

## History of Cooper County Missouri by W. F. Johnson Pages 250 - 299

### Chapter XVI Schools

The history of the schools of Cooper County would be the history of its people. For whenever and wherever Americans have been thrown together there has invariably been a school established. The first schools of Cooper County were rude, crude affairs, with dirt floors and split log benches. And the teachers were picturesque characters who were possessed with more cunning than brains, and preferred this easy method of eking out a precarious existence to one of hardship and toil incident to the work in the frontier country. The teacher "boarded out" among the families he served and received as wage often as much as ten or fifteen dollar, per month which was collected as tuition. All schools prior to the year 1839 were strictly private affairs, since it was not until this year that any adequate provision was made by the state for the establishment of public schools. At this time the common school fund, the county school fund, and the township school fund were constituted, by legislative enactment, and the money derived from the sale of the sixteenth section to be invested and the proceeds be used for the advancement of the public schools of the state was again reaffirmed.

The first school in the present limits of Cooper County was taught by John Savage in the year 1813, about one mile east of Boonville, on Lilly's Branch. There were fifteen pupils, as follows; Benjamin, Delany and

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William Bolin, Hiram and William Savage, Hess and William Warden, John and William Yarnall, John and William Jolly, Joseph and William Scott,

John and William Rupe. John and William seem to have been choice names for boys in this early day, and unless girls were named John and William they were evidently in the minority at this time or else their education was neglected. The pupils sat upon one log in the open air and the teacher upon another log facing his pupils. The tuition was one dollar per month, payable in anything the settler had that was worth one dollar. This school continued only one month. Fear of an attack by the Indians who commenced a series of depredations about this time caused the settlers to keep their children under the protecting walls of the fort.

During the period from 1813 to 1820 Judge Abiel Leonard, William H. Moore, Dr. Edward Lawton looked after the education of the boys and girls of the early settlers of Boonville. The first school house in Boonville was a brick building located near the residence of Dr. M. McCoy.

In the early schools of Cooper County the subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar, their importance indicated by the order in which they are enumerated.

As the population increased and the desire for more and better facilities for education became general, the academy grew up in answer to the demand for "higher education". The academy that flourished in Missouri from 1820 to 1890 was an outgrowth of the old English grammar school that very early put in its appearance in New England embellished with the ideas that permeated the "Aristocratic" private schools of the south prior to the Civil War, notably those that flourished in Virginia and Kentucky.

Among the early schools of Cooper County outside of Boonville was a subscription school taught by Henry Severns. It met in an old log house which was located across the road from where the home of Mr. R. S. Roe, of the Bell Air neighborhood, is now located. This school was maintained

during the early forties, and prospered until the public school of Bell Air was established. It is asserted, on good authority, that Prof. Severns' salary was sixty-five dollars, but whether this means for the month or for the year I have found it impossible to ascertain.

The following history of the Davis school is typical of many schools in Cooper County.

**Davis School** - By D. R. Culley - "Prior to the close of the Civil War no public school organization existed as we now have it in this district.

The people in this and adjoining territory had emigrated largely

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from the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, bringing with them the educational plans that prevailed in those states.

A teacher desiring a school would canvass a neighborhood and have the parents subscribe so many pupils for a specified term at so much per month. Hence, schools were then known in the country as subscription schools.

About the year 1854 the Baptists erected a church building about a mile southwest of the present school building and some two miles east of Vermont. It was built in the southeast corner of the farm now owned and occupied by W. H. H. Rowles and family. This was known as Hopewell Baptist Church and was used for both church and school purposes. It was a typical building of those days. It was built of hewed walnut logs and was about twenty feet square; there was a small window in the middle of the east wall and one in the west wall; batten doors were in the middle of the north and south sides; a high, home made pulpit in the west end and home made benches fronting west. It was here that the residents of the community and those for miles around congregated once a month, in large numbers, to get the news as well as to hear the preacher. Whole families were present and the good ladies served dinners that could not be surpassed anywhere.

During the year 1859, the citizens erected a good modern building about three-quarters of a mile to the west and a mile east of Vermont. This was known as Vermont Academy. D. R. Culley was employed as teacher for a term of ten months at a salary of \$60.00 per month.

This was probably the first time a teacher was employed in this district at a fixed salary. This school continued for five years when conditions growing out of the Civil War caused many families to move elsewhere and the community as known prior to 1860 was almost entirely broken up.

In the fall of the year, 1858, D. R. Culley opened a school in the church building and it was intended to serve the purpose of an academy as well as to meet the demands of what would now be termed the graded course in our district schools. The term continued for ten months. The larger boys attended for the full term and were not taken out of school as now to assist with the farm work. It was also observed that the pupils were more advanced in years than now. There were no grades. If a pupil could make two grades during the term well and good, and many of the

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pupils did this; no pupil was held back on account of the weakness or slowness of others.

The first year of school closed with oral examinations and an address by Prof. John W. Sutherland of Boonville.

Pupils from other counties came here and boarded with families near by. Young men walked a distance of four or five miles and of those now living are our best and most prominent citizens. The late Rev. A. E. Ropers, D. D., attended this school for three years and he often remarked, that it was here that he received the best training that which was of the most worth in after life.

Rev. Rockwell Smith, D. D., for many years a missionary to Brazil, was an unusually bright young man who began his literary career here. Those who in after life became bankers, civil officers, financiers, the best of farmers and the best and most useful citizens as well, received their early school training here.

After the close of the Civil War, the regular organization of what is now termed our public school system as observed in our district schools, took place.

A subscription school was maintained before the war, in the Greenwood district, in a small house erected by Mrs. William Guyer for a Methodist church. It was used as school and church both until it burned several years later. Pisgah was formerly a part of the Greenwood district. About 1887 an effort was made to divide the district. The Pisgah people insisted that they did not want to send their children to Greenwood because the children carried ticks, and the Greenwood vicinity came back at them with the argument that the Pisgah children had fleas. The fight between the factions became so heated that in the latter part of the year 1887 the district was divided. This shows the length to which neighborhood quarrels may be carried.

There were enumerated in the Cooper County schools for the year ending June 30, 1918, 4,307 white children and 741 colored, a grand total of 5,048. The enrollment shows a total of 3,802 white pupils and 651 colored. These pupils attended school 439,673 days, and there was spent on them during the year \$100,230, of which \$71,921.51 was spent for teachers' wages, \$16,176.32 for incidentals, and \$12,132.17 for building purposes.

The assessed valuation of taxable property was \$11,556,679 and the

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average levy for school purposes was 57 cents on \$100 valuation. In the spring of 1918 there were 203 pupils finishing the common school course of study, and there were all told throughout the county 141 teachers in the public schools, teaching in 76 districts. The average salary of these teachers was \$67 per month.

Although Missouri ranks thirty-second in the matter of education and although little progress has been made in the rural schools in the state as a whole, Cooper County, however, has made marked progress in the building up of a system of up-to-date school with modern buildings and competent teachers.

It has been said that should a Rip Van Winkle wake up in a modern barn he would realize that he had slept 150 years, but should his waking take place in the average Missouri rural school he would turn over to finish his nap. Be this as it may. Cooper County is fast forging to the front among the counties of Missouri in the matter of efficient rural schools and when this spirit of improvement and progress permeates the whole of its citizenship, Cooper County schools through the generosity of its people and because of their pride in the boys and girls, will be made the best possible, and the rural community will offer to its children the same advantages now enjoyed by the city children.

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**The Public Schools of Boonville** - The Missouri Legislature during its session passed March 12, 1867 an act authorizing cities, towns, and villages to organize for school purposes. On the 29th of the same month the following notice was issued:

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"The undersigned resident free holders of the city of Boonville request an election of the qualified voters of said city at the mayor's office on Tuesday, April 9, 1867, to determine whether they will accept the provisions of an act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes, with special privileges, approved March 16, 1867; and organize said city in accordance therewith - C. W. Sombart, H. L. Wallace John Bernard, Thos. Plant, J. L. Stephens, Nicholas Walz, Stephen Weber, J. P. Neef, Jacob Zimmer, E. Roeschel, J. F. Gmelich, John Fetzer.

The election was held April 9, 1867, at which 30 votes were cast, 29 for and one against organization for school purposes. On the 23d of the same month the following citizens were elected to constitute the Board of Education: Jos. L. Stephens, Jos. A. Eppstein, C. W. Sombart, John Bernard, H. A. Hutchison, Franklin Swap.

The schools were opened Sep. 23, 1867, with Joseph C. Mason, principal, and Mrs. Clara Atkinson, Mrs. Mary E. Schaefer, and Miss M. E. McKee, assistants in the school for white children, and S. G. Bundy and wife teachers in that for colored pupils.

A building 22x60 feet and located on Sixth street was purchased of C. H. Allison for \$5,250, and used as a school for white children.

The enrollment during the first year was as follows: White children, 377; colored, 199; a total of 576. But the average attendance of white children was only 207, and of the colored only 77 - making a total average attendance of only 284. It is interesting to note that the enumeration at this time was 1,302.

Two wings were added to the original building in 1870, which constitute the north and south wings of the building at the present time. In 1896 the original center of the building was torn down and a new center erected.

The high school from this time on developed rapidly and soon outgrew the cramped quarters afforded at the Central school. So a special election was held March 2, 1914 and \$65,000 voted for the erection of a modern high school building, 587 votes being cast for and 219 against the bond issues. The new building was completed Sept. 1, 1915 at a cost (including furniture and equipment) of about \$85,000 and is recognized as one of the finest in the state. The building was named "The Laura Speed Elliott High School" in honor of and as a memorial to the deceased wife of Col. John S. Elliott who presented to the Board of Education and through them to the citizens of Boonville the site on which the building stands.

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The lot was valued at \$10,000 and is an ideal location for such a building. The Laura Speed Elliott High School building consists of 25 rooms including auditorium, gymnasium, library, cooking room, sewing room, commercial department, laboratories, class rooms and offices. It has modern heating, ventilating and lighting systems, and is used by various organizations as a community center.

Following the modern trend in education, Boonville is adapting the curriculum of her schools to meet the twentieth century demands. Courses that have been added in recent years are agriculture, bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, cooking, sewing, general science; teacher-training, Spanish, French and vocational home economics.

The trend in education is away from the strictly classical course to the more practical, but none the less cultural, semi-vocational course, which has for its aim the making of better citizens, better able to take their place in the complex modern society and earn an honest living. If the school does not develop better men and women, a higher type of citizen, out of the material it takes in, then it is a failure.

Modern education looks to the development of a healthy body along with a trained mind. Too often in the past we have ignored the health of the child in our endeavor to educate him, as a result the present generation is only about sixty per cent efficient physically. A large share of the blame for this condition must be assumed by the schools.

Statistics obtained by the army in the recent draft show that practically one-third of the young men were physically inferior and that seventy-five per cent of this inferiority could have been overcome had the right training been administered at the proper time. The schools, therefore, must wake up to the necessity for adequate physical training, which is of even more importance than mental training. Because the first requisite for a sound mind is a sound body. Mental development at the expense of physical well-being is not only undesirable but nonsensical. Physical training in the school need not interfere with mental training but should rather supplement it. The universal criticism of athletics in the past has been that it is administered to the five per cent rather than the hundred per cent. In the modern-school the health of the pupil is of first consideration and each is given the training best calculated to fit him for a vigorous, healthy, successful life.

Thus have the Boonville schools developed through the years, until today we have a system that ranks among the best in the state, and of

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which we are justly proud. It may be of interest to review the list of citizens who have served on the Board of Education, and the superintendents who have come and gone.

