

# **BOONE'S LICK**

## **HERITAGE QUARTERLY**



**The Lamme Family Cemetery, Marthasville. Photo by Margy Miles**

### **• AN EARLY BOONSLICK MERCHANT**

#### **• DANIEL BOONE'S LAND CLAIMS**

#### **• BOONSLICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS**

**VOL. 21 No. 1 — SPRING 2022**  
**BOONSLICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY PERIODICAL**

### History Found in Storage Boxes and Riverbottom Muck

**MISSOURI HISTORIAN LYNN MORROW** has taken a deep dive, metaphorically, into the murky waters inundating the 19-century history of what briefly was one of the state's most promising frontier towns on the banks of the Missouri River—Franklin (also referred to as “Old” Franklin) in Howard County.

His scholarly, time-consuming expeditions into the often obscure archives of state agencies, historical societies, and newspapers storing bits and pieces of that history is yielding interesting tales of well-known—and some little-known—personalities associated with early 19th-century Boonslick history.

The first of these is the colorful merchant William T. Lamme, subject of the first of various essays (see page 4) Morrow is penning for presentation in *Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly* throughout 2022 and possibly later. These will appear under the topical heading “Franklin in the New West: ‘It Rose with Fictitious Splendor.’”

Lamme was an early Franklin merchant who undoubtedly crossed paths with some of the prominent historical figures of the time and place, such as Meredith Miles Marmaduke, Claiborne Fox Jackson, Abiel Leonard, Thomas and John Hardeman, Ezekiel Williams, and the Boone brothers.

Franklin was established in 1816, and within a decade grew to become the largest town west of St. Louis. It was once poised to become the Queen City of the Missouri River: It served until 1826 as seat of the newly minted County of Howard (1816), briefly as a major river port for steamboat traffic coming from St. Charles and St. Louis, and was promoted as a promising central location for the state capital, temporarily harbored in St. Charles. It was home to the first newspaper—*The Missouri Intelligencer and Boone's Lick Advertiser*—west of St. Louis, the end point of the Boone's Lick Trail/Road, and became the jumping-off point for the Santa Fe Trail when William Becknell embarked on his first journey to Santa Fe in September 1821.

Perhaps the multihued history of Franklin is best summed up by a quotation from “The University of Missouri Bulletin,” Volume 20 Number 9, May 1919, Journalism Series, No. 18, in an article by E. W. Stephens titled “The Missouri Intelligencer and Boone's Lick Advertiser: A Brief History of the First American Newspaper West Of St. Louis.”

“The story of Franklin reads like fiction. Within four years it had a population of from 1,200 to 1,500. It had a public square of two acres and streets eighty-seven feet wide. It contained between two hundred and three hundred buildings, among which five stores, a tobacco factory, were two academies, a carding machine, a market house, several churches, four warehouses, a jail and a public library.

“Its most notable feature was its population. In culture and ability and public spirit it was distinguished above any other community of its size that has existed in this state. Lawyers, scholars, physicians, educators, business men, artists, artisans of the highest class, many of whom have afterward become eminent in public life in this and other states, were among its citizenship in large numbers, while those who engaged in farming pursuits in the immediate vicinity were no less notable.”

But Franklin's grandiose future was washed away figuratively—and literally—by Missouri River floods that occurred between 1826 and 1828—its physical debris sent to the Gulf of Mexico and its political and economic clout dispersed to nearby Fayette, to Columbia and Jefferson City.

**The second feature in this issue** (see page 11) deals with a historic personality—famed explorer Daniel Boone, whose family surname has been geographically immortalized as Boonslick Country and Boone's Salt Lick. Written by Steven E. Weible, a professional land surveyor, it first appeared in the pages of *Missouri Surveyor* magazine, published by the Missouri Society of Professional Surveyors, and is being reprinted with permission. It deals with Boone's latter years in life when he had moved his family to Missouri Territory in the 1790s to take advantage of land grants promised to the Boones by the Spanish, who still owned the Louisiana Territory.

Boone and the Spanish land grants issue have been written about in the *Quarterly* in essays by historian Lynn Morrow. These include the Collector's Edition feature “Boone's Lick in Western Expansion: James Mackay, the Boone's, and the Morrison,” Vol. 13, No. 3, Fall 2014, and “Daniel Boone and Slave Derry Coburn: Wilderness Companions,” Vol. 12, No. 3, Fall 2013.

**Last but not least important** is the following BHS membership news. With fingers crossed—and keeping a wary eye on the medical news front regarding COVID 19—the BHS Board of Directors made a decision to hold three membership events this year, including a fall banquet in November at the historic Hotel Frederick in Boonville. Previous board decisions to not hold membership gatherings during the past two years have had a measurable (negative) effect on membership retention and membership morale, both of which we truly hope to turn around by a return to a normal event schedule. The first membership event is scheduled for April 23 in Higbee, where Dale Kirby will provide a program on his impressive collection of antique tools. Complete information is on page 15.

—Don B. Cullimore

*Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly* is published four times a year by the Boonslick Historical Society, P.O. Box 426, Boonville, MO 65233.

We encourage our members and others interested in history to contribute articles or other information of historical interest, including family histories, pertaining to the region. Please address all contributions and correspondence related to the periodical to the editor, Don B. Cullimore, 1 Lawrence Dr., Fayette, MO 65248, or email to: [don.cullimore40@gmail.com](mailto:don.cullimore40@gmail.com), phone: 660-888-3429. Editorial guidelines may be obtained from the editor. Publication deadlines are February 1 for the March (Spring) issue; May 1 for the June (Summer) issue; August 1 for the September (Fall) issue; and November 1 for the (Winter) December issue.

The Boonslick Historical Society was founded in 1937 and meets several times a year to enjoy programs about historical topics pertinent to the Boonslick area. Members of the Society have worked together over the years to publish historical books and brochures and to mark historic sites. They supported the founding of Boone's Lick State Historic Site, marked the sites of Cooper's Fort and Hanna Cole's Fort and have restored a George Caleb Bingham painting on loan to The Ashby-Hodge Gallery of American Art at Central Methodist University, Fayette.

**Membership dues** are \$15-Individual, \$25-Family, \$50-Sponsor, \$250-Patron, \$500-Life. The dues year is January through December. Receive our publication, *Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly*, and attend annual Society events highlighting the region's history. To become a member, send a check made out to the Boonslick Historical Society, P.O. Box 426, Boonville, MO 65233.

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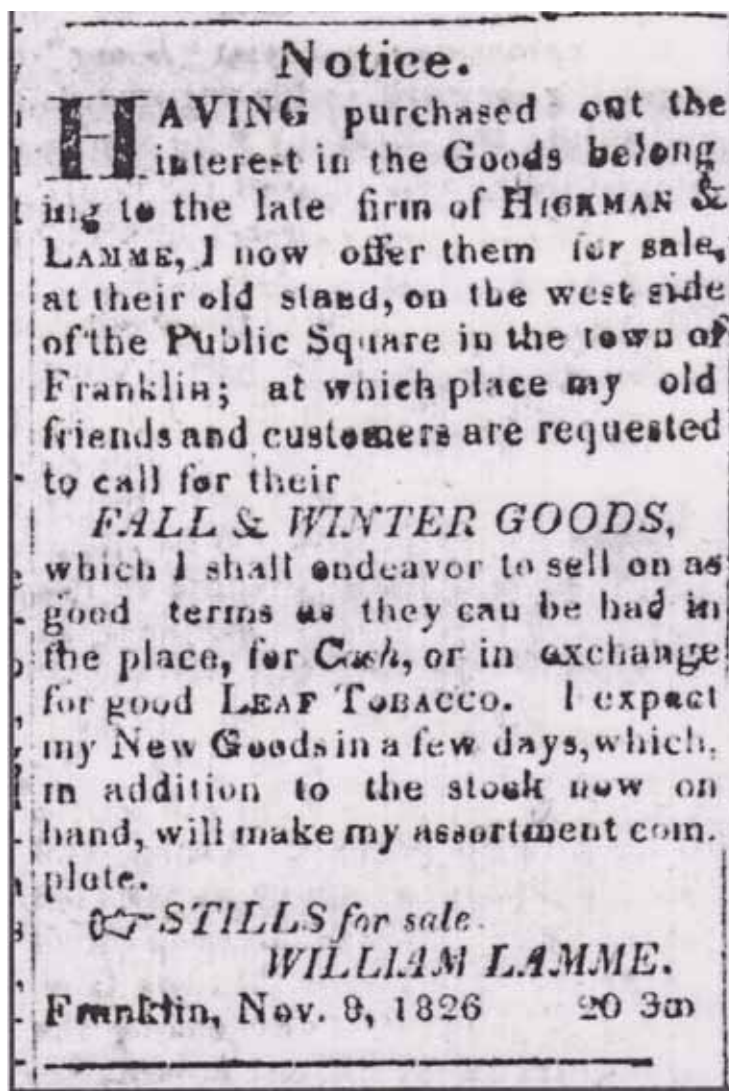
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## BOONE'S LICK HERITAGE QUARTERLY

Boonslick Historical Society Vol. 21, No. 1 • Spring 2022

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Newspaper ad placed by William Lamme that appeared in the November 8, 1826, issue of the *Missouri Intelligencer*. Courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri Digital News Archives



