HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY, MISSOURI.

BY RICHARD CAYWOOD, Esq.

IN prefacing the history of a County it might not be uninteresting to include in it some chronological data commencing at the discovery of the Western continent down to the earliest settlement of Missouri, The opening and settlement of the Western Coultient, with its now millions of inhabitants of European origin, dates from the 12th day of October, a.D., other inhabitants of European origin, dates from the 12th day of October, a.D., other field inhabitants of European origin, dates from the 12th day of October, a.D., other field inhabitants of European origin, dates from the 12th day of October, a.D., other precious metals, and the marvelous wealth that was to be found in that far-off western land, but so far as the Mississipp Valley was concerned it led only to the discovery of Florida by Juan Potone De Loon in May, 1512.

Soo, who in 1358 Octained permission to conquere Florida at his own expense. In May, 1539, he, with 600 followers, landed at Tampa Bay in Florida, equipped with every thing that could be concived necessary for the conquest, and subsequent enjoyment of the rich and gorgeous empire that his then excited imagination had conceived, and then commenced his celebrated materh that will make discussed the control of the

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The great Water shed, or Grand divide, between the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, runs through the western part of the County, breaking off toward the west, in rather abrupt hills, from four to five miles to the Chariton River. The western boundary of this part of the County is covered with a dense forest, of White and Burr oak, interspersed with Elm, Hickory, Black oak, Pine oak, and Walnut; the last growing mainly on the bottoms, which, on the east side of the Chariton River, varies from one-fourth to a mile and a half

in width. Elm Creek, Lost Branch, and some other smaller streams, empty into

in width. Elm Creek, Lost Branch, and some other smaller streams, empty into the Chariton River.

This forest of White and Burr oak is fast being cut off at this time by the remorseless acmen, who are manufacturing it into ties and piling for various Railroads, north and east of here, and before many years will be known no more. The land lying east of the "Divide," is gently undulating, and is excellent farming land, except a small portion in the South-east corner of the County, known as the Fox knobs, which is very broken. This part of the County is cut through by the North, Middle and South Fabius, and Salt River, with their various branches, and is about equally divided between Prairie and Timber, the "Divides" between the streams, being mainly prairie, and those portions lying on the streams being covered with Elm, Rickory, Walnat, Pino Oak, with occasional Hackberry maple and Burr oak. The forest is however fast encroaching on the prairie, except where it is kept down by farms along its border. The soil is generally rich and productive, varying in depth from eight or ten inches to several feet in thickness, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the grasses, corn, oats, tye, and wheat. Potatoes and the various root crops do fine. Blue grass appears almost spontaneously to have sprung up and supplied the place of the wild grasses as they disappeared under the tread of the herds of cattle, horses and mules, as the country became settled up, and at this time is almost, if not quite equal to the far-famed. Blue Grass region of Kentucky." We have some good farmers here, but many poor ones, and there is plenty of room for first-lass farmers to come in and reap a rich harvest from our soil, the surface of which, in many places, is only skimmed.

The mineral resource, as far as they have been developed, are Bluminous Load in "the Fox now." The odd measures are thought to underlie the entire County, but have only been developed in the western part, where there is a least two veins varying from two to four feet;

and west by the 3, 1, & X. N. W., and by the St. Dolls X., C. & X. R. W. and north and south, ready to carry this immense source of wealth to a remunerative market.

From) the first settlement of Schuyler County, in A. D., 1836, at which time it was the attached part of Randolph, which County included all the territory north of it to the State line, out of which territory was successively carved Macon, Adair and Schuyler Counties; the last of which was organized by an act of the Legislature in the year A. D., 1844; at which time William L. Robinson, Alexander D. Farris, ard William Henderson, were appointed County Judges; Jonahan Riggs, Sheriff; and Isaac N. Eby, Circuit and County Clerk, and Robert S. Neely Treasurer. The first County Court was held at the house of Robert S. Neely, near what is now the town of Lacaster.

The first on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1845, business done, after being sworn in, was the appointment of Jonathan Riggs Elison, which I suppose means a substitute for Sheriff; and George Naylor, Assessor, and George W. Johnston, and Edwin French appointed on June 1800 of County Seat, and ordered to be laid out, which was done in June 1800 wing, by George W. Johnston, and Edwin French appointed Commissioner to sell lots.

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The first Great Court was held in the town of Lancaster, on David A. Apolich, A. D., 1846. Adison Reese, Judge, Jonathan Riggs, Sheriff, James R. Abernathy, of Monroe County, Cricuit Attorney; Isaac N. Ely, Clerk. The first Grand Jury were composed of the following persons: Levin Tucker, James Myers.