**School Directors from 1867-1919** - Jos. L. Stephens, 1867-1881; Jos. A. Eppstein, 1867-1870; C. W. Sombart, 1867-1895; John Bernard, 1867-1882; H. A. Hutchison, 1867-1870; Franklin Swap, 1867-1881; John Fetter, 1870-1873; John O'Brien, 1870-1873; John B. Holman, 1871-1881; J. F. Gmelich, 1873-1876; George Sahm, 1876-1879; E. Roeschal, 1877-1895; D. D. Miles, 1880-1884; C. H. Brewster, 1881-1882; John N. Gott, 1881-1882; Sam Acton, 1882-1885; W. W. Taliaferro, 1882-1894; John Cosgrove, 1882-1884; W. Speed Stephens, 1884-1917; Chas. J. Burger, 1884-1887; S. H. Stephens, 1885-1894; \*R. W. Whitlow, 1887-1919; \*Wm. Mittlebach, 1891-1919; W. A. Smiley, 1894-1897; J. T. McClanahan, 1895-1898; Richard Hadelich, 1895-1898; C. P. Gott, 1897-1903; R. L. Moore, 1898-1904; Wm. Gibbons, 1898-1901; C. G. Bell, 1901-1904; \*Wm. F. Johnson, 1903-1919; F. R. Smiley, 1904-1913; John C. Pigott, 1904-1913; \*M. E. Schmidt, 1913-1919; T. F. Waltz, 1913-1916; John Cosgrove, 1916-1919; A. C. Jacobs, 1917-1918; \*Wm. B. Talbott, 1918-1919.

\*Still members of the board.

**Superintendents; Boonville Public Schools From 1867-1919** - J. C. Mason, 1867, 1868, 1870; E. A. Angell, 1869; R. P. Rider, 1871, 1872; Wm. A. Smiley, 1873; S. H. Blewett, 1874-1875; R. R. Rogers, 1876; D. A. McMillan, 1877-1883; H. T. Norton, 1883; G. W. Smith, 1884-1889; F. W. Ploger, 1889-1895; D. T. Gentry, 1895-1899; W. A. Armin, 1899-1903; M. A. O'Rear, 1903-1913; C. E. Chrane, 1913-1919.

The high school enrollment during the past year was 204. This is 15 per cent. increase over the year previous. Sixty-four of these pupils were from the rural districts.

There were enumerated in the Boonville school district May 1, 1919, 795 white children and 194 colored - a total of 989, and the total enrollment during the school year was 728.

The Boonville Board of Education employs 23 teachers to ran its schools. The faculty far the coming year 1919-20 is as follows:

**High School Faculty** - C. E. Chrane, superintendent; E. H. Johnson, Principal High School, Science; Edna Ginn, History; Alberta Cowden, Home Economics; Helen Dauwalter, Latin, Mathematics; Grace Graves, teacher-training; Pauline Holloway, English; Leota Moser, French, Music; Mildred Amick, Commercial.

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**Grade School Faculty** - Emma Stegner, principal, 7, 8 grades, Vergna Hopkins, Gladys Brown, Lilia Dritt, Emmorie Holtman, Hazel Moore, Helen Gantner, Elizabeth Hoyden, Dora Hennicke, Elizabeth Varnum.

**Sumner School, Boonville** - The Summer school for colored children was established in 1868 and has been open continuously since that time at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets.

The following statistics that are taken from the 1910 census of the United States will give some idea of the effectiveness of the work of this school.

The census of 1910 gives the colored population of Boonville, 910. The number of illiterate is given as 124, which shows that illiteracy among the colored people in our city has been reduced from 100 per cent in 1869 to less than 12 per cent in 1910.

Following the same line of investigation, the Boonville colored people compare favorably with those of the other cities and towns of the state.

The motto of the school is "Grow or Go," and every one is so busy that the loafer or laggard so inibes the spirit of work from the atmosphere surrounding him, that sooner or later he takes up the work with a hearty good, will.

All children old enough to help the family and themselves are encouraged to work outside of school hours, because it is found that the child who is kept busy makes a better scholar than the loafer or idler. In other words, it is more of a help than a handicap to be forced to work.

The Summer High School was established in 1884. The first pupil graduated in 1886. This pupil afterwards attended Oberlin College and is now one of the prominent teachers in the state. Since this time some thirty-eight classes have finished the two-year high school course.

More than 50 per cent. have gone to the higher institutions of learning, where they finished courses in medicine, law, pharmacy, nurse-training, teaching, theology, engineering, commercial business course, etc. But one of the greatest benefits has been received by the rank and file of the race, as shown by the improved conditions of the colored people of our city.

The number of taxpayers has increased from none in 1869 to 161 at present; besides, the colored people own two good churches, two parsonages and one lodge hall valued at \$5,000.

A new six-room building, modern in every respect, was completed in 1916. Courses in cooking, sewing and manual training have been added to the curriculum.

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**Faculty of School** - C. G. Williams, principal; Ids Hill, Millie Proctor, Josie E. Williams.

**Catholic Parochial School, Boonville, 1848** - The Catholic church was built in Boonville in the year 1848, and the school was started soon thereafter. It is an elementary school teaching only the first eight grades of school work. Examinations are given twice each year by the priest. There are at the present time two teachers and one housekeeper in charge of the school, and they have sixty-seven pupils enrolled.

**Cooper County Institute, 1863** - The Cooper County Institute was established at Boonville in 1863, by the Reverend X. X. Buckner, a Baptist minister. It was sold in 1865 to Q. W. Marston who had charge of it until the year 1868. It was discontinued from 1868 to 1870 at which time Professor Anthony Haynes took charge and moved it to a suite of rooms over the Stephen's Opera House. Later it was moved to the building now known as the Quinly apartments. In addition to the conducting of a successful day school Professor Haynes had a boarding department which proved very popular to the people of Cooper County who were at a distance from Boonville and out of touch with educational advantages. The school was maintained until the year 1877 when Professor Haynes was forced to give up his chosen work on account of ill health.

**Prairie Home Institute** was founded at Prairie Home in 1865 by Rev. A. H. Misseline. In the fall of 1869 it was sold to the public school district by Washington A. Johnston. In May 1871, it was converted into a co-educational boarding school. The building with its contents was destroyed by fire in 1874. A new building was substituted for the old and school reopened April 1875, and continued until 1880. After 1880 the school had a precarious existence, being alternately opened and closed, and was finally forced to close altogether a few years later.

**The Otterville Academy** was organized in the year 1891. Prof. Wm. Curlin was employed as the first principal. He stayed with the school two years. The school closed in 1907.

**McGuire Seminary** was established in Boonville, Mo. in 1892, by Mrs. Julia McGuire. This was a very select school for young ladies and offered an exceedingly fine course in music. Mrs. McGuire died in 1902. Mrs. Roller took charge of the school and attempted to keep it up to its former high standard of excellence and enrollment, and she succeeded until 1905, when discouraged because of the lack of interest that was manifest in private schools and academies, generally, at this time, it was closed.

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**Kemper Military Schools** - This large enterprise and distinguished school, like all other affairs worthy of growth and development, had a small and humble beginning. In 1844, Professor F. T. Kemper located in Boonville and started a private school which in the course of years became known as the Kemper Family School. This school opened with but five students, only one of whom, D. C. Mack, was a Boonville boy. The school was conducted in a humble frame building that stood on the corner of Morgan and Spring streets, on the present site of the Citizen's Trust Company building. A little frame house situated a little farther west was the residence of the school family and another small house served as an office to piece out the scanty accommodations.

Mr. Kemper did all the instructing himself and by the end of the year the enrollment of students had increased to 35 and a portion of the second story of the building now known as the Green Hotel was secured for the school. The next year a location for a permanent home for the school was secured where it and its famed successor, the Kemper Military School, has ever since remained. Professor Kemper was a ripe scholar, an elegant gentleman, and possessed of a strong personality which he impressed upon his pupils. During the years the Kemper Family School became noted for its discipline and thoroughness. Soon after founding the school, Kemper associated with himself the brothers Tyre C. and James B. Harris. This association, however, continued but a short time. In the early history of the school there were also associated with Kemper, James and John Chandler, William and Roberdeau Allison and J. A. Quarrels; and again during the Civil War the school was under the joint management of Mr. Kemper and Edwin

Taylor, brother of Mrs. Kemper. During the years from 1867 to 1868, Mr. R. Allison was associated in the management. It was in the year 1867 that T. A. Johnston, now the superintendent of the Kemper Military School, entered this family school as a student and continued thus until 1871 when he entered the State University of Missouri where in 1872 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later receiving the degree of Master of Arts, and at once returned to Boonville and became associate principal of the Kemper Family School. The management of the school was thus continued until the death of Professor Kemper in 1881. The school then passed to the management and control of T. A. Johnston and continued under this management to prosper with an ever widening patronage. Yet its growth was not phenomenal as has

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been that of the Kemper Military School. From 1865 until 1890, 50 was the average enrollment. Col. T. A. Johnston with a far sighted vision realized the changing conditions, and gradually converted the institution into what now is known throughout the length and breadth of the land as the "Kemper Military School." It was not until 1904 that the enrollment of 100 was reached, and in 1909, 150 students appeared at Kemper while in 1916 saw an enrollment of 217; and this year, 1919, a total enrollment of 527. The Kemper Military School represents an investment of half a million dollars. It occupies 30 acres of ground and has five modern barracks, two study halls, an auditorium that will seat 500, a gymnasium, library, manual training and machine shops and employs 29 teachers and officers. For the last five years. it has been among the 10 honor Military Schools of the United States and this year ranks second among the 10, and is the first in rank of the military schools west of the Mississippi River.

**The Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute** is but a memory, dear to the students and instructors who once occupied and spent pleasant and instructive days within its walls. This institution had its beginning in the establishment of a private school by the Rev. Geo. Eichelberger, in 1878 in a two story frame building located where are now the residences of J. A. Thompson and R. A. Harriman, in the city of Pilot Grove, Missouri.

In 1879, Prof. Charles Newton Johnson organized a company and purchased this building from Mr. Eichelberger. He had associated with him his mother, Mrs. C. B. Johnson, and the school flourished from the beginning. It was chartered in 1881 as the Pilot Grove Collegiate Institute and during this year he had also associated with him W. F. Johnson, the author of this volume. Prof. Chas. N. Johnson died in the summer of 1882. The management of the school then fell into the hands of Prof. Chas. B. Johnson (the father of C. N. and W. F. Johnson) and W. F. Johnson and under this management it was continued until 1887, or 1888 increasing in enrollment year by year.

At this time Prof. Chas. Foster and D. L. Roe purchased and became the proprietors of the school and conducted the same for several years when Prof. Foster retired and Prof. Roe continued the management. Prof. Roe was eventually succeeded by Prof. Taylor and he in turn by Prof. Buckmeister who conducted a private school in the college building for two or three years when he gave up teaching. The property has been

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recently wrecked and two residences built upon the site of the old institution.

This school drew its patronage not only from many counties in the state but from other states especially Kentucky and Tennessee and had pupils from a distance varying from sixty-five to eighty and an enrollment in all averaging from 150 to 175 pupils.

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## Chapter XVII

### Churches

Churches have ever been established coincident with settlement, and the pioneer considered his church of primary importance. In that early day,

"A church in every grove that spread  
A living roof above their heads,"

formed their only place of worship and to them,

"No temple built with hands could vie

In glory with its majesty." Thus in nature's magnificent cathedrals, and with hearts in tune with the simplicity of the Gospel, the early settlers worshipped their Creator, and felt the quickening power of duty done. They lived humble and devout lives and consistently practiced the precepts, and tenets of their faith.

It was Alexander Pope who said,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,

Act well your part, there all the honor lies." And it was the pioneer who, above all else, exemplified this truth. In rude cabins and huts the early preachers proclaimed the same gospel that is preached today in the magnificent palaces that, under the name of church, decorate the cities of our fair land.

Since it was impossible to obtain information regarding each individual church in the county we thought it best to confine our discussion of churches to those of the early day. Not that a discussion of the more recent churches would not be profitable and interesting to a majority of

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our readers, but because it is almost an impossibility to get accurate information on such a subject.

