	Cash		3 00	
March 10	11 ⁶ Butter 1837		1 83	
28	9 ⁷ doz Eggs 28		11 77	
April 3	8 ⁴ Butter 1837		1 37	
May 12	9 ² doz Eggs 28		11 76	
June 9	16 ⁶ Butter 1837		2 66	
Sept 3	11 ² Butter 1837		11 75	14 38
	Balance due 1837			19 68

Mr. Nancy Brandford

To
William Bruce Esq.

Balance on a/c 8/9. 68

Received of Peter Brandon in full of all debts
 due and demands from this beginning unto present date
 given under my hand this 14th October 1826
 John W. Guffey

Received, Louisiana No. 22 March 1839, from Mrs.
 Nancy Brandon two dollars which now leaves
 the balance due on her account five dollars
 & sixty eight cents

William Lucey

Clan Lesville No.

1841
 June 9th - Nancy Brandon
 Paid of R-Gordon

50	To	25 lbs of coffee at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 6.45
20	To	25 lbs of sugar at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.88
20	To	9 Bunches of Cattle	10.50
20	To	25 yds of calico at 20	5.00
			<u>\$ 24.13</u>

Received of My Negro woman Vilet	\$1 25	1812	To
Received of My Negro woman Vilet for the year		1813	
January 16 bought fifty cts worth of shugar	50		
do 17 bought one Capo	1 50		
May 5 one dollar of sugar and 1 of coffee	2 00		
June 15 bought 1 dollar of sugar and 1 of coffee	2 00		
			Sum \$ 6 00
On 20 of July			4 25
Recd September 1-12 of domestic			1 12 1/2
do Recd Coffee 1 dollar			1 00
do Coffee 1 dollar			1 00
			14 00
December 16 To 1 Side Saddle			18 1/4
Dr to one paper of Pins and Nadder			1 25
Dr to one bunch of Cotton			1 00
Dr to Factory one dollar			00 12 1/2
Dr to Salties Katos			4 00
Dr to one hat			

1852

Received, Pike county, Mo., March 23rd 1852

66
66
132

of Nancy Brandon one dollars

and 32 cents, in full for ^{her} State and county tax, for the

year 1851, in which is included the tax on the following real estate, viz:

No. of Acres, 100ths.	Part of section or No. of survey.	Section.	Township.	Range.
30	1/2 Sec 8 E	13	53	2 N
40	1/2 Sec 8 E	13	53	2 N

H. Givens Collector.

Nancy Brandon

DUE AT THE

Bank of Pike County,

LOUISIANA, Mo.

Dec 1st 1854

Note in favor
Rockford Insurance Co

For \$ 20⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Alcedo

E. C. MURRAY, Cashier.

Bring this notice with you.

LAND OWNERS IN PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI

Township 53 North, Range 1 West of the 5th P.M.

Sec. 7	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 153.83 a.	William, Robert & Joseph McConnell	Jan. 7, 1819
" 7	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 150.60 a.	Joseph, William & Robert McConnell	Jan. 8, 1819
" 21	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge	Aug. 13, 1837
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge	Aug. 13, 1837

Township 53 North, Range 2 West of the 5th P.M.

Sec. 1	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 82.32 a.	Thomas Burbridge	Apr. 18, 1831
" 2	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Burbridge	Apr. 18, 1836
" 2	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Burbridge	Nov. 8, 1832
" 2	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Burbridge	Aug. 12, 1836
" 2	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Burbridge	Dec. 8, 1831
" 2	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Robt. Burbridge	Dec. 12, 1835
" 11	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Robt. Burbridge	Aug. 13, 1827
" 15	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Peter Brandon	June 24, 1819
" 24	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	Nancy Brandon	Jan. 12, 1837

Township 54 North, Range 2 West of the 5th P.M.

Sec. 2	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Benjamin Burbridge, Joel Campbell & John Jackson	Aug. 25, 1831
" 7	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Thomas Burbridge	Aug. 17, 1818
" 11	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge	Aug. 13, 1827
" 12	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge	May 17, 1825
" 12	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge	June 8, 1836
" 12	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge & John S. McCune	June 8, 1830
" 15	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	William Burbridge	Apr. 29, 1837
" 15	W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge & John S. McCune	July 1, 1836
" 15	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	Benj. Burbridge & John S. McCune	June 13, 1836

Township 54 North, Range 3 West of the 5th P.M.

Sec. 32	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	William M. Brandon	Dec. 19, 1854
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Sept. 1982, e. e. b.

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A HISTORY OF NORTHEAST MISSOURI

EDITED BY
WALTER WILLIAMS

MR
K24699

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A HISTORY OF NORTHEAST MISSOURI.
1913 IN MCPL



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Assisted By
Advisory and Contributing Editors

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME I

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO NEW YORK

1913

CHAPTER XXIV

PIKE COUNTY

By I. Waller Basye, Bowling Green

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

Who has not heard of Pike county, its famous men, its beautiful women, its schools and its churches, its undulating prairies, green-carpeted valleys and sun-kissed vine-clad hills, its crystal streams, its macadamized roads rivaling the old Appian Way, its delightful climate, its fine farms, fruits and flowers? It is God's country. And who dare say it is not the veritable Lost Paradise, the Garden of Eden retouched in its pristine glory, rehabilitated and rededicated by the latest and best edition of the genus homo—the Piker?

Come, step out from the rushing rabble thron'g that is passing by and let me lead you to this quiet nook inside the garden gate hard by the Missouri Pippin tree that Mother Eve used to climb and get apples to pelt his Adamic lordship. What! Not convinced? Skeptical of the identity of Pike county and the Paradisian garden? What other land than Pike county could Moses have had in view in his usual evening address to the children of Israel while journeying in the wilderness? He at least gives a description of the land that so completely fits that the burden of proof is on you to show that the great leader did not have Pike county in his prophetic eye. Vide Deuteronomy viii: 7, 8, 9. "A good land, of brooks of waters, of fountains and depths that spring out of the valleys and hills, a land of wheat and barley and vines, and honey, a land in which thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack for anything in it." Isn't that Pike county? Again, Deuteronomy xi: 12. "A land which the Lord thy God careth for. The eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it, from the beginning of the year, even to the end of the year."

To tell the story of the county, taking no thought of the time to tell it, no studied effort at literary merit, no "apples of gold framed in pictures of silver," doing even a passing justice to the characters who contributed so much to make that story fascinating, would not only require historical genius, but genius with the dip of inspiration. The Creator surely did care for the land as stated and He was so pleased with the new Piker that He took him into full partnership, gave him the keys to this western world, and whispered in his ear talismanic words for greater achievements. Nor has this partnership been dissolved. Baron Munchausen's fancy flights may yet be put to flight by the realities of the Piker. One day, some day he may be seen coming home from the North with splinters from the Pole with which to cook the evening meal. Some wise old philosopher said he could move the earth with a lever, if he only could find a place to stand. The Pike county product has found that place and is being noted for his skill in using the lever and making things move.

OLDER THAN ITS MOTHER

Pike county is old and venerable, with the anomaly of the child being older than its mother, the State of Missouri, by two years, seven months and twenty-four days, born and christened at St. Louis, Missouri, December 14, 1818. Quadruplets were born on that day—Pike, Montgomery, Lincoln, and Madison counties. Only seven came before—St. Louis, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Washington and Howard. Except the last two, the other children were six years old when Pike threw her hat into the ring, the birth of the other five corresponding to that of the Territory of Missouri, 1812.

In 1805 a young lieutenant of more than passing worth was trusted with an important military expedition up the Mississippi to find its source, establish forts and trading places and to make report to the government of any and all valuable information about the new country just purchased from France. Perhaps we were cheated. So began an inventory. Clark and Lewis fourteen months before had gone up the Missouri and on to the West. This last expedition was voluntary and not yet concluded when the former, which was the first military exploitation of the Louisiana Purchase, was begun. Clark and Lewis had well set their faces to the setting sun in the Rockies when, on August 9, Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a young man of twenty-six and of soldierly bearing, made his way through a mixed crowd gathered at the wharf at St. Louis. At his sharp word of command, one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, with one guide, embarked in a seventy-foot keel boat. Another word of command, as the summer sun was setting, and the men bent to their oars, the vessel ground and slowly put out from shore. This exploration was overshadowed by the much more pretentious one to the West, and both overshadowed private searches, one up the Missouri river three years before Clark and Lewis, and one up the Mississippi fourteen years before Lieutenant Pike. Pike was an efficient officer and a very popular man. Seven years later, in 1813, he was commissioned a brigadier-general and was killed in attack before Toronto. Five years later, in 1818, his glory had not the least abated. Two of the counties formed in 1818 divide the honor of his name—Montgomery and Pike.

