

Genealogical Data

Burckhartt Family in America from 1725 in Maryland

Including the line and direct descendants

Brennetta Waters Hickman (Allen) Sheldon

American Falls, Idaho

Compiled by Mary Miller Smiser Warrensburg, Missouri Jan. 13, 1936

History of Burckhartt Family

The Burckhartts emigrated to America from Germany, settling first in Pennsylvania, and emigrating to Maryland as early as 1725 where we have the record of George Burckhartt and his wife Mary Catherine. The early marriage records, land records, and church baptisms, are found in Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland. The Burckhartt family were large land owners. They lived first in Newmarket, six miles from Fredericktown, on the National Pike which was completed in 1755. They were people of education and their children were taught by the minister and attended school in Fredericktown. They were patriotic to the core, and gave service in the early colonial wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and the descendants in the later wars, Black Hawk, Civil, Mexican, Spanish-American and the World War.

The records which follow are those of the son, Christopher Frederick Burckhartt, born 1756, d. 1828, was a soldier of the War of the Revolution. He served in the 8th, Pennsylvania Continental Line, was a member of the Committee of Observation, Frederick, Maryland 1775, first lieutenant in the Militia 1777, Frederick County, Maryland. He acted in the capacity of interpreter for Washington at the Battle of Trenton. He enlisted the War of the Revolution when

only a boy and was first under George Washington. His grandchildren heard him tell that he was called Washington's baby.

Christopher Frederick emigrated with his family to Kentucky in 1795 (Louisville) coming to St. Louis County in 1890, and to the Boonslick Territory in 1811. During the War of 1812 to 1815 he lived in Fort Kincaid and Fort Hempstead. The early pioneers fought bravely to protect their loved ones from the Indian outrages and to keep the Indians from digging up the graves in order to capture scalps. Two sons, Nicholas Selmon, and Joshua, took active part in the Indian fights in the early history of Howard County. Christopher Frederick Burckhartt was the father of fifteen children. Joshua Hough, his son, was married May 21 1812, in the Fort to Nancy McDonald. He, on the morning of his wedding day was engaged in an Indian combat. The wedding took place during the afternoon of the same day. He was a trapper on the upper Missouri and penetrated the wilds of the west. Nothing is known of his whereabouts after leaving the Fort, except the birthdates of his children. (May have taken up residence in St. Louis). George Frederick Burckhartt, the eldest son of Christopher Frederick was born in Maryland in 1782, and came with his father's family to Kentucky in 1795. In 1803, George was married to Ruth Dorsey, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, Hardin County., a member of an old and highly respected family of Maryland whose members had emigrated to Kentucky in 1787.

Living as a pioneer in the new country was fraught with many difficulties, not the least of which was the bands of roving Indians which made trouble for many years. George was said to be a courageous Indian fighter.

When the War of 1812 broke out, George was a volunteer and was made Sergeant-Major of the 34d, Kentucky Militia Volunteers. History says he followed William Henry Harrison in the Battle of Tippicanoe. The fighting with the English soldiery and the savage allies along the frontiers was fierce and bloody. The war over, George came to Missouri with his family. The trip was made by towboat, landing at Old Chariton, where the town of Glasgow now stands. When he and his family emigrated to this new country in 1816, it was known as the Territory of

Missouri. Being in the prime of life and with patriotic fervor and interest he took an active part in the affairs of government in both Kentucky and Missouri.

Nicholas Selmon, the brother of George, was born in Maryland in 1792. He lived in Fort Kincaid with his fathers family during the War of 1812. He was made the first sheriff of Howard County in 1816, when the County comprised one-third of the present area of Missouri. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820 and served later as a Representative and a Senator.

Nicholas Selmon was connected with his father in the making of salt at the "Burckhartt Lick", a historic spot in the county today. "Kitt Carson lived in the same Fort with his father also during the War of 1812. His brother Moses married one of the Burckhartt girls. (second marriage)---Mother of Nicholas Jeters—Butlen, Missouri.

There were three brothers, John, George, and Christopher Frederick, sons of George Burckhartt, in the Revolutionary War. It is the record of Christopher Frederick that is to be found in the outline. Well may we say that this man was truly on "The Pathfinders of the West."