The first Grand Jury we

Ahernathy, of Monroe County, Circuit Attorney; Isaac N. Edy, Gerk. In hist Grand Jury were composed of the following persons: Levin Tucker, James Hall, Henry Powell, William Barlow, Richard Griggs, Pefter Kline, David A. Roberts, Thomas Mills, John D. Marney, John Bradfurn, James M. Arnett, Anderson Willis, William T. Loudon, Henry Rhodes, Stephen Harlet, James Myers.

The first case on the civil docket was Alexander Walker 17. Wm. Ogg. At this term an indictment was found against Sumuel Riggs, then Sheriff of Davis County, Iowa, for taking upon himself the office of Sheriff, growing out of a dispated strip of nine miles between the State of Missouri and Iowa, which created a clash of jurisdiction between the two States; a further account of which will be found in another place.

The Attorneys in attendance at that Court were, as found enrylled: Thomas S. Richardson, James S. Green, James Ellison, Levi G. Wagner, Stephen T. Thompson, Joseph Wilson, William R. Jones, Samuel S. Fox, and Clarc Okley. It might not be amis here to state, that from that list James S. Green was afterwards elected to Congress, and finally United States Senator. Thomas St. Richardson was in A. D., 1860, elected Circuit Judge of this Judicial District, and followed in turn by James Ellison.

The land in this County was surveyed by Government Surveyors; George B. Sargent, with John S. Sheller and Edward K. Gibbon, as Assistants; with Richard B. Robinson and George Crump, Chaimen; John Mitchell, Flagman, and Thompson Adams, Axeman, in the fall of A. D., 1842, except the west half of Range 13, which had been sectionized prior to this time. The ownership of land had consisted in what was called "claims;" each settler as he came in would lay off a quarter section, more or less, but generally more, on any unoccapited or unclaimed tract. Difficulties would of course occasionally occur in reference to boundaries, and these were settled by arbitrations, or any unoccapited or unclaimed tract, Difficulties would of course occasionally occur in refe

also since that time held several County offices, and has filled them satisfactorily; and when the civil war broke out, although beyond the age that required him to enter the army, he volunteered and did good service in the war. Judge Wm. L. Robinson has been dead several years, and never after his appointment, held any office or position; neither, I believe, did Judge Hendron.

Isaac N. Eby was the first Clerk of the Circuit and County Court, and also our first Post-master in Lancaster. The duties at that time were not onerous, as he carried the Post-office in his hat, and of course was always present at his office. We had then only a weekly mail, carried on horse-back, from Monitcello; and when we call to mind the fact that postage on letters was 25 cents, and money was as scarce almost as hen-teeth, the population but a few hundred, it can be readily seen that no very large space was required to hold all the official matter of the office. Col. Eby had been Sheriff of Adair County prior to this time, and it is said that he received the taxes in wolf scalps, deer skins, and heeswax; the latter two being at that time legal tender.

He was afterwards, in 1848, elected Circuit and County Clerk over David Rice, but before his term of office expired, he received an appointment of Port Surveyor in the Territory of Oregon, and removed there, and shortly after was killed by the Northern Indians. He was a man of more than ordinary ability; and his loss was felt when he left the County, and deeply regretted when the news of his death was known among his old Firends, in his and Adair County, Jonathan Riggs was the first Sheriff by appointment, and as he lived on what was called the Nine Mile Strip—a tract of land that is now in the State of Jowazat that time it was in dispute, and both States claimed jurisdiction; Sunuel Riggs, a brother of our Sheriff, was Sheriff of Davids, was indicted for violation of said right—or, in other words, usurping the office of Sheriff, but as it was afterwards decided by the Supreme Court

oman, The following is a list of the principal officers of the County since its organi-

James Lusk, Edwin French, John W. Minor, Don C. Roberts, Thomas Roberts,

John McGoldrick, Seth Hathaway, Andrew J. Baker, John Sharp, Jesse Carter.

William L. Robinson, William Hendron, Alexander D. Faris, James Wells, Thomas Partor, John Jones, William Oglesby, Elisha Baldwin, George Naylor,
Henry P. Buford,
George T. Palmer,
David A. Roberts,
Samuel Nelson,
Josiah A. Hathaway,

HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Benjamin Thompkins, June, A.D., 1849 and 50, the Jus-tices of the Peace of the County composed the County Court as fol-lows: vs: somas B. Dubois, Thomas B. Dubois, John Fugate, William Barlow, William Hulen, George Nichols, William Coland, Dennis M. T. Brassfie Fountain T. Foster, Cantley W. Stewart, Joseph W. Buchanan, William Roland, ssheld.

