

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church and School

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

State Road A.

CITY, TOWN

New Lebanon

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#4 Hon. Ike Skelton

STATE

Missouri

CODE 29

COUNTY
CooperCODE
053**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

1. Trustees of New Lebanon Presbyterian Church

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Missouri Union Presbytery, 917-H Leslie Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Jefferson City

VICINITY OF

Missouri

STATE

65101

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Office of Recorder of Deeds, Cooper County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Boonville

STATE

Missouri 65233

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. American Presbyterian Reformed Historical Sites Registry

DATE

1974

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

Washington

D.C.

STATE

20242

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

2. New Lebanon Community Center Assoc., Inc.
c/o Mrs. Clarence Brumback
Bunceton,

Missouri 65237

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 1

2. Historic Sites of Cooper County
1976

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Cooper County, Missouri
Cooper County, Missouri

3. Missouri State Historical Survey
1979

Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson City,

State

Missouri 65102

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church and School share a wooded lot in the center of the tiny village of New Lebanon, Missouri. The church is a rectangular one-story brick structure designed in a restrained version of the Greek Revival style of architecture, with no basement or attic, and an interior bell tower which emerges through the roofline to terminate in a small belfry topped by a spirelet. The school echos the church's design motif in its paired entrance doors, but is a smaller building of frame construction, covered with clapboards painted white.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Over-all dimensions

The church faces west and measures approximately 40 feet along the east and west facades, and 60 feet on the north and south. The height of the building at the cornice is 20-1/2 feet.

Construction materials and colors

The walls and foundation of the New Lebanon Presbyterian Church are constructed of red brick, which was fired on the church grounds, and laid in common bond on all but the primary (west) facade, where the more decorative flemish bond was used. The courses of the foundation are painted white in color. Grey asphalt shingles sheath the ridge roof, which is bordered by a heavy wooden cornice and undecorated frieze. The frame belfry and its spirelet, both painted white, rise above the primary facade. A small hooded chimney straddles the ridgeline at the center.

Facades

The primary (west) facade contains the only entrances to the building, identical paired Doric doorways, whose cornices and crossettes are outlined by simple moldings. The double-leaf doors, each leaf decorated with three panels, are recessed beneath molded transom bars set below a five-light transom of simple but unusual design. The original rim locks and latches remain on both doors. Large returns on this facade emphasize the heavy cornice and frieze.

The north and south walls, inset approximately one inch on the brick foundations, are identical. These two facades carry the only windows in the structure. Each side has four regularly spaced windows of a single type: an 11 foot high, rectangular, double-hung, 12-over-12 light sash, with wood slipsill and casing. The windows are set under flat lintels, delineated with narrow recessed panels. The north facade has a small ground-level opening on the west, providing a crawl-space beneath the church. The east facade has no openings, and the boxed cornice with returns identical to the entablature on the primary facade, is the only articulation.

The small clapboarded belfry, containing the original church bell, has paired louvered openings on its four sides. Its cross-gabled roof with boxed cornices echoes the decoration on the main building. The belfry is topped by a small spirelet and cross.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

INTERIOR

The interior of the church consists of a single large room. A bell tower, centered between the two western entrances, is supported against the wall by two pilasters, and by two square posts with simple capitals. On three sides the tower's lower level opens into round arches surrounded by molding, while the fourth side, placed against the west wall, contains a small closet with a four panel, singleleaf door. The door is trimmed with a pediment-like wooden lintel whose shape is repeated over the other windows and the doorway transoms. The floor of the church is constructed of unfinished narrow planking of irregular width, running the length of the church. The chancel dais, of the same planking, is bordered by a narrow half-round molding.

The church retains all its original furnishings. Twelve rows of pews, of unfinished wood, are arranged in three sections, the large center section being divided by a central panel. This section is flanked by two aisles and the remaining pews abut the north and south walls. Two cast-iron stoves are placed at the center of each side section. Their pipes extend upward, joining at the center ceiling to rise from a single chimney. The exposed pipes were intended to expedite heating in the large room.² The elevated chancel area, in the southeast section of the room, comprises about two-thirds of the western wall. It is raised one step and behind its low chancel rail, is the pulpit, piano, and additional seating for the clergy and choir. Against the remainder of the east wall are three long pews, set perpendicular to the other sections.