GENEALOGY OF THE BURCKHARTT FAMILY

George Burckhartt Senior was the forefather of the Burckhartt family of America. He was a German and was born June 6, 1725, died about 1894, married November 19, 1749 to Maria Catherine Miller, born December 19, 1728.

CHILDREN:

Peter, b. December 22, 1751

George and Maria, b. June 3, 1754 (twins)

Christopher Frederick, b. December 19, 1755

Catherine, b. February 20, 1759

Margreta, b. March 29, 1765

Johanis, b. January 10, 1767

David, b. April 10, 1772

Christopher Frederick Burckhartt, b. December 19, 1756, Frederick Maryland, married November 16, 1780 Elizabeth Hobbs, same county, born December 31, 1765, died in Clinton, Henry County, at the home of her daughter Catherine Drake 1840.

CHILDREN:

George Frederick, b. October 4, 1782

Joshua, b. October 11, 1784: d. April 27, 1785

Polly, b. August 14, 1786

Catherine, b. March 7, 1788

Joshua H., b. November 22, 1789

Nicholas Selmon, b. June 16, 1792

Christopher, b. January 9, 1794, d. December 30, 1796

Daniel, b. March 11, 1796: d. August 1796

Christopher , b. January 9, 1794 d. December 30, 1796

Daniel, b. March 11, 1796: d. August 1796

Christopher, b. September 29, 1797: d. August 7, 1799

Elizabeth, b. August 14, 1799

A son, b. May 23, 1804: d. December 28, 1804

James R., b. December 26, 1805

Selmon, b. October 11, 1807: d. September 14, 1812

Mary Ann Matilda, b. December 19, 1809

George Frederick Burckhartt, soldier, statesman, landowner,
Fredericktown, Maryland, b. October 4, 1782, d. March 29, 1864 married Ruth
Dorsey of Maryland, January 4, 1803, b. July 17, 1780, d. September 3, 1846.
Second marriage Mrs. Sallie M. Pierce Hobbs, April 14, 1848.

CHILDREN

Sally Hobbs, b. Dec. 25, 1803: d September 9, 1845

Christopher Frederick 2nd. B. December 24, 1805; d. Jan. 25, 1875

Elizabeth Hobbs. B. March 2, 1808; d. October 4, 1815

Brunetta Waters, b. August 8, 1810; d. Dec. 10, 1885

(She married William Adam Hickman)

Greenberry Dorsey, b. March 8 1813

Nicholas Miller, b. February 16, 1817; d. August 21, 1831

Julia Ann, b. April 7, 1820;

George Hobbs, b. September 11, 1822; d. April 21 1890

1. Sallie Hobbs, b. December 25, 1803, Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Kentucky, Died September 9, 1854, married Jacob Whittenbury, November 1, 1821, farmer Chariton County, Missouri. (Record of descendents known).
2. Christopher Frederick, physician and landowner, born 1805, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, emigrated to Missouri 1816, soldier in Blackhawk War; married 1837, Elizabeth Ann Hill, of Forquair County, Virginia, b. September 1809, d. 1870, Jacksonville, Missouri. Dr. Burckhartt died 1875.

CHILDREN:

Nicholas Selmon, b. December 21, 1838; d. Dec. 22, 1863

Harriet Hill, b.

Susan Emmily, b. March 10, 1841, d. July 31, 1911

Mildred Ficklin, b. Jan. 1, 1846, d. Apr. 21, 1926

Christopher Frederick III. B. Feb 1854, d. Oct. 19, 1862

George Ella, b. Jan. 29, 1850, Jacksonville, Mo. Married:

Aug. 11, 1880, Andrew J. Miller, formerly of Holmes County, Ohio, b. Feb. 1847, d. Feb 1904, Clover Hill Farm, Sumner, Missouri, landowner and stockman.

CHILDREN:

Mildred Mayes, b. Oct. 3, 1881: d.

Mary Harriet, b. Sept 15, 1883; d.

Elizabeth Burckhartt, b. Feb. 13, 1885; d.

Frederick Burckhartt, b. Feb 13 1887; d.

