

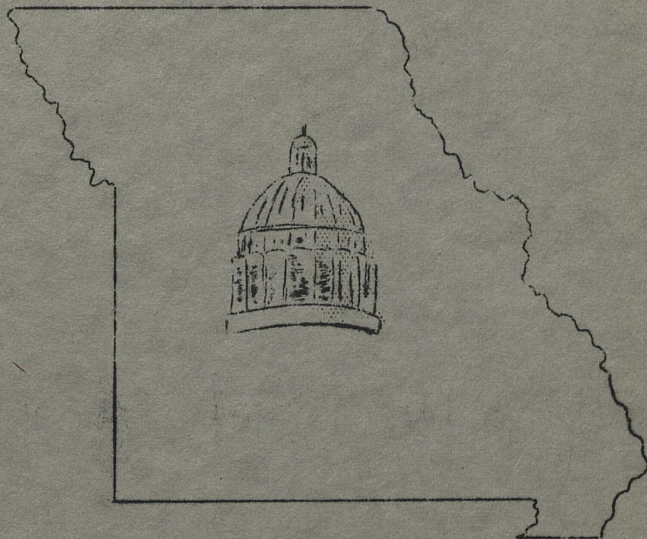
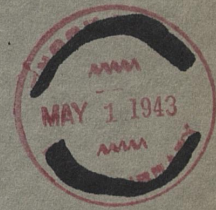
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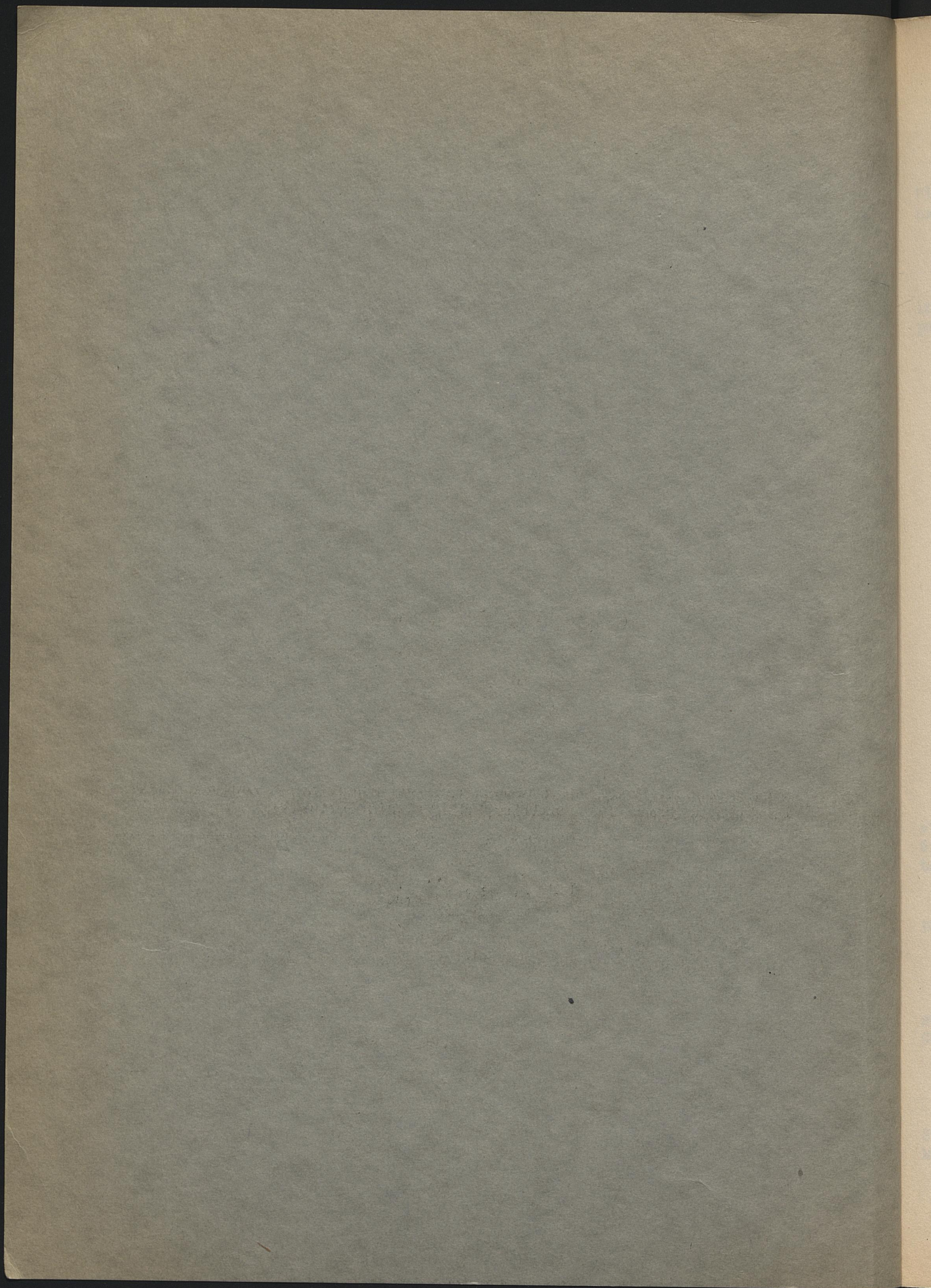
HIST. BIOG. & TRAV.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

Sample pages from publications



THE
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
1941





HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY PROGRAM
Garrett B. Child, National Director
A. Loy Collins, State Supervisor of Missouri

SAMPLE PAGES FROM PUBLICATIONS
Of The
MISSOURI HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS

Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner
Mary G. Moon, Regional Supervisor
Iana P. Small, State Director of Missouri

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

(Missouri)

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

St. Louis, Missouri

1941

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HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY PROGRAM

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A. Loyd Collins, State Supervisor of Missouri

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Florence Kerr, Assistant Commissioner
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PREFACE

The following sample pages are taken from various publications of the Missouri Historical Records Survey. They are thus presented to bring before the public the nature of the work done by the Survey.