The interior walls and ceiling of the church are plastered, and like the woodwork, painted white. The ceiling has been covered with white wallpaper.

ALTERATIONS

The New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church has undergone only one major alteration in its history: about 1920³ the building's original cupola, taller than the present belfry, with two tiers and a flat roof carrying a larger spire and cross, was removed, and replaced with the present one. Electricity was also added to the building in 1940,⁴ and at various times, the crumbling mortar has been repaired. A few window panes have been replaced with modern glass.

NEW LEBANON SCHOOL

Near the New Lebanon Church on the south, and also facing west, is the New Lebanon Schoolhouse, a rectangular, frame structure set atop a foundation of quarry faced stone and a narrow wooden watertable. Its clapboarded facades are painted white, while its medium pitch ridge roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The school, whose form echos the design of the church, also has two entrances on its primary facade. Singleleaf, five panel doors, are topped by lintels with simple molding.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

On the identical north and south facades are three regularly spaced 2-over-2 light double hung windows with lugsills and simple lintels. The east facade has no openings, except for that from which a small stove pipe emerges in the southeast corner. Piercing the ridgeline from within the fabric near the roofs western edge, is a small brick chimney.

Smaller than the church, the school's dimensions are 34' X 28'.

INTERIOR

The interior of the schoolhouse was originally a single large room, but a small kitchen area has lately been partitioned off in one corner. Two gas heaters⁵ replace the original cast-iron stove. The ceiling is constructed of lengthwise wooden planking of varying widths, painted white. The walls of the schoolroom are surfaced with the same planking set vertically. Blackboards in the center portions of the north, east and south walls have been covered with narrow horizontal planks, and a small cupboard and shelving occupy the northwest corner of the room. The walls, woodwork, cupboard and shelves are painted a light green in color.

The wood floor of the schoolhouse is also of narrow, random width planks, running the width of the building. A section of the room on the east end is above the main floor, and its flooring is perpendicular to that of the rest of the room.

The schoolhouse retains all of its original furniture, including the teacher's desk, which was carved by a local workman, and the students' double desks, each with cast-iron work and center inkwells with cast-iron covers. The student desks have been painted in pastel colors.

SITE

The New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church stands on a wooded lot fronting Missouri Highway A in the nearly deserted village of New Lebanon. Behind the building, the ground slopes gently towards a spring which was influential in the selection of this site for construction of the church. The New Lebanon Schoolhouse stands approximately 80 feet to the south of the church. Across the highway is a small residence, and next to it, a vacant general store.

PRESENT STATUS AND CONDITION

The church is owned by the congregation of the New Lebanon Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Church U.S.A.), which numbers currently about twelve members. The building is in fair condition, but the mortar has deteriorated and a large crack has appeared in the southeast corner. The interior plastering, due to leaking and vandalism, needs repair. The future of the church is of deep concern to the people

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

of the area surrounding New Lebanon and a movement is underway to restore and preserve it. At present, it is used only once a year for the annual "Homecoming" celebrations organized to further this effort. Eventually, the community hopes to use the church as a place for meetings and Bible study classes.

The schoolhouse is now the New Lebanon Community Center and is used for meetings. The building is in good condition.

FOOTNOTES

1. Mrs. Fred Hirst, "New Lebanon Preachers Had Courage to Fight Bears," The Boonville Advertiser, 1934.
2. Mrs. Herbert Rogers, personal interview, 7 March 1979.
3. New Lebanon Presbyterian Church, "New Lebanon Presbyterian Church Centenary Program, 1820-1920." The photograph of the church reproduced in the program shows the cupola and spire intact.
4. Mrs. Herbert Rogers, personal correspondence with the Missouri Office of Historic Preservation, 1 March 1979.
5. Mrs. Herbert Rogers, personal interview, 4 April 1979.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1859-1860

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The new Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church is significant as an example of Greek Revival style architecture. It is important also as one of the earliest surviving churches of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and as the site of the first Cumberland Presbyterian seminary. The Reverend Finis Ewing, co-organizer of the Cumberland Presbyterian movement and eminent pioneer preacher, was the founder of the New Lebanon Seminary and served as the congregation's first minister.