The number of churches in Cooper County has increased with amazing rapidity during the past few years, until today there is probably not a community in the county that is not served by one or more church houses, and there is not a family in Cooper County who cannot, if they so desire, worship in the church of their choice any Sunday, with but little effort.

#### BAPTIST.

The Baptists were probably the first to become active in Cooper County.

**Concord Church** was organized May 10, 1817 by Elders Edward Turner, William Thorp, and David McLain. The following were the first fourteen members: Luke Williams, Polly Williams, William Savage, Mary Savage, Delaney Bolen, Judith Williams, Absalom Huff, Susanna Savage, Joseph Baze, Lydia Turner, Charles Williams, Patsey Bolen, Sally Baze and Elizabeth Williams.

Concord Church was located in the settlement south of Boonville and was called Concord Association in 1823. Elder Luke Williams was pastor for six years, beginning in June 1817. After his death which occurred at the end of his pastorate, Elder Kemp Scott was chosen pastor. The church had a membership of about 45. Dec. 26, 1846, Concord church united with a neighboring church known as "The Vine" which strengthened materially the old church. The charter members of this church were Luke Williams, Polly Williams, William Savage, Mary Savage, Delaney Bolen,

Judith Williams, Absalom Huff, Susanna Savage, Joseph Baze, Lydia Turner, Charles Williams, Patsey Bolen, Sally Baze and Elizabeth Williams.

**Mount Nebo Church** is located about one mile north of the present site of Bunceton and it was organized in 1820. An early list of members contains 63 names. Rev. A. P. Williams was the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1838. The present building was erected in 1856. Earliest members were, Lydia Corum, Jordan O' Bryan, Abraham and Nancy Woolery.

**Big Lick Church** was a constituent of the Concord Association and was organized Aug. 24, 1822, under an arbor, one mile north of where the present church now stands. John B. Longan and Jacob Chism composed the council. There were sixteen in the original membership. John

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B, Longan (1822-1845), Tyre C. Harris (1845-1851) were followed as pastors by Robert H. Harris, D. G. Tutt, J. B. Box, J. D. Murphy and J. S. Palmer. In 1847, the membership was 350.

**Pisgah Baptist Church** was organized at a meeting held at the residence of Lewis Shelton on June 19, 1819, with the following charter members: The Rev. William Jennings, Rev. Jacob Chism, Priscilla Chism, David Jones, Tabitha Jones, James Maxey, William Howard, Leven Savage, Pollie Savage, Joseph McClure, Elizabeth McClure, John Bivian, Mary Bivian, Rhoda Stephens, Isabella Pontan, Sarah Woods, the Rev. John B. Longan, John Apperson, Sela Apperson, Jesse Martin, Mary Martin and Pollie Longan. The first meeting house was erected not long after the congregation had effected an organization and was situated at a point a half mile east of the present edifice. This somewhat primitive church building was in time supplanted by a brick building, which in 1811 gave way to the much larger frame building which has since then supplied the needs of the congregation. Mrs. Jane York, who died on March 15, 1919, joined this church in 1849 and at the time of her death was the oldest continuous member of the church, her connection with the same having covered the long span of 70 years.

**Providence Baptist Church** was organized in Nov., 1879, at Prairie Home by Rev. B. T. Taylor. The church building was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$1,000 by Rev. J. B. Box, the first pastor. Charter members were Miss E., Miss R. and Miss J. McLane, A. Slaughter, Mrs. L. W. Slaughter, Mrs. M. Simmons, W. E. Watt, Mrs. L. F. Watt, William Simmons, Mrs. Lizzie Simmons, Mrs. Saline Smith, A. J. Hornbeck, Jeremiah Hornbeck, Mrs. E. Hornbeck, Mrs. Josie, Miss Sallie, Miss Nevada, Miss Fannie, Miss Minerva, Miss Nannie, Miss Henrietta and C. C. Don Carlos, Miss M. J. and Mrs. Mary Adair, Mrs. Mary, Miss Laura, Miss Lillie and Miss Mattie Taylor, Thomas F. and Mrs. Sallie B. Hall, Gabriel, Miss Sarah Stemmons, Miss Sudie and Miss Nannie Stemmons, George W., Mrs. Mary and Clara Carey, Mrs. Melinda Dungan, Miss Jennie and Amanda Maxwell and Bettie Hudson.

First Baptist Church, Boonville, was organized Dec. 30, 1843, by Rev. A. M. Lewis and A. B. Hardy. A brick building was erected in the summer of 1847. Some of the early pastors were Tyra C. Harris, Robert Harris, John W. Mitchell, Spencer H. Olmstead, X. X. Buckner, M. D Paderford, Charles Whining, J. L. Butch. Original members were, Reuben E. McDaniel, Alfred Simmons, David Lilly, Lawrence B. Lewis, .Jordan O'Bryan, Elizabeth Dow, Sarah Gates, Maria Elliott, Eliza Ann

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Hickman, Susan D. Conner, Delia McDaniel, Elizabeth N. Richardson, Jane E. Richardson and Francis B. Major. The present pastor is C. Russell Sorrell.

**First Baptist Church, Otterville**, was organized in 1866, by J. W. Williams and Brother Parish. The church building was bought in 1874 from the Cumberland Presbyterians for \$360. Some of the early pastors of this church were William Pastors, John K. Godby, T. V. Greer, W. N. Phillips,

E. F. Shelton. Original members were George I. Key, James Shackelford, Samuel Swearingen, William H. Bowdin, Martha L. Key, Sarah Willard, Catherine L. Key, Angeline Cook, Mary C. Golladay, Josephine Butler, Mahala Price, Jane Trimble, Margaret A. Shackelford, Temperance E. Swearingen, Mary A. Bowdin, Sophia Cook and Sarah Ellixon.

**Mt. Herman Church** is located in Clark's Fork township. It was organized Jan. 3, 1868, by Jehu Robinson who was its first pastor. The church building was erected in 1879 at a cost of \$1,800. Charter members were Mrs. Margaret Reid, Sarah Cartner, Lucy Brown, Margaret Cartner.

**Pilot Grove Baptist Church** was organized in 1876 by Rev. N. T. Allison. A frame church building costing \$1,000 was built in the same year. Original members, Rev. N. T. Allison and wife, J. R. Jeffress, A. N. Spencer, J. Tomlinson, B. F. Chamberlain and wife, L. L. Chamberlain and wife, Miss Rebecca Massie, Miss Millie White and Mrs. Sarah Kaley.

**Second Baptist Church, Colored**, is located on Morgan Street, Boonville. It was organized in 1865 by Rev. W. P. Brooks. A building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$1,600. There were 216 members in 1883. Original members were: Richard Taylor and wife, William Jackson and wife, Dilcey Thomas, Rebecca Sharp, Hannah Alexander, Washington Whittleton, Minerva Smith, Jane Smith, Duke Diggs and wife, G. Fowler and wife, Jane Douglass, Ellen Woods, Abbey Smith, Green Smith, Cynthia Nelson, P. Watkins, P. Wilson.

**Sixth Baptist Church, Colored**, is located in Boonville and was organized in 1874 by Rev. S. Bryan. A building was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$1,000. This church had a membership of one hundred in 1883. Original members were: Green Wilson, William Jackson, David Watson, Paul Donaldson, Smith Barnes, Rebecca Sharp, Martha Tibbs, Clacy Waller, Esther Rollins, Clara Johnson, Dilcey Thomas, Sarah Jackson, Arrena Watson.

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#### METHODIST.

**The Methodist Episcopal Church, South** - The first religious service ever held in Boonville of which we have any record was held in a private house by Rev. John Scripps, a pioneer preacher in 1817. A church was organized by Rev. Justinian Williams who was a brother of Marcus Williams, the first mayor of Boonville and who was a great uncle of the late Judge W. H. Williams. The charter members were Justinian Williams and wife, Frederick Houx and wife, and Allen and Louisa Porter. From 1818 to 1834 the church was a part of the Lamine circuit, but in 1844, it was called the Boonville circuit. In 1840 it was made a station and was the first station outside of St. Louis made in the state. The first church building was begun in 1832, and dedicated by Bishop Soul in 1838. The second building was erected in 1880 during the last year of the four years pastorate of C. H. Briggs, and was dedicated by C. C. Wood. A modern church edifice was erected in 1917, at a cost of \$40,000, and is known as the Nelson Memorial Church. Rev. O. I., Vivian is the present pastor.

**The Bell Air Methodist Church, South**, was organized in 1850. James Bell and wife, Thornton Bell and wife, and Jacob G. Shutter and wife, were among the oldest members. The building was erected in 1870, and was dedicated by D. K. McAnally.

**Prairie Home Methodist Episcopal Church** was organized in 1881, by Rev. Vandiver. The church building was dedicated and organized in 1881 by Rev. Phillip. The original members were Sarah Tompkins and Eleanor Huff.

**Pilot Grove M. E. Church, South**, was organized in 1826. Samuel Roe was one of the original members of this church. A building was erected in 1850 and rebuilt in 1879.

**Methodist Episcopal Church, South**, Bunceton, was organized in April, 1879, by Rev. C. H. Briggs, who was then stationed at Boonville. A church building was erected in 1880 on a plot of ground contributed by Dr. H. C. Gibson, of Boonville. The original members were: Mrs. Marie Stephens, Capt. S. P. Tevis, George Dorset, James Moon, Mrs. Jane Moon, George Dameron, Mrs. Lucy Dameron, O. F. Arnold and Mrs. M. E. Arnold.

**The German Methodist Church, Boonville**, was organized in 1850. A brick church building was erected in 1852 at a cost of \$1,200. Some of the early pastors were A. Klippel, Jacob Feisel, John Hausn, H. Lahrman, William Schreck. The original members were as follows: H. Gaus,

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Helena Gaus, J. H. Reckmeyer, Emilie Reckmeyer, Peter Birkenbeil, Eva M. Birkenbeil, Henry Muhlenbruck, Mina Muhlenbruck, John Otten, Johanna Otten, H. Blum, Theresa Blum, Carl Vollmer, Henriette Kuhl. Maria Hausman.

#### **PRESBYTERIAN.**

**Boonville Presbyterian Church** was organized April 28, 1821, by Rev. Edward Hollister with 23 members. The church was in the beginning known as the Franklin Church due to the fact that the parent church was located in Franklin prior to its being washed away. It continued to be called "Franklin" until 1830. Some of the early ministers of this church were Rev. Pomeroy, W. P. Cochran, Hiram Chamberlain. A building was erected in 1841 at a cost of \$4,500 on the site of the present building. A second building was erected in 1871-72 at a cost of \$12,618.65. A third building was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$40,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Green.

**New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church**, possibly the oldest Cumberland church in Cooper County was organized in 1820 by Rev. Finis Ewing. It got its name from the fact that a majority of its members came from Lebanon Church, in Logan County, Kentucky. Robert Kirkpatrick, Alexander Sloan, John Miller, Thomas Ruby were the first elders of the church. A log church was built in 1821. A brick house was put up in 1860. Rev. R. D. Morrow, in 1824, organized a school in this neighborhood for young preachers which was largely attended. The names of the constituent members were Robert Kirkpatrick and wife, Thomas Ruby and wife, Alexander Sloan and wife, John Wear and wife, James Wear and wife, Robert Allison and wife, John Miller and wife, and Mr. Stone and wife.

**Mount Vernon Cumberland Presbyterian Church** is located about one mile southwest of Pilot Grove, and was organized in April 1833. Some of the early preachers were Samuel C. Davidson, Archibald McCorkle, William Kavanaugh and Finis Ewing. Original members were William Houx, John Miller, James Deckard, John Houx, Sr., Frederick Houx, Gideon B. Miller, Benjamin Weedin, Daniel Weedin, Jacob Houx, William Miller, Charlotte Houx, Anne McCutcheon, Harriet L. McCutcheon, Christina Deckard, Ellen B. Crawford, Regina Houx, Mary Miller, Sr., Mary Miller, Jr., Catherine Weedin, Mary Weedin, Elizabeth and Rachel Weedin, Ann Rennison, Elizabeth H. C. Berry, Margaret Houx.