County Inventory Books

The Survey is publishing an Inventory book of the County Archives of each County in the State. These books contain much valuable information on county history and public records. Each book has -

1. A brief history of the county: (SEE PAGE 5, which is a sample page taken from INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, JASPER COUNTY).
2. An essay on county government: (SEE PAGES 19 and 22, INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, HENRY COUNTY).
3. A discussion of the duties and functions of each county office (SEE PAGE 67, INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, PETTIS COUNTY).
4. An account of the housing and care of public records (SEE PAGES 100 and 101, INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, MARION COUNTY).
5. A county township map (SEE PAGE 5, INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, MARION COUNTY).
6. Pen sketches of important public buildings (SEE SAMPLE PAGE FROM THE INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, MARION COUNTY).
7. A list of records kept in each county office (SEE PAGE 118, INVENTORY OF THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI, PETTIS COUNTY).

Church Publications

Histories are being prepared of all churches (both active and defunct) in the state, representing every denomination. This information is being published by districts, associations, synods, or dioceses. (SEE SAMPLE PAGES 13 and 22, which are taken from INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES OF MISSOURI: TEBO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION).

Minutes of old historic church organizations have been transcribed and preserved (SEE SAMPLE PAGE 4 taken from BETHEL CHURCH MINUTES).

Miscellaneous Publications

The Survey has published a guide to manuscript depository collections in the state (SEE SAMPLE PAGES 9, 10, and 11, taken from GUIDE TO DEPOSITORIES OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES: MISSOURI).

A. Loyd Collins
A. LOYD COLLINS
State Supervisor

St. Louis, Mo.
May, 1941.

Early History

Indian Ownership

The Osage Indians claimed the region that embraced what is now Jasper County, although their tribal villages were located to the north along the Osage and Missouri Rivers.⁹ The Federal government purchased this territory and made a treaty with the Indians in 1808, whereby a sum of \$1,200 in cash and \$1,500 in merchandise was paid to the Osages for their claims to possession of the region.¹⁰ They made a second quitclaim on June 2, 1825 and were awarded an annuity of \$7,000, payable in money, merchandise, provisions, or domestic animals.¹¹ They were then moved to Indian Territory and assigned to an area designated as the Osage Nation. A number of them returned in 1837 but were promptly driven back to their own territory.¹² A new treaty was made on January 11, 1839 under which their annuity was increased to \$12,000 in money with an additional \$8,000 to be paid either in goods or money as the President of the United States might direct.¹³

First White Settlers

Thacker Vivion, a native of Kentucky, and his family became Jasper County's first permanent white settlers in 1831. The location on which they built their cabin, on the bank of what is now known as Center Creek, later became the site of the town of Sarcovie. The Vivions were joined during the next year by John M. Fullerton and his family. Shortly thereafter Abraham Onstott arrived from North Carolina with a party of friends and established himself on Center Creek south of the present site of Carthage. Among this group were Tryson Gibson and his sons, William and John, and Isaac Seela and his family.¹⁴

Lack of mail communication with the outside world made the isolation of the first settlers almost complete, as the nearest post office was at Little Piney, 150 miles away. A post office was opened at the Vivion cabin about 1833.¹⁵ Blytheville post office was established on January 17, 1841 at the home of John C. Cox, who had settled with the Reverend Joplin at the present site of Joplin.¹⁶ Supplies were brought from St. Louis and Boonville by means of ox-drawn

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9. Ward L. Schrantz, Jasper County, Missouri, in the Civil War, 1923, Carthage, Missouri, 1 vol., p. ix.
 10. United States Statutes at Large, 1845-- , Washington, D.C., 53 vols., vol. 7, pp. 107 ff.
 11. Ibid., pp. 240 ff.
 12. Schrantz, op. cit., pp. xiii f.
 13. 7 Stat. L. 576 ff.
 14. H. L. Conard, Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, 1901, New York, Louisville, St. Louis, 6 vols., vol. 3, p. 417.
 15. F. A. North, History of Jasper County, Missouri, 1883, Des Moines, Iowa, 1 vol., pp. 154 and 661.
 16. Joel T. Livingston, History of Jasper County, Missouri, 1912, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco, 2 vols., vol. 1, p. 142.

2. GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

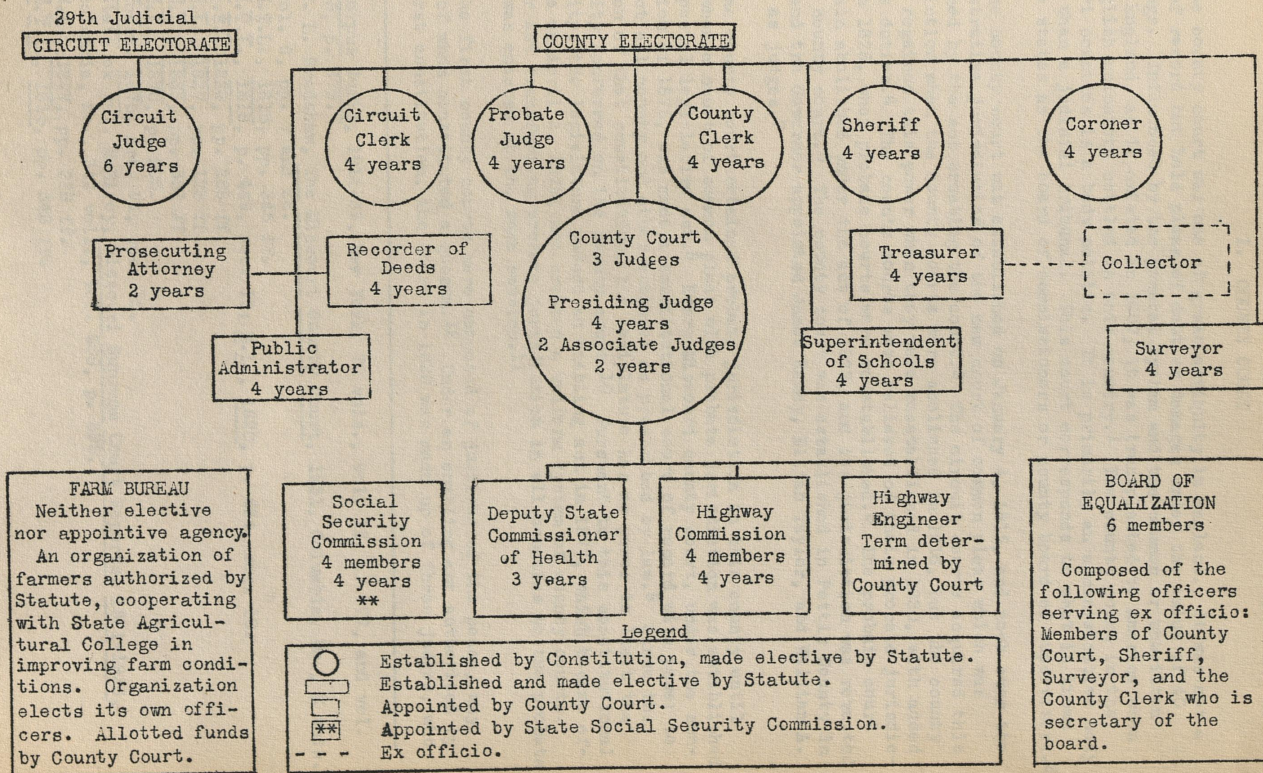
Primarily, the county is an agent of the State, established for the convenience and welfare of the people; secondarily, it is an area of local self-government.¹ It is a subdivision of the State in which some of the powers of State government are exercised by local functionaries for county purposes. Its property and funds belong to the State and are acquired from the people for the use of the people. The General Assembly has the legislative power and determines the local uses to which county funds are applied.² The county's holdings are subject to the will of the legislature which has full power to direct the manner in which the property is used for the benefit of the county.³