Changed to three Court System, William Barlow, Caswell Dennis, Charles Hale, James Kerfoot, sole Judge, James Kerfoot, sole Ji William Casper, sole Haffson Davis, Har-David Baker, Daniel Roberts, Sovereign Tarr, William Newman, William Lindsey, James Dowis, James Dowis, Yelverton W. Payton. The last three are the present

SHERIFFS

Jonathan Riggs, Burrell Weatherford, Hobbs Conklin, Thomas Roberts,

A. K. Cowgill, Francis M. Wilcox, Jacob Miller, Armstrope mg G. Moore.

Isaac N. Eby, Burrell Weatherford, Iverson B. Alverson, Edwin French,

William McAfee, John Baker, Ward Munsel.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Isaac N. Eby, Burrell Weatherford, Iverson B, Alverson, Jared O. Jewett, George W. Gatlin,

Andrew J. Baker, Alexander M. Felton, Daniel T. Truit, Daniel D. Smith.

Addison Reese, Thomas Richardson, David Wagner,

CIRCUIT JUDGES E, Victor Wilson, John W. Henry, Andrew J. Ellison.

CIRCUIT AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

A. R. Abernathy, ames C. Lindley, Proctor Knott, John C. Anderson

John Foster,
Hilles,
Jerome B. Gamble,
Joseph Knott.

PROBATE COURT.

Thomas Roberts, William Casper, av Harrison Davis,

Isaac R. Shelton, Thomas Walker, Enoch Crim.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

George W. Johnson, John S. Sheller, Richard Caywood, Stephen Caywood, Jesse K. Beard,

Ira Roberts, Joseph Casper, Thomas D. Brow George P. Martin

Robert S. Neely, William S. Thatcher, William Lindsey, John Gildard,

Moses Baker, William B. Hays, Samuel A. Dysart,

COUNTY-SEAT COMMISSIONERS.

William S. Thatcher.

It was not until the year 1856, that a Printing press was established in this County. This was done by Huon Jackson, of Lagrange, Mo., who issued a paper called the "Lanacater Herald." He sold out to Wilber Wells, about a year after, who continued to run it for about two years. It was not, however, a

paper called the "Lancatter Herita". He solo out to Winner Vens, about year after, who continued to run it for about two years. It was not, however, a peruniary success.

This paper was Ebler, from Ohio. They continued their business until the summer of 1861, when, being Democratic, it grew in disfavor. They closed up and returned to Ohio, joined the ranks of the Union army, and after the war commenced publishing a paper in Somerset, Ohio, where they are still residing. From this time there was an interregum in newspaperdom until March, 1866, when Capt, H. D. B. Cutler started the "Lancatter Excelitor," at Lancaster, a Republican paper. Some time afterwards, he associated with him Capt, F. M. Wilcox, by whom the paper was continued until "A when they sold out to Samuel Dysart and Henry A. Miller, who changed its politics, Mr. Dysart selling out to H. A. Miller. He has continued it to the present time, and now has it running with a sleam-power press; and with other machinery and materials, has an excellent country office, and is doing a thriving business. In 1871, Messrs, Culpte & Wilcox started the "Gramood Criterion," at Glenwood, in the interest of the Republican party, in which interest in has continued to be conducted ever since, except an interval of one year just prot to the last Presidential election, when it was conducted by H. Martin Williams, as a Democritic of the Company of the Com

cratic paper. The Queen City Globe was issued in a spice little paper, but as it has changed hands several times, it is doubtful whether it is a very great pecuniary success. It is independent in politics. Thus we are having three weekly papers published in this County, reaching nearly every family in the County.

Following the hardy immigrant, came of necessity trading points, artitans in their order, milh and such other things as a growing community demanded. In A. D., 1840, John M. Fish & Edwin French opened a small stock of goods at Tippecanoe, small, but sufficient for the demands of the country. As the population increased and settlements extended west, their business increased, until in a few years they commanded the trade for seventy or eighty miles. West of that point. Tippecanoe continued to grow for several years; and three stores, two blacksmith shops, one Wagon shop, one Cabiner-maker, and of course two corner Groceries, and two Attorneys—Stephen T. Thompson and R. Caywood; and for a time was a rival of Lancaster for the County seat, but in time it was overshadowed, and at this time is only known in name. The first Blacksmith-shop was started at this point by Ross Asbel. Mills were of a necessity, as the nearest ones were in Boone or Howard County, or Bonaparte, on the Des Moines River; and the first ones were of ourse primitive in their character. Hand mills were the first, as they were light carriage, and readily brought into the country. They had, however, no distinct locality. As I recollect in the winter of 1841 and 1842, we had one in our neighborhood. It was a steel mill, fastened on the end of a piece of timber, and carried from houses to house, as required, on horseback, and set up in a mortice in a sleeper in front of the fireplace. Two men could grind from three to four bushels of corn on it in a day. It was not adapted to wheat, but that was of little importance, as built by William were, however, followed by horse-mills. The first one built was by William Hendron, in the eastern part of the County, and followed by horse in the southern part, erected by Oliver Towies, and in the western part one was built by William of the county. The first one built was by William In the year A. D., 1840, John Jones receded a Carding machine, near Tippecance, to wheth was added a run of burns to grind corn. Thes