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**Highland Cumberland and Presbyterian Church** was organized Feb. 20, 1867, by Rev. A. W. Thompson. A building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$1,600. The original members were John Fluke, John Knikshire, Nancy R. Durnil, Louisa Fluke, Wm. E. Clayton, Andrew J. Roberson, Margaret Knikshire, Elizabeth Edwards, Mary L. Duncan, Isaac Henry, Frederick Fluke, James D. McFall, James Bankston, Jane Tucker, George Fluke, Frank Guthrie, Dow Vaughan, Sallie Messicks, Julia Fluke, Lavina Clayton, Wm. E. Clayton, Jr., Elizabeth Duncan, Patsey Henry.

**New Salem Cumberland Presbyterian Church** is located in Prairie Home township and was organized in 1821 by Rev. Robert Morrow at the residence of Alexander Johnston. A log house

was erected in 1828 which was replaced by a brick building in 1853, which was again replaced by a more commodious building in 1877. Early preachers were Rev. Finis Ewing, and Robert W. Morrow, Daniel Weedon, Samuel Kind, Thomas Ish, and John E. Norris. The original members were Alexander Johnston, Joshua Lewis, Mrs. Mary (wife of Alex. Johnston), Mrs. Mary (wife of James Johnston), Robert Johnson and Margaret Johnson (mother of Alexander and Robert Johnston.)

**Presbyterian Church (Union) Bunceton**, was organized 1860 by Rev. W. G. Bell, of Boonville. The constituent members were Mrs. Mary Phillips, Dr. E. Chilton and wife, John J. Hoge and wife, Isaac Hewitt and wife, Miss M. Hewitt, James Hewitt and Mrs. E. Russell.

**New Zion. Cumberland Presbyterian Church**, is located in Moniteau township and was organized in 1871 by W. W. Branin, its first pastor. In 1883 it had a membership of 100. The names of the original members were; Martha J. Miller, Catherine Lawson, Nancy Holloway, Harriett I. Holloway, Joseph Pierce, Margaret A. Thompson, L. C. McDaniel, Henry Hovers, P. P. Lawson, Caroline R. Bowers, Thomas L. Pierce, Susan J. Williams.

#### CHRISTIAN.

**Lone Elm Church**, was organized in 1842. It was the first Christian Church organized south of the Missouri River. The first ministers of this congregation were Nelson Davis and Allen Wright, and the original members were George W. Baker and wife, Peter and Elizabeth Poindexter, Rice and Elizabeth Daniel, B. R. and Lucy Walle and Mary A. Poindexter.

**Lamine Church**, was organized in 1843 but was discontinued after a few years. It was recognized in 1865 by Elder P. Donan, with the following white membership: Samuel R. Collins, Sarah L. Collins, Wm. B. Collies, J. P. Collies, Marietta M. Collies, Drusilla E. Thomas, Susan Biddle,

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Melinda E. Kincaid, Mary F. Tyler, Catherine Wing, Freeman Wing, Julia A. Turley, Ellen Pope, Josephine Wall, J. P. Wall, Moses Napier, Mary J. Mello, Nancy Reed, Elizabeth Courtney, George W. Kincaid, Francis M. Kincaid, A. L. Kincaid, J. B. Baker, Martha J. Baker, Theo. Turley, Jas. O'Howell, Thos. Mello, Thos. Staples, C. F. Younger, F. Harris, Lucy C. Hieucleher, Pamela Williams. Eighteen colored persons were included in the membership of this church in the beginning, but soon after organizing, they withdrew and built a church of their own.

**Walnut Grove** was organized by Elder O. P. Davis on the first Sunday in Dec. 1862. The following were the charter members of the church: Lewis D. Reavis, Henry York, Eli P. Adams, Sarah J. Adams, Matilda Gary, Samuel R. Davis, O. F. Davis, Eliza J. Hawkins, Martha A. Davis, Mary F. Logan, Margaret A. Davis, Mary York, Caroline York, Isabelle Clawson, Sarah Parmer and James Eldredge. Early in its history the church numbered over 150 members. The original church building was replaced by a commodious, modern church building in 1914. This building was completely destroyed by a cyclone in the summer of 1917, immediately thereafter the congregation met and determined to replace the building that had been destroyed by an even better edifice, which was accordingly done.

**Boonville Christian Church**, was organized by C. Shouse, Dec. 25, 1887, with about 20 charter members, six of whom are still living, viz., Mrs. Frank Swap, Boonville, Mo.; Mrs. W. R. Baker, Montana; Mrs. Albert Elliott, Chillicothe, Mo.; Miss Lizzie Bacon, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. P. L. Starke, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Lottie Crews, Boonville, Mo.

The money for the erection of the church building was raised by the faithful and persistent efforts of J. I. Quigley. It was dedicated by J. H. Garrison, of St. Louis, in 1889. The Rev. W. W. Gibbony is the present minister.

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

**Boonville Evangelical Church**, was organized in 1853. Rev. John Wettle was the first pastor. The first building was erected in 1854 due mainly to the energy and labor of George Vollrath, one of the early members. A school building was erected in 1857 and a parsonage in 1879. The school was discontinued in later years. The present building was erected in 1887 and dedicated by Rev. C. A. Richter, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Rev. R. M. Hinze served as pastor of this church from 1907-1917. During his pastorate the church was refurnished and redecorated in 1908. In 1915 the church was enlarged by the addition of several

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Sunday school rooms. A pipe organ was presented by Mrs. Doris Gmelich, which was installed at the time of the addition. Early pastors were C. L. Greiner, J. Lange, E. Schneider and L. Kohlman. Original members were George Vollrath, J. H. Boller, William Haas, St. Weber, Paul Stegner, Philip Back, William Gemmer, Peter Back, Jacob Thauer, J. E. Hoflander, David Rau, Sophia Hain, Frederica Reinhart, Erk. Hirlinger, Jacob Neef, George Goller, L. Holzmueller, Adam Sandrock, Fred. Metz, J. Mittameyer, Philip Stahl, J. F. Fickel, J. Lotz.

**St. Peter's Evangelical Church at Pleasant Grove** was the first church organized by the German speaking people of Cooper County and was organized in 1849 under the ministry of the Reverend Kewing, who for some time remained as pastor, being succeeded in turn by the following pastors: The Reverends Rauchenbush, Hoffmeister, Lange, Streit, Von Teobel, Dellwo, Kraft, Woelfie, Mohr, Leutwein, Klingeberger, Alber, Egger, Rasche, Jennrich, Lehmann, Bredehoeft, Leibner and Beissenherz, the latter of whom was installed as pastor in the fall of 1917 and is now serving the congregation.

The first meeting house erected by the congregation of St. Peter's was a little log church building, which served the needs of the pioneer congregation until a more commodious edifice could be built. The present building was erected in 1877. The charter member of St. Peter's Evangelical church were the following: Adam and Jacob Schilb, Nicholas Blank, George Knorp, Fred Stock, J. A. Spieler, J. G. Spieler, William Baker, F. Schenck, T. Miller, E. Kirschman, Jacob Schilb, Jr., Henry Meyer, H. J. Meyer, A. Kaempfer and William Hobrecht, with their respective families.

May 20, 1918, the congregation at its semi-annual business meeting voted to discontinue the use of the German language entirely. So time brings its changes, always to remind us that nothing is permanent.

Pleasant Grove church also believes in its Sunday School and for many years has taught the Bible to both old and young. The following have been superintendents in their time: David Schilb, J. E. Derendinger, K. M. Seifert, John J. Blank, F. N. Blank, and H. Spieler, the present incumbent.

St. Peters Church has lately been re-roofed, repainted, and a few years ago a first class piano was bought and in the spring of 1919 the church was re-decorated on the inside. Several new members joined again recently, all of which goes to prove that the St. Peters congregation is still a very live one.

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**Billingsville Evangelical Church.** The first meeting of the originators of this church was held in 1855 at the home of J. E. Hoflander. Those taking part were as follows: John E. Hoflander and wife, two sons, Joseph and Paul and two daughters, Mary and Barbara; John Peter Stegner and wife, one son, August, and two daughters, Mary and Christina; and John Paul Stegner and wife.

Mrs. Hoflander led in prayer and read the scriptures at this service while John Peter Stegner led the singing.

These meetings were held regularly on each Sunday until the Civil War. Sunday services were resumed in 1866 and were held in the Oak Grove School building and were led twice a month by Father Greiner, who was at that time pastor of the Evangelical congregation of Boonville.

Frederick T. Kemper, founder of Kemper Military Academy conducted each Sunday, Sunday School services in which all the young people of the community took part. A building was erected at Billingsville in 1879 at a cost of \$1,100. A parsonage building was built in 1895 and W. F. Herman was installed as the first legal pastor in 1896. The present beautiful building was erected in 1916 at a cost of over \$7,000 under the leadership of E. W. Berlekamp.

#### LUTHERAN.

**Lutheran Emanuel Church**, is located in Prairie Home township. It was organized in 1855 by Rev. August Lange. The church building was erected the same year. Original membership, Rev. August Lange, Henry Meyer, Frederick Stock, Jacob Edes, G. Knorp, Henry Meyer, John Kempfer, Dietrich Molan, John Snauch, Christine Hecherman and Ludwig Mentz.

**The German Evangelical Lutheran Church**, located in Clarks Fork was erected in 1860. Its first pastor was Rev. Henry Jorngel. A building was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$2,500, on a three acre plot of ground, by Fred Frieke. Original members, Peter Muntzel, Albert Muntzel, Daniel Muntzel, John King, Fred Frieke, John A. Schmidt, Nicholas Schmidt, Leonard Schmidt, David Rauh, William Kahle, Henry Lankop, Ferdinand Lankop, William Lankop, Christian Brandes, Sr., Lewis Lobbing, Marimus Longers, Henry Kaune, Sophia Fredmeyer, Christian Fredmeyer, Henry Fredmeyer, Ferdinand Ohlendorf, Peter Norenberg, James Martinson, Jacob King, Otto Smolfield, Berhard Vieth, Charles Brandes, Peter Wehmeier.

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#### EPISCOPAL.

**Christ's Episcopal Church**, was probably organized in 1835 and a first church building was erected in 1844 under the leadership of Rev. Almond David Corbyn, rector. It is thought that the Rev. F. F. Peak preceded him and was probably the first Episcopal pioneer preacher in Boonville. Among the early members were Dr. E. E. Buckner and wife, Richard Thompson and wife, Mrs. Tompkins and C. B. Powell and wife.

#### CATHOLIC.

**St. Peter's and Paul's Parish, Boonville** - Before 1850 Boonville was visited by Fr. Helias S. J. of Taos, and from Jefferson City. Rev. George Tuerk's name appears on the baptismal register from Nov. 1, 1850 to Oct. 11, 1851. Rev. U. Joseph Moister attended Boonville from Oct. 27, 1857 to July 3, 1856. He attended quite a number of places: Pilot Grove, Moniteau (Cedron) Brunswick, St. Andrews (Tipton), Glasgow, Fayette, Franklin, Round-Hill, Saline County, Chariton County, Pisgah, Boonsborough. Father Moister purchased the present church site July 22, 1856. Rev. B. Hillner took charge and may be considered the first priest permanently located at Boonville. He remained until April 18, 1869. He built a brick church and erected a small school building. He also visited Cedron, Glasgow, Cambridge and Brunswick.

Rev. Henry Meurs was in charge from May 16, 1869 to April 24, 1875. He built a two story rectory.

