

A Summary Report of Chariton County Historic Preservation Survey

for the

Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson City, Missouri

by the

Missouri Valley Regional Planning Commission
Carrollton, Missouri

and

Kalen and Morrow
Forsyth, Missouri

September, 1987

Reconnaissance survey: As the Missouri preservation movement knew very little about the spectrum of Chariton County historic resources, (except that it has been and is dominated by agricultural economies), a field survey of broad-scale was conceived for the entire county. Every public road--rural and town--was traveled by vehicle, and in the commercial districts of towns and hamlets, by foot. Also, numerous individual properties were inspected by foot; the surveyor observed an unusually high incidence of recently vacated, but excellent, rural properties. Many of these are probably related to the recent 2-3 year agricultural depression for overextended farmers. Furthermore, numerous residents were not at home indicating perhaps a relatively high percentage of rural dwellers who work off the farm.

Such extensive inspection of the local landscape provided a subjective reflection by the surveyor on 99% of Chariton's domestic and commercial built environment. There were not any towns or townships that did not yield historic properties that related to the general agricultural and small town economies of Chariton County. Vital to any survey, the contractor augmented the countywide survey with archival research in Ellis Library, University of Missouri; use of Sanborn Insurance maps in the Missouri State Archives; visits to the Chariton County Museum, Sterling Price Museum, and Keytesville Library; and the use of several centennial and local history publications that are

specifically indicated on the inventory data sheets.

The selected sites, clusters, groups and zones of concentration of historic properties subjectively classified as "eligible for the National Register of Historic Places" are not casually chosen; they are a selection weighed against the known cultural resources of Chariton County as understood by the surveyor. As in Carroll County during the previous survey season, the surveyor traveled some 3,000 miles inspecting extant structures. Although this methodology is expensive and time consuming, it does result in a strong conviction of summary conclusions about classifications and inclusions in the survey inventory.

Properties that appear eminently eligible for the National Register of Historic Places have a 100 series site number; properties that appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but require further research before such conclusion could confidently be made by the surveyor have a 200 series number; all of the other site numbers are properties that lend themselves to some description in the overall historic context of Chariton County's landscape. It is not likely that any structural form of a domestic or commercial nature found in significant local patterns will not be represented in the inventory.

As the basic purpose in reconnaissance survey is to obtain a "general picture of the distribution of different types and styles . . ." we are confident that the Chariton County survey achieved this goal. In addition to Kalen and Morrow's normal use

of 5 x 7 black and white photographs, we supplemented dozens of sites with instamatic photographs. We also shot many "streetscape" photographs--rural and town--in the effort to convey a wider view of representative landscapes. As with all surveys conducted by Kalen and Morrow a relatively high percentage of 35mm exposures were not printed, but remain in archival storage. Should preservation planners at the Office of Historic Preservation, DNR, need to view the additional exposures they are available on request. The built environment that normally goes undocumented in rural surveys is the same one that is unrepresentative here, i.e., the tremendous number of rural, agriculturally-based dependencies that comprise such a large share of any agricultural landscape. Often they number 18-25 per agricultural complex while only the house site and/or nearby barn, cellar, or poultry house appear in the inventory photographs. However, it is not likely in the foreseeable future that any local citizen will ask for National Register of Historic Place nomination for any property that is not represented in the reconnaissance inventory. Thus, the emphasis on the broad-scale reconnaissance survey to provide a selection of properties that most likely will or should receive National Register attention in preservation planning has been achieved.

As suggested in National Register Bulletin #24 the specific goal of locating concentrations of potential districts in Chariton County was accomplished. In the view of the surveyor these consist principally of two: a domestic neighborhood located on South Broadway in Salisbury (this is a c1880-1940 neighborhood of Salisbury's professional/merchant class. Architecturally, the

houses are superior, but conservative, pattern book houses, and the two block district is dramatically set off by a very wide thoroughfare. It has long been the premier residential street in Salisbury); and Wien, a German-Catholic hamlet in northeast Chariton County (Wien is reminiscent of many small hamlets in the Missouri Rhineland. It is very uncommon in the greater north-central Missouri regions to find an ethnic-American hamlet so distinct in its character, so prominent on the rolling prairie. The institutions of church and parochial school are landscape anchors in the center of the primary street and they are flanked by three country stores and modest rural residences). Possibly, a case for the old-town commercial district of Salisbury could be made, although the surveyor is not altogether sanguine about the latter. The dispersed nature of settlement in a rural county accounts for so few potential districts although Chariton County does have many single sites (see 100 and 200 series) that should have intensive documentation. It is quite possible that intensive explorations into single sites may yield yet another potential district. For example, one such place where that could conceivably develop is the historic "Chariton Forks" valley region of tobacco and commercial-ag farms in Chariton township.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS for BUILDING and REBUILDING MISSOURI:
A Modular Approach for Interpreting the Landscape

- a) vernacular/academic arch.
b) town plans
c) social institutions
- d) agricultural systems
e) industrial facilities
f) engineering sites

What Time is the Landscape?

CHRONOLOGY	I 153 yrs.	II 16 yrs.	III 22 yrs.	IV 21 yrs.	V 27 yrs.	VI 21 yrs.	VII 29 yrs.	VIII IX	BUILDING SET
	c1650-1803	1804-1820	1821-1843	1844-1865	1866-1893	1894-1910 1914	1915- 1911-1945	1946-? ?-present	
a. academic	Classicism	Georgian	Federal	Greek Rev.	Ital/Q Anne	Neo-Class.	Calif. influences/Ranchoid Revivals		What is the result of time?
b. vernacular									Preliminary property type decision:
c. idiosyncratic									A integrity

GEOGRAPHY	HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Themes of Cultural Expression		CONCLUSIONS
SPACE SET (see map)	CULTURE SET	EVENT SET	
21 study unit spaces geographically defined	ethnic evidence? rural--urban economy politics religion society	<u>Intangibles</u> episodes benchmarks	A conclusion uses multi-disciplinary methods and applies data that defines a building, site or landscape a product of its own time. <u>Property type:</u> A plus B associative characteristics A + B = a defensible historic explanation <u>ascribe significance</u>
	(To be used with Missouri reference guides--written and visual)		(Conceptual framework by Missouri preservationists-- James Denny, Robert Flanders and Lynn Morrow)

Historic Context and Property Type

Chariton County's historic context and associated property types can conveniently be grouped into the proposed Cultural Environments for Building and Rebuilding Missouri: A Modular Approach for Interpreting the Landscape in Lynn Morrow's "Prospectus for Preservation Master Planning in Missouri" submitted to DNR during FY 85-86. The classifications therein are based on demographic, economic, and stylistic fashion all of which are intrinsically tied to national and state trends in Missouri. During these cycles of movement stylistic innovations successively follow in each periodization while traditional vernacular forms parallel innovation until the tradition ends in favor of new fashion. For example, the great transition in vernacular housing from the generations-old double pen house to bungalow and bungaloid design refashioned the general built environment; the ranch and ranchoid fashion replaced the bungalows.

The nine classifications suggested above will collapse into four for the purpose of this reconnaissance survey. They include,

- A Exploration and Pioneer Period c1650-1865
- B Commercial and Transportation Revolution 1866-1893
- C Midwestern Main Street 1894-1945
- D Modern Industrial Period 1946-present

The titles represent major descriptive aspects of the Periods; they do not eliminate other thematic considerations. Due to the guidelines involving "exceptional significance for properties

less than fifty years old" no comments for the Modern Industrial Period 1946-present will be made.

- A. Exploration and Pioneer Period c1650-1865
 - I 1650-1803
 - II 1804-1820
 - III 1821-1843
 - IV 1844-1865

Obviously period I of European contact with North American Indian cultures and early Creole exploration into mid-Missouri survives only in literature, art, and the archaeological record; for the purposes of this survey the same can be said for period II. The documentary record is replete with hundreds of sites along old waterways. The most dramatic, of course, is Old Chariton, a settlement visited in 1819 by the famous Yankee evangelist Reverend John M. Peck. However, Chariton County along its interior waterways and along its southern border with the Missouri River has undergone major environmental change during all past generations. Therefore the early riverine landscapes must yield to written sources and archaeology for an understanding of their character. Old Chariton as a town of considerable size and activity and the fact that brick sidewalks and brick houses were built there offers a major opportunity in cultural inquiry/preservation for what may be the best chance in Territorial period archaeology in outstate Missouri.

In one 1819 account from Old Chariton David Manchester wrote to his sister in New York about the new land and how several young bachelors had fared during the 1818-19 winter. Manchester related the federal government land price of \$1.50 per acre, but he said that most nearby land sold from \$2-6, and the majority around



James Monroe

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know Ye, That, in pursuance of the Acts of Congress appropriating and granting Land to the late Army of the United States, passed on and since the sixth day of May, 1812, Thomas E. Botty,

having deposited in the General Land-Office a Warrant in his favour, numbered 20938 there is granted unto the said Thomas E. Botty,

late a Sergeant in Haysdaway's Company, thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, a certain Tract of Land, containing one hundred and sixty acres — being the North West 1/4 of Section ten of Township fifty-four North Range Nineteen West in the Tract appropriated (by the Acts aforesaid) for Military Bounties, in the Territory of Missouri. To have and to hold the said quarter Section of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Thomas E. Botty and to his heirs and assigns for ever.