Pike county, being a lusty child, made its cry heard afar off. The rugged, impetuous mountaineer came clambering over the Allegheny and the Blue Ridge mountains to help shape her destiny. The immobile Carolinian, the blue blooded Virginian, the Hoosier schoolmaster, the "down Easter," and there came too, on horseback or in mountain wagon or gliding by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, the Kentucky colonel. Each and every one of these immigrants, no matter how learned or ignorant, how humble or how lordly he was in his old home, brought to the new home elements that were to become the warp and woof of a new race, industry, grit, optimism and a heaped up measure of double distilled honesty. Many of them were poor, as property goes, but they were rich in hope and neighborly kindnesses. They nestled down side by side in a neighborly way, on the hillside, or in the rich valleys, helping one another, intermarrying and becoming the progenitors of a new, a composite race, leaders in every department of life in this western world. They were dreamers, big dreamers, practical dreamers, the advance guard of humanity, the toilers who with bent backs and sweating brow cut smooth roads over which mankind marches onward and upward from generation to generation. Were it not for such dreamers the American people would still be hugging the Atlantic. The present advancement is but the sum total of dreams of past ages

made real. All honor to our dreamers who looked far enough into the future of this country to see our people emancipated from the narrowing, hampering fetters of their day. Let us honor the men who had the ability to foresee greater things, aye, and the nerve to make them realities.

SOURCES OF HISTORY

Very much of the early history of the county, like that of other counties and the first few years of the state, has not been preserved in such a form as we now wish had been done. It has been only in the more recent years that we begin to find real joy in the faintest traces and incidents of our ancestral pioneers. Pike's honored citizen, Judge T. J. C. Fagg, from time to time contributed articles reminiscent of early days. Thirty years ago a voluminous history of the county was prepared by a non-resident, who failed to imbibe the interest he would have had, had he been a resident. Especially do I want to accord value to researches made some thirty odd years ago and printed in pamphlet form by Dr. Clayton Keith of Louisiana. Before publication his writings were submitted to pioneers then living, such as Levi Pettibone, Edwin Draper, the Rev. J. W. Campbell and son, Gov. R. A. Campbell, yet living, and to others, getting information at first hand. From all these sources, from the records at the courthouse, from my ancestors, who were here very early, from historical clippings, and especially from two old records kept by the first merchant in the county, Uriah J. Devore, September, 1818 to 1826, the information in this chapter was obtained.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE COUNTY

Of the seventh annual session of the territorial legislature, held at St. Louis December 14, 1818, Pike county was cut out of St. Charles county, which embraced all that part of the territory that lies north of the Missouri river, west of the Mississippi river, north of the British possessions and west of the Pacific ocean. On the same day Lincoln county was outlined on the north of the present St. Charles county. Then came Pike, the articles of description reading: "All that part of St. Charles county lying north of the following lines, viz., beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river between townships 51 and 52, thence west with the township line to the range line, between 2 and 3, west of the fifth principal meridian, thence south to the township line between 50 and 51, thence west with said line to the eastern boundary of Howard county, thence north and west with the county line between St. Charles and Howard, to the most western point of St. Charles, shall be and is hereby laid off into a separate and distinct county, which shall be called and known by the name of Pike." Such, gentle reader, is the legal description of Pike county to which I introduce you, the home of Joe Bowers and his brother, Ike. Can anybody on earth make a plat of it? The south line, the southeast and the southwest corners fixed, the west vague, the northwest tacitly understood to extend to the ocean, no north, while the Father of Waters is supposed to be the east side. Imagine a huge comet with a fairly well-defined head drinking from the big river at the southeast corner of the county, while its tail indefinite and indefinable spread over the great northwest, covering Iowa, the Dakotas, and all the lands to the Pacific.

Such was the "State of Pike" and such were its boundaries until 1820, when Ralls county cut off a big chunk on the north and sixteen years later Audrain county on the west was cut off. For three-fourths of a century Pike has neither gained in size nor lost any of the 620 square

Sioux about four times bigger than the one I saw when a boy. His "how-how" and the sight of hundreds of tepees on the hillside brought back that same old tremble of a half-century before, with added interest.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER

In the last days of December, 1790, a young man lacking a few months of his majority, bade his parents goodbye, seated himself in a little boat and started from the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, and went down the Ohio river. His father sixteen years before had come from Fairfax, Virginia, and built the first house at Louisville. He went up the Mississippi river and landed at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, January 1, 1791. That old French town for a week had been aglow with Christmas festivities. This unostentatious young man was destined to play a goodly part in starting a westward trend. He was a practical dreamer. More than a hundred years before that time his Huguenot ancestors had been driven from France because of their Protestantism. Three hundred years previously his forefathers had left Spain, near Biscay Bay, for France, that they might earn a more reputable living than by piracy and robbery, then practiced in that mountainous country. After a few days at Ste. Genevieve and Mine LaMotte, thirty-five miles inland, he went on up the river to St. Louis, a trading post containing about five hundred people, mostly French. From there he resumed the journey up the river to Fort Madison, stopping off in Pike county, where Louisiana now is. Returning, he made St. Louis his home for twenty-seven years or until March, 1818. He made frequent trips to the "upper country" and was frequently in Pike. It is said that he knew every man, woman and child in the Missouri territory when the land was purchased. The news of the transfer of ownership reached St. Louis March 10, 1804. He and John Allen, his old friend, were chosen to make the transfer of flags. That evening the Stars and Stripes were hoisted and the next morning the foreign flag was lowered. St. Louis then contained 825 people, all French except about 150. It was almost exactly one-half as large as Bowling Green is today. The name of John Walter Basye is in the list. That year a daughter was born to his wife and she was named Louisiana.

When he moved to Pike county in 1818, John E. Allen, his friend's son, accompanied him. Many others were attracted by the opportunities in Pike county. The records of St. Louis show several of his clearing out sales of land, preparing to take his permanent abode elsewhere. He entered the southwest quarter, section 13, township 54, range 2, near Louisiana, and at the same time the land where Bowling Green now stands. Louisiana, plat filed December 10, 1819, but was laid out in the spring of 1818. At the suggestion of John E. Allen, his friend's son, the town was named Louisiana, for the rollicking girl born at the time of the transfer of flags at St. Louis. The old family Bible bears out the date, and the facts given by John C. Basye, then seven years old, Joseph J. Basye, twenty years old, and Ann Watson, a daughter of David Watson, all of whom were present.

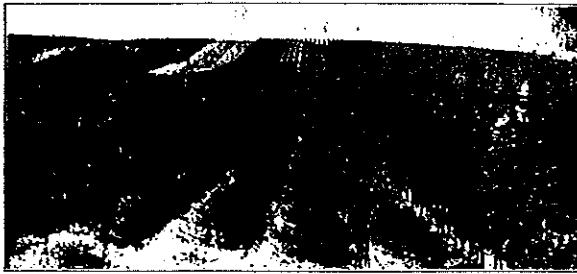
The statement sometimes made that the town was named for Lucinda Walker is not correct. She had married John Venable nearly a year before and had moved away. Besides the names are not alike.

EARLY SETTLERS

Judge T. J. C. Fagg says that in the year 1800, James Burns, of Kentucky, effected the first temporary settlement of what is now Pike county, at or near the present site of Clarksville. He returned to

Kentucky, then came back bringing his family and his brother, Arthur Burns, in the year 1808. This time he settled a little above Clarksville and erected the first log house in the county. Our public records show that on June 4, 1802, Frederick Dixon, a celebrated hunter and Indian trader, brother-in-law of James Burns, applied to the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, for a grant of eight hundred arpens, 680 acres, immediately on the north bank of Grassy creek. The grant was made, but Dixon never made settlement. Instead, he settled where Clarksville now stands and established a trading post with the Indians. In the years 1808, 1809 and 1810, other settlements were made by immigrants from Kentucky and the Carolinas.

