

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF KNOX COUNTY, MISSOURI,

BY ONE OF HER CITIZENS.

This County is situated in the north-east part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Scotland County, east by Clarke and Lewis, south by Shelby and Macon, and west by Macon and Adair Counties, and contains an area of 823,195 acres of land, all situated in the 41° north latitude, and 16° west of Washington City, D. C.

This County was organized on the 14th of February, A. D. 1845, of territory taken from Scotland County, and named in honor of Gen. Knox, of revolutionary fame.

We must here state that the very limited space allowed for this "Sketch," forbids a philosophic production or learned literary disquisition, in which shall be displayed the embellishments of glowing rhetoric and all the fascinations of nicely chosen speech. Such a style of discourse, were we even capable of commanding it, would in all probability, amid tropes, figures, glittering illustrations and wordy pictures of classic lore, obscure the more important facts we desire to present. Therefore we shall use the narrative rather than the argumentative style, discarding as far as we are able, the mere adornments of language, and present to view, in chronological order, many of the old incidents and important facts heretofore occurring in this County.

It is conceded by all, that Stephen Cooper, who emigrated from Howard County, Mo., early in the fall of 1832, and settled about one and a half miles north-east of Millport of this County, was the very first white settler, soon followed by John Cannon, George Rhoads, Hugh Henry, Sen., from Marion County, Mo., who brought the first slave into the County, came in 1834, John Standford and the McKinnells. About the same time, a few pioneers settled in the vicinity of what is now known as Newark, one of whom is yet living, namely, Jeremiah Moore. All the old pioneers yet living agree on one thing at least, and that is that those were days to try men's souls. Then the highest mills were those on the Des Moines River in Iowa, or the Old North River Mill at Palmyra, sixty miles away, almost putting milling out of the question, and leaving those hardy pioneers to subsist on venison, hominy and honey. No man is here to tell the story of the buffaloes ruminating on these prairies, yet to this day his beats and trails are quite visible. The elk was seen in this County, one at least, by Mr. Forbs Henry in the fall of 1834, at or near the site of James March's house, in the northern part of the County. This gentleman also informs us that his father, himself and a black man, killed three black bears in one day's hunt.

From William G. Bryant we get some very interesting facts. He states that he has conversed with the historic Indian Chief Black Hawk, at or near the present site of Edina, and with Keokuk, an other Chief of the Fox and Sioux Tribe, in his camp on the site of the present old log house, immediately west of Millport, also with Keokuk's brother, Mack-a-co-ne-ne, who left these parts to join Black Hawk, and fell in his well remembered war. This gentleman also tells of a horse race that was run in Baker's Lane, a mile south-west of what is now Edina, between Black Hawk and John Haues, and says, Joshua Baker, who yet lives in the southern part of this County, figured in the race in some way. This was in the fall of 1837. The first German who settled in the County, was Richard Von Carnip, in the fall of 1837, near Millport. The first Irishman settled on the Little Fabius, nine miles south of Edina, in the fall of 1837, and was named Patrick Jarvis.

About this time, emigrants became more numerous, and the "squatters" began to meet at each others houses for religious services, praying, singing, etc. As early as 1836 a Rev. George C. Light, organized a class and preached a sermon, at the house of Hugh Henry, Sen., and in 1842 Church Societies became organized in different parts of the County, mostly Baptists and Methodists. Here permit us to say that this Church History is always one of difficulty, and hence it is that we submit the several sketches as presented by the preachers of the different leading denominations.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This Church assumed an organization in Knox County, Mo. immediately after the division of the Church in 1844. The first official meeting of which we have any record, was held at the residence of Stephen Sharp, eight miles south-west of Edina, on the fifth day of December, 1845, presided over by the Rev. J. Lanius, P. E. The pastor in charge at that time, was Rev. E. Sears.

Martin L. Eads was elected Secretary, when, among others, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

Question 11. What amount has been collected this quarter for the support of the gospel? Answer as follows:

Sharp's Class.....	\$5.10.
Cotley's " no report.	
Edin's " "	
Newark " "	
Martin's " "	
Brewer's " "	2.15.
Sand Hill " no report.	
Public Collections.....	70.

Total amount.....\$7.95

Applied as follows: paid J. Lanius, presiding elder, \$3.50
E. Sears, pastor in charge.....4.45
There being no further business conference adjourned. J. Lanius, P. E., M. L. Eads, Secretary.

