

The children of
Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon

November 11, 2023

1. Children of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon, Kirkman - Sarah
2. Children of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon, Hawkins family from Caroline to Felix Albert
3. Children of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon, Hawkins family from Unicy to Lorinda Jane
4. Children of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon, George - NJ

There's an amazing document that I received from the Lewis County, MO, genealogy society, that mostly pertains to Sarah Cannon Hawkins; I've included those passages in her section, below.

Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon were probably married in Sussex County, Delaware, 1796, at least that what I've found online. The marriage year of 1796 seems incorrect, given they had several children before that.

The 1810 and 1820 census records are the only records I have prior to their move to Missouri.

1810 census, Montgomery County, KY

Newbel Cannon

- 4 free white males under 10 (*Clement, William, John, NJ*)
- 1 free white male under 10-15 (*Henry*) **George and James may already have died**
- 1 free white male 26-44 (*Newbold*)
- 2 free white females under 10 (*Nancy, Malinda*)
- 1 free white female 10-15 (*Sarah*)
- 1 free white female 16-25 (or may say 4) (*Esther*)
- 1 free white female 26-44 (*Unicy*)

1820 census, Bath County, KY

Nubold Cannon

- 2 free white males 10 to 16 (*John, NJ*)
- 1 free white male 16 to 18 (*William*)
- 1 free white male 16 to 26 (*Henry, Clement – don't know which*)
- 1 free white male 45 & older (*Newbold*)
- 1 free white female 10 to 16 (*Malinda*)
- 1 free white female 16 to 26 (*Nancy*)
- 1 free white female 45 & older (*Unicy*)
- 3 Number of persons engaged in agriculture
- 1 free colored male to 26**

They were in Kentucky in 1823, from a newspaper article published in 1879 that listed a former resident's recollection of his neighbors. Squire Cannon was mentioned as being in the area by 1823. They are on the 1810 and 1820 censuses in Kentucky, and then the 1830 census for the territory of Missouri. From that, we would know that their children were either born in Delaware or Kentucky.

While I can't be sure about the death dates of most of the children, we do know that the following moved to Missouri:

Esther Cannon Crooks, Sarah Cannon Hawkins, Henry Cannon, Clement Cannon, Nancy Cannon McPherson, William Cannon, John Cannon, Malinda Cannon Beckner McPherson, and Newbold Cannon, Jr. That implies that Kirkman, George and James either did not move with them, or were already deceased.

There are land patents for the following family members: Newbold, Sr., John Crooks, Gregory F. Hawkins, Henry, Thomas L. Beckner, and Newbold, Jr.

Many of the Cannons were slave owners: Newbold, Sr., Esther Cannon Crooks, Sarah Cannon Hawkins, Henry Cannon, Nancy Cannon McPherson (was left a slave in her father's will, but none on census), John Cannon, Malinda Cannon Beckner, and Newbold Cannon, Jr. William Cannon, if this is 'our' William, is listed on the 1860 slave schedule for Marion, MO, as William Camon, with three slaves.

I don't know what involvement the Cannon's had in the Civil War. There are too many Cannon soldiers listed in both Missouri and Kentucky, and not enough geographical information to be definitive.

Early and original settlers in MO

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the first, if not the very first settlers, within what is now "Lewis County," were John Bozarth, with his sons Reason and Ira, and his sons-in-law, John Finley and William Weaver, who settled in the Mississippi bottom below La Grange, in about 1816. Then came Captain William Pritchard and Aaron Claffin, about the year 1818. And in 1825, those native-born Missourians, the Durkees, Roswell, Lucien, Gen. Chauncy, and Henry J.; all dead but Henry, now living in Canton, in this county. Stephen Cooper and the Tates in 1829. In 1830, came Newbold Cannon and his sons, the Beckner's, Brown's, Dickerson Hawkins, Gregory F. McReynolds; in 1829, Silas Ramsey. The Smith's, Frank, Rice, Ralph, and Billy; William L. Graves, Silas, and Remson Reddish, Elisha Lefler, the Crook's, Capt. Marlow. The Frazier's, Bourn's, William and Abner with his sons, Frank, Ambrose, Douglass, Levi and Dudley,—Martin Nall and the Richardsons. Nathaniel and his sons, James A., Francis, and Preston; Edward White, Robert Sinclair, and Isaac Bland, John Reddish, and Nathaniel Preston, and James Hall; the Smoot's, Middleton and William; McPheeter's, John, William and Bowman; the Longs, Gabriel, and Reuben; Daniel Easley, Samuel Allen. Samuel Allen was the first settler in what is now Salem Township. William Cecil, of Reddish. Reuben and Gabriel Long, brothers, in what is now Highland. The Briscoes were here in 1832, and doubtless many others, the date of whose settlement is unknown to the writer.

The first settlers of the county were chiefly Virginians and Kentuckians. A few from the then "middle states," with here and there the "irrepressible Yankee." They were a hardy race of men; strong, physically and intellectually; such as in all ages have made states, and founded empires. They were distinguished for their honesty, generosity and hospitality. The "latch string" was always out: indeed "latch strings" were all the fastenings they had. Bolts and bars locks, and keys, were almost unknown, nor were they needed; *modern, refined, civilization* had not as yet, sat down among them, with its many and varied virtues and accomplishments. Neither were these men and their women, nameless adventurers, "without a local habitation and a name," but, on the contrary, almost all were of respectable lineage, and many of them of the best blood in the land.

Probably the first merchant in the county was a Mr. Everett, who located at what was then known as "Smoot's Landing," on the Mississippi River, below where Canton now stands.

History of Lewis County, MO 1878.1. An illustrated historical atlas of Lewis County, Missouri, 1878.

POPULATION.

The population of Lewis County in 1840 was—

YEARS.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
1840	4,966	1,074	6,040
1850	5,357	1,221	6,578
1860	10,983	1,303	12,286
1870	13,933	1,181	15,114
1876			16,320
The number of Acres of Land in the County.....			321,185½
Valuation.....			\$2,465,095

History of Lewis County, MO 1878.2. An illustrated historical atlas of Lewis County, Missouri, 1878.

Original Settlers in Lewis County area

needed, Loudermilk having been ordered to keep a supply constantly on hand. In a week or two, however, the plague was removed, owing to the strict precautions taken against its spread, and owing, too, partly to the sparseness of the population. In 1849 the cholera reappeared and carried off "Juba" Jenkins and perhaps one or two others.

NATIVITY AND CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS.

By far the greater portion of the first citizens of the county were originally from Kentucky. Some were from Virginia, a few from Tennessee, with here and there a man from the free States. A majority of the Kentuckians came directly from the Blue-Grass State, but many had lived for a time in Marion or some of the other Missouri counties. A few were descendants of the first settlers of Kentucky, and thoroughly accustomed to pioneer life.

The first settlers were of the usual description of western pioneers. Nearly all were farmers and hunters, without much education or culture, and with moderate ambitions and wants easily satisfied. To "make" a farm of a greater or less extent, to live plainly and frugally but comfortably, and not to work very hard seemed to be the chief desires. There was not much opportunity to acquire polish and competence and less inclination. The majority were poor when they came and never became wealthy.

Of cultured, scholarly, enterprising and ambitious men, there were perhaps enough. The first county officers were well qualified and the records are not marred by crude penmanship, bad spelling, and other evidences of illiteracy. Many brought some money, slaves and other property to the country, established themselves comfortably from the first, and soon or eventually reached conditions of affluence. Some of the merchants and other business men were shrewd and successful. The doctors and lawyers were creditable representatives of their professions. There were no gentlemen of leisure.

The manners of the people were like themselves, a little rough, uncouth, and unpolished, but free, hearty and open. There were hospitality and generosity, but no more in proportion

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than are to be found among their descendants or those who occupied the country after them. Notwithstanding the frequency and apparent fervor with which some of the old pioneers assert that people were better in the "good old times," and the simulated melancholy with which they contemplate the degeneracy of the present age, it is more than probable that the citizens of the county of to-day are the equals, at least, to the pioneers in all that is commendable and ennobling.

There was no more hospitality in 1837 than in 1887. There was no more morality during the first decade of the county's existence than in that just past. There were not nearly so many Bibles and churches, schools and schoolbooks, in proportion to the population, nor nearly so many God-fearing men and women. Indeed very many of the "noble old pioneers" were rather "tough." They drank a deal of whisky, they brawled and fought, they used hard language, they ran horses on the Lord's Day and many of them were under little moral restraint. The first indictments were for adultery. Among the next were some for larceny and perjury, and at one single term of the circuit court, in 1839, nearly a hundred were found against as many different individuals for "playing at cards for money" or gambling.

For two or three years after the Black Hawk war, home-seekers were a little chary about venturing into this quarter, but in 1834 and 1835 so many immigrants poured into this county that they could not be fed with the provisions then in stock until they could raise a crop, and they were forced to send down into Marion County for corn, meat, and other supplies. Comparatively few farmers raised a surplus. The average agriculturist owned but eighty acres, not more than one-fourth of which was cultivated, and the system of cultivation was not at all thorough. It was hard work to clear up the land and reduce it to cultivation, and it was harder still for many a man to plant, hoe and reap it afterward year after year. It was easier to take a rifle and hunt an hour or two and bring in a hundred pound deer, which would furnish meat for a fortnight, than to toil in the hot sun to raise corn to fatten pork, though indeed a majority of the hogs ran wild, and fattened on the mast in the woods.

In 1836 there was another inpouring of settlers. The western, northwestern and southwestern portions of the county were fairly well occupied, and a large number of tracts of land entered. About this time the first farms in the prairie were opened. There was great distrust of the value and adaptability of the prairie lands for agricultural purposes among the pioneers, and all of the first comers avoided them and settled in the timber. In very early days, too, there was another reason why the prairies were not settled upon and an attempt made to cultivate them. The wild sod was so thick and tough that the light, inferior plows then in vogue would not break it, and the soil was not subjugated until huge plows were constructed for the especial purpose. These plows were drawn by from three to five yoke of oxen, and the work of breaking prairies even then was slow and difficult.

The following description of the county in 1836 is given by "Wetmore's Gazetteer" of that year:

"DRAINAGE, ETC.

"The county of Lewis is very advantageously portioned out by nature into prairie and timber, and the soil is exceedingly rich. The springs of pure water are numerous, and the mill-streams furnish an abundance of power for sawing and grinding. These streams are the Wyaconda, the North Fabius and the head branches of South Fabius. The Wyaconda falls into the Mississippi about the middle of the eastern line of the county, which is washed for twenty-four miles by this great navigable river. The Fabius empties into the Mississippi in the adjoining county of Marion. This county was made out of territory north of and formerly attached to Marion County. The remainder of the territory north, and between Lewis and the Des Moines River, is now in the first stage of the organization of a county to be called Clark. This new county of Clark is very happily situated, having the Mississippi and the Des Moines on the east and northeast, and being likewise well watered in the interior with the head branches of the Wyaconda and a large stream called by the abominable name of 'Stinking Creek.' The next General Assembly will certainly have good taste enough to change the name of this fine stream to accord with that given

by the compiler, and accordingly inserted in his map—'Aromatic River.' [Fox River—COMPILER.] The first town above the Marion line is La Grange, situated on a beautiful shore of the Mississippi. The site is high and dry, and it is surrounded with a well settled farming country. The first stream above this town is Fox River,* a small stream; the timber on its banks is good. The next town on the river, in ascending, is Canton, likewise a promising place, and situated in a large prairie. From this prairie the country is generally timbered and exceedingly rich to the Des Moines. The fort for the protection of this frontier is situated twelve miles above the mouth of the Des Moines, on the bank of the Mississippi.

"Monticello is the seat of justice of Lewis County, and it is located in a central position. This corner of Missouri enjoys the local advantage of a market, created by the wants of those in the military service of the United States and the miners in Wisconsin. Although the mineral district is a rich farming country, its inhabitants are in the habit of searching for wealth beneath the surface of the earth, and consequently agriculture is neglected. If the winters were milder there, the northeast corner of Missouri would be a country more desirable than any portion of the earth. Those accustomed to the hard winters of the New England States would, however, feel no inconvenience in any climate in this parallel of latitude."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The postoffices of the county in 1836 were Monticello, with J. H. McBride as postmaster; La Grange, C. S. Skinner; Tully, Thomas Gray; Barnes View, G. A. Barnes; St. Francisville (in Clark), George Haywood; Sweet Home (in Clark), M. Couchman. Rates of postage varied. From the beginning of the postal system until 1845 they were from 6 to 25 cents on a letter weighing a half ounce or less, dependent upon the distance it was carried; for each additional half ounce additional postage was charged.†

*The author evidently did not know that Fox River and "Stinking Creek" are practically one and the same stream.—COMPILER.

†From July, 1845, to July, 1851, the rates were 5 cents for a half ounce if carried less than 300 miles, and 10 cents if carried 300 miles or over. From July, 1851, to October, 1853, the rate was uniformly 3 cents for any distance within the United States less than 3,000 miles; for a time letters to California and Oregon were charged double postage. Since October, 1853, the standard rate has been 2 cents.

Canton Township comprises the northeastern portion of the county lying immediately upon the Mississippi, and constituting one of the very best townships in Northeast Missouri. The town of Canton, nine miles of railroad, and some of the best farms in the county, are within its limits. The magnificent river bluffs furnish an abundance of excellent limestone, the hills along the streams are covered with timber, and good water and fine soil are to be found on every section. Some of the land on the hills, not now in cultivation, is well adapted to vine culture and doubtless will ere long be thus utilized. There need be very little so-called waste land in this township.

A township called Canton was first organized by the county court of Marion, while this territory yet formed a part of that county. It then extended north to the Iowa line. Subsequently, from time to time, other townships and even counties, were formed out of it and its limits very much reduced, but the name it still retained.

In addition to the land entries recorded in the first chapter of this volume, the following were made within what is now Canton Township, by actual residents, between the years 1830 and 1840. It is believed that in nearly every instance the settlement was practically identical with the land entry, and was made not long prior or subsequent thereto:

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 6.

Section 1—Stephen H. Everett, 1838.

Section 2—William Smoot, 1835; Moses C. Kercheval, Jacob Brown, 1836.

Section 3—John Crooks, 1835; James Bland, Henry Smoot, 1836; Diederich Huner, William Allensworth, 1837.

Section 4—John M. Ray, 1835; Samuel G. Hatcher, Hedgeman Wyne, Nathaniel Brown, Jeremiah Jeffries, 1836-37.

Section 6—John H. Ousley, 1835; Howard Brown, 1832.

Section 8—Robert H. Ray, 1831; Jesse L. Burton, 1837.

Section 10—Francis Crutchfield, 1836.

Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO, 1887 History, pg. 156

Section 11—Willard Hall, Daniel Kellogg, R. L. F. Smoot, 1836; Middleton Smoot, 1835.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 6.

Section 1—John E. Thomas, Chris. Schroeder, 1835.

Section 5—Ransom Jones, 1836; Ephraim Beach, 1835; William H. Clay, 1834.

Section 4—Hulsey White, 1835.

Section 6—John Clay, 1834; James Davis, Margaret Davis, 1835; Inglefield Gregory, 1836; Able Gregory, 1837.

Section 7—Thomas L. Bickner, John A. Sutherland, Charles Tuley, 1836; Granberry Story, 1838; William G. Spear, 1839.

Section 8—Edward Springer, James R. Crooks, John N. Marks, Andrew N. Sutherland, 1835.

Section 9—James White, James R. Crooks, 1835.

Section 10—James I. Bland, 1831; Robert S. Goff, 1836.

Section 11—David L. Dodge, 1836.

Section 13—Isaac B. Ousley, William P. Ousley, 1835.

Section 15—Chris. Catron, 1832; John White, 1835.

Section 17—N. J. Cannon, 1833; George S. Marks, Timothy Brown, Thomas Lizenby, Joseph Welker, 1835; John Carnegy, 1836.

Section 18—Jesse McPherson, 1833; Andrew Bickner, 1834; William H. Durrett, F. H. Duncan, 1835; Martin E. Green, 1836.

Section 19—Mitchell Russell, William Norris, 1832; A. B. Norris, 1833; Chilton B. Tate, Timothy Brown, 1835.

Section 20—Roswell Durkee, A. J. Lewis, 1833; Daniel Ledford, 1836.

Section 21—Isaac Roberts, 1835; John Bland, 1832; James Glass, William A. Mendenhall, 1836.

Section 27—George Combs, 1832; James N. Gunnell, Agnes F. Watts, 1835.

Section 28—William F. Northcraft, 1834; Alex. Hunsicker, 1835; S. W. B. Carnegy, 1836.

Section 29—Henry Durkee, Gregory F. Hawkins, R. B. Morgan, Madison C. Hawkins, 1834; L. C. Cordell, 1836; George Cordell.

Section 30—William Wigel, 1833.

Section 31—Silas Ramsey, 1832; Benjamin Holloway, 1835; Almarine Thompson, 1837.

Section 32—William McKinney, Benjamin Lillard, Edward G. Adkins, 1836.

Section 35—Nelson Watts, 1835.

TOWNSHIP 63, RANGE 6.

Section 19—Daniel Ligon, 1835; James Shoeman, John B. Riney, Thomas Pittinger, 1834.

Section 20—A. S. Kennedy, 1836.

Section 21—F. S. Thomas, R. D. Massey, 1836.

Section 22—George C. Finley, 1831; Abadiah Colley, 1834; George A. Wilson, Wade H. Heiskell, Samuel Muldrow, 1835.

Section 24—James D. Smith, 1835.

Section 25—John C. Sowers, 1835.

Section 26—John Coleman, 1834.

Section 27—Whitfield Browning, 1835; J. J. Moorman, 1837.

Section 29—Thomas Gallandet, 1836; Mary A. Davis, 1835; Peter S. Durkee, 1836.

Section 31—Sarah Davis, 1835; Isaac D. Davis, 1834; Robert Erp, William B. Cooper, Thomas Clark, 1836.

Section 34—Robert Watkinson, Thomas A. Hardin, 1836; Isaac L. Harrel, 1835.

Section 35—William Gibbs, 1836.

Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO, 1887 History, pg. 158

In Congressional Township 62, Range 6—middle portion
of Canton Township.

John Billings, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, July 8, 1829.
 Christopher Rhoads, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, August 18, 1829.
 Rezin R. Offutt, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, December 2, 1830.
 Jacob Myers, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, November 20, 1827.
 Jacob Myers, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, May 20, 1829.
 Jacob Myers w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{2}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, March 26, 1829.
 James Gardner, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, February 7, 1825.
 James Armstrong, sw $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{2}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, July 23, 1829.
 William Duncan, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{2}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, July 8, 1829.
 Elias Sinclair, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, November 20, 1828.
 Thomas Hanan, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, June 13, 1825.
 Elijah Rice, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, January 31, 1825.
 Henry Cannon, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28, December 22, 1829.
 Nathaniel Brown, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, June 15, 1830.
 Nathaniel Brown w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 32, June 25, 1830.
 Gregory F. Hawkins, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33, March 13, 1829.
 Thomas Buckner, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 34, November 22, 1830.
 Thomas Buckner, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33, November 22, 1830.
 John Crooks, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 34, March 10, 1829.
 Samuel Bland, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 34, October 12, 1829.
 Churchill Blakey, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, November 11, 1824.
 Lockwood Clafin, se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, April 16, 1824.
 Isaac Bland, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of w $\frac{1}{2}$ of w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 36, January 14, 1830.
 Samuel Morton, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, January 9, 1830.
 Thomas Reynolds, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{2}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 32, October 12, 1830.
 Edward White, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, June 5, 1827.

Henry Cannon, Thomas Locke Beckner, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, John Crooks, and, 1887 History of Lewis County, MO.

I bought a CD entitled 'Lewis County, MO, History 1887' which is a collection of 1800 era maps, and a book of the county's history published in 1887. It is fascinating reading. It's several hundred pages in length, and the 'search' feature doesn't work, so it will have to be read. I found entries mentioning the Hawkins family (see the index). In the body of the book I found Gregory Hawkins mentioned; it stands to reason that we will find others in the family. On page 148 (the original page number) Gregory Hawkins is said to be recommended for justice of the peace of Canton Township.

In this book there is a listing of land entries:

Twp 61, Range 6 Sec. 3 John Crooks 1835 (page 156)

Twp 62, Range 6 Sec. 7 Thomas L. Bickner, 1836

Twp 62, Range 6, Sec. 17 NJ Cannon, 1833

Joseph Welker (possible husband of Margaret Beckner)

Twp 62, Range 6, Sec. 18 Jesse McPherson, 1833; Andrew Bickner, 1834

Twp 62, Range 6, Sec. 29 Gregory F. Hawkins, Madison C. Hawkins, 1834

After I wrote the sections for each of these people, I found a new addition to ancestry.com entitled IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918.

I found entries for various Cannons, and their in-laws. It seems that Lewis and Marion Counties are in District 3.

Cannon: there are numerous entries in District 3 for Cannon; not always is there a first name.

There's A. Cannon, Edward Cannon of LaGrange, Ephraim Cannon, J. Cannon, James Cannon, John Cannon, John and James Cannon of New Hope, cattle brokers, MA Cannon

April 1864:

NJ Cannon, Canton, Hog Slaughters, enumerated articles: 36, tax due 36

Hawkins: there are dozens of entries for Hawkins in District 3

Sarah A. Hawkins

Sarah Hawkin, retail dealer (1863)

Sarah A. Hawkins, income and retail dealer (1863) two entries

Mrs. Sarah A. Hawkins, sold hogs (1864)

Sarah A. Hawkins, Hannibal, income \$1,000, rate of tax 5, tax \$50.00 (1865)

Mrs. Sarah A. Hawkins, Hannibal, article: buggy, valuation \$150, amount of tax \$2.00 (1866)

Davis and Hawkins, Canton, Lewis, Tobacco, Quantity or valuation: \$985, Amount of Tax Upon Particular Article: \$394.00

One entry calls them 'tobacco man'

There's an entry in 1863 for Cookney? And Hawkins, selling 4 cattle, rate of tax 20

Another entry in 1863 for Priest and Hawkins, retail dealers

An entry in 1863 for Lostutter? And Hawkins, cattle brokers

Hawkins and Clayton, Hannibal, physicians

Felix A. Hawkins, 1866: Williamstown, Lewis, MO, hogs, sold 16, tax \$1.60

MC Hawkins, 1866, Canton, MO, lawyer, rate of tax 10, tax \$10

Crooks, McPherson – several entries

Slavery as a part of their lives

Some of the first settlers of the county were slave owners, and brought their peculiar chattels with them. The first mention of slavery in the records is dated in October, 1834, and is an order of the county court permitting Reuben Long, administrator of the estate of Meshach Birchfield, to hire out the "slaves of said estate."

Besides the control and authority vested by law in the master over his slaves, they were kept under other restrictions. Usually they were not allowed off of their master's plantation after 9 o'clock at night without a written pass from him. But often Sambo would steal away to a neighboring farm and spend two-thirds of the night in the company of a dusky sweetheart, or go prowling about the country on one frolic or another, and then the next day he would fall asleep over his plow and be incapable of half a fair day's work. It was the practice in all slave holding States, where slaves existed in any considerable number, to have a company of mounted police, appointed by the county court, in every civil township, whose duties were to patrol that township a stated number of hours in every month, and who were paid for their services out of the county treasury. The patrols, as they were called, made their rounds after nightfall, and nearly always at unexpected times. If they caught a negro away from home without a pass, he was usually given a sound whipping, and sometimes was taken into custody, and his master sent for.

It became necessary to appoint patrols for Canton and Dickerson Townships, in this county, as early as in January, 1836,

It became necessary to appoint patrols for Canton and Dickerson Townships, in this county, as early as in January, 1836, and they were directed to patrol for twenty-four hours in every month. Those for Canton Township were Elias Sinclair, captain; James Armstrong, Diederich Huner, William Duncan, James Crooks, Ellsworth Owsley and Alex Brown. Those for Dickerson were A. P. Williams, captain; Ralph Smith, B. P. Major, John Snapp, Eli Finley and Samuel Cox, Jr.

It was made a penal offense for a master to allow a slave to exercise any jurisdiction over himself. He could not hire himself, enter into a contract, or make a purchase of merchandise. In at least three instances merchants of this county were indicted for "trading with a slave" and in the summer of 1836 Mrs.

Catherine Hayden was indicted and arraigned for "permitting a slave to hire his own time." A year later the case was dismissed because the prosecuting witness, B. P. Major, had left the country.

Free negroes were not allowed to reside in the State without a special permit from a county court, and might be placed under bonds for their good and orderly behavior. The first free negroes licensed to live in this county were Jack, Isaac, Sally, Harriet and Hannah, all of whom had belonged to Jacob Myers, deceased, who, before his death, had manumitted them. The license was granted in March, 1836. From time to time other free negroes were granted permission to reside here. After the Myers slaves, heretofore mentioned, the first slave emancipated in this county, as appears of record, was "Chaney," a negro woman, who was set free by her master, John E. Thomas, in July, 1840.

Slavery in Lewis County, MO, 1887 History of Lewis County, MO.2

IMPROVEMENTS.

By the organization of Clark County, in 1838, of Scotland, in 1841, and of Knox, in 1845, the county of Lewis was reduced to its present boundaries, and it is only from the latter date that it can be written of distinctly and without confusion. Prior to 1845 to speak of Lewis County was to include Knox, and often much other territory.

No very notable incidents occurred in the decade between 1840 and 1850. There was a general development of the county. The towns of Tully and La Grange increased to respectable proportions, Canton and Monticello were considerable villages, Kennonsville had a local habitation and a name, and the country came to be fairly well improved. In 1840 the total population, including Knox and Scotland, was 4,966 whites, 1,074 colored—total, 6,040; but, in 1850 the population of Lewis County proper was 5,357 whites, 1,221 colored—total, 6,578. The colored were, of course, nearly all slaves; the free negroes in 1850 did not number more than 100.

THE ABOLITION LIBERATORS.

A few years after 1840, intense indignation was aroused in the county against some abolitionists across the river, in Illinois, who had been tampering with the slaves in this and adjoining

1887 History of Lewis County, MO p. 62 abolition movement

counties. The headquarters of the abolitionists were at Quincy, where they had a college, presided over by Dr. Richard Eels, and called the Eels Institute, or the Mission Institute, but numbers of them were scattered along the east bank of the Mississippi. In July, 1841, three abolition "liberators" named George Thompson, James Burr and Alanson Work crossed the river from Quincy, and came into the northeastern part of Marion County, with the design of spiriting away a number of slaves belonging to R. N. Woolfolk and others. A previous arrangement had been made with the negroes, who, however, were really faithful to their masters and betrayed the scheme. When the would-be liberators came over, they were met and decoyed into an ambush, and actually arrested by the very slaves they had come to free. They were taken to Palmyra, where they were tried and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. In the fall of 1842 a dozen or more slaves, in this and Marion County, ran away from their masters, and, aided by Illinois abolitionists, made good their escape. In August two negro men near La Grange—"Tom," a slave of Dr. John Lafon, and "Lew," a slave of William Hagood—made a break for their freedom. On a charge of assisting them, John A. Johnson and William Warner were indicted for grand larceny and "*an attempt to commit grand larceny.*" Johnson was tried at Monticello in November and acquitted, and Warner took his case to Monroe County, where he too was cleared.

In November (the 8th) Dr. Richard Eels, of the Abolition Institute, was himself arrested while, as is alleged, "in the very act of assisting a runaway slave, the property of Chauncey Durkee, to escape." A preliminary examination resulted in his admission to bail until the circuit court, then in session, should take action in the case. In a few days he was indicted for grand larceny, in "stealing a negro man slave named Charles, of the value of \$800." He was never brought to trial, however, or even arrested.

Soon after this episode an anti-abolition meeting was held in Canton. As the report of the proceedings, published in the *Palmyra Whig*, shows strong denunciatory resolutions of the doctrines and practices of the abolitionists were adopted, and vig-

orous measures were perfected to keep them out of the country, and put a stop to negro stealing. The meeting resolved to "take the law in our own hands," and to administer to all abolitionists "such punishments as we may deem necessary." Vigilance committees were appointed in every township, whose duty it was to keep vigilant watch and ward over the community, and a keen eye on the Illinois shore. All strangers passing through the country were to be examined by the vigilance committee, and if they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves they were to be banished from the State. If they returned they were to receive fifty lashes, and again sent out of the State, and if they again returned they were to do so at their own peril. A poster at the ferry landing at Canton and Tully (a copy is still preserved) said they were to be hung by the neck till they were "DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!!" (The capitals and exclamations are the poster's.)

Even Quincy held a meeting this year, and denounced the abolitionists in the severest terms. This meeting was presided over by W. G. Flood. A committee on resolutions was composed of Isaac N. Morris, Dr. Balston, Samuel Holmes, C. K. Bacon and Dr. H. Rogers. The meeting was addressed by Hon. O. H. P. Browning, afterward a prominent Republican, and Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson. In March, following, Dr. Eels' college was burned by a party from Palmyra that crossed the river on the ice and returned unmolested. Very many of the people of Quincy acquiesced in, if they did not endorse and approve, the burning, and no prosecution was ever made of the incendiaries, who openly acknowledged what they had done, and defied arrest or interference.

DEVELOPMENT, ETC.

The "hard times" of the early days were continued up to about 1845. In 1840 the Whigs had elected their presidential candidate, Gen. Harrison, upon a promise to reform the condition of affairs and bring about better times. But the people were disappointed, as they have often been since when they have expected sudden and substantial prosperity as the result of general legislation.

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The following is a very important read concerning slavery in Lewis County.

<https://digital.shsmo.org/digital/collection/mhr/id/36314>



This sketch of a negro family and their cabin appeared in the February 1836 edition of the Cincinnati *Family Magazine*.

Slavery and Emancipation in Lewis County, Missouri

BY GEORGE R. LEE*

As the mighty Mississippi flowed southward in 1840, it passed through the territories of Wisconsin and Iowa and formed the western boundary of Illinois. It first reached slave territory at

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Clark County, Missouri, which had been in formal existence only four years and which had only 2800 residents, white and black. The next county was Lewis with 1075 slaves. Lewis County, in existence only seven years, was the northernmost county in the state, having more than a thousand slaves. Its boundaries lay north of the Mason-Dixon line separating Pennsylvania from Maryland; the county faced the shores of Illinois, but its roots were in Kentucky and Virginia from which most of its early settlers had come.

Reason Bozarth, the first resident, came from Kentucky in 1819 to start a farm south of La Grange. That fall, he returned to Kentucky, then brought back to Missouri his family and slaves.¹ Thus, slavery and residency came simultaneously, and the slaves found themselves part of a frontier environment. To the slaves, the prospects of coming to such an unsettled area were frightening. On the way to the county, the James Miller slaves worried about Indians, but were assured by their master that the Indians had been moved farther west. They chanced upon a group of wandering but friendly red men. Never having seen a Negro before, they let out a whoop which sent the terrified blacks running for cover. The Indians caught some of them, and began to rub their faces, demanding to know what kind of war paint they were using.²

Another reason for their fear was the rough and violent character of the white population who were "rather tough, drank a deal of whiskey, brawled and fought, used hard language."³ The frontier character was obvious in the number of cases in the circuit court involving assault and battery, challenges to duel and shootings and stabbings with intent to kill.

The work ahead must have been cause for concern as well. The slaves must have longed for the softer life back home as they cut trees, moved rocks, cleared brush, planted crops, and built roads, houses and barns. The weather, if nothing else, would make them think of the more comfortable times in Kentucky or Virginia, as winter temperatures sometimes dropped to fifteen and twenty degrees below zero, and the summer high often reached a muggy ninety degrees.

Other Kentucky slaveowners followed in the steps of Bozarth.

¹ John Wills, "Outline of Early History, Lewis County, Missouri: 1800-1900," 7, limited edition of mimeographed pamphlet. Copies are located in the State Historical Society of Missouri and the Culver-Stockton College Library, Canton.