Local political subdivisions of the county such as: road,⁴ school,⁵ drainage,⁶ and levee⁷ districts are public corporations organized as separate legal entities under legislative enactments. They may sue and be sued and enter into necessary contracts.⁸ However, the county court controls and manages all county property under authority of the statutes.⁹

The county is an important recording agency for such documents as deeds, mortgages, assignments, plats, and surveys.¹⁰ It is a unit of judicial administration for it is the sphere in which the probate court,¹¹ circuit court,¹² juvenile court,¹³ and justices of the peace¹⁴ function. It is also an area of financial administration. This is nominally a function of the county court¹⁵ but the actual work of assessing and collecting taxes is performed by officers chosen by popular vote.¹⁶

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1. State ex rel. Chouteau v. Leffingwell, et al., 54 Mo. 472.
 2. State ex rel. St. Louis Police Commission v. St. Louis County Court, 54 Mo. 570.
 3. Ibid.
 4. M.L. 1905, pp. 282 f., sec. 1; R.S. 1929, sec. 8061.
 5. M.L. 1874, Adjourned Session, p. 148, sec. 1; R.S. 1929, secs. 9194 and 9271.
 6. M.L. 1879, pp. 133 ff., secs. 1-4; R.S. 1929, sec. 10743.
 7. R.S. 1889, secs. 6669 and 6670; R.S. 1929, secs. 10902 and 10958.
 8. Morrison v. Morey, 146 Mo. 543; State ex rel. Caldwell v. Little River Drainage District, 291 Mo. 72; School District of Oakland v. School District of Joplin, 102 S.W. 909, 2d ser., 340 Mo. 779.
 9. R.S. 1835, p. 157, sec. 5; R.S. 1929, sec. 2078.
 10. Bishop v. Schneider, et al., 46 Mo. 472.
 11. M.L. 1877, p. 229, secs. 1 and 2; R.S. 1929, secs. 2045 and 2046.
 12. M.L. 1835, p. 155, sec. 8; Const. 1875, art. VI, secs. 1 and 22-26.
 13. M.L. 1903, pp. 213 f., secs. 1-3; M.L. 1911, pp. 177-180, secs. 1 and 2; M.L. 1913, pp. 148-152, secs. 1-7; M.L. 1917, p. 197, sec. 2; R.S. 1929, secs. 14137 and 14168.
 14. R.S. 1855, p. 348, secs. 1-3; R.S. 1889, secs. 4328 and 6122; R.S. 1929, sec. 3414.
 15. R.S. 1835, p. 540, secs. 1-3; R.S. 1929, secs. 9874 and 12111.
 16. R.S. 1835, p. 531, sec. 1, p. 536, sec. 1; R.S. 1929, secs. 9749, 9883, and 9884.

CHART OF GOVERNMENT OF HENRY COUNTY, 1940



I. COUNTY COURT

The county court was one of great antiquity in England. It was not a court of record but held pleas of debt or damages under the value of 40 shillings. Influenced by the general system and the common or unwritten law of England, as it existed in 1607, it was transplanted to America when the English colonists settled in this country.¹ The county court in the Missouri counties is a body politic. It is primarily an administrative body rather than a judicial tribunal. This court corresponds to what is known in some states as the board of commissioners or county board of supervisors.²

The county court was established on January 4, 1815, and took over the administrative jurisdiction of the new court of common pleas which was abolished by the act creating the court.³ The circuit courts acquired this jurisdiction when the county courts were abolished in 1816, but the county courts regained this power when they were reestablished in 1820, with added probate duties.⁴ The county courts were relieved of their probate jurisdiction in 1825, when probate courts were reestablished.⁵ The probate court was again abolished under the act of 1827, and its jurisdiction was revested in the county court.⁶ The county court was established in Pettis County in 1833, and the Governor appointed James Ramey, Elijah Taylor, and William A. Miller as judges.⁷

The county court retained probate jurisdiction in this county until 1870, when a court of common pleas with probate jurisdiction was established by a special legislative act.⁸ Every Missouri county court, under the constitution of 1875, was made a constitutional court of record with power to transact all county and other business as prescribed by law.⁹ Since the adoption of that constitution, the legislature has no power to limit the authority conferred on the county court.¹⁰ Pursuant to this constitutional authority, the legislature passed an enabling act in 1877, which became effective on April 1, 1878, and created a uniform system of county courts. Another act transferring probate jurisdiction in all counties to the probate court was enacted at the same session.¹¹

