

served as chairman are J. Hall, H. Marquand, E. Stempel, J. J. Davis, A. J. Davis, S. W. Laughlin and S. P. Craig. In 1878 H. Ernstmeyer was the first mayor, and among his successors were W. F. Cochran, W. Joachim, and A. Speer, the present mayor. The first aldermen were W. F. Cochran, J. C. Miller, H. Westing and T. Murphy; the present council are: C. S. Leeman, S. Webber, L. W. Shobe and R. P. Johnson. The citizens of Chamois have graded and macadamized the streets and laid sidewalks, spending some \$1,700 annually. Their city buildings are worth about \$1,200. They granted six acres to the railway for round-house, etc. The place is growing more on the south side on account of the steady encroachment of the river. They have two schools—white and colored. There are four white and three colored churches.

*Fraternities.*—There are four lodges in Chamois, namely: the Masonic (white and colored) lodges, the K. of P. and the A. O. U. W.

Chamois Lodge No. 185, A. F. & A. M., was organized in May, 1859, and among the officers were J. M. Shobe, W. M.; A. L. McGregor, S. W., and J. T. Berry, J. W. The charter members were C. E. Berry, M. B. Stafford, A. Davis, A. N. Williams and others. D. W. S. McCall, J. Shobe, H. Marquand, W. R. Mercer, joined soon after. The Masters have been J. M. Shobe, S. Hall, D. M. Caughell, J. P. Wagner, T. P. Berry, H. Marquand, W. F. Cochran and R. M. Turner. The lodge has owned no hall, and had the misfortune to lose its property by fire in 1880. It has now between forty and fifty members. Of these D. M. Caughell, T. P. Berry and H. Marquand have served as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-first Missouri District, F. & A. M. The Golden Crown Chapter, O. E. S., was organized in 1887, with sixteen members, and now has thirty. The chief officers are H. Marquand, W. P., and Mrs. Carrie Sexton, W. M.

Chamois Lodge No. 108, K. of P., was founded October 15, 1885, by T. T. Parsons, G. C., and W. H. Marvin, W. J. Stanfield and C. W. Howard, of Aurora Lodge No. 64, of St. Louis. The first officers and charter members were as follows: R. Stewart, P. C.; G. S. Callicott, C. C.; J. T. Boyse, V. C.; W. R. McElroy, P.; J. P. Callicott, M. F.; R. P. Johnson, M. E.; S. D.

Ray, K. of R. S.; J. M. Dennis, M. A.; G. A. Humphrey, I. G., and W. Heidt, O. G.; J. T. McKinney, C. S. Leeman, A. B. Vedder; J. M. Shoemaker, F. Zimmerman, G. B. McGuire, J. H. Humphrey, A. A. Speer, D. S. Walker, J. B. Springer, H. A. J. Sexton and L. M. Roots. Since that time the chief executives have been as follows: R. Stewart, J. P. Callicott and W. R. Hull. The lodge has increased to fifty-five members, and owns property valued at about \$460. The present officers are: A. A. Speer, C. C.; G. A. Humphrey, V. C.; A. S. Wyatt, P.; G. Kotthof, M. E.; R. O. Shobe, M. F.; T. J. Fair, K. of R. S.; W. P. Joachim, M. A.; J. T. McKinney, I. G., and D. Rogers, O. G.

Chamois Lodge No. 147, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1880 with the following officers and charter members: J. W. Ramsey, M. W.; J. Hull, P. M. W.; B. Hopman, F.; J. H. Osborn, O.; J. Comby, Financier; E. Trantwein, Receiver; W. F. Cochran, R.; F. Kraum, O. W.; H. Ernstmeyer, J. C. Miller, M. Strobel, J. Dudgeon, T. Murphy, W. M. Roark and J. A. Bowen. Their property was destroyed March 8, 1884, by fire. They have paid \$8,000 to widows, now occupy leased property, and have a membership of fifty-two. The present officers are: R. Harper, P. M. W.; R. B. Davidson, M. W.; J. C. Miller, O.; F. G. Davidson, F.; C. S. Mahone, G.; E. Glasscock, I. W.; T. R. Cuthbertson, O. W.; S. Weber, Receiver; C. F. Steppleman, Financier, and H. Ernstmeyer, R.

The Chamois Mutual Saving Fund, Loan and Building Association, No. 1, began in August, 1882, and incorporated with shares of \$200 each. In the first series were 500, and in October, 1885, the second series of 250; a third series was issued also. There are now 532 shares. T. P. Berry and Hon. Henry Marquand were its inceptors. The first officers were: T. P. Berry, president; W. Joachim, vice-president; J. Comby, treasurer, and Henry Marquand, secretary and attorney. W. F. Cochran, C. S. Leeman and A. M. King have served as presidents; the original secretary and attorney has been retained. The association has been of incalculable advantage to Chamoisans, both individually and collectively. The present officers are: A. M. King, president; C. S. Leeman, vice; S. P. Craig, treasurer, and Henry Marquand, secretary and attorney.

## LINN.

*Historical.*—This well-built county seat, stretched along the backbone of a narrow ridge, is a crisp, clean village, proud of its capitoline court-house and its solitary avenue. The county made it in 1843, when J. W. Robinson entered the land and donated some to the court. The place was built up at once; W. M. Lamkins had the first store on the convent site; E. McJilton had a frame house near the site of Krohn's store next; Burch & Young, the contractors, followed with a double log house, called Young's Hotel, near the site of "Court Hall." Robert Moore soon secured it and gave it his name. The first brick was McJilton's next house (now occupied by J. Feuers), about 1844. Among others who soon built were the Rainey's, Lamkins, Isbell, and others. Whaley Niel built the meat market brick for a store about 1845, and "Linn Mansion" was erected in part in 1849. Near 1846 Peter B. McCord built part of the H. Gove house. Odd Fellows Hall (now the harness-shop) was an early one. The Union Hotel (Mrs. Elsner's) first served as Burch's law office. The town grew out along Main Street during the 50's; the little brick court-house stood in the middle of the street at its head. The growth since the war has been very slow, but solid. The court-house fire is the only notable one. Linn has never been incorporated.