² Harry M. Hyatt, *The Millers of Millersburg, Kentucky* (Vienna, Austria, 1929), 33.

³ Wills, "Outline History," 12.

Daniel Ligon, Sr., as a boy made trips to St. Louis to sell surplus slaves. Growing tired of the trips, he settled in St. Louis in 1819, and migrated to the county in 1833.⁴ He was the largest slaveholder, according to the 1850 and 1860 census reports, owning 26 in 1850 and 24 in 1860.⁵ William Briscoe came from Kentucky in 1833 and purchased 440 acres.⁶ He owned 12 slaves in 1850 and ten in 1860. Thomas Bayne bought a farm near Canton that same year consisting of a half section of the best bottom land;⁷ he owned ten slaves in 1850 and 11 in 1860. James Miller came in 1838 and bought 600 acres which later was expanded to 2000 acres;⁸ he owned 18 slaves in 1850 and 16 in 1860. William Burford came to Missouri with one hundred dollars in his pocket, but was able to acquire 1200 acres eventually;⁹ he owned ten slaves in 1850 and five in 1860. The only exception to this pattern of Kentucky origins among the major owners was Emilius K. Sayre who was born in New Jersey, a graduate of Amherst and the law school of Transylvania University in Kentucky, and who had once been an active anti-slavery advocate. He migrated to Monticello in 1836, acquired 3500 acres¹⁰ and by 1860 owned 18 slaves.

The slaves, like the masters, evidently came from the Upper South. A random sampling of 200 Negroes in the county in 1870 reveals that 60 percent were born in Missouri, 28 percent in Kentucky or Tennessee, 11½ percent in Virginia and Maryland, and only one born in the Deep South, in Alabama.¹¹ Although the census does not indicate when they came to the county, presumably most came during the time of slavery.¹²

Other than those slaves brought in by their masters, or those born in the county, the source of slaves is not clear. One will provided that none of the slaves were to be sold at the lower

⁴ Related to the author by Mrs. Isabelle Willer, Quincy, Illinois, great-granddaughter of Daniel Ligon, in a personal interview on May 20, 1970.

⁵ Slave Schedules for Lewis County, 1850 and 1860 in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. All figures on individual holdings are from these schedules.

⁶ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties* (St. Louis, 1887), 719-720.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 711.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 800-801.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 723.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 825.

¹¹ Manuscript Census for Lewis County, 1870, in the National Archives.

¹² It is possible that some slaves might have migrated to the county in the period from emancipation to the taking of the 1870 census. However, it would seem rather unnatural for ex-slaves in any large numbers to come to Lewis County with Illinois and Iowa so close-by.

Robert A. Campbell

county market.¹³ This would imply that there were at least two slave markets in the county. A Marion County company ran an advertisement in the county newspapers for many years:

NEGROES WANTED!

The subscribers will pay the highest prices in cash for likely Young Negroes. Letters addressed to them at Palmyra, Mo., will receive prompt attention.

BLAKEY & McAFEE¹⁴

Presumably, the company sold slaves as well as bought them, so perhaps some of the county's slaves were brought in by Blakey and McAfee or by traveling slave dealers, none of whom advertised their merchandise in local newspapers.

Most Lewis County slaves seem to have changed owners at least once during their lifetime. Using owners of five or more slaves who were listed in both the slave schedules of 1850 and 1860 as the basis for examination, there were thirty-four owners who qualified, and their property totaled 305 slaves in 1850. Ten years later, their descriptions of the slaves they owned fit only 61 slaves exactly, and in 52 other cases there was only a slight variation. Even allowing for mistakes in gauging the ages of their slaves,

¹³ "Wills, Letters, etc., 1833-46, Lewis County Probate Court," 271, in Probate Court, Lewis County Courthouse, Monticello.

¹⁴ *Canton Missouri Plebeian*, September 8, 1848.

only about one in three could have had the same master ten years later.¹⁵

The extent to which Missourians sold slaves on the Southern market is the subject of conflicting opinion. Lieutenant Governor Robert A. Campbell said: "I never heard of any Missourian who consciously raised slaves for the southern market. I feel sure it was never done."¹⁶ William Wells Brown remarked, however, that on one of his trips upriver, the boat stopped at Hannibal where a load of slaves was picked up for the New Orleans market, which "numbered from fifty to sixty, consisting of men and women from eighteen to forty years of age."¹⁷

The slave schedules for Lewis County show no general pattern of the larger owners changing slaves more frequently than the small owners, which suggests that there was no large-scale exporting of slaves for the Southern market. Daniel Ligon, for example, apparently had 11 of his 26 slaves for the whole decade, 1850-1860, and many of these were younger slaves who would have been marketable. Robert Garnett, owner of seven slaves in 1850, apparently owned all of them ten years later. Other owners in some cases had few if any of the same slaves throughout the decade, but since their holdings did not decline much (with only three exceptions), it might be concluded that there was an active local trade which had nothing to do with the Southern market.¹⁸

The statistics are not altogether helpful in ascertaining the extent to which families were broken up by trades, or to settle estates, but there are a few indications. G. T. Moore owned only one slave woman in 1850 and two six-month-old girls. The woman apparently belonged to him ten years later; neither child was listed as being in his possession. Stephen Briscoe, another small holder, had a slave woman and man who could have been the parents of the three slave children in his possession. All of them belonged to him ten years later except the woman. Abner Merrill owned all of the same slaves in 1860 that he had in 1850 except for a boy aged ten in 1850.¹⁹ However these incidents are explained, they must have been a source of grief in some slave cabins. Only one probate record gave any clue as to the relationship of the slaves to each

¹⁵ Slave Schedules for 1850 and 1860. Slaves over 50 years of age in 1850 were presumed dead if they did not appear in the 1860 statistics.

¹⁶ Harrison Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri, 1804-65* (Baltimore, 1914), 45.

¹⁷ William Wells Brown, *Narrative of William W. Brown, a Fugitive Slave* (Boston, 1847), 33-34.

¹⁸ Slave Schedules for Lewis County, 1850 and 1860.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

The sketch "Slave Sale" was reproduced from Frederick Gerstaecker's *Western Lands and Western Waters*, published in 1864.



other. The will of George Staples separated the daughter and son of each of two mothers, Kitty and Mary.²⁰ There is no mention of the mothers; so presumably they were in someone else's possession or dead.

The slave states of the Upper South often have been charged with slave breeding. A comparison of white and black childbirth in Lewis County shows, however, that slave women were not as productive of children as white women. In 1850, 1087 white women between 15 and 40 years of age produced 172 children, or an average of one child for every 6.31 women; slave women in the same age group totaled 255, and they produced 34 children or one for every 7.57 women.²¹ In 1860, 2163 white women delivered 341 live children, or one for every 6.34 women, while 266 slave women produced 33 children, or one for every 8.06.²² At least one owner did try breeding. A former slave said that the man "used to have me

²⁰ "Wills, Letters, etc., 1833-46," 181-182.

²¹ *The Seventh Census of the United States: 1850* (Washington, D. C., 1853), 652-653.

²² *Population of the United States in 1860* (Washington, D. C., 1866), 282-283.

come over and father children; you know I was a well-built, big, strong Negro and my children made big strong slaves."²³ The figures however negate the possibility that slave breeding by the county's owners was highly successful.

Once born a slave, a Negro in the county almost always remained enslaved. Few manumissions were granted, and few slaves succeeded in escaping until about 1859. Missouri slave codes were in some ways very restrictive and in other ways generous. The slave code of 1804 prohibited a slave from going about as a free man or hiring himself out; the 1835 code raised the penalty from \$20 to \$100 for permitting a slave to hire himself out.²⁴ In one instance, Mrs. Catherine Hayden was indicted in 1836 for permitting a slave to hire himself out. As the state's chief witness did not appear, the case was dismissed.²⁵

In 1807, the territorial government passed a law permitting "any person held in slavery to petition the general court of common pleas, praying that such person may be permitted to sue as a poor person." The court was to give legal counsel, and see that he was not punished for bringing the suit.²⁶ Newbold Cannon's will gave most of his slaves to members of his family, but Priscilla was to be freed, the heirs were required to take care of her should she not be able to take care of herself, and she was to be given a bill of sale for another slave, Thomas H. Benton, "which slave is hers."²⁷ When the estate's administrator did not free her, and she took her case to court, not only was she freed, but he was required to pay her legal fees.²⁸

Slaves who were freed were given "trustees" by the courts to assist them with their affairs. Kizziah and Joyce petitioned the court that the motion be set aside appointing Abner Merrill as their trustee, which was immediately granted.²⁹ Another part of the petition permitting Kizziah and Joyce to sell land bequeathed to them was granted after the other heirs had been notified.³⁰ No evidence was found in court records that any request by a slave or freedman was ever denied.

²³ Frank Bush, Missoula, Mont., early resident of Lewis County, to the author, June 8, 1970.

²⁴ Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, 35.

²⁵ "Lewis County Circuit Court Record," I, 88, in Circuit Clerk and Recorder's Office, courthouse, Monticello.

²⁶ Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, 211.

²⁷ Will in Lewis County Probate Court, 52.

²⁸ "Lewis County Circuit Court Record," III, 81.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 447-448.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, IV, 308.

Slaves could be seized in execution of liens; when sold for that reason, the sale was to be advertised in hand bills or newspapers. A petition to foreclose on a mortgage was filed with John Chowning demanding the persons of Henrietta, Isaac and Rolla who had been security for an unpaid loan.³¹ Slaves were also sold to settle estates and one case involved a boy only four or five years old.³²

By and large, the laws forbidding assembly and teaching slaves to read and write apparently were not enforced, nor was the slave patrol diligent. The Canton *North-East Reporter* on June 28, 1849, complained that "several slaves had been seen in possession of pamphlet copies of the Col.'s [Thomas Hart Benton] speech reading and discussing its merits. Others have congregated at the corners of the streets in the evening, or on the Sabbath, and have been heard to talk freely and understandingly upon the subject of the excitement existing among the whites in relation to slavery." Not only were the slaves violating the law, but they were doing it with total impunity.

The county's first slave patrol had been formed in 1836, and was instructed to patrol twenty-four hours per month.³³ When slave escapes became more common, the *La Grange National American* on November 19, 1859, advocated a regular patrol with the power to arrest any Negro, free or slave, out after 8:00 p.m. without written permission. This again suggests a general laxity in a crucial aspect of slave control.

The last wills and testaments provided a variety of ways of disposing of slave property. In most cases, the slaves were divided among members of the family, but there were interesting variations. Henry Smoot willed his slave Joseph to his son William, but "Joseph is not to be hired . . . where he is not willing to go and should he outlive William Smoot in that case he is not to be sold nor hired without having the liberty of choosing his own master."³⁴ Nathaniel Richardson set values on his slaves in his will; children receiving less valuable slaves were given more money. He wanted to settle the slaves' future as soon as possible so "that the poor creatures may not be held in suspense [*sic*] any longer than may be necessary." If it were not for filial affection, "I would emancipate every one of them. I hope that my children will act feelingly toward

³¹ Canton *Missouri Plebeian*, September 8, 1848.

³² Canton *North-East Reporter*, August 21, 1856.

³³ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 51.

³⁴ "Wills, Letters, etc., 1833-46," 101.

the poor creatures.”³⁵ Keturah Bailey was less concerned about keeping her slave Collins in suspense. She willed him to Samuel Ewalt, then in California. When Ewalt returned, Collins was to be sold to the highest bidder among her children; until his return, Collins’ labor was to be divided equally among her three children. If Ewalt’s death were ascertained, Collins was to be sold.³⁶

In the minds of most Missouri society, the Negro was not only a legal and social inferior, but he was a mental inferior as well. United States Senator James Green, a resident of the county, argued in 1849: “Two distinct races, one vastly inferior to the other, subordination in a greater or lesser degree becomes inevitable in the very nature of things. . . . It has resulted to the black in immense good, and incalculable benefit, both moral and physical.”³⁷ Not only were Negroes inferior; they were happy inferiors: “Our negro is a sleek fatesided fellow. He loves to eat and to laugh, and give him his belly full and he is as happy as a prince. Work is his element, meat and bread and the banjo his happiness.”³⁸ The *North-East Reporter* of July 28, 1853, commented favorably on an article from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* praising the South for taking in the poor Negro, providing him with clothes, food and medical services. The Eastern writer summarized: “A whole nation of his people have grown up here, and, under the genial influence of Southern homes, they have been elevated from barbarism to civilization and christianization.”

The work required of Lewis County slaves probably made them yearn for the good old days of “barbarism.” Since the larger slaveholders were farmers, most slaves were probably engaged in general farm work. The 1850 census showed 37,071 acres as improved farm land, with 73,483 acres unimproved.³⁹ The chief crops produced that year included 336,730 bushels of corn, 68,527 bushels of wheat and 67,104 bushels of oats.⁴⁰ Lesser amounts of tobacco, potatoes and hay were produced. With only 1847 horses and 663 work oxen listed,⁴¹ presumably most of the work was accomplished by hand.

While no direct evidence could be found as to how slaves were worked in the county, Harrison A. Trexler’s assertion that the

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 1846-1855, 179.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 234.

³⁷ *Canton North-East Reporter*, June 21, 1849.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, March 27, 1856.

³⁹ *Seventh Census of the U. S., 1850*, 675.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 677.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 675.

plantation system with gangs of slaves being driven by a white overseer was comparatively rare in Missouri⁴² would seem valid. There is no evidence of absentee ownership necessitating the use of overseers, which may have created a less oppressive atmosphere. Missouri law forbade masters to work slaves on Sunday except in regular housework or for charity.⁴³

Slaves in the towns of Canton, Tully or La Grange may have been used for work in the bacon warehouses, at the wharfs, or in loading goods for merchants. Evidently, some of the county's brick homes and buildings were constructed with brick fired by slaves. Two such structures still stand, a home and a church in La Grange.⁴⁴

Provisions were made for at least some slaves to attend and join county churches. When the Methodist church was built in La Grange, it had a slave balcony seating 100.⁴⁵ The Baptist church in Monticello, organized in 1863, had 30 white and two Negro founders.⁴⁶ When a revival was held at the Canton Christian Church, 63 new members were added. A check of the membership in November 1850, revealed that of those added, eleven had been sold.⁴⁷ In 1856, that church had 168 members including nine slaves.⁴⁸ One slave woman was even converted to Mormonism, although her owner was not.⁴⁹ This suggests that slaves may have been given some freedom in selecting their own church.

The houses for slaves probably provided little privacy with no owner having over three houses for his slaves. Some examples of the number of houses with the number of slaves owned in parentheses will illustrate: Daniel Ligon, two (24); E. W. Mitchell, three (17); J. W. Miller, two (16); J. W. Price, one (10); and Eliza Morris, two (14).⁵⁰ These figures may be misleading, however, as some slaves may have lived in the master's home, thus allowing more space for other slaves. The quarters of one owner consisted of small log cabins about twelve to fourteen feet square

⁴² Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, 13.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 27.

⁴⁴ Dorothy Caldwell, ed., *Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue* (Columbia, 1963), 96.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 95-96.

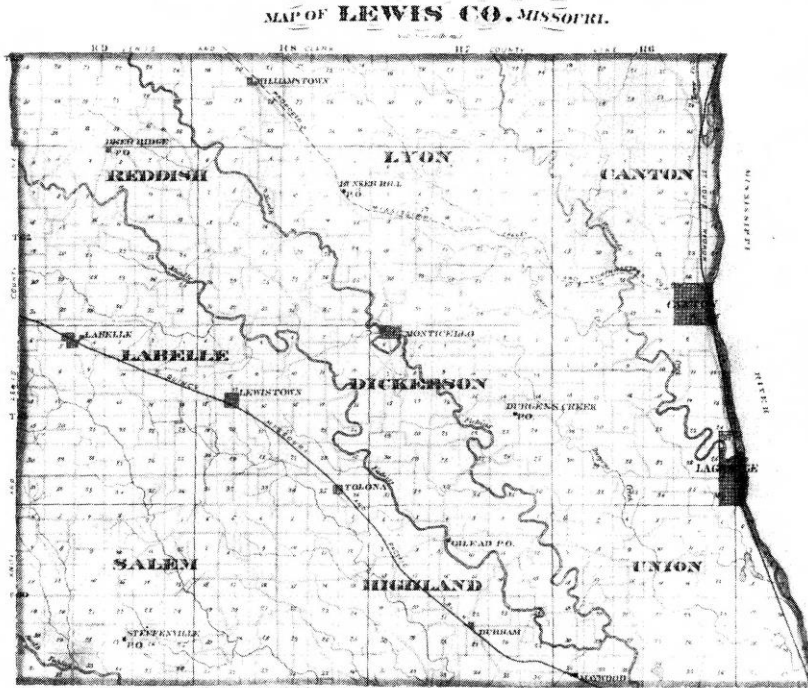
⁴⁶ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 185.

⁴⁷ Records of the Canton Christian Church, Nov., 1850, in the Disciples of Christ Historical Society, Nashville, Tenn.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Aug. 31, 1856.

⁴⁹ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 62.

⁵⁰ Slave Schedules for Lewis County, 1860.



**This map of Lewis County was reproduced from the
*Lewis County Atlas 1878.***

facing the barn lot. They were poorly lighted, quite low, and extremely hot in the summer.⁵¹

Generally it is assumed that slaves were treated well in the county.⁵² One slave owner was criticized for not dressing his slaves well, and for not providing clothes for slave children to wear in the summer.⁵³ From this example it could be inferred that most owners did dress slaves reasonably well, and he looked bad by comparison. If there is validity in the view of good treatment, how can it be explained in light of the generally held theory that frontier conditions produced the harshest slavery? Some hypotheses that may explain it are:

1. Perhaps many slaveowners agreed with the view reportedly

⁵¹ Bush to author, June 8, 1970.

⁵² Walter Williams, ed., *A History of Northeast Missouri* (Chicago, 1913), I, 386.

⁵³ Related to the author by Mrs. Naomi Hardin, Canton, May 20, 1970. Her husband, Joe B., was the grand-nephew of Daniel Ligon and grandson of John Hardin.

held by James M. Miller that when slaves were treated well, they worked harder.⁵⁴

2. The close proximity to the free states would have made harsh treatment seem foolish. The possibilities of an abused slave fleeing were too great.

3. Perhaps because the holdings were small for the most part, and overseers were not part of the system, conditions were better. The 1860 slave schedules support this view. Of the 1279 slaves in the county, over half belonged to owners of less than six slaves; only 19 owners had over ten, and most of those had less than 14 slaves.

4. The view was generally held that slavery was not as profitable in the county as it was elsewhere thereby weakening the quick profit motive existing where cotton was king. A county newspaper maintained that "in Missouri it has never been a paying institution, nor are there any considerations to make it such."⁵⁵ Trexler maintained that because of the small farms, small slave holdings, and relatively few slaves, it was difficult to reach any general conclusion as to the profitability of Missouri slavery.⁵⁶ In Lewis County, some of the more prominent citizens were highly respected and financially successful without slave labor.

The number of slaves grew slowly in comparison with the early influx and with the white population. This suggests that black labor thought necessary to the county's economy was viewed as important at first, and the later growth came more from natural expansion rather than importation. The following table indicates the degree to which the slave population stabilized:

Year	White Population	Free Negro	Slave
1840	4966	8	1075
1850	5357	15	1206
1860	10983	24	1279 ⁵⁷

Without a major cash crop like cotton or sugar cane, the owners may have had less compulsion to drive their workers hard.

There were examples of good feeling between master and

⁵⁴ Related to the author by Plessy McClain, Canton, May 13, 1970. He is the grandson of Lewis McClain, an early settler of Lewis County.

⁵⁵ *Canton Press*, December 4, 1862.

⁵⁶ Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, 53.

⁵⁷ *Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States* (Washington, 1841), free and slave statistics, 84-86; *Seventh Census of the U. S., 1850*, free population, 644-647 and slave population, 652-653; *Population of the U. S., 1860*, free statistics, 274-275, 278-279 and slave population, 282-283.

slave indicating harmonious relationships. A Negro boy tipped off his master that whites were conspiring to help some of his slaves escape, an action resulting in the revealing of several conspirators.⁵⁸ In another such case, slaves from just south of the county line plotted with their master to decoy some abolitionists into a trap, and the abolitionists were arrested by the slaves.⁵⁹ Perhaps the most illustrative example of this was when James M. Miller was sent back to Kentucky with a group of slaves to bring back horses, cattle and chickens to Missouri. A slave was sent ahead to make arrangements for them, and he kept saying that "de master is coming." When a farmer saw the slaves accompanied by an eleven-year-old boy, he got suspicious; he asked who the boss was, and the boy announced, "I'm the boss of these men."⁶⁰ The incident is interesting because it occurred in a free state, Illinois, where a slave was trusted to run ahead, and a boy was given control over grown men who could have easily overpowered him.

Not all relations between masters and slaves, however, were this harmonious. Violence did occur, but the only incidents reported were by slaves against whites. When a Mrs. Buckner of La Grange criticized the slovenly work of her maid, the slave threatened to burn the house down. The mistress did nothing about it, concluding that the slave was just in a foul humor. When the maid's former owner, a Colonel Fischer, was told about the incident, he went into the kitchen where the slave was working. Before he could speak, she came at him with a knife and Fischer, with the help of another slave, eventually disarmed her. She then grabbed a hoe which was close by and hit him in the back with the sharp edge. He took it from her, and hit her over the head with the handle giving her cuts and bruises. As for the outcome of the case, "the Colonel will take her South in a few days and dispose of her there."⁶¹

A slave uprising was narrowly averted in November 1849. Suspicious sounds awoke the John McCutchan family one night, and investigation found voices coming from the kitchen, which was connected by a passageway to the main house. That same night, a slave of James Miller came to the house, asked for a fire, and went out past the gunrack. Miller later became suspicious, called to his slaves, but none answered. After arousing the family, he found

⁵⁸ *La Grange National American*, February 25, 1859.

⁵⁹ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 63.

⁶⁰ Hyatt, *Millers of Millersburg*, 42-43.

⁶¹ *La Grange National American*, June 11, 1859.

both of his guns missing. Both families sent out runners to get help, and the pursuit was on.

By daybreak, about thirty armed whites arrived; the Negroes, gathered at the McCutchan farm, had formed a barricade of wagons. The slaves were armed with three guns, clubs and butcher knives. Those involved belonged to the Millers, the McCutchans, Samuel McKim and William Ellis.⁶² When ordered to come out, Miller's John, "a very powerful negro, and fierce as a grisly bear," with a corn knife in hand, came at Captain J. H. Blair. Miller gave Blair permission to shoot him. Blair's bullet hit him, but John came again; John Fretwell then fired and the slave fell dead. When ordered to come out again, the slaves did so meekly.⁶³

According to Moore's version, the plan was concocted by a slave woman named Lin who belonged to the McCutchans, and by the slave John. In this version, Lin's ten-year-old grandson Henry, supposedly had seen visions that all of the white family were in heaven except for a five-year-old girl; she was to be spared so that she could become Henry's wife when he was a full-grown prophet. Lin gave the conspirators coffee mixed with gunpowder to make them brave and potions to make them invulnerable. This information had been given by Dave, the McCutchans' house boy, during that sleepless night. Those slaves participating were sold south.

Who was to blame for this narrowly averted disaster? The newspaper's account accused Senator Thomas Hart Benton, who according to local opinion, had stirred up trouble with his speeches. "When Benton came to the State last spring, all was peace—the negro was happy and contented with his master." Benton began to agitate. "The negro began to hope—became dissatisfied with his condition—began to plot to change it—and recent events are only some of the bitter fruits."⁶⁴

Moore suspected that some whites from Gregory's Landing were involved, and when the slaves got on their boat to escape, the whites planned to take them south to a slave market. No one seemed to have put much credence in Henry's vision, and Moore dismisses him as a tool in the hands of his grandmother.

⁶² There are two long accounts of the uprising. The *Canton North-East Reporter*, November 8, 1849, includes the William Ellis slaves. W. K. Moore's, "An Abortive Slave Uprising," *MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW*, LII (January, 1958), 123-126, does not.

⁶³ *Canton North-East Reporter*, November 8, 1849.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

Slaves also showed dislike for the status quo by escaping to Illinois or Iowa, but until the Civil War period, few used that method. The manuscript census for 1860 recorded only six fugitives from Lewis County. Nevertheless, the fear that slaves might be induced to escape by abolitionists was very real. White attitudes toward abolitionists were violent. The abolitionists' motives were highly suspected, and they were regarded as no better than "he who steals our horses or any other species of property."⁶⁵ The *North-East Reporter* of July 5, 1849, characterized them as the fanatics of Europe and America who "are ready to burst the bonds of the Union! Who, in their dismal perspective of slave emancipation are ready to involve one-half of these States in the horrors of a San Domingo insurrection."

The charge of being an abolitionist was sure to evoke an angry response. Charlton H. Howe, the editor of the *La Grange National American* on February 20, 1858, assured his readers that although he came from Illinois, charges of his being abolitionist and Black Republican were utterly false. He later suggested that if a reader were accused of being an abolitionist, he should hit the accuser "a spat in the mouth and give him a few teeth to swallow."⁶⁶ Such an action occurred in Canton when one man struck another man on the street. The *Canton Press* reported on February 5, 1863: "The only apology we have heard for the murderous assault was the allegation that Mrs. B. had called Mrs. P. an abolitionist."

Occasionally when abolitionists aroused Missourians to action, the latter formed organizations to meet the threat. In September 1853, an Anti-Abolition Society was formed at Monticello to devise "ways and means to better protect slave property from the deprivations of the abolitionists."⁶⁷ A later threat resulted in a mass meeting in Canton. Vigilance committees were appointed in each township to watch for them. Anyone whose actions aroused suspicion was to be banished from the state. If they returned, they were to receive fifty lashes and be banished again. If they returned a third time, posters at the landings in Canton and Tully said they were to be hung "by the neck until they are DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!!"⁶⁸ When a violator was caught by Regulators from La Grange in the act of helping slaves escape, he was given a "sound

⁶⁵ *La Grange National American*, March 10, 1860.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, August 11, 1860.

⁶⁷ *Canton North-East Reporter*, September 22, 1853.

⁶⁸ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 63-64.

lashing” of 50 strokes. The *National American* of March 3, 1860, condemned him not only as a slave thief, but for other vices including selling liquor to slaves, violating the Sabbath, adultery, gambling and fighting.

The motives of abolitionists were suspect. A gang of “thieves” was reported operating in the La Grange area, who for a sum of money, would offer to take slaves out through Quincy, Illinois, to Chicago and Canada.⁶⁹ On August 29, 1857, the La Grange editor said that when enticed away, the slaves “fall into the hands of some of those black republican abolitionists of Illinois, who . . . arrest him and send him back to his master, where his condition is much better in every respect, than living in a free State among abolitionists.”⁷⁰ The Canton editor was unimpressed with the argument that emancipation would encourage abolitionist migration into the state. “When it is urged upon our commonwealth as essential to its advancement and welfare, because a few crazy abolitionists might object to settling among us on any other terms, we feel inclined to cling to anything that will deliver us from their presence.”⁷¹

There was little or no threat to the institution from within the county as few favored emancipation, even secretly, and no one openly advocated it.⁷² Even a transplanted Ohioan like Lewis McClain who did not approve of slavery was not so opposed as to advocate abolition. While he would not think of hiring a slave’s labor, his relationship with masters was cordial.⁷³ The threat came from across the river where a “cell” of abolitionists operated out of Eels Institute in Quincy. This group had many problems; three were captured by the slaves they planned to help escape; two were captured near La Grange with runaways. In the latter case, they were indicted for grand larceny and attempted grand larceny. One was tried at Monticello and the other in Monroe County, but both were acquitted.⁷⁴ In March 1842, some Missourians from Marion County decided to end these depredations permanently; crossing the river, they burned the Institute to the ground. No attempt was made to prosecute the arsonists even though they openly boasted of their achievement.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ *La Grange National American*, March 3, 1860.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, August 29, 1857.

⁷¹ *Canton Press*, December 4, 1862.

⁷² *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 98.

⁷³ Interview with Plessy McClain, May 13, 1970.

⁷⁴ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 63.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 64.

Many Quincyans were Southern in background and sympathies. Their attitude was clearly shown later when the Emancipation Proclamation was published. Quincy soldiers in the 27th Illinois at Nashville refused to go out on picket duty in protest, and the bugler refused to blow roll call. Not until they were reminded to fight for Lincoln did they agree to carry out their duties.⁷⁶ It is no wonder that the arsonists had gone unprosecuted. They had performed a community service.

Regardless of how serious the threat, owners were repeatedly warned to watch for abolitionists. The *North-East Reporter* of September 20, 1849, warned masters to be on guard against Northern Methodist preachers who were described as "abolition emissaries," and it was suggested that these "prowling wolves" should be driven out if discovered. Two weeks later, the same newspaper blamed an escape by three Shelby County slaves on the activities of Senator Benton, who might "at this very moment be concocting his hellish schemes, and persuading your negroes to leave you."

By 1853, a new problem appeared as runaways began to be captured who were trying to escape from other counties. Four who had escaped from Marion County were captured after one of them had been arrested in Canton while trying to buy food. They put up no resistance although they were armed with pistols and knives.⁷⁷ On July 6, 1854, the *Canton Press* reported the capture of two runaways from Howard County, one of whom was arrested in Canton, the other in Tully. The one caught at Tully was armed, but did not fight when confronted by two cocked guns.

The next week's edition of the *Press* reported that three Lewis County slaves had escaped on their masters' horses. In November, two slaves were reported to have escaped from the lower part of the county and had not been found.⁷⁸ No mention in either account was given to possible abolitionist implication. The La Grange editor advised readers to be especially observant of their intelligent slaves, because they were the most likely to escape, to "be less indulgent for the slave who stares him in the face, that it is those slaves who have been the best treated and have had pretty much their own way, that have escaped."⁷⁹

In 1860, the county was bitterly divided over the secession issue. The election returns that year gave 833 votes to John Bell, 597

⁷⁶ Carl Landrum, *Quincy in the Civil War* (Quincy, Ill., 1966), 69-70.

⁷⁷ *Canton North-East Reporter*, May 26, 1853.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, November 2, 1854.

⁷⁹ *La Grange National American*, November 12, 1859.

Jesse W. Barrett



to John C. Breckinridge, 468 to Stephen A. Douglas and only 43 to Lincoln. Strong voices in the county supported withdrawal from the Union, but the majority favored the Union with conditions. Slave-owners were divided between Secessionists and conditional Unionists, but loyalty to the peculiar institution remained intact; as the county history put it, "opposition to emancipation, or abolition, and to coercion was well nigh universal."⁸⁰ Those favoring the Union saw that support as the best way to preserve Missouri slavery. The *La Grange National American* of January 5, 1861, said that if Missouri left the Union, "how long would it be ere her soil would be overrun, her slave property not only rendered utterly insecure but absolutely destroyed. When her slaves were spirited away through the machinations of the abolitionists, of course it would be idle to pursue them, there would then be no extradition."

Those favoring the South saw the war as an effort to free the slaves. The judges of the county court paid for powder and lead out of county funds to be distributed among the Secessionists, and for a week in the spring of 1861, a Secessionist flag flew over the courthouse at Monticello.⁸¹ Rival military groups drilled in Canton and La Grange. When a pro-Secessionist shot and killed a pro-Unionist in Canton, peace was barely kept.⁸²

⁸⁰ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 68-69.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 71.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 77.

Times were unstable and no one, black or white, was safe. "The fact is," as *The Canton Press* related, "there is a perfect reign of terror throughout the whole of the interior of Northeast Missouri."⁸³ Perhaps because of bushwhackers, the organized Confederate units moving around, devotion to masters, or because the purpose of the war was not yet clarified, most slaves stayed with their owners during the first part of the war.