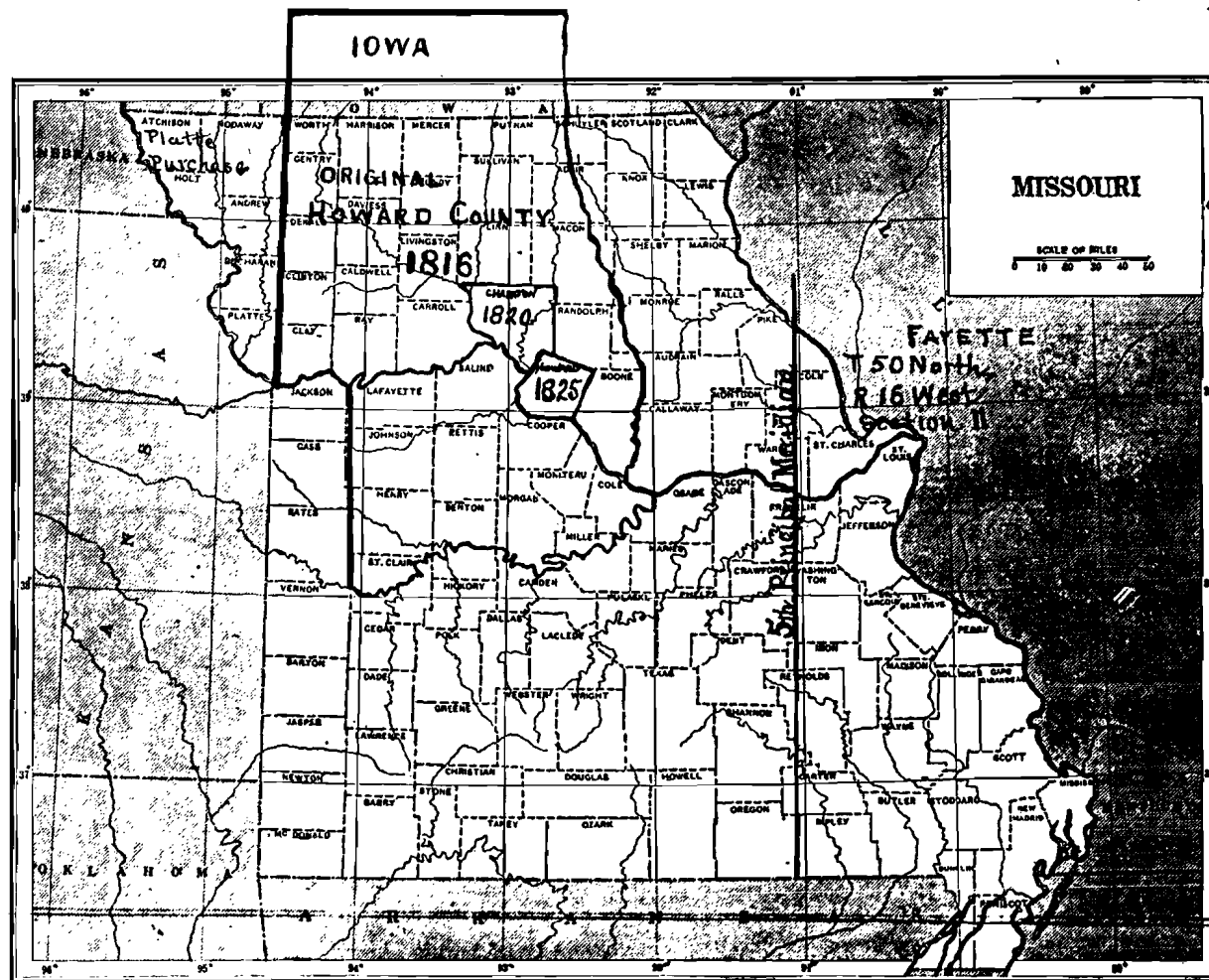
In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of-Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, the 10th day of February, in the Year, of our Independence of the United States, the fourth of the said Independence of the United States.

Military land grants and New Madrid relocation grants influenced settlement in Chariton County. Whether or not they had any particular influence on the built environment has not yet been determined in Missouri literature.

By the President,

James Monroe
Commissioner of the General Land-Office

Ralph L. L. Papers #2655
Joint Collection, UAC
dated Oct 4 1984



Chariton was \$4 and up. Looking into the future young Manchester complained of

the damned contracted New England men are our greatest opponents. They are jealous of us and envy us because they think that we will be admitted into the union on equal footing with the other states and become a large and powerful state. Poor insignificant Devils, who care for you? We will have our right in spite of you. . . But now [they] want to make slaves of us, no the people of Louisiana never will submit. . . . The boys are employed in building some houses in Chariton for themselves. . . Our employment last winter was carrying on the distillery business. (David Manchester letter, 19 April 1819
#2064 Joint Collection, UMC)

This one anecdote accurately described the relatively high value of Chariton district land and the desire of immigrants to make a new home in the Far West. The boom town of Chariton and its c3,000 population from 1817-c1825 was about a mile long east and west and a half mile wide--brick sidewalks complemented the brick houses, two hotels, a courthouse on a town square, a distillery, a tannery, seven dry goods and general stores, two saw and grist mills, and Baptist and Methodist churches (Bentley Collection #3042, Joint Collection, UMC). An exciting beginning, but a town phenomenon that would only become permanent in Keytesville and Brunswick and later foundings. It is only following settlement by southerners in early Missouri statehood that we can see any tangible results of their built environment.

Without intensive examination it is impossible to state positively whether or not there are any extant structures that fall into period III (1821-1843). There are, however, two examples that echo the 18th century in their Classical tripartite arrangements. The best bet is that the oldest remaining resources fall within period IV (1844-1865); there are two temple

form houses with single room lateral extensions and a couple of late antebellum I houses. There is one brick "semi-flounder" house on West Broadway, Brunswick, that is an 1850s house. Although these structures are scanty physical evidence of the general Pioneer Period they do represent two primary social groups in Chariton County's historic demography--southerners and Germans. This artifactual record left by these two groups represents the more economically successful of both culture groups. The occupants were all engaged in regional and town marketing activities. The most common of vernacular house forms of the Pioneer Period have long vanished from the built environment. There are no visible dog-trot, stack, saddle-bag, double pen, or single pen houses from Period A. This circumstance is a common one in locales with a long tradition in commercial agriculture. "Progressive" farmers use marketing innovations and commonly update their own built environment. The Classical temple form house diffused from Virginia and the brick "semi-flounder" diffused from Philadelphia-St. Louis are both strong examples of major culture streams in Missouri as a whole, and in Chariton County their survival in the late 20th century designates them as fragile resources.

Though the snapshot of an I house near Triplett pictured below is a postbellum house the form is suggestive of the ideal in antebellum southern architecture. Though the county retains dozens of I houses, few surpass the general state of integrity that this house possesses. In other words, local representatives in the I house family do not appear to have



In Brunswick the two great national trends of Classic and Gothic style were evident in the mid-nineteenth century. Notice the urban vernacular brick houses throughout the lower picture--evidence of structures diffused from Philadelphia-Cincinnati-St. Louis-to Brunswick.

state-class structural qualities. The best of Chariton's material culture follows in subsequent time periods.



B. Commercial/Transportation Revolution 1866-1893
V. 1866-1893

The Civil War exacted a widespread toll in property destruction in Chariton County. This event, coupled with commercial farmers who employed progressive land use measures, the old landscapes of a slave generation melted away. In their place began trends of many smaller farms developed from larger antebellum holdings, the evolution of a large tenant class, and the beginnings of rural and town black ghettos. National marketing became viable for most farmers as the railroads that connected Brunswick, Keytesville, the new town of Salisbury (1867), and smaller settlements enabled them to become regional trade centers.

Throughout the Boonslick and beyond the postwar years 1866-73 proved to be a period of general prosperity augmented by

sported a hotel, restaurant and rooming house, and residences for white families all east of the Wabash (see "A Tour of Chariton Township" in the Bentley Collection #3042, Joint Collection, UMC). What is obvious about Forest Green and the other larger settlements in south Chariton County is its segregated nature--a commonplace feature of the American landscape in Victorian America. The newly freed blacks formed residential districts near small town industrial facilities where they could walk to work. Commonly blacks worked "in town" when possible, and they hired out to nearby large landholders.

The primary center of economic attention in Forest Green was the Bentley-Heryford Tobacco Factory. It covered almost an entire town block with an office and cook-shack for employees. This facility processed hundreds of thousands of pounds of tobacco produced along the "Forks of the Chariton" river valleys; producers were Anglo and German farmers. Forest Green exported the cash crop to Glasgow, thence to New Orleans and England.

The German-American settlers began the Forest Green Band in 1886. During the 1920s and '30s the Band played annually for the MFA Convention at the Missouri State Fairgrounds in Sedalia. Following an organizational hiatus from 1950-61 the band reunited and still performs in concert. This felicitous cultural marriage of southerners and Germans in Chariton township is one repeated thousands of times across the U.S., but it is still one of distinction for inquiries into the historic context of Chariton County.

Today, a small tobacco culture in the growing of early plants for others remains in Forest Green as does one large I



The institutional landmarks at Brunswick, Indian Grove, and Wien bear strong testimony to the historic presence of German-American settlers.



immigration and the development and improvement of transportation routes. Spacious I houses continued to be built, often with Classical detailing, and many owners located them within a mile of the railroad corridor (The circumstance of good I houses in proximity to the railroad corridor proved to be the same in both the Chariton and Carroll county surveys). At this time the new national Italianate fashion was woven into many I house and Victorian forms. Urbanization in the countryside and the cry for "progress" in the local newspapers was read throughout the county. Increasing rural populations founded new crossroads hamlets; one such place was Forest Green.