Finis Ewing was born on July 10, 1773 in Bedford County, Virginia.¹ His early education appears to have been rudimentary, but after the death of his father, which left him apparently a wealthy man, he travelled with his family to Tennessee and settled in Davidson County, near Nashville.² It may have been there that he acquired a more formal education, and learned Greek and Latin at the Spring Hill Seminary.³ On January 15, 1793, Ewing married Margaret Davidson, daughter of General William Davidson, a Revolutionary War hero.⁴ By the following year, Ewing and his wife were farming near Russellville, Kentucky.⁵ When the Great Revival Movement⁶ swept through Kentucky and Tennessee around 1800, the Ewings both experienced a religious "rebirth"⁷ and Ewing decided upon a new career as a Presbyterian minister. The growing demand for preachers, caused the Presbyteries of Cumberland and Transylvania, Kentucky, in 1802 and 1803, to license several men, Finis Ewing among them, whose educational background did not meet the strict requirements of the Presbyterian Church. Ewing had begun preaching in 1800, and in November of 1803, was ordained by the Cumberland Presbytery.⁸ The opposition of Ewing and many of his associates to the doctrine of fatalism or predestination that was fundamental to Presbyterian⁹ beliefs, as well as their unsatisfactory educational background, caused the Kentucky Synod in 1805 to form a commission (composed of men opposed to the new revivalist methods) with synodical power to look into what was becoming a very difficult situation. On December 3, the revival party of the Cumberland Presbytery came before the commission,¹⁰ which decreed that the new ministers had indeed been ordained improperly and were barred from preaching pending examination by the commission. The Cumberland Presbytery refused to accept the verdict,¹¹ and appealed to the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1807. It was in sympathy with the ministers and agreed that the Kentucky Synod had acted irregularly in suspending them, but held that there was no legal means of appeal in the case.¹²

Ewing and three of his fellow preachers, Samuel King, Samuel McAdam and Ephraim McLean, decided their only course of action was the reorganization of the Cumberland Presbytery as an independent denomination. On November 3, 1812, they met at Lebanon Church, in Lebanon, Tennessee, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was born.¹³ With the adoption three years later of a version of the Westminster Confession as revised by Ewing and his co-founders the Cumberland Church was officially inaugurated.¹⁴

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

In 1811, Reverend Ewing had begun service as pastor of the Lebanon Church. In addition to this charge, he was a circuit preacher for the surrounding area.¹⁵ By 1819, however, many members of the church, attracted by the prospect of new land, had travelled west, to settle in Cooper County, Missouri. They formed an organization, which they called the "New Lebanon Society" in memory of their old home, and formally professed their "desire to be supplied with preaching by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and to have the sealing ordinance of God's House administered to us."¹⁶ Ewing watched the emigration drain Lebanon, and finally, in the autumn of 1820, he and his growing family¹⁷ followed his congregation to Missouri, where he took charge of the New Lebanon Society and became its first pastor.¹⁸ He also served as postmaster for the town, named New Lebanon, the second to be established in Cooper County.¹⁹ Upon his arrival in the Missouri territory, Ewing entered a large claim of land, located less than a quarter mile from the site of the present church.²⁰ He built log cabins at first to house his family and his slaves²¹ until his large home was completed. This two-story dwelling (now destroyed) was among the earliest brick structures in the area.²²

The first church meetings at New Lebanon were held in the homes of the congregation, or outside in good weather. People came from miles away in horse and oxen-drawn wagons, and stayed for many days of "revival." The campground was located near a convenient spring which marked the location for both subsequent New Lebanon churches. The first church in the town was built of hewed logs and measured 48 feet by 30 feet. It was a double-house with a fireplace at either end, and was dedicated on May 1, 1820. Each settler donated his quota of logs for the building and aided in its construction.²³ It served the congregation as both church and school until 1859, when it was torn down to make way for a new church building. An inscribed memorial stone of granite marks the site of the log church, a few yards north of the present structure.