When a slave followed a Union company into Canton in 1862, he was arrested by the constable and handed over to the sheriff to be returned to his master. The Canton newspaper said that some of the "radical abolition type" tried to get the company commander to set the Negro free, "but Capt. McClannahan with that sense of honor that always characterizes and does honor to the true soldier, declined any interference, rightly holding, that it was his mission to support civil authority, and not to set the law at defiance."⁸⁴ Obviously, conditions were not yet right for slaves to escape.

When the Emancipation Proclamation was announced, Jesse W. Barrett, the Canton editor, was angered even though it did not apply to Missouri. He wrote: "From and after January 1, 1863, every white man will be as good as Sambo, provided he behaves himself. The document is too long for publication today, and indeed, we question the policy of publishing it at all, unless for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the enemy."⁸⁵ Barrett did finally publish it on January 8, 1863.

The slaves in the county were so excited about emancipation that many left although they had not been legally freed. The first departure after the Proclamation was by a freedman who left his children behind.⁸⁶ In March, a family belonging to T. D. Grant escaped taking his team with them. Grant was reportedly less concerned about losing the slaves than the team.⁸⁷ From then on, escapes became more frequent, and about once a month, reports of slave escapes were mentioned in the newspapers. Most stayed where they were, and the county's slaveholders paid taxes on only 66 less slaves in 1863 than they had in 1860.⁸⁸ By June 16, 1864, so many had escaped that the *Canton Press* reported that the "colored element in this place has about cleaned out."

⁸³ *Canton Press*, September 11, 1862.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, September 25, 1862.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, January 15, 1863.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, March 19, 1863.

⁸⁸ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 207.

Slavery, however, was not dead. In October the chief of police in Canton was approached by a “smart looking colored gentleman” who offered to sell him two “cadaverous darkies” for \$3000. The broker said:

“Which one of dese critters will you hab?”
“Can’t take either of them. I want you, and nobody else.”
“Mel Go away, white man! I’s not in de market—I is above dat.”⁸⁹

Nevertheless, its decline was noticeable. In 1860, county taxpayers paid taxes on an average of \$330 assessed evaluation per slave. By 1863, the last year taxes on slave property were imposed, the evaluation was set at only \$128 average.⁹⁰

Many of the county’s Negroes were helping slavery die by serving in the army, either voluntarily or otherwise. In 1864, army recruiters took six slaves from the county, but some escaped from them. Among those taken was a “venerable decrepit faithful servant” who was forced away from his master. The Canton newspaper criticized: “If there is wisdom or humanity in snatching a super-annuated and enfeebled negro from his family and master, we confess, ‘we can’t see it.’”⁹¹ Others like Thornt, a printer’s devil for the La Grange newspaper, went enthusiastically. The editor wrote: “We don’t wish the rebels to catch the Devil, but wish the Devil to catch many a one of them, and Thornt will do it too—for he has no love for rebels.”⁹² Some fifty-four Lewis County Negroes joined colored regiments,⁹³ many probably serving with the 29th Illinois Colored Infantry which performed heroically but in vain at Petersburg where its ranks were almost decimated.⁹⁴

After the Emancipation Proclamation, it was clear that Missouri’s days as a slave state were numbered. A state convention was called in the summer of 1863 which decided that all slavery was to end by July 4, 1870, but all freed slaves who were over forty years old were to stay with their masters as servants and those under twelve until they were twenty-three. Instead of direct compensation, the owners were to be exempt from further taxation on slave property. Representing the county at the convention was Emilius K. Sayre who voted for the plan, but who was

⁸⁹ *Canton Press*, October 6, 1864.

⁹⁰ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 205.

⁹¹ *Canton Press*, June 16, 1864.

⁹² *La Grange National American*, September 1, 1864.

⁹³ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 101.

⁹⁴ Landrum, *Quincy in the Civil War*, 89.



This drawing "Teaching The Negro Recruits the Use of the Minie Rifle" appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, March 14, 1863.

not sure that his life would be safe when he returned. The *Canton Press* of July 23, 1863, assured him that "he has nothing to fear of the honest judgment of upright, intelligent and thinking men" which no doubt brought him great comfort. In 1864, emancipation agitation grew in the state. On February 15, the legislature removed restrictions on manumission. In January 1865, a state convention assembled at St. Louis and repealed the slavery clauses in the state constitution by the vote of 60 to 4. On April 8, the new constitution passed 38-13. When the proposed Thirteenth Amendment was circulated, it easily passed in both houses of the state legislature.⁹⁵

Both white and black citizens had reason to rejoice in April 1865, the whites because of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the blacks because of their new freedom. Each race celebrated; the whites by throwing their hats into a big bonfire,⁹⁶ and the blacks with a jubilee that included bonfires, singing and

⁹⁵ Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, 238-240.

⁹⁶ *Canton Press*, April 12, 1865.

dancing.⁹⁷ The Lewis County freedman, like ex-slaves farther south, now faced a new situation, but his circumstances were also somewhat different. The former free states were much more accessible, the region itself was not without money which he could earn, and no Freedmen's Bureau operated in the county to give him aid or comfort. Lessons in true independence came earlier for Lewis County blacks than for most others.

Even so, many Negroes stayed where they were. Most owners seem to have offered them employment and shelter; the older or the less secure seem to have accepted. Most probably worked for wages, but there was evidently some sharecropping by 1870. The older Ligon slaves stayed⁹⁸ as did the Miller blacks.⁹⁹ Willis Brown gave his ex-slave Joe Price some land to farm adjacent to his own.¹⁰⁰ With her husband dead, a slave mother and her son remained with the Thomas Hardin family.¹⁰¹ Others, like Lew Dade,¹⁰² probably left the farms to come to the county's towns. The great majority presumably stayed as the 1303 total Negro population in 1860 dropped only 122 by 1870, a loss of less than ten percent.¹⁰³

Those who left the county probably added to the numbers of Negroes going to Quincy and Keokuk, both of which had enormous increases by 1870 in number of black residents. Adams County, Illinois, had 179 Negroes in 1860, but now had 1567;¹⁰⁴ Quincy, its largest city, now had 1073 and Ellington township adjacent to it had 160.¹⁰⁵ Ten years before, Quincy had 152 Negroes and only one lived in Ellington township.¹⁰⁶ Lee County, Iowa, which had 245 Negroes in 1860 had 1563 in 1870;¹⁰⁷ Keokuk, its major city, had 1015 of these and Jefferson township adjacent to it had 150.¹⁰⁸ Some of these were probably from Lewis County.

A state law passed in 1865 required that Negro couples living as husband and wife be formally married.¹⁰⁹ The first marriage of

⁹⁷ Mattie Horn, "Uncle Lew Dade," unpublished manuscript in possession of Pearl Plank, Canton.

⁹⁸ Interview with Mrs. Isabelle Willer, May 20, 1970.

⁹⁹ Interview with Plessy McClain, May 13, 1970.

¹⁰⁰ Related to the author by Mrs. Ada Wallace Roberts, Canton, May 15, 1970. Mrs. Roberts is a granddaughter of Willis Brown.

¹⁰¹ Interview with Naomi Hardin, May 20, 1970.

¹⁰² Horn, "Uncle Lew Dade."

¹⁰³ *Statistics of Population: Ninth Census of the United States* (Washington, D. C., 1872), 45.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 39.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 150.

¹⁰⁶ *Population of the U. S., 1860*, 88.

¹⁰⁷ *Statistics of Population: Ninth Census*, 45.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, 184.

¹⁰⁹ Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, 88.

freedmen in Lewis County was that of Robert Love to Mary Love on June 17, 1865; they had been husband and wife in slavery, and already had three children. By August 29, 1865, 17 more Negro marriages were recorded. Some were performed by a justice of the peace, but one minister, the Reverend C. A. Bateman, performed eleven ceremonies in one day.¹¹⁰

Five years after the war, most county Negroes still had made little economic progress; however, some within the black community had achieved a degree of prosperity. By 1870, 56 held more than \$300 in real and personal property. Fourteen of those had from \$500 to \$799 in holdings, three from \$800 to \$999, and eight had over \$1000 in property.

Four examples of the black "bourgeois" in the county illustrate similarities and contrasts. Solvman Spear, a teamster, and his wife were both born in Kentucky, black and illiterate. By 1870, he held \$400 in real and \$2000 in personal property. George Washington was a 45-year-old black from Kentucky with a mulatto wife. Like Spear, he was a successful teamster with \$1200 in real and \$1000 in personal property. Washington and his wife were both literate as were their four oldest children.

Stephen Boots and his wife farmed, and both could read although she could not write; his property included \$1000 in real and \$600 in personal property. Alen Woodson and his wife were illiterate farmers, but had managed to accumulate \$2000 in real and \$500 in personal property. Others included a farmer with \$1000 in personal property (his lack of real estate suggests some share-crop arrangement); another farmer with \$600 in real and \$400 in personal property; a third farmer with \$1000 in real and \$400 in personal property; and a housekeeper with \$2000 in personal property.

Some Negroes working in menial labor were able to accumulate property in occupations where few whites acquired anything. Eighteen Negro day laborers, for example, had over \$300 in property, one managing to accumulate \$800 in personal property. Most Negro farmers with personal property of over \$300 did not own real estate. Other occupations represented by those with over \$300 but less than \$1000 included farm workers, blacksmiths, housekeepers and a boatman. Almost all Negroes were engaged in menial

¹¹⁰ "Lewis County Marriage Record," III, 31-35, in Circuit Clerk and Recorder's Office, courthouse, Monticello.

labor.¹¹¹ but they seem to have been very self-sufficient. Nearly all of the destitute freedmen at Quincy in 1865 were in the families of federal soldiers who would be able to provide for them when they returned.¹¹² The Lewis County Negro seemingly had made his adjustment and was on his way to a new role in society.

The rationale for the study of slavery in a county like Lewis has been well-stated by Edward Phifer, who wrote that "historians of slavery have not adequately studied the large areas where staples were not produced but where slavery nevertheless existed."¹¹³ As an institution, slavery could take different forms in different environments, and slavery in Lewis County appears different from that on a Mississippi plantation or even a Burke County, North Carolina.

The work was difficult, and the labor was harder than they might have chosen, but it does not appear that the slaves were so broken that they lost their humanity. They showed great independence at times by open defiance of law, by striking back when angered, and when freedom came, by quickly becoming self-supporting. Perhaps a combination of elements helped them: the greater independence of general field work rather than gang labor, better economic opportunity when freedom came, a closer relationship with masters, and an unbroken self-esteem that would not permit emancipation to be grounds for failure.

The names of almost all of the slaves have long been forgotten, but there is a symbolism in the burial in unmarked graves of the Ligon slaves with members of the master's family. The author of the 1887 *History of Lewis County* wrote an appropriate epitaph for the county's slaves: "There was a considerable number of slaves whose labor contributed in no small degree to the production of the wealth of the county."¹¹⁴

¹¹¹ Manuscript Census for Lewis County, 1870.

¹¹² "Letter Book: Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Arkansas and Missouri," 53, in National Archives.

¹¹³ Edward Phifer, "Slavery in Microcosm: Burke County, North Carolina," *Journal of Southern History*, XXVIII (May, 1962), 140.

¹¹⁴ *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties*, 66.

She Took the Reins

Knox City Bee, January 12, 1905.

A Cass county young man married a girl in a buggy last week and immediately after the ceremony had been performed she reached over and took the reins. His friends have already begun to call him "Mr. Henry Peck."

NEGRO STAMPEDE.—We obtain from a gentleman of Lewis county, the following particulars of the recent attempt made by a number of negroes in that county to make their escape from their masters, which may be relied on as correct. The negroes (men, women and children, twenty-seven in number,) belonging to Messrs. James Miller, — McCutchen, — — McKim, living about ten miles north of Monticello, and Wm. Ellis, living in or near the latter place. They took with them a two-horse wagon, an ox cart, with an abundance of provisions, bedding, &c., and were armed with guns, knives and bludgeons.— They were discovered about 3 or 4 o'clock on Friday morning, moving in the direction of Canton. The alarm was immediately given, and when a sufficient number of citizens had collected, an effort was made to take them, which they resisted. A negro man belonging to Mr. Miller, armed with a large bludgeon, made a most desperate attack on one of the pursuers, and was in the act of drawing from his pocket what was at first supposed to be a pistol, but proved to be a large knife, when he was shot with a rifle. Stunned for a moment, but nothing daunted, he drew his knife and rushed upon the gentleman, when he received another rifle ball. He fell, and almost instantly expired. This fellow appeared to be the master-spirit of the party, and after he was killed, the rest were taken without much trouble.

It is supposed that they were aiming to make their way to the Mississippi river. Our informant states that on Thursday a very suspicious looking craft, having the appearance of a ferry-boat, and marked "U. S. Pounder," lay

all day a short distance below Canton. Some time in the night she was silently moved a mile or two above Canton, where she lay till after daylight on Friday, and then took her departure. It is supposed, and not without reason, that this boat was in some wise connected with this high-handed attempt of the negroes. It would be well for the owners of slaves, as well as the community generally, to keep a vigilant watch on their servants.

Negro Stampede, PalmyraWeeklyWhig, 11.8.1849.2

NEGRO STAMPEDE IN LEWIS COUNTY.

The Republican contains a letter from Tully, Lewis county, in reference to the recent negro stampede, which says: "We came nigh having a general stampede among the negroes in our county last night. It occurred about eight miles from this place. About thirty-five of them had banded together and provided themselves with arms, determined to fight their way out of the country. They were principally the property of Mr. James Miller and Wm. Ellis. Mr. Miller was aroused about 3 o'clock in the morning, by some of his negroes entering his room and taking his guns. He ordered them to lay them down, but they refused, and cleared out as fast as possible. The alarm was immediately given in the neighborhood, and it was soon discovered that they were all at the house of Mr. M'Cutch-en, where some additions were making to their numbers, and from which point it was supposed, they intended to move. After day some time, (they in the meanwhile, being guarded until a sufficient force could be collected,) they were required to surrender and return to their duty; but they refused. Led on by an old man, who was armed with knives and a club, they approached the whites threatening to kill them. On the near approach of the leader, he was shot, and died in a few minutes. The others surrendered. There were among them men, women and children—they had wagons and teams, and seemed determined to go away publicly."

These are some of the fruits of *Abolitionism*.

Negro Stampede, GlasgowWeeklyTimes, 11.15.1849

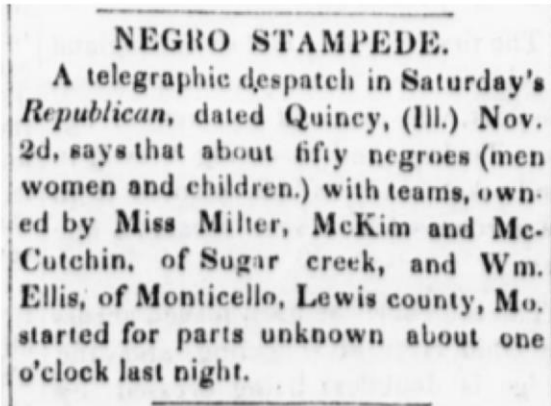
1849 Canton Stampede

By Rick Beard

<http://housedivided.dickinson.edu/sites/stampedes/the-1849-canton-stampede/>

Slave Stampedes on the Missouri Borderlands
National Park Service Network To Freedom // House Divided Project at Dickinson College

DATELINE: CANTON, MISSOURI, NOVEMBER 2, 1849



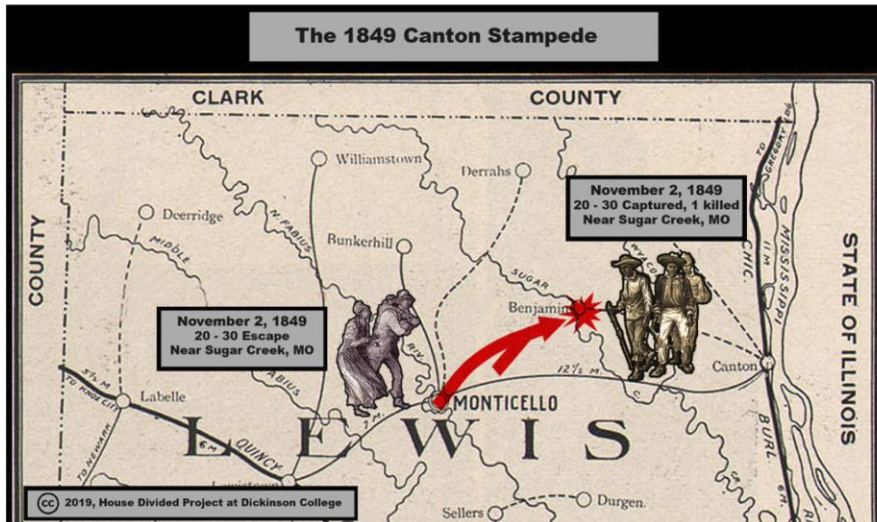
NEGRO STAMPEDE.
A telegraphic despatch in Saturday's *Republican*, dated Quincy, (Ill.) Nov. 2d, says that about fifty negroes (men women and children.) with teams, owned by Miss Milter, McKim and McCutchin, of Sugar creek, and Wm. Ellis, of Monticello, Lewis county, Mo. started for parts unknown about one o'clock last night.

Glasgow, MO Weekly Times, November 8, 1849 (Chronicling America)

"We came nigh having a general stampede among the negroes in our county last night," reported a correspondent from Lewis County, Missouri in November 1849. "About thirty-five of them banded together and provided themselves with arms, determined to fight their way out of the county." [1] In a story that was full of dramatic intrigue, unexpected violence, wholesale capture and then the tragic break up of several African American families, it is remarkable that this attempted Missouri slave stampede on the eve of the Compromise of 1850 is not better known, nor more frequently taught in American classrooms.

STAMPEDE CONTEXT

At the time, however, the failed escape of nearly three dozen enslaved people outside of Canton, Missouri was a national news story of considerable significance. The initial garbled reports, passed from Quincy, Illinois via the *Missouri Daily Republican*, and which appeared all over the country, claimed as many as fifty armed runaways from "both sexes." "THE GREAT SLAVE STAMPEDE IN MISSOURI," was how the *North American and United States Gazette* in Philadelphia labeled the tragic event. William Lloyd Garrison's abolitionist journal, *The Liberator*, naturally attempted to evoke even more outrage with its coverage: "Another Chapter of Southern Atrocities and Horrors," was its headline for the affair, which the newspaper also explicitly described as an attempted stampede. [2]



To view an interactive map of this stamped, check out our [Storymap,JS version](#) at Knight Lab

MAIN NARRATIVE

Canton, Missouri in Lewis County was a small village situated along the northeast corner of the state and bounded by the free state of Iowa to the north and by the Mississippi river and the free shore of Illinois to the east. White settlers from Virginia and Kentucky had first begun arriving in this region of Missouri during the 1820s and 1830s, bringing with them dozens of enslaved Africans to help develop the land for agricultural use.[3]

Lewis County was not plantation country. On the eve of the Civil War, only 19 slaveholders held more than ten slaves, and most of those had fewer than 14. In 1850, the county population included 1,206 enslaved people, 15 free blacks, and 5,357 whites.[4] The county's largest slaveholder in 1850, Daniel Ligon, a Kentucky emigrant, owned 26 people. Other large slave holders of that era included E. W. Mitchell (17), James Miller (16), Eliza Morris (14), and J. W. Price (10).[5] Manumissions were rare in Lewis County, and those few African Americans who were freed were supposed to receive a court-appointed "trustee" to oversee their affairs. The first regular slave patrols in the county had begun in 1836, but only for about 24 hours per month.[6] In June 1849, then-US congressman James Green summarized a view of the enslaved black families no doubt shared by most of his Lewis County constituents. "Subordination in a greater or lesser degree becomes inevitable in the very nature of things . . . [and] has resulted to the black in immense good, and incalculable benefit, both moral and physical." [7]

Yet events in Canton on Friday, November 2, 1849, barely five months later, called into question this politician's assumption that slavery was either inevitable or somehow good for the enslaved. The stamped began with a theft. "A little before day on Friday morning last," a newspaper

recounted, “a negro man, belonging to James Miller, came into the house, ostensibly to make a fire. Before going out, Mr. Miller heard him step towards the gun rack, take something, and leave with caution.”[8]

John Ramsey, a guest at a nearby farm, also claimed to have heard at least two wagons coming and going about this time, which was “unusual” before daybreak. Ramsey was a cousin of John Newton McCutchan, a local slaveholder, and was soon planning to head out for California as part of that year’s “gold rush.”

The black man who had stolen the guns, called “Miller’s John,” was “very powerful [and] fierce as a grisly bear.”[9] An account written almost one hundred years later by W. K. Moore, the grandson of John McCutchan, identified John as one of two principal leaders of the stampede. The other, according to Moore, was Lin, an elderly woman owned by the McCutchans who worked in their kitchen. According to Moore’s recollection, John and Lin had been encouraging her ten-year-old grandson Henry to believe that he was capable of having prophetic visions. One of these visions, according to Moore, was that all of the whites would be killed and sent to heaven, “except my mother,” then a small child (the youngest McCutchan daughter), who was to be spared in order to become Henry’s wife.[10]



An enslaved conjurer (National Park Service)

After the theft of the firearms, Dave, an enslaved child owned by the McCutchan’s, was soon “pressed . . . into telling” the now-panicked slaveholder that African Americans belonging to several neighboring families were first planning to kill the whites in their homes, and then gathering all of the willing blacks in the county, before making an escape to Illinois and then on to Canada. According to Moore’s account, “Lin had already served coffee in the kitchen, after mixing it with gunpowder to make them brave and with some of her magic potions that were to render them invulnerable.”[11]

Other farmers had learned of the plot and by daybreak more than 30 armed white men had tracked the freedom seekers to the McCutchan farm. “The negroes, amounting to between twenty and thirty, . . . had three guns, together with large clubs and butcher knives,” reported a local newspaper.[12] Beside those who had fled from Miller’s farm on the Sugar Creek, the group

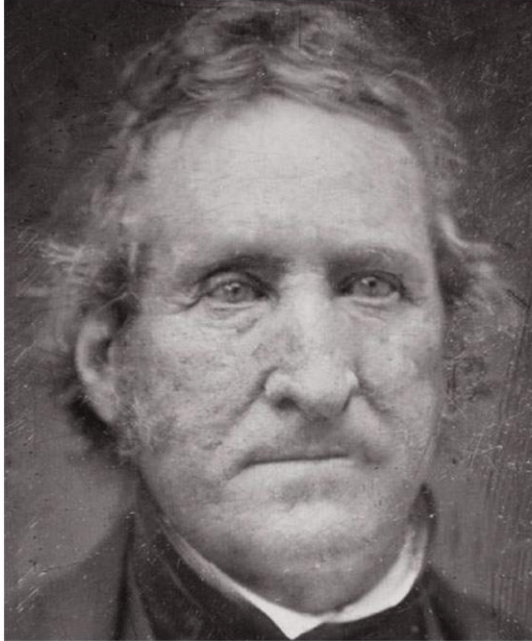
now included slaves owned by Judge William Ellis of Monticello, as well as Samuel McKim and James McCutchan, also of Sugar Creek north of Monticello.

As the pursuers approached, the escapees presented “an obstinate defense . . . [demonstrating] the most dogged and settled hostility, [and] peremptorily refusing to yield.” The flashpoint came when the slaveholders, “after waiting and reasoning . . . until all patience was exhausted,” began to move toward the slaves.[13] Following a yell, Moore recalled being told that, “Lin and John rushed forward. John was armed with a sharp scythe blade bound to a short wooden handle, and Lin carried a bucket of boiling water, both dangerous weapons at close quarters. Two men raised their rifles and fired simultaneously, and John fell dead. Lin dropped her bucket and ran back to the others.”[14]

Following the death of their male leader, the freedom seekers initially refused to surrender. The *Missouri Republican* claimed that the standoff lasted four hours.[15] But then, according to the most detailed newspaper account from Canton, the women “first gave up, and implored the men to do so likewise. Before the end of the time the men yielded, gave up their weapons, were bound and brought to Canton.”[16]

AFTERMATH

According to Washington K. Moore, the Lewis County slaveholders quickly buried the body of “Miller’s John” in a woods near Sugar Creek, a small tributary west of Canton and several miles from the banks of the Mississippi River. Moore claimed that as a young boy, he and his friends used to view that burial place “with eerie feelings.” Moore also recalled being fascinated as a child by a place called “Lin’s cave,” which was “a little mound back of a truck patch,” near the old McCutchan farm, where the cook Lin had reportedly kept her “roots and arbs” along “various trinkets” and “mysterious powders” that she had used for her conjuring.[17]



Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton

The failed Canton slave stampede contributed in its own small way to the nation's growing sectional tensions over slavery. It certainly occurred in the midst of that antebellum crisis. Just two months before the Canton stampede, the *North-East Reporter* had warned local slaveholders to be on the alert for traveling northern Methodist preachers who might be "abolitionist emissaries . . . prowling wolves" to be driven out. Around the same time, the newspaper also attributed the escape of three slaves in Shelby County to the activities of US Senator Thomas Hart Benton, a free soil Democrat. Benton, according to the newspaper, might "at this very moment be concocting his hellish schemes, and persuading your negroes to leave you."^[18] In the stampede's aftermath, the *Canton North-East Reporter* quickly blamed the powerful Missouri senator, a recent convert to the anti-slavery movement. "When Benton came to the State last spring [on a speaking tour], all was peace—the negro was happy and contented with his master," wrote the editors. "The Negro began to hope—became dissatisfied with his condition—began to plot to change it—and recent events are only some of the bitter fruits."^[19] By contrast, the *St. Louis Republican* chose to focus most of its post-stampede ire on neighboring Illinois: "Almost every day our slaves are induced, by the persuasions of Abolitionists, to abandon comfortable homes, and to entrust themselves to the tender mercies of pretended friends, who are sure to fleece them of all their money before they quit them. We published yesterday a telegraph dispatch from Quincy, Ill., announcing the *stampede of fifty slaves*, in one company, from the county of Lewis, and no one will doubt that they were aided in their escape by citizens of Illinois."^[20]

The Palmyra *Weekly Whig* was even more specific in its accusations, reporting just days after the incident that local residents had first noticed “a very suspicious looking craft” on the river just below Canton on Thursday, November 1st. The newspaper claimed that the ferry boat, marked “U.S. Pounder,” had then quietly moved north of Canton on Friday evening but had since disappeared.[21] The implication was that it had been part of the underground network to help spirit away the enslaved. Moore’s recollection account suggests another darker possibility. His memory placed the small boat on the Mississippi River at Gregory’s Landing, about 14 miles north of Canton for several days before the attempted escape. “It was generally believed,” he wrote, “that men from the boat . . . prompted the plot in a cunning scheme to lure the Negroes on board the craft and, instead of freeing them, to ship them south to a slave market.”[22] The only way to know for sure what was behind the Canton uprising would be to obtain testimony from the enslaved people themselves, but nothing has yet been recovered. Nor do we even know the fate of figures such as Lin, or her grandson Henry. The newspapers reported that the leaders of the revolt were all sold away to the Deep South, but otherwise there was no specific information about the African American families involved.

Timeline of the 1849 Canton Stampede

- 1849: On May 26, Sen. Thomas H. Benton begins speaking out against slavery expansion in Jefferson, MO.
- 1849: Canton residents spot a “very suspicious” ferry boat south of town, Thursday Nov. 1.
- 1849: Friday Nov. 2, about 1 am, theft of firearms at James Miller’s farm.
- 1849: Early morning, Nov. 2, between 20-30 enslaved people gather near McCutchan farm along Sugar Creek in Lewis County with weapons and wagons.
- 1849: About 4 am, the violent standoff with stampeding slaves ends with death of their leader, “Miller’s John.”
- 1849: Throughout November, newspaper reports from across the country relay information about the “Great Slave Stampede in Missouri.”
- 1850: On January 16, just before the main debates about the Compromise of 1850, Sen. Henry Foote (MS) mocks Benton on the senate floor for inspiring slave stampedes.

There were notable changes to Missouri law and politics, however. In January 1850, Thomas Hart Benton was openly taunted about the episode on the Senate floor during run-up to the Compromise of 1850 debates. Mississippian Henry S. Foote, an ardent pro-slavery southerner, called Benton “an indiscreet rhetorician” in the floor debates of January 16, 1850, blasting him for encouraging “the slave population” of Missouri “in twenties and forties” to “put themselves in full flight for the Father of Waters.” When Benton then stormed out of the chamber, Senator Foote responded gleefully, “See, Mr. President, he flies as did those deluded sons of Africa among whom his eloquence is reported to have awakened a regular *stampede*.”[23] Historian Diane Mutti-Burke also notes that the events in Canton had an impact on state law. “Acknowledging the potential for collective violence,” she writes, “Missourians enacted laws that made it illegal for slaves to congregate without a white person present, organized neighborhood slave patrols, and vigilantly watched for signs of trouble.”[24] By 1853, Missourians had also created an active Anti-Abolition Society. About this same time, Lewis County instituted more aggressive slave patrols.

These and other efforts to deter slave stampedes had mixed results, however. In 1859, there was another Lewis County stampede that received widespread attention, this time a group of eleven freedom seekers from LaGrange.[25] Yet the 1860 census listed only six freedom seekers absent from Lewis County. In the presidential election of that year, Lewis County voters also sought to sustain their peculiar institution: the Constitutional Union party of John Bell and the Southern Democrats led by John Breckinridge together attracted almost 75% of the vote. The eventual national winner, Abraham Lincoln of the anti-slavery Republican party, received only 48 votes—2% of Lewis County’s total.[26] President Lincoln was still alive in January 1865 when Missouri abolished slavery.

FURTHER READING

The best primary sources for the Canton stampede come from contemporaneous newspaper accounts. The most complete report appeared in the Canton *North-East Reporter* (microfilm only) on November 8, 1849 that was reprinted in the William Lloyd Garrison’s *The Liberator* under the headline “Another Chapter of Southern Atrocities and Horrors” and also in the *Anti-Slavery Bugle* on February 2, 1850. Other newspaper accounts from that fall and winter provide snippets of useful information, such as the names of the slaveholders and the number of freedom seekers. Numerous accounts use the term “stampede” to describe the affair. There was also an important recollected account published in 1958 in the *Missouri Historical Review*. W. K. Moore’s “An Abortive Slave Uprising,” written 14 years earlier in 1944, offers a particularly vivid account from the slaveholder’s perspective. Moore was the grandson of James Miller, on whose farm the stampede began. It is worth noting, however, that his narrative sometimes draws quite heavily upon the original newspaper account produced by the Canton *North-East Reporter*.

Secondary sources include a brief mention and useful context from Diane Mutti-Burke’s *On Slavery’s Border: Missouri’s Small-Slaveholding Households, 1815-1865* (2010) and also an important article by George R. Lee, “Slavery and Emancipation in Lewis County, Missouri,” *Missouri Historical Review* (April 1971), which provides a rich trove of background material on Lewis County. Eugene Genovese also quoted from one of the stampede participants (by way of Moore’s posthumous recollection) in his book, *From Rebellion to Revolution: Afro-American Slave Revolts in the Making of the Modern World* (1979). This passage is revealing for students of slave resistance and worth repeating in full here: “Slave revolt leaders in the South had much less to fall back upon during the nineteenth century than their forerunners during the eighteenth or their counterparts in the Americas. They were influenced by conjuring but were normally skeptical of its extreme and politically dangerous forms. And they lived too close to their owners to deceive themselves. As one rebel slave recruit in Missouri explained, ‘I’ve seen Marse Newton and Marse John Ramsey shoot too often to believe they can’t kill a nigger.’” (p. 48).