Chariton township is the county's oldest township, and Forest Green, unlike the long disappeared Old Chariton, was built in 1873 out of the valley land on a high rolling prairie pocket south of the junction of the Middle and East Forks of Little Chariton River (see Walter Schroeder's Presettlement Prairies of Missouri map, 1981). It is not surprising that a member of Old Chariton society, John Green Forest, promoted the settlement. The hamlet was built on the east and west side of the Wabash Branch railroad, a corridor that parallels modern Highway 5. West of the Wabash stood the depot, a grist and saw mill, a cider mill, the stock yards, six or eight houses, negro cabins, the negro school and church--in other words, the hamlet's industry and a black freedmen's neighborhood was on the west side of town. East of the Wabash line developed two saloons, a drug store, hardware store, a poultry house, general store, elevator and granary (and black families south of here). Forest Green

1st black high school still standing

Dalton farmer has a treasure on his land

By Tyrone Johnson
Hazelwood East H.S.
St. Louis, Mo.

DALTON, Mo. — Imagine buildings full of life, a bustling school complete with teachers and students.

Now picture that same scene, except that the buildings are now used for storing farm tools and for drying tobacco crops.

In 1883, a group of black farmers in Dalton established the state's first black high school. It provided a boarding school education for black youths from the ninth through 12th grades. Traditionally, black students in Missouri were only educated through the eighth grade.

The state began operating the school in 1938, the year after the original classroom building burned and was replaced with a structure built by black bricklayers.

Roland Hughes acquired the two remaining buildings of the Dalton campus from the state by out-bidding other prospective

buyers for the land.

Marvin Hughes, Roland's brother, recently returned to Dalton after spending 30 years in the armed services. He is the town's mayor.

He remembers the state's dedication of the classroom building when he was 11 years old. He recalls seeing politicians and Lincoln University officials there to sign documents and place them in a time box located in the cornerstone of the building.

Because these documents are now valuable, Marvin wants his brother to open the cornerstone and send the papers to Lincoln, where they can be saved for many more years and placed on public display.

Roland is reluctant to let the documents leave his farm. "Maybe someday I'll take them out," he says.

But it's likely that for some time to come both the papers and the buildings will stay in Roland's possession.

"I'll fool with them (the buildings) till they fall down."



Minority Journalism Workshops 7-18-86

The Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School
TOGETHER WITH THE
State College of Agriculture for Colored People
DALTON, MISSOURI

"A SCHOOL WORTH WHILE"

Opens Its 16th Annual Session with Dedictory Services of the State College of Agriculture for Colored

Tuesday September 2, 1924

Boys and girls from 12 years old up and who want solid, thorough, academic, and mechanical education had enough to obey the rules and study and work for it will be welcomed.

A balanced curriculum, academic training thru Junior College. Special agricultural, manual, and industrial training.

FEATURING FOR BOYS:

Chauffeuring, tailoring, shoe cobbling, dairying, blacksmithing, carpentry, painting, concreting, machinery, animal and poultry husbandry, straight out farming and commercial courses

FEATURING FOR GIRLS:

Sewing, cooking, laundering, poultry raising, music household art work, home gardening, dress making, and millinery.

The school practices and emphasizes self help and racial purity; it teaches the fundamentals first and step by step the solids of thorough and full education—mental, moral, physical and spiritual. Athletics and physical training emphasized.

Its terms for tuition \$12.50 for the Academic school year of 8 months. For Board and Lodging \$12.50 per month payable in advance. Girls do their own laundering and are paid for doing the boys' laundering. Athletic and literary society fees \$5.00 per year, \$2.50 each. Music, 4 lessons per month, \$2.00.

For further information write to

DR. J. A. DODSON, Principal,
Dalton, Missouri.

N. C. BRUCE, founder and Extension Leader

Missouri's first black high school has a long but undeveloped history.

St. Louis Argus August 15, 1924

The Bartlett Agricultural And Industrial School
Together With The
State College Of Agriculture For Colored People
DALTON, MO.
"A School Worthwhile"

Opens Its 16th Annual Session With Dedictory Services of the State College of Agriculture for Colored People, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1924

Boys and girls from 12 years old up and who want solid, thorough, academic, agricultural and mechanical education had enough to obey the rules and study and work for it, will be welcomed.

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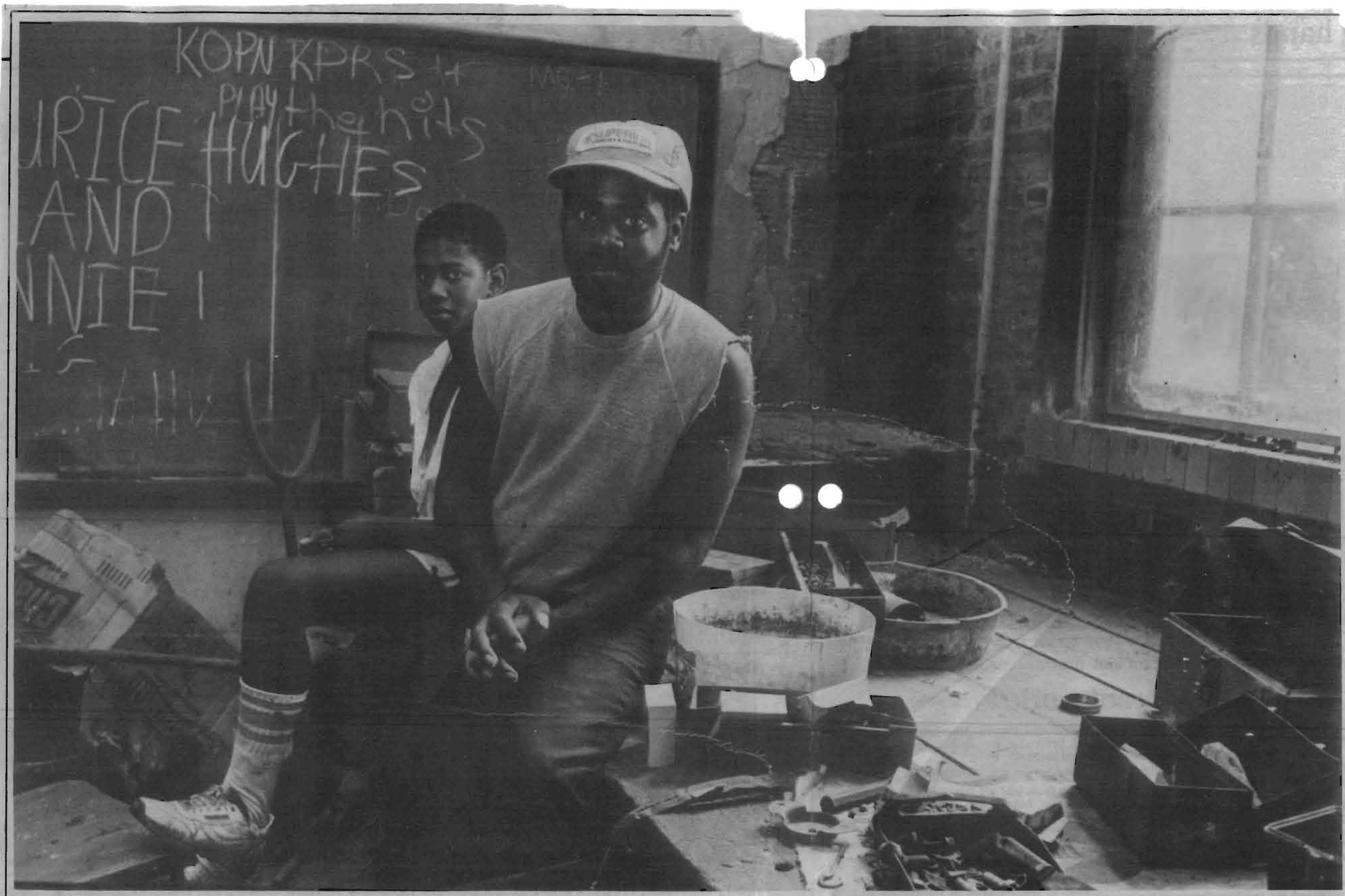
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For further information, Write to

Dr. J. A. Dodson, Prin., Dalton, Mo.
N. C. Bruce, Founder and Leader

KC Call August 22, 1924



Dan Howell photo

At top, what used to be a classroom in Missouri's first black high school, is now a workshop on the Roland Hughes farm. Taking a break from farm chores are Roland's son, Marlon (foreground), and Roland's grandson, Darius Colbert. At left, one of the school's old dormitories serves as a place for Roland to dry tobacco.

Following are rare historical documents that pose questions of significance for the historic context of tenant agriculture. The first is summarized from an "Autobiography of Thomas H. Crandall" 995 vol. 18, 507 in Joint Collection, UMC.

The Crandall family in Scotland County were Southern sympathizers and moved to Benton County when the Civil War began in order to be nearer a more solid southern community. After the War, they moved to Howard County for one year, and then to Saline County where the elder Crandall bought an 80 acre farm near Cambridge. The elder Crandall contracted malaria, died, and was buried the following day in an unmarked grave. The 14 year old and seven year old boys then managed the farm for a year and a half.

Mrs. Crandall sold the farm and moved her family to North Salem, Linn County, to be near kinsmen. After one winter they moved near Lisbon, Howard County, as domestics in a large log house for the Bill Harriman family. Mrs. Crandall met George Harris and six months later they married. Then the Harris-Crandall clan moved near Brunswick for a two and one-half year period. During this time two more children were born, but Mrs. Harris died with the second birth and, like her unfortunate husband, was buried in an unmarked grave. The step-father had already left the family prior to Mrs. Harris' death leaving the children to fend for themselves. The Linn County relatives took the two middle children and the eldest child, Thomas Crandall, took the two week old baby to an Aunt Martha Dye (his mother's sister) who lived near Bible Grove, Scotland County. Their arrival was the occasion to tell the sad news to Crandall kin.

house, a remnant of the southern landscape around the hamlet. Most everything west of the Wabash railroad in Forest Green has disappeared, but the late Victorian settlement continues on the east side. Many descendants of nineteenth-century German-American farmers remain near the Salem community in the Forks of the Chariton valleys. Some still profit in the historic tobacco culture, but their market is in Weston, Missouri.