In October of 1819, the Cumberland Church ordered the organization of the McGee Presbytery²⁴ which essentially covered all the territory west of the Mississippi River. As half the early meetings of the Presbytery were held in New Lebanon, its influence was widespread. The Arkansas Presbytery was formed there in 1823 and the St. Louis Presbytery five years later.²⁵ In 1831, the New Lebanon Presbytery was created, containing at that time six churches of the Cumberland faith.²⁶ New Lebanon had become a leading force within the denomination; requests for preachers and missionaries came to the Presbytery from states as far away as Texas.²⁷ In 1821, foreseeing this increasing demand, Ewing instituted the first Cumberland Presbyterian Seminary,²⁸ one of the earliest theological schools in the west. His partner in the project was the Reverend Robert D. Morrow, the first official missionary sent into Missouri by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Morrow took charge of the "science" classes, which included English grammar, geography and astronomy, while Reverend Ewing taught the theological courses.²⁹ Ewing called this seminary "The School of the Prophets." Here, young men were given free tuition, and boarded at the Ewings' large home. Reverend Ewing paid the salaries of the few assistant teachers himself.³⁰ Classes were held in the church, but during

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

summer vacations, Morrow and Ewing would accompany the young ministers on preaching tours and camp meetings, giving them valuable practical experience.³¹

Finis Ewing remained in New Lebanon with its church and seminary for twelve years. In 1831, however, his childhood friend, President Andrew Jackson, appointed him Registrar of the Land Office in Lexington, Missouri, so he left the New Lebanon congregation to settle there.³² By 1835, he had organized a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Lexington,³³ known locally as the Brick Church, with a large tabernacle and log cabins to accommodate camp meetings and religious gatherings.³⁴ Ewing remained in Lexington until his death in 1841.³⁵

Despite Ewing's departure, the town and church of New Lebanon continued to grow at a steady rate. The 1860 edition of the Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, published for the use of travelling salesmen and drummers, describes New Lebanon: "It contains one church, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one wagon maker, one coal dealer, one brick maker, one general store, one grocery store, one hotel, one painter and two physicians. Population: 60." A new church building was required, and on June 15, 1859 the congregation selected a building committee.³⁷ Subscriptions came not only from the members of the church, but from all the townspeople, some contributing several times. Brick for the new building was fired a few yards away from the site, while pine lumber was hauled with teams and wagons from Boonville.³⁸ Built completely by the congregation, the new church was complete and dedicated on June 3, 1860, at a total cost of \$3,230.83.³⁹ It was the center of the small community, the site of town meetings, public trials (although the maximum sentence that could be awarded by the church was excommunication), and also served as the town's school until the New Lebanon School was constructed on an adjoining lot.⁴⁰

Around 1890, however, the scene began to change. The railroads by-passed New Lebanon, isolating it and contributing to a gradual decrease in population that has continued up to the present. The New Lebanon Church itself suffered a blow during its reunification procedures with the Presbyterian Church. Strong opposition within the congregation to the union lost New Lebanon many members who elected to remain with the Cumberlands.⁴¹ Today the township of New Lebanon has declined to about 300 persons, while only one permanent resident remains in the town itself. The church was forced to suspend services in 1968⁴² although for several years afterwards it was used as a regular meeting place for the township. Since 1976, Homecoming celebrations have been held there each year at the anniversary of the church's founding, and a strong movement to save the church, by past and present residents of New Lebanon, their families and descendents, has arisen across the country.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

NEW LEBANON SCHOOLHOUSE

Prior to the construction of the New Lebanon Schoolhouse, the area surrounding New Lebanon had been served by a private school which was funded by tuition. An increase in the town's population led to a newly-formed Board of Education in 1889 which voted \$800 for a public school building, a small clapboarded structure which was completed the following year. Its schoolteacher, boarded at the homes of the townspeople, received a yearly salary of \$800. The first classes at New Lebanon School comprised around 36 students, a number which dropped with the gradual exodus from the town, forcing New Lebanon in December of 1947 to merge its school with the Pilot Grove district. Almost a year later, on August 13, 1948, the New Lebanon Community Center Association acquired the school building. Since then the building has become known as the New Lebanon Community Center and is used as a meeting and polling place for New Lebanon Township.⁴³

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri's history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The New Lebanon Presbyterian Church is, therefore, being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture," "Education," "Exploration and Settlement," and "Society."