From this it will be seen that in those days, these ministers received but little pay; but the Master said when He sent out His Disciples, "Behold I send you forth as lambs among wolves, carry neither purse nor scrip nor shoes, and salute no man by the way."

The first Church house was built near Colony in 1846 or 7, a log building. The second was erected in Edina in 1852, a frame building, at a cost of \$2000.

From this time, (1852,) until the commencement of the war in 1861, the M. E. Church South was by far the most prosperous and popular Protestant Church organization in Knox County. During the war, and for a year or two after its close, the ministers of this Church were sorely persecuted; in many instances they were arrested while officiating in the pulpit, and were compelled to go to jail or give bonds for their appearance in court, their only crime being that of preaching the gospel without first taking the oath of loyalty. Owing to these troubles and obstacles, this Church made but little progress from 1861 to 1866. Since then a brighter day has dawned upon this denomination; her ministers have been regularly and faithfully laboring and working "under their own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest or make them afraid." Within the last five years three beautiful Church edifices, and two parsonage buildings have been erected in the County, at an aggregate cost of \$8000.

In point of Church membership, property and influence, the M. E. Church South will now compare favorably with any other Protestant denomination in the County.—Furnished by Ed. M. Randolph and L. F. Cotley.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

As early as 1845, the membership of the M. E. Church began to emigrate from the free states, and settle in portions of Knox County, Mo., finding no organization of the M. E. Church, here they connected themselves with the M. E. Church South, many of them however, did not know that they were joining a different branch of Methodism. The first M. E. Church proper which was organized in Knox County, dates from 1851, and was organized in the Wiley settlement by Rev. J. F. New. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Powers, who remained until 1854. 1855, Rev. George Wilson. 1856, Rev. John W. Wharton. 1857 and 8, Rev. Robert Robison. 1859 and 60, Rev. Thomas Hollingsworth, and a portion of the time assisted by Rev. J. Oiler. 1861, Rev. J. F. New. 1862, Rev. J. E. Guardner. 1863 and 4, Rev. T. Martin. 1865 and 6, Rev. John Welsh, who was assisted by Rev. O. Williams, the first year, and the second by Rev. John Wayman. 1867, Rev. W. B. Moody. 1868, Rev. James English. 1869 and 70, Rev. T. J. Williams. 1871 and 2, Rev. Jacob Miller. 1873, 4 and 5, Rev. T. J. Wheat. The first M. E. Church built in Knox County was a log house, and dates from 1851, it was erected in the Wiley settlement, and known as the "Wiley Log." The M. E. Church house of Edina was erected in 1860. The original Edina Circuit embraced all of N. E. Missouri. Now within the same territory, we have fourteen circuits and stations, (with a prospect of three more at our coming Conference,) and are supporting fourteen travelling preachers. There are in Knox County the greater per cent. of five circuits, which are supporting five ministers, at an annual expense of \$3100. The adult membership of the County approximates between seven and nine hundred; a probable value of the Church and parsonage property will reach eighteen thousand dollars, giving us six Church buildings and a one fourth interest in two others, also four parsonage buildings. Although for many years in the settling of the County, the M. E. Church labored against fearful odds, and her ministers were frequently favored with a free ride by (fence) rail, for the amusement of others, yet under all these embarrassing circumstances, as a Church we have steadily increased both in numbers and influence until now but few other religious bodies in the County (if any) excel us, all of which has been achieved by the fidelity of my illustrious predecessors and their faithful flocks.—Furnished by T. J. Wheat, present Pastor Edina M. E. Church.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

has a membership in the County of 1200, and eleven Church edifices.—Rev. H. A. Northeat, Millport, Mo.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There are four organizations, one each at Newark, Edina, Knox City, Novelty. That at Newark was formed June 3,

1837, by Rev. Geo. C. Wood, with eight members; after many fluctuations in membership, it has now 45.

That at Edina was formed March 11, 1865, by Rev. Thos. H. Tatlow, with and has now thirty-seven.

That which is now at Knox City, was formed in 1867, by Rev. T. H. Tatlow, and has now seventeen members.

That at Novelty, was formed in 1869, by Revs. Tatlow and J. J. Wilson, and has now nine members.

There are two houses of worship, one at Newark, the other at Edina.