Mary Harriet Miller, b. Sept. 15, 1883, Sumner, Missouri

Ama Lee Smiser, b. Dec 6, 1875, Chnthiana, Ky.

Now residing in Warrenburg, Missouri. Banker

CHILDREN:

Ellen Elisabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1908

Mildred Miller, b. Jan 18, 1912

Samuel Lee, b. Nov 3, 1915

9. George Hobbs, b. Sept 11, 1822, died April 21, 1890,

married Amanda McCampbell of Kentucky, 1849, Oct. 16, b. Nov. 27, 1831, d. Nov 15, 1897. (Record of Decendants known)

3. Brunetta Waters,

Note: If you will send me all dates of decendants of Burnetta Waters Burckhartt-married William Hickman- I will complete my contract with you, which called for such data to be furnished by you or your decentents. Do so at once as my mother who is past 85 is able to assist in making many connections. Delay may make impossible securing and completeing information you wish.

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF Christopher Frederick Burckhartt's children

Christopher Frederick, soldier of the Revolutionary War.

b. Dec 19, 1756, d. Oct 14, 1827, m. Nov 16, 1780

Elizabeth Hobbs, b. Oct 31, 1765, d 1840

(buried Drake Cemetery near Drake's Chapel, Clinton, MO

Christopher Frederick may have died in Howard County, or St. Louis, Mo. Grave not located.)

George Frederick, b. Oct 4, 1783 – d, Mar 29, 1864 – m. Jan 4, 1803

Ruth Dorsey b. July 17, 1780 – d. Sept 3, 1846

Burial—Old Milton, Burckhartt Farm. (1931 reinterred at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery—New Franklin – Howard Co. Mo.)

Joshua Hugh, b. Nov 22, 1789 m. May 21, 1812 Nancy McDonald b. 1792

No Information

Nicholas S. b. June 16, 1792—d. June 14, 1834—m. Feb 12, 1812

Sally Rose b. Apr 29, 1797 d. Oct 8 1843

Burial Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, New Franklin, MO

James R. b. Dec 26, 1805----d

m. Aug 4, 1827 Elizabeth Mullins b. Dec 26, 1807 D.

James buried in Todd Cemetery, 5 miles out of Platte City

Polly b. Aug 14, 1786 d, Jan 31 1806 m. July 2, 1801

James Richardson b. d. 1815

Probably buried in Kentucky or Maryland

Catherine b. Mar 7, 1788 d. 1854, m Dec 5 1802

J Hugh b. Sept 5, 1780 d. Sept 14, 1813

David Drake b. Aug 27, 1796 d. m. Apr. 4, 1815

(See Biographical Sketch)

Elizabeth Hobbs b. Aug 14, 1799 d. 1854 m. Aug 13, 1815

Rev. James Barnes

(Burial—Clark, Mo. On old cemetery Barnes Farm.)

Mary Ann M. b Dec 19, 1809 d. Jan 17, 1846 m. Oct 29 1823

Wm. Wynn Redman b. 1798

(Mary Ann Matilda died in St. Louis)

SERVICE OF BURCKHARTTS IN FREDERICK, MARYLAND DURING EARLY PART OF
REVOLUTIONARY WAR

MILITARY RECORDS:

Committee of Observation. A list of associaters returned to Frederick County, Md

Dec 17, 1775

Christopher Burckhartt

George Burckhartt

John Burckhartt St.

Reference; Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. XI. P. 63-64

PATRIOTS OATH OF FIDELITY AND SUPPORT

George Burckhartt, no. 104—Washington Co. Md.

Ref. Brumbaugh and Hodges Records of the Revolution

Maryland Military Records, page 19, 1778

OATH OF FIDELITY AND SUPPORT

Christopher Burckhartt, No. 41

William Burkett, No. 70 (Burckhartt)

Before Justice John Lawrence, Mar 5, 1778

Reference: Same as above. Brumbaugh and Hodges. Maryland Military Record

Henry Burkert buy slaves from Emmanuel Slifer. June 18, 1836

Reference

H. S. No. 3, page 40, Clerks Office Frederick.

DEED

Recorded Dec. 26, 1840—between Charles H. Burchardt and wife Elizabeth Burckhard both of Frederick County, Maryland. Land called “Chestnut Ridge” Frederick County, Maryland. Signed—Charles H. Burckhart and E. R. Burckhartt.