# Franklin Merchant, William T. Lamme

By Lynn Morrow

**MAJOR WILLIAM T. LAMME BECAME AN AGGRESSIVE** merchant capitalist at Franklin during the 1820s. Born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, (originally Virginia territory) in 1777, he grew to manhood until his father Robert died in 1799. After a time, William decided to take advantage of the colonial Spanish offer to Americans to settle in the trans-Mississippi. By 1802, he went up the Missouri River with five slaves to the farthest west settlement of the day at La Charrette (modern Marthasville). Lamme purchased two of the large bottom-land colonial long lots that bordered the Missouri River. As he met other young bachelors, in September 1802, Lamme, at age 25, and Nathan Boone at 21, inaugurated a market hunt on Osage Indian lands in southwest Missouri, where, on the Niangua River, they bagged 900 beaver and sold the pelts to Kentucky buyers in St. Charles. In 1803, Lamme married Frances Callaway, daughter of Flanders and Jemima Callaway. That fall, Lamme, Nathan, James and John Callaway (Flanders' sons) were back on the Niangua River to hunt deer and trap. However, this time, the Osage seized much of their goods. Then, Nathan convinced the group to head to the Kansas River, where the Indians confiscated a "considerable amount of their furs" before the young men, chastened by experience, returned to La Charrette.<sup>1</sup>

In May of 1804, the Lamme family may have been one of those who provided the Corps of Discovery members "milk and eggs" when they camped riverside at La Charrette. On the Corps' return, in September 1806, the explorers stopped again on their way to St. Louis, and "the citizens, whose homes many of the men visited, provided food and entertainment." Again, one home may have included William and Frances Lamme's, but William had likely already left on another market hunt. He and William Hays Jr., a grandson of Daniel Boone, went to the Grand Osage village for permission to hunt on their lands, especially as Nathan and Matthias Van Bibber had almost died in fall 1804 after a market hunting ordeal that greatly upset resentful Osage Indians and bankrupted Nathan. Lamme fared a bit better in 1806, but the Indians requisitioned Lamme and Hays' horses and equipment, which punished them with significant financial losses. This last misadventure seems to have kept Lamme out of the Osage lands.<sup>2</sup>

Lamme instead marketed his agricultural surplus and kept adding to his landed domain along the Tuque River at La Charrette.

He acquired hundreds of acres northward into the uplands on the west side of the Tuque. His friend Nathan, Daniel Morgan Boone, and laborers and slaves began salt manufacture in fall 1805 at the famous lick and several Van Bibber and Callaway men traveled there overland with supplies and worked there. Surely, William, after spending so much time with Nathan, made at least one trip to the lick with supplies or stock, to work or hunt, or to just see the operation out of curiosity. After several years of farming and Frances giving birth to five children, they named the fifth child, born in March 1812, Missouri Lamme, after the great river that they saw daily. Then, the War of 1812 interrupted daily life. Capt. Nathan Boone formed a troop of mounted rangers with William Lamme as his first lieutenant. Later, the militia superiors promoted William to major. At the end of the war, in March 1815, Sac and Fox Indians killed his wife's brother, Capt. James Callaway, in a skirmish on Prairie Fork of Loutre River, miles northwest of Lamme's farm. Capt. Isaac Van Bibber and his ranger company later buried three of Callaway's troops in a field at the battle site, which have War of 1812 markers today.

Lamme was in St. Louis for business regularly, and by 1817 still picked up his mail held at the St. Louis and St. Charles post offices, likely communications from his brothers in Kentucky. Lamme was among 32 neighbors who petitioned the territorial government in December 1817 to propose a school district governed by trustees and called the Benjamin Rush Academy. Its funding would be sales of "all the 16th Sections set apart for Public schools appropriated and vested in the hands of said Trustees." The northern sales boundary would run from Pond Fort to Camp Branch "along the light horse or Boons Lick road," some 28th miles, while at east and west corners of those points, the district line would go south to the Missouri River.<sup>3</sup> They did not receive approval. Back at Charrette village, Dr. John Jones, a Kentuckian from Lexington, kept his shop in the Lamme house and

advertised his services to the public in the July 1817 Missouri Gazette. In October 1818, Jones married Minerva Callaway, the youngest daughter of Flanders and Jemima, just under 17 years old, and William Lamme had a new brother-in-law, who became very close to his Callaway and Boone relatives. Then, Frances Lamme's sister, Tabitha Callaway Darst, died in 1818 at age 26 following the birth of her fourth child. And, a kinsman of their related Hays family died intestate (leaving no valid will) in 1818 and William purchased his 760 acres at public auction.<sup>4</sup>

Booming population growth in Missouri Territory led



**Headstone of William T. Lamme (1777-1840) in the Lamme Family Cemetery near Marthasville. Star at the foot honors his service in War of 1812.**

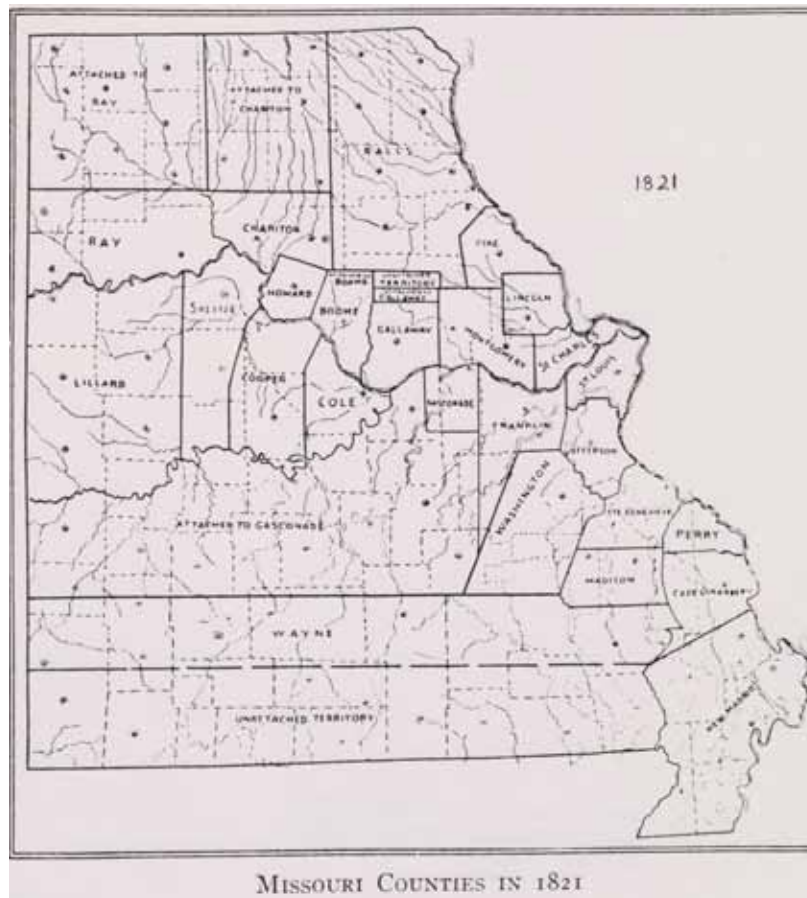
*Photo by Margy Miles*

local leaders to call for statehood. The westerners appeal to Congress began and lasted over two years as national proponents of slavery and abolition jockeyed for position. Missouri's counties called grand juries that presented petitions to Congress asserting their unwavering support, in fact, demand without restrictions for the practice of slavery to be included in their Missouri constitution. Montgomery County assembled 20 petitioners in July 1819, three of whom were William Lamme, David and Henry Bryan. The Niles Register, a national magazine in Baltimore, in October 1819, reported their protestations under "Missouri – Slave Question" in the influential press.

Congress finally admitted Maine as free and Missouri as a slave state. After the grand jury work, however, William was ready for more western ventures.<sup>5</sup>

William and Frances Lamme loaded up their six children, several slaves, and moved to Howard County. Territorial Acting Gov. Frederick Bates appointed William as one of five commissioners to locate Pinckney, the county seat of Montgomery County, but Lamme left before that work commenced in early 1819. The Lammes kept ownership of their extensive La Charrette real estate, paying taxes on it during the years of their absence, likely leasing it to relatives of Frances. At age 41, William was already a man of economic achievement, and not a stranger to risk, but he wanted to multiply his assets. He was older than most men who joined the bustling settlements near Franklin, although Frances was yet a young woman at 33.