Rev. John A. Hoffman was in charge from May 15, 1875 to January 7, 1885. He built a transient, sanctuary and sacristies as an addition to the church at an expense of \$5,000. He took a great interest in the Catholic school and made the one story building of Fr. Hillner two stories, the upper

story containing the living rooms of the sisters, and the first story having two school rooms. Rev. L. M. Porta had charge from Jan. 1885, to Aug. 17, 1895.

Rev. Theodore Kussman took charge Aug. 17, 1885, and still remains (1917). He was born in Germany, Jan. 19, 1843, and came with his parents to St. Louis in the fall of 1847. There he attended the Holy Trinity parochial school. He attended the Christian Brothers School 7th and Cherry and St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee. After studying philosophy and theology at Cape Girardeau, he was ordained there by Archbishop Kenrick, May 27, 1866. Two years after his appointment to Boonville,

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he was made irremovable rector and has been in charge now over thirty-one years. Various improvements were made during his stay, the most important being the building of the new church, and putting an addition to the rectory, making it double the previous size. March 2, 1890, the old church caught fire and was damaged \$2,125. The old church was torn down. A new part with tower and side turrets, was erected and connected with Fr. Hoffmans transept, sanctuary and sacristies, at the expense of \$11,200.

May 27, 1916, Rev. Theodore Kussman celebrated his golden jubilee in the presence of a large gathering. Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis and thirty priests honored the occasion with their presence. For the last seven years the parish school has been free. Since Sept. 1, 1913, Boonville has had as assistant priests Revs. P. J. Downey, F. S. MacCardle, F. J. Donovan, and P. J. Kennedy.

The societies are B. V. M. Sodality, St. Anne's Society, St. V. St. Paul's Society, Extension Society, Propagation of the Faith, and Knights of Columbus, with a membership of 91.

The Benedictine Sisters have been here eleven years, conducting a private hospital for Dr. C. H. Van Ravensway.

The parish numbers about 500 souls, and has 65 pupils in the Parochial school.

**St. Joseph Church at Pilot Grove**, was established by Rev. Father Pius Conrad, O. S. B., Jan. 1, 1895. In 1893 the cornerstone of St. Joseph Church was laid and Sept. 16, 1894, the church was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Abbot Frowin Conrad, O. S. B. of Conception Abbey, Mo., Rev. Father John Conrad, O. S. B. Pastor of Clear Creek built St. Joseph Church and held service in it until Rev. Fr. Pius came. From Jan. 1, 1895, Pilot Grove had regular services every Sunday and Holy day. When the parish was organized, 35 families belonged to it, the present number of families is 90. In 1898, the priest house, costing \$2,500, was built. As soon as Clear Creek had a resident priest, Rev. Fr. Pius held service every Sunday in Pilot Grove and Martinsville. He worked hard for God's honor. In 1907 the church was enlarged by adding to the old church a new sanctuary, raising the ceiling about six feet and erecting new altars at the cost of \$5,650.00. Jan. 1, 1909, Rev. Fr. Pius took charge of Martinsville but lived at Pilot Grove until Sept., 1911, when he moved into the new residence at Martinsville. St. Joseph cemetery consists of two acres and is situated one mile south of the church.

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Jan. 1, 1909, Rev. Father Philip Ruggle, O. S. B. took charge of St. Joseph Parish and stayed here until Sept. 1, 1915. From Sept. 1, 1915, to Dec. 4, Rev. Father Berthold Jaggel O. S. B. was the parish priest. December 4, 1915, Rev. Father Hildebrand Roesler, O. S. B. took charge. In 1900 the convent and school was built at the cost of \$4,000.00. The parochial school started in 1902 with 50 children. Benedictine Sisters were the teachers. In 1917 a new school building was erected at a cost of \$14,000. The attendance is 90-100. Benedictine Sisters from Shool Creek, Ark., are the teachers.



**St. Martin's Church** - On May 16, 1870, a little log structure, 18x24 feet, called St. Martin Chapel was erected and a cemetery laid out on one and one-half acres of land donated by Daniel Martin. This location was afterwards known as Martinsville.

The original families of St. Martin Church were the following, viz, Daniel Martin, John Martin, Leonard Martin, John Martin, Jr., Jacob Gross, Nic. Schank, Anton Wiemholt, Philip Wiedel, Mr. Bonan, George Bergerhaus, J. Carvel.

Martinsville was a mission of Boonville, from 1870-1877. It was in charge of Reverend Murus, 1870-1874; Reverend Hoffman, 1874-1877. Martinsville was a mission of Clear Creek, 1877-1897. It was the charge of Rev. W. F. Boden, 1877-1880. Under the direction of Father Boden the second St. Martin's Church, a frame structure, was built. In 1880 this mission was taken care of by Rev. N. Reding; in 1881 by Reverend Conrad, O. S. B. of Conception Abbey; in 1895 by Rev. Pius Conrad of Conception Abbey. Martinsville was a mission of Pilot Grove, 1897-1908, under the charge of Rev. Pius Conrad O. S. B.

The present and third St. Martin's Church is a solid brick structure, erected on 2.24 acres of land on the Boonville and Sedalia public road, about one-fourth mile north of the M. K. T. railroad station known as Chouteau Springs. The corner stone was laid in 1908 by Rev. Leo, O. S. B. It was dedicated by Rt. Reverend Ignatius of Subiaco, Ark. January 1, 1909, Reverend Pius O. S. B. became pastor of St. Martin's Parish. On Aug. 31, 1911, Father Pius moved to St. Martin's Rectory. On Jan. 13, 1915, Father Pius was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Koehler of the Kansas City, Mo., Diocese.

The St. Martin Parish at present consists of forty progressive and prosperous Catholic Families, and is in a flourishing condition.

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## **Chapter XVII**

### Agriculture

The Garden of Eden might have been located in Cooper County. There is nothing that will not grow within its bounds and its fertile soil, equable climate, and beautiful natural scenery make it one of the most desirable portions of the globe. In location it is fortunate. It is south to the "Yankee"; north to the "southerner"; west to the "easterner"; and east to the "westerner."

It furnishes a variety of seasons unequalled by any plot of earth of similar size. Weather here gives expression to a variety of moods which are as numerous as are the sand grains of the seashore. From the cold and snow and ice of winter it is but a short step to the hot, dry, torrid conditions oftimes experienced in August. Yet these extremes are rare indeed; and winter's chilling blast seldom penetrates so far south, and summer's intense heat is usually thwarted in its designs by cooling zephyrs. Taking all in all, the climate of Cooper County is ideally adapted to the arousing in man of those desires for activity which makes the temperate zone the place of civilization's greatest progress.

Diversified farming is practiced extensively. No one crop is counted on in any season. All grains, fruits, and vegetables, adapted to temperate regions, have a natural habitat here. It has outdone Kentucky in the production of prize blue grass; Kansas in the acre yield of wheat; Illinois in the production of prize corn; Virginia in the production of premium tobacco; Iowa in the production of choice hogs, and the United States in the production of choice fruit.

Resplendent in opportunity, Cooper County has a veritable storehouse of wealth in her soil, and in her people-the best on earth-you

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will find a hospitality, a sympathy, an interest, that makes for a cordial relationship which makes life worth living.

Cooper County is the home of many prosperous farmers and stockmen. The soil, climate, and topography are especially adapted to the production of grain, hay, and stock in abundance.

It is drained by numerous small streams which readily find an outlet in the adjoining Missouri River. As a consequence the bottom lands along the small streams seldom overflow, and if they do become inundated it is only for a short time. There is a strip along the Missouri River varying in width from one to five miles known scientifically as Loess soil that is especially adapted to the production of fruit of various kinds. It is equally as well adapted to the growing of farm crops, but is too valuable as fruit soil to be used for grain. It is estimated by competent authority that nine-tenths of the apples produced in Missouri are grown on the onetenth of apple area found on the Loess soils. The time is coming in the not far distant future, when every acre of Loess soil, in Cooper County will be used in growing fruit, and the value of such lands is destined to increase exceptionally. Outside of the Loess soil area Cooper County soil is rich black loam and for the growing of wheat, corn, clover, and alfalfa there is none better.

In 1918 Cooper County produced:

- Information omitted

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**Facts Regarding Cooper County** - Land and water area, 357,120 acres; land in farms (1910), 340,199 acres; improved farm land (1910), 273,505 acres; Woodland in farms (1910), 54,760 acres; per cent. of land area in farms, 95.3 per cent. of improved farm lands, 80.4; average number acres per farm (1910), 133.6; area in acres town land and block (1917), 3,660; land values March, 1918 (improved), \$95.00 per acre; land values March, 1918 (unimproved), \$70.00 per acre.

**Shipments of Surplus Products from Cooper County 1915 (based on returns made by railroads and express agents (Redbook, 1917)** - Cattle, 14,109; hogs, 69,800; horses, mules, 2,378; sheep, 8,684; goats, 165; jack and stallions, 2.

Wheat, 530,199 bushels; corn, 5,154 bushels; oats, 5,656 bushels; timothy seed, 31 bushels; clover seed, 198 bushels; hay, 115 tons; tobacco, 14,505 pounds; cowpeas, 2,000 bushels; planting and garden seed, 145 bushels; nuts, 19,381 pounds.

Flour, 40,000 bbl.; cornmeal, 185,500 lbs.; bran shipstuff, 2,880,000 lbs.; fee and chops, 250,000 lbs.; coal, 1,050 tons; sand, 52,000 tons; stone, 344 cars; macadam, 24 cars.

Forest Products: Lumber, cars, 9; logs, cars, 11; cooperage, cars, 1; walnut logs, cars, 16; cordwood, cars, 21.

Farmyard Products: Poultry, live, pounds, 1,332,145; poultry, dressed, pounds, 933,924; eggs, dozen, 977,730; feathers, pounds, 21,233.

Stone and Clay Products: Brick, cars, 19; cement products, tons, 60.

Packing House Products: Hides and pelts, pounds, 169,467; dressed meats, pounds, 10,540; tallow, pounds, 13,640; lard, pounds, 2,251.

Flowers and Nursery Products: Nursery stock, pounds, 184,425; cut flowers, pounds, 1,155.

Dairy Products: Butter, pounds, 44,299; ice cream, gallons, 35,232; milk and cream, gallons, 167,480.

Wool and Mohair: Wool, pounds, 63,948.

Liquid Products: Wine, gallons, 10; vinegar, gallons, 408; cider, gallons, 232; natural mineral water, gal., 38; soda water, cases, 3,000.

Fish and Game Products: Game, pounds, 15,770; fish, pounds, 323; furs, pounds, 1,048.

Medicinal Products: Roots and herbs, pounds, 200.

Vegetables: Vegetables, pounds, 5,012; potatoes, bushels, 528; tomatoes, bushels, 26; onions, bushels, 15; canned vegetables and fruits, pounds, 1,387.

Fruits: Miscellaneous fresh fruits, lbs., 1,000; melon, pounds, 24,000;

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strawberries, pounds, 95,575; apples, bbls., 9,312; grapes, pounds, 200; peaches, lbs., 88,245.

Apiary and Cane Products: Honey, pounds, 595; sorghum molasses, gal., 259.

Unclassified Products: -Washing compound, cases, 1,306; coke, tons, 40; junk cars, 42; ice, tons, 4,100; coal tar, gallons, 5,000; pipe stems, 383,688; steel harrows, 313; bakery products, pounds, 35,000; corncobs, cars, 1; corncob pipes, gross, 57,653; wooden pipes, gross, 7,246.

Live Stock, January 1, 1919.

\* Information Omitted

Cooper is easily the leading county in the state in breeding high class corn. This is evidenced by the premium list furnished us by Professor Hackleman, Secretary Corn Growers' Association of Missouri.