Reference; H. S. 12, page 157

CENSUS

Thomas Burkett, page 302

Newport West Hundred taken by George M. Dent Constable, Thomas.

Ref; Maryland Records by Brumbaugh

Votes for presidential Election, Frederick Co. Md 1796

Daniel Burkett, page 293

George Burkhart, page 273

John Burkhart, page 272

Christopher Burckhartt (not listed. He left Md. For Kentucky in 1795)

Reference; Brumbaugh “Maryland Records”

BURCKHARTT LINEAGE

George Burckhartt, b. 1725; d. Aug 10, 1805, an old merchant.

References; necrology of Frederick County since 1748

Schauff's History of Western Maryland Vol. I p. 470

A Masonic Lodge is held in New Market—dates back to a period before the Revolutionary War, 1776.

It was in the dwelling house on the farm owned by William Downey near New Market. The land on which the house stands was granted to a man named Turner and afterwards purchased by George Burkard (sometimes called Burkett). The house stands on a little tract anciently called "turners Forest" and said to have been the rendezvous of the Tories in the Revolutionary War. George Burckard (Burckhartt) subsequently purchased the tract, resurveyed it and called it "Peace and Plenty". The name is now retained.

Reference; Schauff's History of Western Maryland, Vol. I, 608—609

In April 1934- I visited Fredericktown and County, and saw many old landmarks and decendants of our early ancestors—Old Courthouse contains many land and property records---

Signed Mary Miller Smiser

RANDOLPH COUNTY IN EARLY DAYS

When the pioneers came to Randolph County they found the prairie covered with timber, much of which had dense undergrowth, especially along the streams flowing into the east fork, which empties into the Chariton River. Eastfork and its tributaries drain about three fourths of Randolph County and it was along these streams that the first permanent homes were erected. Here the hardy frontiersman erected his log cabin and carved a new home for his family in the wilderness. The timber was principally elm, walnut, hackberry, sycamore, cottonwood, ash, white maple, honey locust, coffee-bean, persimmon, sugar-maple, shellbark, hickory, birch, cherry, linden, and red, white black, burr, and water oaks. Many of these varieties grew to great proportions, particularly the sycamore, white oak, cottonwoods and elm. As late as 1832 a sycamore seven feet in diameter stood on the banks of Silver Creek, near where the State Highway Number 20 crosses the stream.

The pioneer settlers have left records bearing testimony to the fact that they found an abundance of wild fruit in the Country, especially in the timber sections west of the Grand Prairie. The crabapple, mulberry, pawpaw, persimmon, plum, and haw, were plentiful, as also were the hazel, hickory, and walnut. There was an abundance of blackberries, gooseberries, and strawberries, on or near the creek banks, especially in Silver Creek and Sweet Spring Bottoms. Three species of wild grapevines were common throughout the county. This fruit meant much to the early settlers.

The prairies were covered in the proper season with numerous varieties of flowers, and with a coarse, tall grass that was used by the pioneer either green or cured as forage for stock. Blue-grass was unknown in the country when white men first arrived. According to pioneer records, it seems as if Foster's Prairie was peculiarly blessed with beautiful flowers of many kinds.

There was an abundance of wild-life in the county. In the timber and upon the prairie were to be found the turkey, pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, and the quail in large numbers. The gray and fox squirrels were so numerous that they were a source of great annoyance to the pioneer farmer because of their

destructive activities in his corn patch. Deer might be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Bears were found occasionally. The buffalo had disappeared before the coming of the early settlers, yet his trails were plainly detected and soon became permanent roads for the white man. The woods were full of fur bearing animals such as opossum, skunk, mink, fox, coon, wolves, panthers and wildcat.

CATHERINE BURCKHARTT'S FAMILY

As contributed by Catherine Burckhartt's granddaughter Mrs. W. J. Snow Sweet Springs Mo.