The first county courts were composed of justices of the peace, any three of whom constituted a quorum.¹² Under an enabling act authorized by the first constitution, the court in 1820 was made up of three judges, who

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1. Corpus Juris, 1914-35, New York, 70 vols., vol. 12, p. 177, and vol. 15, p. 673.
 2. W. L. Bradshaw, The Missouri County Court, 1931, Columbia, Mo., 6 vols., vol. 6, pp. 7 and 25.
 3. M.T.L., 1815, pp. 345 ff.
 4. M.T.L., 1816, p. 449, sec. 15; M.L., 1820, p. 684, sec. 10.
 5. R.S., 1825, pp. 268 ff.
 6. M.L., 1827, pp. 125 ff.
 7. M.L., 1833, pp. 351 ff.
 8. M.L., 1870, p. 206.
 9. Const. 1875, Art. VI, sec. 36.
 10. State ex rel. McElroy, Missouri Supreme Court Reports, 1821-1938, Columbia, Mo., 342 vols., vol. 309, p. 595.
 11. M.L., 1877, pp. 228 ff.
 12. M.T.L., 1815, pp. 345 ff.

3. HOUSING, CARE, AND ACCESSIBILITY OF RECORDS

The official records listed in this inventory are kept in offices and vaults in the Marion County Courthouse at Palmyra and the courthouse at Hannibal. Construction of the courthouses was authorized by an election held January 23, 1900. Bonds amounting to \$100,000 were issued and the money was appropriated in equal amounts for each courthouse. The contract for the construction of both buildings was awarded to F. W. Menke, Stone and Lime Company, Quincy, Illinois.¹ The courthouse in Palmyra is 113 by 79 feet and is constructed of brick. It is not 100 percent fireproof and only about three-fourths of the vaults are considered fireproof. Materials were purchased in 1937 by the county court for the construction of shelves in the basement vaults. Members of the Historical Records Survey installed the shelves and arranged the records thereon.

The Hannibal courthouse is a two-story, stone building with outside dimensions of 124 by 80 feet. It is 90 percent fireproof and, with the exception of the vault used by the assessor and collector, the vaults are 100 percent fireproof. The courthouse site cost \$4,260.² The old courthouse was declared vacated on July 12, 1901 and all offices were moved to the new courthouse.³

The charts on pages 101 and 102 show the location, condition, arrangement, and accessibility of all records for each county office. The charts on pages 103-105 show all record depositories, a complete list of all offices or bodies using each one, the size of the depository, amount and type of shelf and filing space, and the conditions of light and ventilation.

The floor plans of the courthouses, found on pages 106-111 show the location of every county office or body except the board of equalization, highway commission, public administrator, and the coroner. The first two bodies hold their meetings in the county clerk's vault which is equipped with tables and chairs and makes an excellent meeting place. The public administrator and the coroner transact all county business from their residences or private business offices and therefore have no office space in either courthouse.

The absence of records from the sheriff's vault in Palmyra is due to the sheriff maintaining his residence in Hannibal and keeping all of his current records in his Hannibal office. He uses his office at Palmyra whenever his duties necessitate his presence there, but the adjoining vault is unused. The collector maintains an office in each courthouse and has a deputy collector in Palmyra. Collection records for Mason and Miller Townships are kept in Hannibal and the balance are in Palmyra. The coroner keeps no records. The public administrator's records are considered as his personal property and therefore are not inventoried. Records of most county offices are open to the public during office hours. Some records, such as the collector's income tax book and the confidential papers of the sheriff and prosecuting attorney, are by their very nature private and are never open to public inspection.

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1. County Court Record, vol. R, pp. 8-10, 14-16, and 83, see entry 2.
 2. Hannibal Evening Courier-Post, June 30, 1938.
 3. County Court Record, vol. R, pp. 211 f.

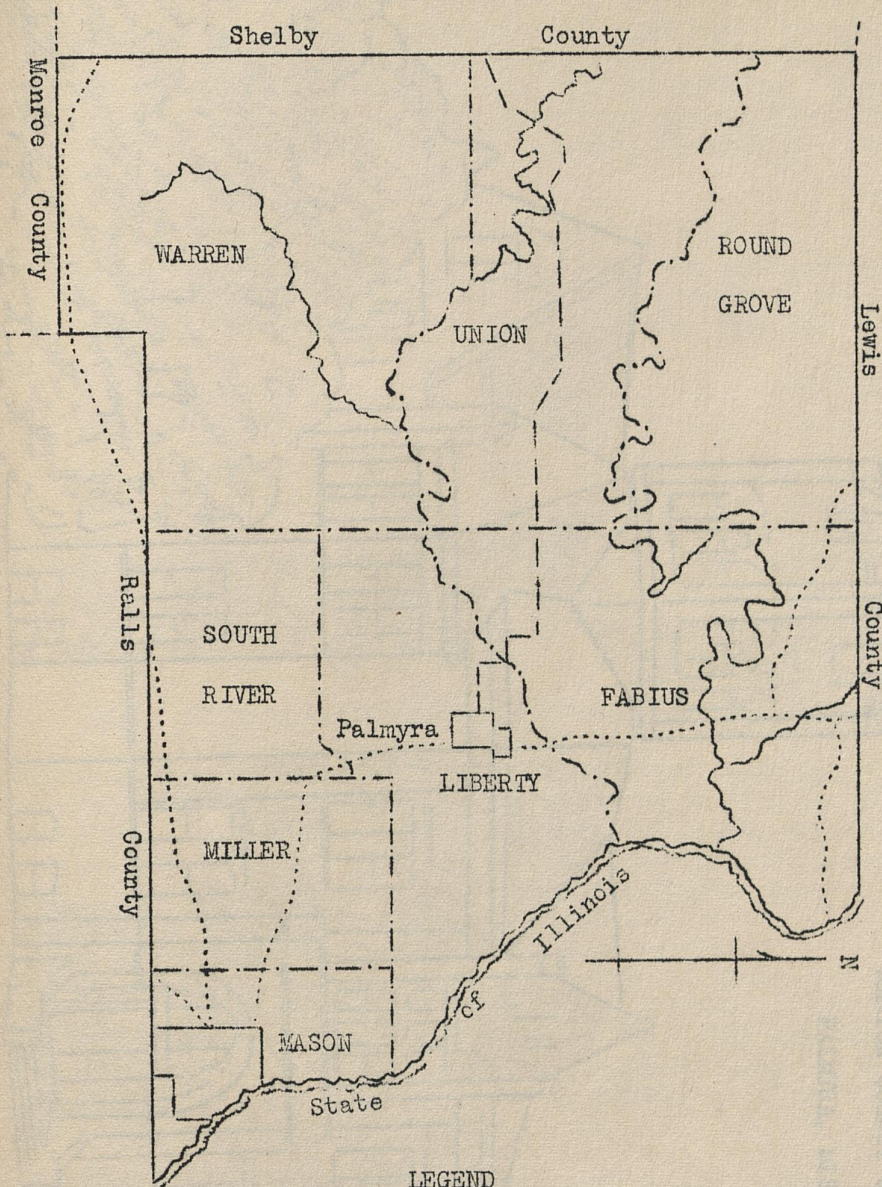
LOCATION OF MARION COUNTY RECORDS BY OFFICES