The first families after the Buris brothers, if indeed not contemporary with them, was a colony in 1807 from York district, South Carolina, and Lincoln county, North Carolina, destined to leave distinct footprints in our history. There were four brothers, John, James, David and Samuel Watson. In this colony also were John, James and Robert Jordan, brothers; Alex. Allison, William McConnell, Thomas Cunningham, John Walker and Abram Thomas. John Watson settled where Watson Station now is. James settled near the mouth of Noix creek; David, farther up the creek at what is now known as the Andy Scott



A VIEW AT STARK BROTHERS NURSERY

farm. John Jordan settled where Buffalo church now is; Robert, on the Fry farm adjoining, and James, a mile south of Louisiana, between the two creeks. William McConnell settled on the Shy farm and Alex. Allison on the Isrig farm near by. John Turner located on Little Calumet, John Walker on Grassy creek, and Thomas Cunningham on the Price farm. In each and every case, a spring of water was the objective point, more attention being paid to this than to the quality of land. Two years later, in 1810, another colony came from Kentucky and settled on Ramsey creek. In this group were Joseph McCoy, a noted Indian fighter, Eli Burkaleo or Burkaleo, George Myers, Daniel McQuie, Andrew Edwards and Joel Harpool. In 1811 came John Mackay, James Templeton and his nephew, Mijamin Templeton, the latter eleven years old, all settling on Buffalo.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS

The Indians were numerous and peaceably disposed, but by nature they were easily incited to depredations by the British agents similar to the "hairbuyer" (scalp purchaser) of Old Vincennes. In December, 1811, a conference was called of all the settlers, as trouble seemed to be portending by the mysterious actions of the Indians.

A fort was settled on and immediately commenced on the Alex. Allison farm, two miles south of Louisiana. Into this fort, called Buffalo, more than twenty families were gathered, taking turns at guarding and cultivating crops the next year. An underground passage was made to a spring not far away. In the year 1812, no harm came to them and they were thrown off their guard. They went farther away to work and began to think their preparation for defense was unnecessary. But in the following March, Capt. Robert Jordan and his son, James, were shot and scalped by the Indians while working on their farms. They were buried where they fell and were the first persons in the county to die, except a small child of John Jordan, several years before. Today a memorial stone at their graves in the old Buffalo cemetery keeps the visitors continually reminded of those dangerous days.

The people were now thoroughly alarmed and requested Governor Clark at St. Louis to send soldiers for protection. Samuel Watson, one of the oldest, went to St. Louis to intercede with the governor, who refused, but agreed to send a guard to conduct the colonists to St. Louis. They bundled up such goods as they could, put them in a flat-boat and took refuge in St. Louis.

One of the soldiers, Peter Brandon, and Mary McConnell were married in the fort, and this is probably the first marriage in the county. There was no minister nor officer to legalize the marriage and it was performed by the good old Samuel Watson.

The settlement farther south also called a meeting at the Clarksville fort to devise means of defense. At this meeting was James O'Neil, who had come, four years before, and while at the meeting his wife and nine children were most brutally murdered and scalped. The youngest child, about one year old, was thrown alive into a large oven and baked. This settlement went to Fort Woods at Troy, or Fort Stout at Auburn. A few of the braver ones remained in the fort at Buffalo, and others came to them from nearby settlements. There were probably no women or children left. In July, 1814, a company of sixty-four volunteers, known as rangers, came up from Cap-au-Gris, commanded by Capt. Allen Ramsey, for whom the creek was named. They started to go to Fort Mason, near Saverton, and stopped at Buffalo Fort. From there, for some unknown reason, part of them returned to Cap-au-Gris. The others, under command of Captain Ramsey, continued toward Fort Mason.

Somewhere between the two forts they encountered a band of Winnebago Indians, who were lying in ambush. A fight ensued, in which Captain Ramsey, David Whitesides, Levy Lansy, Mr. Duff and one other were killed. Alex Matthews, Daniel Griffith, John Lucas, and in fact most of the others were wounded, but their names are unknown. This battle, about which we know so little, is thought to have taken place on Mud Lick prairie. Some of the wounded got back to Buffalo Fort. Some friendly Indians took David Whitesides, who was wounded, in a canoe, and started down the river to Cap-au-Gris, but he died before that place was reached. About six months after this battle, and in the early days of 1815, the war closed and the Indian hostilities ceased. The refugees began making preparation to return, bringing with them many new settlers.

There was as yet no Pike county nor was there to be such for nearly three years. At that time there was no Louisiana or other named town or creek, though they have been mentioned. The names of early settlers mentioned herein were, of course, not all who then lived in Pike county. There were many others.

SOME PIONEER SETTLEMENTS

From 1817 to 1820 there was a great rush to this new field, none doubting at that time but that the settlements were to be really permanent. Daniel Draper came from Smith county, Tennessee, in 1816, stopping first in Lincoln county, bringing his six sons, at least three of whom were to become prominent in the county affairs—Daniel, Edward and Philander Draper, who were eminently fitted as leaders and business men.

Early in the same year came John Bryson and John Venable with their families from York county, South Carolina. They met the Jordan refugees at St. Louis and arranged to occupy the cabins already built until their return the next year.

This year also came Richard Matson and his brothers, Enoch and Peyton. They brought with them mill stones for grinding corn and the next year erected a mill at Penno creek. Prior to that time the settlers used hand mills or went to St. Charles, sixty miles away. Ninety-two years after the Matson mill was built, a grandson, A. P. Matson, took out a log that had been used in making the dam across Penno. The log, having been weighted down by stones, was perfectly sound.

About this time, possibly two years later, Mulharin, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Stephen Ruddle, built a mill on Ramsey creek. John and James Patterson, sons of the Revolutionary soldier, William Patterson, came in 1817, and that year erected a small mill near Rock Ford. These stones, as well as another mill, are yet at the place known as the Patterson farm. The Matson mill proved inadequate and he built a horse-mill on Spencer and still a larger one on Salt river. Near this mill, which ground most of the corn for many miles for both white and Indian, salt was manufactured and sold to the settlers through the stores at Louisiana, at 6¼ cents a pound.

In 1816 there came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, a county which furnished many newcomers, James Stark, who later became a county judge. The next year he returned to his old home and brought back, in a pair of saddlebags, seeds, scions and rootlets. He was an enthusiastic fruit grower and the contents of the saddlebags were the foundation for perhaps the largest nursery in the world, at Louisiana, now operated by the third and fourth generations of descendants of the founder.

Another settler came from Scott county, Kentucky, the Rev. Stephen Ruddle, who organized the first Baptist church on Ramsey creek in 1817. In 1780, when he was twelve years old, he with many others were captured by the Indians and most of his companions were murdered. Colonel Bird, having six hundred British and more Indians, claimed he could not control the latter. Ruddle grew up among them, married a squaw and did not return for years. He was tall, athletic, straight as an arrow, and wore his black hair hanging down his neck. He said he had accompanied the Indians on many expeditions and "had murdered and scalped many white captives, often continuing the use of the tomahawk until his arm would give out from pure exhaustion."

Others who settled in these parts were John Mulharin, William and Joseph Holiday, William Biggs, David Todd, who became the first circuit judge of Pike county, Benjamin Gray, John and William McCune.

In the same year came Joseph Carroll, father of Thomas M. Carroll, from York district, South Carolina. He was a blacksmith, brought a bellows and other tools with him and opened a shop a few miles south of Louisiana. With him came from Kentucky, the Caldwells, Maidens, Browns, Shaws, William Campbell, father of one of Pike county's truly greatest and best men, Rev. James W. Campbell, and grandfather of our

well-known governor, Robert A. Campbell. This year also came Maj. James Jones, first surveyor, later senator and sheriff and an all round good citizen, Elijah Hendrick, a Revolutionary soldier, John Walter Basye, from St. Louis, first explorer of the county and founder of Bowling Green. Mr. Basye came from Louisville in 1791. John E. Allen, the progenitor of the Allens and Rowleys, also came from North Carolina. Isaac Orr settled at Antioch, upon whose farm the first Cumberland Presbyterian church was built. That first church was organized in 1819, under a walnut tree, still standing on the farm of Robert Fullerton.