The widow Catherine Burckhartt Hough married David R. Drake in Bullet County, Kentucky, Apr 4, 1815. She was twenty six years of age. She had lost several children and had one living, Christopher Columbus Hough. He died when a young man. Catherine Burckhartt was born in Maryland Mar 7, 1788. She came to Kentucky with her family when seven years of age.

The Burckhartts came to Kentucky about 1795. Her parents were Christopher Frederick Burckhartt and Elizabeth Hobbs daughter of Margaret Selman. (1st wife)

Christopher Frederick Burckhartt was German. We do not know whether he was born in Maryland. (The first we know of his father George Burckhartt is in Frederick County Maryland 1725). He was highly educated and had a fine library. The family was noted for high intellectual ability. Grandmother Drake herself was noted for unusual brilliancy and was very capable in a business way.

Her three sisters were Mrs. Mary Ann Redman (wife of Rev. William Wynn Redman, Southern Methodist Church,) Mrs. Elizabeth (Aunt Betsy) Barnes, (wife of Rev. James Barnes) (Uncle Jimmy, a Baptist preacher,) and Mrs. Polly Richardson, wife of James Richardson, Married in Maryland.

Her brothers were James, George, Nicholas. James married---Mullins, Platte Co. And aunt of Susan Todd who married Charles Drake). George Burckhartt lived in Chariton County, married Ruth Dorsey. Nicholas Selman married Sally rose of St. Louis and lived in Howard Co.

Copied from Thronton-Whittaker data Dec. 4, 1931

Mrs. J.W.Snow

Prairie Home, Missouri

GEORGE FREDERICK BRUCKHARTT

BY Walter H. Ryle

Among those sturdy pioneers who laid the foundation of Missouri was George Frederick Burckhartt. Although he rests in Comparative obscurity today he was far from obscure in the early days of Missouri's statehood. He not only occupied a position of enviable prestige in the counties of Chariton, Howard and Randolph, but was a man whose influence radiated throughout the state.

Just as the Revolutionary War was drawing to a victorious close, George Frederick Burckhartt was born on Oct. 4, 1782, in Fredericktown, Maryland. This lad was only fifteen days when Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He was born in an age that stirred men's souls.

George Frederick Burckhartt grew to manhood in the community of his birth. Here amidst the scenes of boyhood and youth he must have often heard stirring and dramatic stories of the War of Independence. He grew up in an atmosphere permeated with a glowing patriotism. He heard from his soldier father's lips the story of the suffering of Valley Forge, the great victories of Trenton and Monmouth, and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

It is impossible to estimate the effects of such atmosphere upon the impressionable age of youth. Undoubtly, it had a tendency toward firing the spirit of this boy with an enthusiasm to serve his country whenever duty called. His later life amply demonstrates the patriotic training of early youth.

One who understands the intellectual interests of Mr. Burckhartt's mind is not surprised to find him teaching school in his early manhood. He taught for several winters in the schools of Maryland before migrating to Kentucky. Miss Ruth Dorsey then twenty three years old, became the wife of George Frederick Burckhartt. They were married on Jan 4, 1803, at Elizabeth, Kentucky.

The Dorsey's were an old and highly respected family of Maryland. They were of English extraction. Ruth Dorsey was born July 17, 1780 at Fredericktown. She was one of those sterling pioneer women who through their heroic sacrifices

and toil helped to lay well the foundation of American democracy, She was the mother of nine children, five girls and four boys; all but one, Elizabeth Hobbs, she reared to maturity.

George Frederick Burckhartt immigrated with his father to Kentucky, settling near Louisville, Jefferson County, in 1802. For fourteen years he lived on those dark and bloody grounds where, according to W.R. Samuels, "his mind was richly stored with thrilling talks of adventure more eloquent than talks of romance and fiction. They never escaped his retentive memory and his relating of them was always highly entertaining and instructive."

In 1811 Henry Clay and the "War Hawks" seized control of Congress and demanded war with England. They were convinced that the British were responsible for the Indian raids and atrocious massacres of the Americans on the frontier. On June 18, 1812, war was declared. Shortly afterwards we find George Frederick Burckhartt leaving his wife and three little children for the scenes of the conflict. He served as sergeant major in Captain Solomon Brandenburg's Company, Third Regiment (Miller's) Kentucky militia. His services commenced on September 1, 1812.