Office	Location of Records	Percent	Condition of Records	Arrangement of Records	Accessibility of Records
County Court	County Clerk's Vault	(P) 54.	Good	Fair	Good
	Vault No. 1	(P) 45.3	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Vault No. 2	(P) 0.7	Fair	Fair	Poor
County Clerk	County Clerk's Vault	(F) 31.3	Good	Fair	Good
	Vault No. 1	(F) 57.8	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Vault No. 2	(F) 10.9	Fair	Fair	Poor
Recorder of Deeds	Recorder's Vault	(F) 63.	Good	Fair	Good
	Vault No. 2	(F) 37.	Fair	Fair	Poor
Circuit Court	Circuit Clerk's Vault	(F) 77.	Good	Fair	Good
	Vault No. 2	(F) 23.	Fair	Fair	Poor
Circuit Clerk	Circuit Clerk's Vault	(F) 31.	Good	Fair	Good
	Vault No. 1	(F) 2.	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Vault No. 2	(P) 67.	Fair	Fair	Poor
Court of Common Pleas	Court of Common Pleas Clerk's Vault	(H) 100.	Good	Good	Good
	Probate Vault	(P) 61.	Good	Fair	Fair
Probate Court	Vault No. 1	(P) 0.5	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Probate Vault	(H) 38.5	Good	Fair	Fair
Public Administrator	No records		-	-	-
Coroner	No records		-	-	-
Sheriff	Vault No. 1	(F) 40.	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Sheriff's Office	(H) 60.	Good	Fair	Fair
Prosecuting Attorney	Prosecuting Attorney's Office	(H) 100.	Good	Fair	Fair
Assessor	Vault No. 2	(P) 15.	Fair	Fair	Poor
	Assessor's Vault	(H) 85.	Good	Fair	Fair
Board of Equalization	County Clerk's Vault	(F) 100.	Good	Fair	Good