The only resident minister now in the County is the Rev. Thos. H. Tatlow. He was born in Delaware, 1829, removed to Missouri in 1840, studied theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1850 and 1851, and has resided in the County since 1859.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This was the pioneers' Church, and as early as 1835, meetings were held by this denomination in the region of Colony, and about the time the County was organized, if not before, a Baptist Church was built at Newark. There are now four Church edifices of this denomination in the County, and counts among its membership many of our oldest and best citizens.—Furnished by W. Anderson.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

As early as 1837, Roman Catholics commenced to settle in this County, and as the first, Jarvis and Welch, nine miles south of Edina, and James A. Reid and Richard V. Cook, at or near Edina. In the spring of 1841, Peter Early, an Irishman, born in the County Tyrone, with John Moore and John Cody, bought land and settled in this County, and soon the mustard seed we read of in holy writ, took root, and grew as vigorously in the wilds of this, then frontier Country, as in that eternal city on the seven hills. The first mass ever said in the County, was in June, 1843, in the Log house of James A. Reid, in Edina, situated at the north-east corner of the present Court House square, in the room then occupied by him as a U. S. Post Office. Rev. Father Cusic, of Ralls County, Mo. was celebrant. The congregation was made up of James A. Reid and family, R. V. Cook and family, including his slave, Ross Sutton, who now lives in Edina, Patrick Jarvis and family, Mr. Welch and family, the Black family, (Daniel Black, John Black and others,) Peter Earley, John Cody and James Cody, who now live in Edina.

The old log building, yet standing, and which will be seen elsewhere in this work, was commenced in 1843, and completed in 1844, and two thirds of all the men in the County, or what are now its proscribed limits, assisted to raise this building, which took three days. Mr. Earley, started on foot through Kentucky and Ohio and begged money enough to put in the floor, and glass in the building. No religious bitterness then existed among the people, as a proof of this Mr. P. B. Linville, (a member of the Methodist Church,) who yet lives in Edina, buried his child in the Catholic grave yard attached to the Old Log Church, and carried up one corner at the raising of that building. Numbers continued to increase so rapidly that a new Church had to be provided, and in 1857 the old brick Church was erected after three or four years' hard work, and when built, was thought by many to be too large, and that there never would be in the County Catholics enough to fill it. But time moved on and with it the tide of emigration moved west, and in 1860 the present convent edifice was built by Peter Earley, out of his own individual means, and 1864 the present pastoral residence was built; years rolled on and old St. Joseph's Church was full to overflowing every Sunday. Its bell called in its devout Catholics, through pelting hail, driving rain or burning sun all the same. At length it appeared in the north end of town every Sunday like one vast cavalry camp, and the congregation on the outside of the Church, after every available inch of space inside was full, was two fold as large as that on the inside. The more devout knelt on the walk in front as far back as the gate and around the windows, in fine weather, and the thoughtless boys played at "mumble the peg" and other harmless sports during service. The present pastor, Rev. John Fitzgerald, saw the great want of a Church, and in the autumn of 1873 broke ground for the present St. Joseph's Church, which is 137 feet in length, by 67 feet in width, spire to be, when completed, 195 feet high, slate roof, greenish sand stone trimming from the Warsaw quarries, blue ash floor, and all interior work finished in hard wood, stained window glass, etc. and when completed will cost upwards of \$50,000, and decidedly the finest Church in the state outside of St. Louis, and worth more than all the other Church property in the County.

There is a small Catholic Church, 30 x 50 feet, at Millport, erected in 1871, and built by all the people without regard to creed. Also a small Church near the site of the old log Baptist Church, eight miles N. E. of Edina. This was principally built by the McFarlands, late of Ohio, in 1874.

They have a convent school of forty females scholars, and a boys' school of upwards of fifty scholars. These schools are supported by the Catholics of Edina, besides paying a tax of two per cent. to the public schools annually. At no time in the history of this County have Catholics settled in as rapidly as during the last three or four years, and at present fully one fourth of all the people of the County are Roman Catholics. At present there are two resident priests at Edina, Father John Fitzgerald, and Rev. Bernard Stomcher.