The growth of tenantry during the late nineteenth century is a well known phenomenon that resulted in part in the formation of the short-lived Populist Party. The historic tenant landscape, now commonly perceived in double pen houses and four room, pyramidal roof houses, is ubiquitous throughout the Missouri Boonslick and beyond. The tenant house often stands alone near the road divested of its fence, privy, and small dependencies, or it has been moved behind the property owner's house to serve as a washroom, storeroom, toolroom, guest house, or other secondary domestic functions. Historically, tenantry was often an interim status "on the way up" to yeoman farmer, a man who owned his land in fee simple. Small yeoman farm families often lived in the same kinds of vernacular houses and lived within comparable rural economies. Like tenants, they moved often, practiced a multitude of livelihoods, and many stayed in the region. Their landscapes, like ethnic ones, quickly pass away and become mere shadows in terms of the grasp of historic preservation. To ignore them is to discount a major portion of rural society's fabric.

Young Thomas stayed the winter at Aunt Martha's and worked in the timber for the family.

The following spring Thomas worked for Martha's husband until the crop was laid by and then Thomas walked back to Howard County and hired out to a farmer 5-6 miles north of Glasgow for several months. While in Howard County Thomas' Uncle Charles from Linn County visited him. Charles organized a guardianship for the three younger children and persuaded Thomas to go to Pettis County near Sedalia to stay with his grandmother, the late Mrs. Harris-Crandall's mother, and Aunt Sally, another sister of Mrs. Harris-Crandall.

Thomas stayed the winter, but come summer he returned to Scotland County to resume an earlier friendship with a local girl named Lena. He farmed on shares with her father for the next three years. In December, 1880, Thomas and his fiance eloped, traveled to Moberly, were married in a hotel by a Justice of the Peace, and in honor of their special day the hotel management placed a white tablecloth on their dinner table.

The new Mr. and Mrs. Crandall went to Glasgow to begin their married life. Thomas hired on at a veneering mill, and later worked in a livery barn. Afterwards, they hired out in Chariton County as retainers for General Edwin Price on a farm located on Bowling Green Prairie near Brunswick. The many negroes employed by Price about the plantation frightened the young Mrs. Crandall and she refused to remain there very long. So, the Crandalls left Chariton County and returned to Scotland County.

Thomas Crandall lived most of the next generation in

Chariton County
MissouriDEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON4321
1695

1925 FARM CENSUS

Preliminary Announcement: Chariton County, Missouri

Washington, D. C., October 21, 1925. - The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Chariton County, Missouri, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
NUMBER OF FARMS			FARM VALUES	
Total.....	3,373	3,426	Land and buildings...\$34,836,920	\$50,777,755
			Land alone.....	28,344,214 44,063,745
			Buildings.....	6,492,706 6,714,010
Operated by:			LIVESTOCK ON FARMS	
Owners.....	2,219	2,222	Horses.....	11,734 14,512
Managers.....	16	41	Mules.....	4,818 5,044
Tenants.....	1,138	1,163	Cattle, total #.....	31,929 43,821
			Beef cows*.....	10,647 ---
			Other beef cattle....	14,535 ---
			Dairy cows*.....	4,532 ---
			Other dairy cattle....	2,215 ---
			Swine, total.....	58,976 58,018
			Breeding sows**.....	8,209 9,195
FARM ACREAGE			PRINCIPAL CROPS	
All land in farms..	435,725	445,102		1924 1919
Crop land, 1924....	240,179		Corn.....Acres	101,571 91,076
Harvested.....	218,159		Bushels	2,531,029 3,356,107
Crop failure.....	14,385		Wheat.....Acres	36,390 69,891
Fallow or idle....	7,635		Bushels	659,836 1,205,970
Pasture, 1924.....	164,023		Hay.....Acres	47,773 40,158
Plowable.....	105,635		Tons	49,447 54,315
Woodland.....	25,869		Tobacco.....Acres	136 200
Other.....	32,519		Pounds	108,900 195,703
Woodland not pastured	8,300		Apples:	
All other land.....	23,223		Young trees.....	25,299 10,041
			Trees of bearing age	38,999 39,158
			Bushels.....	58,573 50,354

* Cows and heifers 2 years old and older.

** Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over.

Cattle are of general purpose type, classification as beef or dairy depending largely on individual judgment; 5,175 "beef" cows were milked in 1924.

10/6/25

In broad, general terms one-third of Chariton County's landscape was lived in and managed by tenant farmers c1890-1940.

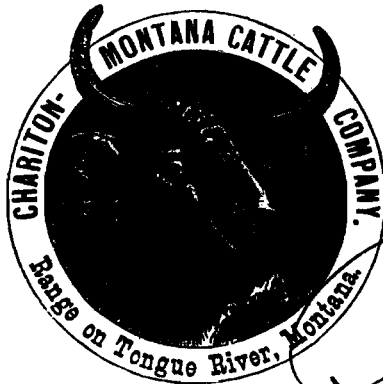
Scotland County, but he did take "prospecting tours" to California and Colorado searching for better economic opportunities. Finally in 1916 the Crandalls did move to Colorado where they eventually lost their 400 acre farm in the Depression and moved to a small tract south of Las Animas.

The second example is summarized from the Hubert Rogers Memoirs (1888-?) #2113 in Joint Collection, UMC.

Rogers' forebearers were prosperous Boone County, Kentucky, farmers whose patrimony became too small to support increasing numbers of heirs. Beauregard Rogers (1861-?), Hubert's father, came to Missouri in 1884 and settled north of Rothville. In 1887 he married Stacy Stanley and they reared four children, Hubert being the eldest.

Beauregard and Stacy Rogers moved onto one of Billy Riddell's farms as tenants. Five years later in 1892 they bought the 100 acre old Stanley farm for \$700. Mrs. Rogers inherited another 40 acres adjoining the homeplace. The house was a one and one-half story log dog-trot located on a hill near Yellow Creek. In 1895 Beauregard and Stacy traded horses and mule colts to a kinsman for 105 acres across the creek; thus, they managed 245 acres.

In addition to his stock and grain agricultural enterprises, Beauregard cut wood for the Brookfield town market. Merchants normally bought all that he hauled to town. Beauregard was also an auctioneer and cried sales throughout Chariton and Linn counties. To augment the family income the Rogers raised blackberries in the timber to sell for 25 cents a gallon.



Incorporated 1882, under the laws of the State of Missouri.

Managing Office, BRUNSWICK, MO.

—♦ Directors: ♦—

W. W. RIDDELL,
President.

R. H. HODGE,
Vice-President.

J. R. MERCHANT,
Sec'y and Treas.

JESSE T. SWAIN.

JNO. B. BRAGG.

E. M. WILLIAMS.

W. W. TERRETT.

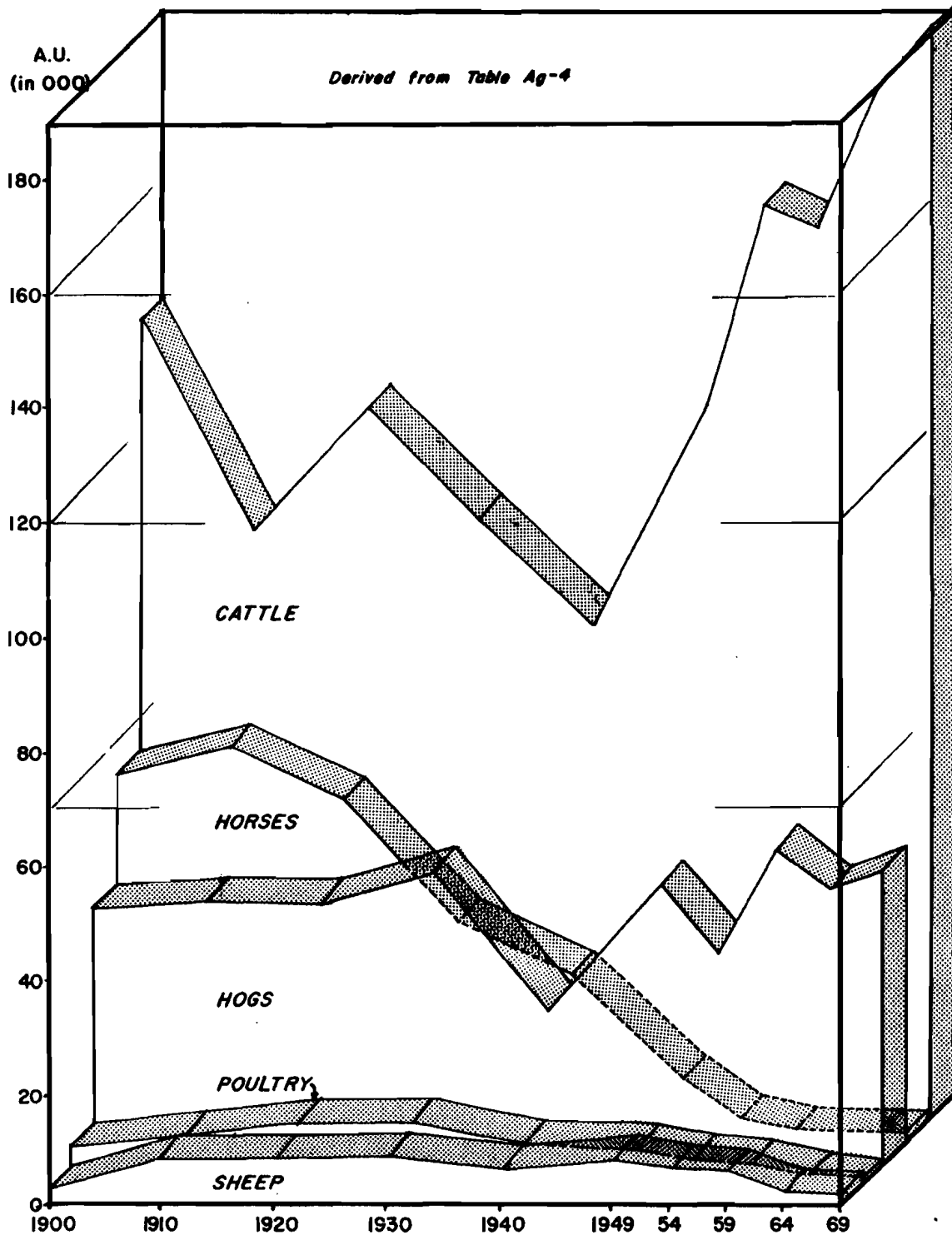
A. H. TERRETT, in charge of Ranch,
Near Brandingburg, Custer Co. Montana.