[1] “The Lewis County Stampede of Negroes,” (St. Louis) *Missouri Daily Republican*, November 5, 1849. Also reprinted in “Negro Stampede in Lewis County,” *Glasgow Weekly Times*, November 15, 1849. The correspondent to the *Republican* wrote from Tully (adjacent to Canton) in Lewis County.

- [2] St. Louis *Missouri Daily Republican*, November 2, 1849. "The Great Slave Stampede in Missouri," Cleveland, OH *Plain Dealer*, November 6, 1849. Chicago *Western Citizen*, November 13, 1849. "Slave Stampede and Resistance—Their Leader Killed," *Baltimore Sun*, November 7, 1849. "Stampede Near St. Louis," Plaquemine (LA) *Southern Sentinel*, November 14, 1849. "Slave Stampede," Fayetteville, NC *North Carolinian*, November 17, 1849. "The Great Slave Stampede in Missouri," (Philadelphia) *North American and US Gazette*, November 22, 1849. "Another Chapter of Southern Atrocities and Horrors," *The Liberator*, January 18, 1850.
- [3] George R. Lee, "Slavery and Emancipation in Lewis County, Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review* 65, no. 3 (April 1971), p. 295.
- [4] *Ibid.*, p. 305.
- [5] *Ibid.*, p. 303.
- [6] *Ibid.*, pp. 300-301.
- [7] *Canton North-East Reporter*, June 21, 1849. Quoted in Lee, p. 302.
- [8] *Canton North-East Reporter*, November 8, 1849, quoted in "The Great Slave Stampede in Missouri," *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, 2 February 1850.
- [9] *Ibid.*, and W. K. Moore, "An Abortive Slave Uprising," in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 52, Issue 2, January 1958, pp. 123-26. Although not published until 1958, Moore's account was written in 1944, a year before he died. Aside from his description of Lin and her activities, Moore's account repeats almost word for word much of the account originally printed in the *Canton North-East Reporter*, November 8, 1849 and which was then reprinted in both *The Liberator*, January 18, 1850 and the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, February 2, 1850.
- [10] Moore. Some of the early newspaper reports also identified "Miss Miller" (Moore's grandmother) as the legal slaveholder of John. See Concord (NH) *Independent Democrat*, November 29, 1849.
- [11] *Ibid.*
- [12] *Anti-Slavery Bugle*.
- [13] *Ibid.*
- [14] Moore. The contemporary newspaper account identify John's shooters as Captain J.H. Blair and John Fretwell. See *The Liberator*, January 18, 1850.
- [15] St. Louis *Missouri Daily Republican* quoted in "Apprehension of Runaway Negroes," *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, January 17, 1850.
- [16] *Anti-Slavery Bugle*.
- [17] Moore
- [18] Lee, p. 310.
- [19] *Canton North-East Reporter*, November 8, 1849 quoted in Lee.
- [20] Quoted in "The Peculiar Institution: Apprehension of Runaway Negroes-Conduct of Abolitionists in Illinois," *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, January 17, 1850.
- [21] "Negro Stampede," *Palmyra Weekly Whig*, November 8, 1849.
- [22] Moore.
- [23] Henry Foote quoted in Washington DC *National Intelligencer*, January 19, 1850.
- [24] Diane Mutti-Burke, *On Slavery's Border: Missouri's Small-Slaveholding Households, 1815-1865* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2010), 186.
- [25] "Negro Stampede," *Glasgow Weekly Times*, November 17, 1859; "Negro Stampede," *Press and Tribune* (Chicago, IL), November 17, 1859. "'Stampede of Negroes from Lewis,'" *Louisiana Journal*, 7 June 1860; Harriet C. Frazier, *Runaway and Freed Missouri Slaves and Those Who Helped Them, 1763-1865* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2004), 102.

After the Civil War

The physical condition of the county was good. It had not been much affected by the war, save by the general prostration of business and the absence of its men at times. There had been no burning of houses or laying waste the country even in the strongest "rebel neighborhoods." Many of the farmers who remained at home during the war prospered as they never had before. Settlers came to the uncultivated portions, and the

country began to improve generally. The negroes newly emancipated accommodated themselves to the new order of things, their former masters accommodated themselves to the change, money was plenty, crops abundant, prices inflated, and times were good.

1887 History of Lewis County, MO, p. 147, Civil War and Lewis County

FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first election in Lewis County after its organization, occurred August 5, 1833, the day of the general election throughout the State to choose a representative to Congress. At that time Missouri was entitled to but two congressmen, who were chosen by a majority of all the legal voters of the State; there

STATE OF MISSOURI.

was no election by districts until 1846. The candidates in 1833 were Dr. John Bull and James H. Birch, of Howard; Gen. George F. Strother, of St. Louis, who in 1804 had been a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition; Hon. George Shannon and Gen. George C. Sibley, of St. Charles. The election resulted in the choice of Dr. John Bull, a Democrat, or "Jackson man." His colleague was Gen. William H. Ashley, who had been chosen the previous year.

The poll books of this election are, happily, in existence, and not only are the names of the voters preserved, but it can be ascertained for whom each man voted. At that day (and indeed until during the civil war, in November, 1863,) voting in Missouri was by the *viva voce* method. Every voter called out to the judges the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, and his choice was duly recorded. At this election Lewis was divided into but two townships, Canton and Union. The names of the voters in each are here given:

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

William Hagood.	Joseph Trotter.	James La Fon.
Nathaniel Brown.	Andrew Johnston.	Clement Cannon.
Thompson Conley.	Thomas Johnston.	Inglefield Gregory.
Burt Gregory.	Thomas Gray.	James Bland.
Moses Norris.	Howard Brown.	William Cannon.
Silas Ramsey.	George T. Moore.	John Carnegie.
Robert Brown.	Middleton Smoot.	Thomas P. Wise.
John Brown.	Mitchell Russell.	Newbold Cannon.
Nathaniel Brown.	Thomas La Fon.	Risdon Smith.
Richard La Fon.	Gregory F. Hawkins.	William Pritchard.
Umbleton Gregory.	Prealey D. Anderson.	Jacob Brown.
James Armstrong.	Elisha Lefler.	Jesse McPherson.—87.
Isaac L. Harrel.		

The judges were William Pritchard, Jacob Brown and Cannons, Hawkins, 1st elections in Lewis County, MO, from 1887 History of Lewis County, MO

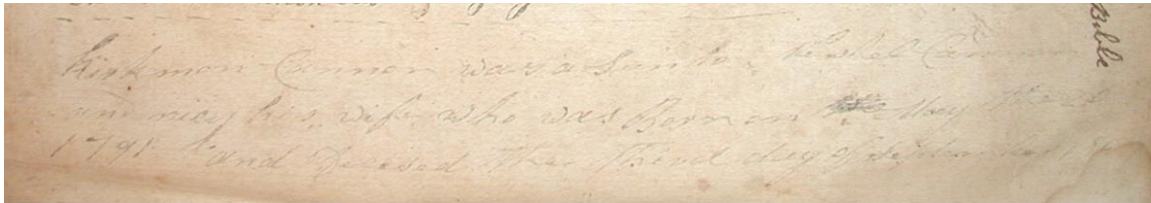
Children of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon

1. Kirkman Cannon, b. 5/20/1791, DE, probably; d. 9/3/1807, perhaps; death date taken from LeMaster Cannon Bible.
2. Esther Cannon Crooks, b. 12/12/1792, DE; m. John Crooks, 7/8/1812, Bath County, KY; d. after 1853, presumably Lewis County, MO.
3. Sarah Sally Cannon Hawkins, b. 2/4/1794, Bath County, KY; m. Gregory Farmer Hawkins, 1/13/1815, Bath County, KY; d. 4/22/1872, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO; buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.
4. George Cannon, b. 2/4/1797, presumably Bath County, KY; d. before 1835 presumably (date of Newbold's first will).
5. Henry Cannon, b. 9/10/1798, presumably Bath County, KY; m. Elizabeth Dean Crooks, 1/8/1824, Bath County, KY; d. 9/1/1830, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO; buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO. Note: Marion County had not yet split into Lewis County at the time of his death. His property was in what is now Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.
6. James Cannon, b. 9/10/1798, presumably Bath County, KY. Twin to Henry.
7. Clement Cannon, b. 2/23/1800, presumably Bath County, KY; m. Sarah Sally Freeman, 2/28/1822, Bath County, KY; d. 5/1855, per online trees. He is not on the 1856 Iowa census with his family.
8. Nancy Cannon McPherson, b. 9/10/1801, presumably Bath County, KY; m. Jesse McPherson 12/31/1824, Bath County, KY; d. before 7/1859, TX, presumably. (Date is when her widower Jesse McPherson married her sister, Malinda Cannon Beckner.)
9. William Cannon, b. 3/8/1803, presumably Bath County, KY; d. after 1833 census in Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO, before Newbold Cannon's first will written in 1835.
10. John B. Cannon, b. 10/29/1804, presumably Bath County, KY; m. Nancy Iler, 1/5/1826, Ohio County, KY; d. before 4/1862, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO. His will was probated 4/26/1862.
11. Malinda Cannon Beckner McPherson, b. 7/28/1807, presumably Bath County, KY; m. 1st Thomas Locke Beckner, 1/19/1826, Bath County, KY; m. 2nd Jesse McPherson, 7/27/1859, Lewis County, MO (widow of sister Nancy Cannon McPherson); d. 4/6/1884, Pettis County, MO; buried in Bethlehem Cemetery, Pettis County, MO.
12. **Newbold J. NJ Cannon, b. 1/13/1809, presumably Bath County, KY; m. Elizabeth Anne Beckner, 1/15/1829, Fleming County, KY; d. 9/28/1866, Lewis County, MO; buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.**

Kirkman Cannon
Son of Newbold, Sr., and Unicy Bounds Cannon

The only information I have on Kirkman is the above birthdate of 5/20/1791. LeMaster bible has comment about 'deceased the third day of September???' 1807??

The date is the best guess I can make from the LeMaster/Cannon Bible. The writing is very faint. Kirkman is never mentioned in any of Newbold Cannon's wills, so he is presumed dead before 1835.



Cannon Lemaster Bible entries.3

Esther Cannon Crooks
Daughter of Newbold, Sr., and Unicy Bounds Cannon

Esther Cannon, according to the above, was born 9/12/1792. Her son, James Crooks, says that his mother was born in Delaware, on one of his census records.

Married: 8 Jul 1812 in Bath Co, KY, or

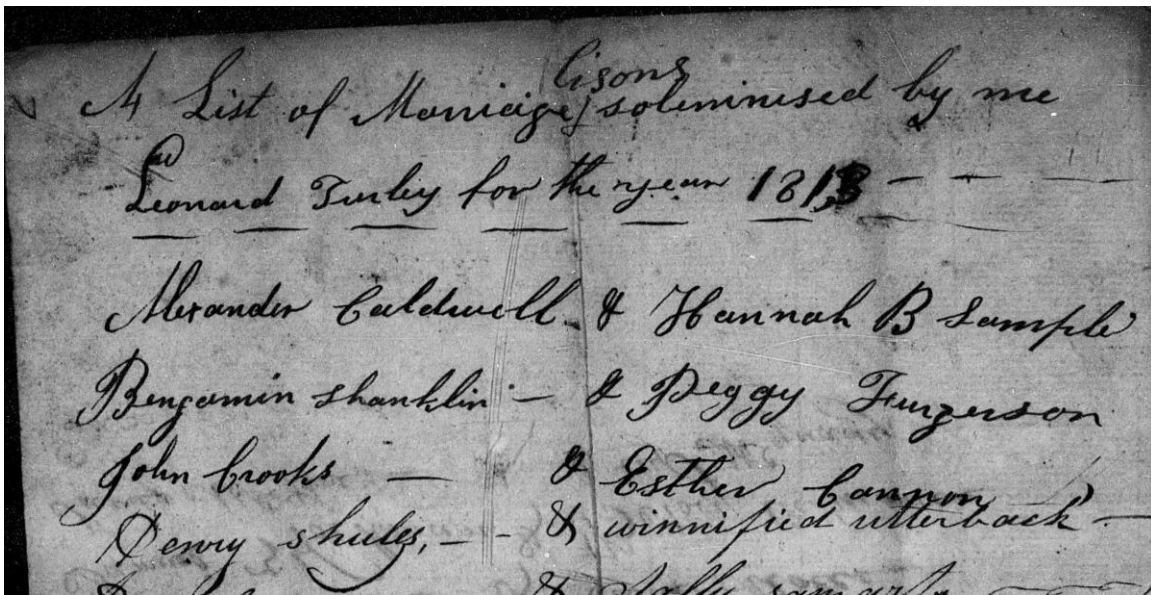
Marriage:

Groom: John CROOK

Bride: Esther CANNON

Date: 1813

Source: Bath County Marriage Book #1, As compiled by Alice P. Reynolds



Esther Cannon Crooks marr. cert

John Crooks married twice, first to Elizabeth Dean, who died in 1810. In 1812 he married Esther Cannon, in Bath County, KY.

John had several children with his first wife, including Elizabeth Dean Crooks, who would marry Esther's brother, Henry Cannon. So Henry's children were Esther's nieces and nephews, and also her step-grandchildren.

I can't be sure this is their census record. Gregory Farmer Hawkins (husband of Sarah Sally Cannon), Jesse McPherson (husband of Nancy Cannon), George Cannon (uncle?), and Thomas Coshow (uncle?) are in this census.

1820 census, Bloomfield, Bath, KY

John Crooks

1 free white male to 10 (*James*)

1 free white male 16-18

3 free white males 16-26 (*John, Jr.,*

1 free white males 45 and over (*John*)
3 free white females to 10 (*Malinda, Sally Caroline Jane, Nancy Amanda*)
1 free white female 10-16 (*Elizabeth Dean*)
1 free white female 16-26
1 free white female 26-45 (*Esther*)
No slaves on census

Esther and John probably moved with her parents and siblings to Missouri, in 1829/1830.

1830 census, Marion County, MO

John Crooks

2 free white males under 5
1 free white male 15-20
2 free white males 20-30
1 free white male 50-60 (*John*)
1 free white female under 5
2 free white females 5-10
2 free white females 10-15
1 free white female 15-20
1 free white female 30-40 (*Esther*)
1 male slave under 10
1 male slave 24-36
1 female slave under 10
1 female slave 24-36

On same census page are Newbold Cannon, Sr., Henry Cannon, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, Clement Cannon and Jesse McPherson.

SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to

Name of County, City, Ward, Town, Township, Parish, Precinct, Household, or District.	NAMES or HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (EXCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES)																			
		MALES										FEMALES									
		Under five years of age	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100
Chatham County	James Thomas	1																			
	John C. Barber	1	2																		
	James Lukie	1	1																		
	William Cooper	1																			
	James Sargent	2																			
	Arthur Jones	1	1																		
	William Richardson	1																			
	Richard Sinclair	1																			
	Edward White	2	1																		
	Clas Sinclair	1	1																		
	Neal Blane																				
	Bushy C. Anderson	2																			
	Wm. L. Sargent	1	1																		
	John C. Sargent	2																			
	Samuel Blane																				
	John M. Cannon	2																			
	Wendell Cannon	1																			
	Henry Cannon	2																			
George H. Hawkins	1	2																			
Wm. Duncan																					
David White																					
Clas Rice	1	1																			
Jack Rice																					
Edmund Cannon	1	1																			
John Bellows	2	1																			
William Bellows	1	1																			
		13	25	6	7	11	14	5	4	2											

A Duwaps by the Marshal of the *Union of States* District (or Territory) of *Missouri* 30 59

SLAVES.				FREE COLORED PERSONS.												WHITE PERSONS included in the Census.				
MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.						FEMALES.						TOTAL.				
Under ten years of age.	From ten years of age to 16 years.	From 16 years of age to 18 years.	From 18 years of age to 20 years.	From 20 years of age to 25 years.	From 25 years of age to 30 years.	From 30 years of age to 35 years.	From 35 years of age to 40 years.	From 40 years of age to 45 years.	From 45 years of age to 50 years.	From 50 years of age to 55 years.	From 55 years of age to 60 years.	From 60 years of age to 65 years.	From 65 years of age to 70 years.	From 70 years of age to 75 years.	From 75 years of age to 80 years.	From 80 years of age to 85 years.	From 85 years of age to 90 years.	From 90 years of age to 95 years.	From 95 years of age to 100 years.	
1																				14
2																				20
2																				14
1																				14
1																				4
4																				10
2																				14
1																				13
1																				4
1																				4
1																				8
1																				17
1																				10
1																				10

The line with 17 indicates John and Esther's household. The line that is nearly cut off, with 10 in the total, is Newbold Cannon, Sr.

Series of land patents, originals state John Crooks is from Bath County, KY

John Crooks and Gregory Farmer Hawkins, Land Patent #1210

The original land document is issued to both Gregory F. Hawkins and John Crooks of Bath, KY:

- US General Land Office Records, 1796-1907
- Name: Gregory F. Hawkins and John Crooks of Bath County, KY??
- Issue Date: 11/10/1830
- 80 acres
- Land office: Palmyra, Document Number: 1210
- E ½ NE ¼, Sec 11, Twp 62-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

210.

Certificate
No. 1210.

The United States of America,

60
64

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, *Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks* of Bath County, Kentucky,

have deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks* according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands: for the East half of the North East quarter of Section Eleven, in Township Sixty two, of Range Five West, in the District of lands offered for sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing Eighty Acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks*.

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said *Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks*, and to their heirs, the said tract above described: To

Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said *John Crooks* and to his heirs and assigns forever.

as tenants in common & not as joint tenants. - In testimony whereof, I, *Andrew Jackson*, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty — and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

By the President

PATENT NO. 11675

NOV 15 1868

Comptroller of the General Land Office.

9
V

7590

Patent No. 11675
NOV 15 1868

John Crooks Land Patent #1212

John Crooks of Bath County, MO

Issue date: 11/10/1830

80 acres

Land office: Palmyra, MO, document number 1212

E 1/2 SW, Sec 34, Twp 62-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

212.

Certificate
No. 1212.

The United States of America,

60
64

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, *John Crooks* of Bath County, Missouri

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *John Crooks* according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands: for the East half of the South West quarter of Section Thirty four, in Township Sixty two, of Range Five West, in the District of lands offered for sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing Eighty Acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said *John Crooks*.

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said *John Crooks*, and to his heirs, the said tract above described: To

Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said *John Crooks* and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, *Andrew Jackson*, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty — and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

John Crooks Land Patent #1216

John Crooks

Issue date: 11/10/1830

80 acres

Land office: Palmyra, MO, document number 1216

W ½ SE ¼, Sec 34, Twp 62-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

216.

Certificate
No. 1216.

The United States of America, *E. O.*

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, John Crooks, of Bath County, Kentucky

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, *Mo.* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said John Crooks according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands: for the West half of the South East quarter of section thirty four, in township six by range two West, in the District of land known as Palmyra, Missouri, containing Eighty Acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said John Crooks.

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said John Crooks,

and to his heirs, the said tract above described. To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, circumstances and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereto belonging, unto the said and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty and of the Independence of the United States the fifty fifth.

By the President

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

PAVANT RECORD IMPROVED. New patent AUTHORIZED by 43 CFR 1562.1(a) See new Patent No. 61-78-0044 Nov. 16, 1978

John Crooks land patent # 11618

Land Patent

John Crooks

Issue date: 8/2/1838

64.015 acres

Land Office, Palmyra, MO, Document number 11618

E ½ NW ¼ Sec 3, Twp 61-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

CERTIFICATE }
No. 11618 }

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

237

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *John Crooks, of Lewis County, Missouri*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Palmyra* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *John Crooks*

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North West quarter of Section three, in Township sixty one, of Range six West, in the District of lands subject to sale at *Palmyra, Missouri*, containing sixty four acres and one and a half hundredths of an acre

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said *John Crooks*

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *John Crooks*

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *John Crooks*

and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, *Martin Van Buren*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT,** and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the *Second* day of *August* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty eight* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the Sixty ~~second~~ *third*



150425

BY THE PRESIDENT:

Martin Van Buren
M. Van Buren Sec'y.

By *Jos. S. Wilson, acting* RECORDED of the General Land Office.
ad interim

John Crooks land patent # 12949

John Crooks

Issue date: 9/1/1838

40 acres

Land office, Palmyra, MO, document number 12949

NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec 3, Twp 61-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE }
No. 12949 }

200

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *John Crooks of Lewis County, Missouri,*

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Palmyra, Missouri, where by it appears that full payment has been made by the said John Crooks

according to the provisions of

the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for

the North West quarter of the South West quarter of Section three, in Township sixty one of Range six West, in the District of lands subject to sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing forty acres

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said John Crooks

NOW KNOW YE, That the

United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *John Crooks*

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *John Crooks*

and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, *Martin Van Buren*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT,** and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON,** the *first* day of *September* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *twenty seven* ~~eight~~ and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the Sixty ~~second~~ *third*

BY THE PRESIDENT:

By *Martin Van Buren*
M. Van Buren Sec'y.
Jos. S. Wilson, Acting RECORDER of the General Land Office.
ad interim



12949

1840 census, Lewis County, MO

John Crooks

2 free white males 10-15 (*Sanford, Thomas Jefferson*)

1 free white male 60-70 (*John*)

2 free white females 5-10 (*Lorella, Paulina*)

1 free white female 10-15 (*Margaret*)

1 free white female 15-20 (*Minerva Adeline? she m. 1st in 1838 but was widowed before 1842*)

1 free white female 40-50 (*Esther*)

1 male slave 10-24

1 female slave under 10

1 female slave 24-36

11 people total on census

3 people engaged in agriculture

John Crooks d. before 10/8/1840

1001

Know all men by these presents that I
Esther Brooks as principal and Thomas
L. Beckner and Gregory F. Hawkins
as my securities are held and firmly bound
unto the state of Missouri in the sum of
seven thousand dollars for the payment hereof
of well and truly to be made we bind our
- selves our heirs &c jointly severally and
firmly sealed with our seals and dated this
8th day of October 1840

The Condition of the above
Bond is that if Esther Brooks admunis-
tratrix of the Estate of Brooks deceased shall
faithfully administer said Estate account
for pay and deliver all money and property
of said Estate and perform all other things
touching said administration required by
law or the Order of any Court having
jurisdiction then the above bond to be
void otherwise to remain in full force and
virtue

Esther Brooks Seal
Thomas L. Beckner Seal
G. F. Hawkins Seal

State of Missouri
County of Lewis
This day personally
appeared before me J. H. Plain Clerk of the
County Court in and for the County of Lewis
and State of Missouri Esther Crooks and
matron both that her husband (John Crooks)
deceased to the best of her knowledge and
belief died leaving the following children
Viz: Levina living in the State of Illinois
John Malinda Elizabeth James Caroline

101

Amenda Indian Abaline Jefferson
Margaret Sanford Paulina & Lorella
all living in the state of Missouri that
the deceased died leaving what purports
to be a Will but that said Will is not
ready for probate in consequence of the
absence of subscribing witnesses to said Will
that she will a perfect Inventory of said
faithfully administer all the Estate of the
deceased & pay the debts as far as the assets
will extend and the law direct & account
for and pay all assets which shall come to
her possession or knowledge so help me
God

Esther ^{her} Crooks
mark

Subscribed & sworn to before this
8th day Oct-1840

J. H. Blair Clerk

By Thos Jay Hughes Deft-
witnessed October 8th 1840

J. H. Blair Clerk

Esther Crooks Cannon, bond, from Lewis County, MO, courthouse records. The next document, which again shows John Crooks' heirs, is a copy of the original, showing Esther's signature.

State of Missouri
County of Lewis Det.

This day personally appeared
before me J. B. Blair Clerk of the County
Court in & for the County of Lewis and
State of Missouri Esther Brooks and
makes oath that her husband (John Brooks
dec'd) to the best of her knowledge and
belief, died leaving the following children,
viz: Levina, living in the State of Illinois,
John, Mahinda, Elizabeth, James, Caroline,
Amanda, Indian, Adaline, Jefferson,
Margaret, Sanford, Polina & Lorella
all living in the State of Missouri;
that the deceased died leaving what
purports to be a will, but that said
will is not ready for probate in consequence
of the absence of a subscribing witness
to said will; that she will make a perfect
inventory of, and faithfully administer,
all the Estate of the deceased, & pay the debts
as far as the assets will extend & the law direct,
& a account for and pay all assets which
shall come to her possession or knowledge.
So help me God.

Esther ^{her} Brooks
makes

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 8th day Oct 1840

J. B. Blair Clerk
By The Joy & August Deft.

State of Missouri
County of Lewis Ct.

*This day personally appeared before me J.H. Blair Clerk of the County court in & for the county of Lewis and State of Missouri Esther Crooks and makes oath that her husband (John Crooks decd) to the best of her knowledge and belief, died leaving the following children, viz.: **Levina, living in the state of Illinois, John, Malinda, Elizabeth, James, Caroline, Amanda, Indian, Adaline, Jefferson, Margaret, Sanford, Polina & Lorella all living in the State of Missouri**; that the deceased died leaving what purports to be a will, but that said will is not ready for probate in consequence of the absence of a subscribing witness to said will; that she will make a perfect inventory of, and faithfully administer, all the Estate of the deceased, & pay the debts as far as the assets will extend & the law direct, & a account for and pay for assets which shall come to her possession of knowledge. So help me God.*

Esther Crooks
her x mark

*Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 8th day Oct 1840*

J.H. Blair Clerk
By The Jay Hughes Dept.

John's will filed 10/27/1840, written in 1832

John left his estate to his wife, suggesting she might sell a piece of land. He purchased this parcel with his brother-in-law, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, in land patent 1210.

US General Land Office Records, 1796-1907

Name: Gregory F. Hawkins and John Crooks of Bath County, KY??

Issue Date: 11/10/1830

80 acres

Land office: Palmyra, Document Number: 1210

E ½ NE ¼, Sec 11, Twp 62-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

Ambleton Gregory plaintiff
 vs
 Esther Crooks ~~et al~~
 Gregory & Hawkins 40th of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~5th~~ ^{5th} class
 John Crooks deceased ~~et al~~

Demand on note
 \$79.³⁶/₁₀₀ allowed of
 the 5th class

And now at this day comes the plaintiff and files his note against said defendants, and the said defendants also appear in court and makes the necessity of notice required by law, and thereupon said plaintiff makes oath that he has allowed all assets and credits which his note is entitled to, and introduces evidence to establish his demand. It is therefore considered by the court here that said plaintiff do have and recover of and from said defendants the sum of Seventy nine Dollars thirty six cents, together with his costs and charges herein laid out and expended - It is further ordered by the court here that said demand be endorsed as of class No five.

John Crooks, estate, 9.1840, page 267

Closing it may improve the responsiveness of your Mac.

Missouri, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988

Lewis > Probate Record, Vol 1-2, 1833-1847

L

Cawgill, George	88, 90, 100, 111, 118, 130, 173, 206, 227, 228, 413
Coleman, John	147, 148, 153, 154, 163, 175, 182, 190, 191, 193, 199, 207, 213, 220, 240, 261, 280, 281, 287, 297, 311, 318, 322, 345, 430
Coleman, (minors) - Lucy Jane + Samuel L.	155, 157
Chandler, (minors) - Ann Elizabeth, Miriwa + Robert	232, 233
Crooks, John	267, 271, 277, 291, 292, 300, 301, 307, 330, 331, 386, 391, 410, 412, 419, 422
Crocker, Rufus L. (minors)	431, 432

20

Will

of

John Crooks

Filed

Oct. 27-1870..

PROBATE COURT

LEWIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

20

In the name of God Amen I John Crook of the
County of Marion and State of Missouri being weak
in body but sound in mind and memory blessed
be Almighty God for the same do make and
constitute this to be my last Will and Testament
in manner and form following Viz -

First I wish my Executor herein after named
to pay all my just debts and funeral expensys
and secondly I give and bequeath unto my dear
and beloved Wife Easter Crook all the res-
-idue and Remainder of my property of what
kind soever for her support. and for the pur-
-pose of raising and Educating my Children
and wish my Executors at some future time
when they may think it most necessary to sell
my Interest in and too the East half of the
North East quarter of Section Eleven in
Township Sixty two and Range six West of the
fifth principal meridian for the proceeds of
which they are Requested and desired to pay
over to my Wife for the use of herself and
Children and Lastly I appoint Gregory J.
Hawkins and my Wife Easter Crook Executors and
Executrix of this my last will and testament
In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my seal this twelfth day of

September Anno Domini in the year of Our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty
two—

John Conroy

Seal
C.C.

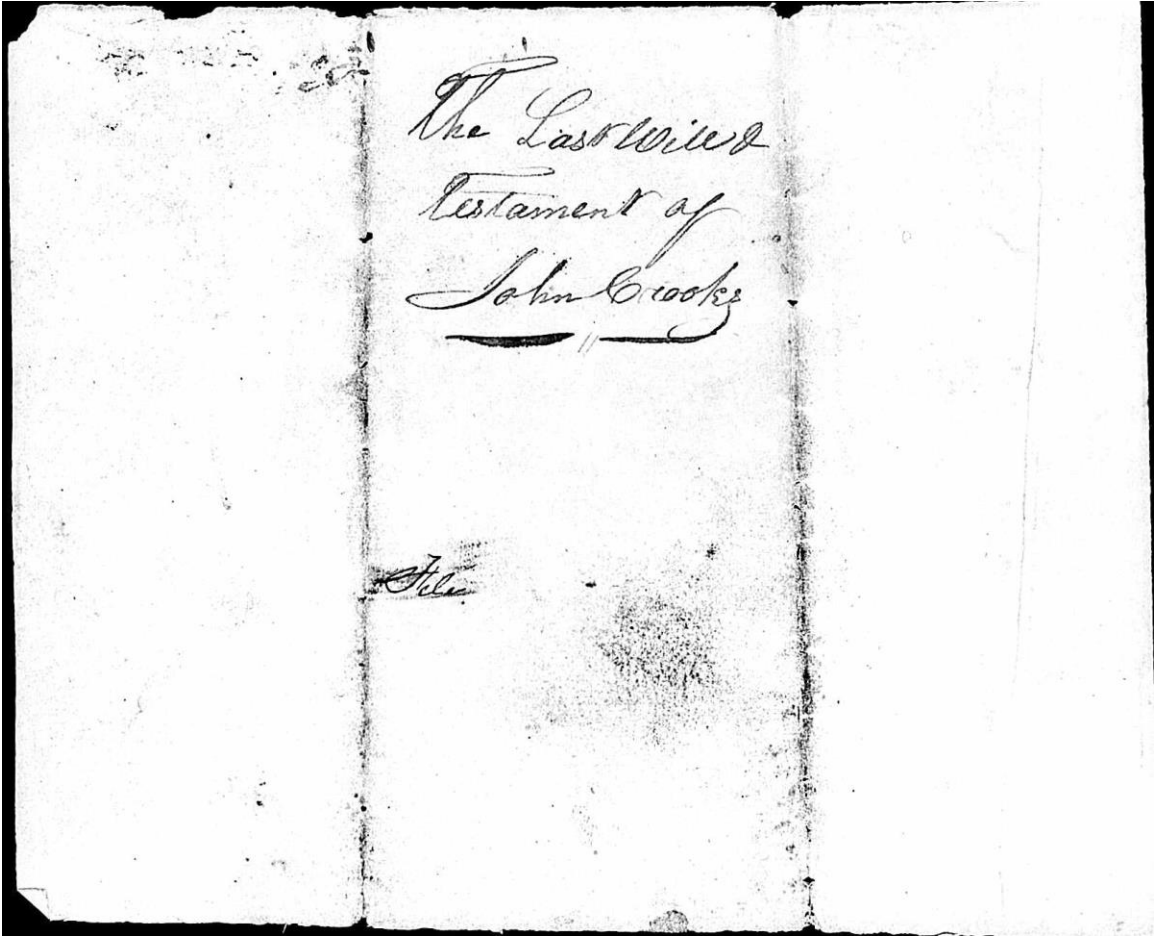
Signed sealed and
acknowledged to be the last will
and testament of the testator in the
presence of us

William Fitchard
Thomas J. Beckner

State of Missouri
County of Lewis ss. This day personally appeared before
me J. H. Blair clerk of the county court within for
said county of Lewis, William Pritchard and Thomas J.
Beckner & make oath that John Brooks sig-
-ned, published and declared in writing & in presence
writing to be his last will & testament, that
said John Brooks was of sound and disposing
mind, that they the said William Pritchard
& Thomas J. Beckner subscribed their names
thereto in the presence of said testator, and
in the presence of each other

William Pritchard
Thomas J. Beckner

Subscribed & sworn to before me
this 27th day of October 1841
J. H. Blair clerk



John Crooks, will, filed 10.27.1840

The clerk having in vocation of Court granted letters of administration on the estate of John Crooks deceased to Esther Crooks and taken bond of said Esther - and afterwards there being a writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, presented to said clerk for probate - in which said writing the said Esther Crooks was named executrix and Gregory F. Hawkins executor - and the said clerk having taken probate of said will and admitted the same to record; and granted letters testamentary to the executrix and executor therein named on said estate, and having further taken bond of said executrix and executor conditioned according to law - all of which actings & doings in the premises by said clerk, are by the court approved -

John Crooks, estate 11.1840

William Pritchard *Plff*
 vs
 Esther Crooks executrix &
 Gregory F. Hawkins 40% of *resid*
 John Crooks deceased *Defts* *42.50*

And now at this day comes the Plaintiff and files his note herein, and the said Defendant having waived the necessity of notice ^{in writing} required by law - and the Plaintiff makes oath of assets and credits, and established his demand by satisfactory evidence to the Court amounting to forty two dollars fifty cents. It is therefore considered by the Court here that the Plaintiff do have and recover of and from said Defendant the sum of forty two dollars fifty cents, with interest at the rate of ten per cent from due until paid together with his costs and charges in this behalf expended - It is ordered by the Court that this demand be endorsed as of Class N^o 5.