He followed William Henry Harrison through all the vicissitudes of the struggle to the culminating triumph of the battle of the Thames. So decisive was this battle that Harrison was soon able to discharge the majority of his troops. Among those discharged was Mr. Burckhartt. His record at the War Department shows that he was mustered out of service on Christmas Day, 1813.

Following the close of the War of 1812 the eastern section of the United States suffered a severe economic depression which with the spectacular advertisement of the West caused tens of thousands of people to break away from their moorings in the East and move westward to start life again on the frontier. This movement reached huge proportions after 1815, reaching its peak in 1819. Among those home seekers to this "land of promise" were George Frederick and Ruth Dorsey Burckhartt and their four children. They arrived in the Territory of Missouri in 1816.

They along with several other Kentucky families made the trip to Missouri in a keel boat which was built by James Winn of red Bank, Kentucky, another prominent pioneer of the Boonslick region. The emigrants left Louisiana, floating down the Ohio, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where the journey was continued.

Mr. Burckhartt was a devout Christian man. He was a member of the Methodist Church. And when the division arose over slavery he allied himself with a Southern wing. He gave the ground in Old Milton for the Methodist Church house that was erected in 1840. Also, he donated the walnut timber and helped to hew the logs from which the house was built. Throughout his life he was one of the pillars of the Church, always ready to give his service or means to support the Christian work in his community. Mr. Burckhartt's life was devoted to the service of those Christian ideals and standards that lift the moral tone of a community.

In 1822 Mr. Burckhartt was elected to the House of Representatives from Chariton County. During the session which opened at St. Charles on Nov. 4, 1822 he served on the Committee on Internal Improvement and the select committee on "Indian Treaties and the Extinguishment of Indian Titles". He was returned without opposition to the Third General Assembly, which convened at St. Charles on Nov. 15, 1824, and adjourned on Feb. 21, 1825. During the session he became very active in bringing about the re-election of David Barton to the United States Senate. On Nov. 12, 1822, Mr. Burckhartt attended a caucus of the Missouri legislature in which Henry Clay was nominated as their choice for president. When the time came for the legislature to appoint the presidential electors, he supported David Todd, David Musick and James Logan, who had previously declared for Henry Clay.

Also during the Third General Assembly, he became very influential in bringing about the passage of important laws. Before the session adjourned he was recognized as one of the prominent and capable leaders of the House. In recognition of his able leadership his constituents returned him to the Fourth General Assembly, where he devoted much of his time in securing legislation for

the development and improvement of the “roads and highways’ of the young State of Missouri. He served as chairman of the standing committee “ on Salines”, and was a member of many important select committees. He voted for the re-election of Benton to the United States Senate. In this session he appeared at his best in securing desirable legislation, due doubtless to the fact that he had worked himself into a commanding position to the House through continuous service since 1822.

Mr. Burckhartt did not seek re-election in 1828, for a movement had already been started to form a new country out of the eastern part of Chariton County where he had resided since 1821. He was one of the leaders in the movement. On January 22, 1829, Randolph County was organized as a result of several years of agitation.

On May 4, 1829, at the second session of the County Court of Randolph County. Mr. Burckhartt was appointed a justice of the peace for Prairie Township. In this capacity he served for a number of years. He won a reputation of fair dealings that survived long after his death. In the following fall he was chosen foreman of the grand jury of the County. The jury found town indictments, one against John Moore for ‘assault and battery”, and one against John Cooley for resisting legal process.

We have already seen that during Mr. Burckhartt’s service in the General Assembly he voted for David Barton and Thomas H. Benton for the United States Senate, and in 1824 he supported the electors who had declared for Henry Clay. It is not known whom he supported in 1828, but we surmise that he was an Adams man in view of his later political affiliations. In 1832 we find him outspoken in behalf of Henry Clay, although Randolph County went overwhelmingly for Andrew Jackson. From this date he became very active in perfecting an organization of the Whig Party, especially in the Boonslick region. By 1836 the Whigs were able to poll about 33% of the votes of the county. After the election the Whigs began to fill the county offices and by 1840 every officer, except one, was a Whig.