part, erected by Oliver Towles, and in the western part one was built by William II. Harrison.

In the year A. D., 1840, John Jones erected a Carding machine, near Tippe-canoe, to which was added a run of burns to grind corn. These in, gave way to wuter-mills on the Chariton River, two being built in a short distance of each other, the first parts of the control o

Among the first things that elicited the attention of the early settlers of this Country, was to make provision for the education of the rising generation. Private Schools were first opened, prior to any organization for that purpose under the laws. The first school stught in the Country was by Miss Hathaway, now the wife of Edwin French, followed by Jesse K. Baird, near Tippecanoe. Log School-houses soon spang up in various parts of the Country, requiar organization followed, better School-houses were built, and education rapidly advanced, until the war broke out, and during its continuance, with every thing else, progress in this direction came to a stand still. We had, however, at the beginning of the war a High-school established in Lancaster, in a flourishing condition. The Teachers and pupils were scattered, and the school brocker up, and so remained until A. D., 1865, when a general re-organization was made. The people went to work with redoubled energy, to make up for lost time. New and better School-houses were built all over the Country, the scattered remnant of the School Fand was collected together, and carefully hushanded, a generous semulation took possession of the citizens generally, until at this time, instead of a few scattered Schools over the County, we have there shared the schools of the country with the scattered six months in each year, and the rising generation, in every part of the Country have the advantage of at least a good common school education; and ignorance must be transplanted there, for we have none of it of our own.

LANCASTER.

LANCASTER,

The County seat of Schuyler County, was laid out in June, A. D., 1846. The first store-house was built by Manuel Richardson and Samuel Ow, in the spring of 1846, for a man by the name of — Kent. The roof, counter and shelves were all made of clapboards. The same season James Bryant built the first Hotel, a story and a half log building, which is still standing near the North-east corner of the square. He shortly after put up a store-room on the corner; it is also one of the few old land-marks left.

Thomas McCormack built a store-house, and brought on a stock of Goods the next year. William Buford and Chelton M. Grimes, shortly afterwards brought on a stock of Goods. From 1848 until 1861, the town continued to improve quite rapidly. The first Court-house was built in a. D., 1849, Jaheel Parks, contractor, a frame building. It was built on the North side of the Square. It was afterwards moved, and refitted up for a dwelling, and is now occupied by Dr. J. W. Brown. The first Jail, a Log building, was built in 1851, and was afterwards moved, and refitted up for a dwelling, and is now occupied by Dr. J. W. Brown. The first Jail, a Log building, was built in 1851, and we burned down a few years after. The present Court-house, a brick building, two stories high, and 44 feet square, was creeted in 1853, and the present Jail in 1863.

The land on which the County seat is situated, was entered by E. French, with money made up by himself, Samuel Ow, James Lusk, J. N. Eby, and A. D. Farris, and donated to the County by them, for the purpose of a County seat. James Cochran opened the first Groecey on the South-east corner of the Square, in a one-story log house. It continued to be used for that purpose for severing and was familiarly known as "Our House."

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From 1857 to 1861, there was more business of the success of the story of the safety of the purpose of a form of the safety of the safety of

of Lawyers. The M., I. & N. Railway runs through the south side of the town, and gives it direct communication with Chicago and St. Louis; and there is quite a large amount of shipping done from this point, of Cattle, Hogs, and the various kinds of farmers' produce.

The town contains about 600 inhabitants. There are two Churches—the Methodist Episcopal Church South, United. Also, a Christian Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, United. Also, a Christian Church, and an organization of the Missionary Rapust.