FOOTNOTES

1. Allen Jackson and Dumas Malone, eds. The Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. IV (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931), p. 233. Ewing received his unusual name because his parents intended him to be the last of their thirteen children.
2. Presley Kittredge Ewing and Mary Ellen (Williams) Ewing, The Ewing Genealogy with Cognate Branches: A Survey of the Ewings and their Kin in America (Houston, Texas: Hercules Printing and Book Co., 1919), p. 58.
3. Richard Beard, Brief Biographical Sketches of Some of the Early Ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1867), p. 31.
4. For further information on the life of Margaret "Peggy" Davidson Ewing, see her biography by one of her sons: R.C. Ewing, Aunt Peggy: Being a Memoire of Mrs. Margaret Davidson Ewing, Wife of the Late Reverend Finis Ewing (Nashville: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, 1876).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 5

15. Ewing and Ewing, p. 58.
16. Mrs. J.H. Coleman, "New Lebanon May be Small, but It's Mapped in People's Hearts," Boonville Daily News, 21 July, 1971.
17. Finis Ewing and his wife were the parents of thirteen children and the grand-parents of seventy-four. Their eldest son, William Lee Davidson Ewing (1785-1846) served in the Illinois House and Senate; as Governor of the State; and as a U.S. Senator. Thompson McGready Ewing (1798-1871) was a member of the Kentucky legislature, a Presidential elector, and a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention in 1845. Robert Chatham Ewing was a prominent Missouri politician and Circuit Court judge. The youngest son, Ephraim B. Ewing, was elected Attorney-General of Missouri and later served on the State's Supreme Court. See Ewing and Ewing, pp. 50-70.
18. Mrs. Fred Hirst, "New Lebanon Preachers Had Courage to Fight Bears," The Boonville Advertiser, 1934.
19. Eugene A. Cordry, History of New Lebanon, Cooper County, Missouri (Fort Worth, Texas: VKM Publishing Co., 1976), p. 35.
20. Ibid, p. 37.
21. Ewing was a slave owner by inheritance and never bought or sold a slave. He condemned the slave trade, but felt it was equally wrong to emancipate the slaves without first educating them in a trade to enable them to earn a living. While at New Lebanon, Ewing preached a widely publicized sermon entitled "The Duty of the Church" which included a scorching indictment of the "traffic in human flesh and human souls." Ewing instituted a training program to educate his servants, and all were freed upon his death. see Cordry, p. 37.
22. Mrs. Fred Hirst, New Lebanon Preachers.
23. Reverend Louis W. McCorkle, From Tromlee Ruins: Notes on the McCorkle Family in Scotland and America (Hannibal, Mo., L.W. McCorkle, 1973), p. 68.
24. Cordry, p. 22.
25. Ibid, p. 34.
26. Ibid, p. 58.
27. Ibid, p.56.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 6

28. McDonnold, pp. 178-179.
29. Eugene A. Cordry, "Cooper County Possibly First Seminary Site," Columbia Daily Tribune, 20 July, 1974, p. 16.
30. Brief History of the Broadway Presbyterian Church (Sedalia, Mo.: Broadway Presbyterian Church, 1974).
31. Cordry, History, p. 57.
32. McCorkle, p. 67.
33. Ibid., p. 148.
34. History of Lafayette County, Missouri (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Co., 1881), p. 437.
35. Cordry, History, p. 289.
36. Ibid., p. 204.
37. Ibid., p. 65.
38. Mrs. Fred Hirst, New Lebanon Preachers.
39. "New Lebanon: Celebrating a Homecoming," Booneville Daily News, 1 September 1977, p. 4.
40. Jeannie Solomon, "Genealogist Pioneers Past of New Lebanon Township," Columbia Daily Tribune, 19 August 1978, p. 8.
41. Cordry, History, p. 150.
42. Solomon, p. 8.
43. Information in this paragraph is taken from: Cordry, History, pp. 179-197.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Beard, Richard. Brief Biographical Sketches of Some of the Early Ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1867.
2. Brief History of the Broadway Presbyterian Church. Sedalia, Mo.: Broadway Presbyterian Church, 1974.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.7 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Pilot Grove South

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 505309 4290462

B 15 505237 4290370

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Being part of the Southeast quarter of Section seven (7), Township forty-six (46), Range eighteen (18), beginning at a point approximately four hundred (400) feet south of the East and West Sub-section line and four hundred sixty (460) feet East of North and South Sub-Section line, thence East one hundred sixteen