*Present Business.*—The business of the town is done by hack and dray, through Bonnot's Mill; teams ply daily between these places. Large quantities of wheat, eggs, poultry, hides, etc., are shipped from here. General merchandise leads the business of Linn, in the hands of the Gove Merchandise Company, by Gove Bros. and Peter Krohn. The livery business is managed by Krohn & Joseph and W. S. Branson; the drug store is owned by Dr. A. E. Jones; Union Hotel by Mrs. F. Elsner and Linn Mansion by Mrs. M. Zevely are the "drummers'" homes. Meat market and confection stores are owned by Davies & Guisoland; the Linn Roller Mills belong to Suellentrop Bros.; J. C. Gundelfinger manages the hardware; harness, saddles, etc., are found in the hands of A. George, while John Kleopple is the shoemaker. The blacksmith and wagon business is managed by A. C. Goss and Robert Holliway. Real estate can be bought of

Samuel Mosby or W. S. Branson; W. Vaughan's brick-yard and lime-kiln and the general merchants will furnish material; P. J. Walterscheidt or W. A. Weeks will take the contract; the mason's work may be done by Charles Johnson or Chris. Ulrich; the painting, decorating, etc., by J. R. Garstang; and the building may be insured by James O'Donnell. One can be shaved by W. F. Burdette, or next door send a telegram (via Postal Telegraph Co.) by the operator, W. A. Kleinhen. The town has two saloons. It also has three churches, a convent, and two schools—the high-school and convent school. The legal fraternity embraces Samuel Mosby, Senator R. S. Ryors, J. R. McCord, Judge Adam Miller and W. Vosholl, while the medical brethren are Drs. A. E. Jones, Paul Jencke and C. E. Davies. Dr. G. W. Tainter is a dentist.

*The Press*.—C. W. Crutsinger began the first newspaper in Linn in 1866—the *Osage County Advocate*—a non-partisan local paper. Two years later he sold to Col. L. Zevely, who embalmed the prevalent “terror” of reconstruction days and passed it on down to wondering posterity in the title of his new paper—the *Unterrified Democrat*. About 1875 Peter B. Stratton, Jr., secured it and made it an *ordinary* Democrat with the title, *Osage County News*. W. J. Knott was proprietor a short time in 1879, before Samuel Mosby gained control. In 1882 J. W., the son of Col. Zevely, bought it and revived its “unterrified” aspect, which, in name only, it still holds. Samuel Mosby secured it again in January, 1883, and was its able scribe until 1887, when it was purchased by his son, George H., its present rising young editor. Aside from this and Senator Ryors' campaign paper—the *Liberalist*—of 1888, a Republican sheet, there have been no other journalistic ventures in Linn.

*Fraternities*.—Linn has had Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities since *ante-bellum* days, but the latter organization is defunct. It also has a temperance club.

Linn Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M., was organized May 28, 1856, by S. Kinsey, W. J. Stafford, W. E. Wheeler, Thomas M. Herndon, and others. The first officers chosen were: S. Kinsey, W. M.; W. J. Stafford, S. W.; W. E. Wheeler, J. W.; G. W. Hopkins, secretary; H. W. Neill, treasurer; S. Davis, S. D.; A.



Davis, J. D., and John Marvel, tyler. The lodge passed through varied experiences, and now enrolls forty members, with lodge property valued at \$1,500. Their present officers are: J. Feuers, W. M.; J. B. Jacques, S. W.; J. Bougeret, J. W.; G. W. Tainter, secretary; R. R. Henderson, treasurer, and H. Arheit, tyler.

Linn Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F., was organized about 1860, with Judge P. B. McCord, C. H. Gregory, Dr. D. A. Waters, T. J. Mahon, B. B. Doche, and others. They reached their highest membership about 1870 (forty), and slowly declined until they were deprived of charter, in 1888, and their lodge property, valued at over \$1,000, reverted to the Grand Lodge. Among their Noble Grands were the above members, Samuel Mosby, George Gove, R. P. Henderson, Alex. Verdot, Alex. Gilbert, R. S. Ryors, J. R. McCord, G. J. Gove and others.

Linn Local Option Club is a champion of prohibition, organized in 1888 by J. Fry. Its lecturer is Prof. L. W. Dallas.

The county G. A. R. has headquarters at Linn.

#### WESTPHALIA.

Late in 1835 a colony of educated Westphalian Catholics came up the Osage River and located along the Big Maries. Dr. Bruns and his brother located on the bend of the Maries, the site of Westphalia, and not far distant were Messrs. Nacke, Hesse (who returned to Germany a few years later and made a map of this region), Schroeder, Gramatica, Kolks and Kaiser. A few months later other families arrived: Kellarhoff, Fennewald, Schwartze, Westerman, Bartman and Geisberg. The most of these were Westphalians of the best classes, some of whom had intended to found an institution of learning, but the wild country was not suited to their fond dreams, and some returned to the fatherland.

*The Founding.\**—During 1836 Dr. Bruns and Herr Bartman opened the first store, a picture of which was made on Herr Hesse's map. Bernard Geisberg about the same time entered 200 acres of land, including that point, and gave forty acres for the erection of a Catholic church, which was completed by Jesuits the following year. This land was turned into money by laying

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\*This chapter is largely indebted to the kindness of Prof. G. W. Lalumondiere.

it out as a town, which was given the honored name of the country of their birth. It was but a few years later that a shoemaker, tailor, carpenter and blacksmith joined the new village, and a saloon also was started. Within the first decade a tannery and handle factory began operations. The log church was replaced by a fine stone structure in 1848, and relegated to school purposes. In 1865 Henry Porth built a brewery, and August Kleinsorge's gristmill soon followed, for the war had done no injury to the village except in the Federal enlistment of its citizens, who were invariably anti-slavery and Unionist in sentiment. On the arrival of the Sisters of Notre Dame to take charge of the schools, measures were taken to erect a convent, which—a fine four-story brick—was completed two years later. In 1884, with the change from the Jesuitical to the secular priesthood, in the person of the present pastor, Rev. F. A. Diepenbrock, a two-story stone schoolhouse was built and completed in 1886.