Slaveholder William T. Lamme began his distinguished mercantile career in 1818 with Maj. James H. Benson near Ft. Hempstead among a few settlers at Warrington. One of the Hickmans joined them to name the firm Hickman & Benson. They dissolved their partnership by November 1819, and William continued as a "Wm. Lamme & Co." store operating briefly until fall 1820. Then, Lamme & Company stores began at Richmond (south of modern Fayette) and in Franklin with "an elegant assortment of merchandise" in the "Brick House" on the west side of the public square. Lamme kept dual sets of account books at both stores, advertising "60 barrels Old Whiskey, Kentucky Spun Cotton, 300 bushels Salt," and much more, but emphasized that during the economic recession purchases and debt payments



required "cash in hand." Soon, Thomas and James Hickman joined the new business. They exported agricultural products downriver on flatboats and shipped manufactured goods from the east to Franklin. River towns, like Franklin, needed to develop an infrastructure – docks, wharves, and warehouses – for predictable shipping on any watercraft – flatboats, keelboats, and rarely seen small sidewheeler steam boats during the 1820s. In the Western country, it was the local merchants, like William Lamme at Franklin and James Aull in Chariton, who financed these basics at 1820s "landings" with warehouses until merchants built larger facilities in the 1830s. In the meantime, by 1820, Lamme occupied the largest commercial building in Franklin. His Philadelphia commercial connections

supplied any goods on special order, including Peruvian bark for Dr. John Sappington's experiments to produce quinine, or salt kettles for the several regional salt works in operation. Lamme sold "salt and stills," and retail liquor and books, too. He exported tobacco after 1822 and sold cigars and chewing tobacco to the local trade. By now, Lamme still emphasized cash for purchases, but also advertised barter for payment in "pork, lard, tallow, beeswax, whiskey, and tobacco," delivered to his store. William Lamme had become a foremost merchant in Franklin.<sup>6</sup>

Perhaps the four-member Lamme & Company (two Hickmans, Benson, and Lamme) made too many chefs in the kitchen, so in early 1821 they dissolved the firm. Lamme purchased the inventory and remained in the Brick House. Later in the year, he took Henry V. Bingham, a tavern keeper and county justice, as a partner in a tobacco manufactory, and by May 1821, James Hickman rejoined Lamme in the Brick House mercantile, styled as Hickman and Lamme. The partners touted their "large and safe Ware House" selling "a large assortment of dry goods, hardware, groceries, and queensware (a type of Wedgewood pottery used for dinnerware and dessert) just received from Philadelphia."

In January 1823, Lamme left Hickman in charge and traveled "eastward" to procure a stock of merchandise. After he returned, Hickman and Lamme became landlords and leased "the building immediately back of the store" to St. Louis merchants Ingram & Reily and their young agent Caleb Jones. Lamme purchased hooped kegs to contain exported shipments and his slaves likely produced the chewing tobacco "put up in quarter pound twists for the Indian trade and first quality of Common Segars." In summer

1823, Frances lost her third sibling, John Boone Callaway. The Lammes visited Tuque Creek for the funeral and so that William could exercise his duty as co-executor of Callaway's affluent estate.<sup>7</sup>

William's store occasionally served as location for public notices. Franklinites complained about the flooding Sulphur Creek and its poorly maintained bridge. A local wit, writing under the authorship of Sulphur Bridge as a person, submitted a petition. In it, the bridge claimed it was normally "high and dry and free from danger." But, "without any intention to move by the violence and force of Sulphur Creek, it was broken, moved, and driven away – the Creek swelled and horribly enraged by heavy rains carried fences, stakes, brushwood, logs, timber, etc., etc. and the Creek assaulted, set upon and attacked, overflowed and broke down, tore away your humble petitioner from his settled habitation. In its degraded situation buried in mud of unknown depths and is now daily evil spoken of, cursed as a devilish bridge, prays for reinstatement in a useful situation over Sulphur Creek and receive the benedictions of all that pass over." This appeal was a position supported by the *Intelligencer*. Local government appointed commissioners who became James Hickman and James Mahan to produce a contract, plan, and public bid. Hickman announced that those interested could examine the plan in the Hickman and Lamme store for a Saturday in June 1823 when bidders could compete for the construction work.<sup>8</sup>

The gradual growth in Santa Fe trade by 1825 led Franklin merchants to advertise "Santa Fe Goods." William T. Lamme and James Hickman, and Gen. T. A. Smith and Col. George Knox Jr. became large suppliers among other competitors in town. George Knox had served with Smith and others to appraise Franklin merchant and town trustee John Gaw's estate in November 1822. Knox, a fellow veteran military officer, managed a store in Boonville in 1823, and he and cross-river merchant Smith formed a partnership in 1824. The Smith and Knox firm may have formed, in part, as a result of the new competition presented by Hickman and Lamme. Fayette, founded in 1823, had merchants, like John Bull, also advertised "Santa Fe traders and others can be supplied at wholesale." But, T. A. Smith, the largest local slaveholder with three dozen, or so, rented slaves for a variety of agricultural and business tasks and was one of the region's most respected men. George Knox was one of the local leaders who established the town's Brethren of Franklin Union Lodge of Masons in 1826. Growth in the Santa Fe trade led Lamme to expand his reach upriver with another partnership in late 1825 at Liberty, Clay County, named "Hickman, Lamme & Ringo," as bachelor brother Samuel C. Lamme joined the family network. Another brother, David S. Lamme, had married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in August 1825, and located in Columbia to do business. To increase their inventories for expanded marketing, James Hickman planned a trip to east coast wholesale houses to import 1826 shipments. But, before he left, his slave Jim left. Hickman advertised a \$25 reward for the "35 year old man, tolerable large eyes, with more white than is common. He had a wool hat, a white roundabout coat of twilled linsey and large pantaloons, white woolen socks, new shoes, pegged in the bottom." Hickman continued on his buying trip east. For the rest of the decade, Lamme's Franklin ads emphasized barter payments in "Leaf Tobacco and Tobacco Kegs,"

delivered to him at his manufactory as that commerce expanded.<sup>9</sup>

At the "first Jubilee of American Independence" celebrating the previous half-century of freedom's progress in Franklin, Capt. James Hickman officiated as president of the festivities while participants made their toasts. By November, Lamme's partner, James Hickman, was dead. William Lamme joined David and Thomas Hickman in signing an enormous security bond of \$60,000 for Hickman's estate, owner of 4,700 acres in Howard County, but also tracts in Cooper and Boone Counties that represented one of the more shrewd land speculation inventories in the Booneslick. Lamme purchased Hickman's mercantile interests. By November 1827, Lamme was still "at their old stand on the west side of the Public Square," offered "goods for cash or in exchange for good tobacco." He highlighted his "stills for sale" to thirsty Booneslickers and "expect my New Goods in a few days to make my assortment complete." In March 1828, the court in Fayette ordered creditor and co-contractor for the courthouse, Stephen Trigg, to pay the Hickman estate "a female slave about 2 ½ years old and a male about 1 year of age." Hickman's probate administrators surely advertised them and sold the kids quickly to others. The slave society held little remorse for black children. In February 1830, Elbridge Jackson in Fayette advertised children and adult slaves for sale, "Twelve Likely Negroes." They included "three women, six boys, from two to eight years old; three girls, eight and nine years of age." We wonder how much did the children understand what was happening to them? Slaveholder Jackson died the following year.<sup>10</sup>

The small sidewheel steamer *Muskinggum* stopped at Franklin in July 1826 and a young, educated Kentuckian, Claiborne Fox Jackson, walked into town; William T. Lamme hired him as a clerk. C. F. Jackson had followed two older brothers, Wade and Thomas, who brought 15 slaves of their father's to open farms in Howard County. Jackson kept his clerk position for two years, and expanded his responsibility to collect accounts for the Lamme Brothers. In early 1828, Lamme & Brothers purchased "the large Warehouse in Franklin, on the bank of the Missouri River" and offered its two-story space for storage prior to subsequent shipping and that "a hand at all times will attend to receiving produce." Smith, Knox, John Hardeman (Knox's son-in-law), Lamme, Giles Samuel, and Lindsay Marshal all became prominent long-distance traders to New Orleans and to the "Spanish Country" in the Southwest. By now, several salt manufacturers at regional springs competed with one another as their product was a staple in the Santa Fe trade. In 1828, the Lamme Brothers contracted for 700 bushels with John A. Jones, the namesake for the village Jonesboro, on Salt Fork of Lamine River in Saline County to stock their stores. A year later, in November 1829, Jones agreed to supply 10,000 bushels to slaveholder John Graves at 37 ½ cents per bushel and allow Graves to store and retail any amount at Jones' salt works.<sup>11</sup>

In 1828, the Lamme brothers continued to market to Santa Fe, but Samuel decided that he wanted to accompany the 1829 caravan. After all, he lived near the Kansas border and experienced the excitement of seeing larger caravans outfitted than did his two brothers in Franklin and Columbia. Of public concern was the previous 1828 large caravan that lost several traders and sustained heavy financial losses to the Indians. Missouri traders petitioned Gov. John Miller and the federal government for protection.



# From the *Missouri Intelligencer*: The ads tell the story

Courtesy of State Historical Society of Missouri Digital News Archives

## TAKE NOTICE

**A**LL persons indebted to us by note or book account will please call and settle the same immediately. Those who may not have it in their power to discharge their book accounts at this time, will call & give their notes, as we are anxious to close our books up to the present date.

Likewise, all persons indebted to the late firm of **HICKMAN & BENSON**, will call and discharge their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

**WM. LAMME & Co.**

*Warrington, Sept. 10 21 18*

**N. B.** We have just received a large quantity of **WOOL**, for sale on commission.

**W. L. & Co.**

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP:

**WM. LAMME & CO.**

**H**AVING sold out their stock of Merchandise, and the said firm having been this day dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties, it becomes indispensably necessary that the concerns of the firm should be immediately closed. All persons indebted will therefore please call on or before the 15th day of June next, and pay their respective balances to **WILLIAM LAMME**, who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Those having demands against said firm will call on him for payment. Should it be inconvenient for all those having open accounts to discharge them by the aforesaid time, it is hoped that none will fail to call and close by note prior thereto—that being in every one's power.