Esther Cannon Crooks, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, John Crooks, estate, 12.1840

Missouri, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988

Lewis > Settlements, Vol 1-4, 1834-1857

107)

The first annual settlement of the Estate of John Crooks dec^d presented by the Executor G. F. Hawkins at the Nov^r Term 1841

Amt of Money due Said Estate		
One note on James Bland depos ^{for} Sept 1841	200	00
One note on said Bland for 130 gallons of whiskey to be paid to Joseph Toller		
Amt of Sale bill of Said Estate	217	10/4
	417	10/4
Amt of Money Paid out	221	76
Balance of Money which Bland charged with	195	34

John Crooks, first annual est settlement, 11.1841

Missouri, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988

Lewis > Probate Record, Vol 1-2, 1833-1847

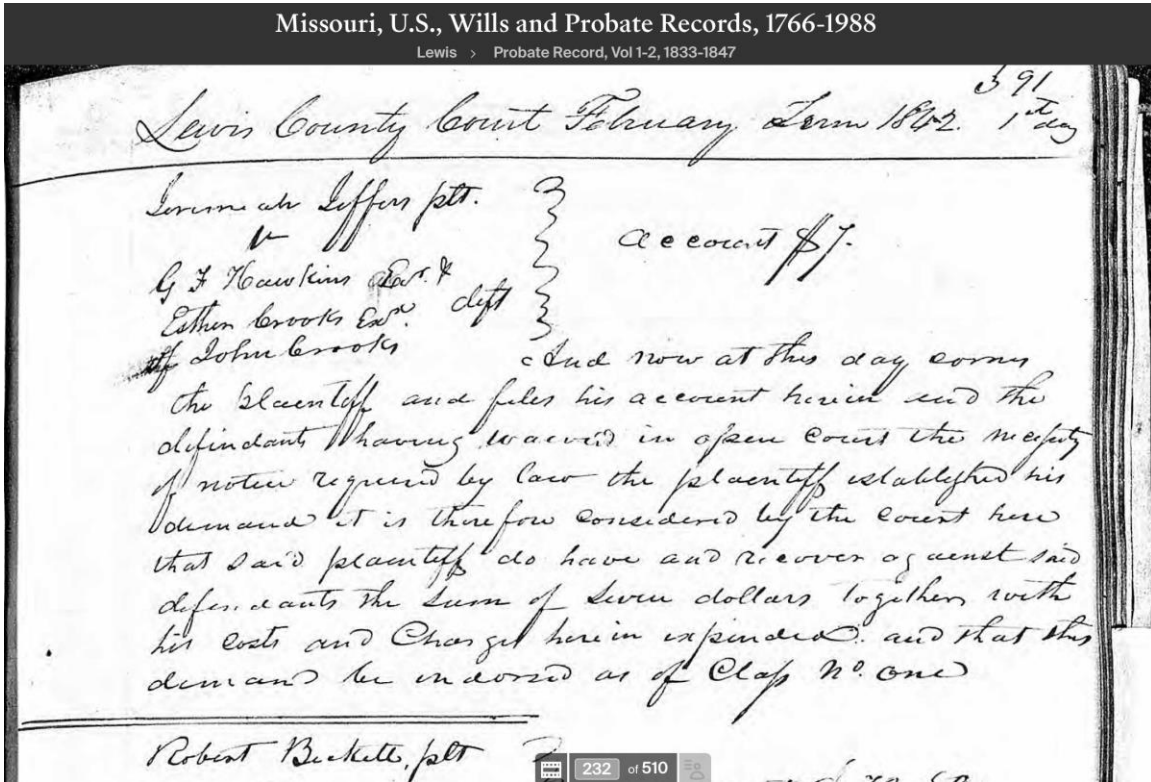
386

Lewis County Court December adj^d term 1841

Tuesday Morning December 7th 1841
 Court met pursuant to adjournment.
 Present as Heretofore.

Now at this day comes James Hicks Guardian of Alfred minor child of Ariel Parley, and files his accounts for annual settlement, which is approved, and orders for record.

Now at this day comes Gregory F. Hawkins one of the Executors of John Crooks deceased, and files his accounts for annual settlement, which is approved and orders for record.



John Crooks, estate, 2.1842, page 391

Amey Floyd Admr. of
Isaac Blaud dec^d: plff

Gregory F. Hawkins Esq^r } Note. p 12. 98.
Esther Crooks Adm^r: of }
John Crooks dec^d: defts }

And now at this day comes the plaintiff and files his note herein, and the defendant appeared and waived the necessity of notice required by law. Whereupon the plaintiff made oath of assets, credits and established his demand. It is therefore considered by the court here that said plaintiff recover against said defendants the sum of twelve dollars ninety eight cents, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, together with his costs and charges herein expended and that this demand be endorsed as of Class No. six.

John Crooks estate, page 410, 2.1842

Edw. Farloy plff

Gregory F. Hawkins Esq^r } Note Balance p 11. 46
Esther Crooks Adm^r: of }
John Crooks dec^d: defts }

At this day comes the plaintiff and files his note herein, and the defendants appear & waive the necessity of notice required by law. Whereupon the plaintiff makes oath of assets, credits & established his demand. It is therefore considered by the court here that said plaintiff recover against said defendants the sum of eleven dollars forty six cents, together with ten per cent interest, and his costs and charges herein expended & that this demand be endorsed as of Class No. six.

John Crooks estate, page 412, 2.1842

Missouri, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988

Lewis > Probate Record, Vol 1-2, 1833-1847

Elizabeth Gasdaway Admt. of William Gasdaway
 Accused and files their accounts for annual settle-
 ment, which is then approved and ordered for
 record.

Ordered by the Court that Gregory F. Hawkins
 Exor and Esther Crooks. Extr. of John Crooks dec'd,
 have leave to sell a negro boy belonging to said Estate
 publicly or privately, one half on bid the residue
 in twelve months credit.

John Crooks, estate, selling Negro boy, page 419, 2.1842

Missouri, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1766-1988

Lewis > Probate Record, Vol 1-2, 1833-1847

Martin & Thompson plff
 vs
 Gregory F. Hawkins Exor acct \$ 6.13
 Esther Crooks Extr
 John Crooks dec'd def

And now at this day comes the pla-
 intiff by their agent and files his account herein and
 also affidavit of offsets ~~and~~ credits whereupon the
 defendant waives the necessity of notice required by
 law and the said plaintiff established his demand
 It is therefore considered by the Court that said
 plaintiff recover against said defendant the sum
 of six dollars thirteen cents together with his costs
 and charges herein expended and that this demand
 be endorsed as of Class No Six

John Crooks, estate, page 422, 2.1842

Esther, and John's executor, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, sell slave boy, 1842

March the 20 - 1842
Agreeable to an order of the county Court of Lewis
County that we Gregory F. Hawkins Executor & Hester
Crooks Executrix of the Estate of John Crooks deceased
have this day sold to Benjamin Coleburne ~~Slave~~
A Negro Boy named Edward seven or eight years old
For the amount of two hundred & seventy five dollars
on a credit of six & twelve months

Gregory F. Hawkins
Executor
Hester Crooks
Executrix

MS Hester Crooks give to Coleburne ~~the amount~~
of the amount of the sale of this Boy twenty five dollars
by way of advance

Gregory Farmer Hawkins sells slave of John Crooks

March the 20 - 1842

Agreeable to an order of the county Court of Lewis County that we Gregory F. Hawkins Executor
& Hester Crooks Executrix of the Estate of **John Crooks deceased** have this day sold to Benjamin
Coleburne A **Negro Boy named Edward seven or eight years old** For the amount of two hundred
& seventy five dollars on a credit of six & twelve months.

Gregory F. Hawkins
Executor
Hester Crooks
Executrix

Son James was married in 1838 to Harriet Bishop, in Lewis County, MO. Did she pass away? Did they separate? Do I have the wrong James Crook?

<p><i>G. H. Haultain, Executor of Estate of John W. Crooks presented for Final Settlement</i></p> <p>The amount we stand charged with the 179999 <i>Last Settlement of said Estate</i> } 26527 <i>Due the Executor of said Estate</i> } 6528</p>	<p><i>of the Estate of John Crooks deceased Decemr Septembris 1846</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>No 1</td><td>To amount paid on note to Mrs. Crooks</td><td>81 06</td></tr> <tr><td>No 2</td><td>To amount paid to B. Crooks fees</td><td>11 56</td></tr> <tr><td>No 3</td><td>To amount paid to B. Crooks on account</td><td>12 63</td></tr> <tr><td>No 4</td><td>To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on interest on mortgage</td><td>15 00</td></tr> <tr><td>No 5</td><td>To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage</td><td>100 00</td></tr> <tr><td>No 6</td><td>To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage</td><td>2 50</td></tr> <tr><td>No 7</td><td>To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>No 8</td><td>To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage</td><td>2 50</td></tr> <tr><td>No 9</td><td>To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage</td><td>312 27</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td><u>232 27</u></td></tr> </table>	No 1	To amount paid on note to Mrs. Crooks	81 06	No 2	To amount paid to B. Crooks fees	11 56	No 3	To amount paid to B. Crooks on account	12 63	No 4	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on interest on mortgage	15 00	No 5	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage	100 00	No 6	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage	2 50	No 7	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage	110	No 8	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage	2 50	No 9	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage	312 27			<u>232 27</u>												
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No 9	To amount paid to Mrs. Crooks on account of mortgage	312 27																																									
		<u>232 27</u>																																									
<p>The amount of assets in my hands belonging to the Estate of John Crooks deceased in 1840</p> <p>The amount of the sale of personal estate 164-10/12 <i>Do Cash notes</i> 200-00 <i>Do to the sale of the Negro Boy Edward</i> 275-00 <i>Do to the sale of the Negro Girl Martha</i> 157-00 <i>Do Interest received on money estimated</i> 57-00 <u>533-10/12</u></p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Charges in Administration on said Estate</i></td><td>232 27</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>By per cent on \$1100 at 3 per cent</i></td><td>33 00</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td><u>365 27</u></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3"><i>Balance</i></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>To Monies paid out on said Estate</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>To amount paid the 14th 27th & 28th Annual Settlements and final settlement</i></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>First Annual Settlement</i></td><td>221 76</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Do 2</i></td><td>178 88</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Do 3</i></td><td>216 76</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Do 4</i></td><td>20 76</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Do Final Settlement</i></td><td><u>282 27</u></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Fine for Record Septembris 27 1846</i></td><td>870 41</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>J. H. Blair Clerk</i></td><td>833 10/12</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>By Mr. Blair de pot</i></td><td><u>857 30 7/12</u></td></tr> </table>	<i>Charges in Administration on said Estate</i>		232 27	<i>By per cent on \$1100 at 3 per cent</i>		33 00			<u>365 27</u>	<i>Balance</i>			<i>To Monies paid out on said Estate</i>			<i>To amount paid the 14th 27th & 28th Annual Settlements and final settlement</i>			<i>First Annual Settlement</i>		221 76	<i>Do 2</i>		178 88	<i>Do 3</i>		216 76	<i>Do 4</i>		20 76	<i>Do Final Settlement</i>		<u>282 27</u>	<i>Fine for Record Septembris 27 1846</i>		870 41	<i>J. H. Blair Clerk</i>		833 10/12	<i>By Mr. Blair de pot</i>		<u>857 30 7/12</u>
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John Crooks, final est settlement, 9.1846

There are two Negroes sold in his estate: 'Negro Boy Edward,' and 'Negro Girl Martha'?? Not sure it says Martha.

The entry following Esther is another son, Thomas Jefferson Crooks.

1850 census, District 48, Lewis County, MO Oct. 10, 1850

Esther Crooks, 56, property valued at \$1,700, b. in DE
 James, 35, cooper, b. in KY
 Paulina, 18, b. in MO
 Lorella, 15, b. in MO

1850 slave census, District 48, Lewis County, MO Nov. 1850

E. Crooks
 1 female slave 30 years old black

I haven't found any census records for Esther beyond the 1850 census.

Esther sued brother Newbold J Cannon; as executor her sold Henry, a slave, when Newbold, Sr. estate was settled, 3/8/1850

NJ responded: *But the defendant states that as the Executor of the last will and testament of the Estate of Newbold Cannon, late of said County Deceased, he sold together with other property, a yellow boy named Henry Clay to John W. Cannon for the sum of \$218.00 – He states said Boy belonged to said Estate and that he was inventoried to said Executor and appraised as the property of said Decedent and sold when the other property belonging to the Estate was sold as the legacy of the Inventory, Appraisement and sale. Bill of said Estate hereunto annexed and made a part of this Answer will more fully appear.*

A subpoena was issued to GF and “Susan” Hawkins concerning a controversy between Esther Crooks, plaintiff against Newbold J Cannon executor of Newbold Cannon deceased estate. The subpoena was dated February 28, 1853.

A subpoena was issued to Newbold J Cannon for him to appear in Monticello to present his accounts of the Justices, dated July 26, 1853.

John B. Cannon, Thomas L. Beckner and Malinda Beckner were subpoenaed to appear in the matter concerning Esther Crooks and NJ Cannon.

This is from Newbold and Unicy’s narrative I compiled:

**Esther Cannon Crooks sues estate and her brother Newbold J NJ Cannon
for ownership the slave Henry Clay, 3/8/1850**

Esther felt she had a right to claim Henry Clay as a portion of her bequeathment, or perhaps she felt she had prior ownership of Henry Clay. In any event, she filed a case against Newbold J, as executor of the estate, saying that he had unlawfully sold Henry Clay as part of the estate, when he had no right to do so. The Court did not take her viewpoint, and it seems the suit was denied. This case began after Newbold J held his father’s estate sale, 3/8/1850, and was settled in 1853.

Esther Crooks, Plaintiff
 against
 Newbold J. Cannon, Defendant

In the Circuit Court
 Lewis County

Defendant states that he did not on the 8th day of March A.D. 1850, take a Negro boy named Henry, the property of the plaintiff and sell him as the plaintiff had charged.

But the defendant states that, as the Executor of the last will and testament of ^{the Estate} Newbold Cannon, late of said County deceased, he sold together with other property, a ^{negro} boy named Henry ^{Clay} to John W. Cannon for the sum of \$215.00. - He states that said Boy belonged to said Estate and that ~~after~~ he was inventoried to said Executor and Appraised as the property of said Decedent, and sold when the other property belonging to the Estate was sold as the copy of the Inventory, Appraisement and Sale Bill of said Estate hereto annexed and made a part of this Answer will more fully appear.

Defendant further states that letters of Administration was granted to him on the day of February A.D. 1850 by the Clerk of the Lewis County Court in vacation as a certified Copy of said letters hereto annexed and made a part of this answer will more fully appear and that consequently three years had expired before the commencement of said suit, against said defendant.

Esther Cannon Crooks suit against NJ Cannon Jr. as admin. of Newbold Sr. estate, 3.8.1850

Esther Crooks, Plaintiff
 Against
 Newbold J. Cannon, Defendant

In the Circuit Court
 Lewis County

Defendant states that he did not on the 8th day of March A.D. 1850, take a Negro boy named Henry, the property of the plaintiff and sell him as the plaintiff had charged.

But the defendant states that as the Executor of the last will and testament of the Estate of Newbold Cannon, late of said County Deceased, he sold together with other property, a yellow boy named Henry Clay to John W. Cannon for the sum of \$218.00 – He states said Boy belonged to said Estate and that he was inventoried to said Executor and appraised as the property of said Decedent and sold when the other property belonging to the Estate was sold as the legacy of the Inventory, Appraisement and sale. Bill of said Estate hereunto annexed and made a part of this Answer will more fully appear.

*Defendant further states that letters of Administration was granted to him on the ____ day of February A.D. 1850 by the Clerk of the Lewis County Court in vacation as a certified copy of said letters hereunto annexed and made a part of this answer will more fully appear and **that consequently three years had expired before the commencement of said suit against defendant.***

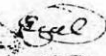
Bond during contest, Newbold NJ, Esther Cannon Crooks, James Crooks, 7/15/1850, filed 8/27/1850


NJ Cannon is issued an administrators bond worth \$7,000, during the period of the contesting of the validity of the will. Several people offering security: James Crooks, Esther Crooks, JD Swearinger, H. Huner. This document was signed 7/15/1850. Filed 8/27/1850.


Know all men by these presents that our Arthur J
Cannon as principal and James Crooks Esther
Crooks M'Donough Idmy Munn as Secularian
held and firmly bound unto the State of Missouri
in the Sum of Seven thousand dollars for the
payment of which our binds ourselves and heirs
Executors and Administrators jointly and severally
firmly by these presents Given under our hands
and Seals this 15th day of July A.D. 1857


The Condition of the abov bond is such
that whereas the County Court of Lewis County on the
24th day of June 1857 appointed the said Arthur
J Cannon Administrator of the Estate of Arthur
Cannon deceased during the term of the validity
of the will of said deceased now pending


And should the said Arthur Cannon
Administrator as aforesaid take into his charge
all the property of said estate and faithfully
Administer the same according to Law under the
direction of any Court having jurisdiction and
account for and pay and deliver all the money
and property of said estate to the executor or
regular Administrator when qualified to act that
the abov bond to be void otherwise to remain
in full force

A J Cannon 

James Crooks 

Esther Crooks 

M'Donough 

A Munn 

State of Missouri
County of Lewis This day came before me
W B Dralms Justice of the County Court in and
for said County Arthur J Cannon Administra
tor of the Estate of Arthur Cannon deceased

70

during the Contest of the Validity of the Will of
said deceased and make oath that he
will make a perfect Inventory of the Estate
of said deceased pay the debts as far as the
assets will extend and the said executor
faithfully perform all things required by law
touching said Administration during the
Contest of the Validity of said Will
Subscribed & sworn to before
me this 27th day of August 1850 J. Cannon
H. G. Cannon Clerk
Filed for Record August 27th 1850
H. G. Cannon Clerk

Bond during contest, Newbold NJ, Esther Cannon Crooks, James Crooks, 7.15.1850, filed
8.27.1850

Subpoena GF and Sarah Cannon Hawkins, Esther Cannon Crook issue, 2.28.1853
Court date 3.1.1853

Lewis County Court
July Term 1853

Ester Crook
vs
Spoe
A. Cannon et al

G. A. Saw Nuis
Susan Saw Nuis

State of Missouri }
 County of Lewis } The State of Missouri
 G. G. Hawkins Susan Hawkins you are here
 Commanded that sitting assised all manner
 of Exercise and delay you be and appear in
 our County Court at the Court House in the Town
 of Monticello at the County aforesaid on the 1st day
 of March next then and there before the justices
 of the County Court to testify & to do the law
 in a certain matter of Controversy now pending
 in our said Court wherein Esther Crook plaintiff
 against Arbold Cannon Executor of the estate
 of Arbold Cannon deceased on the part of
 said plaintiff and this you shall in no wise
 omit and the person or officer serving this writ
 is Commanded to hail the same at the time
 & place aforesaid Certifying thereon his return
 Witness My hand Clerk of said Court
 & Seal thereof - Done at office this
 28th day of February AD 1853
 M. G. Melnick

Subpoena GF and Sarah Cannon Hawkins, Esther Cannon Crook issue, 2.28.1853

Lewis County Court
Feb Term 1853

Esther Crooks to Spoe (subpoena)
N Cannon Est.

GF Hawkins
Susan Hawkins

State of Missouri
County of Lewis

State of Missouri

*To GF Hawkins Susan Hawkins you are hereby commanded that setting aside all manner of excuse and delay you be and appear in our county court at the court house in the town of Monticello at the County aforesaid on **the 1st day of March** next then and there before the justices of the County Court to testify other truths to speak in a **certain matter of controversy Now pending in our said court wherein Esther Crooks plaintiff against Newbold J. Cannon Executor of the Estate of Newbold Cannon deceased on the part of said plaintiff** and this you shall in no wise omit and the person or office suing this unto? is commanded to hail the said at the time and place afore?? Certifying thereon his ???*

*Witness WG Watson Clerk of said Court
& sale thereof – Done at office this
28th day of February AD 1853
WG Watson Clerk*

Esther Cannon Crooks vs Newbold J NJ Cannon re: Newbold Cannon, Sr. estate
3/29/1853

John B. Cannon, Thomas Locke Beckner, Malinda Cannon Beckner were subpoenaed 3/25/1853, and told to report to court on 3/29/1853, to testify in the case pending between Esther Cannon Crooks and their brother, Newbold J NJ Cannon.

Irvin Court and
March 10th June
1853

Other Courts
By Space

J. Cannon 18th

J. Blainon

J. Decker

Decker

Executed the within by leaving a copy of the same
at the usual place of abode of the within named
John B. Cannon with a free white person over the
age of fifteen years of his family on the 29th
day of March 1853 and also by reading the
within to and in the hearing of the within
named T. D. Beckner and Malinda Beckner
This 29th day of March 1853
Shffs fee \$1.50
Ophaldwell Shff

State of Missouri
County of Lewis } The State of Missouri
To John B Cannon Thomas Locke and
Malinda Beckner you are hereby Comanded
that setting aside all manner of Excuse and
delay you be and appear in our County Court
at the Court House in the Town of Monticello
at the County aforesaid on the 29th Inst.
then and there before the justices of our said Court
to testify & to testify to speak in a certain matter
of Controversy now pending in our said Court
Wherein Esther Crooks is plaintiff and A.D.
Cannon Executor of the Estate of John
Cannon decd and is defendant and this
you shall in no wise omit and the person
or officers serving this writ is Comanded
to have the same at the time and place
aforesaid Certifying thereon how he executes
the same

Witness My Hand Clerk of
said Court & the Seal thereof
Given at office in Monticello
at the County aforesaid this 9th
day of March 1853
W. G. Matme Clerk

Subpoena to John B. Cannon, Thomas Locke and Malinda Beckner, 3.29.1853

Lewis County Court
March A.D. Ten 1853

Esther Crooks

N Cannon Est.

J. B. Cannon
T.L. Beckner
Beckner

Executed the within by leaving a copy of the same at the usual place of abode of the within names John B. Cannon with a free white person over the age of fifteen years of his family on the **25th day of March 1853** and also by reading the within to and in the hearing of the within named T.L. Beckner and Malinda Beckner.

This 29th day of March 1853.

Shffs fee \$1.50 JJ Caldwell, Shff.

State of Missouri
County of Lewis The State of Missouri

To **John B. Cannon, Thomas L. Beckner and Malidna Beckner** you are hereby commanded that setting aside all manner of excuse and delay you be and appear in our county court at the court house in the Town of Monticello at the County aforesaid on the 29th Inst. Their and then before the justices of our said court to testify & the **???? to speak in a certain matter of controversy now pending in our said court wherein Esther Crooks is plaintiff and N.J. Cannon Executor of the estate Newbold Cannon deceased is defendant** and the person or offices serving this motion commanded to have the same at the time and place aforesaid certifying thereto how the executing the same.

Witness WG Watson Clerk of said Court & tho sale thereof
Leave at office in Monticello at the County aforesaid this **9th day of March 1853.**

W.G. Watson Clerk

Esther's case is dismissed, she is to pay court costs to NJ

This comes from the Lewis County Probate Records, March Term, 1853.

Several issues are mentioned, including the end of controversy with Esther Cannon Crooks over the slave child, Henry Clay. She is to pay NJ expenses and damages, which she was supposed to have done, and hasn't yet.

John Wallace Cannon's estate, administered by Milton Edgar Crooks, has expenses settled. I presume this is discussing the sale of John's land, purchased from Newbold, Sr. estate.



An motion the annual Settlement of accounts of N. Cannon Exor. of the estate of N Cannon deceased is Contingent
generally

Lewis County Probate Court March Adj^d Term 1853

On motion the annual settlement of accounts of Milton E Crooks administrator of the estate of John W Cannon deceased is continued generally

Esther Crooks

M

N J Cannon Adm^r
N Cannon ac^t & ad^r

peff
an Motion

Now at this day comes the parties by their respective attorneys and defendant files a motion to dismiss this cause which is by the Court overruled

Esther Crooks

M

N J Cannon Adm^r
N Cannon ac^t & ad^r

peff
an Motion

Now at this day comes the defendant by his attorney and files a motion for security for costs which is by the Court overruled

Esther Crooks

M

N J Cannon Adm^r
of N Cannon ac^t & ad^r

peff
an account

Now at this day comes the parties aforesaid and a motion of plaintiff this cause is decided. It is therefore considered by the Court that said defendant never against said plaintiff the facts that have accrued in this cause

Esther Cannon Crooks case against NJ Cannon denied, 8.1853

Esther is obviously still alive in 1853. I have yet to find anything further for her.

Children of John and Esther Cannon Crooks
Grandchildren of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon

1. Melinda Crooks White, b. 1813, KY; m. James White, 12/16/1830, Marion County, MO; d. after 1840, when father's will was settled.
2. James Crooks, b. 1815, KY; m. 1st Harriet Bishop, 3/13/1838, Lewis County, MO; m 2nd Nancy Taylor; d. after 1880 census.
3. Sally Caroline Jane Crooks White, b. 1817, KY; m. David White, 1/31/1830, Marion County, MO; d. after 1900 census, possibly in TX.

4. Amanda Nancy Crooks Gregory, b. 1819, KY; m. Umbleton Seamans Gregory, 11/8/1833, Lewis County, MO; d. before 1844, probably MO.
5. Unicy Indian Crooks Seaman, b. 1821, KY; m. John Seaman, 3/30/1837, Lewis County, MO; d. 10/20/1906, Alameda County, CA;
6. Minerva Adeline Manervy Crooks James Colburne, b. about 1823, KY; m. 1st Thomas W. James, 11/22/1838, Lewis County, MO; m. 2nd Benjamin Colbourn, 2/24/1842, Lewis County, MO; d. before 1855.
7. Thomas Jefferson Crooks, b. 1825, KY; m. Elizabeth Emaline Miller, 6/20/1847, Lewis County, MO; d. after 1852, prob. CA.
8. Margaret L. Crooks Ridgeway, b. 1827, KY; m. James W. Ridgeway, 5/221/1844, Lewis County, MO; d.
9. Sanford Crooks, b. about 1829; d. after 1840.
10. Paulina Crooks Twigg Alexander, b. 11/26/1830, MO; m. 1st Milton Twigg, Lewis County, MO; m. 2nd David Alexander, 12/30/1866, French Corral, CA; d. 8/2/1922, Upper Lake, Lake, CA; buried in Upper Lake Cemetery, Upper Lake, Lake, CA.
11. Lorilla Crooks Taylor, b. about 1835, MO; m. Charles Hinson Taylor, 1/16/1867, Gregory Landing, Clark, MO; d. 3/1871, Winchester, Clark, MO; buried in Day Cemetery, Winchester, Clark, MO.

Amanda Nancy Crooks Gregory
Daughter of John and Esther Cannon Crooks
Granddaughter of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon

Gregory, Umbleton to Amanda Crooks 27 Oct. 1833	Lewi
Amanda Nancy Crooks Gregory, marr, Lewis County marr before 1840	

Marriage Record

Recorded this 8th Nov 1833
J. H. M. B. B. Recorder by
his deputy Robt Taylor

No 10 State of Missouri
County of Lewis

I Robt Sinclair an
acting Justice of the peace for said county
do certify that I joined together in mar
riage Umbleton Gregory to Amanda Crooks
on the 27th day of October. Given under
my hand the 6th Nov 1833
Robt Sinclair J P

Recorded 9th Nov 1833
Robert Taylor deputy
for J. H. M. B. B. Recorder

Amanda Nancy Crooks Gregory, marr cert, 1833 Lewis County, MO

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Probably the first marriages in what is now Lewis County were those of John Bozarth, Jr., and Amelia Bowles, and Abner Bozarth and Millicent Bowles, both on March 5, 1829. The grooms were brothers, and sons of John Bozarth, Sr.; the brides were sisters, daughters of Dabney Bowles, at whose house, below La Grange, the double wedding was celebrated. If there was an earlier marriage than these, the fact can not now be ascertained. After the organization of the county, the first marriages were the following: Joseph Loudermilk and Nancy Bailey, by Rev. Eli Merrill, March 3, 1833; Thomas Roland and Jane Hogue, by Rev. Eli Merrill, April 9, 1833; Jacob B. McPheeters and Julia Ann Nall, by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, May 2, 1833; William H. Jourdan and Mary Garland, by Robert Sinclair, justice of the peace, May 12, 1833; Vincent Foreman and Rose Ann Nall, by Rev. Eli Merrill, May 28, 1833; William R. Harrison and Catherine E. Webb, by Judge John Taylor, August 1, 1833; James Smith and America Webb, by Judge John Taylor, August 5, 1833; James Parker and Eliza Williams, by Elisha H. Groves, August 11, 1833; Matthew Ray (of Marion) and Sarah Brown, by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, September 29, 1833; Umbleton Gregory

STATE OF MISSOURI.