P - Palmyra

H - Hannibal

TOWNSHIP MAP OF
MARION COUNTY

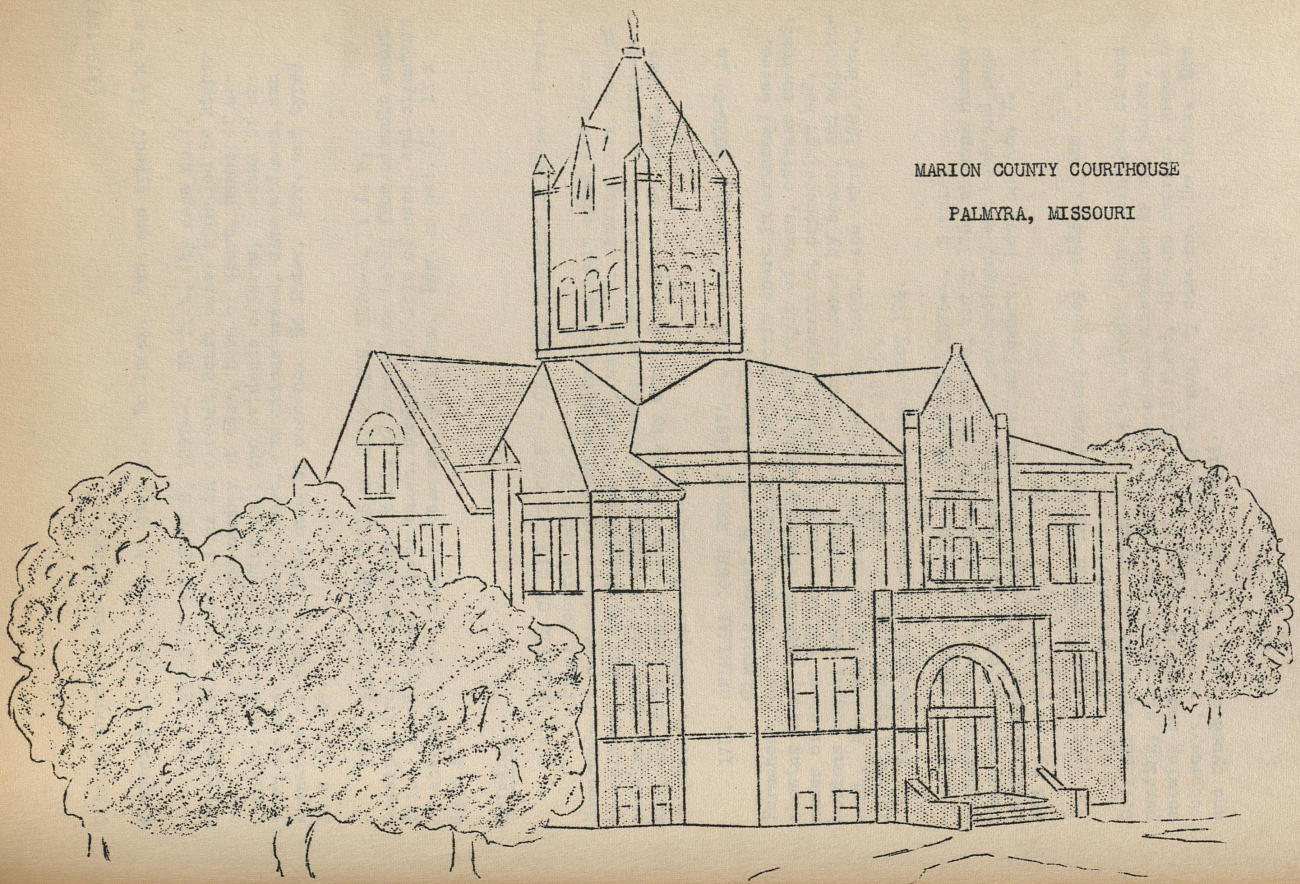


LEGEND

- Township Lines
- Paved Highways
- State Roads

Scale: 1" - 4 Miles

MARION COUNTY COURTHOUSE
PALMYRA, MISSOURI



DOUGLAS COMPANY

disposition. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed. 11 x 5 x 14.

172. BILLS OF EXCEPTIONS, 1897--. 30 f. b. (by case no.).
Original bills of exceptions in circuit court cases appealed to higher court, showing style and number of case, term of court, names of attorneys, testimony of witnesses and evidence offered, recital of objections made, rulings of court, exceptions saved, date allowed, and signature of judge. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed. 10 x 10 x 14.

173. RECEIPTS FOR BILLS OF EXCEPTIONS, 1901--. 1 f. b.
Receipts from attorneys for bills of exceptions taken from circuit court files, showing date papers taken, number and title of case, and signature of attorney. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 11 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17.

Criminal

174. MINUTES OF CIRCUIT COURT - CRIMINAL DIVISION, 1909--. 5 vols.
Prior records destroyed.
Memoranda of proceedings noted at sessions of circuit court and later transferred into Criminal Court Record, entry 175, showing term, date of session, officials in attendance, number and style of case, proceedings had, and adjournment. Arr. chron. by date of session. No index. Hdw. on ptd. f. 320 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

175. CRIMINAL COURT RECORD, 1875--. 18 vols. (A-R). 1833-74 in Circuit Court Record, entry 163.
Permanent record of proceedings of the circuit court in criminal cases, showing term, date of session, number and style of case, offense charged, names of court officers present, matters presented, proceedings had, motions heard, orders entered, other actions taken by court, and adjournment. Arr. chron. by date of session. For index, see entry 176. Hdw., 1875-90; typed, 1891--. 640 pp. 18 x 12 x 4.
For memoranda of proceedings, see entry 174.

176. INDEX TO CRIMINAL COURT RECORD, 1875--. 6 vols.
Alphabetical index to Criminal Court Record, entry 175, showing number of case, name of defendant, term of court, proceedings, and book and page where recorded. Arr. alph. by name of defendant. Hdw. on ptd. f. 318 pp. 18 x 12 x 2.

177. CIRCUIT COURT PAPERS (Criminal Cases), 1833--. 325 f. b. (by case no.).
Original files in all criminal cases in circuit court, disposed of and pending, all papers pertaining to each case assembled in one jacket, showing number and style of case, date filed, offense charged, names of attorneys, and proceedings had. Arr. num. by case no. No index. Hdw. and typed on ptd. f. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 x 14.

History of the Tebo Baptist Association -
The Tebo Baptist Association

of the association; but this request was rejected and the church was declared to be disorderly because it had arraigned Rev. W. P. C. Caldwell for trial because he had joined a Masonic Lodge.⁴⁴ A resolution was passed requesting the churches to recognize no baptism as valid which was not administered by regular ministers of the Baptist denomination.⁴⁵

Elder Wm. White was appointed as the first associational missionary in 1857, and his salary was set at \$20.00 a month. The following year he summarized his services as follows: Labored five months and 25 days - preached 110 sermons - 20 conversions - baptized 10 - organized two churches - received for services \$108.80, collecting \$15.20 of the same upon the field.⁴⁶

The association early took a definite stand against the use of intoxicating liquors. The Committee on Temperance in 1857 submitted the following report which was adopted:

"We believe an individual unfit for membership in the churches who will stoop to the degrading business of dram shop keeping, and that there is as much sin in dram buying and drinking as there is in dram selling, and while whisky may be good for snake bites and sick horses, it is far better to let the horses die and depend on the physician to cure the sick than to fill the State prison with convicts and the poor house with paupers and crowd the infernal regions with so many thousands of drunkards, for the Scriptures say 'no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven'."⁴⁷

In 1858 the association adopted a report recommending it be made an offense for church members to make, buy, sell, or use intoxicating liquors.⁴⁸

The association recommended the organization of Sunday Schools in the churches in 1858, and that the condition of the same be reported in the annual church letters.⁴⁹ In 1868, the Sunday School Committee reported as follows: "We believe that God approves the work of the Sunday School and recommend that every member of the church be urged to attend, and that the pastors be urged to take an active part in the Sunday School."⁵⁰ A District Sunday School Convention was organized in the same year as an auxiliary of the association.⁵¹

44. Briggs, op. cit., p. 2

45. Ibid., p. 3.

46. Tebo Baptist Association, Minutes (1855-69), pp. 71 f.

47. Ibid., pp. 50 f.

48. Ibid., p. 60.

49. Ibid., pp. 66 f.

50. Ibid., pp. 173 f.

51. Ibid., p. 174.

Archives of Churches

Services are held at infrequent intervals. The location of the first church in Henry County is marked by a small monument erected in 1920 by the Udolphia Miller Dorman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

See: National Historical Co., History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, p. 424. Emma K. Dorman, "Sardis Church" Clinton Daily Democrat, 1921. A. Loyd Collins, "Historical Scrapbook of the Tebo Baptist Association" 1937 (unpublished). Maple and Rider, Missouri Baptist Biography, Vol. 4, pp. 28 - 32. A. Loyd Collins, "A Century Old", Clinton Daily Democrat, May 30, 1938.