**WM. LAMME,  
THOMAS HICKMAN,  
JAMES HICKMAN,  
JAMES H. BENSON.**

*Franklin, May 1, 1821.*

95 3w

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

**WILLIAM LAMME & CO.**

**H**AVE just received from **PHILADELPHIA**, and are now opening, in the **BRICK HOUSE**, on the west side of the Public Square, in the town of **FRANKLIN**, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

**MERCHANDISE**

—VIZ—

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
China, Queen's, & Hard WARE,  
GLASS and TIN WARE,  
Old Kentucky WHISKEY,  
MEDICINES,  
LEATHER,  
Gentlemen's and Ladies' SHOES,  
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,  
SPUN COTTON.

Having determined to keep no accounts, but to sell entirely for *Cash in hand*, they offer them to their friends and the public at the *most reduced prices*.

They trust that those on the South as well as the North side of the Missouri river, will call and judge for themselves.

They continue their store at **RICHMOND**, and having received a general supply of **FRESH GOODS**, are determined to sell on the same terms and at the same prices as at Franklin, and have, at that place, in addition to the above, *Raw Cotton and Castings*.

Also at both places a large

“Leading proprietors, including Samuel C. Lamme and David Waldo, sent direct appeals to the new president, Andrew Jackson for a military escort.” The Lammes knew the risk from Comanche warfare and raiding parties who had killed many Mexicans and Americans and stolen horses and trade goods in the Indian territories, particularly the mounted Comanches, but Samuel, manager of the Lammes’ Independence emporium, was committed to the adventure. Acknowledging the high risk, Samuel made his will in December 1828 and retained David Lamme, the brother that he grew up with in Kentucky, as his executor (William was not part of any executorship in Samuel’s will).<sup>12</sup>

In February 1829, the Charrette families’ revered Flanders Callaway died and relatives buried him in the Bryan cemetery on Tuque Creek, where David Bryan had earlier reserved the ground. Two of William and Frances’ daughters would marry two of David Bryan’s sons. Daniel and Rebecca Boone lay at Bryan’s cemetery, while other Callaway and Bryan burials preceded Flanders. Tourists today stop at the Boone Monument to ponder their past. But, in Franklin, William T. Lamme had to continue managing his network of stores with his brothers and partners to plan Samuel’s expedition. William and Frances likely took time out for a trip to Columbia to attend the wedding of recent widower David S. Lamme. On March 24, 1829, slaveholder David married the widow of William’s former partner, James Hickman, Sophia Woodson Hickman. The new couple was prominent in Columbia society. Several years later, artist George Caleb Bingham, painted the portrait of Mrs. David S. Lamme and her son William in Columbia. David Lamme’s step-daughter Mary married James S. Rollins in June 1837 and Bingham painted her as well.<sup>13</sup>

President Jackson, in an order to the War Department, resulted in Maj. Bennett Riley at Jefferson Barracks assigned to escort the 1829 caravan. Gov. Miller had failed to raise a company for the Santa Fe trip, and there was no federal appropriation to purchase horses for a military cavalry, but nearly 200 infantry soldiers could march along with the traders to the Arkansas River. The May 1, 1829, *Intelligencer* announced Riley’s command would join the 38 wagon caravan, only one-third the size of the 1828 group, but opined the “general views taken by us about this limited escort was nothing but an electioneering maneuver.” *Intelligencer* editor Nathaniel Patten continued that “few deem it prudent or advisable to engage in the Santa Fe trade this spring.” However, on July 17,

## WILLIAM LAMME

H AVING purchased the stock of Merchandise lately belonging to Wm. Lamme & Co. has, in addition thereto, just received, direct from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of

# GOODS,

which he is now opening, and offers for sale, in the *Brick House* on the west side of the Public Square, in the town of Franklin. Having determined to keep no accounts, he will be enabled to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash in hand. The following articles constitute part of his assortment :

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Cloths and Cassimeres,<br>Bombazettes—Drillings,<br>Nankeens,<br>Bolting Cloths,<br>Straw Bonnets,<br>Canton Capes and Robes,<br>Fancy Muslins,<br>Domestic Plaid and Shirtings,<br>Ladies’ Morocco and Prunella Shoes;<br>Gentlemen’s waxed Calf, do.<br>Cotton and Wool Cards,<br>Spanish Cigars,<br>Knives and Forks, | Grass, corn, and bramble Scythes;<br>Sickles—Weeding Hoes,<br>Plow Moulds and Bar Iron,<br>Millington Crawley Steel;<br>Queen’s Ware, assorted ;<br>Tin Ware, assorted ;<br>Tea and Coffee ;<br>Loaf and Orleans’ Sugar ;<br>Indigo and Madder,<br>Raw and spun Cotton ;<br>School and Miscellaneous Books ;<br>Medicines, assorted. |
|--|--|

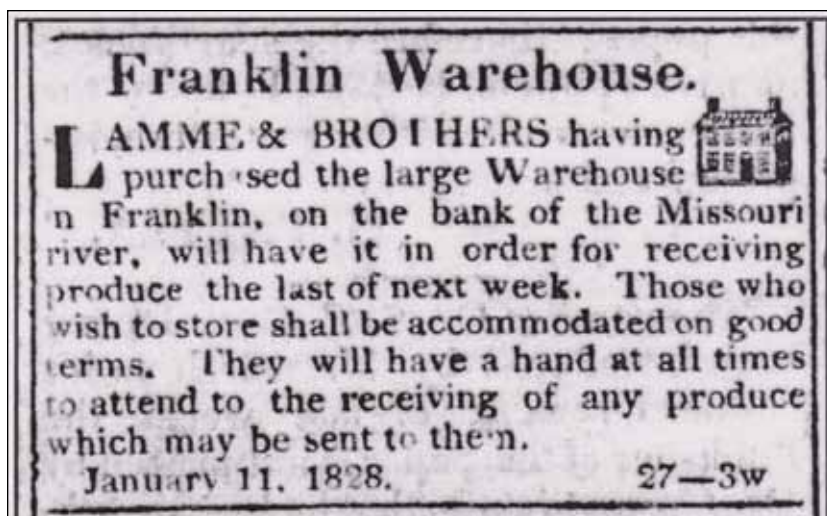
he reprinted a St. Louis letter from Maj. Riley, dated June 18, saying Capt. Charles Bent of St. Louis was the leader of the traders’ caravan worth over \$70,000 in goods, and that “Mr. L[amme] of Liberty is with us, and has 6 or 7,000 dollars worth of his own.”

The soldiers and caravan reached the Arkansas River, where the military refused to go into Mexican territory. Nevertheless, without escort, the traders crossed the river on July 10, but Samuel C. Lamme never made it to Santa Fe. Six miles further down the trail Indians killed him, thus he had died before

Franklin readers of the *Intelligencer* read Maj. Riley’s June report to the *St. Louis Times*. Riders from the caravan went back to Maj. Riley and convinced the soldiers to accompany the traders, which they did for two more days before camping, then discontinued their escort south. The army returned to the Arkansas River to wait for the caravan’s return in October. The traders made it to Santa Fe, spent a couple of months doing business and rejoined the soldiers in October for the return trip to Missouri. In the military company, four soldiers had died and several were wounded during the escort. Overall, the military considered the mission a success and it led to mounted cavalry being assigned as more effective future escorts on the Santa Fe Trail.

There was nothing successful about it for William Lamme. His younger brothers had joined him in Missouri years after he arrived at La Charrette. The family leader and eldest brother of Lamme & Company talked with David and they decided to liquidate all business assets. As Samuel’s probate administration began in mid-November in Howard County, the *Intelligencer* advertised the public sales. On December 10, 1829, they invited highest bidders to attend sales of merchandise at Independence and Liberty; On December 15, buyers in Franklin could consider the personal property of Samuel C. Lamme, who owned slaves, nearly 2,300 acres in various places, accounts due, books, and as a horse breeder, receipts for seasoning mares. William’s primary inventory for sale was in Franklin’s Lamme & Brothers, and that of William’s protégé, C. F. Jackson & Company’s store in Franklin. The Lamme ads for western Missouri highlighted “Horses, Mules, Waggons, Harness for the Santa Fe trade,” while in Lamme’s Franklin sale “Manufactured Tobacco, Four Tobacco Screws and Apparatus” were singled out. David announced that his David S. Lamme & Company merchandise would be sold on December 25 in Columbia. As estate administrator he published the final notice





in December 1829 that all the Lamme-related partnerships were dissolved. The names of different collectors for debts owed to each company were listed. A primary collector was Caleb Jones whom William had befriended as a rookie agent who worked behind Lamme & Bros. store in 1823. In December, the *Intelligencer* reprinted a *St. Louis Times* memorial poem to Samuel C. Lamme. William and David were in circuit courts during the 1830s trying to collect assets owed to them in several counties.<sup>14</sup>

William T. Lamme, at age 53, and his wife Frances, were wealthy people of the day and Lamme & Brothers stores were competitive and doing well. However, the Lammes, like others, were tired of cleaning up their Franklin property after floods; they were among the very few long-lived merchants in Franklin or Howard County. Apparently, the Lammes lived on the second floor of their Franklin stores where their children had ready access to several subscription school teachers who held classes in town. The Lammes' tenure was unusual in a frontier town where dozens of merchants and tradesmen came and went, and hundreds, if not thousands of temporary residents, spent a few days to a few years. Samuel's death may have precipitated what William and Frances wanted to do anyway, take their assets and go home to kith and kin, and their nearly 1,300 acres in La Charette Township. Most of their 10 children were still at home, so they packed up their belongings and a dozen slaves and headed downriver, anxious to see Jemima Callaway who lived until 1834.