GLENWOOD

GLENWOOD

Is situated on the St. L., K. C. & N. Railway, about five miles South of the State line. It was laid out in October, 1868, by S. E. & A. I., Forsha, who erected a large Grist, Saw and Planing mill. The first dwelling-house was built by Jno. B. Glaze, in Oct. 1865. S. E. Forsha creeted a store-house in October, and November of the same year, also a number of dwelling-houses; also a School-house the following winter. The town was incorporated in the spring of A. D., 1869. A two-story Brick block, four store rooms, was also erected in the same year. It continued to improve very fast for a number of years. In 1870 and 71, Bufford and Neely built and started a large Woolen factory. The Dunbar Bros, stated a Foundry and Machine shop about the same and other during quite an extensive husiness in the suffering the same of the material, owned by Wolf & Burton, and is doing quite considerable business. It was erected into an independent School district in 1875, and it has a fine commodious School-house, three teachers, and an attendance of one hundred and fifty scholars. For a small village it has been unfortunate in the way of fires. The Flouring mill was burned down in 1870, and has since hear rebuilt. The Foundry has been burned down and rebuilt twice; also a Wagon factory, which has been rebuilt. The last fire was the large store and warehouse of S. E. Forsha, It contains also at this time, three Dry-goods stores, two Drug stores, three Grocery stores, besides several other business houses, and is doing quite a thriving business.

COATSVILLE

Is a small village situated on the St. L., K., C. & N. Railway, at the Northern boundary of the County. It was laid out in 1868; has two Dry-goods stores, two Drug stores, one Grocery, a Blacksmith and Wagon shop. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and there are several coal banks opened and worked within a short distance of it on the west. It has one Church, Missionary Baptist. Population about 100.

GREEN TOP

GREEN TOP

Is situated on the St. L., K., C. & N. Railway, near the Southern boundary of the County; laid out in 1852, by Wm. Lansdale. It has considerable trade in Rail-road ties and Hoop-poles, from the Chariton timber, and is conveniently accessible to coal on the west. It has not improved to any great extent lately, being overshadowed by Queen City, four miles North of it. Population 150.

QUEEN CITY

Was laid out in 1862, by Dr. George W. Wilson, but did not commence to improve until after the war in 1866. The first house was put up by Dr. Wilson. The first Hotel was erected by Henry Bartlett.

THE CHURCH.

With the poverty and rough garb of the hardy pioneers and early settlers of this County, they brought a love of social order, and an abiding faith in the ductines of Christianity. So the videe of the Christian minister was heard coeval with the first settlements, and pointing out to them the way to eternal life. The first sermon preached in the County, was delivered by Elder William White, of Boone County, a minister of the Christian Church. This was in the year 1837. The second, by the Rev. Abraham Sill, a Methodist Fresher, who shortly after settled in the Southern part of the County, He, was also a Physician, and the meetings were held in the County. He, was also a Physician, and the meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers in the winter and in lad weather; at other times the services were held in the Groves, where they erected rude pulpits of slabs, and seats for the congregation of the same material. Fentire population were Church-going, and when a minister came into a neighborhood, it mattered little of what denomination, all attended: Baphist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, United Bretheren, or Catholic; and all amied together in giving praise and adoration to the same God; and I have no doubt that their love was as pure, their prayers as heartfelt, and listened to by Him who rules above, with as much pleasure at least, as they are now in the splendid Temples and cushioned seats or the purse-proud Christians of the present day.

The first Camp meeting was held in the County in the year 1840, and conducted by Rev. Abraham Still and Rev. Jesse Green, of the Methodist Church, on Battle Creek, in the South-west part of the County. They were both able men in the ministry, and quite a revival was had. Dr. Still was also the first Circuit Rider in this County, and the organization of the Methodist Church dates from about the terms of the Division, both ranches held the right here to hold an organization, and the field has been occupied by both ever since that time until the present. There are fourt

gations in the County, and quite a number of good churches. Communicants about 490.

The Christian Church was organized later, by Rev.

Willis, of Boone County, Mo., George Nicholo, John Sleightum and Josiah Hathaway, were the first Beter of the Church. Rev. Issae Foster succeeded as Pastor, and contact the street of the Church. Rev. Issae Foster succeeded as Pastor, and contact this time five congregations in the County, and 300 members.

The Regular Espatist Church was organized at avery early date; have some two or three congregations, but have not increased to any great extent.

The Missionary Baptist Church was organized at Laver, and Foster of the County, by the Rev. A. T. Hite, in the year A. D., 1841. It has Church organizations in the County, and ago communicants.

The United Brethren have an organization in the north-east part of the County, but have increased but slowly.

The Catholic Church has a Church organization in the north-east part of the County, unberring about 50.

The Presbyterian Church had an existence here some twenty years ago. Elijah Thatcher and David Buckher, Elders. They have had occasional preaching since, and are at this time reorganizing at Glenwood, under the labors of Rev. Sherwood, of St. Joseph, Mo.