In 1818 from Bath county, Kentucky, came Joab Smith. In 1819 from Virginia came William Stephenson, school-teacher and first judge of the county court, settling on Grassy creek. About this time came George Reading, a Revolutionary soldier, who later went to Lewis county and died there. Other soldiers of this war came in the early years and though well on in years they still possessed the nerve to commence life anew. Let us bow our heads in reverence to these heroes, who are buried in our county, some of them on the farms they tilled, this custom being quite common until later years.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

John Poenix, buried in the family burying ground on Sugar creek, was born in Virginia, September 2, 1757, and died in Pike county September 11, 1839. He served under General Green and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

William Patterson, buried on his farm nine miles from Louisiana on the road to Eolia, was born in North Carolina, came to Pike county in 1818, and died in 1849.

Roland Burbridge, born in Virginia, died in Pike county in 1842, was buried at Buffalo cemetery. His tombstone inscription states that he was in the battle of Cowpens.

James Mackey, born in South Carolina in 1743, died in Pike county in 1855, was buried at Buffalo. The inscription on his monument reads: "An American patriot who lived to see the success of the American arms."

James M. McElwee, buried at the McElwee cemetery five miles west of Louisiana on the Paris road, was born in Greenville, Virginia, July 24, 1776. His name last appears on the pay roll of 1780, which reads: "Regiment in garrison at the siege of Charleston."

The Pike county records of March 6, 1821, show that Elijah Hendricks applied for pension and made affidavit that he "enlisted and served on the continental establishment March 7, 1776, to some time in 1781, was with General Sullivan in his Indian expedition, marched to New Jersey to join Washington, was taken prisoner at Charleston and remained such until honorably discharged. I have a wife, Nancy, aged 62, and with me one son, Mose, aged 14. As to myself and wife, we are neither able to manage for ourselves, being quite infirm and of worn-out constitution. My son is and has ever been of a weakly nature and is in no wise able to render us any assistance." He and his wife are buried on the farm on which he lived, four miles southwest of Bowling Green. They were the parents of the late Moses, Johnson and Wesley Hendricks.

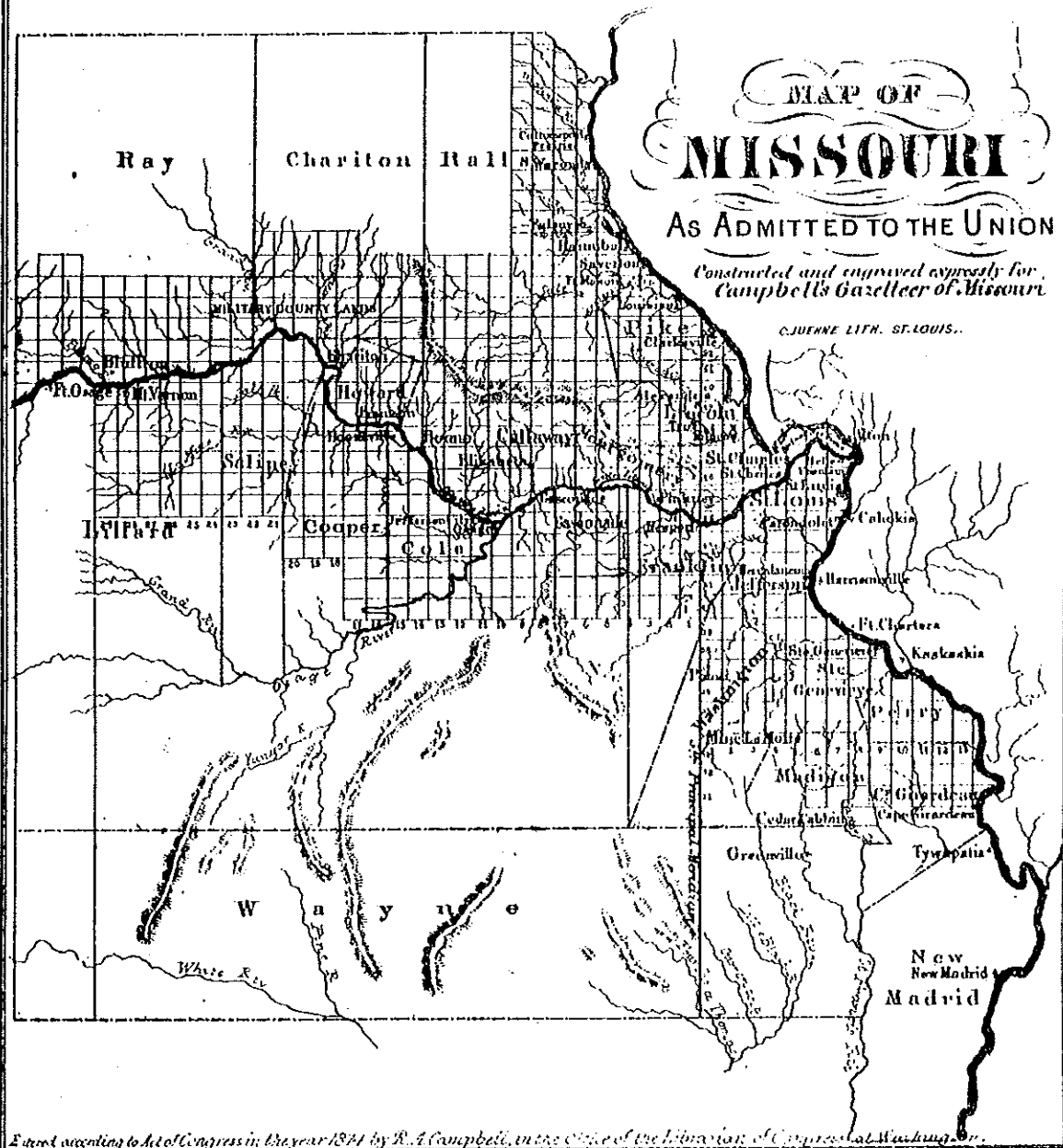
Cornelius Beasley, born in Carolina county, Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1776, lived in Virginia until 1836, when he came to Pike county. He died in Bowling Green October 24, 1840, in his eighty-