Once they settled, William became what we might call a gentleman farmer. He had been a modest land speculator in Franklin buying government land office properties in Howard, Boone, Cooper, and Clay Counties. In Montgomery County, he increased his government land purchasing, several times with brother David Lamme in Boone County, but William acquired more in Knox, Marion and Monroe Counties. Lamme bought privately-held acreages, too. In 1833, the Lammes witnessed the marriage of daughter Serena to Lewis Howell, a farmer and schoolteacher. The same year, William partnered with David Lamme and other investors in Boone County at a steam-powered flour mill six miles south of Columbia. Their attempt at adding a process for manufacturing paper in 1834 was short-lived and the mill was sold in 1840.<sup>15</sup>

The market hunter, farmer, soldier, merchant, and land

speculator died on October 1, 1840. Local accounts in Warren County praised William for leaving his large family well provided for. Much of his will concerned his planning for the continued education of his children and grandchildren, girls and boys. To defray those expenses, he established what we would call a family trust that rented out his real estate for annual dividends to pay for their schooling. He gave Frances and his widowed daughter Huldah Bryan the house and its contents, several slaves to Frances, others to children, and divided the home farm equally among his kids. The Lammes brought daughter and widow Huldah Bryan and her children to live with them in the main house following John Bryan's death in 1836.

Slavery in the family existed throughout Lamme's adult life. He wrote, "In selling my negroes however I desire particularly in behalf of my woman servant Mary and as a mark of my favor to her, because of her

signal fidelity to me that she and all her children be sold together and to the same bidder and I further request that my family will use all reasonable efforts to enable her to procure an acceptable purchaser." Lamme willingly forced Mary and her kids out of her domicile. Both Lamme and Mary knew that master-slave relationships could abruptly change for the worse, that's why he hoped for "an acceptable purchaser." Mary was not guaranteed that a new master or his son would not be in her room, or her daughters' beds, late one night or several nights. Mary may have thought William's wish was more a gamble than a favor. Either way, Lamme's directions for her "signal fidelity" helped continue Missouri's internal slave trade.<sup>16</sup>

William, the Lamme patriarch in Missouri, established the Lamme Family Cemetery; he was the first interment. He directed his administrator, "I expressly reserve from sale one Rod of Ground [about the size of a log house foundation] on the top of the knoll about the center of my Peach orchard near a large Rock as a Burial Place of Myself and family." Lamme's location was on the west side of Tuque Creek, just northwest of the Bryan family cemetery and today's Boone Monument, both just outside of Marthasville.

*Lynn Morrow served as the first director of the Local Records Preservation Program for Missouri State Archives. He was hired in 1990 to establish the program, which he directed until retiring in January 2013. He holds undergraduate and graduate degrees in American History from Southwest Missouri State University (now Missouri State University) in Springfield.*

## ENDNOTES

1. R. Douglas Hurt, *Nathan Boone and the American Frontier* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1998), 34-35. Much genealogical Lamme material is in Lilian Hays Oliver, "Some Boone Descendants and Kindred of the St. Charles District," typescript, 1964, online. William's middle name was Tilford.

2. In addition to Hurt, a source for Lamme *ad passim* is Lowell M. Schake, *La Charette, Village Gateway to the American West* (New York: iUniverse, Inc., 2003).

3. Proposed school boundaries for land sales in *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, Vol. XV, Clarence Edwin Carter, comp. (Washington D.C., 1951), 327, online.

4. In Daniel Boone's final years, he stayed with the Jones family for medical care and to dictate his biography to the Doctor. Jones was at Boone's bedside at Nathan Boone's house when he died. Jones became a wealthy slaveholder, owned nearly 1,000 acres, lots in Newport and Marthasville, but was murdered in January 1842 at his home. No one was convicted for his killing, nor was the Daniel Boone manuscript ever found. Bob Brail in "Just a Walk Down the Road: the History of Southern St. Charles County, Missouri," typescript online, has a good summary and cites many sources for this famous story in Warren County. Jones probate case in Warrenton is extensive. The circuit court case is, *State v. William Haley* (alias Billy Whiskers), George Murdock, and Jesse Zumwalt, March 1842, Warren County, Missouri State Archives (MSA), includes a hand drawn sketch of the crime scene, where the gun and body was found, and buildings including the "negro house." Many suspected Haley, but all were acquitted. Court costs were over \$1,900, an exceptionally expensive case for 1842. Tabitha Callaway Darst was likely buried in the Darst Family Cemetery, a mile south of Defiance, in Darst Bottom, named for her father-in-law. The newspaper is the *Missouri Gazette and Public Advertiser* in St. Louis, online.

5. Niles Register, October 2, 1819.

6. William Laas, *Navigating the Missouri, Steamboating on Nature's Highway, 1819-1935* (Norman, OK: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 2008), 80. There were more military steamers on the Missouri River during the 1820s than commercial ones. His "salt and stills" and Brick House, *Missouri Intelligencer* June 10, 1820, and November 11, 1822 (all *Intelligencer* references are to the *Missouri Intelligencer & Boon's Lick Advertiser* online); ads in Jan. 8, 1822. Lamme and his brothers had several partners for short periods of time. Hickman & Lamme announced a removal of their store to the Brick House that Barr, Tilton & Howard had occupied and that the brick was just south "of their old stand," a frame building that Lamme used, too, *Intelligencer*, Dec. 25, 1824, and Jan. 1, 1825. Richmond & Franklin stores, *Intelligencer*, July 1, 1820. *Intelligencer*, Sept. 17 and 24, 1819, for Warrington.

7. Lamme & Hickman, *Intelligencer*, May 21, 1821; Bingham and Lamme manufactory, *Intelligencer*, Feb. 12, 1822. Hickman & Lamme, *Intelligencer*, Jan. 8, 1822; four-way partnership and in the Brick House, May 28, 1821; and landlord, June 24, 1823. Flanders Callaway sold his original land grant to his son John Boone Callaway in 1813.

8. *Intelligencer*, June 17, 1823, for the bridge plan and June 10, 1823, for "Sulphur Bridge," an essay probably penned by Alphonso Wetmore, military paymaster at Franklin, and local businessman, was also an aspiring writer who wrote newspaper essays and eventually published *Gazetteer of the State of Missouri*, Alphonso Wetmore, compiler (New York: Arno Press, 1975, rpt). Wetmore, a Franklin resident from 1819-33, claimed the first planned trading expedition to Santa Fe was in 1822, and not the Becknell experiment west in 1821.

9. Slave Jim, *Intelligencer*, Nov. 11, 1825, Liberty store and tobacco leaf and kegs, Dec. 9, 1825. Dr. John Bull immigrated from Louisville, KY, to Chariton and managed a store there several years before opening one in Fayette. Smith store, *Intelligencer*, June 17, 1823, and Smith and Knox in May 29, 1824. Slaveholder Gaw was a merchant and trustee by 1819 and had an improved riverside farm a mile below Franklin. Samuel Ringo was the new partner at Liberty.

10. Capt. Hickman as president, *Intelligencer*, July 13, and Nov. 30, 1826 for Lamme's new ad; Lamme's stills, *Intelligencer*, Jan. 23, 1827. James Hickman probate administration, November 1826, online; and R. Douglas Hurt, *Agriculture and Slavery in Missouri's Little Dixie*

(Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1992), 261, for the slave children, and Elbridge Jackson, *Intelligencer*, Feb. 2, 1830. Jesse W. Garner and Stephen Trigg's masonry contract for the foundation and walls of the Fayette courthouse was \$2,124.50, *Intelligencer*, Sept. 2, 1823.

11. Lamme hired Jackson, Christopher Phillips, *Missouri's Confederate* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2000), 58 and 60, while Wade in 1830 and 1840 and Thomas Jackson in 1838 were elected to serve as state representatives from Howard County. Lamme's riverside warehouse, *Intelligencer* Feb. 29, 1828. Jones defaulted on the 700 bushels, see William Lamme et al vs. John A. Jones, Saline County circuit court case files, 1828, MSA. The jury awarded \$945.53 to Lamme, but the appeals continued into the 1830s. Interestingly, Jones was a Melungeon from Southern Appalachia, a mixed race descendant whose members claimed to be Portuguese. By now, salt from the Kanawha River in West Virginia was the high volume product marketed in the West. In 1830, master builder Jesse Lankford, who built Dr. Sappington's house, sued Jones for default on a store room and warehouse near his works and occupied by E. D. Sappington and M. M. Marmaduke, Jesse Lankford v. John A. Jones, Saline County circuit court case files, MSA. Jones and Graves Agreement, November 19, 1829, Saline County Deed books A, E, & F that include other Jones' business in land, credit, and salt. Missouri law termed Jones' lease to be at "Big Spring on Salt Fork of the Lamine River" began on December 30, 1824, where he operated Jones Mill (Lankford built it and retained one-half interest), and the state on December 8, 1826, renewed his mineral lease for five years. When the legislature passed the law to sell all the state leased salt springs on January 15, 1831, it included that "nothing in the act shall be so construed as to divest John A. Jones of the possession of the Big Spring Saline during the term for which he may be entitled to retain possession ...." Thus, Jones must have been able to service his debts with salt profits into the 1830s. Locals manufactured modest amounts of salt at Boone's Lick until the mid-1850s.