In 1838 the Whigs made a desperate effort to place the County in the Whig column. After considerable urging and importuning, Mr. Burckhartt was induced to throw his hat in the ring political ring once again for the state legislator. His timely announcement raised high the hopes of the Whigs of the County, for he was the most outstanding and popular leader they had; in fact, the party's strength was due largely to his persistent efforts. It was realized that he would be much at stronger than the normal strength of the party. After a spirited canvass, he emerged the victor, being the first Whig elected to the legislature from Randolph.

At the age of fifty-six he returned to the legislative halls where he served so ably in the early days of Missouri's statehood. The scenes had changed. There were few of the "Fathers of the State" in the legislature; new and commanding figures had taken their places. Among them were James S. Zollins, David R. Atchison, John Miller and R.E. Acock. However, Mr. Burckhartt threw himself heart and soul into the new and perplexing problems of the fast growing State of Missouri. The Tenth General Assembly met on Nov. 19, 1838 and continued in session until Feb. 13, 1839. He served on several Committee on Justice of the Peace, which appointment, no doubt, came as a result of his long and able service in that capacity in two pioneer counties. He became interested and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill restraining gambling.

Mr. Burckhartt was re-elected at the August election of 1840 by a majority much larger than in 1838. Doubtless this was due to his personal popularity. With only one exception, he carried to victory the entire Whig county ticket. In 1849 the Whig party scored their first complete victory in the history of Randolph County. This marks the examination of the astute political leadership of Mr. Burckhartt.

The Eleventh General Assembly met on Nov. 16, 1840, and adjourned on Feb. 16, 1841. Mr. Burckhartt became one of the leaders of his party during the session, serving as chairman of the Committee on Public Salines, and a member of the important Committee on Public Printing, besides various select committees.

According to the Journal he was very active in aiding the passage of important legislation.

After retiring from the legislature in 1842, he continued to be active in the council of the Whig party until its disintegration in 1852. From 1854 to the close of the canvass in 1856 he was very active in the American party, being one of its early sponsors in the County. In 1857 he supported James S. Rollins for governor.

Probably the most bitter political canvass in Randolph County prior to the civil War was the one waged in 1858, in which the crux of the campaign was the race for representative between Mr. Burckhartt, Independent, and H. D. Wilcox, Democrat. During the canvass Burckhartt attacked the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company administration of James Buchanan, and the Citizen, which was waging a savage war against him. Wilcox charged him with being a Know-Nothing in spite of the fact that he was running as an independent. The citizen charged him with being "A dangerous and un-American man to be clothed with political power". The election resulted in Burckhartt's defeat by 16 votes. If it had not been for Chariton Township's abnormal Democratic vote the whig ticket would have been victorious. This was Burckhartt's first and only defeat in his entire political career.

The Campaign of 1858 ended Mr. Burckhartt's political career. The Opposition party however, made repeated effort to induce him to canvass for the legislature in 1860 but he refused. He claimed that a man who had reached his seventy-eighth year should be excused from leading a ticket in a strenuous campaign. However, he was active in the organization of the opposition party during the state canvass and supported Bell Everett in the national campaign of that year. After the election of 1860 we have no further information as to his political activities, except he was a Unionist in the critical year of 1861.

Mr. Burckhartt spent his last few years at New Franklin, Howard County, where he died on Mar. 29, 1864. He had reached the ripe old age of eighty-two. He was taken overland to Huntsville, where he lay in state at Judge George Hobs Burckhartt's residence and the following day taken to Old Milton and buried

beside his wife on the Burckhartt Homestead, on a hill covered with primeval oaks.

A simple marble slab marked for years the grave of this all but forgotten pioneer who was active in helping to lay well the foundation of the commonwealth of Missouri in its early statehood—a teacher, a soldier, a pioneer, a legislator, a judge, a patriot, a public spirited citizen, and a Christian gentleman was the record of George Frederick Burckhartt. (This article was prepared and read by the author Fri. Oct 9, 1931, Fayette Missouri, at the unveiling of the Memorial Bronze Tablet commmerating the name of George Frederick Burckhartt.

