

THE HERITAGE NEWS

Jefferson County Historical Society, Jefferson County, Missouri
Rebecca Gagnon, President
Dave Hallemann, Betty Olson, contributing editors

BOOKS IN THE NEWS

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Books available from the Society.

Jefferson County Post Offices	\$7
Index to the 1876 Atlas	\$15
Reprint of the 1876 Atlas	\$15
Jefferson County's Country Schools	\$29.95
1907 Jefferson County Directory	\$10
Index to the 1898 Atlas	\$15
Shipping & Handling- each additional book	\$3 \$1

- SEND YOUR
- ORDERS TO:
- Jefferson County
- Historical Society
- % Betty Olson
- 712 South Main Street
- De Soto, MO 63020
- Membership in the Society is \$10.00 per year- includes 4 issues of the newsletter.
- Items of county history welcomed.

FRONTIER

SWASHBUCKLER

The Life and Legend of John Smith T. by Dick Steward. 264 pages, University of Missouri Press.

Steward is Professor of History at Lincoln University in Jefferson City. He has written a fascinating biography of Smith T who is a prominent character in Jefferson County History. Smith, born in Virginia later moved to the Tennessee frontier. It was there that he added the "T" to his name to distinguish his land titles and holdings from those of many other

John Smiths.

He came to Missouri in 1797 and sought to gain control of the lead industry from Moses Austin. He stepped on a number of toes of well-known men and ended up fighting a number of duels. He was instrumental in building the Selma Road to bring lead from the mines to the Mississippi.

Smith's granddaughter and her husband Ferdinand Kennett built a well-known Jefferson County landmark; Selma Hall, also known as Kennett's Castle. The story is a fascinating view of early county and area history.

Stephen F. Austin

Stephen F. Austin, Em- presario of Texas is written by Gregg Cantrell, Yale University Press, Publisher. 493 p.

Dr. Cantrell is a professor of history at the University of North Texas, Denton. Reviews of the book say "an engrossing

story...reads like a novel, a fine book. This book has won a number of awards, including the American Association for State and Local History Award of Merit, and the 2001 Ottis Lock Best Book Award sponsored by the East Texas Historical Associa-

tion. It is of interest to those of us in this area because it includes history of the Austin family while they resided in our part of Missouri; Moses Austin, Herculaneum and the mining of lead.

A Glimpse of Slavery in Jefferson County

By Dave Halleman

Before the advent of the Civil War many residents of Jefferson County were slaveholders. Some of the best and largest farms could not have been built or managed without slave labor. The following items were located in the warranty deed books at the Recorder of Deed Office. They give a glimpse of that time period.

Recorded in Book C Page 51; "Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin Johnston Sr. of the County of Jefferson, State of Missouri, for the natural love and affection which I have as a parent toward my daughter Lucinda Floyd...I do hereby give to the said Lucinda one Negro girl called June whom she has reared from childhood and which said Negro girl with her (?). I will warrant and defend the title to the same unto her the said Lucinda Floyd and her heirs only from myself and herein forever. (signed) B. Johnson Sr. Recorded 10th April 1828

Also recorded in Book C at Page 51; "That John Perkins Lucas late of Jefferson County...by last will and testament...proved before Judge Warner...did will and bequeath unto his Negro man slave named Sipio his freedom and liberty after a certain period, in said will named...that his executors, therein named should emancipate and set free the said Negro man slave..." Recorded 27th September 1827.

Recorded in Book E Page 94; "...I William Ryan...do liberate, free and emancipate my slaves, Stephen, Ruth, Hetty, Mary, Lewis, Sarah, and the infant child. Stephen aged 37, dark complexion, 5' 10" high; Ruth dark complexion, aged 30, the wife of Stephen; and the children named, all of dark complexion; Hetty 10 years, Mary 8, Lewis 6, Sarah 3, and the infant about 2 weeks, all of which are my bound slaves and intend by these letters that they may be free after my death and they shall not be subject to slavery according to the Act of General Assembly, of this State in such cases provided." W^m Ryan signed with his mark (X) Recorded 1st July 1835.