Minutes. None available, except the first volume, 1839 - 1850 (about) which is in possession of the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia, Mo. Deeds records: Henry County, Recorder's office, Clinton, Deeds Record, Vol. G., p. 434.

2. TEBO BAPTIST CHURCH, 1840--. Leesville, (Clinton R. R. #3) Leesville Township, Henry County.

Organized in 1840, through the efforts of Elder Daniel Briggs, Tebo Church is the oldest congregation within the present limits of Henry County. Charter members were: Daniel Briggs and wife, Caroline Butler, William Butler, John Anderson, Mary Putnam, Robert Briggs and Zachariah Fewell. The first building, a rude log cabin, was erected near Leesville, on Tebo Creek, from which the church derives its name. This building also served as a school house, and the first school in Leesville Township was taught here by Robert Briggs in 1851. A second building, of frame construction, was erected in 1855 on a site conveyed by Thomas Briggs on October 21, 1854. Tebo Church was of the Primitive Baptist faith, until 1863, when the congregation called Elder William A. Gray, a missionary Baptist, as pastor, and joined the Tebo Baptist Association as a missionary church. In 1876 a division arose in the church over the matter of secret orders. The pastor, Rev. Thomas Briggs was a member of the Masonic Lodge. His brother, James L. Briggs, was opposed to Masonry. The "anti-masons" withdrew from the church, formed their own congregation, with Rev. James Briggs as pastor, and built their own building about fifty yards from the other church. This church joined the Osage Baptist Association. In 1887, after the death of Rev. James Briggs, the two groups united, and consolidated the two buildings into the present church, a plain American rural type, "T" shaped one and one half story frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Daniel Briggs, 1840-63. Common school education. Succeeding pastors were: Rev. William A. Gray, 1864-67; Rev. James L. Briggs, 1868-71; Rev. Thomas Briggs, 1872-94; Rev. Edward Russell, 1895-97; Rev. William Briggs, 1898; Rev. R. Jenkins, 1899-1906; Rev. J. K. Tinsley, 1907; Rev. T. F. Simmons, 1908-12; Rev. L. T. Barger, 1913-15; Rev. T. H. Phillips, 1916-18; Rev. J. A. Leonard, 1919-20; Rev. E. F. Hood, 1921; Wm. H. Briggs, 1922; Rev. A. M. Wynkoop, 1923-25; Rev. L. A. Brown, 1926-28; Rev. J. E. Turnage, 1930; Rev. Emmet Farrier,

Oct. 12, 1811. "John Reynolds excluded for joining the Mason Lodge. Also Ann McDaniel for insulting the church and violating the rules".

Dec. 10, 1811. "On Monday at 3 o'clock in the morning a great and tremendous earthquake commenced which broke many places of the earth in New Madrid County. It continued shaking very hard all this winter".

Sept. 12, 1812. "Resolved to build a meeting house for the church of the size of 30 ft. by 24 ft. of hewed logs." Isaac Sheppard, John Sheppard and Thomas Bull, building committee.

Oct. 9, 1812. "Joseph Lockhart excommunicated for unlawful marriage".

Nov. 21, 1812. "Samuel Foster excommunicated for drinking too much".

Dec. 12, 1812. "Stephen McKenzie excluded for drunkenness, swearing and offering to fight. Jean Shields excommunicated for disorder".

Jan. 9, 1813. "Allen McKenzie excluded for neglecting to hear the church".

Feb. 13, 1813. "Ithamar Hubble excommunicated for drunkenness".

Oct. 9, 1813. "M. Bird's negro woman Viney excluded for telling a falsity and for refusing to hear the church".

Apr. 8, 1814. "Resolved that no court shall be held in the meeting house".

June 18, 1814. "Resolved that the meeting house be given up to hold court in until there can be a house on the permanent seat".

July 9, 1814. "Sarah Masterson excluded for joining the Methodist Brethern".

Nov. --, 1814. "Excluded Amy Gollon for bad conduct and setting at naught the church".

Dec. --, 1814. "Brothern McMillin and Bull write to the Association to remove the court from the meeting house".

Feb. 11, 1815. "A dispute between Sister Thompson and Brother Blount concerning a horse which he had sold her for a place. Appointed the following seven Brethern to settle the dispute, viz: Thomas Bull, J. Randol, F. Hail, A. Randol, R. English, P. Franks and R. Waller, who report that Bro. Blount take his horse and Sister Thompson her place".

ST. LOUIS. - CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE, 801 DeMun,
Concordia Theological Seminary. Editor-in-Chief, W. G. Polack.

The institute was founded in 1927 to collect and preserve historical materials relating to the Evangelical-Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states. Manuscripts are purchased and exchanged; gifts are accepted, and the acceptance of conditional deposits is governed by more or less flexible rules. All of the manuscripts are housed in a room in the north wing of the college administration building, a two-story, rock structure erected in 1926. Approximate outside dimensions are 120' x 20'. Preparations are under way to erect a two-story museum building (75' x 68') in the grounds of Concordia Seminary.

Holdings. There are miscellaneous letters, Lutheran church and conference reports, sermons, historical sketches of churches, and minutes of meetings; a number of original documents concerning the Saxon immigration to America. Material relates to practically all sections of the United States and Canada since 1830, and foreign mission fields since 1893.

There are more than 20,000 pieces. The material is in process of arrangement by topics, authors, and geographical sections, with cross-references on (3 x 5) cards. It is catalogued alphabetically by author and subject.

These materials are accessible to recognized research students who must obtain permission from the custodian. Photostats can be obtained at cost.

See. - Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, a magazine dealing with the workings of the institute. Franklin F. Holbrook, Survey, (1932).