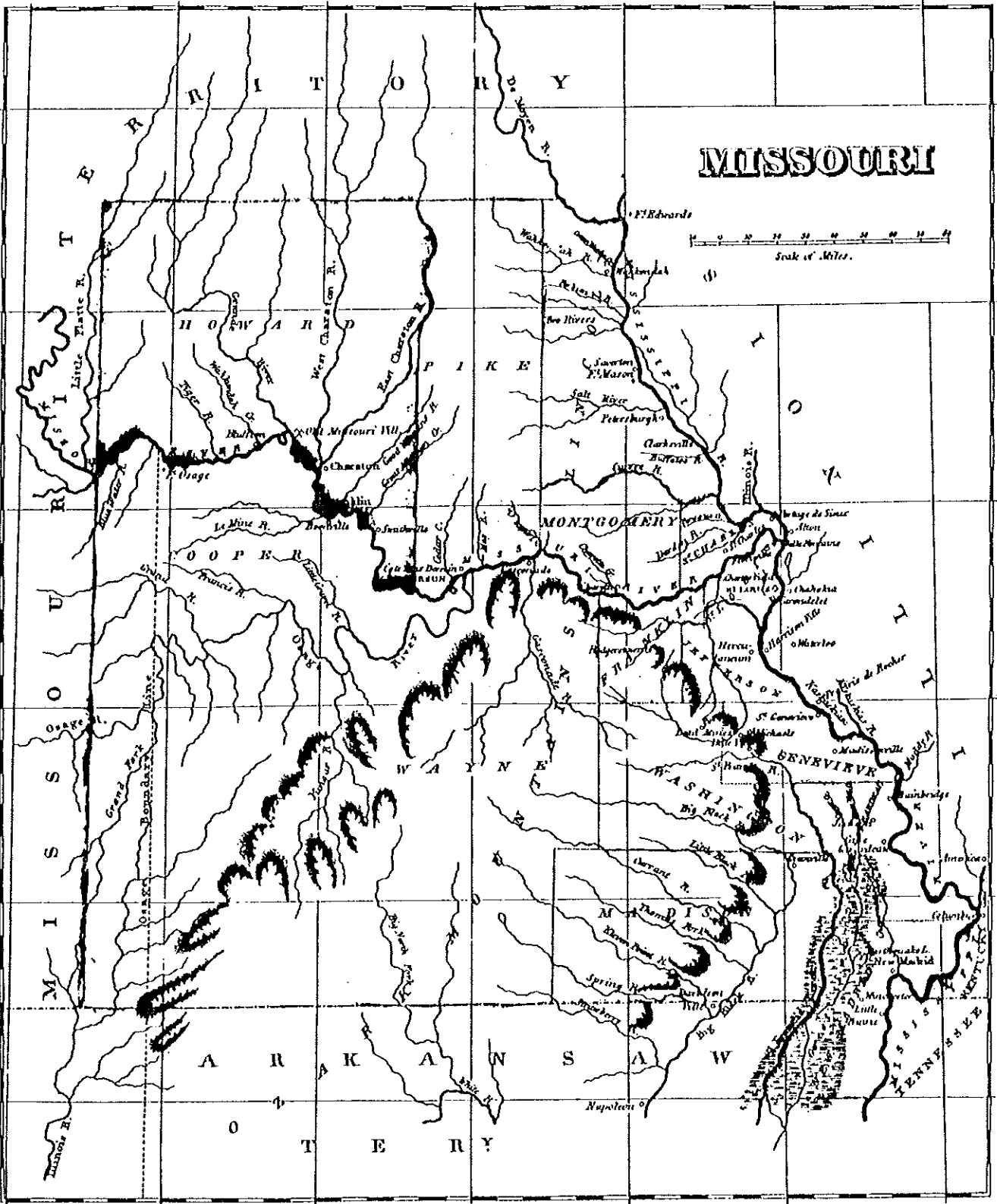


Marker for the site of Buffalo Fort, which the inscription says was "built in December, 1811, to protect the 25 pioneer families from hostile Indians." The marker was erected by the Pike County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Even with the fort, located south of the present city limits, Indians were a threat. There are two major incidents of death at their hands in the city's historical accounts.

1959

Fac de Liqueur





January 26, 1987

Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery
101 Memorial Drive
St. Louis, MO 63125

Dear Madam/Sir:

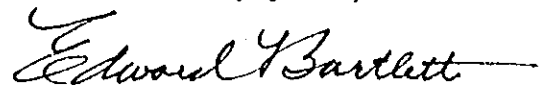
I am writing to you in search of the burial place of one of my grandfathers. I have very little information about him but according to his military record he served two five year enlistments in the 1st U.S. Infantry during the War of 1812 in the area of Pike County, Missouri. He also was one of the 17 privates who went with Lt. Zebulon Pike to the source of the Mississippi River.

His name was Peter Brandon. He was born about 1786 in Germany. His first enlistment was in 1805. I have two unofficial dates for the date of his death, one has it as 11 Jan. 1825 and the other is 11 Jan 1828. He was reported as having died in St. Louis.

I have attempted to locate his grave in other earlier cemeteries in the St. Louis area but have had no success. Since he had so much army service it seems there would be a possibility of his burial being in the Jefferson Barracks Cemetery.

If you have anything in the way of a record that indicates that Peter Brandon is buried there I would much appreciate having what ever information you have. Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration in this matter I remain,

Sincerely yours,



Edward Bartlett
1530 N. Main
Independence, MO
64050



Enclosures:
One postage stamp for
a return reply.



**Veterans
Administration**

January 28, 1987

In Reply Refer To:

Mr. Edward Bartlett
1530 N. Main
Independence, MO 64050

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

In response to your letter dated January 26, 1987, concerning burial of Peter Brandon. Our records do not indicate a Peter Brandon having been interred here. We are sorry we could not be of further assistance.

We have enclosed a fact sheet concerning the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery for your information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'D. L. Atchison'.

D. L. ATCHISON
Director

Enclosure

On a brief of Claim for widows pension, filed December 1, 1871, it is recorded that Peter served for five years in Captain Thos. Hamiltons' Company, 1st U. S. Infantry - Feb. 8, 1810 to Feb. 8, 1815.

This soldier died about the year 1842 per testimony of Mijamine Templeton and Christy Whistlehunt.

David Watson testified, on February 21, 1853, that after the war Peter Brandon removed to St. Louis county where despondent understood and believed that he died. Also that Nancy had lived in the neighborhood for upwards of twenty years, up to this date. (1853 - 20 = 1830)

e. e. b.

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

SCHEDULE 1. Free Inhabitants in Buffalo Township in the County of Pike State
of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 13th day of July, 1860 Wm G. Hawkins, Ass't Marshal
Post Office Louisiana

Line No. on page	Dwelling house No.	Family Number	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Age	Sex	Color	Profession, occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female, over 15 yrs. of age.	Value of Estate owned		Place of birth	Married within the year	Attended School within the yr.	Over 20 who can not read & write	Whether deaf & dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.	(Remarks)
								Real Estate	Personal Estate						
32	661	661	Nancy Brandon	67	f	W	Dom	1500	50	Ky	/	/			
33			Relief Wood	47	f	—	"			Mo	/	/			
34			Jesse Wood	27	m	—	Farm Lab		500	"	/	/			
35			Mary J. Goodrich	13	f	—				Ind	/	/			
36	662	662	Nathaniel Brandon	33	m	—	Farm Lab		150	Mo	/	/			
37			Wm A.	7	m	—				"					
38			Lucilla E. Sidwell	16	f	—				"					
39			Sophrona E.	14	f	—				"					
40			Lewann	12	f	—				"	/	/			
1			Susan D. Sidwell	7	f	w				Mo					
2			Jesse W.	3	m	—				"					

SCHEDULE 1. — Inhabitants in Buffalo Township, in the County of Pike, State of Missouri, enumerated by me on the 22nd day of July, 1870

Post Office: Louisiana, Missouri

Wm Penix, Ass't Marshal

(Line Number)	Family house Number.	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June 1870, was in this family.	Age at birth.	Sex.	Color.	Profession, occupation, or trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of birth.	Father was foreign born.	Mother was foreign born.	Month if born w/in census yr.	No. if married w/in census yr.	Attended school within the year.	Cannot read.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.	Male citizen 21 yrs. & up.	Male 21 & up w/ right to vote denied/abridged
27	377	Wood, Jesse	35	M	W	Farmer	3000	1165	Missouri									
28		Wood, Relief	58	F	"	Keeps House			"									
29		Sidwell, Jesse W.	12	M	"				"									
30		McConnold, Nancy 1.	77	F	"				Kentucky									
31	378	McConnold, Nathaniel 1.	40	M	"	Laborer		200	Missouri									
32		McConnold, Elizabeth	28	F	"	Keeps House			England	/	/							
33		McConnold, Eliza	8	"	"				Missouri	/	/							
34		McConnold, O. N.	6	M	"				"	/	/							
35		McConnold, N.	3	F	"				"	/	/							
36		Grimmett, Milley	37	"	B	Dom Servant			Kentucky									
37		Grimmett, Jane	17	"	"	"			Missouri									
38		Grimmett, H.	15	"	"	"			"									
39		Grimmett, May	13	"	"	"			"									
40		Grimmett, Wilson	10	M	"	"			"									
1		Grimmett, Susan	6	F	"	"			Missouri									
2		Grimmett, Homer	3	"	"	"			"									

Form B-0191
 1. sic, This is Nancy (McConnell) Brandon and her son, Nathaniel Brandon & family. Mr. Penix seems to have had a problem the day he visited the Brandon family.

State of Missouri
County of Pike & before me, the
undersigned Clerk of the Territorial
Court of Common Pleas, a Court of
Record in and for said County and
State, by law duly authorized to
administer oaths, on this 8th day of
September 1872 One Mijamin Sufph
ton, whom I certify to be a credible
Witness, and entitled to belief, who being
duly sworn, says that he is seventy
years of age, that he is a Resident
of the City of Louisiana Mo, and
has been a Resident of that place
and within four miles of it for the
last ^{except about 3 years in the said county} sixty one years, having been a
Resident of the same neighborhood for
nine years before Missouri was
admitted as a State, and while
the present County of Pike was a part
of the County of St Charles in the Territory
of Missouri, that during the years 1812
& part of 1813 while the war of 1812 was
in progress, he present, then a boy of
Eleven years of age, was, with his
relations and neighbors, an inmate of
Fort Buffalo in the near vicinity
of the present City of Louisiana, and
among the inhabitants then in the

part, were Peter Brandon, a soldier
belonging to the military service
of the United States, Company Regiment
not now remembered, and Nancy
McConnell, then a young woman,
and on or about the ^{day of}
about 1813, the said Peter Brandon
and Nancy McConnell, were married
in said fort, by one Samuel Watson,
^{acting} justice of the peace, that the marriage
was public, and a number of the people
in the fort came to witness the marriage
deponent ^{was} personally present at the same
that deponent was well acquainted with
the parties, and has been acquainted
with said Nancy, now the widow of
said Peter Brandon ever since, that
she has been living in Pike County
Arkansas, not many miles from
Lancaster, for the last forty
years, and has remained the widow
of said Peter Brandon ever since
his death, or if she has ever been
since married deponent has never
heard of it. He says that the
said Peter Brandon has been dead
at least 30 or more years, that
he died at ^{away from}
his home, and his death has been

a well known fact for all the
time since the above date. He says
that said Samuel Watson, the justice
who married said Peter Brandon
and Nancy McSorrell, has been
dead over thirty years, and
all the parties then living and present
at said wedding, are dead as de-
ponent is fully satisfied that he knows
of no person now living who can testify
of the parties living together as hus-
band and wife before February 15th
1817, and he knows of no record
being made of said marriage, if any
was made, and he further says
that he has no interest in any
claim of said Nancy Brandon
Nathan Timperton

Subscribed and sworn to, after
all oaths and interrogatories
being made, this 3^d day of September
1872, and I certify that I am
disinterested in said claim
Witness my hand and the
Seal of said office at Louisiana
B. L. Draper, Clerk
Louisiana Court of Common Pleas

No. 4.037

Duplicate

1/276
[C.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.