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Janice R. Cameron, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City,

STATE

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☒

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

3. Coleman, Mrs. J.H. "New Lebanon May Be Small, But It's Mapped in People's Hearts." Boonville Daily News, 21 July 1971.
4. Cordry, Eugene A. "Cooper County Possibly First Seminary Site." Columbia Daily Tribune, 20 July, 1974.
5. Cordry, Eugene A. History of New Lebanon, Cooper County, Missouri. Fort Worth, Texas: VKM Publishing Co. 1976.
6. Crisman, E.B. Origin and Doctrine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. St. Louis: Perrin & Smith, 1877.
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8. Ewing, R.C. Aunt Peggy: Being a Memoire of Mrs. Margaret Davidson Ewing, Wife of the Late Reverend Finis Ewing. Nashville: Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House, 1876.
9. Hirst, Mrs. Fred. "New Lebanon Preachers Had Courage to Fight Bears." The Boonville Advertiser, 1934.
10. History of Lafayette County, Missouri. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Co., 1881.
11. Jackson, Allen and Malone, Dumas, eds. The Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. IV. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931.
12. Levens, Henry C. History of Cooper County, Missouri. St. Louis: Perrin & Smith, 1876.
13. McCorkle, Rev. Louis W. From Tromlee Ruins: Notes on the McCorkle Family in Scotland and America. Hannibal, Mo.: L.W. McCorkle, 1973.
14. McDonnold, B.W. History of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Nashville: Board of Publications of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1888.
15. "New Lebanon: Celebrating a Homecoming." Boonville Daily News, 1 September 1977, p. 4.
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

17. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert. Personal correspondence with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, 12 March 1979.
18. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert. Personal interview, 7 March 1979.
19. Solomon, Jeannie. "Genealogist Pioneers Past of New Lebanon Township." Columbia Daily Tribune, 19 August 1978, p. 8.
20. Synod of Cumberland. The Constitution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Russellville, Tenn.: Charles Rhea, 1821.
21. Wilson, James Grant and Fiske, John, eds. Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. II. New York: D. Appleton Co., 1888.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

(116) feet, thence South five hundred forty-one (541) feet, thence West one hundred thirty-seven (137) feet to Highway A, thence North following highway to point of beginning, containing approximately 1.7 acres.

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NEW LEBANON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. Eugene A. Cordry, New Lebanon historian
3140 Rogers Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas 817/923-6959 76109
3. Mrs. Herbert Rogers
Route #2
Bunceton, Missouri 816/366-4387 65237
4. Reverend Lewis McCorkle
St. Elizabeth Hospital
Hannibal, Missouri 63401
5. James M. Denny, editor and state contact person
Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson City Missouri 314/751-4096 65102

U.S.G.S. 7.5'

"Pilot Grove South"