Sumner 3/21 1885

J. A. Merchant
Secy & Treas.
Dear Sir:

*This is to certify
that I have signed
of my Forty shares of
Stock in the above Co
to W. W. Ridgell & I
hereby agree to surrender
to you my certificates
of Stock No 26, with
Assessments Receipts
attached & agree
J. M. Ridgell*

Figure Ag-4
MATURE ANIMALS ON FARMS
 Converted to Animal Unit (A.U.) equivalents:
 1 A.U. = 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 hogs, 7 sheep, 100 poultry



Throughout Chariton County's past cattle have remained a major economic industry. On the land, the several individual feeding lots and Missouri's largest commercial feeding lot located in Chariton County attest to the historic and contemporary importance of stockraising.

During construction of the new bridge across Yellow Creek in 1895 young Hubert (age 7) hauled water for the carpenters to drink in lard cans on a sled pulled by his pony. Hubert used his sled throughout the 1890s to haul shocks of fodder from the corn fields to the barn. At corn planting time the elder Rogers built a larger sled using two 2 x 6 planks for runners underneath a sled 3' 6" wide. Father and son then marked off the corn field for planting, marking it so one could plow in two directions--north and south and east and west. On one occasion Hubert took a portion of his agricultural surplus and introduced himself to store-bought goods by trading a chicken for a jar of olives--a trade he regretted.

In 1902 the Rogers sold their 245 acre farm for \$32.50 per acre (\$7,962.50). Farmers from Iowa bought theirs and other local farms. The Rogers clan pulled up stakes out of the Yellow Creek valley and moved onto the prairie purchasing a 147 acre farm for \$45 per acre (\$6,615). On 4 July 1904 during their absence the Rogers' house burned to the ground. Beauregard Rogers found a vacant house two miles away to live in temporarily. Mr. Rogers had some house insurance that helped to construct a new one while he purchased second hand clothing for the family.

In 1904 Hubert began riding a horse to high school in Brookfield, but in 1905 he caught the measles and quit school. He then rented (at age 16) 40 acres of "corn ground" on shares and sold his half to a livery stable in Brookfield. During 1906-07 Hubert attended and received a diploma from the Chillicothe Business College. He then joined a new Christian Church in 1907,

began courting his youthful sweetheart, and in 1911 they married.

In 1909 Beauregard Rogers purchased a 160 acre farm near Brookfield for \$95 per acre (\$15,200). The Rogers had a public sale at their old place and moved to be nearer town where Rogers traded in horses and continued a brisk auctioneer trade. He invested in all new machinery and harness. They removed the old hedge fence--a nineteenth-century mainstay in central and northern Missouri--and they built a new board fence, new hip-roof barn, and installed square cement posts in the fence adjacent to the road. The "cement texture" in fencing joined the contemporary rage for cement sidewalks and concrete buildings. As Hubert remembered, "It sure looked nice."

In 1911 Hubert and Naomi Rogers married and at Beauregard's suggestion they took over the "new farm" while the elder Rogers and the rest of the family moved to a rental house on North Main Street in Brookfield. Naomi immediately began the mainstay of rural women's cash economy by raising Rhode Island pullets. In 1913 the elder Rogers decided that the rest of the family should move back to the farm, so Hubert and Naomi prepared to leave.

The young Rogers couple borrowed \$5,000 from the principal of Brookfield High School and bought 107 acres with a four room house near Rothville. Then, in 1916, they traded their 107 acres for 101 acres adjoining Brookfield on the southeast. They moved into a "modern house 5 rooms [probably a late Victorian cottage] and a nice barn with electric lights in it."

During the War the Rogers sold their 101 acre Brookfield farm to an Iowa man for \$165 per acre (\$16,665); they bought a



BIG SPRINGS DISTILLERY, KEYTESVILLE, MO.



Box factory owned by Jerome Dearing located near the river, back of 1976 site of the new Commerce Bank. Pictured are Jerome Dearing and son Clyde; Nick McDonald; Joe Lunceford; Sam Berryhill; Claborn Evans; Joseph W. Hanna; Henry Rowe; and James Dearing.

The landscapes of nineteenth and early twentieth century rural and small town industry is practically non-existent. This kind of property type is relegated to potential archaeological inquiry.

Saw Mill of Yesteryear



Mrs. Sarah Thornsberry, mother, Bill and Charles Thornsberry, Simon Thornsberry, father



1882-1982 Sumner Missouri

160 acre farm three miles southwest of Brookfield on the National Trail. As the sellers could not vacate the "big house" until June the Rogers moved into a recently vacated two room tenant house.

The saga of the Rogers and Crandall families is of course much more, but one point of these brief chronicles is the mobility and necessity of spaciouly small but functional vernacular housing that seemed always available to rural society. In some ways the double pen and four room houses seem more like "shelter" to late twentieth-century society, however, as the Rogers Memoirs indicates they were often much more than that-- they were sites for homes like all vernacular housing. Just as the Rogers were mobile, so has the small vernacular house been mobile; farmers and tenants have moved them all over the country. They have an elusive quality similar to Mr. and Mrs. Crandall's unmarked graves. Though they are not normally "seen" by preservationists, the temporary and marginal vernacular housing is everywhere. What level of documentation should we provide for them? It remains a challenge for historic preservation to interpret the significance of this common landscape.

C. Midwestern Main Street 1894-1945
VI 1894-1914
VII 1915-1945

Like the New England church with tall spire, Main Street is a symbolic American landscape filled with the memory of positive cultural values. Main Street has represented the ideal for community as the I house once was an ideal for successful

agriculturalists. Promoters of Main Street were American republicans devoted to visions of face-to-face business dealings, institutions of church and school, a town focus for major social events, and a place with a future of progressiveness where their children could be nurtured and eventually belong. From 1896-1913 American per capita wealth tripled and earlier hamlet beginnings and small railroad towns reached an important zenith in their economic and landscape development. (The influential lines in Chariton County were the Wabash [Sumner, Triplett, Brunswick, Dalton, Salisbury, and Forest Green]; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe [Mendon]; and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy [Sumner].) This Period saw the climax of many nineteenth-century visions for the future; on the land this generation engaged in expansive building projects. The visual appearance of historic Missouri and Chariton County has a particular relevance in this Period for it was the era when a major portion of small town Missouri landscape was built; for years to come probably most of Missouri's rural preservation concerns will involve in one way or another this Period of Midwestern Main Street.

In the Bentley Collection at Joint Manuscripts, UMC, is an early twentieth-century writing entitled, "Salisbury--The Prairie Queen." The first sentences read,

Salisbury is a city of 2,500 people and is the largest town in Chariton County. The country surrounding it is famous for its bluegrass and fine stock and it is also known as the center of the best farming community in this section of the state. It is located on the main line of the Wabash Railroad and also on the Glasgow Branch of the same system.

A "railroad, 2,500 people, fine stock and farming country" communicates a scale and a context for town and rural history in

Chariton County Mo.

Brunswick P.O.

J. J. Heisel.
C. W. Brandt.
Adolph Wagon.
Sam'l Weiman.
Jacob Weiman.
Henry O. Overhalt.
Valentine Kahler
P. E. Holland
Benj Strub
John Strub
John Kuechler
Geo Kuechler
Geo. J. Heisel
Gustave Gritzmacher
Louis Augsberger
Louis Sasse
Christam Schultz
Mark Zeitjens
Hans Rohwedder
Henry Mortemeyer

Col 2

J. J. Bruce
Ephraim Jenkins
Wm. A. Muelley
Going Turpin
Rich'd Love
Spencer Payne
Wm Grant
Chas Arpkins
Wm Guernan
Wm Fields

German.

In the early twentieth century traditional Republican groups in Chariton County--Germans and blacks--comprised important local political bodies.

Ira B. Hyde Collection #2406
Joint Collection, UMC

Dalton P.O.

Fred Peaker.

John Hemming



The Benecke family, strong Republicans and prominent German-American business people and town promoters, still own the Benecke town houses. The properties should receive a high priority in National Register nominations locally.

Chariton County.

In the same collection is another promotional excerpt from the July, 1913, issue of You All's Magazine. It draws attention to Salisbury's new architectural monuments constructed by religious bodies; it says that local colored people have three religious denominations and good membership; it recounts membership in a variety of fraternal orders; it reported the transition of a local academy into a high school; and it detailed the commercial district "on Broadway between the Wabash Station and Fourth Street, and on side streets one block each way;" this latter description is the same modern spatial dimensions of Salisbury's commercial district. And, as the 1913 journalist pointed out, the church buildings are still prominent in the local cultural landscape. All but one of these major landmarks downtown was constructed during the great boon of per capita gain, 1896-1913 (the other was built shortly after in 1919). The mature, modern Salisbury of c1925 (and Brunswick, Keytesville, and many regional towns) remains a benchmark in environmental development, one in which historical context for much of Chariton County can be established.