Recorded in Book H Page 465; "Know all men by these presents that I James M. White for and in the consideration of the sum of \$500.⁰⁰ cash to me in hand paid by Sam heretofore my property and slave, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Sam being a black man about 35 years of age, 5' 9" high, of a stout statue, and heretofore as now a farmer. I, the said James M. White do hereby set free, release and emancipate, and forever discharge the said Sam from any and all manner of servitude or slavery from me and my heirs, forever...it being my intention and full determination for and in consideration of the said sum of money as well as other (?)." Recorded 1st July 1835.

Recorded in Book T Page 496; "...I Francis K. Pratte...for diverse good, cause and considerations, and for further consideration of \$600.⁰⁰ to me promised to be paid, do hereby emancipate and set free my slave Fryson, aged about 46 years, of a copper color, and about 5'11" high. Also my slave Sophronia, aged about 43 years, a black color, rather stout made, and about 5'4" high..." Recorded 8th June 1864.

These deeds show us how slaves were considered property. Some were able to buy themselves into freedom; others were set free only after their owner died; and most had to wait until the end of the Civil War.

The Scout Invasion!

By Dave Hallemann

Back in the 1960s I was a Boy Scout as were many youths. I remember going to Lion's Den Camp located on Lion's Den Road for various Scout campouts. I had always assumed that it was named Lion's Den as a reference to the Cub Scout Lion as in Bear, Wolf and Lion ranks. That was until yesterday.

While doing deed research on cemeteries I came across an interesting deed. It is recorded in Book 107 at page 182. Dated December 8th, 1926 from the Lions Club Southside St. Louis, a corporation, to the St. Louis Council of Boy Scouts of America, of the city of St. Louis. For the price of \$1.⁰⁰ they generously donated 6 tracts in Township 42 Range 5 section 34, and Township 43, in Range 5, Sections 3, 4, containing 250 +/- acres. This deed signed by Henry F. Schollmayer, president of the above named Lion Club.

Also in Book 107 page 197 and 198, Albert Mall and his wife Catherine, and Samuel Glatt and his wife Emma, donated an easement right of way, from the Kimmswick and Rock Creek County Highway to the northwest of Seckman, over their property to the St. Louis Local Council of the Boy Scouts of America to access their property.

With the location of this deed I learned that the Camp was named in honor of the Lions Club who donated the property. Also that the current Lions Den Road was in 1926 called the Kimmswick and Rock Creek County Highway and that Seckman was a town in existence.

The final deed I happened to come across was recorded in Book 106 Page 457, dated July 22nd, 1927, from Nancy Clarke of St. Louis to the St. Louis City and County Council of Girl Scouts, a corporation, for \$100.⁰⁰, "E ½ of the Northeast ¼ of section

9; all of the Northwest ¼ of section 10; and the Northern part of the Southwest fractional ¼ of section 10; all in township 41 Range 5 containing 249 +/- acres...also the roadway..." This is now camp Cedarledge located west of Pevely off Lower Goldman and Girl Scout Roads.

So I learned in 1926 and 27, from these early beginnings, was the start of the "Scout" invasion of Jefferson County.

1948 VARIETY FAIR COOKBOOK

This cookbook was a project of the newly organized De Soto VFW Auxiliary (11-10-40). Carolyn Heller was elected President.

The first few pages contained information about raising your children, including desirable games for children to play, and safety hints for the child. Included in the safety hints was this: "Avoid tipping in chairs, pulling chairs out from under others. Pick up needles and pins from the floors. Caution against the use of gasoline and kerosene in starting a fire."