Through with Churches, we will now introduce a few incidents of the early times: A lawyer, one Cempus P. Anderson, lived in the south-east part of the County, on the farm now owned and occupied by our present County court judge, A. Rouser, the "squatters" did all their shopping at Palmyra, and in consequence said lawyer had the collections to make. In 1843 times were very hard, and the constable elected for Benton Township, Alex. Taylor, failed to qualify, and thus retarded litigation for a time; but the disciple of Blackstone, finally got squire Chilson's court in session, and appeared to take judgment on several notes. The litigants assembled and brought with them a rope, and under the leadership of Alex. Taylor, resolved to lynch the lawyer, seized hold of him, and, despite his cries to the squire to command the peace, were about starting for a tree, when the hiding squire's wife, who was busily engaged cooking venison and hominy for dinner, heard the cries of the victim of the mob, and seizing an ax, rushed into the crowd with all the fury of an Ajax, soon dispersed the mob and rescued the lawyer with a badly torn coat, and gave him a safe conduct off the premises. In an other instance, this same lawyer had a judgment against a worthy farmer now living on Bee Ridge, and was about to sell his only team, a yoke of oxen, but fearing the mob, he sent his hired hand, James Cody, a young man of about twenty-one. The time arrived for the sale, and the squatters began to blow in that style so common to western men, when Cody asked for a fair show, and he'd fight the best man in the mob to settle the question, whether or not he should bid in the oxen. He took home the oxen to the lawyer.

James A. Reid was the first Postmaster at Edina, and James Adams carried the first mail to and from Edina to Palmyra, in his hat, making the trip once a week, and shooting game along the road to pay his board.

A few only of the early settlers of Knox still live to tell the story, among those we name, Forbs Henry, Joshua Baker, W. G. Bryant, Wm. B. Rule, R. V. Cook, Jeremiah Moore, Willis Anderson, Counsellor Pratt, the McKunnells and a few others. They remain as fair representatives of the class who settled this County; enterprising, intelligent, christian men, who have left to their descendants not only the fertile fields they reclaimed from the wilderness, but also the good example of their benevolence, hospitality, bravery and fortitude.

The date of County formation is given above, and the first officers were: County Court Justices, President Melker Baker, Edward Milligan and Virgil Pratt, who opened Court for the first time in the Town of Edina, on the 7th of April, 1845, and on the succeeding day appointed John H. Fresh, Sheriff. He was not of age, but as no one told on him, he held the office. On the 8th day of April, 1845, the County Court appointed Jesse John, Clerk of the Court, who also acted as Circuit Clerk. Peter Earley, Sen. was appointed first Treasurer of the County, and at the close of the first year settled with the Court, and received a salary of ten dollars.

The first representative elected from the County was Virgil Pratt; first Assessor was Warner Pratt. In 1846 Peter Earley, Sen. presented a petition signed by himself and one hundred other citizens of Knox, asking that the County Court sink a well in the public square in Edina, until living water is reached, and accompanied with a private subscription of \$72. The Court appoints said Earley commissioner to dig and sink a well as asked, until water is reached, the work was superintended by him, and at the depth of 166 feet, water was obtained, which has always up to this day, stood not less than 60 feet in the well.

This County presenting so pleasing a landscape of undulating prairies, thick set with a luxuriant growth of grass, and the well known and oft described prairie flowers, diversified with the green forests rising upon the margins of the several water courses, which traverse the County from north-west to south-east in spring and summer season, offered so inviting a home to the homeless seeking an abode in the west, that they could not resist the temptation, and the County was settled up with startling rapidity. The first settlers principally settled along the rivers and creeks, the principal ones of which are the north Fabius, the Middle Fabius Bridge Creek and Troublesome Creek, which water the north-east part of the County, and the South Fabius River and its tributaries, Rock Creek, Salt River and Black Creek, water the south-western part of the County, and all flowing from north-west to south-east at intervals of from four to six miles apart, debouching into the Mississippi River. The bottom lands along these water courses are very rich and yield prodigious crops, when not too much subjected to inundation. The native timber of this

County is principally all the family of oak, hickory, walnut, elm, maple and some wild cherry, fringing on to the prairies with hazel brush. It may be easily imagined how a Country like this would settle up, which it did, the last of the government land having been sold in 1856. About this time the tide of emigration from Ohio, Indiana and other states was very large, and all improvements progressed as if by magic, until the blast of war blew on our ears in 1861.

Here we would gladly lay down our pen and leave this portion of our history in blank if we could, but the historian must record facts and events as they come up, and this we will attempt to do briefly and as quickly as possible.