At the same time agricultural extension programs began to create major innovations in land use and the built environment. Farmers' Week at the University of Missouri and agricultural bulletins promoted the vision of increased rural efficiency and increased standards of living. Farmers remodeled and built new houses, radically changed their field systems, founded agriculturally-based clubs, built a new generation of pattern-

book barns, poultry houses, silos, and with the installation of electricity, stopped building privies (See the lengthy section on experiment station plans and innovations in An Historic Preservation Survey Report for Carroll County, Missouri, MVRPC, January, 1986). This historic, influential movement known in Missouri after 1941 as Balanced Farming, eliminated much of the nineteenth-century landscape and traditional farming practices. In terms of historic context Balanced Farming ushered in a modern, planned arrangement of agricultural environments. By 1925 this altered rural profile had achieved a certain zenith as had its local counterpart in the Midwestern Main Street towns.

A brief look at local statistics plots a pattern away from the mature society of the Midwestern Main Street Period. All Chariton County township populations have rapidly declined in the mid-twentieth century. The figures for the three largest townships are

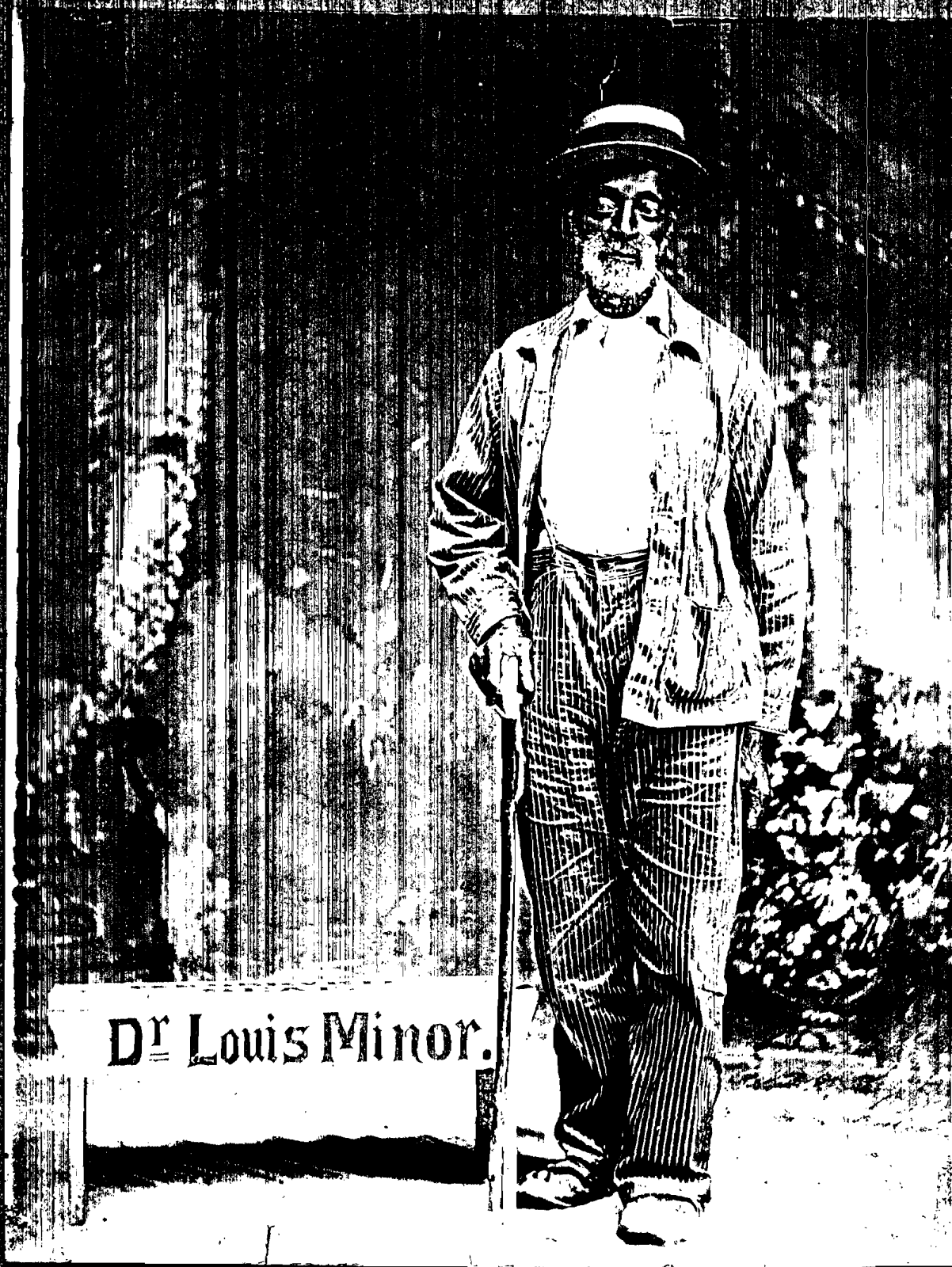
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1980</u>
Brunswick	3645	2992	2384	1929
Keytesville	3753	2187	1433	1233
Salisbury	4359	3353	3011	2978
(Chariton County Agri-Facts, Missouri Crop and Livestock Reporting Service)				

The towns indicate that only in Salisbury has there been a relative demographic stability and modest growth.

Brunswick	1403	1749	1493	1272
Keytesville	1127	854	644	689
Salisbury	1847	1759	1787	1975

In the countryside tenant management and occupancy had changed dramatically.

# of tenant-managed farms	1344	1045	307 (1959)	142 (1978)
---------------------------	------	------	------------	------------



Dr Louis Minor.

During the Midwestern Main Street Period black Americans in
Chariton County enjoyed their first taste of town society.
Photo from Louis Benecke Collection #4450
Joint Collection, UMC

Farm numbers and acreage also reflect national trends.

farms:	number	3805	2774	1875 (1959)	1328 (1978)
	size	118	152	223 (1959)	313 (1978)

It is clear from these and other associated statistics that the Midwestern Main Street Period has flourished and passed into a post-WWII modernization that in detail, and on the landscape, is very different. The composition of local towns during the 1920s is a useful benchmark of mature development and appearance in the built environment from which significance can be drawn for the remaining landscapes of that Period.

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

January 8, 1924.

Postmaster,
Triplett, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I desire to send to each farmer on each rural route out of your Post Office farmers' bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture and which are now available for free distribution. I will appreciate your advising me as to the number of boxes on each of the routes served from your Post Office.

The Postal Laws and Regulations, Section 523, as amended by insert No. 737, order No. 7137, February 28, 1922, permits this information to be given; the amendment is as follows:

"Postmasters may furnish information as to the number of Rural Routes at their office and the number of boxes served by each carrier, after satisfying themselves that such information is not to be used for any improper or unlawful purpose."

I enclose stamped envelope for reply and will thank you for an early response.

Very truly yours,

Ralph F. Lozier

M. C.

1/10/24
Route # 1- 53
" " 2 61
Respt C. C. Stobaugh
P.M.

Ralph Lozier Papers #2655
Joint Collection, UMC



The Myers monument in Elliott Grove cemetery, Brunswick, stands as a crown in artifactual symbolism for fine art taste in the late-Victorian years. It and the Hill statues in Keytesville should receive official recognition as local landmarks to the "last of the high culture Victorians."



The number of extant service stations c1920-1945 in Chariton County seems more than most Missouri rural counties. Perhaps their existence is directly related to the early pipeline developments of Sinclair and Standard Oil. As a property type there remains several to study as a group for historic context.



John Meinhardt at Wien crafted superb creations in homemade concrete molds. This bungalow has a singular distinction in Chariton County for its multiplicity of textures and concrete block design woven into a workable whole. It and a nearby Victorian expression by Meinhardt are unique in the German-American built environment of the MVRPC service area.



This rear view of the Edwards' International house in Bowling Green township represents an artifactual pinnacle in cosmopolitan awareness and investment during the Midwestern Main Street Period. It is a classic form commonly found in style books. It is unique in the MVRPC service region and it should receive status as a local landmark.

G. H. APPLGATE, POSTMASTER

HERBERT N. ELLIOTT, ASSISTANT

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE

KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI

Jan, 11th, 1924,

Hon. Ralph F. Lozier,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Lozier:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th,
requesting the number of rural route boxes out this office for
the distribution of your "Agricultural Bulletins" for this year
which I am pleased to furnish you.

Route No. 1,	96 boxes,
" " 2,	99, "
" " 3,	90, "
" " 4,	115, "

Give John Atterbury my best regards and tell
him I hope to renew old acquaintances with him in the future.

If I can be of service to you in the future
do not hesitate to call upon me, With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. H. Applegate
Postmaster, Keytesville, Mo.

Chariton

Documentary examples of the widespread dissemination of
progressive agriculture bulletins that had a major impact on
alterations in the built environment.

*Ralph Lozier Papers #2655
Joint Collection, UMC*

Brunswick Mo. Jan. 10, 1926.

Hon. Ralph F. Logier
Washington D.C.

My Dear Sir: Received yours of Jan. 7th asking for names and address of members of our Missouri Farm Clubs which you will find enclosed herewith.

Am glad to know you are doing all you can for the cause and truly hope that a plan may be worked out whereby the farmers of our country can get an even show with other industries.