Then there are items such as "A Husband's Recipe; How to Preserve a Husband; Birthday Stones and Flowers; Wedding Anniversaries; Making Food Attractive; Food Tables, Weight Tables, Low Calorie Reducing Diet; Culinary Hints How to Set a Table, etc."

Following that was an 11 page recipe section.

Mrs. John Koch (mother of County Clerk Eleanor Koch Rehm) has her recipe for Navy Bean Soup in this section: Cook 2 cups small navy beans until tender. Fry 1 lb of hamburger with one large onion, 3 whole cloves, salt and 1/2 tsp. black pepper. Add to beans with 1 gal. water and cook 2 hours. Next add No. 2 can tomato juice, boil 10 minutes. Thicken with home made noodles, made as follows: 1 cup flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1 egg. Mix egg and flour until like crumbs. (The recipe ends here, but I assume you add the crumbs to the soup and do not roll the dough out to make flat noodles.)

Old cookbooks make fascinating reading and the recipes are ones that are favorites with their families.

Betty

Olson

This document was given to me by Michael Schults, I have no information where it was obtained.

**F. A. ELDERS, M.D.
General Practice
Cuba, Missouri**

HISTORY OF MISSOURI
1888

METHODIST CHURCHES OF JEFFERSON COUNTY

The first ministers of the gospel who penetrated the territory west of the Mississippi belonged to the Methodist and Baptist Churches. A Methodist circuit rider, John Travis, was here preaching as early as 1807. He was the first itinerant Methodist minister sent west of the Mississippi, and his circuit included all the Missouri settlements then made. Thomas Donahue, of Perry County, walked to this county and preached to the people in very early times. He organized the first Baptist Church here on Sandy. Richard Hendrickson was a Baptist preacher here prior to 1820. About that time the Baptists had control of the lower Big River and Sandy Creek settlements--the Methodists of Joachim and Plattin, and the Presbyterians of Dry Creek and upper Big River. The first Methodist Church, and probably the first church in the county, was organized on Plattin in a very early day, but as the settlement of the country was gradual, the organization of churches was also gradual. In 1844-45, when the division of the Methodist Church took place, the members thereof in Jefferson County naturally fell in with the Methodist Church South, and consequently the original Methodist Episcopal Church soon ceased to exist in the county. It seems that the division retarded the prosperity of the church, for, in 1850, according to the United States census, there were but three Methodist Churches in the county, and these had seating capacity for only 450 people. Since that time the church has progressed gradually in the eastern part of the county, while it has given up the western part almost wholly to the Baptists. The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hillsboro, was organized soon after the town was established, and was probably the second one organized within the county.

There are now two circuits of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Jefferson County, viz: Plattin and DeSoto, and Hematite. The former circuit contains four separate churches, one each at Plattin, Rush Tower, DeSoto and Charter Church.. This Circuit has 220 white members, and four church edifices. The latter are valued at \$4,300. The Hematite Circuit has six church organizations, located, respectively, at Hillsboro, Victoria, Hematite, Pevely,

Festus and Sunny Side, and four and a half church edifices, the latter being valued at \$5,000. This circuit has 165 members. The minister in charge of Plattin and DeSoto Circuit is the Rev. Harry Whitehead, and Rev. G. W. Nollner has charge of the Hematite Circuit. After the institution of slavery, which caused the division of the Methodist Church in 1844-45, had become extinct, and the clouds of the Civil War had passed away, the Methodist Episcopal Church regained a foothold in Jefferson County, and has now one circuit composed of a church at DeSoto, one at Festus, and Zion Church on the Hillsboro and St. Louis gravel road, about four miles west of Pevely. Rev. D. W. Crow has charge of the circuit, and lives at Festus. There is also a Methodist Episcopal Church at Oakland, near Rush Tower.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH

The first church of this denomination in Jefferson County was organized in 1851, by Rev. John G. Kost. It is located about seven miles east of De Soto. Its first members were John C., George and Jacob Schmidt, three brothers and their wives, and Philip Zollman and wife. The same year the frame church, which is still standing, was erected. The society owns forty acres of land in connection with the church. There is also a cemetery by the church. The building was dedicated in 1852 by Philip Kuhl, presiding elder, and the pioneer German Methodist minister in this part of the state. The first circuit rider was Rev. John G. Kost, and his successors have been as follows: John C. Hoech, 1852-54; John H. Grannemann, 1854-56; William Kleinschmidt, 1856-58; C. H. Schmidt, 1858-59; H. Hankemeyer, 1859-61; G. Zollman, 1861-63; F. W Meyer, 1863-64; John C. Gantz, 1864-65; John D. Kruse, 1865-67; William Kleinschmidt, local, filled vacancy, 1867-68; C. F. Quellamlz, 1868-70; J. M. Dewein, 1870-73; F. H. Miller, 1873-75; J. M. Dewein, 1875-78; William Kleinschmidt, 1878-80; H. Flottman, 1880-83; H. Schlueter, 1883-86; Charles J. Stueckemann, the present pastor, since 1886. The De Soto German Methodist Church was organized about 1868, with V. Metz and wife, William Blank and wife, P.C. Zollmann, H. Moehlman and others as constituent members. The present brick church was erected in 1879, and dedicated in 1880, by Rev. J. M. Dewein, presiding elder. The old circuit was called the Iron Mountain Mission, and extended from Hillsboro on the north to Iron Mountain on the south. The De Soto Circuit which contains only the two churches herein named, as composed about the year 1866, and it has seventy-six members at the present writing. There is a very comfortable brick parsonage in connection with the church in De Soto.

**BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORK AT
THE FAMOUS LEE MINES**
DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY PIONEER
MINERS AND WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED
BY A COMPANY WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT

**BIG STRIKE OF LEAD ORE HAS JUST BEEN
MADE**

Small block of Stock is Offered For Sale at One Dollar
Per Share--First Quarterly Dividend Will Be Paid in
June. The Second Mill to be Installed Soon.

Thursday, May 6, 1920, Jefferson County Republican
Never in the world's history has there been such a
demand for metal. The reconstruction has just started
and all countries are almost devoid of metal; of all, lead
and zinc are the most in demand. England, France,
Germany, Austria, Russia and even Turkey are looking
to the United States for metal, while our home demands
are ever increasing and no new fields opening up to
care for this gigantic demand. The New York curb, the
pulse of the world's market, in its report on surplus and
demands, says that metal is soon to enjoy the boon that
the oil industry has and prices will soar.

Barytes, or tiff, an industry just in its infancy is
becoming an important factor in the mining world, with
its ever increasing use, the latest of which is its
endurance in painting ocean going vessels has caused
such a demand that this once useless and discarded
mineral is being sought with much vigor and prices are
steadily increasing. Washington County now alone
produces two-thirds of the United States' supply, with
Jefferson County a close second.

Zinc, "the ever enduring metal" like barytes a
few years back was a discarded ore of very little
commercial value thrown on the dumps as waste, today
it is one of the leading metals of the world. Iron
deteriorates, zinc endures. Galvanized iron, a common
expression is zinc plated iron and the true name should
be used to give zinc its own, a plating or coating of zinc
makes iron last for years that otherwise would be of
short duration.

The earliest settlers of Southeast Missouri
found the Indians were using bullets made of lead that
they extracted from supplies that they held secret. This
caused these pioneers to search for this hidden wealth.
This has been developed until today Southeast Missouri
is the leading lead producing district of the United
States.