*Present Interests.*—The business is in the hands of Germans almost entirely. A. Schlieff is postmaster. They have a daily mail from Osage City via the Osage River—the outlet for shipment. The leaders in business are general merchants, A. Schlieff, P. Radmacher, Werner & Lueckenhoff and G. Hilkemeyer; dry goods are handled by H. Porth; J. Buthe has the hardware, and a saddle-shop is managed by H. Nake; Anton Schwarzendall has the hotel; two men, G. Castrop and G. Strathaus, care for the shoe trade, while millinery is in the hands of Mrs. Mertensmeyer; the old peasant's wooden shoe is made by Henry Stradkoetter, and fine tailoring can be had of H. Henke, B. Lammers and August Lueckenhoff; the lumber dealers, John Sonnen and H. Brun, are also contractors and builders; two furniture stores are owned by H. A. Brun and Joseph Goellner; stone-masonry is in the hands of L. Heinrichs, W. Kolkmeier, F. Voelker and Chickholz Bros.; J. Meyerpeter and H. Borgmeier are blacksmiths; job-printing is done by George Lalumondiere; Messrs. Bode, Borgmeier and Schanwecker are agents, and the physical ills of Westphalia are cared for by Drs. L. F. Biesemeyer and S. A. Bowles. There is but one school and church; one brewery, owned by H. Porth, and two saloons, by A. Schlieff and A. Schwarzendall.

*Incorporation.*—The place was incorporated in 1857 by the General Assembly, and Messrs. F. Meyerpeter, H. Adrian and August Kleinsorge were made trustees.

*Societies.*—The insurance society, with headquarters here, is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

#### DAUPHINE.

Dauphine (Bonnot's Mill) is a sort of second growth of old French Village. The first store and saloons, by a Mr. King and Mr. Pinet, were the earliest business enterprises on this new site. The town was laid out in 1852 by Felix Bonnot, and his mills gave the place its railway name. The town grew slowly to its present business, and reached the height of its prosperity about 1868. It is the depot for Linn and a large part of the county.

Besides the depot business general merchandise leads: Mrs. L. Bonnot, H. D. Crede and J. C. Dubrouillet; the Dauphine Roller Mills by Myers & Morfieldt, Bonnot's Mill Hotel by L. Boillot, the Dauphine Hotel by I. Banks, are among the leading interests. L. J. Boillot is an extensive shipper of grains, ties, hogs, cattle, hoop-poles, etc.; F. J. Boillot has a lumber yard and sells implements; H. U. Cartier is a blacksmith; the livery stables are owned by Frank Maire; Antone Fork is a shoemaker; the river and railway each have agents; L. Boillot has a beer depot, and F. Senevey a saloon. Mrs. Bonnot is postmistress. Dr. Blackwell is the physician.

The place has had Grange, K. of L. and Masonic lodges, but there are none at present. One school is here, but no church; the Catholics are members of Loose Creek Church. They have one school (public).

#### LOOSE CREEK.

This place took its name from the stream L'Ourse, or Bear Creek, since corrupted into Loose Creek. The land was first owned by August Pickineaud, a Frenchman, in 1843, and in 1845 William Meunks opened a store. The town was laid out by Surveyor Bovie in 1870. Russellville was a name used for a time.

The general merchants are Theo. Heinen, John Schmitz and John Reuttgers; wagon and plow factories are run by Jacob

Meunks and J. P. Bolton, and Jacob Lock has a saloon. There are no secret societies. The church and school are Catholic.

#### RICH FOUNTAIN.

The site of this place with its beautiful spring was entered by John Burns during the 30's, but he sold to a John Strumph; Mr. Strumph built a water mill about 1839. This was superceded by an ox (tread) mill, which in 1856 gave way to a steam mill, erected by Peter Strumph. Meanwhile Father Helias had named the point Rich Fountain. In 1854 Judge H. Schrader's father moved there; Louis Reehtien had a tailor-shop and store, besides which there was a blacksmith, shoemaker and dram-shop keeper. In 1865 Judge Schrader opened a store, the only one at present in operation; he has been postmaster there for over twenty years. Besides this there is a good steam saw and flour-mill, a hotel, two blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, one shoemaker, a teamster, a saloon, a fine church and school. They have no fraternities. The village was never laid out.

#### MEDORA.

Medora (St. Aubert) bears the (postoffice) name of the wife of its founder, J. M. Morrow, who laid out the town in 1855. His building was the first. The railway named it St. Aubert. It assumed considerable importance just previous to the war, as a rendezvous for Federal recruits, but other towns in the county have surpassed it in the race. There is no church or school-house in the town; a district school is near, however. The only business is a general store by J. Boillot and a store and mill by J. W. Horr.

#### BOEGER'S STORE.

In 1849 John C. Brim entered land on which, in 1834, B. W. Duncan had erected the first building; this was secured in 1859 by Simon Boeger, who built the first store, which gave the place a name. This was bought in 1886 by W. H. Brinkman, whose widow now conducts the business. Messrs. Stock and Keisker established a blacksmith and wagon-shop in 1876, and in 1885 Mr. Stock built a mill. An old school-house, built in 1848, was replaced by a new one in 1868.

## SUNDRY VILLAGES.

*Koeltztown* was named after the first merchant, August Koeltz. It is an intensely German settlement—more of a settlement than a town. *Luystown* was given a name by Andre Luys. It has a store, postoffice, church and mill. *Fredericksburg* is a postoffice and store. *Cooper's Hill* is a postoffice and mill. *Feuerville* is merely a postoffice. *McKnight (Isbell)* was named in each case after citizens. It has a store and station. *Babtown* is a small business point, and like the remainder, which in some cases have a store or a mill, or merely a postoffice.

Four towns are on the railway and seven on rivers.

## EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Educational movements in Osage County take on two general phases—private and public; and they overlap in some instances, the private and public often going on together in the same year and under the same management. The public schools have their Catholic, Protestant and colored phases also, which are often carried on as private schools.

*Early Schools.*—French Village had no teachers. Probably the first teacher in Osage County was Burr Harrison, who taught on the Sanford Backus farm, east of Rich Fountain, three months during the year 1824 or 1825, and thereafter. He had eleven pupils in his first school: Rachel, John and Mary Hoops, four of Mr. Burns' children, and four from the home of Mr. Backus. It was a log building (bark on the logs) of the most pioneer type, and among the books used were "Introduction to the English Reader," "The English Reader," "The Moral Instructor" (containing many of the sayings of Franklin), "Walker's Dictionary" and "Smiley's Arithmetic." "Master" Harrison made goose-quill pens and the favorite ink was had from maple bark and copperas. These Virginia settlers were a high-minded class of people, and the uncouth woodland facilities did not interfere with the practice of careful and polite manners, which the teacher was compelled to teach as well as anything else. They had spelling matches, too. A "Yankee" by the name of Scott was one of the next teachers; these men taught in various settlements. Wyatt

Smith, the second postmaster, was another; Camm Seay, and later his now well-known sons A. J. and E. S., were pedagogues. Probably one of the very first teachers about Chamois was Laban Hull, who taught on the bluff, and enrolled among his pupils the now venerable Samuel Agee; this was about 1831. In the Catholic settlements, of course, the teaching was under the care of the Jesuit fathers or their appointees. There were no colored schools until after the war.