53

and Amanda Crooks, by Squire Robert Sinclair, October 27, 1833; Ebenezer Gash and Maria McReynolds, by Rev. Will-

1887 History of Lewis County, MO, p. 53 Amanda Crooks Gregory

Algernon Sidney Gregory

Son of Umbleton Seaman and Amanda Crooks Gregory

Grandson of John and Esther Cannon Crooks

Great Grandson of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon



Algernon Sidney Gregory, stone, Fayette City Cemetery, Fayette, Fayette, TX

Age: 31

Died During Yellow Fever Outbreak

Phynetta Adaline Gregory Mahon

Daughter of Umbleton Seaman and Amanda Crooks Gregory

Granddaughter of John and Esther Cannon Crooks

Great Granddaughter of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon



Phynetta Adaline Gregory Mahon



Phynetta Adeline Gregory Mahon, obit, LongviewNewsJournal, 4.2.1934

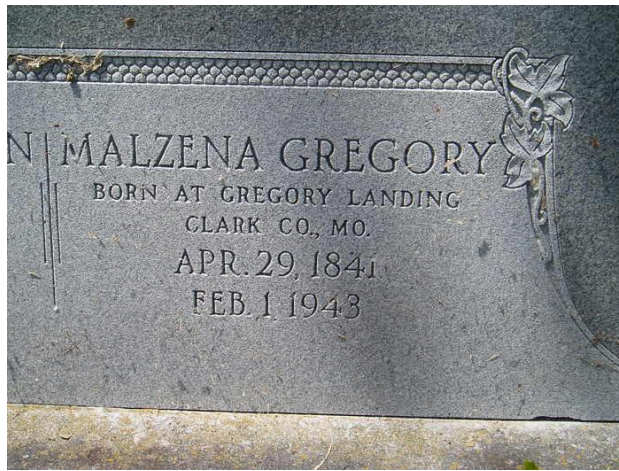
Malzena Ann Gregory Zumwalt

Daughter of Umbleton Seaman and Amanda Crooks Gregory

Granddaughter of John and Esther Cannon Crooks

Great Granddaughter of Newbold and Unicy Bounds Cannon





Malzena Ann Gregory Zumwalt stone, Odd Fellows Rest Cemetery, Columbus, Colorado, TX

MALZENA ANN GREGORY ZUMWALT

Daughter of Umbleton Gregory and his second wife Amanda Crooks. Raised by stepmother Mary Hewit Gregory from the age of 3.

The following information provided by Lynna Kay Shuffield (46876371):

Mrs. Zumwalt Expires Here at Age of 101
Matriarch Lived Under Governments of Texas in Past Century The Colorado County Citizen, 4 Feb 1943 Columbus, Colorado Co., TX

For the first time in many years April 29th will not be celebrated in Columbus. Mrs. Malzena Ann Zumwalt, whose birthday has assumed the proportions of a civic holiday during the past decade, died at her home at 6:30 Monday morning at the age of 101. Mrs. Zumwalt had been confined to her bed since Christmas Day, when she fell from her wheel chair.

Funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church, with Rev. C. F. Bohmfalk officiating, assisted by Rev. J. W. E. Alrey, rector of St. Anthony's Episcopal Church, Houston, and Rev. Richard A. Park, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church here. Addresses were made by Mr. Bohmfalk and Mr. Alrey, and Mr. Park read from the scriptures. A quartet consisting of Mrs. Brandon Fitzpatrick, Mrs. A. W. Hahn, Mrs. H. B. Field and Wayman Kindred sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Wooten. Arrangements were in charge of Columbus Funeral Home and interment was in Odd Fellows Rest. Pallbearers were J. H. Wooten, Sam K. Seymour Jr., Aubrey Chapman, Ned Burford, W. Kindred and Q. W. Hahn.

Mrs. Zumwalt is survived by: a son, O. A. Zumwalt; a daughter, Mrs. Erma West; five grandchildren, Misses Hattie and Malzena Mathee of Houston, Mrs. Irma Caldwell of El Paso, Mrs. Arthur H. Copeland of Ann Arbor, Mich. and Thurmond West and two great-grandchildren, Arthur Copeland, Jr., and Mary West.

The centenarian was born at Gregory's Landing on the Mississippi in Clark County, Missouri, on April 29, 1841. She was one of 21 children of Umbleton Gregory who brought his family to Texas in March 1845. Mr. Gregory purchased an 800-acre tract of land between Rutersville and Fayetteville and built what was an imposing home for such pioneer territory. Here were entertained many makers of Texas history including Sam Houston, R. M. Williamson, Gail Borden, Gen. John Baylor and Albert Sidney Johnson.

Mrs. Zumwalt lived under four governments in Texas and remembered attending ceremonies at Fayetteville when the Texas flag was lowered and the United States flag raised, when news was received that the Republic of Texas had become a part of the United States.

The Gregory children were instructed by tutors but attended school at Fayetteville when there were enough pupils to maintain a teacher. Later, she attended the First college of Texas at Rutersville, which was subsequently moved to Chappel Hill and eventually incorporated as a part of Southwestern Methodist University at Georgetown.

Malzena Ann was married to Andrew Cochran Zumwalt of Lavaca County in her nineteenth year. She

was one of the first women to serve in an official capacity in Texas, having been appointed postmistress at Petersburg to succeed her husband when he was commissioned to raise Company I of the Second Texas Infantry under the Confederacy.

Since 1900, Mrs. Zumwalt has been prominent in the United Daughters of the Confederacy of which she was an honorary president of the Texas Division at the time of her death. She served on the building committee and later on the board of trustees for the Home for Confederate women at Austin, and turned the first spade of earth when construction began of the institution. She served two years as state vice president and won medals for competitive papers on Confederate subjects.

One of the last surviving Real Daughters of 1812, she was affiliated with the James Asbury Tait Chapter in Houston. Her father served in Green's Company of infantry, Fifth Regiment, during the war of 1812 and was such an intimate friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson that the two exchanged locks of hair. The family here still possesses the lock, which Jackson gave Mr. Gregory.

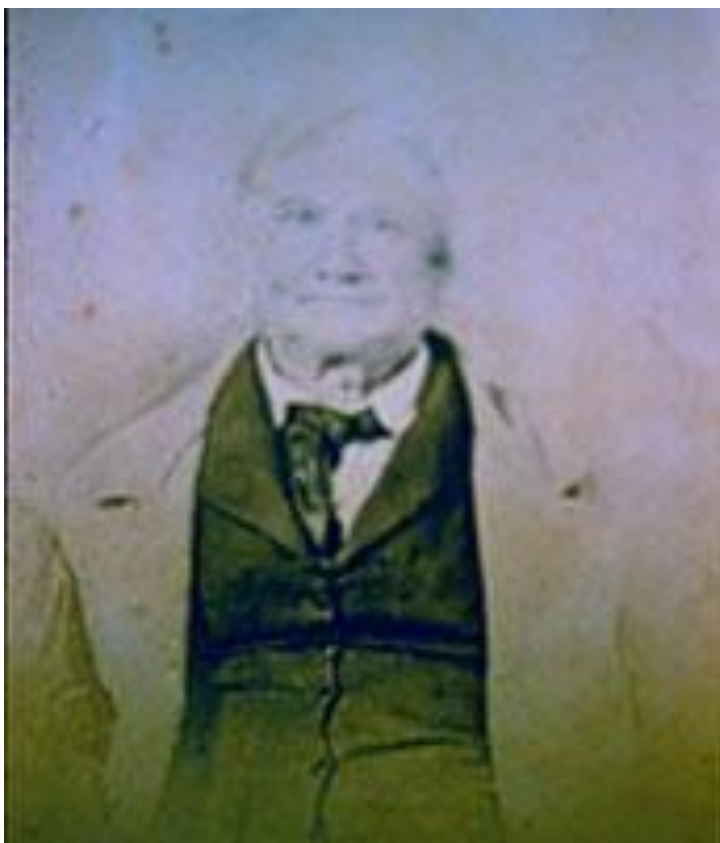
Her earliest ancestors in America were members of the Clan McGregor who came from Scotland in 1630, settling in the 10-year-old Plymouth colony.

The Zumwalts came to Columbus in 1871 and Mr. Zumwalt engaged in contracting until his death in 1905. Her son, O. A. Zumwalt, served as the town's mayor from its reincorporation in 1927 until a few years ago.

Malzena Ann Gregory Zumwalt, dau of Amanda Crooks Gregory.¹

Sarah Sally Cannon Hawkins
Daughter of Newbold, Sr., and Unicy Bounds Cannon

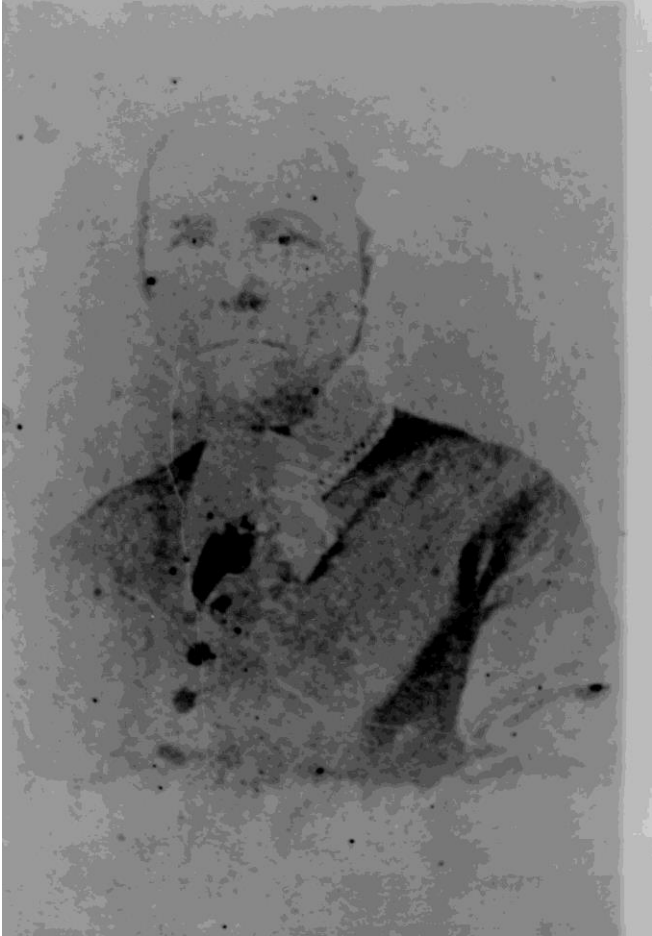
Sarah Sally Cannon Hawkins, b. 2/4/1794, (tombstone) Bath County, KY; m. Gregory Farmer Hawkins, 1/13/1815, Bath, County, KY; d. 4/22/1872, Canton Twp., Lewis, MO; buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.



Gregory Farmer Hawkins



Gregory Farmer Hawkins



Sarah Cannon Hawkins, from PaulineWright74 tree





Gregory Farmer Hawkins stone, Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO



Sarah Cannon Hawkins stone, Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.



Sarah Cannon Hawkins stone, Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.



Sarah Cannon Hawkins stone, Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.







Mary Larue Hawkins stone, Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO

2008: Dad and I went to Lewis County, MO, to the genealogical society, where we were given this very long document, which pertains mostly to Sarah Cannon Hawkins and her family. I'll include the first pages here, b/c they mostly pertain to Sarah and Gregory. I'll put the entire document online at ancestry.com, and also I'll include it at the beginning of the document that has Sarah and Gregory's children.

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The earliest known reference to the ancestors of Gregory Farmer Hawkins, the first Hawkins to settle in Lewis County, Missouri, is a letter from Unley Ann Bayno to Felix Albert Hawkins dated December 10, 1893 and stating that, "I told you of Mrs. How or Mon. Isaac Hawkins daughter. She gave me the address of Samuel Hawkins of Bath County, Kentucky. I told him to go to the old burying ground and see what he could find. He wrote back that our Great-Grandfather was born May 11, 1733 and died June 18, 1810. Elizabeth Hawkins was born April 21, 1739 and died October 18, 1805."

The name of the Great-Grandfather was not stated in the letter. It would be very interesting to know his name, birth-place, year he came to Kentucky, and his residence before moving to Kentucky, and Elizabeth's maiden name, date and place of marriage, and names of all their children.

We know that the Great-Grandfather and Elizabeth Hawkins had at least two children, Thomas Hawkins and John Hawkins. Thomas was probably born sometime between 1753 and 1770. John had six sons, the oldest of which moved to Hendrix County, Indiana.

Thomas Hawkins, Gregory's Father, was among the

early pioneers in Kentucky and probably migrated through the Cumberland Gap from either Virginia or North Carolina. Thomas Hawkins married Mary Hargis and had at least two children, Harvey and Gregory Farmer Hawkins. Again, we do not know the middle names of Thomas, his birthdate or birthplace, date of death or names of all his children.

Gregory Farmer Hawkins was born March 26, 1789 in Kentucky, just twenty years after Daniel Boone first explored Kentucky and fifteen years after the first settlement was established at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Gregory Farmer Hawkins married Sarah Cannon January 5, 1815 in Kentucky. Sarah Cannon, who was born in Kentucky, February 4, 1794 ^{died Apr 1872} was the daughter of Newbold and Unicy Cannon, who was formerly Unicy Bounds.

It would appear that in either 1828 or 1829 Gregory F. Hawkins together with his wife, six or seven children and father-in-law came to Missouri.

A land entry dated March 13, 1829 conveyed title to the East one-half (E½), Northeast Quarter (NE¼), Section Thirty-Three (33), Township Sixty-One (61), Range Six (6) now in Lewis County, Missouri to Gregory F. Hawkins.

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A 1834 land entry shows that Gregory F. Hawkins and his son Madson C. Hawkins were the owners of a part of Section Twenty-Nine (29), Township Sixty-two (62) Range Six (6) in Canton Township.

It would seem that he arrived in Missouri before 1829. Surely he did not bring his family to Missouri in the coldest part of winter.

An interesting question is the means of transportation from Kentucky to Missouri. One method, of course, was by covered wagon across Illinois which was the method used by Abraham Lincoln in 1830. The other method would be by boat down the Ohio River and then up the Mississippi. The second method seems more logical since Canton, Missouri is on the Mississippi. The early history of Lewis County, Missouri reports that a Judge William Hagood in 1830 went from Rogersville, Tennessee to Hannibal, Missouri by flatboat and steamer, the trip taking from March 3 to April 17.

The first white man to settle in what is now Lewis County, Missouri was a Frenchman named Le Sour who built a cabin at the site of La Grange, Missouri around 1816. John Bozarth moved from Kentucky in the

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Spring of 1819 and farmed below La Grange. From 1819 on a few settlers drifted in each year until 1829 when there was big rush. An old record states that John G. Nunn and family in October 1829 crossed the South Fabus River a little Northwest of Maywood, Missouri where they camped upon a recently abandoned encampment of Sac Indians. Mr. Nunn stated when he came to Missouri there were the Bozarth, Chauncy Durkee, Gregg McDaniel, Thomas Threlkeld, James Thomas, John S. Marlow all at La Grange and Edward White, Col. John Bullock, William Bowen, Robert Jones, and Fraziers above La Grange. At or near Canton were Capt. William Pritchard, Robert Sinclair, Elisa Sinclair, Robert M. Easton, Jacob Myer and Gregory F. Hawkins.

The history of Lewis County, Missouri reports that in 1830 there were 72 taxable inhabitants living in Canton Township which was composed of what is now a part of Marion County and all of Lewis County and Clark County.

Gregory F. Hawkins was one of the two justices of peace present at the first court session held June 5,

-5-

1833 at the house of John Bozarth below La Grange, Missouri. In the election of August, 1834 for Justice of peace Gregory Hawkins received 161 votes to win the election.

This amazing document comes from rootsweb.com

(Original of this history in possession of Mrs. Roger Williams of Cameron, Missouri 1957. And copy given to Helen (Thompson) Andrews by Irene (Shanks) McCarron, March 1967.)

***This is copied from the family history of Sarah Hawkins Bayne, written by her in 1939 at the age of 77.
She lived to be 96 years of age.***

Sarah Hawkins Bayne is the daughter of John Henry Bayne - May 8, 1812 to April 11, 1866 and Unicy Anne Hawkins - June 16, 1822 to December 28, 1902.

HAWKINS

John Hawkins was born in London, England, March 22, 1640 and came to America in 1652 with his parents and brothers, Thomas and William. He lived on the James River in Virginia until he was 21. At the age of 21, he married Elizabeth Farmer (born in Bristol, England, September 15, 1643) who had come with her parents to America in 1656.

The names John, Thomas and Gregory Farmer occur most frequently in the subsequent family records. They were all patriots and were staunch adherents of the Episcopal Church. My great grandfather, Thomas Hawkins was born January 20, 1760. He married Mary Hargis Steele (widow), and my grandfather, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, their eldest son, was born March 26, 1789 and died December 15, 1859.

**He, Gregory Farmer Hawkins married Sarah Cannon (born February 4, 1795) on January 15, 1815. They lived near Greenbrier, Virginia, but afterwards moved to Bath County, Kentucky, where the first 8 children were born. They had 11 in all, my mother as the fourth.
In 1829, my grandparents and family along with their slaves went to Maysville, Kentucky, took a boat on the Ohio River. At Cairo, Illinois they re-embarked and ascended the Mississippi River as far as Hannibal, Missouri. From there they went by land to Canton, Missouri located near the Mississippi River, arriving on the day on which the first town lots were sold. My grandfather was a farmer and also had a mill. He became a judge, but of what rank I am unable to say. My mother had a great admiration for her father and both were inveterate readers. All my grandparents died before I was born, except my grandmother Hawkins, of whom I stood in awe.*

****My widowed grandmother continued to live at the home place, served by 2 of the ex-slaves who stayed with her until her death in April 1872. (note: I added the bold type. The 'widowed grandmother' is Sarah Cannon Hawkins). The Episcopal tradition was broken in my grandfather's time, though it was his preference. My grandmother's father was a very strong Baptist and she could not see her way clear to becoming a member of a church with so much ritual. Finally, they compromised on the Methodist Episcopal and were charter members of that faith established in Canton, Missouri. She was my present age when she died - 77. She wore lace caps, and being rheumatic, walked with a cane. If she could "revisit the glimpses of the moon", I wonder what she would think of the doings of her twentieth century granddaughter.****

The Hawkins in Virginia were pretty numerous and as I previously said, were patriotic. Captain Reuben Hawkins was in the Va. Militia....Captain Moses Hawkins was serving in the Revolution 1777, so also was Samuel Hawkins. And Captain John Hawkins was in the 3rd Regiment of the Continental Army.

NOTE: Caroline Hawkins Vowell at E-mail: chawkinsv@yahoo.com may be contacted regarding Gregory Farmer Hawkins. Information regarding this family was supplied originally by Caroline to Glenda. Per a Postem note Dated: Thu, 11 Apr 2002 11:14:43 -0600 to WorldConnect

Note: the LeMaster Bible says "Sally Cannon was born July the 4th, 1795.' **Her tombstone, however, says 2/4/1794.**

Sarah and her husband, and many of their children, are buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.

Note: there is a Gregory Hawkins on the 1810 census, Montgomery County, KY, with a male under 10, a male 16-25, and a female 16-25. If this is Gregory F. Hawkins, and that child is theirs, not a relative's child, this would mean that Sarah and Gregory had a child prior to marriage, if they married in 1815. Newbold, Sr., is on the previous census page. There are numerous Cannons and Hawkins on these pages. There are other Gregory Hawkins (actually, one married as Sarah) so not sure this 1810 entry makes sense for us.

More likely this is not for our Gregory Farmer Hawkins.

Sarah married Gregory Farmer Hawkins in 1815

Bond:

Groom: Gregory HAWKINS

Bride: Sally CANNON

Date: 3 Jan 1815

Bondsman: Newbold Cannon

Source: Bath County Marriage Bonds, As compiled by Clayton R. Cox

Know all men by these presents that we Gregory
 & Hawkins and Noble Cannon one hied and firmly
 bound unto the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the
 Just and full Sum of fifty haind buo one more
 which pay ment well and truly to be made
 to the said Commonwealth we bind ourselves
 Our heirs & Jaintly and Severally firmly by these
 presents sealed and dated this 3rd day of January 1815^d

The Condition of the above obligation is such
 that whereas there is an marriage shortly intended
 to be had and Solemnized between the above
 bound Gregory & Hawkins and Sally Cannon If
 there shall be no Lawfull cause to obstruct
 the said intended marriage then this
 obligation to be read else to remain in
 full force and virtue

Teste
 W^m M. S. death 1816

Gregory & Hawkins
 Newbold Cannon

Gregory Farmer and Sarah Sally Cannon Hawkins, marr bonds

1820 census, Bloomfield, Bath, KY

Gregory F. Hawkins

1 free white male under 10 (Madison)

1 free white male 26-45 (Gregory)

1 free white female under 10 (Caroline)

1 free white female 16-26 (Sarah)

Can't tell for sure if they have slaves – hard to follow the lines across

The birthdates of the children indicate they were in KY until 1828, and in MO by 1830, which would match the story of Gregory and Sarah's granddaughter, Sarah Hawkins Bayne.

Immigration with Cannons to Missouri

Also, the Hawkins' family, slaves and goods arrived in MO on the day the first town lots were being sold (I'm sure that's a date we could find), after having travelled up the Mississippi River from Cairo, IL.

From the Biographical Appendix of Lewis County, p. 758, it says about Dr. Madison C. Hawkins: *was born in Bath County, Ky., July 19, 1818. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents, Gregory and Sarah Hawkins, to Missouri, and settled near the town of Tully, in what is now Lewis County.*

'at the age of 12' would mean 1830. We also know that they arrived the day the lots in Tully were being sold.

From the same book comes this: *John W. Hawkins, M.D., was born in Bath County, KY, May 15, 1828, the son of Gregory F. and Sarah (Cannon) Hawkins. **The father came to the State in 1830, and located on a farm near Canton, where he died.***

low accessions—in 1820 & 1821, in 1827, a few, in 1828, a few.

In 1829 there was a considerable immigration into the country, more than in the previous five years. By the close of the year cabins were plentifully sprinkled along the bottom as far north as six miles above Canton, and through the timber, chiefly along the Fabius, six miles west of the river. One party, that came this year into what is now Union Township, was composed of John G. Nunn, Grandfather John Wash (a Revolutionary soldier), his son, John Wash, Jr., Thomas Creacy, John A. Gerhart and his father, Peter Gerhart, and Elisha Whitlow, and their families; a Mr. Williams stopped in Marion. All were from Cumberland County, Ky. The party reached Lewis County in the month of October. As they crossed the South Fabius, a little northwest of Maywood, they came upon a recently abandoned encampment of the Sac Indians. The fires were still smoking, and near by was a fresh grave, which it was learned was that of a squaw. The low mound was covered by a canopy, or shed, made of strips of bark resting upon four posts or forks.

Mr. Nunn, happily still living, with a mind fresh and vigorous, states that when he came to the county there were then here, among others, the Bozarth, Chauncey Durkee, Gregg McDaniel, Thomas Threlkeld, James Thomas, John S. Marlow, the last named at La Grange, and the others below; Edward White, Col. John Bullock, William Bowen, Robert Jones, and the Fraziers, above La Grange. At and near Canton were Capt. William Pritchard, Robert Sinclair, Elias Sinclair, Robert M. Easton, Jacob Myers, Gregory F. Hawkins.

In 1830 there was another considerable immigration into the county. The new comers pushed out into the interior, and the eastern portion of Highland, the central and southern portions of Dickerson, and the extreme northern part of Canton were settled.

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, early settler near Canton, Lewis, MO, 1887 History of Lewis County, MO.

COUNTY COURTS AND TOWNSHIPS, &c.

The first County Court was held at the house of John Bozarth, on the 5th day of June, 1833. Gregory F. Hawkins, (the father Albert, Ross, Dr. John Milton and the late Madison C.), John Taylor and A. M. Morrow, were commissioned first Justices of the Court. Judge Hawkins was elected, or chosen President of the Court. Robert Taylor was Clerk. Justice Morrow having resigned, the late James A. Richardson, (father of Judge Thomas and Capt. Williams S.), was appointed in his place. The first petition affecting Roads and Highways, was presented to the court at this term by Judge William Hagood, and was for the change of a road.

The court at this term divided the county into two townships as follows:
History of Lewis County, MO 1878.1

COUNTY COURT JUSTICES.

First Court, Gregory F. Hawkins, John Taylor, and James A. Richardson, appointed in.....	1833
Robert Croughton, elected in.....	1836
Wm. C. Sublett, Robt. Croughton, elected in.....	1837

History of Lewis County, MO 1878.3

An illustrated historical atlas of Lewis County, Missouri, 1878.

1830 census, Marion County, MO

Gregory F. Hawkins

- 1 free white male under 5 (*John Wesley*)
- 2 free white males 5-10 (*Felix Albert, ???*)
- 1 free white male 10-15 (*Madison Cannon*)
- 1 free white male 40-50 (*Gregory*)
- 1 free white female under 5 (*Nancy Adoline*)
- 2 free white females 5-10 (*Mary Larue, Unicy Ann*)
- 1 free white female 10-15 (*Caroline Jerue*)
- 1 free white female 30-40 (*Sarah*)

2 female slaves 10-24

Total people on this census

On same census page are John Crooks, Newbold Cannon, Sr., Henry Cannon, Jesse McPherson, and Clement Cannon.

Land patent #1210, issued to both Gregory F. Hawkins and John Crooks of Bath, KY

US General Land Office Records, 1796-1907

Name: Gregory F. Hawkins and John Crooks of Bath County, KY??

Issue Date: 11/10/1830

80 acres

Land office: Palmyra, Document Number: 1210

E ½ NE ¼, Section 11, Twp 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, *Gregory J. Hawkins & John Crooks* of Bath County, Kentucky,

have deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at *Palmyra*, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Gregory J. Hawkins & John Crooks* according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands: for the East half of the North East quarter of Section Eleven, in Township Sixty two, Range Five West, in the District of lands offered for sale at *Palmyra*, Missouri, containing Eighty acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Gregory J. Hawkins & John Crooks*

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said *Gregory J. Hawkins & John Crooks*, and to their heirs, the said tract above described: To

Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature therunto belonging, unto the said *Gregory J. Hawkins & John Crooks*, and to their heirs and assigns forever

as tenants in common & not as joint tenants. - In testimony whereof, I, *Andrew Jackson*, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington the *twelfth* day of *November* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty* and of the Independence of the United States the *fifty-fifth*.

By the President



PATENT NO. 11675

NOV 15 1868

Commissioner of the General Land Office

7590

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
DECEMBER 15 1868

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks, of Bath County, Kentucky have deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North East quarter of Section Eleven, in township Sixty two, of range Six West, in the District of lands offered for sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing Eighty Acres according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks and to their heirs, the said tract above described: To Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins & John Crooks and to their heirs and assigns forever as tenants in common & not as joint tenants.

This patent is granted as and for a patent intended to have been granted and issued on November 10, 1830, but the issuance of which is not sufficiently evidenced by the records of the Bureau of Land Management.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the undersigned authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), has, in the name of the United States, caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Bureau to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

GIVEN under my hand, in Silver Spring, Maryland the FIFTEENTH day of AUGUST in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and SIXTY-EIGHT and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and NINETY-THIRD.

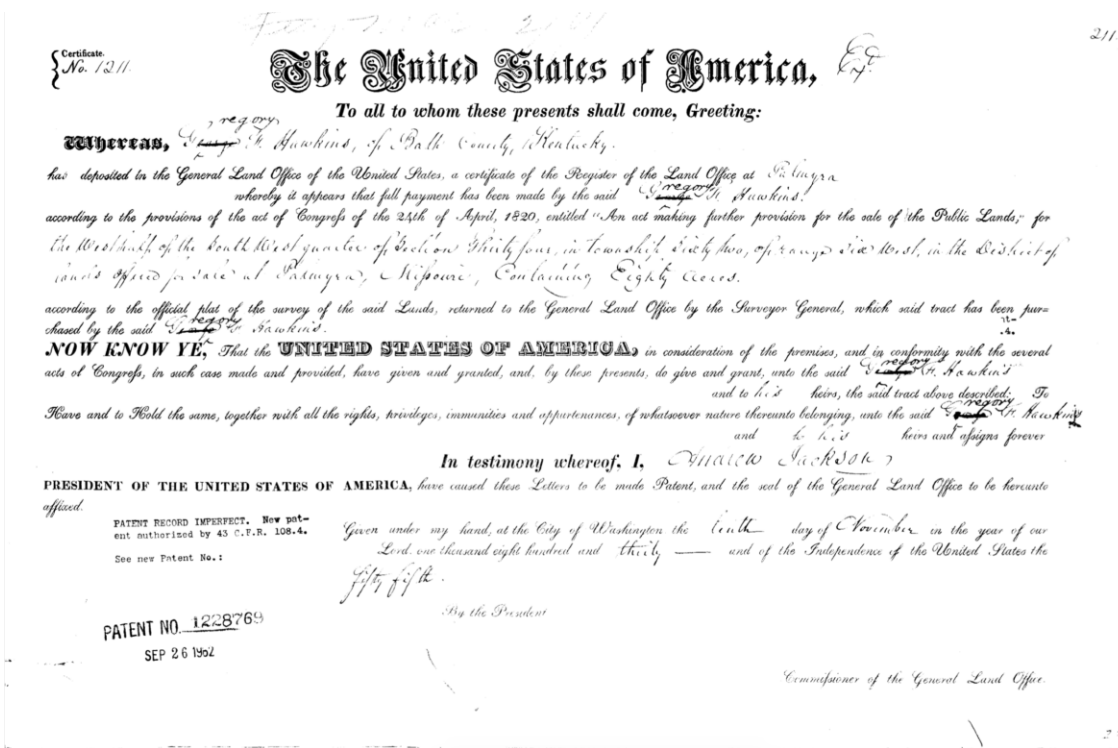
By *David A. Keimula*
Manager, Eastern States Land Office

Patent Number 1211675

16-78641-1 GPO
850-748

Land Patent #1211, issued 11/10/1830

W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 34 R6W
11/10/1830



Land Patent #1215, issued 11/10/1830

E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 33, Twp. 62, 6W

Certificate
No. 1214

2/5

The United States of America, *Et cetera*

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, Gregory F. Hawkins, of Bath County, Kentucky
has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra
whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Gregory F. Hawkins
according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands;" for
the East half of the North East quarter of Section thirty three, in Township thirty two, of Range six West, in the District of
lands offered for sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing Eight Acres
according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been pur-
chased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several
acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins,
and to his heirs, the said tract above described: To
Have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins;
and to his heirs and assigns forever

In testimony whereof, I, *Amelia Jackson*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto
affixed

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington the tenth day of November in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty — and of the Independence of the United States the
fourth

By the President

PATENT RECORD IMPERFECT! New
Patent authorized by 106.4 C.F.R.
See Change in procedure dated
April 22, 1949; Circular 1753
See New Patent No. 1171174-10/653

Commissioner of the General Land Office

Military experience

Name: Gregory F. Hawkins
Conflict: Black Hawk War
Name of Unit: 1st Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers
Company: H
Note: Pilot
Record Group: Office of Adjutant General, Series Title; Record of Service Card, Black Hawk War, 1832, Box 37, Reel s914

According to the enrollment card, he mustered in 7 July 1832, Boone County, and mustered out 18 Aug. 1832. His captain was Hickman.

I included a page concerning the Black Hawk War, 1832, and mentioned Captain David M. Hickman of ?? County, where troops were mustered into service in July for thirty days.

1833 Township First Election

Name: Gregory F. Hawkins
State: MO
County: Lewis County
Township: Canton Township-first Elect
Year: 1833
Database: MO 1830-1839 Census Index

FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first election in Lewis County after its organization, occurred August 5, 1833, the day of the general election throughout the State to choose a representative to Congress. At that time Missouri was entitled to but two congressmen, who were chosen by a majority of all the legal voters of the State; there

STATE OF MISSOURI.

was no election by districts until 1846. The candidates in 1833 were Dr. John Bull and James H. Birch, of Howard; Gen. George F. Strother, of St. Louis, who in 1804 had been a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition; Hon. George Shannon and Gen. George C. Sibley, of St. Charles. The election resulted in the choice of Dr. John Bull, a Democrat, or "Jackson man." His colleague was Gen. William H. Ashley, who had been chosen the previous year.