WAR OF 1812--WIDOW'S PENSION.

I certify That Nancy Brandon widow
of Peter Brandon, who was a _____ of
Capt. J. Macmillan's Company United States Infantry in
the service of the United States, is entitled, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved
February 14, 1871, to receive pay at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the
fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and to continue during life
unless she shall again marry, in which case the pension is not payable after the date of such
marriage. Deduct payments made since February 14, 1871.
Issued in lieu of certificate dated September 27, 1872.

Given at the Department of the Interior this Eleventh day

of April, one thousand eight hundred

and seventy Eight.

A. B. C.

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned.

J. M. M.

Commissioner of Pensions.

Supervisor's District No. 3
 Enumeration District No. 131

John W. B. Edwards, Enumerator

State MISSOURI County _____ 1880 CENSUS - UNITED STATES PLATE Town SOUTH BUFFALO TOWNSHIP Roll 709
 Page _____ Township _____ Enum. No. _____

Page	Dwelling No.	Family No.	Names	Color	Sex	Age prior to June 1st	Month of birth if born in census yr	Relationship to head of house	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Married in census year	Occupation	Miscellaneous Information	Cannot read or write	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Enumeration Date	
18	166	170	WOODS, Jesse	W	M	49			1					Farmer Keeping House	1 1 Missouri	1 1 Missouri	Tenn	Mo	Mo	10th June	
			— Sarah J.	W	F	31			1						Missouri	Missouri	Ireland	Mo	Mo		
			— Spencer Y.	W	M	6		Son	1						Missouri	Missouri	Mo	Mo	Mo		
			— Walter A.	W	M	3		Son	1						Missouri	Missouri	Mo	Mo	Mo		
			— Martha M.	W	F	1/2	68	Daught	1						Missouri	Missouri	Mo	Mo	Mo		
			MARTS, Delthana	W	F	44		Sister	1					House work	1 1 Missouri	1 1 Missouri	Penn	Mo	Mo		
			— Webster N.	W	M	15		Nephew	1					Works on farm	1 1 Missouri	1 1 Missouri	Mo	Mo	Mo		
			— Relief	W	F	68		Mother	1						1 1 Missouri	1 1 Missouri	Ky	Ky	Ky		
			BRANDON, Nancy	W	F	87		Grand Mother	1								Ky	Ky	Ky		
			SIDWELL, Jesse	W	M	22		Nephew	1					Works on farm	1 1 Missouri	1 1 Missouri	Mo	Mo	Mo		
			Transcribed from the film by Edw. E. Bartlett Feb. 1982																		

House Number	Dwelling Number	Family Number	Names	Color	Sex	Age prior to June 1st	Month of birth if born in census yr.	Relationship to head of house	Single	Widowed, divorced, or separated	Hitched in census yr.	Profession, Occupation or Trade	No. of months unemployed	Health Information Item No.	Attended School	Cannot read	Place of birth	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother
166	170		WOODS, Jessey	W	M	49			/			Farmer			//		Missouri	Tenn	Mo
			— Sarah J.	W	F	31			/			Keeping House	15				Missouri	Ireland	Mo
			— Spencer Y.	W	M	6		Son	/								Missouri	Mo	Mo
			— Walter A.	W	M	3		Son	/								Missouri	Mo	Mo
			— Martha M.	W	F	4	Dec	Daught	/								Missouri	Mo	Mo
			MARTS, Delthana	W	F	44		Sister	/			House work			//		Missouri	Tenn	Mo
			— Webster N.	W	M	15		Nephew	/			Works on farm			/		Missouri	Mo	Mo
			— Relief	W	F	68		Mother	/						//		Missouri	Ky	Ky
			BRANDON, Nancy	W	F	87		Grand Mother	/								Ky	Ky	Ky
			SIDWELL, Jessey	W	M	22		Nephew	/			Works on farm					Missouri	Mo	Mo
			* sic. + Paralysis.																

Health Information Item Numbers: 15 - Sick or temporarily disabled; 16 - Blind; 17 - Deaf & dumb; 18 - Idiotic; 19 - Insane; 20 - Maimed or crippled

CAMPBELL'S
GAZETTEER
OF
MISSOURI

FROM ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED BY PROMINENT GENTLEMEN IN EACH
COUNTY OF THE STATE, AND INFORMATION COLLECTED AND COL-
LATED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES,
BY A CORPS OF EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS,

UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE EDITOR,

R. A. CAMPBELL,

AUTHOR OF "CAMPBELL'S ATLAS OF MISSOURI," "CAMPBELL'S ATLAS OF ILLINOIS,"
"CAMPBELL'S SHIPPERS' GUIDE AND TRAVELERS'
DIRECTORY," ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS.

ST. LOUIS:
R. A. CAMPBELL, PUBLISHER.
1874.

PIKE COUNTY,

In the eastern part of the State, is bounded north by Ralls County, north-east and east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from the State of Illinois, south by Lincoln and Montgomery, and west by Audrain and Ralls Counties, and contains 420,860 acres.

Population in 1820, 3,747; in 1830, 6,129; in 1840, 10,646; in 1850, 13,609; in 1860, 18,417; in 1870, 23,076, of whom 18,881 were white, and 4,195 colored; 11,829 male and 11,247 female; 22,233 native, (15,140 born in Missouri) and 843 foreign.

History.—This county was settled as early as 1811, by citizens from South Carolina, but owing to Indian hostilities the settlements were temporarily abandoned, though soon after resumed and permanently maintained. Little is known of the Spanish and French settlers in this section, nor does it appear that they ever had homes here, the only trace of them being seen in the irregular lines of the old land grants, many of which cover the best lands in the county. Pike was organized December 14th, 1818, and the first term of the circuit court was held April 12th, 1819, at the house of Obadiah Dickerson, in the town of Louisiana; Judge David Todd presiding, Michael J. Noyes clerk, and Samuel K. Caldwell sheriff. At this time Pike County embraced all that portion of the State (then a territory) north of Lincoln County, extending west along the northern boundaries of the river counties, a domain of magnificent proportions, equal in area to several of the smaller States. In fact, the old settlers were in the habit of speaking of their broad county as the "State of Pike." At its early settlement the inhabitants suffered the privations incidental to frontier life, the dangers being greatly enhanced by the presence of warlike Indians, and to protect themselves and property they erected forts, in which they lived for several years. Remains of ancient stone buildings, probably fortifications, are still to be seen on most of the high hills near Buffalo Creek, a few miles from Louisiana, in some instances showing the form and size of the building. One or two of the Jordan family (who were the first comers into the county) were killed by the Indians, and were buried near the present Buffalo church. The Jordans, Mackeys, Templetons, Carrolls, Brandons, Henrys, and others of the original settlers have passed away, but their descendants constitute a large proportion of the present population of the county. Mijamin Templeton, one of the ante-war settlers, and Mrs. Nancy Brandon are still living; also Christy Jordan, colored. In 1820, Pike was reduced to its present limits by the organization of new counties.

The military record of Pike has always been good, both in the number

ORONHUNDRO & CO.