ST. LOUIS. - MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Librarian, Miss Stella M. Drumm. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

This society is a private institution founded in 1866 by a public-spirited group, led by James H. Lucas, first president of the society, and Elihu H. Shepard, first secretary. Its purpose is the preservation of the early records of St. Louis and Missouri, development of the West and Northwest, and the fur trade. The depository no longer accepts conditional deposits but requires outright gifts with or without restrictions. The society has funds to purchase manuscripts in its special fields of interest when they are not otherwise obtainable and makes no distinction between citizens of the State and others in purchasing manuscripts. The depository makes no exchanges and has no collections of items outside its special fields. Headquarters are in the Jefferson Memorial, a two-story, fireproof building of Bedford stone. Outside dimensions are 300' x 60'; space for manuscript holdings is inadequate. Other uses of the building are museum, library, and assembly hall.

Holdings. Include Spanish and French documents relating to the early settlement of Missouri Territory. William K. BIXBY Collection, 1739(1763-1857)1870: documents relating to Fort Chartres, 1739; Kaskaskia, 1753; Arkansas River fortifications, 1751-55; 200 letters of Thomas JEFFERSON; letters and documents of all the Presidents of the United States; Braxton BRAGG letters; BURR-HAMILTON items; Andrew JACKSON material; Mexican and Civil War material; large autograph collection. In this collection are approximately 8000 pieces in folders in envelopes (9 x 12) in 8 steel file cases. CHOUTEAU Collection, 1764(1790-1835)1880, correspondence, diaries, etc., covering Indian affairs, civic and social matters, geology, genealogy, archeology, and especially the fur trade, approximately 7500 pieces contained in folders in envelopes (9 x 12) kept in 8 steel file cases. St. Louis Archives, 1766-1814, official records and legal papers of St. Louis, city and county, deeds; land grants; marriage contracts, powers of attorney, history, exploration, early settlers, approximately 12,000 pieces in folders in steel file cases. Prominent among the names in the collection are BARTON, BATES, BENTON, BOONE, CHOUTEAU, FORSYTH, GRATIOT, HUNT, KEARNEY, LACLEDE, LANE, LISA, LUCAS, SOULARD, STODDARD, TRUDEAU.

There are many other important manuscripts which total about 500 volumes, 80,000 pieces, and 80 steel file cases, 160 cubic feet. Half of the material is arranged by author and, under author, chronologically and geographically. Miscellaneous items are arranged by subject. All accessions and 35% of the pieces are catalogued; there are between 5,000 and 6,000 cards (3 x 5) which show name, date, subject, collection name, partially cross-referenced. Additional guides are accessions correspondence and about 700 cards (3 x 5) which form a ready reference to "Collections."

The manuscripts are open to members of the society, students, and visitors. Two sections of the CHOUTEAU Collection are restricted. They are "CHOUTEAU PAPIR" and "CHOUTEAU INVESTMENT." Well-lighted work space is provided for users. The custodian will furnish photostatic copies of manuscripts "within reason" at current rates and service charge.

See. - Journal of a Fur-trading Expedition on the Upper Missouri, 1812-13 (1920); Life and Papers of Frederick Bates, 2 vols. (1926); Florida Plantation Records (1927); Library of Congress, Manuscripts in Public and Private Collections (1924). Three years Among Indians and Mexicans, by Thomas James, edited by Walter B. Douglas, published by the Society, contains listing of Society's manuscripts, particularly those relating to the fur trade.

ST. LOUIS. - ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, 221 N. Grand Ave. Librarian and Archivist, Charles F. Kruger, S. J. Open by permission of librarian.

The depository may be said to have been founded in 1829 when the Fathers of the Jesuit Order took over St. Louis College. It contains the records of the educational and religious works of the Order down to

the present date. No purchases are made; gifts and conditional deposits are accepted. The manuscripts are kept in a vault on the second floor of the Administration building, a three-story, non-fireproof, stone structure, part of which was built in 1887. Outside dimensions measure 150' x 50'; space is inadequate, considerable archival material is distributed through the offices of the various schools, particularly those of medicine and divinity, which are more than a century old.

Holdings. The most frequently consulted items of these materials are four volumes of baptismal and marriage records of Kaskaskia, whose first entry is dated 1695. With the Kaskaskia group are indexes and/or transcriptions of the records of all early Catholic settlements in and about St. Louis, St. Charles, Florissant, Portage des Sioux, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, Prairie du Rocher, Ste. Genevieve, and Old Mines. Among the signatures found in the Kaskaskia records are those of George Rogers CLARK, Pierre GIBAULT, Sebastian MEURIN, Father Gabriel RICHARD, and two signatures of VINCENNES after whom the City of Vincennes was named. The general collection consists of about 100 volumes; some of these are letter-books. The DeSMETIANA group contains 33 such books of the writings of Father DeSMET. There are also about 3,500 other items, letters, maps, photographs, and diaries or journal-books. The recent volumes of G. J. GARRAGHAN, The Jesuits of the Middle United States, which drew its source material largely from these archives, describes in vol. III at page 599 f., under the heading "Missouri Province Archives," The DAMEN Papers, The DeSMET Papers, The HELIAS Papers, The HILL Papers, The KUPPENS Papers, The PONZIGLIONE Papers, which are the most important documents in the collection.

The arrangement is by subject and is 85% complete. Indexing of the collection is in progress. The materials are accessible only by special permission to accredited research workers and students doing graduate thesis work. Photostatic copies may be obtained at cost. The Kaskaskia records are indexed alphabetically by names of persons and dates, and typewritten in a separate volume.

WARRENTON. - CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE LIBRARY. Librarian, Lulu May Schulze. Hours: open by appointment.

The library was founded in 1874. Gifts are accepted but the depository neither sells nor exchanges items. The library is housed in a three-story, non-fireproof, brick building, constructed in 1874. Outside dimensions are 92' x 57'; space is adequate. The building is used also for classrooms.

Holdings. Minutes of the 19th session of the Missouri and Arkansas Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, 1866, held at Louisiana, Missouri, Bishop KINGSLEY presiding, 1 vol., 104 pp. Missouri and Early Methodism, 1806-65, 8 chapters: The Old Province of Louisiana, Louisiana as an American Territory, struggle for admission as a state, Missouri as a State, Methodism Introduced into the Province of Louisiana, Methodism Planted in Upper Louisiana, First Camp Meeting West of Mississippi. In the museum: Record of the Methodist Episcopal Church