12. See Leo E. Oliva, and his excellent "Bear Creek Pass Battle," online with the Santa Fe Trail Research group for a detailed study of the 1829 caravan. The multi-lingual David Waldo became a famous Santa Fe trader and one of the wealthiest men in Kansas City.

13. Fine Art Investigations, Mrs. David Steele Lamme and son William Wirt and Mary Elizabeth Hickman, online.

14. *Intelligencer*, Nov. 20 and Dec. 18, 1829. Caleb Jones, only thirty years old in 1830, collected for Columbia and Franklin stores, Berry Hughes for Liberty, and Samuel D. Lucas for Independence. Lucas became involved in Jackson County politics, the Mormon War, and was Major General of the Missouri State Militia. Jones worked for the St. Louis firm that Lamme housed in the back building lot of their store in 1823. Jones learned the long distance trade, and may have been another protégé of William's. Later Jones opened his own store in Arrow Rock, then Boonville, where he became a wealthy man. C. F. Jackson announced "Removal to New Town of Franklin" and reorganized as C. F. Jackson & Moss Prewitt to open a new store in January 1830. Lewis E. Atherton, *The Pioneer Merchant in Mid-America* (Columbia: University of Missouri Studies, 1939), 119. Memorial poem, *Intelligencer*, Dec. 11, 1829, and Jackson & Prewitt, Jan. 1, 1830.

15. The Lammes and the mill are mentioned in *A Directory of Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, Past and Present of Boone County, Missouri*, comp. Arthur Paul Moser, online.

16. Lamme's will is transcribed in Lilian Hays Oliver, "Some Boone Descendants ...." (1964), 176-78.

# Daniel Boone's Claim to Land in Upper Louisiana

By Steven E. Weible, PLS

**BY 1798 DANIEL BOONE WAS IN THE LATTER YEARS OF HIS LIFE.** He had pursued some wild adventures, suffered some devastating losses and was perhaps looking for a new start in a new place. At about that same time the Spanish began encouraging Americans with families to come settle in Upper Louisiana. They were offering generous grants of land to those willing to make improvements and cultivate the land (Stoddard, pg 249; ASP:PL, Vol. 6, pg 712). In fact, Spanish Lieutenant Governor Don Zenon Trudeau had in September 1797 conceded a tract of land of 600 arpents (about 510 acres) to one of Daniel Boone's sons, Daniel Morgan Boone. Trudeau extended an invitation to Boone as well to bring his family to Upper Louisiana, promising a grant of land.

On January 24, 1798, Trudeau conceded to Daniel Boone a tract of land of 1000 arpents (about 850 acres) adjoining the tract previously conceded to his son in the district of the Femme Osage on the Missouri River near present day Matson and Defiance in St. Charles County (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 396). Daniel Morgan Boone's tract was surveyed on December 25, 1799 and Daniel Boone's

tract was surveyed on December 26, 1799. Both were recorded in the Registre d'Arpentage by Antoine Soulard on January 9, 1800. Adjoining tracts had been previously conceded to David Darst Senior for 600 arpents, David Darst Junior for 264 arpents and John Linsay for 500 arpents.

When Daniel Boone arrived in Upper Louisiana, he and his lady took up residence with Daniel Morgan Boone on the adjoining tract of land. On July 11, 1800, Daniel Boone was commissioned as commandant of the district of Femme Osage by Spanish Lieutenant Governor Don Charles Dehault Delassus, who had succeeded Trudeau in 1799. Since the Spanish regulations required that a settler establish himself within one year, Daniel Boone inquired with Delassus about this necessity. Delassus advised him that, since he was serving as commandant of the district, the requirements did not apply to him. Daniel Boone continued to live with Daniel Morgan Boone until he later moved to the home of a younger son, Nathan Boone (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 396).

After the United States had acquired Upper Louisiana in 1803 and taken possession of it in 1804, Daniel Boone filed notice of his claim with the recorder of land titles for the district of Louisiana as directed by the Act of March 2, 1805, chapter 26, *An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land, within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana* (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 2, pg 324). Evidence and testimony for his claim were presented to the first Board of Commissioners on February 13, 1806. At that time Boone was said to be about seventy (70) years old and his wife about sixty-eight (68) (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 396).

The first Board of Commissioners ultimately failed to finish its business, so Boone's claim was not decided upon until it was examined by the Board of Revision. On December 1, 1809, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose and Recorder of Land Titles, Frederick Bates, rendered the following decision: "*It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed*" (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 396).

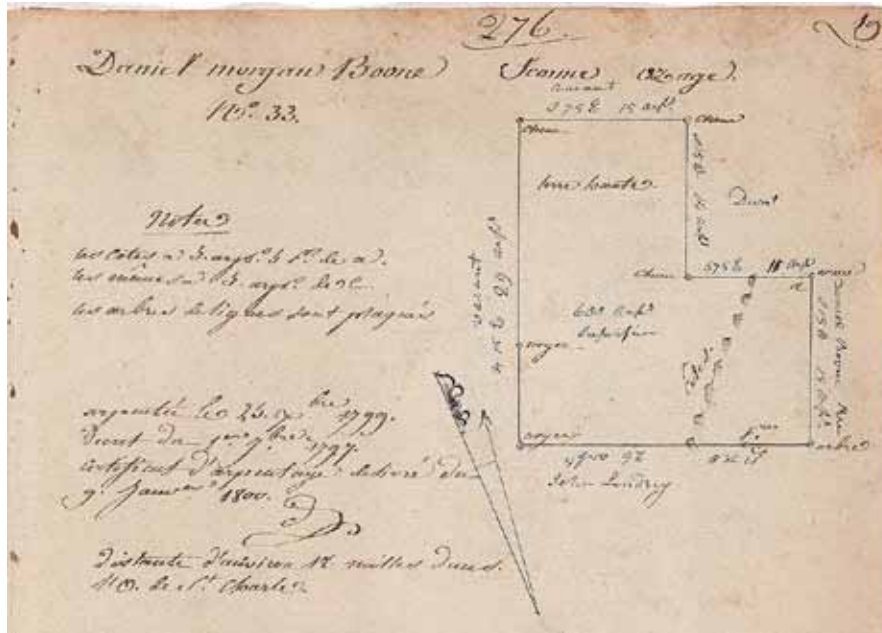
Daniel Morgan Boone's claim for the 600 arpents conceded to him was approved under commissioners' certificate number 20 on December 13, 1808. David Darst Senior's claim for the 600 arpents conceded to him was approved under

commissioners' certificate number 18 on the same date. John Linsay's claim for the 500 arpents conceded to him was approved under commissioners' certificate number 59 on December 22, 1808 (ASP:PL, Vol. 2, pg 563-564). David Darst Junior's claim for the 264 arpents conceded to him, however, was not approved by the Board of Revision. In testimony it was noted that he was crippled, a minor and did not reside on the tract, but with his father, David Darst Senior (ASP:PL, Vol. 2, pg 396).

Daniel Boone was not satisfied with the decision of the Board of Revision, so he appealed directly to the United States Congress with the following petition (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 5):

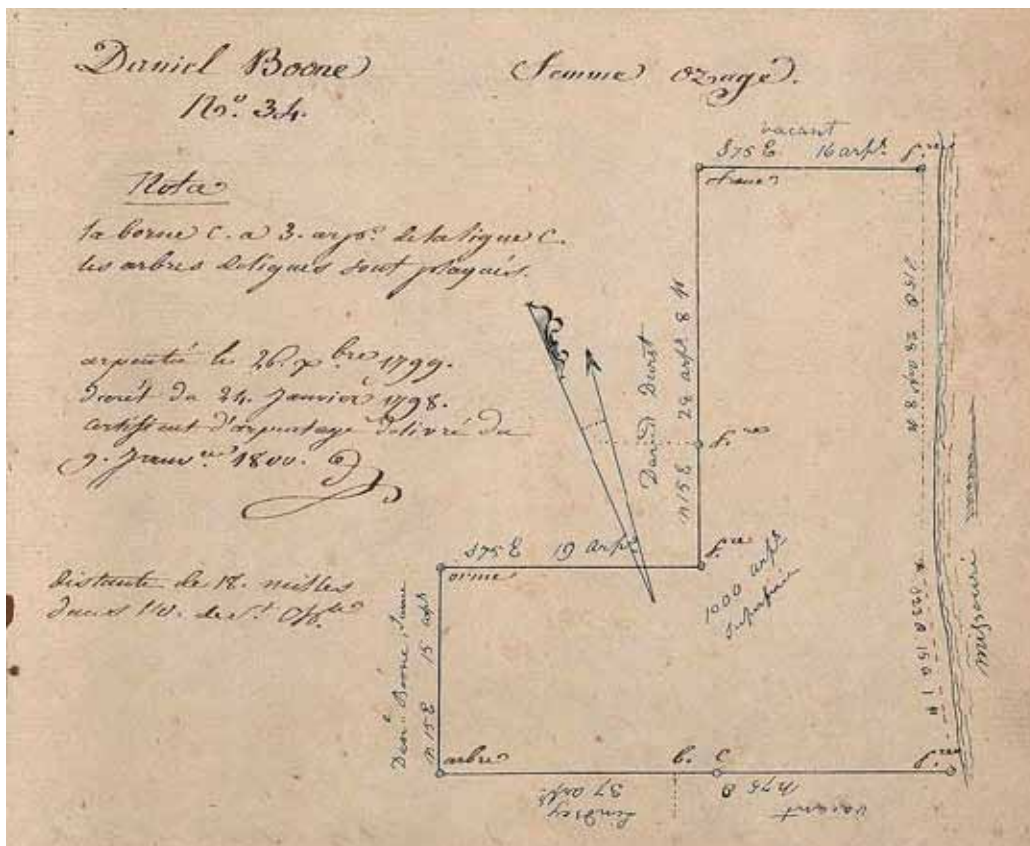
## PETITION

To the Senate and Representatives of the citizens of the United States in Congress assembled. The petition of Daniel Boone, at present an inhabitant of the territory of Louisiana, respectfully sheweth:



Boundary survey, dated December 25, 1799, of 600 arpents cinedced to Daniel Boone on September 1, 1797. Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives, Missouri Digital Heritage





**Boundary survey, dated December 26, 1799, of 1000 arpents conceded to Daniel Boone on January 24, 1798.** Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives, Missouri Digital Heritage

That your petitioner has spent a long life in exploring the wilds of North America; and has, by his own personal exertions, been greatly instrumental in opening the road to civilization in the immense territories now attached to the United States, and, in some instances, matured into independent States.

An ardent thirst for discovery, united with a desire to benefit a rising family, has impelled him to encounter the numerous hardships, privations, difficulties, and dangers to which he has unavoidably been exposed. How far his desire for discovery has been extended, and what consequences have resulted from his labors, are, at this time, unnecessary to detail.

But, while your petitioner has thus opened the way to thousands, to countries possessed of every natural advantage, and although he may have gratified to excess his thirst for discovery, he has to lament that he has not derived those personal advantages which his exertions would seem to have merited. He has secured but a scanty portion of that immeasurable territory over which his discoveries have extended, and his family have reason to regret that their interest had not been more the great object of his discoveries.

Your petitioner has nothing to demand from the justice of his country, but he respectfully suggests, that it might be deemed an act of grateful benevolence, if his country, amidst their bounties, would so far gratify his last wish, as to grant him some reasonable portion of land within the territory of Louisiana.

He is the more induced to this request, as the favorite pittance

of soil to which he conceived he had acquired a title, under the Spanish Government, has been wrested from him by a construction of the existing laws not in his contemplation, and beyond his foresight. Your petitioner is not disposed to murmur or complain; but conscious of the value and extent of his services, he solicits some evidence of their liberality.

He approaches the august assemblage of his fellow-citizens with a confidence inspired by that spirit which has led him so often to the deep recesses of the wilds of America; and he flatters himself that he with his family will be induced to acknowledge that the United States knows how to appreciate and encourage the efforts of her citizens, in enterprises of magnitude, from which proportionate public good may be derived.

#### —DANIEL BOONE

Boone's petition was referred to committee in the U.S. Senate and, subsequently, presented to the full Senate on January 12, 1810 (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 5). The committee recognized Daniel Boone's meritorious contributions and the benefit to the United States, thus recommending a bill for his relief. The Senate, however, delayed addressing the petition, since the Board of Revision had not yet submitted its final report and would not do so until January 1812.

On December 10, 1813 the chairman of the committee on public lands in the U.S. House of Representatives requested information about the claim of Daniel Boone from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Edward Tiffin, who forwarded the information on December 13, 1813 (Territorial Papers, Vol. 14, pg 718). A report from the committee was subsequently submitted to the House of Representatives on December 24, 1813. The committee surmised that since the Act of March 2, 1805, chapter 26, required actual settlement and cultivation for confirmation and that Daniel Boone made no claim to have actually settled and cultivated the land, the Board of Revision must have rejected the claim on that deficiency alone. The claim appeared to be good in all other respects. The committee observed that "*the petitioner is in his old age, and has, in early life, rendered to his country arduous and useful services; and ought not, therefore, to be deprived of this remaining resource by a rigorous execution of a provision of our statute, designed to prevent frauds on the Government.*" The committee recommended that Daniel Boone be confirmed in his title to one thousand arpents of land in the Femme Osage district granted to him by the Spanish Government (ASP:PL Vol. 2, pg 736).

Daniel Boone was ultimately granted relief by the special Act

of Congress of February 10, 1814, chapter 10 (U.S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 6, pg 127), which reads as follows:

*Be it enacted, &c. That Daniel Boone be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title to one thousand arpens of land, claimed by him by virtue of a concession made to him under the Spanish government, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January, 1798, and it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, to issue to the said Daniel Boone, or to his heirs, a certificate in the same manner, and of the same description, as the said Daniel Boone would have been entitled to receive, if his claim to the said land had been confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming land in the territory of Louisiana, or by the recorder of lands titles for the said territory of Missouri.*

## SOURCES

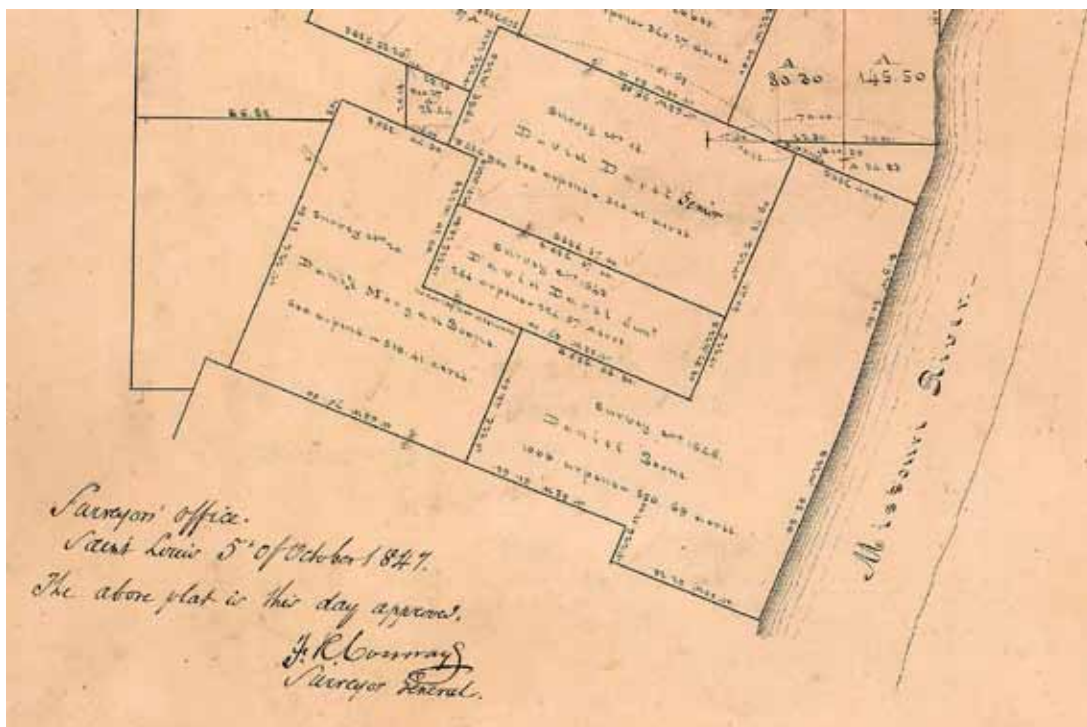
*American State Papers: Public Lands (ASP:PL)*

*Stoddard, Major Amos, Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of Louisiana, 1812*

*The Territorial Papers of the United States, compiled by Clarence Edwin Carter, 1948*

*U. S. Statutes at Large*

This article is reprinted with permission from the September 2020 issue of *Missouri Surveyor* magazine, published by the Missouri Society of Professional Surveyors, Jefferson City.



**Partial General Land Office plat, showing the relative situation of tracts confirmed to Daniel Boone, Daniel Morgan Boone, David Darst Senior and David Darst Junior.** Courtesy of the Missouri State Land Survey

## A Note on Boone's Lick v. Boonslick or Booneslick Editorial Usage

If readers are confused by the interchangeable usages of the terms "Boone's Lick," "Booneslick" and "Boonslick" in the *Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly*, we sympathize with you and offer an editor's *mea culpa* and an explanation: In historian Lynn Morrow's essay "Boone's Lick in Western Expansion: James Mackay, the Boones, and the Morrisons," Fall-Winter 2014 of the *Quarterly*, he uses the term "Boone's Lick" to refer to the historic Boone's Salt Lick located in Howard County. "Booneslick" or the alternative "spelling" "Boonslick" refers to the general region around Howard, Cooper, Saline and Boone counties and, in a broader sense, to the geographical area between (including) Callaway County to the east and Fort Osage in Jackson County in the west, and Chariton County to the north and Cole County to the south. —*The Editor*



# Daniel Boone History Research Newsletter Being Offered

## *A Daniel Boone Scholar Shares His Knowledge*

**HISTORIANS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE FASCINATING HISTORY** of American pioneer and frontiersman Daniel Boone and the extended Boone family are invited to receive a free research newsletter published by the Daniel Boone and Frontier Families Research Association.