A special from Louisiana, Mo., dated Jan. 23d, says: "Mrs. Nancy Brandon of this city died at her home this morning. She had the distinction of being the oldest settler in Pike county. Her maiden name was Nancy McConnell, and she was a daughter of Wm. McConnell, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on the 16th of May, 1793, and was consequently 91 years and 8 months old. Her parents removed to this county when it was embraced in the limits of St. Charles. They came as early as 1810, and made up one of the nineteen families, that went into the old Buffalo fort, two miles south of this city, to protect themselves from the Indians during the war of 1812. In this fort she was married to Peter Brandon, a soldier of that war, and a private in Capt. Thomas Hamilton's company, United States infantry, who was then encamped in the fort to protect the settlers from the tomahawks of the savages. Her husband died about forty years ago, and she has, since April, 1878, been drawing a pension on account of her husband's services in the war of 1812. Her daughter, Mrs. Letho Woods, took the prize, a silver cup, at the old settlers' reunion at Bowling Green in 1883, for being the first child born in Pike county. Mrs. Brandon's descendants numbered four generations, and at the time of her death was mother, grandmother, great grandmother and great great grandmother. She had always been an active and energetic woman and retained her faculties to the last, and her death was the result of old age.

BOWLING GREEN, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI

MARRIAGE BOOK # 2

Page	No.	1. Parties Married 2. Their Residence	1. Date of Marriage 2. Place of Marriage	Marriage performed by:
59	244	BRANDON, John n/r to Miss Louisa BURBRIDGE n/r	14 Jan. 1841 Pike County, MO	S. W. Finley, J. Peace
67	284	BRANDON, William n/r to Ann THOMAS n/r	22 July 1841 Pike County, MO	Thomas T. Johnson M.G.
79	337	BRANDON, Gennett S. Pike County, MO to Gilbert SHOEMAKER Pike County, MO	31 May 1842	W. W. Crockett Minister of Gospel
91	388	BRANDON, Marshall Pike County, MO to Miss Mary Ann SPIRES Pike County, MO	7 May 1843 Pike County, MO	James M. Martin J. Peace
120	504	BRANDON, L.(Lewis) W. n/r to Mosses P.A.E. SHEPHERD n/r	23 Jan. 1845 Pike County, MO	W. W. Crockett, M.G.
194	789	BRANDON, Nathaniel n/r to Rhoda SPIRES n/r	16 Feb. 1848 Pike County, MO	Geo. Rice, M.G. of C. P. Church

MARRIAGE BOOK # 3

41	165	BRANDON, Marshall M. Pike County, MO to Miss Amanda BAXTER Pike County, MO	7 Apr. 1853 Pike County, MO	A. D. Landram
594	1767	BRANDON, Melvina n/r to William SIDWELL n/r	21 Dec. 1864 Pike County, MO	James W. Campbell, M.G.

n/r = not recorded
n/no. = no number

MARRIAGE BOOK # 4

Page	No.	1. Parties Married 2. Their Residence	1. Date of Marriage 2. Place of Marriage	Marriage Performed by:
243	1096	BRANDON, Miss Jennie n/r to Jeptha D. NEWMAN n/r	12 Jan. 1870 Pike County, MO	M. M. Modisett
288	1310	BRANDON, Miss Alice Pike County, MO to William T. BRIMER Pike County, MO	1 June 1871 Cumberland Presby- terian Church	E. L. Pearson Minister of the Gospel Cumberland Presby. Ch.
366	1678	BRANDON, Miss Susan E.* Pike County, MO to Alexander H. BRIMER Pike County, MO	21 May 1873 At the residence of the brides' father	James W. Dusall, Minister of the Gospel
400	1843	BRANDON, Stewart n/r to Miss Nancy E. JONES n/r	14 Nov. 1873 In Louisiana, Pike County, MO	James McClare, J.P.
450	2092	BRANDON, Cora Pike County, MO to M. J. O'DONNELL Pike County, MO	20 Feb. 1875 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	H. M. Boyd, Minister of the Gospel

MARRIAGE BOOK # 6

71	n/no	BRANDON, Nancy A. 1. Clarksville, Pike Co. to Robert W. BRYANT 1. Clarksville, MO	20 Nov. 1881 Slemmonsburg, Pike County, MO	C. P. Anderson, Jus- tice of the Peace
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MARRIAGE BOOK # 8

364	n/no	BRANDON, Nellie M. Ashley, Pike Co., MO to Thomas A. SHEPHERD Ashley, Pike Co., MO	9 Apr. 1891 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	Jno. W. Buchanan
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* sic

1. Nancy was under age 18 & Robert was under age 21. The Father, Nathan* Brandon and the Mother Elizabeth Brandon Father and Mother of the said Nancy A. Brandon and Mrs Margaret Northcraft the Mother of the said Robert W. Bryant have all by affidavit given their assent to the said marriage.

MARRIAGE BOOK # 8

Page	No.	1. Parties Married 2. Their Residence	1. Date of Marriage 2. Place of Marriage	Marriage Performed by:
422	n/no	BRANDON, Osker * Ashley, Pike Co., MO to Ella HAUGHT Ashley, Pike Co., MO	7 Oct. 1891 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	R. O. Elmore, Minister, Cumb. Presbyterian Ch.
478	n/no	BRANDON, Mary E. Spencerburg, Pike Co. to Jesse V. GLOVER Centre, Ralls Co., MO	20 Jan. 1892 Spencerburg, Pike County, MO	C. C. Ware, J.P.

MARRIAGE BOOK # 9

228	n/no	BRANDON, W. H. Farber, Audrain Co., MO to Mamie AUSTIN Curryville, Pike Co., MO	26 Nov. 1893 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	R. O. Elmore, Minister, Cumb. Presbyterian Ch.
348	n/no	BRANDON, Ida A. Spencerburg, Pike Co. to James Wm. HENDERSON Cyrene, Pike Co., MO	6 Dec. 1894 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	R. O. Elmore, Minister of the C. P. Church

MARRIAGE BOOK # 11

87	n/no	BRANDON, Mrs. Amanda Louisiana, Pike Co. to John NALLEY Louisiana, Pike Co.	27 Apr. 1898 Louisiana, Pike County, MO	Eld. W. L. Sallie, Minister of the Gospel
144	n/no	BRANDON, Etta Spencerburg, Pike Co. to N. W. GRIFFITH Louisiana, Pike Co., MO	No Date recorded 17 Oct. 1898 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	E. B. Omohundro Justice of the Peace

MARRIAGE BOOK # 13

581	n/no	BRANDON, Orva Washington Bellflower, Montgomery County, MO to Louise Ida HATTENBACH Laddonia, Audrain Co., MO	28 July 1909 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	R. L. Motley, Judge Probate Ct. of Pike County, MO
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MARRIAGE BOOK # 14

Page	No.	1. Parties Married 2. Their Residence	1. Date of Marriage 2. Place of Marriage	Marriage Performed by:
177	n/no	BRANDON, Jessie W. Vandalia, Audrain Co. to Ernest B. JOHNSON Vandalia, Audrain Co., MO	5 Feb. 1911 Louisiana, Pike County, MO	Edward L. Rutledge, Minister of the Gospel

MARRIAGE BOOK # 15

244	n/no	BRANDON, Anna Belle Tuskahoma, Wade Co., OK to Ben M. VIGUS White Hall, Greene Co., IL	27 Mch. 1913 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	R. L. Motley, Judge Probate Ct. of Pike County, MO
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MARRIAGE BOOK # 18

91	n/no	BRANDON, Lola Mae ^{1.} Farber, Audrain Co. to John BASS Farber, Audrain Co.	24 May 1928 Laddonia, Audrain County, MO	James W. Maxwell, Pastor of Farber Bap- tist Church at Laddo- nia, MO
405	n/no	BRANDON, Edna Mae Hannibal, Marion Co. to William BAKER Saverton, Ralls Co., MO	1 Oct. 1931 Hannibal, Marion County, MO	John William Golden Minister of the Gospel
453	n/no	BRANDON, Nellie Cyrene, Pike Co., MO to J. C. SMITH Bowling Green, Pike Co.	27 Mch. 1932 Clarksville, Pike County, MO	Gene W. Wetherell Minister

MARRIAGE BOOK # 19

320	n/no	BRANDON, Minnie Illasco, Marion Co., MO to Harry PERKINS Hannibal, Marion Co.	23 Jan 1937 At office in Ralls County, MO	Eugene Herring, Just- ice of the Peace
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MARRIAGE BOOK # 20

8	n/no	BRANDON, Thelma Bowling Green, Pike Co. to Glenn HALEY Eolia, Pike Co., MO	16 Apr. 1938 Hannibal, Marion County, MO	John William Golden Minister of the Gospel
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1. Lola Mae was under 21 yrs. of age. M. H. Brandon, her father gave his written consent to this marriage.