As early as March, 1861 recruiting for Governor C. F. Jackson's State Guards was commenced in this County, and the populace began to divide off and take sides, and engage in hot arguments. In May, 1861, one John C. Davis, an attorney at law, drilled a uniformed company of State Guards, on the Public square in the "Town of Edina," and soon the Union men of the County organized a uniformed company, known as the "Edina Legion," commanded by Capt. E. V. Wilson, and both those companies thus uniformed and armed with old rifles, shot guns, butcher knives, etc., drilled on the same square, and the wildest excitement prevailed. About the middle of July, 1861, the Union Home Guards went into camp in Edina, and in a few days thereafter, the first blood was shed in this County by a man named Everman, shooting one Jack Grant, a Home Guard, while out on a scout collecting fire arms, about six miles south of Edina. Next follows the taking of Edina on the night of the 30th of July, 1861 by Gen. M. E. Green, and the retreat of the Home Guards to Macon City, Mo.

The next blood shed in the County was early in the spring of 1862, at the house of William Ewing, where Lieut. Jos. H. Cell and a squad of 8 militia were fired upon; Thompson Bots and Wilson Spiers were killed, and two wounded. Next morning a detachment of militia marched out and burnt Ewing's house, and the evening of the succeeding day, while a squad of militia were returning from Novelty after the burial of the men who were shot at Ewing's house, they were "bush whacked" at what was then and yet known as Alred's Hill, and resulted in the killing of Wyler Norcross and William Troutman, and wounding Lieut. Wamsley and killing several horses. Next followed the battle at Newark, in the south-east corner of the County, in which 3 militia were killed and 8 of Porter's men; the marching and counter marching of the forces of Porter and the noted Gen. John McNeil; the famous order of Gov. Gamble for all to enroll in the militia; killing of Capt. Ewing at Canningham's, Robinson and Young Cunningham. Then followed the robbery and burning of McMurrey's store at Colony, by a squad of militia, in the fall of 1864, under the garb of loyalty, the murder of Bledsoe, Cody and Meriwether. These outrages were deplored by all right minded people of all parties, but the bad blood of the Country held sway, through secret political societies, and good and innocent people might well tremble for their lives and property, as well as liberty. After a while the soldiers from both armies settled down on their farms and resumed the pursuits of honest industry, and repaired wrecked fences, reclaimed wild lands, located roads, etc. In 1870 we commenced working up the Quincy, Missouri and Pacific Railroad enterprise, and the first cars reach the corporate limits of Edina on the 25th of April, 1872, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. Since which time a new spirit has been breathed into the people of the County. Our wild lands are about all fenced; old prairie trails and ridge roads are no longer to be seen, but fenced roads in their stead meet the eye all over the County. Now stately farm houses and large barns are being erected, and improvements of every kind abound. We have many stock feeders holding large tracts of land, a few of whom it may not be amiss to name. In the eastern part of the County the principal cattle dealers are Jacob Thomas and his two sons, Col. Wm. Parks, S. E. also Dr. J. V. Withers, minor Willis Anderson, Ed. M. Coe, Baldwin and Ex-Judge D. A. Rouser, who keeps the finest and best stock in the County. In the south of the County, Lewis Wright is a stock feeder and very successful farmer, also Dr. R. T. Pendry. In the south-west is Mr. Isaac Van Horn, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio, who is one of our very best farmers, also our Ex-Sheriff, C. M. Campbell and his brother Dr. J. H. Campbell, late representative of the County. In the western part of the County we may name Lewis Buhl, John H. Black, J. S. Worley and Wm. Fox. In the north-west, George Taylor, Thomas Black and Patrick Fleming. In the northern part, Hon. Wm. M. Beal, James Kelly, Peter Kurth, Clement Steve, Tim. Rogers. North-east, French Carter, Judge W. Buford and Mr. McMurry. Knox has always claimed the Glover family as her citizens, as Col. J. M. Glover, Sen., deceased, was one of our first settlers, and represented this County in both houses of the legislature of this State.

Our leading crops are corn, oats, grasses, timothy seed, and the growing of all kinds of vines and vegetables peculiar to this latitude. Vast numbers of stall-fed cattle, swine, sheep and horses are sent to market from this County.

Fruit growing does not receive as much attention as it should, yet apples are plentiful, and peaches a good crop about once in three years, grapes do very well, and are receiving some attention at present. We have a few good little vineyards.

The educational interests of the County are well provided for by about 80 school districts in the County, and St. Joseph's Academy for young ladies, an incorporated institution, St. Joseph's boys' school, and graded public school of Edina, and school for negroes.