Winners of First Prizes From Cooper County, Missouri State Corn

#### **Growers' Association From 1907 to 1919, Inc.**

\*Information Omitted

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\* Information Omitted

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**Orchards and Vineyards** - Contributed by C. C. Bell.-Cooper County and central Missouri was early recognized by the pioneer settlers as a fruit and grape growing country, and among those who had orchards were Henry M. Myers, Isaac N. Bernard, Benjamin F. Hickox, David Lilly, Isaac Lionberger, Wesley Wyan, David Smith, William Gibson, John G. Miller, C. H. F. Greenlease, Robert D. Perry, Jacob Newman, Jesy G. Newman, Edmund Elliott, William E. Beard, George and Nicholas Volirath and some others. The apple varieties in those days were mostly Jenetin,

Bellflowers, Winesap, Limbertwig, Russets and often some very good seedlings, mostly brought here by early settlers from Virginia and Kentucky.

Boonville and surrounding country became specially noted as a grape growing section after 1848, when some leading Germans from the fruit and wine growing country of the Rhine settled here. Many of them had taken part in the German Revolution against monarchy, and had fled to America; and recognizing in the soil and hills of the Missouri River Valley soil equal and superior to the soils of the famous Rhine wine vineyards, located in Cooper County. I can well remember George Husman, in that day recognized as the best authority on grape growing, who would often visit here to advise with those who had started vineyards; there were many planted about Boonville which gave it the name of the "Vine Clad City."

The Boonville Wine Company had the largest vineyard and it adjoined the city on the west. It was organized by William Haas, Dr. E. Roeschel, Al. J. Wertheimer, Maj. William Harley, Capt. C. H. Brewster and Judge Christian Keill. Other vineyards were planted by George Vollrath, Ignatius Deringer, Rochus Knaup, Henry Weiland, George Rippley, Fritz Schacht and others. Several miles west were John Henry Boller, J. G. Neef, Frederick Demffel, Charles Fiedler and George and Peter Walther. East of Boonville in the Squire Herman Schmidt neighborhood were Louis Gsell, Martin Bonward, Jacob Kramer, Blasious Effinger, Franz Joseph Sally, and others.

My father, John Adam Bell, planted the first vineyard, peach and apple orchard in the Mount Sinai School neighborhood, and was followed by John Wilpret and others. I can well remember how those veterans of the 1848 German Revolution, at times would discuss the narrow escapes some had coming to America. They were all loyal patriots of this their adopted country, true to the cause of the Union and their sons answered the call of Abraham Lincoln, in defense of our flag, and many of their grand-sons have done good service in the World War, fighting Prussianism

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and Kaiserism, against which their grandfathers had fought in 1848, but lost. In this connection we should remember that large numbers (especially southern Germans), are not and never have been in sympathy with Kaiserism, Prussianism and Militarism.

The leading grape varieties were Isabella, Catawba and Virginia Seedling, later on varieties such as Concord, Delaware, Elvire, Goethe and others were planted. However, on account of California extensive grape production and wine making, and some other influences the vineyards of Cooper County have disappeared, and the large rock-arched wine cellars are all there is left of what once was a very promising industry.

I well recall when Gen. Joseph Shelby made his raid into Boonville in Sept. 1863, coming from the south along the Bell Air road, passed father's vineyard, which was heavy loaded with ripe grapes. It seemed to some that a large part of his men hurriedly stopped off to get all the grapes they could handle. Some of them were very polite and expressed their thanks, while others offered to pay in Confederate money; but most of them (in war-time soldier style) had nothing to say but took all they wanted; yet there were grapes left, as the crop was very heavy.

Apple growing has also diminished on account of insect and other pests of the orchard. In my boyhood days, we knew nothing of those orchard enemies, but now we must fight them by spraying with various chemicals, and do it at the proper time. Thirty to 50 years ago when I bought apples in Central Missouri, most farmers had a surplus to sell from their family orchards; those orchards however, have died out, and many farmers from whom I bought apples years ago, now come to my orchard for apples for their home use, saying that they can buy their apples cheaper than they can fight the insects.

While this is true, yet when I think of the splendid fruit soils and ideal locations along the Missouri River, in convenient reach of large markets, I can consistently recommend fruit-growing, provided

it is done right, and in quantity large enough to make it worth while to equip with the best machinery. I would advise planting the best known varieties, which are suitable to our soils and localities with work and proper attention you can make fruit-growing a great success in Cooper County, and in the Missouri River valley. Much of our Missouri soils are the very best in the world. We are also well located as to markets with big demands, and have many advantages over the fruit-growers of the far west and other localities. But it requires work, economy and personal practical

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application. Avoid Waste-"Get Busy and Stay Busy", and you can soon have a home and plenty in Cooper County, or in Missouri.

**Live Stock** - Cooper easily ranks among the first live stock counties in Missouri. It is now almost 100 years since the first herd of registered animals was established in the county. Today, there are perhaps approximately 100 herds of pure bred live stock and this number is constantly increasing. At one time this county was credited with having more registered Shorthorns than any other county in the United States. While this is not true today, the number being somewhat less than at that time owing to the weeding-out and greater attention to quality, it is a fact that no county in the state excels Cooper. Here have been owned many world famous animals, and from this county has gone the seed stock to establish or replenish herds throughout the Mississippi Valley, the great West and Southwest, and to South America and other foreign territories. It was on a Cooper County farm that young Abbottsburn, grand champion Shorthorn bull of the Chicago World's Fair (Louisiana Purchase Exposition), spent his last days. On another farm only a short distance away was Lavender Viscount, champion and grand champion at leading American shows. On yet another farm was the great Goday, famous in Canada and America. So might the list be continued at length. What is true of Shorthorns is true in large part of practically all other kinds of live stock.

The location of Cooper County in the very center of the agricultural universe, the central county of a great central state, could not be improved upon. Here is the center of the bluegrass belt; here, the aristocratic animals in the great herds find their happy habitat; here, too, are the homes of people who appreciate and love good animals. In these statements we have the secret of the success that has so long attended this county in live stock production.

One hundred years is a long span of time in the history of a western state. During this period of time, the people of Cooper County have not been swayed by passing fads or fancies, but have, with commendable conservatism and singleness of purpose, adhered to the well-defined policy of maintaining on their farms none but good live stock. As a result the county has acquired a national reputation, not only as a producer of choice, pure-bred animals but year after year hogs and cattle from this county have topped the St. Louis and Kansas City markets.

As a result of live stock farming as it is here being carried on, the soil of the county has been built up rather than depleted. The fields

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have retained their fertility, as will always be the case where the crops are marketed "on foot". The effect of live stock farming as here practiced is reflected in the large yields of corn, wheat, oats and other staple crops, as well as of many minor crops with which the county is credited.

Brief reference has been made to the importance of the Shorthorn industry in the county. Not only was this the first branch of pure-bred live stock to be established, but it is today the most important. Some of the herds now owned in Cooper County are as follows: Ashwood, C. P. Tutt & Sons; Ravenswood, now owned by N. Nelson Leonard but still conducted under the name of C. E. Leonard & Son with Ed. Patterson as manager; Eminence, A. J. and C. T. Nelson; Prairie View

Stock Farm, G. A. Betteridge; Idlewild, W. P. Horned; Crestmead, W. A. Betteridge; Mt. Vernon Park, Harriman Bros.; Wayside Valley, P. F. Smith; Walnut Dale Farm, Ben N. Smith; Buena Vista, Wm. Meyer & Son; Geo. W. Lowe, Glasgow Bros., and many others are also breeding Shorthorns at the present time.

Many herds have from time to time because of the death or retirement of their owners or otherwise been dispersed. One of the most famous of these was the old Ellerslie herd of Shorthorns established by the late T. J. Wallace and by him maintained at a high-water mark for a number of years. Following the great show yard triumph of young Abbottsburn at Chicago, Mr. Wallace purchased this great roan bull to head his own herd. Here, too, was owned Alice's Prince and other famous animals. For a number of years Geo. A. Carpenter maintained the Ideal Herd of Shorthorns. At the same time John R. Hepler was breeding Shorthorns at his Vermont stock farm.

Two other names that will live long in Cooper County Shorthorn history are those of Sam W. Roberts, who had a large herd of Bates cattle on his farm near Pleasant Green, and F. M. Marshall, who successfully bred both Bates and Scotch Shorthorns near Blackwater. Both Messrs. Roberts and Marshall have passed to the Great Beyond. For many years E. H. Rodgers, now retired and living in Boonville, was a successful breeder of Shorthorns as well as horses, jacks and jennets, and other live stock on his Cedar Lawn stock farm near Bunceton. Harris and McMahan, the latter now deceased, formerly bred Shorthorns at Sunnyside near La Mine. The late W. B. Cully, proprietor of the Sunnybrook stock farm, was a breeder of Shorthorns as well as Poland China hogs. For many years W. H. H. Stephens maintained a good herd of Shorthorns on his Clover Leaf Stock Farm near Bunceton.

Owing to the fact that it is necessary to condense this chapter, only

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a very brief history can be given of the active Shorthorn herds of the county at this time. These individual references follow:

The oldest herd of Shorthorn cattle west of the Mississippi River and one of the oldest in the entire nation, is the Ravenswood herd. Established in 1839, when Nathaniel Leonard purchased the white bull, Comet Star for \$600 and the Red Heifer Queen, for \$500, from George Renick, a Kentucky breeder. These were the first registered Shorthorns west of the Mississippi River. This was the beginning of the Ravenswood herd that has done so much for the upbuilding of the live stock industry in Cooper County and the middle west the herd passing in time from Nathaniel Leonard to his son, C. E. Leonard, and later to Nelson Leonard, the present owner.

At different times the Leopards have added some of the best specimens to their herd that money could buy, but they have always been considered breeders of, instead of buyers of high class Shorthorn cattle; and some of their stock have frequently won prizes at the live stock shows over the country. Lavender Viscount was the Grand Champion Shorthorn bull of America for two years.

One of the notable sales from Ravenswood was that of Merry Ravenswood 3rd, sold to Walter L. Miller, of Peru, Ind., and shipped by him to South America, where one of the calves, "Americus," at the conclusion of a successful career in the show ring, was sold for the sum of 80,000 pesos or a little less than \$40,000 in American gold.

The following are among the famous families represented in the Ravenswood herd: Lavenders, Duchess of Glosters, Victorias, Campbell bred Wimples, Violets, Fancys, Miss Ramsdens, Charming Roses and Rosamonds.

Some ten years ago A. J. and C. T. Nelson-the latter now located on Eminence Farm, two miles east of Bunceton, and the former living three miles southwest of Bunceton-established a select

herd of Shoehorns which is now being maintained under the name of the Eminence herd. From time to time new blood is being added so that the herd is each year being increased in size and improved in quality.

Ben N. Smith established some three years ago a small but select herd of Shorthorns on the Walnut Dale Farm, which he owns east of Bunceton. This herd is being well managed and bids fair to become one of the good herds of the county.

Walter N. Harness has recently established a small but good herd of Shorthorns on his farm northeast of Bunceton.

"Ellerslie" is a name that stands out prominently in the live stock

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history of Cooper County. Several years ago this farm was owned by T. J. Wallace and later became the property of W. B. Wallace, who two years ago sold it to W. L. Clay, the present owner. This farm has always been known as the home of good live stock, specializing on Shorthorn cattle and high class saddle horses. Here for a time was the home of Young Abbotsburn, Grand Champion of the Chicago World's Fair.

This review would not be complete without a reference to the beautiful old stock farm, Clover Leaf, where a number of years ago W. H. H. Stephens founded one of the well known Shorthorn herds. This farm was in the Stephens family for almost a 100 years, having only recently been disposed of to George Burger of Moniteau County.

A pretty 200 acre farm, lying just within the edge of Bunceton, is the Ashwood farm, owned by C. P. Tutt. Here will be found a fine herd of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Mr. Tutt is one of the well informed men on Shorthorn cattle.

