

souri. James Logan of Wayne County was one of the commissioners.

1820

Wayne County’s representative to the first General Assembly was Ezekiel Rubottom.

1821, Aug. 10

Missouri’s admission as the 24th state in the union was proclaimed by President Monroe on August 10.

1822

Wayne County’s representative to the second General Assembly was Elijah Bettis.

1825, June 2

The second Osage Treaty gave Missouri the rest of the Osage hunting grounds, a strip over 23 miles wide along the Kansas border. It moved Wayne County’s boundary to the present west line of Missouri.

1825, Nov. 7

William Clark negotiated a treaty with the Shawnee Nation by which they ceded their land in Missouri for a parcel 50 miles square in Kansas plus additional money and farm animals.

1826

A flood of the St. Francis River covered Greenville to a depth of several feet.

1829, Jan. 16

The Missouri legislature took certain land from Wayne and New Madrid counties, and named it Stoddard County.

1829

Crawford County was named but no boundaries set.

1830

Damon Taylor operated a pioneer gristmill on Clark’s Creek between Patterson and Piedmont. A store and post office were later maintained there.

1831, Jan. 12

The General Assembly legalized actions of residents of the northwestern part of Wayne County who had been acting as officers of Gasconade or Crawford County.

1831, Jan. 12

The western third of Wayne County was attached to Crawford County for administrative purposes.

1832, Aug. 10

The first post office in Wayne County was established at Greenville with Thomas O. Marr the postmaster.

1833, Jan. 5

Ripley County assumed full powers as a county. Its large block of land had previously been part of Wayne.

1835, Jan. 2

Stoddard County, bordering Wayne on the east, was organized as an independent county.



Zion Church & first parsonage near Cascade c.1910

1843, Feb. 24

Wayne County finances were so muddled that the Missouri General Assembly required all outstanding warrants be registered with the County Court or be forever barred.

1844

There was a bad flood at Greenville, followed by an outbreak of cholera. Mrs. Ezekiel Rubottom died.

1847, May 1

Wayne County received \$60.16 from the distribution of permanent school funds from public lands.

1847, July 14

Although there were a few public schools, Wayne County people depended mainly on subscription schools. Near Greenville, 12 parents drew up a school contract with Thomas Taylor. One signer was Samuel Baker, grandfather of Governor Sam A. Baker.

1849, Feb. 27

Wayne County’s remaining territory was cut in half when Butler County was created.

1849

First brick courthouse built in Greenville replaced the two-story log courthouse.

1850

Doctor James M. Woods and party left for the gold fields of California. Several other Wayne County men had preceded them.

1851, March 1

Bollinger County was created out of portions of Wayne, Cape Girardeau, and Stoddard counties. Another fertile strip of Wayne County land was transferred to Bollinger County on March 4, 1857.

1853

The formation of the town of Danielsville began when land grants were given to James E. Daniel and his brother William Daniel, farmers, who

came here from Paint Rock, Ala. James’ land was good farm land and he was a successful farmer. William’s land was hilly so he turned to commerce and opened a store. Danielsville had a post office from 1855 until 1871. It’s largest population was around 300. In 1871, the Daniel brothers sold most of their land to Tom Allen, representative of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. Allen changed the name of the Town to Piedmont.

1854

The Wayne County brick courthouse burned with the loss of all records.

1854

Isbell’s Store was operating near the “Crossroads” in Patterson as early as 1854. In 1886 when the post office was established, the name Patterson was chosen in honor of George and William Patterson. William Patterson came from Virginia to Wayne County in 1835 and bought 640 acres of land where Patterson now is. Patterson was also known as the Virginia Settlement due to the large number of Virginians who settled in the area. The first settlers to the Patterson area in 1800-1801 were Joseph Parish, Thomas Ring, Francis Clark, Ephraim Stout, and Joseph Doubleweye. From 1858 to 1871 Patterson was on a stage route from Pilot Knob to Batesville, Ark. At the beginning of the Civil War the community had several businesses, Alfred Dunnegan made pottery, Kinoes and McAdam had a carding machine, William Gill a flouring and cornmeal mill, Andrew McFaddin a tannery, Thomas Croy had a brickyard, and he and his brother John were carriage makers. A.B. Maxwell was a cabinetmaker, John Kemper was postmaster, and there were stores kept by John Kemper, Albert and Martin Gill, Henry Hawkins, Philip Brown, George Ford, and Elijah Jett. William Patterson’s house, still standing, was a hospital during