Scale: 1:24,000

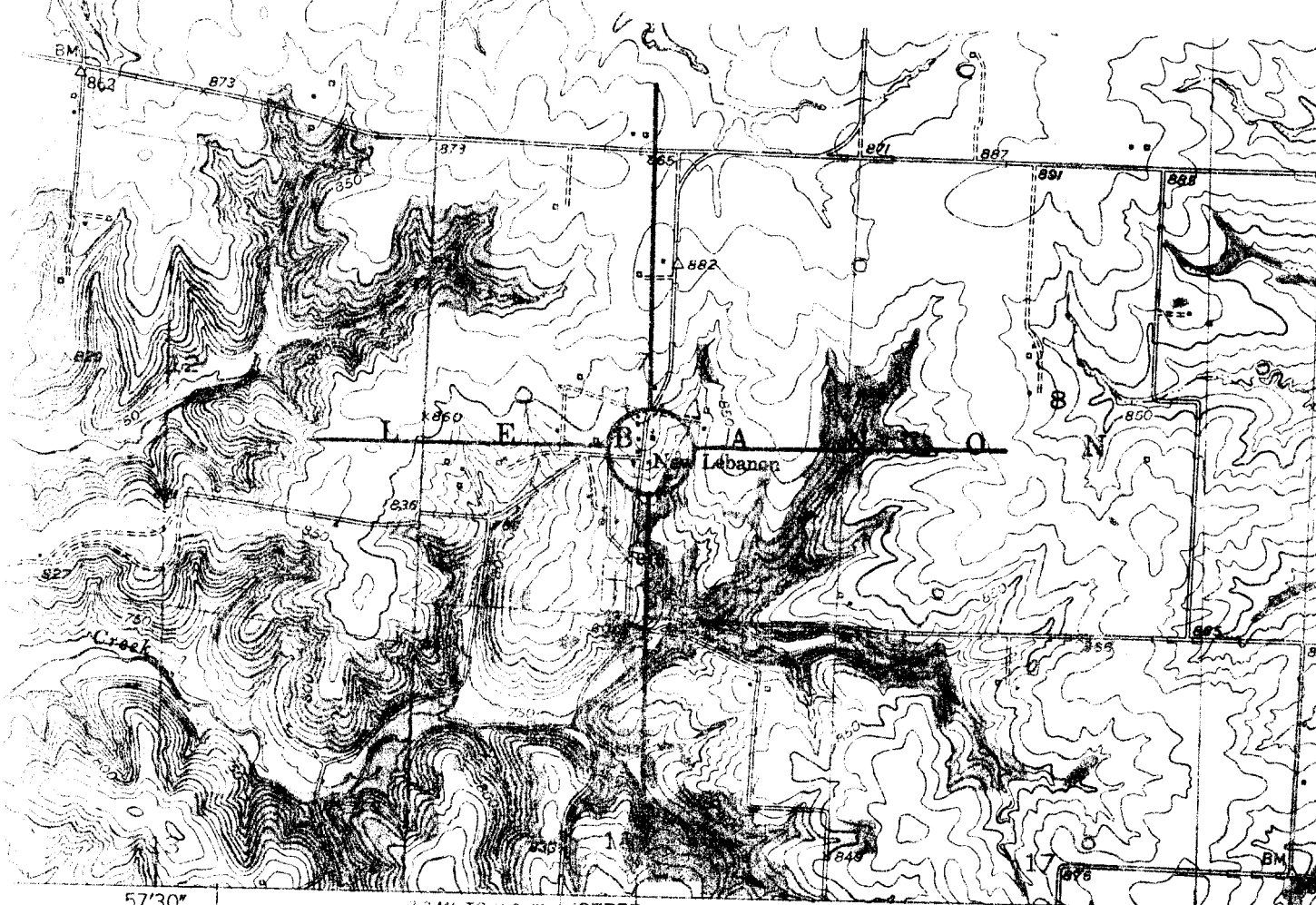
Quadrangle
(1953)

New Lebanon Presbyterian Church

UTM REFERENCE: 15/505309/4290462 A

New Lebanon School

UTM REFERENCE: 15/505237/4290370 B

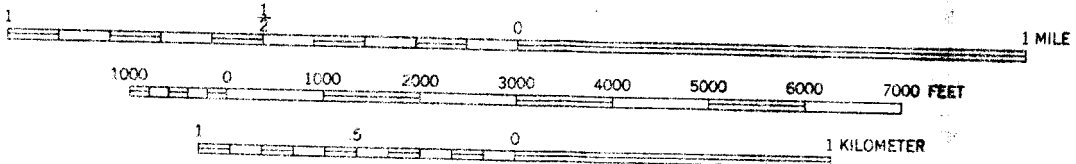


57°30'

13.8 MI. TO U.S. 50 POTTERVILLE EAST R. 18 W.

55°

SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, FEDERAL CENTER, DENVER, COLORADO OR WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND BY THE MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **New Lebanon Presbyterian Church and School**

City or Vicinity: **New Lebanon**

County: **Cooper County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Janice R. Cameron**