Bee Ridge, a Post Office 9 miles S. E. from Edina. Colony, a Post Office 18 miles N. E. of Edina, and containing two country stores, a drug store and churches. Edina, the County seat, on the Q. M. and P. R. R., 47 miles from Quincy, was laid out in 1839 by Jackson Smallwood and Stephen Carnegie, and incorporated February 16th, 1857. The town is well and compactly built, with 7 dry good stores, 2 clothing stores, 3 hardware stores, 2 banks, 5 grocery stores, 3 drug and grocery stores, 3 hotels, 2 harness shops, 3 boot and shoe stores, 1 bakery and confectionery store, 3 millinery and mantuamaker stores, 2 merchant tailor stores, 1 livery stable, one brewery, 4 blacksmith shops, and 2 wagon and carriage shops, 2 newspapers, the *Knox County Democrat*, published by Griffin Frost, and *The Sentinel*, by James C. Claypool, 4 churches, the Roman Catholic, 137 x 67, newly built, total cost, \$50,000; Methodist Church, Christian and Presbyterian, St. Joseph's Academy for young ladies, under control of Sisters of Loretto, St. Joseph's parish school, the public school, and the negro school.

The town contains a population of 1000 intelligent and energetic inhabitants. Its merchants and mechanics enjoy a large and profitable trade from the surrounding country, even beyond the County. The officers of the town government are: Mayor William Clancy.

Councilmen, E. E. Chase, James Judge, John Gibbler, Jesse Sherwood and Michael Stablein. Town Clerk, W. R. McQuoid. Marshall, Joseph Taylor.

Goodland, a Post Office, 18 miles S. W. from Edina.

Greensburg, a Post Office, 10 miles north from Edina, has a hotel, 2 stores, 1 tin shop, 2 good blacksmith shops, and a population of about 75 persons.

Hurdland, on the Q. M. and P. R. R. 7 miles W. of Edina, is a growing town, 3 stores, 2 groceries, 1 hotel, 1 wagon shop, 1 good blacksmith shop, 1 lumber yard and 1 artist.

Knox City, a station on the Q. M. and P. R. R. 9 miles E. from Edina. This is a good shipping town, has live business men, and was laid out by a Mr. Waid in 1872.

Locust Hill, a Post Office, 12 miles S. W. from Edina, on the line of the projected K. and K. R. R., with two dry goods and grocery stores, a drug store and blacksmith shop.

Millport, 9 miles N. E. from Edina, is a good village, having a good water power grist mill and saw mill, by McQuoid & Bro.; also several stores and shops, two Church edifices, Christian and Roman Catholic.

Myrtle, see Knox City.

Newark, a small village 20 miles S. E. from Edina, was laid off in 1836; one savings bank, several stores, and does a large trade with the surrounding country, and has an intelligent population of about 300 persons.

Novelty, a Post Office 12 miles south from Edina, situated in the heart of a good country, and enjoys a fine trade. Its business men are up to the times.

Owl Creek, a Post Office, 14 miles S. E. from Edina.

The principal physicians of the County are C. O'Brien, L. C. Nelson, J. McKim, J. W. Lee, J. H. Campbell & Son, Barnett & White, J. V. Withers and R. T. Pendry, with several other rising young men of promise.

Resident attorneys, E. G. Pratt, admitted to bar at Utica, N. Y., August 1825.

E. V. Wilson, admitted in 1847, in Ohio, 9 years Judge of the Circuit Court of this district.

P. B. Linville, admitted in 1865, at Edina, Mo.

J. T. Hudson, admitted in 1870, at Edina, Mo.

J. M. Balthrope, admitted at Palmyra in 1867.

George Balthrope, admitted in 1867.

W. R. McQuoid, admitted at Edina, in 1871.

Hon. L. F. Cotter, admitted in 1871.

W. W. Cover, admitted at Kirksville, Mo. 1866.

Marshall McCall, admitted at Edina, in 1875.

W. C. Hollister, admitted at Palmyra, in 1865.

William Clancy, admitted to the Bar at Edina, November term, 1866.

The present officials of the County are representative, Hon. Willis Anderson; Circuit Clerk, Ed. M. Randolph; County Clerk, Saml. Ennis; Treasurer, Maj. H. McGonigle; County Justices: President, Casper Fetters, Melker Baker, Wellington Buford, Wm. Bishop and A. Rouser.

Sheriff, D. B. Norris.

Prosecuting Attorney, W. R. McQuoid.

Public Administrator, E. E. Chase.

Judge of Probate, William Clancy.

Swamp Land Commissioner, E. Rinehart.