MARRIAGE BOOK # 21

Page	No.	1. Parties Married 2. Their Residence	1. Date of Marriage 2. Place of Marriage	Marriage Performed by:
65	n/no	BRANDON, Marie Springfield, Illinois to H. J. MATHES Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois	22 Jan. 1940 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO, at J.P.'s home.	H. Clay Roberts, Justice of the Peace

MARRIAGE BOOK # 25

418	n/no	BRANDON, Mary Jean Eolia, Pike Co., MO to Thomas F. PINE 1. Bowling Green, Pike Co.	5 Sept. 1953 Louisville, Lincoln County, MO	Rev. H. M. Hall Minister
481	n/no	BRANDON, Alma Bowling Green, to Virgil C. SMITH Bowling Green, Pike Co. Missouri	18 June 1954 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	Rev. Geo. M. Hansford Minister

ADDENDUM

MARRIAGE BOOK # 8

23	n/no	SIDWELL, Laura A. 2. Louisville, Lincoln County, MO to James H. C. BONDURANT Curryville, Pike Co., MO	18 Oct. 1888 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	S. D. Kendall, M.G.
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MARRIAGE BOOK # 11

457	n/no	NEWMAN, Anna J. 3. Curryville, Pike Co. to James S. MC CUNE Vandalia, Audrain Co., MO	7 Mch. 1901 Bowling Green, Pike County, MO	S. Wallace Marr, Minister of the Gospel
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1. Melvin Pine, father of Thomas F. Pine gives consent.

2. Laura A. Sidwell is a daughter of William H. & Unis Melvina (Brand-on) Sidwell. Also she is a granddaughter of Lewis W. & Polly Ann (Shepherd) Brandon.

3. Anna J. Newman is a daughter of Jephtha D. & Jennie A. (Brandon) New-man. Also she is a granddaughter of William M. & Ann (Thomas) Brandon.

Transcribed from the actual records and prepared by Edward Bartlett, 08-29-88.
Revised 12-17-88

1860 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

SCHEDULE 1. — Free Inhabitants in Pleasant Hill Township in the County of Pike State
of Missouri, enumerated by me, on the 19th day of August, 1860 J. S. Barnard, Ass't Marshal
Post Office Pleasant Hill

Line No. on page	Dwelling house No.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Age	Sex	Color	Profession, occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female, over 15 yrs. of age.	Value of Estate owned		Place of birth	Married within the year	Attended School within the yr.	Over 20 who can- not read & write	Whether deaf & dumb, blind, in- sane, idiotic, pauper or con- vict.	(Remarks)
							Real Estate	Personal Estate						
38	16	J. T. Brandon 1.	40	M	W	Laborer		50	Mo					
39		S. A. Brandon 1.	36	F	W				Ill					
40		N. J. Brandon	15	F	W				Mo					
1		J. S. Brandon	14	F	W				Missouri		n/r			
2		L. A. Brandon	12	F	W				Ill		n/r			
3		M. A. Brandon	10	F	W				do		n/r			
9	18	George Turnbaugh	68	M	W	Miller	400	200	S. Carolina					
10		C. Turnbaugh	64	F	W				Ky					
11		J. White	28	M	W	Laborer		50	Ill					
12		N. Wagoner	18	F	W	Servant			do		n/r			
13		John Wagoner	16	M	W	Laborer			do		n/r			
<p>1. James T. Brandon was married to Sarah Turnbaugh in Pike County, 16 Sept. 1841, by Joseph Turnbaugh, M.G.</p>														
<p>n/r = not recorded.</p>														

1870 CENSUS — UNITED STATES

SCHEDULE 1. — Inhabitants in Hamburg Precinct of Hamburg County, in the County of Calhoun, State of Illinois, enumerated by me on the 3d day of August, 1870

Post Office: Hamburg John B. Miller, Ass't Marshal

(Line Number)	Dwelling house Number.	Family Number.	The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June 1870, was in this family.	Age Male & female.	Sex.	Color.	Profession, occupation, or trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of birth.	Father was foreign born.	Mother was foreign born.	Month if born w/in census yr.	Ho. if married w/in census yr.	Attended school within the year.	Cannot read.	Cannot write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic.	Male citizen 21 yrs. & up.	Male 21 & up w/ right to vote denied/abridged.
32	71	71	BRANDON, James	52	M	W	Blacksmith	100	Missouri											/
33			— Sarah I.	47	F	W	Housekeeping		"											
34			— Nancy J.	24	F	W	At Home		"											
35			— Jenneatte	23	F	W	" "		"											///
36			— Margaret	18	F	W	" "		Illinois											///

Louisiana boasts a colorful history

From buffalo to industry

Louisiana has a colorful history - one that is celebrated during the annual Country Colorfest being held this weekend.

Every fall, the city still lives up to the name it was given by early French scouts: "Land of the Golden Hills."

The natural beauty of the area may have been somewhat of a drawing card for early settlers, but surely not as much as the proximity of the Mississippi River, plentiful buffalo and the prosperity offered by a new market area serving pioneers crying, "Westward, ho!"

Original inhabitants of Pike County were the Fox and Sauk Indian tribes, but European settlers started moving up the Mississippi River by the middle 1700s, according to "People, Places and Pikers," a Pike County history book edited by Louisiana resident, Karen Schwadron.

The county was named after General Zebulon Pike, the same famous explorer for which Pike's Peak is dubbed.

the fort and both he and his father were scalped. The bodies were laid to rest on top of a hill owned by John Jordan and this was the beginning of Buffalo Cemetery, later incorporated and known as the Jordan-Buffalo Cemetery."

The territorial governor, William Clark, sent soldiers to escort the families to St. Louis or other forts for protection. But it wasn't much longer before settlement began again.

John Bryson, who arrived from South Carolina, claimed title to a quarter section of land. And in 1817, he built Louisiana's first residence. In 1818, Bryson sold some of the river front land to Joel Shaw and Samuel Caldwell of Kentucky, and the tract was laid out in lots. This area became the original plat of Louisiana, according to "People, Places and Pikers."

There are several stories about how the town got its name. Some say it was named for the state of Louisiana. Some say its namesake is

The natural beauty of the area may have been somewhat of a drawing card for early settlers, but surely not as much as the proximity of the Mississippi River, plentiful buffalo and the prosperity offered by a new market area serving pioneers' crying, "Westward, ho!"

The area was thick with Buffalo, which is why it is known as Buffalo Township, and was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians.

Families of settlers from North and South Carolina arrived in 1808. Some of those family names are Watson, Jordan, Allison, McConnell, Cunningham, Turner, Walker and Thomas.

Buffalo Fort was built in 1812, near Buffalo and Noix creeks, about two miles south of the present site of Louisiana. The fort was built for protection from hostile Indians during the War of 1812.

About 21 families lived in the fort, under the command of Captain Robert B. Jordan.

"People, Places and Pikers" gives this account of a long-remembered tragedy: "On March 30, 1813, Captain Jordan and his son, James, were returning to the fort after having cleared and cut wood in the field when they stopped at a spring for water. Here, Captain Jordan was killed by an Indian musket shot as he approached the spring, which is located in the southeast corner of the present Jordan-Buffalo Cemetery. His son, James, was tomahawked as he tried to escape to

the Louisiana Purchase. And one story is that it was named after a beautiful girl named Louise.

Louisiana became the temporary county seat from 1818 until Bowling Green was officially named the seat in 1822.

Louisiana began to thrive.

By 1835, hills were graded, streets established and a levee built. Businesses grew and more homes were built.

In 1880, the town had about 7,500 people. And predictions called for the population to reach 20,000 in the 19th century.

However, the population started declining as the railroads pushed west and made it easy to bypass Louisiana for larger markets like St. Louis.

Today, Louisiana's population hovers around 4,000.

Several large industries have made homes here, stabilizing the economy.

The city boasts several beautiful parks, including a new river front recreational area still under construction. Many historic homes in Louisiana have been restored. A ride down Georgia Street can be a trip into Louisiana's elegant past.