In the early 1860's the Lees discovered galena
or free lead ore on what is now known as the Lee mines,
near De Soto, Mo. They worked the upper levels and
water

whenever the ore dipped and went into the water it was
abandoned for there was so much free ore above water
level that it was never pursued below that level by these
pioneers of the lead industry of Jefferson County. It is
reported that galena or mineral as determined by the
miners was stacked like cord wood around these
shallow shafts. The Lees amassed a vast fortune from
these mines. It was then reported that the Lee mines
were "worked out." Years later De Soto people opened
and sunk a shaft not far from some of the old Lee
works. After going down nearly 100 feet with no
indications of ore, parties financing the proposition lost
faith, even with the earnest solicitation of their manager
to go deeper they declined to sink a foot further, so
abandoned the property. The lease was immediately
taken up by Frank Vaughn, a practical miner, who upon
sinking four feet deeper cut a nice vein of ore. Vaughn
knew that the best ore is found under the water levels
and follows this vein of runs to lower levels and cuts the
main vein of ore, with the results that many thousands
of tons of ore was produced in the six years that
Vaughn operated the mines. His lease expired and he
returned with a nice bank balance. Near the
termination of Vaughn's lease the property, some 1280
acres, was taken over by John Broderich from Chestnut.
Mr. Broderich declined to renew Vaughn's lease, so at
its termination took over and started operation of the
mines. He employed a practical miner from the Joplin
district and put him in charge. He took charge and
pursued the ore vein vigorously toward the east which
produced handsomely with the result that he installed a
crusher and machinery of that date (20 years back)
which was inadequate to separate and save the ore as
modern mills of today are. In his ten years operation of
this valuable property he never cut the main or west run
where Vaughn left off on account of cutting out of air,
or in other words so far from the shaft that air would
not circulate. The main west run or drift left by
Vaughn was well known by all acquainted with the Lee
mines as the Palmer forehead or ground, so named for
the miners who were cutting the drift for Vaughn. Mr.
Broderich desired a shaft on the Palmer forehead but
for hidden reasons his manager desired to sink the shaft
near the property line on the east drift, so the owner and
manager parlayed for about a month. Finally Mr.
Broderich called the manager to St. Louis for a
conference. The manager realizing that demands would
be made for reasons why he did not start the shaft on
the Palmer forehead called one of the miners out on
Sunday to start the shaft saying that he did not want to
tell Mr. Broderich a falsehood. He stepped off 30 feet
from the survey stake near where the shaft should have
been sunk and started the shaft which was sunk to a
depth of 200 feet.

He was again called to St. Louis for a conference and was given quite a sum of money to continue the work, but on reaching De Soto was induced to enter a game of poker where he lost heavily. Mr. Broderich became informed of this and immediately came to De Soto to call him to account and closed the mines down.

The property stood idle until war prices boosted ore and two different parties took over and tried to operate the property. The first party opened up what is termed as shaft No. 4 with a small outfit and managed to pump the water out in some three weeks of steady pumping, but was unfortunate in cutting by the ore in a drift. Unfortunately this party was not strong financially, so had to abandon the project, which was taken up by Flat River parties, who again pumped out the water in two weeks with better equipment and on cutting 10 feet where the first party cut by the ore, the Flat River people struck a big body of ore and followed it for a long stretch where it dipped to the lower level or main vein. Owing to lack of organization and inadequate machinery they were unable to cope with the heavy head of water of the lower level so had to abandon the property just at the gateway of their goal, the Palmer ground or main west vein. The lease was later taken up by the De Soto Lead and Zinc Co. who with the very latest machinery and after getting same installed, entered shaft No. 4 and pumped the water out in 14 hours with a modern high pressure Gardner pump.

The De Soto Lead and Zinc Co. Were even more fortunate than Vaughn and the Flat River people, for after making all underground repairs, with three blasts or shots, broke into the rich vein on Palmer ground 250 feet ahead of the old forehead. This is determined by a recent survey made of drift shaft No. 4. Unfortunately the yardmen's strike has caused the De Sot Lead and Zinc Co. to close down, not being able to get fuel. However two cars of coal are on the way and the mines will open up full blast within a few days. The old dumps that were left by others will be milled and it is estimated that they will run thirty percent. Not only this but a large mill will be put to work on the Ballard-Campbell tract and both properties will be operated for all there in is in them.