The poll books of this election are, happily, in existence, and not only are the names of the voters preserved, but it can be ascertained for whom each man voted. At that day (and indeed until during the civil war, in November, 1863,) voting in Missouri was by the *viva voce* method. Every voter called out to the judges the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, and his choice was duly recorded. At this election Lewis was divided into but two townships, Canton and Union. The names of the voters in each are here given:

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

William Hagood.	Joseph Trotter.	James La Fon.
Nathaniel Brown.	Andrew Johnston.	Clement Cannon.
Thompson Conley.	Thomas Johnston.	Inglefield Gregory.
Burt Gregory.	Thomas Gray.	James Bland.
Moses Norris.	Howard Brown.	William Cannon.
Silas Ramsey.	George T. Moore.	John Carnegy.
Robert Brown.	Middleton Smoot.	Thomas P. Wise.
John Brown.	Mitchell Russell.	Newbold Cannon.
Nathaniel Brown.	Thomas La Fon.	Risdon Smith.
Richard La Fon.	Gregory F. Hawkins.	William Pritchard.
Umbleton Gregory.	Presley D. Anderson.	Jacob Brown.
James Armstrong.	Elisha Lefler.	Jesse McPherson.—87.
Isaac L. Harrel.		

The judges were William Pritchard, Jacob Brown and

The first County Court of Lewis County met at the house of John Bozarth, a short distance below the present site of LaGrange, on Wednesday, June 5, 1833. GREGORY F. HAWKINS and JOHN TAYLOR was the first clerk, and CHILTON B. TATE the first sheriff, and both were in attendance and presented their credentials. The absent judge, ALEXANDER McMORROW, forwarded his resignation to the court, and JAMES A. RICHARDSON was appointed his successor.

From a 1901 history of Knox and Lewis counties. I found this online, I didn't transcribe it.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1834

TOWNSHIPS.	REPRESENTATIVE.			COUNTY JUSTICE.					SHERIFF.			Constable.
	Woodson.	Owens.	Trabue.	Taylor.	Hawkins.	Richardson.	Nunn.	Croughton.	Tate.	Gregory.	Thomas.	
Canton	81	20	2	52	53	40	11	12	28	34		58
Union	22	48		22	33	17	46	53	50	15		7
Dickerson.....	38	28	2	38	37	48	18	14	35	26	5	7
Jefferson.....	6		1	7	7			7	7			
Des Moines.....	22	18	4	33	81	15	2	25	33	9		26
Totals.....	119	114	9	152	161	118	77	111	153	84	5	96

The whole number of voters voting at this election was 257, of which sixty-two were in Canton Township, seventy-five in Union, sixty-nine in Dickerson, forty-four in Des Moines and seven in Jefferson.

In Union Township, at this election, there was no choice of constable, and the candidates, Ira Bozarth and Samuel King, contested at a special election September 13. King was successful by a vote of thirty-three to thirty.

1887 history of Lewis County

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 8.

Earliest entries from 1832 to 1836:

Section 28—George J. Tate.

Section 29—Sarah Hawkins.

Section 31—Joseph Dodge.

Section 33—Elijah Harper.

1887 History of Lewis County, MO, p. 166, Sarah Cannon Hawkins 1st settlers

Land Patents

Land Patent #1956, 4/23/1833

Gregory F. Hawkins of Marion County, MO

80 acres

Issue date: 4/24/1833

Land Office: Palmyra, document number 1956

E ½ NW, Section 34, Township 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis, MO

4-24

Certificate
No. 1956

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, Gregory F. Hawkins, of Marion County, Missouri, has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Gregory F. Hawkins according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands: for the East half of the North West quarter of Section Thirty four, in Township Sixty two, Range Six West, in the District of lands subject to sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing Eighty Acres.

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins.

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins

and to his heirs, the said tract above described. To have and to Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 14th day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

By the President, Andrew Jackson

E. A.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Land Patent #3951, issued 10/15/1834

Gregory F. Hawkins of Marion County, MO

80 acres

Issue date: 10/15/1834

Land Office: Palmyra, document number 3951

W 1/2 NW, Section 34, Township 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

346 Certificate
No. 3951

The United States of America, 34

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, Gregory F. Hawkins of Marion County Missouri has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Gregory F. Hawkins according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West half of the North West quarter of Section Thirty Four, in Township Sixty Two, of Range Six West, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Palmyra Missouri containing Eighty Acres according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and, by these presents, do give and grant, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs, the said tract above described: To Have and so Hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four and of the Independence of the United States the fifty ninth

Andrew Jackson,

By the President:

Elijah Hayward

By A. J. Donelson Sec'y

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Land Patent #6735, 12/13/1835

Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County, MO

40 acres

Issue date: 12/15/1835

Land office: Palmyra, document number 6735

NWSW, Section 29, Township 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

Certificate
No. 6786

The United States of America.

55
E.O.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County Missouri has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Gregory F. Hawkins according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the North west quarter of the South west quarter of section twenty nine, in Township sixty two of Range six west in the District of Lands subject to sale at Palmyra Missouri containing forty acres according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs the said tract above described. To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging, unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

(N)
117300

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five and of the Independence of the United States the Sixteenth

By the President:

Ethan A. Brown

Andrew Jackson

by A. J. Donelson Secy

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Land Patent #6920, 12/13/1835

Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County, MO

40 acres

Issue date: 12/15/1835

Land office : Palmyra, document number 6920

SENE, Section 29, Township 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

Certificate
No. 8920

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County Missouri has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Palmyra whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Gregory F. Hawkins according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 25th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands" for the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section Twenty nine ^{in Township 62 north Range 6 west} of the District of Lands subject to sale at Palmyra Missouri containing forty acres

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** in consideration of the premises and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs the said tract above described. To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereto belonging unto the said Gregory F. Hawkins and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven and of the Independence of the United States the sixteenth

By the President: Andrew Jackson
By: A. J. Daniels Sec'y
Ethan A. Brown Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Land Patent #8659, 11/2/1837

Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County, MO
80 acres
Issue date: 11/2/1837
Land office: Palmyra, MO, document number 8659
W 1/2 NE, Section 34, Township 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

412

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE }
No. 5659 }

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County Missouri*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Palmyra* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said

Gregory F. Hawkins according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the west half of the North East quarter of Section thirty four in Township sixty two of Range six West, in the District of lands subject to sale at Palmyra, Missouri, containing eighty acres

Apparently Gregory Farmer & Sarah Cannon Hawkins sold land to Newbold, 5/21/1832.
Filed with the court 3/29/1838

I don't understand exactly what's going here, unless Gregory had to mortgage this property to Newbold for cash. Why it wasn't recorded until 1838, I don't know. I didn't know where to include this chronologically, so am putting it here.

38

Hankinses
Deed
to
S. Cannon
OK

Filed for record March
29th 1838
J. H. Blair, Secy
for 88 p. a.
Rec. Book "C" 240-1
Exam.

This indenture made this twenty first day of May in
The year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty two between Gregory & Hawkins and Sarah Hawkins
his wife of the County of Marion and State of Missouri
Of the first part and Newbold Cannon of the
County and State afore said of the other part witnesseth
That the said G. F. Hawkins and Sarah his wife for
An in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars
To them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby
acknowledged hath granted bargained and sold
and by these presents doth grant bargain sell
Alien and confirm unto him the said Newbold
Cannon his heirs and assigns forever all that
Tract or parcel of land lying and being in the
County and State afore said being the east half
Of the North east quarter of section thirty three
In Township sixty two of range ^{five} west in the District
Of lands offered for sale at Palmyra Missouri
Containing eighty acres according to the official plat
Of the survey of the said lands returned to the general
Land office by the surveyor general whitch said
Tract has been purchased by the said Gregory &
Hawkins and patented to him bearing date the
Tenth of November eighteen ^{undred} thirty the above
Tract of land together with all and singular the
Land and premises thereunto belonging or in any
wise appertaining to have and to hold the land
hereby conveyed with the appurtenances unto him
The said Newbold Cannon his heirs and assigns
Forever and the said G. F. Hawkins and Sarah
his wife for themselves their heirs ~~and assigns~~

Executors or administrators or assigns or any
Person or Persons claiming by or from or under
Them doth and will warrant and forever defend
In Witness whereof the said Gregory Hawkins and
Sarah his wife hath hereunto sett their hands
And seals the day and Date first above written
Signed sealed and
Acknowledged in presence
of Jesse Phelps
John Crooks
Gregory Hawkins Seal
Sarah Hawkins Seal

State of Missouri
County of Lewis Sec 3

I J. H. Blair Clerk of the Circuit Court
& Escheffier recorder of said County do certify that the
foregoing deed together with the certificate of
acknowledgement was filed for record March 29th
1838 and is duly recorded in deed Book letter
.C. at page 246

Witness my hand & official seal done
at office in Monticello this the 1st day
of May 1838 J. H. Blair Rec.

State of Missouri } } Be it remembered that on
 County of Marion } } the twenty first day of June in the
 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two
 before me a Justice of the peace within and for ~~the~~ the County of
 aforesaid personally came Gregory F Hawkins and Sarah Hawkins
 both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are
~~are~~ subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having
 executed the same and severally acknowledged the same to be
 their act and deed for the purposes there in mentioned she the
 said Sarah Hawkins being by me first made acquainted with
 the Contents thereof and examined separate a part from her
 husband whether she executed the said deed and relinquished
 her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily
 fully and without Compulsion or undue influence of her said
 husband Taken and Certified the day and year aforesaid
 N. H. Sinclair - J. P.

This Indenture made this **twenty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two** between Gregory F. Hawkins and Sarah Hawkins his wife of the county of Marion and State of Missouri of the first part and Newbold Cannon of the county and State aforesaid of the other part witnesseth That the said GF Hawkins & Sarah his wife for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars to them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien & confirm unto him the said Newbold Cannon his heirs and assigns forever all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county and State aforesaid **being the east half of the North East quarter of section thirty three in Township sixty two of range six west in the District of land offered for sale at Palmyra Missouri containing eighty acres** according to the official platt of the survey of the said land returned to the general land office by the surveyor General whitch said tract has been purchased by the said Gregory F. Hawkins and patented to him bearing date the tenth of November Eighteen hundred thirty the above tract of land together with all and singular the land and premises thereunto belonging to or in anywise appertaining to have and to hold the land hereby conveyed with the appertanances unto him the said Newbold Cannon his heirs and assigns forever and the said GF Hawkins and Sarah his wife for themselves their heirs Executors or administrators or assigns or any person or persons

claiming by or from or under them doth and will warrant and forever defend In witness whereof the said Gregory F. Hawkins and Sarah his wife hath hereunto sett their hands and seals the day and date first above written

*Signed sealed and acknowledged
In presence of*

*Gregory F. Hawkins
Sarah Hawkins*

*Jesse McPherson
John Crooks*

*State of Missouri
County of Marion*

Be it remembered that on thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two before me a Justice of the Peace within and for the county aforesaid personally came Gregory F. Hawkins and Sarah Hawkins both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned She the said Sarah Hawkins being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof and examined separate and apart from her husband whether she executed the said deed and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned voluntarily freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband

Taken and certified the day and year aforesaid

Filed for Record March 29th 1838

Robert Sinclair J.P.

Note: Jesse McPherson, John Crooks and Gregory F. Hawkins are Newbold's sons-in-law.

Land Patent #11849, 8/2/1838

Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County, MO

80 acres

Issue date: 8/2/1838

Land Office: Palmyra, MO, document number 11849

E ½ SW, Section 27, Township 62-N, Range 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

2448

CERTIFICATE)
No. 11,849

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Gregory F. Hawkins of Lewis County, Missouri*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at *Palmyra* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said *Gregory F. Hawkins*

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half, of the South West quarter of Section twenty seven, in Township six by two, of Range six West in the District of lands subject to sale at Palmyra Missouri containing eighty acres

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL**, which said tract has been purchased by the said *Gregory F. Hawkins*

NOW KNOW YE. That the

1840 census, Lewis County, MO

Grigory F. Hawkins

- 2 free white males 5-10 (*Milton Henry, Roswell Gregory*)
- 1 free white male 10-15 (*John Wesley*)
- 2 free white males 20-30 (*Madison Cannon, Felix Albert*)
- 1 free white male 50-60 (*Gregory*)
- 1 free white female under 5 (*Irene*)
- 2 free white females 5-10 (*Lorinda, Nancy Adoline, but she would have been 16*)
- 1 free white female 40-50 (*Sarah*)
- 2 male slaves under 10 (*Martin?*)**
- 1 female slave 24-36**
- 13 people on this census**
- 5 people employed in agriculture
- 1 person learned professional engineer

NJ Cannon is a few entries below Gregory's on the 1840 census. NJ's census doesn't show any slave ownership.

Mary Larue Hawkins had died prior to the 1840 census, it appears.

John's will filed 10/27/1840, written in 1832

John left his estate to his wife, suggesting she might sell a piece of land. He purchased this parcel with his brother-in-law, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, in land patent 1210.

US General Land Office Records, 1796-1907

Name: Gregory F. Hawkins and John Crooks of Bath County, KY

Issue Date: 11/10/1830

80 acres

Land office: Palmyra, Document Number: 1210

E ½ NE ¼, Sec 11, Twp 62-N, 6-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

20

Will

Of

John Crooks

Filed

Oct. 27-1840..

PROBATE COURT

LEWIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

20

In the name of God Amen I John Crook of the
County of Marion and State of Missouri being weak
in body but sound in mind and memory blessed
be Almighty God for the same do make and
Constitute this to be my last Will and Testament
In manner and form following Viz -

First I wish my Executor herein after named
to pay all my just debts and funeral expensys
and secondly I give and bequeath unto my dear
and beloved Wife Easter Crook all the res-
-idue and Remainder of my property of what
kind soever for her support. and for the pur-
-pose of Raising and Educating my Children
and wish my Executors at some future time
when they may think it most necessary to sell
my Interest in and too the East half of the
North East quarter of Section Eleven in
Township Sixty two and Range six West of the
fifth principal meridian for the proceeds of
which they are Requested and desired to pay
over to my Wife for the use of herself and
Children and Lastly I appoint Gregory J.
Hawkins and my Wife Easter Crook Executors and
Executrix of this my last will and testament
In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my seal this twelfth day of

September Anno Domini in the year of Our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty
two—

John Conroy

Seal
C.C.

Signed sealed and
acknowledged to be the last will
and testament of the testator in the
presence of us

William Fitchard
Thomas J. Beckner

State of Missouri
County of Lewis ss J. H. Blair
This day personally appeared before
me J. H. Blair clerk of the county court within for
said county of Lewis, William Pritchard and Thomas J.
Beckner & make oath that John Brooks sig-
-ned, published and declared in writing & in presence
writing to be his last will & testament, that
said John Brooks was of sound and disposing
mind - that they the said William Pritchard
& Thomas J. Beckner subscribed their names
thereto in the presence of said testator, and
in the presence of each other
William Pritchard
Thomas J. Beckner
Subscribed & sworn to before me
this 27th day of October 1841
J. H. Blair clerk

Land Patent #21188, 11/10/1841, in Sarah's name

Sarah Hawkins of Marion County, MO

80 acres

Issue date: 11/10/1841

Land office: Palmyra, MO, document number 21188

E ½ NE, Section 29, Township 62-N, Range 8-W, 5th PM, Lewis County

CERTIFICATE
No. 21118

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS *Sarah Hawkins, of Marion County, Missouri,*

has deposited in the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** of the United States, a Certificate of the **REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE** at *Palmgrove,* whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said

Sarah Hawkins, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the North East quarter of Section twenty nine, in Township sixty two, of Range eight West, in the District of Lands subject to sale at *Palmgrove, Missouri,* containing *eighty acres.*

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the **SURVEYOR GENERAL,** which said tract has been purchased by the said *Sarah Hawkins.*

NOW KNOW YE, That the **United States of America,** in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such cases made and provided, **HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED,** and by these presents **DO GIVE AND GRANT,** unto the said *Sarah Hawkins*

and to her heirs, the said tract above described: **TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, therunto belonging, unto the said *Sarah Hawkins* and to her heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, *John Tyler*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made **PATENT,** and the **SEAL** of the **GENERAL LAND OFFICE** to be herunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the **CITY OF WASHINGTON,** the *tenth* day of *November* in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *forty one* and of the **INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES** the *Sixty sixth*



BY THE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler
By *R. Tyler* Sec'y.

J. Williamson RECORDER of the General Land Office.

Esther, and John's executor, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, sell slave boy, 1842

March the 20 - 1842
Agreeable to an order of the county Court of Lewis
County that we Gregory F. Hawkins Executor & Hester
Crooks Executrix of the Estate of John Crooks deceased
have this day sold to Benjamin Coleburne ~~Slave~~
A Negro Boy named Edward seven or eight years old
For the amount of two hundred & seventy five dollars
on a credit of six & twelve months

Gregory F. Hawkins
Executor
Hester Crooks
Executrix

MS Hester Crooks give to Coleburne ~~the amount~~
of the amount of the sale of this Boy twenty five dollars
by way of advance

Gregory Farmer Hawkins sells slave of John Crooks

March the 20 - 1842

Agreeable to an order of the county Court of Lewis County that we Gregory F. Hawkins Executor
& Hester Crooks Executrix of the Estate of **John Crooks deceased** have this day sold to Benjamin
Coleburne A **Negro Boy named Edward seven or eight years old** For the amount of two hundred
& seventy five dollars on a credit of six & twelve months.

Gregory F. Hawkins
Executor
Hester Crooks
Executrix

A Farm to Rent.

I will rent to the highest bidder, on the second day of March 1846, if not previously disposed of, the farm belonging to the estate of ISAAC L. HARRELL, dec'd., containing some 60 or 70 acres suitable for cultivation, the major part lying in the Mississippi bottom, well adapted to the culture of hemp. There is on said place 8 or 10 acres of excellent meadow.

Terms will be accommodating and will be rented for one, two or three years. Any person wishing to rent, will please call on the undersigned two miles west of Tully, Lewis county, Mo.

G. F. HAWKINS, Adm'r.

January 22, 1846—3t

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, Palmyra Weekly Whig, 2/19/1846

Gregory served as brother-in-law's executor

Esther Cannon Crooks was married to John Crooks, who died 10/1840; his will was probated 10/8/1840.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned or interested in the estate of JOHN CROOKS, dec'd, late of Lewis county, and State of Missouri, that we, the undersigned, Executor and Executrix, will, at the next term of the county court of said county, to be begun and held in the town of Monticello on the Fourth Monday of February next, apply for final settlement of their administration of said estate.

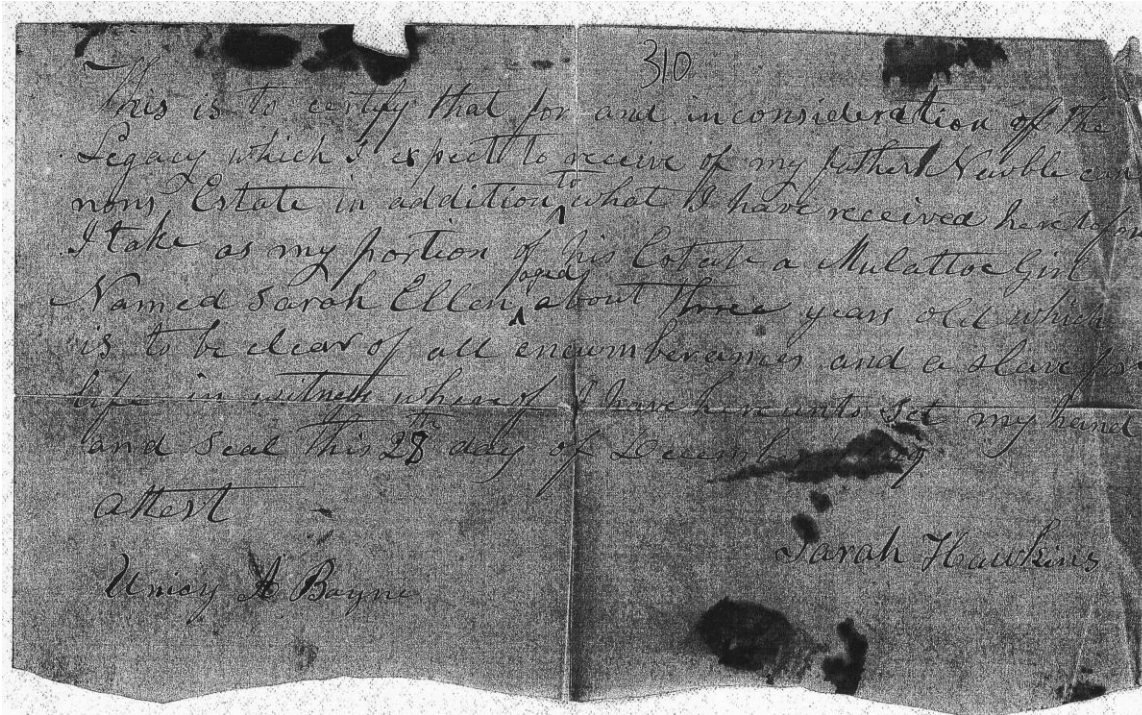
G. F. HAWKINS, Ex'r.
HESTOR CROOKS Ex'tx.

January 8, 1846.*

Hester Cannon Crooks, G F Hawkins, John Crooks, Palmyra Weekly Whig, 2/26/1846

Sarah Cannon Hawkins takes Sarah Ellen as her portion of her father's estate

We found this document as part of Newbold Cannon, Sr. estate papers in Lewis County. Dated December 28, 1849, it states that Sarah will take as her portion of her father's estate the slave child Sarah Ellen. This clears up who the child Sarry/Larry Ellone was in the records.



Sarah Cannon Hawkins took 3 year old girl as pmt from Newbold Cannon Sr, estate, 12.28.1849

This is to certify that for and in consideration of the Legacy which I expect to receive of my father Newbold Cannon's estate in addition to what I have received hereby I take as my portion of his estate a mulatto girl named Sarah Ellen aged about three years old which is to be clear of all encumberances and a slave for life in witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this 29th day of December 1849.

Attest

Unicy A. Baynes

Sarah Hawkins

There is a considerable amount of information pertaining to the setting of Newbold Cannon's will. Gregory Farmer and Sarah were called to testify in a controversy between Esther Cannon Crook and Newbold J concerning selling of a slave boy Esther considered to be her property. I won't recopy all of that here. The end of that issue was that Esther's claim was denied, and she had to pay Newbold J's court costs.

1850 census

I believe that Gregory was in California for the gold rush in 1850.

It's interesting that Sarah Hawkins is listed as head of household on the 1850 census, even though her husband, Gregory, is not dead. From the information on rootsweb below, it seems that Gregory, John Cannon (would this be John Wallace Cannon?) and Davis went to California in 1850 to mine gold. John Cannon and Davis died, Gregory returned home, but died later of paralysis. Could the paralysis been the result of the accident mentioned? This would explain why Sarah is head of household.

There is a John W. Cannon, son of Henry Cannon (who died 1830), who purchased Newbold's real estate in 1850. This John W. Cannon died sometime after 1850 and before the fall of 1850, b/c Milton E. Crooks is his executor and filing suit against Newbold J. Cannon as executor of Newbold Sr's estate.

Milton E. Crooks married Henry Margaret Crooks, sister of John W. Cannon. It would make sense that a brother-in-law would be an executor

1850 census, District 48, Lewis County, MO

Sarah Hawkins, 56, property value \$1600, born in KY
Nancy A., 20, born in KY
Milton H., 16, born in MO, attended school
Irene F., 13, b. in MO, attended school

1850 slave census, District 48, Lewis County, MO

S. Hawkins

35 year old female black

12 year old male black (Martin?)

8 year old female black

7 year old female black

5 year old male mulatto (Thomas?)

3 year old female mulatto (Sary Ellen?)

2 year old female mulatto

Why is the box 'Fugitive from the State' checked for the 3 children??

9

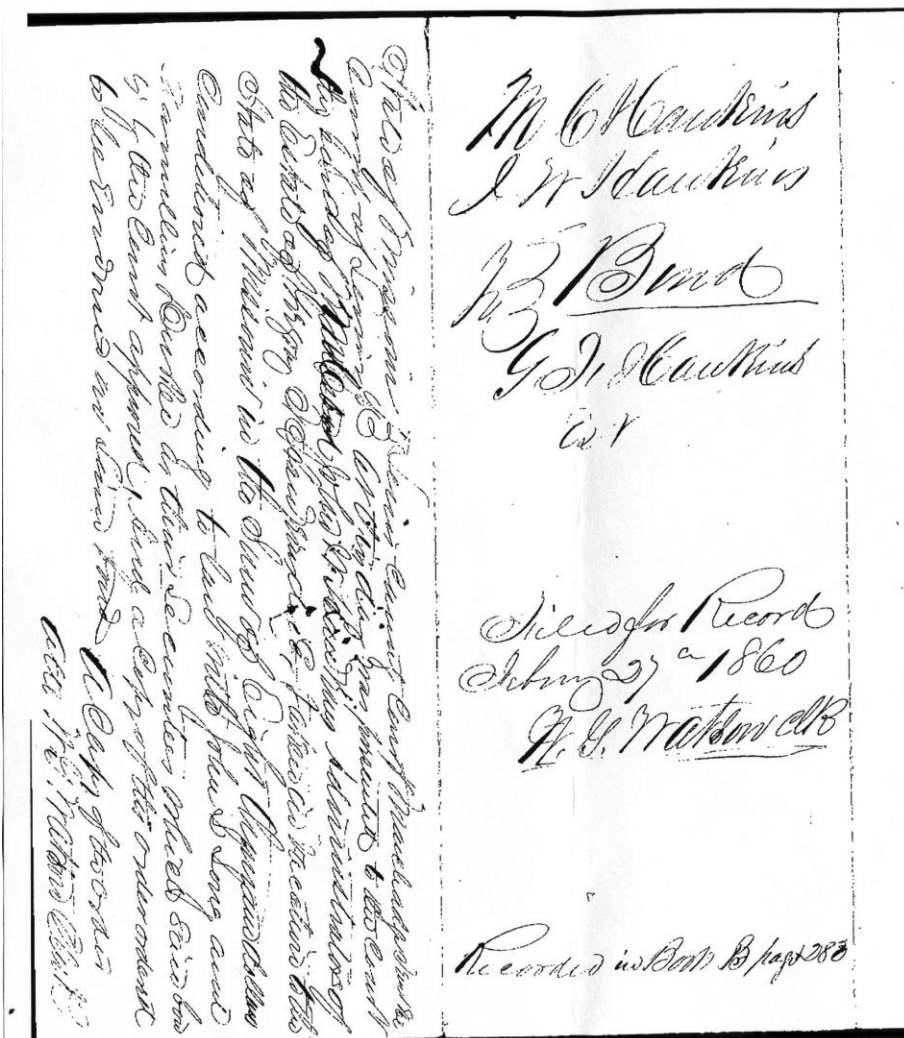
SCHEDULE 2. — Slave Inhabitants in *District No 48, being*
of _____, enumerated by me, on the *1st to 6th* day of _____

1	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	2 Number of Slaves.	3 DESCRIPTION.			6 Fugitives from the State.	7 Number manumitted.	8 Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.		NAME
			3 Age.	4 Sex.	5 Colour.					
1	<i>J. G. Cannon</i>	1	11	M	B				1	1
2	<i>G. W. Lattee</i>	1	28	F	B				2	2
3		1	24	F	B				3	3
4		1	21	M	B				4	4
5		1	18	M	B				5	5
6		1	14	M	B				6	6
7		1	8	F	B				7	7
8		1	6	F	B				8	8
9		1	4	F	B				9	9
10		1	1	M	B				10	10
11	<i>M. H. Stewart</i>	1	16	M	B				11	11
12	<i>M. H. Stewart</i>	1	7	M	M				12	12
13	<i>S. Hawkins</i>	1	25	F	B				13	13
14		1	12	M	B				14	14
15		1	8	F	B				15	15
16		1	7	F	B				16	16
17		1	5	M	M	✓			17	17
18		1	3	F	M	✓			18	18
19		1	2	F	M	✓			19	19
20	<i>E. Thompson</i>	1	26	M	B				20	20

Gregory d. 12/15/1859, listed in the 1860 mortality schedule

Surname: Gregory F. Hawkins
Year: 1860
County: Lewis CO.
State: MO
Age: 71
Gender: M (Male)
Month of Death: Dec
State of Birth: KY
ID#: 41_1216
Occupation: FARMER
Cause of Death: PARALYSIS

Gregory died intestate, estate probated 2/27/1860



Gregory Farmer Hawkins, probated estate, Lewis County, MO, 2.27.1860.2

State of Missouri
County of Lewis
It appears to whom these presents shall come greeting
That whereas Gregory J. Hawkins late of the County of Lewis died
intestate as it is said having at the time of his death property in
this State which may be lost destroyed or diminished in value if speedy
care be not taken of the same to the end therefore that said property may
be collected preserved and disposed of according to law we do hereby
appoint Madison C. Hawkins & John M. Watkins Administrators of all and
singular the goods and Chattels rights and Credits which were of the said
Gregory J. Hawkins at the time of his death with full power and authority
to receive and dispose of said property according to law and collect
all moneys due said deceased and in general to do and perform
all other acts and things which are or hereafter may be required of
them by law

Dece

In testimony whereof I N. G. Watson Clerk of the County
Court do for the County of Lewis aforesaid have
hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal
of said Court at office this 7th day of March 1860
N. G. Watson Clerk

Filed for Record February 27th 1860
N. G. Watson Clerk

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, probated estate, Lewis County, MO, 2.27.1860.1

66m STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF LEWIS. } ss.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

In all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, that whereas, Gregory F. Hawkins late of the County of Lewis, died intestate, as it is said, having at the time of his death, property in this State, which may be lost, destroyed or diminished in value, if speedy care be not taken of the same, to the end therefore that said property may be collected, preserved and disposed of according to law, we do hereby appoint Medison C. Haskins & John W. Haskins Administrators of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said Gregory F. Hawkins at the time of his death, with full power and authority to secure and dispose of said property according to law and collect all moneys due said deceased, and in general to do and perform all other acts and things which are or hereafter may be required of them by law.

In testimony whereof, H. G. M. Johnson Clerk of the County Court, in and for the county of Lewis, aforesaid, have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Seal of said Court, at office, this 7th day of March A.D. 1860.
H. G. M. Johnson Clerk.

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, probated estate, Lewis County, MO, 3.9.1860

16
16
M.C. Hawkins & John Hawkins as Principals, and
J. L. Long

as Securities, are held and bound to the State of Missouri,
in the sum of Eight Thousand dollars, for the payment of which, we bind
ourselves, our heirs, Executors and Administrators.

The condition of the above bond is, that if M.C. Hawkins, J.M. Hawkins
administrators of the Estate of Gregory F. Hawkins deceased, shall faithfully ad-
minister said Estate, account for pay, and deliver all money and property of said Estate and
perform all other things touching said administration, required by law or the order or decree of
any Court having jurisdiction, then the above bond is to void, otherwise to remain in full force.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our seals this 27th
day of February 1860

M.C. Hawkins
J.M. Hawkins
J.L. Long
Camillus Drake
SEAL
SEAL
SEAL
SEAL
SEAL

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss. This day came before me M.C. Hawkins and
County of Lewis. } J.M. Hawkins administrators of the Estate of Gregory F. Hawkins
deceased, and says that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the names of the heirs of the
said Gregory F. Hawkins deceased, and their places of residence are respectively
as follows: Caroline J. Intermarried Roswell Durkin M.C.
C. Hawkins Felix A. Hawkins, Verney A. who married John
Bayer, Roswell Hawkins - Milton, Hawkins - Nancy
Adeline, Hawkins - Iowa Force, who married
John L. Long - Linda Jane who married Marcus
D. Bourne, all of whom reside in the
County of Lewis & State of Missouri.

that the said Gregory F. Hawkins died without a will, that they will make a
perfect inventory of, and faithfully administer all the Estate of the deceased, and pay the debts
as far as the assets will extend and the law direct, and account for and pay all assets which
shall come to their possession or knowledge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February 1860
W.G. Watson Clerk.