In the Mt. Vernon Park Herd of Shorthorns are many choice Scotch and Scotch topped cattle, the property of Col. R. L. and Bert Harriman. Several years ago the Messrs. Harriman began the assembling of a great lot of cattle. They bought freely and bred as well as they had bought. It is the proud boast of the owners of this herd that every cow has paid for herself twice over.

The old idea was that the breeding of Shorthorns was a rich man's game, but it remained for G. A. Betteridge, of the Prairie View Herd to prove that it was a good game for a poor man to play provided he wanted to get on his feet. In the past thirty years Mr. Betteridge has acquired a 200 acre farm and has as fine a bunch of Shorthorns as one would care to see.

The Crestmead Herd of Scotch Shorthorns, owned by W. A. Betteridge, eight miles west of Bunceton, consists of over a hundred head of some of the very best breeds. Many of these cattle are Cruickshank Orange Blossoms and the remainder are of other leading Scotch families. Incidentally it may be said that Mr. Betteridge is one of the best posted men on Shorthorn pedigrees in the entire country.

The history of the Idlewild Shorthorn herd dates back to the year 1865, when the late George Horned, father of the present owner, W. P. Horned, began its establishment. This herd has a strain of blood from one of the original members of the herd, "Sally Washington", purchased in Kentucky just after the close of the Civil War, and the farm boasts of this strain which is more than half a century old. Mr. Harped is

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especially proud of his "Double Marys", long in the herd. Bates, Booth and Cruickshank blood have been represented and much attention is paid to the development of milking Shorthorns.

While Shorthorns, early known to many of the pioneer people as Durhams, were the first registered cattle to be brought to Cooper County, other breeds notably the Herefords, are now represented by some well established herds of high quality. Blank & Spieler, in the eastern part of the county are extensive and progressive breeders. D. E. McArthur, of near Billingsville, has also for many years maintained a good herd of Herefords. Other beef breeds are also represented, but the number of registered animals are limited. Wear, of Prairie Home, and Chris Rasmus who owns a fine farm on the Boonville and Lone Elm road, are breeding Angus cattle. Both have well established herds.

**Hogs** - Cooper County has many good herds of hogs, including Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas, Berkshires, O. I. C's., Hampshires, Mule-Foots and other breeds. In an early day, Essex and other breeds, then popular, were to be found on many Cooper County farms. The late Judge Baker and Thomas Tucker were among the early breeders of pure-bred hogs. To attempt to give the names of all who are interested in hog breeding in the county would be an utter impossibility, but reference is here made to some of the well-established herds.

Prominent among the breeders of Poland Chinas are: Bert Harriman, of the Mount Vernon Park stock farm, near Pilot Grove; Webb L. Clay, who secured a part of the Ellerslie herd of Poland Chinas at the time it was dispersed by W. B. Wallace-the herd having been sold at auction after Mr. Wallace disposed of the farm which had been owned by his father, the late T. J. Wallace.

In this connection it might be said that some of the highest-priced Poland Chinas in the United States have been owned in Cooper County, prices of \$1,000 or more being not uncommon for a single individual while more than \$5,000, has been paid for one hog. Seed stock from this county has gone to practically every state in the Mississippi valley as well as to Central and South America.

Duroc Jerseys have long been bred in this county, S. Y. Thornton having established the Rose Hill herd near Blackwater many years ago. This was one of the early herds to be established west of the Mississippi. Today Cooper County has a large number of herds of unusual quality. Among these might be mentioned the Fountain Valley herd of Richard Rothgeb; (19)

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the Eminence herd owned by C. T. Nelson and containing hogs of good individuality and choice breeding.

Berkshires are extensively bred by T. A. Harris and Sons at their Sunnysfde Farm near La Mine. This is one of the best herds of Berkshires to be found in the United States, representatives having been winners in leading national and state shows.

A good herd of O. I. C. hogs is maintained by John H. Neff at Riverside Farm near Boonville.

Richard Rothgeb is the proprietor of the Fountain Valley Herd of Duroc Jerseys, which he started in the year 1911. Mr. Rothgeb has popularized the Duroc Jersey in Cooper County and has succeeded in developing a very fine type of the breed.

The good Blue Ribbon Herd of Duroc Jersey hogs is owned by Paul Winders and wife, near Boonville.

The late W. B. Cully established the Spring Brook Herd of Poland Chinas in 1892, when he bought a choice thoroughbred sow from the herd of David Finch, a noted Ohio breeder. From time to time additions were made to the herd and in 1906 the entire Cedar Lawn herd of E. H. Rodgers was added. In this purchase was the first prize six months boar at the St. Louis Worlds Fair, Tecumseh Perfection.



One of the earliest breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs in all the Mississippi valley is S. Y. Thornton, of near Blackwater, proprietor of the Rose Hill Duroc Jerseys. This herd was established in the early eighties. Thornton has often been called the original "Red Hog Man" in Missouri.

Chris Ohlendorf is breeding Mule-Foot hogs on his farm southeast of Boonville.

Hampshires are being bred in a limited way by a number of farmers and this market is becoming fairly well established in the county.

**Horses** - Cooper County has long been justly famous for its good horses, especially saddle horses and light harness horses. In many cases the pioneer brought with him favorite animals from Virginia or Kentucky, and the same blood lines have been continued until the present time. An example of this may be found in the Ashby "Whips", widely known saddle horses bred in Virginia, and descendants from the original stock of which are still to be seen on the farm of Chas. P. Tutt, of Bunceton.

In an early day and even up to a few years ago the "nodding" running walker, the best real riding horse the world has ever known, was common on every Cooper County road. Some of these horses are still to be seen here, but with the growing use of the automobile they are rapidly disappearing.

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The five-Baited saddle horse, with his beauty, grace and marked show-yard qualities, has here reached a degree of perfection not often attained. The truth of this statement is borne out at local fairs, notably still at the Bunceton fair, which has been an incentive toward the breeding of good live stock and especially good horses, for almost a quarter of a century.

The late Capt. Samuel L. Jewett, famous as a miller, farmer and stockman, brought to Cooper County, what was known as the "Gold Bank" horses. These horses are said by older citizens to have had much stamina but to have been high strung. The Glendours and Roebucks were other horses which years ago were largely bred in Cooper County, especially in the southern part.

Along about the Civil War period a horse known as Varner's Roebuck was in service near New Lebanon in the southwestern part of the county, where there was established a family of grey horses from which came some of the best running walkers ever owned in this section. About this period and a little later Wm. T. Groves, father of Col. S. H. Groves, and of the other "Groves Bays" was breeding, developing and training a string of good saddlers.

Another name familiar to the old timers, is "The Copper Bottoms", from which came horses of stamina and endurance. More familiar still, to the present generation, at least, seem the Telegraphs. Along about this time came the great horse, Denmark Chief, brought to Missouri by the late T. J. Wallace. This horse has some wonderfully good sons to his credit, especially when used on Roebuck mares.

About five years after the acquisition of Denmark Chief by Mr. Wallace the late John F. Rogers, of Boonville, went to Kentucky and there purchased Diamond Denmark, later sold to the horsy Stock Farm.

At this point it is well to briefly review the story of Luray, with which the names of Will H. Ewing and Col. R. L. Harriman are intimately associated. It was in 1885 or '86 that Messrs. Harriman and Ewing bought several car loads of horses in Kentucky and shipped them into Missouri. A little later Mr. Ewing went to Pilot Grove, while "Bob" Harriman established himself on Luray stock farm, one mile west of Bunceton. Mr. Ewing had gotten hold of the grey horse Dandy Jim and a

Nutwood pacer. He raced these horses two or three years, then went to Teas with them and there disposed of them at high figures for those times.

A year after the dissolution of partnership with Mr. Ewing, Colonel Harriman bought a stallion and a car load of brood mares in Kentucky.

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The stallion was a Claybred, Royal Windsor, a large 1,200-pound horse with fine carriage and having a beautiful mane and tail. In the carload of horses just referred to were three fillet's, yearlings and two year-olds, which developed into sensational race horses. These mares both trotters were Miss Fullerton and Josephine. There was also Pans Blossom, a mare by General Wilkes. Col. Harriman trained these mares developed them into tip-top race horses and campaigned them for three years, during which time they won something like \$20,000. Miss Fullerton was the better of the three, winning 75 per cent of all the races which she started. At the conclusion of her sensational race career she with Josephine was sold to a Boston capitalist for \$5,000.

Profitable as was the investment just referred to, Col. Harriman declares that the best race horse that he ever got hold of was a Walnut Bo pacer, Gyp Walnut, bought in two-year-old form for \$450 from Dr. Robson, of Windsor. Gyp Walnut could make 2:10 in three-year-old form over a good track, and was a steady consistent and game race horse. She piled up to her credit in two seasons a little more than \$8,000. This sum was duplicated when she was sold in her four-year-old form to Jerry O'Neal, of Boston.

With the rare foresight that has been his, Col. Harriman early foresaw the coming popularity of the automobile, and as he puts it, "Got out of the horse game in order to keep from being run over by Ford cars:" Before passing from the hasty review of the work of Messrs. Harriman and Ewing, the fact should be mentioned that they bought King Harold, of Woodland farm, bringing this good standard bred horse by Harold, sire of Maud S., to Cooper County at an initial investment of \$1,000.

Of the younger men who are today successfully engaged in the horse business and whose work has been of lasting benefit to the county, Trevor H. Moore, Bunceton, R. F. D. 4, is entitled to high rank. Mr. Moore some fifteen years ago bought of W. S. Waters, who had come to Cooper County from the good horse center of north central Missouri, a string of wonderfully bred horses, including King Turner, The Royal Cross, Forest King, Jr., and Top Squirrel, all out of Holivy W. 1787, a black Squirrel. From this rare foundation of stock Mr. Moore has consistently bred and developed horses of merit and of show yard quality, some of his animals selling far up in four figures. Among the good horses that Mr. Moore has owned might be mentioned, Missouri King 2960, and Forest Rex 3873, the latter now at the head of his stables.

Prominent among those who have been leaders in the development of the horse and mule industry in Cooper County, is Ed Patterson, long

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a breeder of tip top saddle horses and of jacks and jennets. Among the good horses that Mr. Patterson has owned there might be mentioned Bracken King.

Before passing from the horse history of the county mention should be made of the late Col. Robert A. McCulloch. Back in "the days of real sport", Col. McCulloch owned a string of racers of the kind that never failed to bring the boys up on their toes. The memory of these game horses ridden by Negro mounts, is a happy one to many who enjoyed seeing the ponies go. The late John R. Allison, of near Bunceton, was also a breeder of speed horses. To T. J. Lovell and his son, E. F. Lovell, the latter then living on the home farm, near Prairie Home, belongs the credit of having owned and developed some of the best harness and saddle horses in the county. Mr.

Lovell, Sr., has also been an enthusiastic breeder of jacks and jennets. On another farm, only a short distance away, the late N. A. Gilbreath bred good jacks and jennets. N. A. George, R. A. George and the late I. S. Arnold have written their names in the jack and mule history of the county.

In many instances the breeding of horses and of jacks and jennets has been so intimately associated that to mention one is to suggest the other. Among other names prominent in horse or jack circles, or in both, there should be mentioned E. H. Rodgers, J. M. Rodgers, Green Martin, Uncle Billie Martin, W. B. Gibson, C. P. Fairfax, W. A. Sombart, Arlie Frost, W. B. Windsor, Judge Turley, the late F. M. Marshall, the late Steve M. Smith, L. R. Pedego, John Cartner, and the late Capt. C. E. Leonard. Mr. Cartner was one of the first men to own good jacks in Cooper County, he having established a breeding stable south of Boonville, a half century or more ago. To Capt. Leonard, however, belongs the credit of being the pioneer jack man of Cooper County, as well as of a large part of the entire central west. Not only was Captain Leonard a breeder of jacks, but he was also an importer. As a leading spirit in the Organization of the first jack book association in America, Mr. Leonard, had much to do with the establishment of standards, which have since become generally recognized in the mule world. Mr. Leonard once facetiously remarked that it was he who put the black in jack. By this he meant that color was at his insistence made one of the standards.