Outside of the parochial schools there have been no successful attempts until recently to establish academic schools in the county.

*The Linn High-school.*—This school is private a large part of the year, but it resulted from the Linn public school, the growth of which may be traced here. The first teacher in Linn was Judge Chesley Glover, who taught in 1843, in a log, dirt-floored, slab-benched house a quarter-mile northeast of town. Later in the 40's a log schoolhouse was built a quarter-mile south of Linn, and Judge A. J. Seay wielded the ferule here. Years later Col. Zevely gave land on which the next schoolhouse was built (now the warehouse of the Gove Merchandise Co.). In this James T. Berry began a better class of school early in the 70's; and he was followed by P. B. Stratton, J. T. Huddleston, and Messrs. S. H. Berry and R. H. Mason, the first case of two teachers. Principal Berry was succeeded by P. King and G. T. Davies. In 1883 the present commodious frame structure, containing two rooms joined by folding doors and surmounted by a tower overlooking pleasant grounds, was erected at a cost of \$2,000. W. A. Davidson, R. Holliway, Senator Ryors and others were active in the movement. They had but one teacher up to 1886—F. S. Benson, succeeded by J. M. Jones—when Prof. L. W. Dallas assumed control, and has endeavored to give it an academic and partially graded character. The attendance and scholarship have so improved that three rooms are used and four teachers employed. The third room is a part of Prof. Dallas' residence. The attendance has reached in 1888-89 about 115 persons, representing Osage, Gasconade and Maries Counties. The present faculty are as follows: Principal, L. W. Dallas; first assistant, Miss Eugenia Miller; instructor in German, J. Otto

Brandt, and instructress in elocution and music, Mrs. L. Kleinhen. The instruction covers three courses—academic, business and normal—in which it is proposed to issue diplomas for four years' study. The highest branches which obtain in any academic institute are taught, and the school is founded to grow. It is now the most advanced school in the county.

*The Public Schools.*—Under the public system the schools of Osage grew very slowly from the time of its inception in 1839, and it was not until about 1858 that reports of any value were preserved in the State department. In 1858 Osage was divided into 48 districts, in which there were 40 school-houses and but 34 teachers. Of the 2,859 children in the county but 949 were reported taught. For this the teachers were paid \$2,919.54. At this time there were 6,569.65 acres of unsold school land belonging to the county. In 1868, a decade later, there were 34 log and 6 frame school-houses, valued at \$5,535. There were 4,140 white and 96 colored children, for whom there were 10 private and 32 public schools taught by 41 teachers who were licensed—one not licensed. Teachers' institutes had been organized in 1866, and the first colored school of the county taught at Medora in 1867 by W. W. Price. The county commissioner visited 26 schools and attended 16 educational meetings. In 1878, a decade later, even though 8 districts failed to report, there were 3,624 white and 132 colored children, who each averaged 43 days' attendance. There were 59 teachers, who received an annual monthly salary of \$28.79, and a total of \$7,981. There were 43 school-houses and 7 rented buildings with a capacity of 3,190. In these were 56 white and 3 colored schools, and the value of the property placed at \$13,443. In 1888 the showing is excellent. The enumeration (4,725) made an apportionment of \$4,274 to the county; the total receipts were \$17,351.50, and the expenditures \$14,900.63, of which \$11,587.71 was paid to 102 teachers, at an average salary per month of \$38.42. Out of the 4,725 children 3,048 were enrolled, 124 of whom were colored. The average daily attendance was 2,070, and each pupil averaged 59 days in the school-room. The number of rooms occupied was 81, with a capacity of 4,130, and the property was valued at \$30,936; in these were



held 65 white and 4 colored schools. Two teachers held State certificates, 5 held second-grade and 68 were third-grade teachers. Two schools observed Arbor Day and forty trees were planted. A ten days' institute was held by Prof. L. W. Dallas, assisted by W. H. Martin, and 47 teachers were in attendance.

The white and colored people of Chamois have separate schools. The white school was first under Stanley Rogers during the first years of the town, and among his most prominent successors have been Profs. Davies, Harrison, Stratton, and the present corps: Miss Anna Barrick (principal), Miss Emma Blackwell (intermediate) and Miss Hattie Roark (primary). The school is held in a three-story (including basement) brick structure capping the southern bluffs; it was erected in 1876 at a cost of about \$3,500. The three departments have a total attendance of over 112 and are partially graded.

The colored school was organized in 1878 and taught in private houses and churches until the present neat brick school was built in 1884 at a cost of about \$1,000; it is located in the east part of town, below the bluff. Among those active in its organization were Messrs Marquand, Cochran, Laughlin and others. Miss Emma Ramsey, the first teacher, has been followed by Miss M. Drake, N. B. Brooks, and the present incumbent, Miss A. M. Mason. The attendance is about 38 pupils.

Although the Catholic parochial schools will be found treated in the sketch of the church to which they are attached, the schools of Westphalia are virtually a union of the public and parochial, and deserve this separate mention. The first log church was laid aside for a school in 1848, although Rev. Ferd. Helias saw that there was instruction given on his arrival in 1839. In 1866 the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of the school, which was held in the fine four-story convent, built in 1868. In 1884, upon the arrival of Rev. F. A. Diepenbrock, a two-story stone structure was erected for school purposes, and on its completion in 1886 Prof. G. W. Lalumondiere, the present principal, was placed in charge of the advanced grades. They have an attendance of about 250 pupils.

Other schools in the county are simply large district schools with one teacher.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Osage County teems with churches. Almost the first buildings erected by the Catholic settlers were their churches, and the Protestant settlers came, in many cases, with their Bibles and local preachers. The Catholic has been, by far, the largest denomination in the county, however, and was the first, although the Methodists were probably the first really permanent society, as the early Catholic element was confined to French Village previous to 1835. The denominations which have or do flourish in Osage are: The Catholic, the Methodists, in two branches, and with American, German and colored sections; the Baptists, in two divisions, and with white and colored sections; the Christian, with white and colored congregations, and the Evangelical Lutheran (German).