Author of the newsletter, Ken Kamper, is a retired professional engineer who has spent much of his available time for past four decades tracking down the factual history of Daniel Boone. He has amassed over 1,000 books, thousands of files, maps, microfilm, CDs, DVDs, stacks of documents, and anything else that is related to the subject: "Daniel Boone, his family, the related families, and the related history that was taking place during Daniel Boone's lifetime."

### **Purpose of the Newsletters**

"The purpose is for sharing some of the information found during my [many] years of searching for the facts associated with the story of Daniel Boone," Kamper says, adding that the newsletter is an outgrowth of a quarterly publication titled *The Daniel Boone and Frontier Families Research Letters*.

"Regretfully, the 20-page quarterly consumed and overwhelmed my time, to the point where there was no time left for me to do any original research or to continue on with writing a book about the life of Daniel Boone. The intent with this new approach of a one article newsletter with an arbitrary schedule, will hopefully offer a way to combine the time for the research, book, and Newsletter, so all three can be accomplished."

Everyone receiving the newsletter will be enrolled as a member of the Daniel Boone and Frontier Families Research Association. Donations to help promote more research will be welcomed, Kamper notes. They will be used to cover the cost of books, maps, microfilm, DVD data, and supplies. The organization is a tax exempt Not-for-profit corporation. Checks should be made payable to the association and mailed to Boone Frontier, c/o Ken Kamper, 1770 Hickory Hill Drive, Hermann, MO 65041.

For more information about the Frontier Families Research Association and its extensive research on Daniel Boone, go to the website: [www.booneassociation.com](http://www.booneassociation.com).

### **A Historian's Tribune to the Scholarship of Ken Kamper**

There is a lot to be said for knowing a great deal about a small place or popular subject. Local historians start with that goal and

if they remain inspired enlarge their vision to a region, state, or country. Ken Kamper has traveled that road over four decades in his pursuit of anything connected with the American frontiersman Daniel Boone and his family. Ken's work is widely valued.

A national renaissance in the study of Daniel Boone occurred over the past generation. Biographers from several disciplines sought out Ken for his collegial generosity in sharing results of his investigations. Among the professionals who have acknowledged Ken are John Mack Faragher in his *Daniel Boone, The Life and Legend of an American Pioneer*, 1992; Ted Franklin Belue in his edited reissue of Lyman Draper's *The Life of Daniel Boone*, 1998, that included Belue's comment that Ken's Newsletters "helped me sift fact from fiction in keeping track of Boone's whereabouts"; R. Douglas Hurt in his *Nathan Boone and the American Frontier*, 1998; Neal O. Hammon's edited Draper interviews for his *My Father, Daniel Boone*, 1999, received Ken's genealogical advice and "furnished much useful information about original towns, dwellings, trails, and roads along the Missouri River."

In the new century, Robert Morgan in his *Boone, A Biography*, 2008, commended Ken "for his guidance through the Nathan Boone house and a wealth of information about Boone's life in Missouri"; and Meredith Mason Brown in his magisterial *Frontiersman, Daniel Boone and the Making of America*, 2008, wrote that Ken "kindly guided me around Boone sites in Missouri and shared his extensive learning about Boone and the Boone family in Missouri."

I, too, am a heritage tourist that Ken hosted. His congeniality in conversation and numerous emails aided me in my articles about Daniel Boone & Slave Derry Coburn, the Boones and Morrisons in Western Expansion, and Daniel Morgan Boone's years in commercial sawmilling in the Northern Ozarks. Anyone who has accompanied Ken on one of his legendary field trips will never forget the experience.

—Lynn Morrow

Sketch of Daniel Boone, courtesy of SHSMO. Lynn Morrow, historian (retired), Missouri State Archives, is a frequent contributor to *Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly*, *Missouri Historical Review* and other publications in the field of history.





# Boonslick Historical Society News Briefs

## Antique Tool Collection BHS Event Set for April 23

A program on an impressive collection of antique tools will be the first event offered to BHS members this year. It's scheduled for April 23 in Higbee, where collector Dale Kirby will present members with a tour and talk featuring his assembly of antique tools.

"I have approximately 2,000 antique tools in my collection," Kirby says, adding that they include cooperage, carpentry, blacksmith, measuring, railroad items, plus many others. Among some of the rarer items in the collection are pump log tools (for making wooden water pipe), several unusual planes, hobo art, and pit saws.

"I have always been interested in antique tools—what they are used for and how they work," he says. "I met the late Roger Daniels of Fayette in the 70's and we spent countless hours together over the years talking about and looking at antique tools. He was the most knowledgeable man I have ever known about any type of tool."

Kirby notes that his family owned A & K Cooperage in Higbee for more than 42 years, and says that is where he acquired a deep appreciation for the ancient art of cooperage in which antique hand tools are used to craft barrels.

"We are located at 9603 Highway B on the north side of Higbee," Kirby says. "Our phone number is 660-456-7660 in case someone needs to call for further directions. We very much look forward to your visit. We will have a light lunch for you."

## Other BHS Events Scheduled for July and November

With fingers crossed—and keeping a wary eye on the medical news front regarding COVID 19—the BHS Board of Directors made a decision to hold three membership events this year, including a summer meeting to tour the new Center for Missouri Studies—headquarters of the State Historical Society of Missouri on July 16, at 10:30 a.m. Staffer Maggie Mayhen will be our guide. Bob Priddy and/or Bill Clark may join us.

And our annual meeting and fall banquet on Sunday, November 6, at 6 p.m. at the historic Hotel Frederick in Boonville. The program will be a presentation of historic photos from Howard and Cooper Counties. Descriptions and notes will be provided by videographer/local historian Wayne Lammers and BHS President Jim Steele.

Previous board decisions to not hold membership gatherings during the past two years have had a measurable effect on membership retention and membership morale, both of which we truly hope to turn around by a return to a normal event schedule.

## BHS Board Selects Officers for 2022

The two-year terms for five incumbent Boonslick Historical Society board members have been renewed. They are: Jim Steele of Fayette, president; Sam Jewett of Boonville, treasurer; Carolyn Collings of Columbia; Don Cullimore of Fayette; Mike Dickey of Slater.

All five board members indicated their willingness to continue serving on the board. However, Carolyn Collings has decided to

step out of the secretary's role, and that responsibility was passed on to Brett Rogers, who also serves as board vice president.

Board members whose terms end in December 2022 are: Brett Rogers of Boonville, Sue Day of Pilot Grove, Larry Harrington of Fayette, Cathy Thogmorton of Fayette, and Sue Thompson of New Franklin.

Ten board members are the maximum allowed. Board membership is open to all members. Anyone wishing to nominate someone for consideration as a board candidate should contact BHS President Jim Steele at 660-537-0484 or [jsteele@woodcreekmedia.com](mailto:jsteele@woodcreekmedia.com). A brief bio of the candidate being nominated should be provided to Jim.

In future issues of the *Quarterly*, we will provide members with profiles of individuals who may be interested in becoming a board member.

## Dickey Retires as Arrow Rock Historic Site Administrator

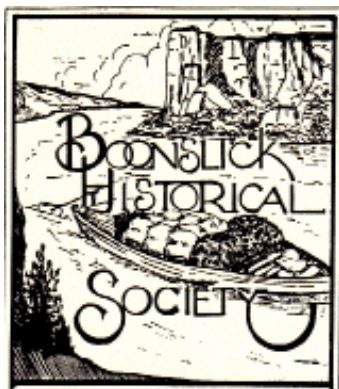
Boonslick Historical Society board member Michael (Mike) Dickey retired in December after a long career as a historian and administrator of Arrow Rock, Boone's Salt Lick, and Sappington Cemetery State Historic Sites with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources/State Parks Division. He also retired from Saline County Fire District. "I've been working for the state and the fire service for 35-plus years. [I'm] Hoping to slow down a little bit and spend more time doing historical research and perhaps getting back into art work," Mike informs us. He and his wife Diana moved from their Arrow Rock residence to 437 W. Maple, Slater MO 65349.

## BHS 2022 Member Fees Now Due

Boonslick Historical Society annual membership fees for calendar year 2022 are now due. The dues year is January through December. Membership dues are \$15-Individual, \$25-Family, \$50-Sponsor, \$250-Patron, and \$500-Life. If you are not already a BHS member and wish to join, send a check made out to the Boonslick Historical Society, P.O. Box 426, Boonville, MO 65233. You will receive our publication, *Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly*, and be able to attend annual Society events highlighting the region's history.

## Seeking Contribution of Articles and Membership News

We encourage our members and others interested in history to contribute articles or other information of historical interest pertaining to the region, as well as membership news. Please address all contributions and correspondence related to the periodical to the editor, Don B. Cullimore, 1 Lawrence Dr., Fayette, MO 65248, or email to: [don.cullimore40@gmail.com](mailto:don.cullimore40@gmail.com), phone: 660-888-3429. Publication deadlines are February 1 for the March issue; May 1 for the June issue; August 1 for the September issue; and November 1 for the December issue. *Boone's Lick Heritage Quarterly* is published four times a year by the Boonslick Historical Association, P.O. Box 426, Boonville, MO 65233.



P.O. Box 426  
Boonville, MO 65233



The historic Hotel Frederick in Boonville will be the site of the annual fall meeting of the Boonslick Historical Society, which was founded in the fall of 1937 during a meeting at the hotel of area historians and other interested citizens. *Photo by Don Cullimore*