The company is offering a limited amount of stock for sale at \$1.00 per share and it is being taken in a hurry as they will pay a dividend in June and on each quarter thereafter. While the mine at Lee's is closed for want of fuel and in order to hold their miners, they are mining tiff at a good profit.

People who want to buy stock should take advantage of this opportunity. Here is a mine at home. You can see it. It is not a thousand miles away and

there is no doubt about it being a good investment as the company has already put in thousands of dollars into machinery and equipment and all that is realized from the sale of this stock will be put back into more machinery. Not only this, but think what it means to this community to have the mines opened up and worked as they should be worked.

MILLER GRAVEYARD

Dave Hallemann and Jerry McKee visited this cemetery and have given us this corrected information: (Dave has pictures to verify this.)

Miller, Margrette E. Fletcher, wife of Madison Miller, d. 6-13-87

Miller, James, d. 11-7-1837 aged 5 weeks

Miller, Emma Theodora, daughter of M. & M.E. departed this life 10-21-1815. aged 6y 6m 3 weeks

Miller, Clarence d. 8-15-1812 aged 11m 27 d.

INDEPENDENT FRIENDS CEMETERY

Dugge, George b 3-31-1804 d. 3-4-1887

Guenzler, Dorothy L. d 4-1-1917 71 yrs.

3 mo. 1 day. Wife of V. C. Guenzler

Guenzler, V.C. b 2-6-1842, d 10-29-1911, 69 y 6m 23 d.

Heinkel, Christina Wilhelmina b 3-5-1834 d 3-16-1891. Geb. Reuter. (Good rest??)

Heinkel, Gottlob Wilhelm b. 3-22-1833 d 6-19-1907

Thiemoyer, C.H. CO B 11th EN. MO. MIL (Civil War Monument)

Zweifel, Claude R. b 9-12-1918 d 2-9-1921

**ITEM FROM THE JEFFERSON
WATCHMAN NEWSPAPER OF
DECEMBER 28, 1883.**

Hillsboro Items.

Christmas day passed very quietly here, but few persons being in town. The mails were received and dispatched as usual.

Esquire Waters of Kimmswick was in town several days ago on business. He reports holding an inquest on the body of one Otto Krause, December 17, who while intoxicated, fell out of a wagon and afterwards died. The 'squire could find nothing but (what appeared to be) unimportant bruises.

Oscar Null, the crippled son of Wm. Null, who lives near here died last Friday.

Judge Elkins officiated last Thursday at the marriage of James A. Munro and Miss Constance Detchmundy. The couple came from Crystal City here, and patiently waited at R. G. Hoeken's for the judge to come home.

Christmas-tide seems to be a favorite time for weddings. The recorder has issued licenses for the week as follows:

William F. Halter & Miss Minnie Kleinschmidt,
Edward Donnell & Miss Idel Bequette
John W. Jeude & Miss Emma Selinger
Peter Farris & Sarah Craig (both colored)
Andrew Merrill & Miss Lucy Smith
George Nolan & Miss Paulina Hoag
O. Brand & Miss Mary A. Neal

Hillsboro Lodge No. 179, A.O.U.W. elected officers on Monday evening as follows: J. F. Green, M.W.; H. E. Green, G.F.; Chas. Yeager, O; J. Ed Walker, recorder; C. T. Horine, financier, Jos. J. Hoeken, receiver, J. N. Douglas, guide; B. Wynn, I.W.; Jas. Marten, O.W.; R. W. McMullin, P.M.W. Representatives to the next session of Grand Lodge Trustees of the lodge are: H. Hurtgen, M. C. Harbison and Jno. Carey.

(Jno. is an abbreviation for the name John. I have never found an explanation for this, but it is often seen in old records, deeds and census microfilm.) Betty Olson

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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