*The Catholic Church.*—It seems that the Lazarists who came into Missouri in 1816 (the first) and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, in 1818—eleven years before the first American council—were the first to begin work in Missouri, and this extended to the French village, which had an occasional visiting priest, and it also reached the Osage Indians, some of whom were converted. These two orders have since increased to over seventy in Missouri. The Society of Jesus was afterward given a mission of thirteen counties, of which Osage (then Gasconade) was one, and in May, 1839, Rev. Ferdinand Helias became the first resident priest of the county, and churches were at once erected: St. John's, on Mr. Dohmen's farm (now Loose Creek), and St. Joseph's, at Westphalia. This earnest man impressed himself strongly on the county's career. The Jesuits had control until December 16, 1885, during which time they had built up in the county and transferred to the secular priesthood at various times (and in the order indicated) the following churches: Koeltztown, Westphalia, Linn, Rich Fountain, Loose Creek and Maria Hilf, with Bailey's Creek. Loose Creek was at first a mixed congregation of German and French, but the latter became less numerous, and afterward they worshiped at St. Isador's, near Linn; this arrangement has been abandoned, however, and they are again worshipping at Loose Creek. Parish schools have been carefully cared for

from the first, and the first Sisters (Notre Dame, from Milwaukee, Wis.) arrived at Westphalia in 1866 for the convent, and the Sisters of the Precious Blood, at Loose Creek, in 1876 (from O'Fallon, Mo.); the former have since had a convent at Linn and a school at Rich Fountain. Two churches are of rock, the rest of brick and wood. Westphalia excels in its fine convent, Rich Fountain in its church, Loose Creek in its parsonage, and Linn in its convent grounds. The unhealthy lake near Rich Fountain was drained by its pastor, Rev. A. Aeverbeck, S. J., formerly professor at St. Louis University. The churches now belong to the Archdiocese of St. Louis: Westphalia (with church, school, convent and parsonage), Rich Fountain (church, school and convent), Loose Creek (church, school and convent), Koeltztown (church, school and parsonage), Linn (church, school and convent), Maria Hilf (church and school), Bailey's Creek (church) and Chamois (church). All have priests located except the last three, who are served from Loose Creek, Linn and Hermann, respectively. These churches each have societies called sodalities—the men's sodality, whose main object is the maintenance of the schools; the women's, chiefly to care for altar flowers, candles, etc.; the young men's and the young women's sodalities.\*

In the general notes at the head of this chapter, and the sketch of Westphalia, mention is made of St. Joseph's Church at that place.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, at Rich Fountain, was organized in 1840 by Rev. Helias, with John Zeilman, George Fick, Peter Bauer and J. Strumph and families as members. They built a log church in 1841, which was replaced in 1879 by a fine limestone structure on the hill near the old lake; it was dedicated October 16, 1880, by Father Ryan (now Archbishop of Philadelphia). The society has grown to include about 130 families (all German), whose pastors have been of the Society of Jesus: Revs. Helias, Ehrenberger, Göldlin, Weber, Van Mierlo, Tynlack, Haering, Seisl, Aeverbeck, Erley, Valazza and Pope. A limestone convent was erected in 1887 for the Sisters of Notre Dame, who were called to teach the school in 1882.

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\*This chapter acknowledges the kindness of Father Braun, of St. Louis, for advanced notes from his forthcoming volume of Catholic history.

The log school erected in 1845 was replaced in 1868 by a stone building.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Loose Creek, was organized by Rev. Helias, on his arrival, with the following members: John Dohmen, John Scheulen, G. Klutt, John and Peter Thora, the Lock brothers, Peter, William and Gerhard Murks, J. Krautmann, August Pequignot and Villecot. The first log building was erected in 1847, and in 1867 was replaced by a brick costing \$1,800, which was dedicated by Bishop P. Ryan (now archbishop of Philadelphia). The pastors have been Revs. Ferd. Helias, S. J.; Jacob Bushots, S. J.; W. Niederkorn, S. J., Paul de Haza, S. J.; P. Krier, S. J., and the present pastor, Rev. John Grunder. Their membership of 160 families includes besides Germans about thirty-five families of French and Irish. Rev. Haza erected the two-story frame convent in 1876, and three Sisters have since taught there in two schools (100 pupils). The teachers before them were M. Stieferman, T. Herx, J. Ploes and Miss C. Philbert.

Reference is made to Koeltztown Church in the general notes at the beginning of this article.

St. George's Church, at Linn, was organized by Rev. John B. Goeldlin, S. J., in 1867, with the following members: J. J. Kloeppel, S. Otto, And. Stephanitsch, J. Dobiasch, F. H. Grunhard, J. F. Luecke, P. Schneider, G. Fechter, W. Nilges, S. Mertens, C. Brandt and J. Blum. A brick church, the present one, was at once erected, and in May, 1874, dedicated by Rev. Vicar-General Henry Muehlsiepen, of St. Louis. The first pastor has been succeeded by Revs. W. Niederkorn, S. J.; P. de Haza Radlitz, S. J.; P. A. Krier, S. J.; — Early, S. J.; — Cornelly, S. J.; J. Gonser, S. J.; N. Schlechter, S. J.; — Wolters, S. J.; P. Braun, S. J.; A. Aeverbeck, S. J.; Joseph Schroeder and B. A. Taunrath, the present priest. The membership now embraces about eighty families. A two-story frame (with basement) convent, 48x42 feet, was completed on beautiful grounds in 1883, under Rev. P. A. Krier's pastorate, and an imposing dedication was held. Its cost was over \$4,500. The first Sisters were Superior Charissima and Sisters Lellis, Desideria and Balbina. Sisters Zeifela, Victorine, Felix, Betulpa and

Superior Norberta have been their successors, all of these, except the second, being in charge at present. Their pupils average from forty to seventy in number, and receive high-school instruction.

A mission called Maria Hilf (Mary's Help), near Isbell, was founded in 1862 by Father Bushots, S. J., and a decade later had a neat \$1,200 church, to which are now attached about fifty families. Messrs Husgen, Tillman, Koester, Keef and Welsh were the first members. The first pastor was succeeded by Fathers Niederkorn, Haza, Krier, Walter, Deal and Zachmeyer.

St. Ignatius Church at Bailey's Creek was another mission, organized by Father Bushots in 1858, and soon followed by the log church in 1859, which in 1883 was replaced by a fine frame church. The first membership included the Jordans, Dunlavy, Ferrell, Hart, Caughlin, McGuire, the McKeons and others, and now has increased to about twenty families. Fathers Krier, Niederkorn, Averbek, Schlechter and Taunrath have served them.