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State of Missouri }
County of Lewis }

Elisha Seffer Robert A. Grant
Henry M. Durkin Being appointed
Appraisers of the personal Estate of
Gregory F. Hawkins deceased
before entering upon their duties ~~met~~
and say that they are not interested in
said Estate, nor of kin to any person
interested as heir or devisee and that
they will to the best of their ability view
and appraise the Slaves and other
personal Estate to them produced

Subscribed and sworn } H. M. B. Durkin
before me this the 16th day } E. Seffer
of March 1860 } R. A. Grant
Richard S. Moore

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Inventory of the Estate of Gregory F. Hawkins Deceased

1860. ? To note on F. J. & Roswell Hawkins \$152.75
 March 3 ? dated Sept. 14 1857. with 10 percent Interest
 16 " To note on Roswell & F. A. Hawkins for 172.80
 " " " " dated Sept 14 1857 with 10 percent
 " " " " C. H. Poland dated Sept 14 1857
 " " " " with 10 percent Interest 22.00
 " " " " J. W. Hawkins dated Sept 1st
 " " " " 1857 10 percent Int. 20.25
 " Claim against M. C. Hawkins for 100.00
 " Shup or By amt Paid
 " Cattle Roswell & F. A. Hawkins note 467.80
 " 1 Horse 90.00
 " 1 Young mare
 " 7 head Wags - & some pigs

Patent for west 1/2 N.W. qr. Sec. 34. Town. 62 Rang. 6.
 " " East 1/2 " " Diedrich Hauer
 Deed from C. H. Tate for Block No. 16. in Town Tully Mo.

- 1 Negro man named Martin
- 1 " Boy " Thomas
- 1 " Girl " Amanda
- 1 Two horse wagon
- 1 " " Buggy

The note on Roswell
 & F. A. Hawkins is entitled
 to a credit of ninety
 dollars.
 Witness
 E. Seifler
 R. A. Grant

M. C. Hawkins
 J. W. Hawkins

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Certificate of Appraisement of
the Estate of Gregory F. Hawkins dec'd

One Saddle or Ruggy Horse valued at. \$60.00
 " Young mare " 90.00
 Two Mitch Ceros, & calf " 40.00

14 head Sheep " 21.00

Doegs " 28.00

Two Horse Waggon } valueless 239.00

" " Ruggies } " "

Negroes

Martin " 1100.00

Thomas " 900.00

Amanda " 800.00

\$3000.00

Given under our hands this 16th day
of March 1860.

E. Lefler

R. A. Grant

H. M. B. Burke

663

State of Missouri }
County of Lewis }

Madison C Hawkins and John
W Hawkins Administrators of the
Estate of Gregory F Hawkins decd.

Say that the foregoing is
a full inventory of the estate of the
decedent and a correct description
thereof, of all money, goods chattels
and estate real and personal books
papers and evidences of debts and of
title of the decedent of all debts due
and to become due, so far as we can
ascertain them, except the property
reserved as the absolute property of
the widow, and that they or either of them
are not indebted or bound in any con-
tract to the decedent at the time of his
death. Except as stated in said inven-
tory

M. C. Hawkins
J. W. Hawkins

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 17th day of March 1860
Richard Saunders J.P.

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, inventory estate, Lewis County, MO, 3.16.1860, filed 3.17.1860

1860 census, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO

Sarah Hawkins, 65, farmer, real estate \$4800, personal property \$4800, b. in KY
Nancy, 32, b. in KY, idiotic
Milton H., 25, b. in MO

1860 slave schedule, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO

SF Hawkins
1 22 year old male black (Martin?)
1 20 year old female black (

66
 John W Hawkins } Administrators
 First and Madison (Hawkins) upon the Estate
 Second annual of Gregory F. Hawkins dec'd
 with month
 for the year 1861 To said estate _____ Dr.
 and 1862. To the amt of Inventory 377.80
 " " " As per 1st Reg. Here for the
 year 1861. To _____ J. W. Hawkins 75.00
 Mort. G. B. Nelson \$ 110.00
 So amt of appraisment of \$ 562.80
 Personal property - except 239.00
 Negros, \$ 2800.00 \$ 801.80

Contra
 By amt Paid & Under order
 of said property down in person 200.00
 By amt Paid J. W. Hawkins \$ 601.80
 23.31
 Balance Due Estate \$ 578.49

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, 1st and 2nd annual estate settlemt, Lewis County, MO, 1862

First and second Annual Settlement for the year 1861 and 1862
 of John M. Hawkins Madison & Hawkins Administrators upon the Estate
 of Gregory F. Hawkins Dec'd; So said Estate 2d

To the amt. of Dividends	377	80	
" " " " negs by this for the year 1861	75	00	
	Mat H. Risson	110	00
Or amt. of appraisement of Personal property -	239	00	
except negs	\$2811.00		
 Contra			
By amt Paid Widow as her separate property -			100 00
lower in Peremptory			23 31
By amt paid J. M. Hawkins			578 19
Balance due Estate			
	\$801 80		\$801 80

Filed for Record April 28th 1862
 W. G. Matthews

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, est settlement, 4.28.1862

663

Jas M C Hawkins adm, of the estate of
Gregory F. Hawkins, In account with
said estate

1863 Dr. To amt. of last statement \$578.49
May. " New Markt, Casley 115.00
693.49

CR

contra

By amt. from G. Stone	25.00
Taxes 1860	2 21.14
" 1861	324. 12.29
Ad. Richard	5 63.00
Stuart & Brown	6 58.54
Clerks fees	— 9.55
Advertising statement	2.50
Services as adm,	10.00
— amt to B. Allen	<u>488.47</u>

693.49

To amt. to B. Allen \$488.49
due estate,

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, accounting estate, Lewis County, MO, 5.1863

J. 779 MO Co. New Miss Admin of the Estate Gregory Hawkins in ac count with said Estate Co

1863	To Paid for Settlement		578 49	
	- Paid West Ind		115 00	
	Contra			
	By amt. Lomb Street			25 00
	Taxes 1860	2		21 10
	- 1861	384		12 29
	- Ad. Richart	5		63 00
	- Stuart & Osawa	6		58 52
	- Coll'n fees			9 55
	- Advertising			2 50
	- Sums of Adm.			10 00
	- Amt to balance			493 42
			493 49	693 49

Filed for Record May 26th 1863

M. J. Watson CTR

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, est settlement, 5.26.1863

There are files called IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862 – 1918, on ancestry.com. Although Gregory died in 1859, the Hawkins name appears frequently:

Hawkins: there are dozens of entries for Hawkins in District 3

Sarah A. Hawkins

Sarah Hawkin, retail dealer (1863)

Sarah A. Hawkins, income and retail dealer (1863) two entries

Mrs. Sarah A. Hawkins, sold hogs (1864)

Sarah A. Hawkins, Hannibal, income \$1,000, rate of tax 5, tax \$50.00 (1865)

Mrs. Sarah A. Hawkins, Hannibal, article: buggy, valuation \$150, amount of tax \$2.00 (1866)

Davis and Hawkins, Canton, Lewis, Tobacco, Quantity or valuation: \$985, Amount of Tax Upon Particular Article: \$394.00

One entry calls them 'tobacco man'

There's an entry in 1863 for Cookney? And Hawkins, selling 4 cattle, rate of tax 20

Another entry in 1863 for Priest and Hawkins, retail dealers

An entry in 1863 for Lostutter? And Hawkins, cattle brokers

Hawkins and Clayton, Hannibal, physicians

Felix A. Hawkins, 1866: Williamstown, Lewis, MO, hogs, sold 16, tax \$1.60

MC Hawkins, 1866, Canton, MO, lawyer, rate of tax 10, tax \$10

Amanda and Susan – was Amanda a slave on the 1860 census?

1870 census, Canton Twp., Twp. 62, Range 6, Lewis County, MO

Sarah Hawkins, 75, without occupation, real estate value \$3,050, personal property \$200, b. in KY, cannot read or write

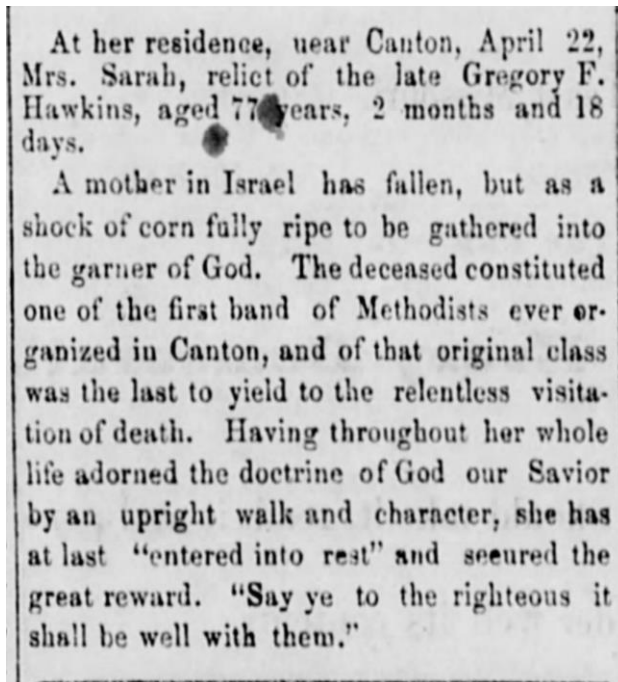
Nancy, 43, keeps house, b. in KY, cannot read or write

Amanda Hawkins, 24, **black**, domestic servant, b. in MO (dashed lines in 'cannot read or write')

Susan Hawkins, 4, **black**, b. in MO

Sarah Cannon Hawkins died in 1872

and is buried in Wyaconda Baptist Church Cemetery, Canton Twp., Lewis County, MO.



Sarah Sally Cannon Hawkins, obit, TheCantonPress, 4.25.1872

I read through many pages of the probates and wills, can't find anything about her having a will or estate settlement.

Gregory Farmer's estate final settlement 6/1872

663
Received of J. W. M. C. Hawkins Administrator
of the Estate of Gregory F. Hawkins decd Our Pro-
rata Share of Four Hundred and ninety three
dollars and forty seven cents. It being the balance
in the hands of said Administrator on final settlement
of said estate and for distribution among the heirs
of said estate and we the undersigned heirs severally
acknowledge that we have received our Pro rata
Share of the aforesaid amount. This is a duplicate
Receipt the first one having been lost. June 20th 1872

~~John W. Hawkins~~

R. G. Hawkins

Caroline J. Durkee

Erene F. Long

P. E. Hawkins

M. St. Hawkins

Unicy A. Bayne

J. A. Hawkins

Gregory Farmer Hawkins, final estate settlemt, Lewis County, MO, 6.20.1872

Various Hawkins' bios, articles of interest

HAWKINS FAMILY: The following information was received from Mrs. R. F. McCarron, 1101 Summer Ave., Hot Springs, Ark. Feb. 10, 1961. Gregory Farmer Hawkins, b. 26 March, 1789; d. 15 Dec., 1859; m. 5 Jan., 1815, Sarah Cannon, b. 4 Feb., 1795; d. April, 1872; dau. of Newbold and Unicy (Bounds) Cannon. Tombstones in Wyaconda Cemetery in Lewis Co., Mo., near Canton, Mo. Sarah Cannon Hawkins' parents are buried in the same cemetery. According to their tombstones, Newbold Cannon was b. 18 March,

1767, and d. 8 Jan., 1850. Unicy Bounds Cannon was b. 1779, and d. 23 Sept., 1831. Also nearby is this pair of stones: Newbould J. Cannon died Sept. 28, 1866, age 57 years, 3 months, 15 days, and Elizabeth A., wife of Newbould J. Cannon, died 17 Sept., 1870, age 59 years, 2 months, 28 days.

Gregory Farmer Hawkins' tombstone is quite large. On the front it is inscribed that he is the son of T. & M. Hawkins, formerly Mary Hargis. On the right-hand side of the stone: Mary Laure, daughter of G. F. and S. Hawkins, formerly Sarah Cannon, born on 22 Feb., 1824, died 17 May, 1840. On the left-hand side of the stone the following is inscribed: Sarah Hawkins, daughter of Newbold and Unicy Cannon, formerly Unicy Bounds, was born in Ky., 4 Feb., 1794. There is no death date on the stone.

Several of Gregory Farmer Hawkins' children are buried in this cemetery. His 4th child, Unicy Hawkins, b. 16 June, 1822; d. 28 Dec., 1902; m. 25 Oct., 1838, John Henry Bayne, b. 8 May, 1812, Nelson Co., Ky.; d. 11 April, 1866.

According to information on file in the Lewis Co., Mo., Courthouse, Gregory Farmer Hawkins' estate was probated 27 Feb., 1860. Administrators were John W. Hawkins and Madison C. Hawkins, two of his sons. The children named were: Caroline J., wife of Roswell Durkee; Dr. Madison Cannon Hawkins, Felix A. Hawkins, Unicy Anne Hawkins, wife of John Henry Bayne; Roswell, Milton, Nancy Adaline, Irene Force, wife of John L. Long; Lorinda Jane, wife of Marcus D. Bourne. There were 11 children. Mary Larue was dead and for some reason his son, Dr. John W. Hawkins, was not named.

Sarah Hawkins Bayne, gr. dau. of Gregory Farmer Hawkins, and a college professor, wrote the following lineage, believed to be carefully proven although the documentation is not given.

John Hawkins was born in London, March 22, 1640; came to America in 1652 with his parents and brothers, Thomas and William. He lived on the James River in Virginia. At the age of 21, he m. Elizabeth Farmer, b. in Bristol, England, 15 Sept., 1643. She came to America with her parents in 1656. "My great, great grandfather, Thomas Hawkins, was born January 20, 1760. He married Mary Hargis Steele, widow, and my grandfather, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, was their eldest son. . . He lived near Greenbriar, Virginia, but afterwards moved to Bath Co., Ky., where the first 8 children were born. They had 11 in all. . . In 1830, my grandparents and family and slaves went to Maysville, Ky., and took a boat on the Ohio river. . ."

History of Greene County, Missouri **1883**

R. I. Holcombe, Editing Historian

History of Missouri

Chapter 9: Early Military Record of the State

Black Hawk War — Mormon Difficulties — Florida War — Mexican War.

On the fourteenth day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his State, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

*Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jamison of Callaway, and **Captain David M. Hickman of Boone county, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.***

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1882. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained till September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

Black Hawk War, 1832

The origin of this war dates back to 1804, when a band of Sac Indians wintered at St. Louis. That particular band of Missouri River Sacs agreed to sign over all claims to territory in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The rest of the tribe did not support the agreement, and the tribe split. Unrest and other land disputes led to the Black Hawk War, when the Sac nation refused to comply with the 1804 agreement. The war was fought under the leadership of Black Hawk, a Sac warrior. He and his followers refused to move from lands around Rock River, Illinois, that had been transferred to the United States by treaty; around 1831, they began raids on nearby white settlements. The governor of Illinois finally called out his troops and Missouri joined in, fearing the warring tribes might cross the river into Missouri. In the spring of 1832, Governor Miller ordered 2000 mounted volunteers to be raised and held in readiness. Two companies patrolled the area between the Des Moines River and the Chariton River in Missouri, and a similar force guarded the western border. The Indians were defeated, however, and their leader Black Hawk captured, before Missouri troops saw service. Black Hawk was imprisoned in Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis for a period.

Note: We have military record of Gregory F. Hawkins enlisting in the 1st Reg'5 Mo Mtd Vols, rank Pilot, Captain Hickman, mustered in 7 July 1832, Boone County. Mustered out 18 Aug. 1832.

The CD that I purchased entitled "Lewis County, MO," has numerous pages concerning the Hawkins family, very specifically the children of Gregory and Sarah. Apparently they became prominent doctors and lawyers. Gregory was mentioned: On page 148 (the original page number) Gregory Hawkins is said to be recommended for justice of the peace of Canton Township.

The above document is important for several reasons: it tells us that Gregory Farmer Hawkins was a judge (I have seen his name listed as justice of the peace), that Sarah and Gregory were inveterate readers, that Sarah, her 'widowed grandmother,' continued to live at her homestead with two former slaves. This is borne out by the census records. We learn that Newbold was a strong Baptist, that Sarah, marrying an Epsicopal, felt uncomfortable with that church's ceremony, and became a founding member of the Canton Methodist Church (although she and her husband are buried at the Wyaconda Baptist Church cemetery, on property donated to the church by her father, Newbold Cannon). Sarah was 77 when she died, meaning she died in 1871 or 1872.

Cousin George Hoffman in Lewis County, MO, 2008

George Hoffman, descendant John B. Cannon, son of Newbold Sr., gave Dad and me (5/08) several Hawkins documents. This is particularly interesting in that it speaks to the Hawkins and Cannons:

(Original of this history in possession of Mrs. Roger Williams, Cameron, Missouri 1957 and copy given to Helen (Thompson) Andrews by Irene (Shanks) McCarron in March, 1967).

This is copied from the family history of Sarah Hawkins Bayne written by her in 1939 at the age of 77. She lived to be 96 years of age.

Sarah Hawkins Bayne is dau. of John Henry Bayne (5/8/1812 – 4/11/1866) and Unicy Anna Hawkins (6/16/1822 – 12/28/1902)

*Gr.Dau. of Gregory Farmer Hawkins (3/26/1789 – 12/15/185?)
Sarah Cannon (2/4/1792 – 4/ -/1872)*

*Cannon History
by Sarah Bayne*

(Original of this history in possession of Mrs. Roger Williams, Cameron, Missouri (1957), and copy given to Helen (Thompson) Andrews by Irene (Shanks) McCarron in March, 1967)

This is copied from the family history of Sarah Hawkins Bayne written by her in 1939 at the age of 77. She lived to be 96 years of age.

Sarah Hawkins Bayne is dau. of John Henry Bayne (5/8.1812-4/11/1866 ✓
Unicy Anne Hawkins (6/16/1822-
(12/28/1902)
gr. dau. of Gregory Farmer Hawkins (3/26/1789)
(12/15/185
Sarah Cannon (2/4/1792-4/ -1872

THE CANNONS

Newbold Cannon, father of Sarah Cannon Hawkins, was born in Virginia mar. 18, 1767; died Jan. 8, 1850. Unicy Bounds Cannon, her mother, was born in Virginia Feb. 4, 1766; died Sept. 25, 1831. They and their family migrated to Missouri.

The Cannons were Baptists and my great-grandfather, Newbold Cannon, gave a tract of land for a church site and a cemetery on the yaconda, near Canton.

He, his wife, my grandfather and grandmother Hawkins, my own father, mother, brother, infant sister and most of my older relative are buried there.

As my mother was only 8 years old when her grandmother died she (my mother) did not remember her very well, but she liked her grandfather, who was cordial and hospitable. I think he particularly liked her. According to mother his Bible was very much in evidence; but in accordance with the custom of that time, he kept a decanter of peach brandy on his sideboard. Let me hasten to add that he was duly sober. Drinking has not been one of the sins that our race has inclined to, I am glad to say.

You will notice that my mother was named for her grandmother. My opinion is that whoever named her spelled by ear, as they, she and her grandmother, are the only two people that I have ever heard of who were named Unicy. My guess is that they were named for the Biblical Eunice, commended in Acts and Timothy, pronounced according to the classical rule.

*Hawkins history
(by Sarah Bayne)*

(Original of this history in possession of Mrs. Roger Williams, Cameron, Missouri (1957), and copy given to Helen (Thompson) Andrews by Irene (Shanks) McCarron in March, 1967)

This is copied from the family history of ^{copy of} Sarah-Hawkins Bayne, written by her in 1939 at the age of 77. She lived to be 96 years of age.

Sarah Hawkins Bayne is dau. of John Henry Bayne (5/8/1812-4/11/1866) and Unicy Anne Hawkins (6/16/1822-12/28/1891) gr. dau. of Gregory F. Hawkins (3/26/1789-12/15/1859) Sarah Cannon (2/4/1792-4/1872)

Hawkins

John Hawkins was born in London, England, March 22, 1640 and came to America in 1652 with his parents and brothers, Thomas and William. He lived on the James River in Virginia until he was 21. At the age 21 he married Elizabeth Farmer (born in Bristol, England, Sept. 15, 1643) who had come with her parents to America in 1636.

The names John, Thomas, and Gregory Farmer occur most frequently in the subsequent family records. They were all patriots and were staunch adherents of the Episcopal Church.

My great grandfather, Thomas Hawkins, was born Jan. 20, 1760. He married Mary Hargis Steele (widow) and my grandfather, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, their eldest son, was born March 26, 1789 and died Dec. 15, 1859.

He, Gregory Farmer Hawkins, married Sarah Cannon (born Feb. 4, 1795) Jan. 15, 1815. They lived near Greenbrier, Va. but afterwards moved to Bath County Ky., where first 8 children were born, - they had 11 in all (my mother was the 4th).

In 1830 my grandparents and family and their slaves went to Maysville, Ky. and took a boat on the Ohio river. At Cairo, Ill. they re-embarked and ascended the Mississippi as far as Hannibal, Missouri. From there they went by land to Canton on the Mississippi, arriving on the day on which the first town lots were sold.

My grandfather was a farmer and also had a mill. He became a judge, but of what rank I am unable to say. My mother had a great admiration for her father and both were inveterate readers. All my grandparents died before I was born except my grandmother Hawkins, of whom I stood in awe.

My widowed grandmother continued to live at the home place, served by two of the ex-slaves who stayed with her until her death in April 1872.

The Episcopal tradition was broken in my grandfather's time though it was his preference. My ~~grandfather's~~ . My grandmother's father was a very strong Baptist and she could not see her way clear to becoming a member of a church with so much ritual. Finally they compromised on the Methodist Episcopal and were charter members of that faith established in Canton. She was my present age when she died-77. She wore lace caps and, being Rheumatic, walked with a cane. If she could "revisit the glimpses of the moon", I wonder what she would think of the doings of her twentieth century grand daughter.

The Hawkin's in Virginia were pretty numerous and as I have previously said, were patriotic. Capt. Reuben Hawkins was in the Va. Militia, Capt Moses Hawkins was serving in the Revolution in 1777, so also was Samuel Hawkins, and Capt. John Hawkins was in the 3rd Va. Regiment of the Continental Army.

Note: my reading of this is that the cordial grandfather is Newbold Sr. That follows from the comment about "my mother was only 8 years old when her grandmother died." Unicy Bounds Cannon died in 1831, and Unicy Hawkins, her namesake, was born in 1822). I noticed in the Newbold Sr.'s estate sale that Newbold Jr. bought a decanter. Wonder if this is the one mentioned above.

In the above-mentioned documents from George Hoffman, there is a series of letters between Unicy Baynes and her brother, F.A. (Felix) Hawkins concerning a potential inheritance on the Hawkins side.

Another document from George Hoffman, which is primarily Hawkins history, is interesting from the standpoint that it gives insight into the era in which we are researching. It seems that the Hawkins and Cannon families were in the same regions at the same time, so it can be assumed that this Hawkins story relates also to the Cannons:

Thomas Hawkins, Gregory's Father, was among the early pioneers in Kentucky and probably migrated through the Cumberland Gap from either Virginia or North Carolina. Thomas Hawkins married Mary Hargis and had at least two children, Harvey and Gregory Farmer Hawkins.

Gregory Farmer Hawkins was born March 26, 1789 in Kentucky, just twenty years after Daniel Boone first explored Kentucky and fifteen years after the first settlement was established at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Gregory Farmer Hawkins married Sarah Cannon January 5, 1815 in Kentucky. Sarah Cannon, who was born in Kentucky February 4, 1794, died Apr. 1872, was the daughter of Newbold and Unicy Cannon, who was formerly Unicy Bounds.

It would appear that in either 1828 or 1829 Gregory F. Hawkins together with his wife, six or seven children and father-in-law came to Missouri.....

It would seem that he arrived in Missouri before 1829. Surely he did not bring his family to Missouri in the coldest part of Winter.

An interesting question is the means of transportation from Kentucky to Missouri. One method, of course, was by covered wagon across Illinois which was the method used by Abraham Lincoln in 1830. The other method would be by boat down the Ohio River and then up the Mississippi. The second method seems more logical since Canton, Missouri is on the Mississippi. The early history of Lewis County, Missouri, reports that a Judge William Hagood in 1830 went from Rogersville, Tennessee to Hannibal, Missouri by flatboat and steam, the trip taking from March 3 to April 17.

*...an old record states that John G. Nunn and family in October 1829 crossed the South Fabus River a little Northwest of Maywood, Missouri where they came upon a recently abandoned encampment of Sac Indians. Mr. Nunn stated when he came to Missouri there were the Bozarth's, Chauncy Durkee, Gregg McDaniels, Thomas Threlkeld, James Thomas, John S. Marlow all at La Grange and Edward White, Col. John Bullock, William Bowen, Robert Jones, and Frazior above La Grange. At or near Canton were Capt. William Pritchard, Robert Sinclair, Elisa Sinclair, Robert M. Easton, Jacob Myer and **Gregory F. Hawkins**.*

...Gregory F. Hawkins was one of the two justices of peace present at the first court session held June 5, 1833 at the house of John Bozarth below La Grange, Missouri. In the election of August 1834 for justice of peace Gregory Hawkins received 161 votes to win the election.

The document goes on to list Gregory and Sarah's children, marriages, their children...

...The estate of Gregory Farmer Hawkins shows that at his death he was the owner of the following property:

<i>NW ¼ Sec. 32, TS 62, R6 – 160 acres</i>	
<i>Block No. 16 in the Town of Tully</i>	
<i>One saddle horse</i>	<i>\$60.00</i>
<i>One Mare</i>	<i>90.00</i>
<i>Two milk Cows and calf</i>	<i>40.00</i>
<i>Fourteen head sheep</i>	<i>21.00</i>
<i>Seven hogs</i>	<i>28.00</i>
<i>Wagon and Buggy</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Three Negroes</i>	
<i> Martin</i>	<i>1100.00</i>
<i> Thomas</i>	<i>900.00</i>
<i> Amanda</i>	<i>800.00</i>

...The places where the above persons (meaning grandchildren of Gregory F. and Sarah) worked and died in an indication of the westward Migration of America in that time. Roswell worked in the mines in Cripple Creek, Colorado and Globe, Arizona. Susan Irene homesteaded about Boyero, Colorado. Harvey was around Clearwater, Idaho. Edward lived at one time at Stites, Idaho, and Gunnison, Colorado, and settled at Brementon, Washington...Perry and William worked in the mines at Globe, Arizona. Three of the children remained in Missouri –

Martin at Downing, Missouri, Milton as a blacksmith at Deer Ridge, Missouri and John as a farmer near Deer Ridge, Missouri.

The people in the preceding paragraph were Felix Albert Hawkins' children.

The Hawkins among the first settlers in Marion/Lewis County

From A History Of Northeast Missouri by Walter Williams Vol. 1 of 3 1913

The following includes the names of a number of those who settled in Lewis county during and prior to the year 1830, many of whom have descendants now living in the county:

*Jos. Loudemilk, April 16, 1829. Chas. O. McRoberts, October 6, 1830. Thomas LaPon, August, 1830. John McAllister, November 20, 1830. John Norris. November 19, 1830. Chauncey Durkee, Julv 23, 1829. Edward White. June 30. 1829. John Bozarth, Sr., April 20, 1819. Abner Bozarth, March 8, 1828. John S. Marlowe, February 26, 1829. Eli Merrill. June 25. 1825. Lucien Durkee. November 29, 1830. Joseph B. Buckley, December 3, 1830. John G. Nunn. January 4, 1830. John Thompson, August 6, 1825. John Wash, Jr., January 4, 1830. Steward Matthews, June 24, 1830. John Taylor, April 20, 1819. Wm. Bourne. November 29, 1825. Dabney Bowles, November 29, 1825. Llewellyn Brown, June 2, 1819. Jeremiah Taylor, October 12, 1825. Saml. K. Taylor, December 20, 1830. Gabriel Long, August 11, 1828. Jacob Jones, October 3, 1829. Saml. King, November 23, 1830. George Vaughn, July 21, 1830. H. H. Brown, October 5, 1830. Edmond Weber, October 5.1830. William Ewing, December 22, 1829. Thos. Francis, June 15, 1830. Thos. LaFon, November 22, 1830. Stephen Cooper, September 17, 1829. Saml. Brown, June 15, 1830. Abel Cottrell, June 26, 1830. Robt. Jones, April 24, 1819. Wm. Pritchard, April 21, 1819. Isaac Bland, October 5, 1829. Nathaniel Brown, November 7, 1829. Wm. Duncan, July 8, 1829. **Gregory F. Hawkins, March 13, 1829.** Samuel Bland, October 12, 1829. Samuel Morton, January 9, 1830. James F. Jenkins, November 18, 1830. Thos. Creasy, August 16, 1830. Wm. Anderson, November 3, 1828. Benj. Jones, November 6, 1828. Wm. McReynolds. October 30, 1830. Nathaniel Richardson, October 18, 1830. Benj. Williams. October 18, 1830. John C. Johnson, April 19, 1830. Silas Reddish, March, 1830. George Railey, November 20. 1830. William H. Edwards, December 9, 1830.*

*....Court was convened on Wednesday, June 5. 1833; there were present only two of the justices, **Gregory F. Hawkins** and John Taylor;*

...Of the actual battles in the county, the first skirmish occurred at Clapp's Ford in the northwest part of the county on the night of the 14th of August. One man was killed on each side and six or seven wounded.

*There was a skirmish at Monticello. No one was killed in the skirmish and only three wounded. From this time there was considerable happening incident to the war; and the people came to realize what real war meant. Business was at a standstill. In August, 1862, a raid was made on Canton to capture arms believed to be at Canton. **In a short time most all the county was under Confederate control.** There was the skirmish at Grass creek, not far from the present site of Maywood, where one Federal was killed and one wounded; there was considerable bushwhacking and small skirmishes in Lewis county, but no battles of any considerable*

importance were fought. A number of men enlisted on the side of the cause they favored and went to the front.

.... The campaign preceding the election of 1860 was an exciting one; owing to the dissension that sprang up over the matter of slaves the Democrats were divided. There were four candidates voted for, Bell, Breckenridge, Douglas and Lincoln. **The vote resulted: Bell 833, Breckenridge 597, Douglas 466, Lincoln 43. There was much dissatisfaction in the county over the success of Lincoln. The sentiment of the county, at that time, was very much in favor of the South and against emancipation, or interference with slavery in any form. Following Lincoln's election there was considerable talk of secession.** Among the strong advocates of secession was Senator Green. A number of public meetings were held. Among the number was one at Monticello, in December, 1860, a short time before South Carolina seceded. At this meeting was a large number of prominent and influential citizens of the county. There was some difference of opinion, but the sympathy of a large majority of those present was with" the South. James G. Blair offered a resolution, which was adopted, stating in substance, that if the dissolution of the Union should take place, that we would be forced to join the Southern Confederacy. Other meetings were held in the county from time to time and a large sentiment was developing to remain neutral in the impending conflict. A strong bond of sympathy existed with the South, many of the inhabitants being bound to the South by kinship, birthright and association, and believing that their rights were much in common, hesitated to express an opinion or array themselves on either side of the impending conflict. Most all men, either Union or Secessionist, were at that time against the abolition of slavery. Slavery had existed in the county to some extent, ever since the early days of the settlement of the county, up until they were freed by the emancipation proclamation; but it had not flourished in this county as it had in other counties in the state, owing to the fact that it had not proved as profitable here as in some other parts of the state. A number had disposed of their slaves long before the crisis came. Some had freed them, while others had retained them up until the time they were freed. The slaves owned in this county were uniformly well treated by their owners, many of them remaining in and around the premises of their masters long after they were free.

...

In the year 1854, M. C. Hawkins was enrolled among the list of attorneys in the county. He resided at Canton.