The following tables supplied by Chris Smith and covering a period of years show the prevailing prices on cattle and hogs on Cooper County farms previous to 1916. Since that time very much higher prices have prevailed, cattle passing the 16c mark and hogs reaching 20c per pound on the home market.

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Fat cattle sold, not including cows, heifers and calves:      Fat hogs sold. All hogs raised on farm:

1886	20 head @ 4.25per lb.	1886	53 head @ 4.25 per lb.
1887	18 head @ 4.20per lb.	1887	40 head @ 5.00 per lb.
1888	18 head @ 3.60per lb.	1888	45 head @ 4.00 per lb.
1889	16 head @ 4.00per lb.	1889	50 head @ 3.25 per lb.
1890	27 head @ 4.00per lb.	1890	55 head @ 3.50 per lb.
1891	20 head @ 5.00per lb.	1891	60 head @ 4.00 per lb.
1892	23 head @ 4.25per lb.	1892	45 head @ 5.00 per lb.
1893	26 head @ 3.60per lb.	1893	35 head @ 4.75 per lb.
1894	26 head @ 4.25per lb.	1894	30 head @ 5.00 per lb.
1895	19 head @ 3.75per lb.	1895	25 head @ 4.25 per lb.
1896	23 head @ 4.10per lb.	1896	55 head at 3.25 per lb.
1897	20 head @ 4.35per lb.	1897	60 head @ 3.10 per lb.
1898	14 head @ 4.50per lb.	1898	50 head @ 3.50 per lb.
1899	24 head @ 5.25per lb.	1899	75 head @ 3.25 per lb.
1900	26 head @ 4.75per lb.	1900	60 head @ 4.50 per lb.
1901	16 head @ 4.65per lb.	1901	50 head @ 5.00 per lb.
1902	16 head @ 5.75per lb.	1902	40 head @ 6.50 per lb.
1903	24 head @ 4.60per lb.	1903	60 head @ 5.25 per lb.
1904	24 head @ 4.65per lb.	1904	40 head @ 4.75 per lb.
1905	28 head @ 4.50per lb.	1905	35 head @ 5.25 per lb.
1906	16 head @ 4.15per lb.	1906	30 head @ 5.75 per lb.
1907	21 head @ 4.50per lb.	1907	45 head @ 6.00 per lb.
1908	14 head @ 4.75per lb.	1908	35 head @ 5.50 per lb.
1909	18 head @ 4.75per lb.	1909	36 head @ 6.00 per lb.
1910	21 head @ 5.65per lb.	1910	37 head @ 9.00 per lb.

1911	38 head @ 5.25per lb.	1911	40 head @ 6.50 per lb.
1912	24 head @ 7.75per lb.	1912	40 head @ 7.00 per lb.
1913	19 head @ 6.50per lb.	1913	25 head @ 7.25 per lb,
1914	11 head @ 7.25per lb.	1914	30 head @ 7.75 per lb.
1915	27 head @ 7.30per lb.	1915	20 head @ 7.75 per lb.

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Sheep - As far back as three-quarters of a century, Cooper County was noted for its fine flocks of sheep. Among the present day breeders of sheep might be mentioned the following: S. H. Groves, R. S. Roe, Clayton Glasgow, W. H. Glasgow, J. O. Groves, T. J. Burrus, C. P. Tutt & Son.

The 13th census taken in 1910 gives the following figures relative to live stock in Cooper County. Cattle were listed as follows: Dairy cows, 5,765; other cows, 3,251; yearling heifers, 2,660; calves, 2,547; yearling steers and bulls, 2,798; other steers and bulls, 5,482.

Horses were listed as follows: Mature horses, 7,932; yearling colts, 814; spring colts, 382; mules (mature), 4,572; yearling colts, 771; spring colts, 328 ; asses and burrows, 214.

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Swine were listed as follows: Mature hogs, 44,609 ; spring pigs, 29353. Sheep were listed as follows: Rams, ewes and wethers, 9,676; spring lambs, 6,383; goats, 802.

**Soils** - The soil survey of Cooper County made by A. T. Sweet of the United States Department of Agriculture, and E. S. Vanatta and B. W. Tillman of the University of Missouri, presents a fund of information for the farmer and agriculturist of Cooper. It will doubtless be read with interest by a large part of our population. We glean from it the following

The soils of Cooper County group themselves naturally into four principal divisions, the level upland soils, the loessial soils, the residual soils, and the alluvial or bottom land soils.

The origin of the level upland soils is open to some doubt. The soil as it exists at the present time is very much like the upland soils of northwestern Missouri, which are known to have been derived from glacial material laid down either by water or wind. The latter are underlain by glacial deposits, while the level upland soils of Cooper County have no glacial material beneath them. They lie on the residuary silts and clays derived from limestones or on the limestone itself. Typical glacial deposits, like those underlying the northeastern Missouri soil, are not known to occur under the level upland soils of central and southern Cooper County.

The soils in Cooper County are also very much like certain smoothland soils in Pettis, Henry, Bates, Vernon, and other counties in southwestern Missouri. They extend across the State line into southeastern Kansas. These soils are undoubtedly derived from coal measure shales and clays. The Cooper County soil is somewhat better soil than the similar soil occurring in these counties, but its physical character, the thickness, the nature of the subsoil, and relation to the underlying rock are essentially the same. Its greater productivity is probably due to its better drainage and its higher percentage of humus.

Because of the absence of underlying glacial material and of the close similarity between this soil in Cooper County and those in the counties named above, the Cooper County soils have been correlated with the latter rather than with the soils of northeastern Missouri, and are considered to have been derived from clays and shales of Coal Measure age.

The origin of the loess is not clearly understood, but it is supposed to be due, in part at least, to the removal and deposition of materials from previously glaciated areas by the wind. The present soils of this

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group are the result of weathering of these deposits. The residual soils have come from the weathering in place of various beds of rock, principally limestone, occupying the hill slopes between the upland prairies and the valley floors.

The alluvial soils are of recent origin, and have been deposited in the flood plains of the streams by which they have been carried to their present position.

The loess soils stretch in a rather narrow belt along the northern side of the county. On the extreme eastern boundary the loess disappears as a typical deposit. A narrow wedge of it ends one mile west of the county line and north of the Petite Saline. Thence westward the belt widens, but it does not attain a greater width than two and one-half miles, except in one or two places.

The loess soils are usually recognized by the somewhat rounded topography of the country over which they are spread; by the light yellowishbrown color of the soil; by its smooth satiny texture; by the high perpendicular bluffs, which shut in the older roads; by the absence of rocks of any kind, except occasionally near the bottom of the deepest ditches; by the uniform texture of soil and subsoil; and usually by the strong, healthy appearance of the growing crops.

In elevation the loess soils range from a little over 600 feet above sea level on the lower slopes to a little over 750 feet along the crest of the ridge which extends almost continuously from near Wooldridge on the east entirely across the county. The surface, therefore, has a range in elevation of only about 150 feet, yet, except for a few flat areas on the higher portions of the western end of this ridge, it has a well-rounded billowy topography, which is in marked contrast to the sharper cut topography of the residual soils farther south.

Over a large portion of the area covered by the loess soils the same material extends entirely over the surface, covering crests, slopes, and valleys. The formation is deepest, however, near the Missouri River and thins out toward the south, its southern boundary being a very indefinite line. It also seems to be somewhat thicker on the crest of the ridges and at the foot of the slopes than on the slopes, and as the southern edge of the area of deposition is approached it appears only upon the ridges.

Although the greater portion of the country occupied by the loess soil is quite undulating, limited areas in the northwestern part of the county are more nearly level and are darker in color.

The loess soils in this area have been divided into two classes, the

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undulating lighter-colored soil, called the Knox silt loam, and the more nearly level darker colored soil called the Marshall silt loam.

A large part of the uplands south of the loess soils is called prairie and is distinguished by the absence of natural timber growth. The soils here are characterized by an almost level surface and by a black silty surface material which grades into a gray silt, and is underlain by a layer of stiff resistant clay several inches in thickness, which in turn is underlain by a mottled yellow and gray silty clay. From the very close resemblance between the subsoil of the prairie, as seen in the exposures on eroded slopes, and the subsoil exposed near the edge of the loess sheet, it would seem that these prairie soils were partly covered along the northern side of the county by loess.

In many places the transition from the prairie soils to the residual soils is quite abrupt, only a few steps intervening between the black surface soil with heavy clay subsoil and the reddish-yellow chert-filled residual soil; but throughout the greater part of the area the prairie soils are bordered by a soil differing from the prairie soil in being gray or yellowish-brown at the surface instead of black, in occupying the slopes of small streams which extend back into the prairie in places covering the narrow ridges between the small streams, and in having, in most cases, no well-defined clay layer in the subsoil. This soil may be considered a modified prairie soil, the modification in some places being due to the erosion of the surface of the prairie, in others to the gradual movement or creep of the soil particles down the slopes, and in others to a thorough leaching of the soil along the ridge crests. This region was formerly timbered to a considerable extent.

The level upland soils, then, may be divided into the level black prairie soil, called the Oswego silt loam, and the modified glacial soil, lighter in color and usually without the heavy layer in the subsoil, called the Boone silt loam.

In the rougher portions of the county south of the Blackwater - Petite Saline line there is no possible question about the origin of the soil. It is a residual limestone soil, partaking of the nature of the rocks that underlie it. The soils in the sandstone-shale-clay belt likewise are residual soils, derived from these same sandstones, shales, and clays and partaking of their nature. Along the river bluffs and extending southward for a few miles the foundation rock, whether it be limestone, as it is in most places, or sandstone-shale-clay rock, as it is in a few cases, is covered by

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the loess, a brown silt deposit. From this material has been made the soils of the river hill belt.

The soils of the uplands south of the Blackwater - Petite Saline belt are derived from a silt and clay soil material that lies on limestone but has not been derived from it.

There are at least two possible sources of this material: (1) It may be a disintegrated remnant of shales and clays that originally overlaid this area. The shales and clays have been broken up by weathering into silts and clays, but the material has not been removed by erosion on account of the protection afforded by the solid limestone on which it lies. (2) It may be a layer of overwash or outwash glacial material that was spread out over this region during glacial times by streams flowing out from the glacier. At the present time the former seems to be the most probable origin of this material. The general soil belts or areas of the county therefore are (1) residual limestone soils, (2) residual sandstone-shale-clay soils, (3) loess soils, (4) soils of doubtful origin but probably residual soils from shales, clays, and fine-grained sandstones, and (5) alluvial soils. The accompanying map shows the distribution of these soil areas. The differentiation in the field of the residual soils of the sandstone-shale-clay belt from the loess soils to the north of it has proved to be a difficult matter. They are both silty soils and both brown in color. Where the rock does not underlie the soil it is very difficult to locate the boundary. The criterion used was the percentage of clay in the subsoil. The loess soil has a low clay percentage. When the subsoil had enough clay to make it sticky, it was not considered as of loessial origin. The character of the native vegetation, especially the trees, was used as a supplementary criterion in mapping this difference.

The alluvial soils are made up from material eroded from all other soils of the area, carried by water in suspension and redeposited. They vary greatly in character, depending upon the source from which derived, the methods of deposition, and the processes they have undergone since they have been laid down.

The alluvial soils in the southern part of the county contain much material which has been carried down from the eroded edges of the prairie and the gray silt ridges mixed with material from the residual soils. Those found along the streams which drain the loess are derived almost entirely

from that formation and resemble it closely, while those deposited along the Missouri River have come from several different

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