St. Mary's Church at Chamois belongs to the Franciscan Fathers at Hermann. The organization was effected in 1865, by Father Russe, Michael Shelly, John McNamara, Dennis O'Connor, Terance Murphy, Daniel Carroll, Patrick Jordan, Owen and Dennis Glavin, Pat and Henry Barrett and John Foley.

The first building, a frame, formerly a store, was bought and fitted as a church at a cost of \$2,500. In 1887 it was renovated and expenditures to the amount of \$500 placed upon it. It is located on South Main Street. Father Russe assisted at its dedication in 1867, and since his pastorate the church has been attended by the Jesuit Fathers from Loose Creek, Rev. William Niederkorn and Father Sisal, for about two years. In 1874 Chamois again became attached to the Hermann Mission, and was attended by the Franciscan Fathers, first Rev. John Kings, followed by Fathers Martin, Rudolph, and Berrignus, in charge at present.

*Methodist Churches.*\*—The Methodists sent Revs. Webster, Bankston and David Edwards into Osage territory as early as 1819-20, and held services at private houses. Rev. John Thompson was an early one also. They grew slowly. Rev. James M.

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\*For general views of the Protestant Churches see the *Maries Churches* in this volume.

Jamison in 1840 baptized six slaves: Henry, James, Rachel, Joseph, Lucy and Alzada; also two white persons, Martha Smith, and Joseph Serart. January 4, 1840, the first quarterly conference of Smith's Creek Circuit met at "Brother Austin's," and J. L. Porter, David Henderson and Jehu Kerns were present; the classes represented were Lee's, Gebhart's, Orme's, Sutton's and Smith's, in Osage territory, and Massie's, Davis' and Austin's in Maries territory. The second meeting was held in February, 1840, at Maj. Evans'. The presiding elders succeeding Rev. J. L. Porter were: Revs. Wesley Browning ('42); Thomas Wallace ('43), under whom five new classes were organized; John Thatcher ('44), under whom on, November 9, 1843, the vote on the great separation was taken by classes, resulting in an almost equal division, and under whom it was first called Linn Circuit; Thomas Wallace ('46) under whom the term "Methodist Episcopal South" was first used; Elijah Perkins, Joseph Boyle, G. W. Love, J. K. Lacey, Chesley Browning and J. Bond before the Civil War. In 1843 there was only Smith's Creek Sunday-school in Osage, with five teachers and twenty-six pupils, and Massie's School in Maries County.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*—In 1888, at the eighteenth session of the Southwest Missouri Conference, of which Osage churches are members, there were reported Chamois Station and Linn Circuit, the former under Rev. J. A. Swift and the latter supplied by Rev. Samuel Lopp (later by Rev. T. P. Hill). In these were reported 224 members, 1 local preacher (now 2),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  churches, valued at \$2,900; 1 parsonage, at \$300; 2 Sunday-schools, with 26 teachers and 145 pupils. These are at Chamois, Linn, Mount Ariel, Stony Point and Pointer's Creek.

Chamois Church was organized about 1868 by Rev. E. Garrison, with Jabez Rhodes (L. P.), M. D. Miller (C. L.), M. A. Wyatt, Emma and W. H. Pearl, Henry and Susan Hiles, R. Whiteside, Susan Shobe, H. Marquand, W. J. Knott and others as members. Rev. Garrison was succeeded by Revs. E. O. Connor, W. M. Williams, J. D. Wood, W. S. Woodard, E. G. Frazier, L. M. Phillips, E. Springer, W. B. Woodridge, J. W. Bond, Thomas Stringfield, Josiah Godby, Jr., Thomas Hill, J. McCrory and Rev. J. A. Swift, all of whom until the last year have had charge

of Chamois (now Linn) Circuit. Their wooden church, 30x50, was erected in 1870 on the corner of Main and Third Streets. They now have about 100 members.

Linn Church has been given in the general remarks above as an old church which voted on the separation November 19, 1844. The first church was erected in 1874, and is now used as a drug store (Dr. Jones'); the present church, partly owned by the Christian Church, was built in 1881, at a cost of \$1,100. Until the last year this was a part of the Chamois Circuit. It has forty-five members.

Stony Point Church was organized about 1857, and used a log house (20x22). Daniel Lambeth and wife, E. W. Anderson and wife, Hannah Bumpass, M. A. Allen and others were among the first members. They now have about twenty-seven members.

Pointer's Creek Church was organized in December, 1845, by Rev. Fletcher Wells, L. P., with D. M. Lambeth and wife, William North and wife, Jesse Miller and others as members. In 1848 a log house was built, and also in 1852, but there is none at present. The membership is small.

*The Methodist Episcopal Church.*—This church has had an uncertain career in Osage County since the great separation, and has been supplied from stations outside the county—Vichy Springs; near Mint Hill, Byron and Boeger's Store are classes.

Mint Hill church was organized in 1865 by Rev. James Vaughan, with Wilson Shirley and wife, George W. Boyse and wife, Silas Sherrell, Leander, Newton and T. J. Boyse, Isaac and Abraham Coffelt, Allen Morton and others as members. Since Rev. Vaughan the pastors on this circuit have been Revs. Morrison, Warren, Rogers, Cowden, Trevoir, Short, Galbreath and J. C. Bondy. A building was erected in 1873 by the members, at a cost of \$250; it is of logs (24x24).

"Dry Ridge" Church (near Boeger's Store) was organized in 1844 by Rev. Bird. In 1866 they built a log house (24x30) at a cost of \$300. Among the first members were: T. F. Clary, W. Cordairy and wife, Nathan Cordairy, Lewis Dorn and wife, Eli Wilson and wife, John Madden, Mary C. Duncan, Lucy A. Smith, Mary E. Davis, Anna Johnson, Elizabeth Hill and Benj. Rickett.



Byron Church (now of Vichy Springs Circuit) was founded in 1867 by Rev. Albert Warren, who has been succeeded in his pastorate by Revs. E. Hopkins, N. H. Buck, E. B. Rogers, J. Harris, J. N. Moore, J. W. Acres, W. Hamel and others. [See Maries chapters.] The first members were: C. W. Miles, Benj. Johnson, Susan and Mary Boyse, Sarah and B. C. Francis, W. Love, Rebecca Griffith, Elmira Miller and Nancy Smith. They have a frame church, erected in 1878, at a cost of \$600; it was dedicated by Rev. S. Alexander. Their membership is seventy-four.