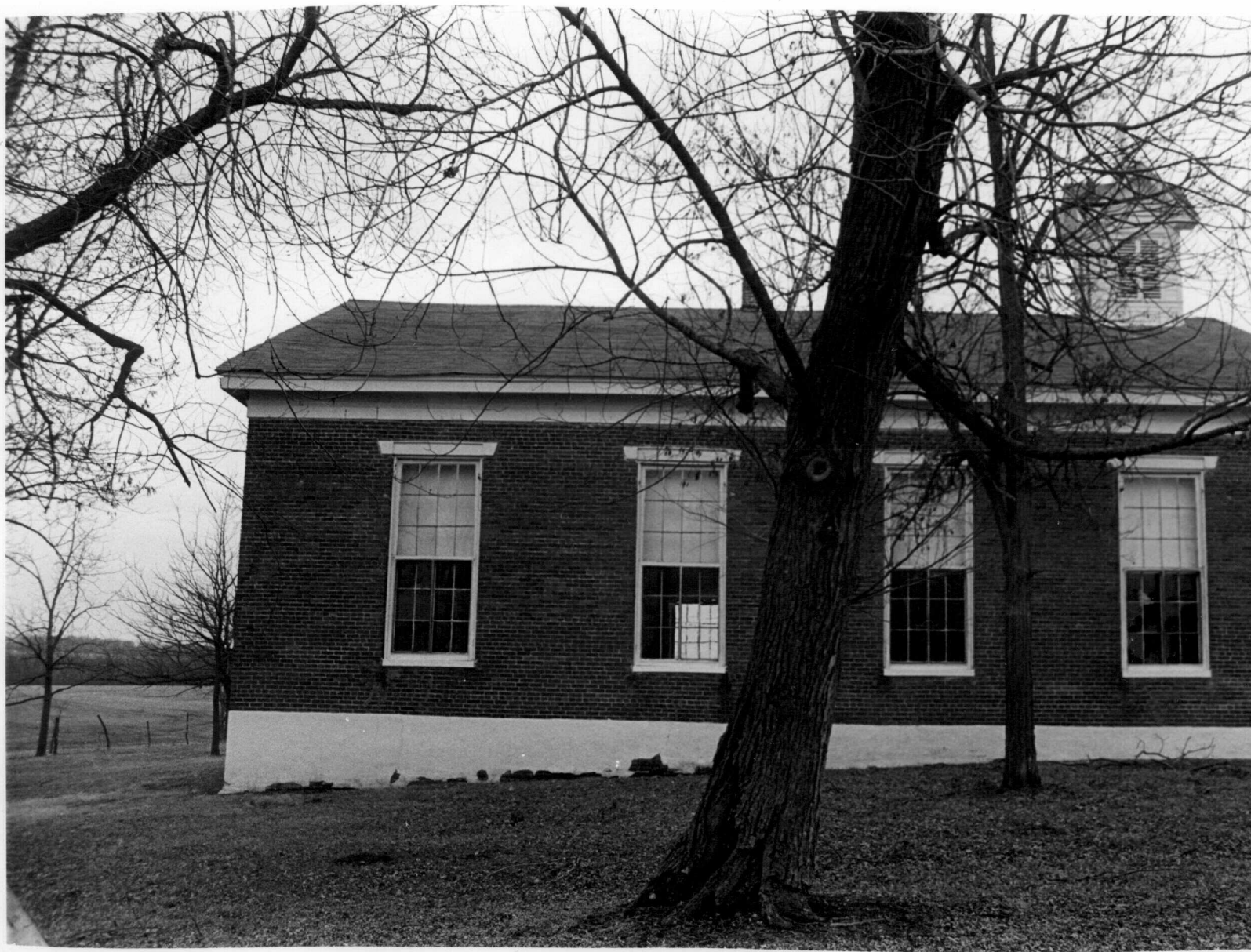
Date

Photographed: **March 1979**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 14. General view of the church from the W
- 2 of 14. General view of the church from the N
- 3 of 14. General view of the church from the S
- 4 of 14. General view of the church from the E
- 5 of 14. One of the two entrances of the primary façade of the church
- 6 of 14. Characteristic window type of the church
- 7 of 14. Interior view of the church from the E, with bell tower and arches, entrances and distinctive triangular moldings
- 8 of 14. Interior view of the church from the W, showing chancel area with rail and paired cast-iron stoves
- 9 of 14. View of the church from the SW, taken ca. 1920, with original belfry and spire intact.
- 10 of 14. General view of the schoolhouse from the SW
- 11 of 14. Interior view of the schoolhouse to the W, showing paired entrances and original wood working
- 12 of 14. Interior view of the schoolhouse to the E, with original teacher's desk
- 13 of 14. Interior view of the schoolhouse to the S. Note original student desks, still in place
- 14 of 14. Shows original steeple & cupola











P

