Success to you W. W. Daily

Agricultural industry such as the Missouri Farmers' Association also created grass roots organizations that helped accelerate changes in land use and the built environment.

2655 Ralph F. Logier Papers

List of members of Warden M. F. A. Clubs

PRODUCERS' CONTRACT PLEDGE

This is to certify that I have paid my dues (\$2.50) as a member of the Missouri Farmers' Association and I hereby declare that I am willing and ready to sign the Producers' Contract as formulated by the said Missouri Farmers' Association as soon as the same is placed before the farmers of my county or community.

DATE

NAME

ADDRESS

CLUB

Brandt, F.W. Brunswick Mo	Henning, Philip Brunswick Mo
Brandt, L.J. " "	Jackson, L.J. " "
Brandt, Gus. " "	Jones O.R. Dewitt "
Bittker Jas. Dewitt "	Johnson J.H. Brunswick "
Bitter, Ed. Dalton "	Judd C. Dewitt "
Bitter, R.E. " "	Kuhlman Chas Dalton "
Bond, C.E. " "	Kuhlman Jno " "
Bucksath, Wm " "	Kuhlman Will " "
Bucksath, Jno " "	Kussmann Gus. Brunswick "
Bucksath, Geo " "	Kirby J.R. Dewitt "
Carsten, J.W. Brunswick "	King, S.B. " "
Cannell, Tom " "	Kussmanns Arno Brunswick "
Cunningham J.E. Dewitt "	Kalinka W.H. Dalton "
Daily W.W. Brunswick "	La Bonta Jno. Brunswick "
Edvander, Gust " "	Langenberger Jno " "
Ewards, Bros. Keytesville "	Lewis, E.E. Keytesville "
Frieke, Edw. Brunswick "	Manson, H.G. Brunswick "
Foggin, J.E. " "	Manson, C.A. " "
Feaker, Jno. Dalton "	Meyer, J.O. " "
Garnier, Cal. Brunswick "	Meyer, J.C. " "
Gibson, Wm " "	Meyer, F.E. " "
Gottschalk, Will " "	Myers C.J. " "
Gottschalk, F.C. " "	Myers Wm " "
Gottschalk, L.H. " "	Myers W.R. " "
Gottschalk H & F Dalton "	Neumann B.F. " "
Topner Henry Brunswick "	Oldwader F.H. " "

Addressed

Witness

Address

PRODUCERS' CONTRACT PLEDGE

This is to certify that I have paid my dues (\$2.50) as a member of the Missouri Farmers' Association and I hereby declare that I am willing and ready to sign the Producers' Contract as formulated by the said Missouri Farm Association as soon as the same is placed before the farmers of my county or community.

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	CLUB
	Paul L. M. Brunswick Mo.		
	Smith Chas Dewitt		
	Smith Harve "		
	Smith Jno. A. "		
	Smith Jno. R. "		
	Smith Geo. "		
	Smith Frank "		
	Straub J. W. Brunswick		
	Straub Chas. "		
	Straub Gus. "		
	Sass, Roma. Dalton		
	Susewind Henry Brunswick		
	Susewind W. A. "		
	Susewind Otto. "		
	Susewind Jno. "		
	Tillitt Chas. "		
	Warden H. J. "		
	Wiese, Ernest "		
	Williams, W. L. "		
	Zuerl, Jno. "		

Addressed.

Witness

Address

MFA now \$450 million operation ^{Pat}

By G. ALEXANDER SMITH
Business Writer

Sixty years ago, seven farmers near Brunswick, Mo. gathered in a rural school house and organized a 'farm club.'

They decided to place a collective order for some binder twine and a carload of coal.

By working together, they saved themselves \$350.

The tiny seven-farmer club has grown, and today, known as Missouri Farmers' Association, it boasts 152,000 members and annual sales of \$450,000,000.

MFA is Missouri's biggest agricultural success and the second largest farm cooperative in the country.

"If we do our job right and command a farmer's respect, then we will get his business," says Fred Heinkel, MFA's president.

"MFA is a strictly voluntary proposition, and the farmer doesn't have to deal with us if he feels he can get a better price somewhere else."

MFA ATTEMPTS to support individual farmers in all



Fred Heinkel

phases of their business operation from the purchase of fertilizer to the sale and shipping of grain or the slaughter of hogs.

The basic unit of MFA is the local cooperative, of which there are about 250. For a fee of \$1 a year, a farmer has access to MFA's collective purchasing power and its collective selling power.

For its members, MFA has a part interest in fertilizer plants in Florida, Mississippi, Kansas and Canada. It estimates it has one third of the Missouri fertilizer sales.

In addition, the association operates 23 fertilizer warehouses and 72 bulk mixing plants across the state.

Through MFA, farmers are given access to grain storage facilities and transportation for his products — MFA is the

largest single customer of the Frisco Railroad and the second largest of the OPac.

In addition, it operates a barge line for shipping grain and has part interest in a grain elevator located near New Orleans for loading ocean vessels.

TWO AFFILIATED companies have been formed by the association, MFA Insurance Co. and MFA Oil Co.

Both of these were formed to provide additional services to rural areas, though the insurance company has shifted its emphasis to urban markets.

Heinkel estimates the total revenues of MFA and its affiliates at \$750,000,000.

As a cooperative, the members of MFA share any surplus the association makes. A farmer earns credits on volume of business each time he uses his MFA cooperative, either to buy his fertilizer or other supplies or to sell his grain or livestock.

At the end of each year, MFA adds up the net earnings and divides it among the MFA members proportionally, according to the use the farmer has made of the association.

Heinkel declines to say how much of a return a farmer can make in an average year by saying, "it varies considerably according to our costs."

Heinkel, now 77 years old, was a farmer in Franklin County when in 1940, he became president of MFA.

The present situation in agriculture, moreover, is causing Heinkel to have some uneasy thoughts about the future.

HE POINTS out that the cost to a farmer for anhydrous ammonia is up two and a half times from a few years ago, gasoline prices are up one and a half times from last year and at the same time, the prices for beef and hogs are down from last year.

"Last year, there were 10,000 dairy farms in Missouri, and this has dropped to 6300.

"If the squeeze on farmers between what they have to pay for the things they need and what they receive for their products continues through 1975 and 1976, this could get kind of serious.

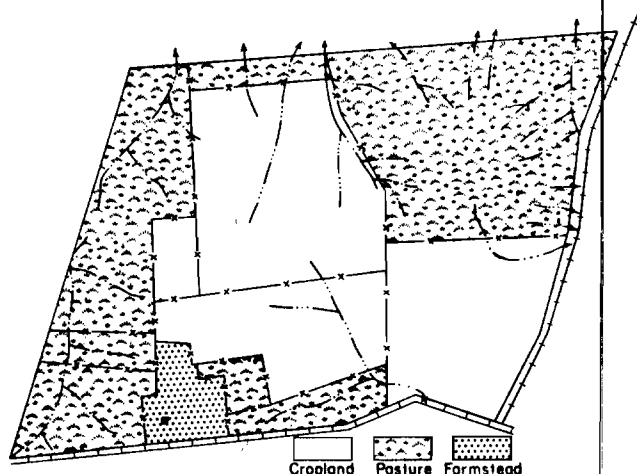
"This is reducing the farmer's purchasing power and he just won't have enough to go around. . ."

**We put you
in the center
of things in
Kansas City**



Chariton County file, 241. DNR.

One can observe the radical change in plan shown in these drawings. The associated changes in the built environment of the Midwestern Main Street Period are just as dramatic.



L-3254-3

Figure 8.—Land use at the time of survey on the farm shown in figure 7.

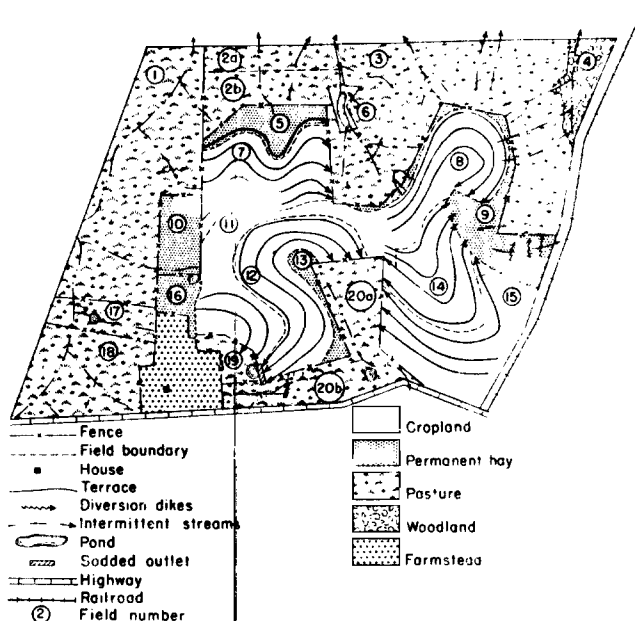
mainder was Mandeville silt loam slightly eroded, on a B slope. All the land rated as class IV was gullied. Class IV land included all the Shelby loam, all the Mandeville silt loam except 1.9 acres, and two areas of Tama silt loam on which deep gullies had been formed. The land-capability classes are shown by patterns on figure 7. There are 11.7 acres of class I land, 75.3 of class III, 92.3 of class IV, and 1.2 acres in roads.