In 1856 several German families (Runge, Schultz, Kuhagen, Gens and Kasming) located on Indian Creek, and two years later Charles and Godfrey Giecke, who had letters from a German Methodist Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. These latter two succeeded in organizing a church, and Rev. Hoech, of Hermann, was secured as a preacher; also Godfrey was made a preacher, and held services at his home. The first church was built in 1859, but in 1879 a stone church, valued at \$1,500, was erected and dedicated by Rev. M. Dewein (P. E.). The circuit including Bland and Indian Creek has 137 members, sixty-seven of whom are at Indian Creek, under Rev. H. Miller.

The colored people have a Methodist Church three miles southeast of Linn with twenty-eight members, and one at Chamois with over thirty members. The latter was organized in 1872 and the former in 1874, both by Rev. G. W. Wright. Both have log churches.

*The Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.*—The old Primitive Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians came in about 1827, and worked along together a great deal. Rev. Brawley was about the earliest preacher of the latter church, and John Phillips, John Ritchie and Abraham Johnson later. As early as 1829 these two held the first camp-meetings on the Big Maries, near the Maries County line, and later on had one on Smith's Creek. Revs. David Lenox, John Woody and John Moore were among the first Baptist preachers, and Woody's Church, near Rich Fountain, was probably the first in the county. These two churches have but few representatives in the county at present, the Baptists being gathered about Little Hope Church and the Cumberland Presbyterians about the Cross Roads Union Church

and a few other places. The various divisions of the Baptist churches into Free Wills and Missionaries are too intricate and tedious to recount. They are scattered in various associations—Dixon, Bourbois and others. There are churches at Pointer's Creek, near Boeger's Store, College Hill, Compton Hill, Pilot Knob, Cross Roads and a few lesser ones. There is also a colored church at Chamois. Useful Church was organized in December, 1888, by Rev. James Rice. The building used was erected by the Baptists, Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians and Christians, and is located at Cross Roads. The trustees are John Miller, T. J. Cox, T. P. Holloway and E. W. Anderson. Among their early members were the Lambeths, Coopers, Cox, Maxwell and others. They have eighteen members now. Pilot Knob Church was organized January 10, 1863, by Rev. Joseph Shanks, who was succeeded by Revs. C. Maxwell, H. F. Osborn, R. M. Miller, J. T. Weaver, J. Brown and R. Dillard. They have fifty-eight members, some of the earliest of whom were the Hydes, Andersons, Hancks and Coberlys. Mount Zion Church, in the southeast corner of the county, was organized in March, 1869, by Rev. Peter Brown, and among some of its first members were the Campbells, Matthews, Loves and Ellises. They now have a membership of about 120 members, whose ministers have been Revs. Brown, Maxwell, Leach, Holman, Miller and others. Their frame church, valued at \$400, was erected in 1871-72. These are all of which information was obtainable. The colored church at Chamois was organized in 1874 by Elder John Love. They built a church in 1883, valued at \$500, and now number a membership of twenty-seven.

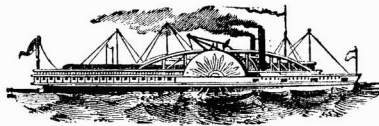
*The Christian Church.*—It was about 1842 that one of the first three champions of this new movement—Rev. Samuel Rogers—began evangelical work in Osage County northeast of Linn. Rev. Dr. W. H. Hopson, afterward of national reputation, was an early pulpit orator here likewise. Williamson Mosby, father of Samuel Mosby, of Linn, was early interested in the movement. The church began to increase about 1852, but a few years later a controversy on Masonry checked its growth. The high-water mark of interest and membership was during the 70's, and was due largely to the work of Revs. Greenfield and Davis. There

are congregations now at Linn, Weeks' School-house, Cross Roads, Providence, Dodds' School-house and Mint Hill. Linn Church was organized in 1852, with H. B. Edwards, elder; Henry Woody, deacon, and Rev. W. L. Phoenix, pastor, and reorganized in 1870, with Rev. Davis as pastor. They have a membership of some forty-five persons, and a frame church, which they erected about 1882, selling a half-interest in it to the Methodists in 1885. Their pastors have been Revs. Phoenix, E. R. Childers, H. J. Speed, J. M. Drennon, Joseph Davis, ———— Porch, R. H. Hudson, D. J. Ferguson, J. M. Claypool, John T. Cropper and J. I. Hopkins, the present pastor. Providence Church was organized about 1856, by Rev. L. W. Murphy, with Elder Stephens and Deacons Tackett and Clark. In 1867 they sold the old log church on Bailey's Creek and built on the Gasconade River. The members are now somewhat scattered. Weeks' Church began about 1867, under the direction of Rev. Porch, with the Glovers, Vaughans, Weeks and others as members. They were served by the preachers from Linn, and succeeded in erecting a church in 1873 valued at about \$700. They now have forty-seven members. The Dodds Church which began in 1887 was organized by Elders Thompson and Stephens. It was made up from old congregations mostly. They have a membership of fifty-nine and are supplied from the Linn pulpit. In this region there was a church organized by Rev. Samuel Rogers; the log church had galleries for colored people; this organization was moved to Chamois, where the colored people now have services. Mint Hill Church was organized in November, 1876, by Rev. W. Henderson, with the Hendersons, Walkers, Alexanders, Turner, Holland and others. They built a frame church in 1877, and now have about fifty-two members. Revs. Henderson and Ferrell have been the successive pastors.

*The German Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—This denomination came in with the German immigration after the war. They now have congregations at Freedom (Crawford Township), Contrary Creek and at Chamois, with lesser missions. Freedom Church was organized June 14, 1868, by Rev. E. Knief, with the Leinhardtts, Hoffmans, Kisos, Kruegers, Weiherers and Schmidts as members. The first services were held in an old log thresh-

ing-barn, but in 1882 they erected a \$1,000 frame church, and two years later a parsonage of equal value. They have since had a local minister and occasionally a parish school. Revs. Weselow, Schmidt, Mueller, Beyer, Fuelling and Buszin have succeeded the first one. Contrary Creek Church was established in 1869, by Rev. F. Duervel, and in 1876 a log house was built, and in 1877 dedicated by Revs. H. Ehlers and Sulzer. Among the first members were the Esselmeiers, Schmidt, Kandeweiher, Kiso, Schnittcher, Rütter and Oberkrom, Brock and others. Revs. Frankenfeldt, Thomas, Johnson, Mellenbeck and Ehlers have been pastors. Chamois Church (called St. Johanes') was founded in August, 1885, by Rev. H. J. P. Kraus. They now have fourteen members and a frame church valued at \$1,147, with a \$350 parsonage. Revs. Kraus, Hotz and Nagel have been the pastors. Among the first members were the Sundermyers, Lienekes, Millers, Stooksiks, Wehmeyers and Busses. These churches are under the care of the Evangelical Synod of North America.

Osage County has no Sunday-school association.





## OSAGE COUNTY.

Joseph Albertson, a dealer in general merchandise at Linwood (Stony Point), was born in Davidson County, N. C., June 20, 1829, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Nugent) Albertson, both natives of North Carolina, who immigrated to Morgan County, Ind., about 1833, where they passed the remainder of their lives. John Albertson was a

farmer, and in connection with that occupation he conducted a grist and saw-mill. Of his twelve children only four are now living, our subject being the only resident of Osage County. Joseph Albertson was about three years of age when his parents immigrated to Indiana, where he was reared on a farm, and remained at home until nineteen years of age. The following four years he spent traveling in the South. He met and, on May 23, 1853, married Nancy Jane Renfroe, who was born in Gasconade County, Mo., in 1837, and was a daughter of Wade Renfroe. Mr. and Mrs. Albertson are the parents of six children, viz.: Peter, Sherman, Grant, John C., Dola and Adam. After marriage Mr. Albertson located near Mount Sterling, Gasconade County, and engaged in farming until 1866, when he entered the mercantile business at Cooper Hill, Osage County, still living on the farm until 1867. In the spring of the latter year he moved to Stony Point, Linwood Postoffice, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in merchandising. In 1872 he established a branch store at Mint Hill, and in 1882 bought a grist and saw-mill and carding machine at Bland, Gasconade County, also establishing a branch store at that point. In 1886 he opened another store at Flora, in partnership with J. B. Griffith, and a few months later still another at Cross Roads, thirteen miles east of Linn. Mr. Albertson is the owner of all these stores, but personally devotes his attention to his store at Linwood. He has served as postmaster of Linwood since the establishment of the postoffice at that point, in 1867, and is one of the most enterprising business men in the county. He owns 480 acres of land in Osage County, 600 acres in Gasconade County, and 400 acres in Maries County, and devotes considerable time and attention to farming. He fills his stores with a good stock of general merchandise, and enjoys a large patronage. He served in the State Militia, and also in the Home Guards, during the war, and in politics votes the Republican ticket. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Albertson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Edward Wyatt Anderson is a native of Knox County, Tenn., and was born in 1823. His parents were James and Annie (Ford) Anderson, the former of whom was of Irish descent, and was also a native of Knox County, Tenn., born in 1797. He was a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in his native county in 1837. The mother of our subject was born in Buckingham County, Va., in 1798, and died in Knox County, Tenn., in 1863. Of the nine children in this family Edward W. was the fourth, and he and his sister, Martha Campbell, are the only ones residing in Osage County. Edward W. was reared on a farm and lived at home until twenty-two years of age. In 1845 he married Nancy Coker, who was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1824, and they have four living children, viz.: Mary, James M., Joseph W. and Edward W., Jr. The family lived in Tennessee until 1851, when they immigrated to Osage County, Mo., locating in Crawford Township. Mr. Anderson entered 560 acres of land, and now owns 270 acres, which he devotes to farming. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the county, and his honesty and integrity are never questioned. He is a Democrat politically, and during the late war he

served as captain of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in Osage County. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Marion Anderson, the eldest child of our subject, was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1849, and in 1869 married John W. Lambeth. They have six children, viz.: Nora, Nancy, Moody, Jesse, Louisa and Lulu M. James M. Anderson was born in 1851, and in 1875 married Sarah Jane Twinum, a native of Osage County; their children are Edward L., Wyatt D., Sarah, Bruce and an infant. Joseph W. Anderson was born in 1856; in 1878 he married Melinda Lambeth, daughter of Daniel M. Lambeth, and they have two children, Ray and Mary. Edward Wyatt Anderson, Jr., was born in 1858, and in 1882 married Kittie Odd, a native of Osage County.

Anton Baumhoer, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Jackson Township, Osage Co., Mo., resides nine miles southwest of Westphalia, and was born in Prussia in 1822. He was next to the youngest in the family of eight children, only four of whom are now living, born to Stephen and Eva (Harselholst) Baumhoer. Stephen Baumhoer was born in Prussia in 1778; was a farmer, and died in the country of his birth in 1840; his wife, who was born in 1780, died in 1847. Anton Baumhoer received a common-school education in his native country, and in 1846 immigrated to the United States, first locating at St. Louis, where he remained about one year, and subsequently went to Osage County, Mo. The following year he returned to St. Louis, remaining there until February, 1852, when he returned to Prussia, and in September of that year married Elizabeth Kellner, who was born in Prussia in 1826, and is a daughter of Stephen and Francesca Kellner, both of whom spent their lives in Prussia, the country of their nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Baumhoer are the parents of eight children, viz.: Frank, a farmer of Osage County; Anton, a resident of St. Louis; Joseph, in Audrain County, Mo.; Bernard and Harman (twins), John, Henry (deceased) and Martin. In October, 1852, Mr. Baumhoer left his native country with his bride, arriving in Osage County, Mo., in February, 1853, where he purchased the farm upon which he has ever since resided and cultivated, and which consists of 480 acres, with about 110 acres under cultivation. He erected a fine two-story stone dwelling in 1883, and has also built a substantial barn. He has planted a young orchard, and has made other improvements on his farm which is one of the best in the township, and is located on Little Maries Creek. As a result of industry, enterprise and economy he has been unusually successful in the pursuit of agriculture, and is one of the most influential and highly respected citizens of Jackson Township. He took an active part in organizing the school district in 1854, and has done much to promote the cause of education in that district, serving as its clerk for ten years. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Henry Becker, a merchant and farmer of Babbtown, Osage County, is a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and was born in 1830. He is the youngest of two children born to Christian and Mary (Baden) Becker, both natives of Germany, in which country they spent their entire lives. Christian Becker was born about 1758 and died in 1835. He was a sailor by occupation. The mother of our subject was born