Figure 8 shows the land use on the

farm at the time the survey was made. There were 81.5 acres of land in crops, 91.5 in pasture, and 7.5 in farmsteads and roads. The original adjustment of land use to land capability was unusually good. Pasture included nearly all the land in class IV and small areas of land in classes I and III that were remote from the buildings or that completed otherwise continuous pasture areas. Some class IV land was under cultivation to crops in rotation. There were no supporting practices to

L-3254-4

Figure 9.—Land use on the farm shown in figures 7 and 8 as revised in the cooperative agreement. Conservation practices include readjustment of field boundaries, retirement of a small acreage to woodland and wildlife uses, improvement of pastures, establishment of permanent grass cover, and building of terraces, stock watering ponds, and diversion dikes where needed.



in Chariton County, Missouri

19

Physical Land Conditions in Chariton County, Missouri
Soil Conservation Service, 1942

CHRIS GEBHARDT, President
Forest Green, Mo.

A. L. WOOD, Vice-President
Tripllett, Mo.

W. W. DAILY, Treasurer
Brunswick, Mo.

Chariton County Farmers' Association



R. O. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOREST GREEN, MO., Club.

Clyde Elliott	Brunswick, Mo.	Allega
Robt. Dodge	Forest Green	" Forest Green
H. A. Lampe	Brynumville	" Brynumville
Caron Bachtel	Brunswick	" Newcomer
Alvin Monnig	Aholt	" Gilles Chapel
W. W. Daily	Brunswick	" Warden
E. W. Spellman	Salisbury	" Hurst
H. E. Lewellen	Mendon	" Pollard
Samuel Elliott	Brunswick	" Davis-Foggin
John Ley	New Cambria	" Wien
William O. Rodgers	Salisbury	" Washington
C. W. Fayer	Brunswick	" Bluff Point
J. C. Bulch	Brunswick	" Hickory Grove
Henry Tripple	Salisbury	" Coleman
V. E. Lawrence	Salisbury	" Trent
J. H. Price	Tripllett	" Valley View
W. F. Hutchinson	Salisbury	" Brummal
Philip Nordmeyer	Glasgow	" Nordmeyer
H. O. Young	Forest Green	" Vance.

Secretaries M F A Clubs of
Chariton Co. Mo.

flowing across the surface at times of heavy rainfall. The proper lay-out of field terraces is an engineering problem and cannot usually be done by the farmer without the assistance of some one who is experienced in laying out and constructing terraces and who is com-

petent to determine the proper intervals, the allowable grades in channels, and the proper installation of protected outlets for the terrace system. The construction of such a terrace is shown in figure 4, A. Once established, a terrace system can be adequately



Mo-1600; Neb-399-29

Figure 4.—A, Building a field terrace on a 4-percent slope with farm power and machinery. The grade of the terrace and the proper intervals for four terraces were determined and the terraces marked out by an engineer. B, Crops may be grown and harvested on every acre of properly terraced fields.

in Chariton County, Missouri

Terraced fields is one important aspect of a modified landscape. In the late twentieth century it is difficult to imagine general farm layouts prior to progressive agricultural changes that intended to maximize efficiency and profits.



The "squarishness" of one and two story pyramidal roof houses replaced the irregular floor plans of late-Victorian housing. These architectural modes are associated with town and agricultural property types throughout the county, the state, and the country.



The use of the mirror-image double pen fenestration in two facades is an extraordinary example of the popularity of Missouri's most common traditional house form. Here it is fashioned into a squarish bungaloid in Salt Creek township.



This small, gable-entry vernacular house in Wien is one kind of property type that is losing numbers rapidly (Compared to double pen houses, there were never very many gable-entry houses to begin with). The significance of minimal housing in the historic built environment has yet to be addressed.

Recommendations

John Higham, an American historian, predicted thirty-five years ago that the American family farm was on the decline and would rapidly succumb to the superstructure of American corporate capitalism. That day has come and is easily observed in the cultural landscape. Rural dependencies are disappearing--poultry houses, silos, privies, cellars, sheds, shops and more. They are being replaced by trailers, metal buildings in great profusion, and concentrations of people who form a new rural settlement class of non-agricultural competitors. The crunch of corporate capitalism has produced an ever-decreasing "historic" rural landscape. The centralization of processing, marketing, and transportation has had an enormous impact on buildings. The former pattern book creativity in the agricultural industry is greatly diminished or in most cases ended. The late nineteenth-century transition from pre-industrial landscapes to diversified farming to modern agribusiness has shaped a new profile on the land.

Seen by most as a positive good in the modern economy wealthy farmers who have believed in and supported the ethic of progressive agriculture as sponsored by extension programs occasionally endow continuing educational support for more of the same. In Chariton County a recent example was Frederick B. Miller's gift of \$1.7 million to the University of Missouri; Miller was a strong supporter of University Extension.

It is no accident that a great many family farms with a



Hundreds of farms similar to this one west of Rothville represent the ideal in planned, progressive agriculture during the Midwestern Main Street Period. The landscape variations in planning and patterns is unknown by preservationists while this property type remains a dominant feature in rural Missouri.

history of fifty to seventy years' association with state agricultural programs are often recognized on Centennial Farm lists. These farms have survived with some independence due to their family's long tenure on the land, and by keeping abreast in modern, progressive management.

In order to describe, comprehend, and interpret the changes on the land in the MVRPC region we recommend that the most efficient approach for agricultural properties would be to intensively investigate a cross-section of Centennial Farms. The Centennial Farm owners have consistently been the most informed of local history, and have precise knowledge, photographs, and papers concerning the evolution of their land and buildings. These farms also commonly retain some residue of structures that pre-date Extension work. There exists in the rural sociology department, UMC, transcribed interviews from the 1930s and specific farm data on many participants in the Balanced Farming program.

Centennial Farm lists are normally available at Extension offices in local courthouses, or they are often incorporated into local history publications (see attached). A research design, with probably two or three seasons' work, focused on a region's Centennial Farms should yield a long-lasting historic context for thousands of rural Missouri properties.

CHARITON COUNTY CENTENNIAL FARMS

In 1976 for the Bicentennial, owners of Chariton County farms which have remained in one family for 100 years or more were honored. There were 124 Chariton County farms with 536 acres being the largest and 40 acres the smallest. These farms

contained a total of 13,100 acres. Some eligible farms for the centennial designation, however, were not turned in. The following were listed:

Eldon E. and Barbara J. Bartholomew, Bynumville.
 Troy and Helen Bartholomew, Bynumville
 Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Bentley, Salisbury
 Mrs. Almond Bentley, Glasgow
 Mrs. Reaka Bitter, Brunswick
 Clarence M. Brewer, Salisbury
 Gail Brewer, Salisbury
 Jacob Alex and Dewitt Talmadge Buchanan, Keytesville
 Jerome G. Bucksath, Dalton
 Charles E. Bucksath, Dalton
 John Burner, Jr., Salisbury
 Wilfred and Mary A. Chapman, Mendon
 R.P. and Victoria Christopher, Keytesville
 Pat Clarke, Marceline
 Byron Clarkson, Keytesville
 Herbert T. and Elsie Clavin, Brunswick
 Charlie C. and Helen T. Clavin, Brunswick
 James P. and Frances L. Cullen, Mendon
 Walter and Ruth Daugherty, Sumner
 Helen Dautel, Salisbury
 Elizabeth Dinsmore and children, Keytesville
 Joan (Foster) Duncan, Keytesville
 Arnold Easterhaus, Glasgow
 Thomas Henry Erhardt, Salisbury
 Sam C. Elliott, Brunswick
 Francis M. Elliott, Jr., Salisbury
 As Brill Elliott, Salisbury
 and Mrs. Elmer Fink, St. Louis
 Mrs. Roy Finnell, Keytesville
 John W. and Margaret E. Fitzpatrick, Salisbury
 Mr. and Mrs. Otto Frederiksen, Sumner
 Omar H. Freese and Beatrice L. Freese, Glasgow
 J. Marvin Garner, Des Moines, Iowa
 Martin Gatterman, Salisbury
 Alvin, Stella and Lizzie Gebhardt, Glasgow
 William Gebhardt, Salisbury
 Marion Gebhardt, Salisbury
 Ernestine Greene, Nora H. Standley and Laverne Hicks, Marceline
 Charles Verner and Lenora Green, Marceline
 Donald L. and Billye B. Grotjan, Brunswick
 Hobart Dale and Norma Jean Grotjan, Brunswick
 Geraldine Grotjan Cox, Brunswick
 Gilbert and Minnie Grotjan, Dalton
 John Henry Grotjan, Dalton
 Edna Mae Maddox Guilford, Keytesville
 Carl N. Haffcke, Slater
 Eleanor A. Haffcke Sanders, Salisbury
 Joseph Hains, Marceline
 Richard Hains, Marceline
 B.F. Taylor and Ruby (Taylor) Harrelson, Keytesville
 Duane Hayes, Salisbury
 Mr. and Mrs. David Heiman, Glasgow
 Bob L. and Barbara Heisel, Brunswick
 Winfred Hepworth and Mrs. Fred Alexander, Shawnee, Kansas
 W.D. Hibler, Jr. and Jennie L. Hibler, Brunswick
 Arnold and Inez Hinkle, Bynumville
 Nettie Hubbard, Keytesville
 George E. and Elizabeth Johnson, Keytesville
 T.J. and Duane Kahler, Mendon
 Mrs. J.I. (Dorothy) Kaye, Jr. and Cynthia, Gayle, Lesz and Alicyn, Sumner
 Leslie and Ruth Kaye, Sumner
 Mr. and Mrs. August Klaus, Salisbury

Marvin and Ernelle Kottman, Salisbury
 Cecil Littrell, care of Ross E. Littrell, Mendon
 Ralph and Stella Locke, Salisbury
 William and Juanita Locke, Salisbury
 L.N. Logan, Salisbury
 Manford and Ernelle Logue, Marceline
 A.W. McCormick and D.K. McCormick, Sumner
 Roy McSparren, Salisbury
 Mrs. Ann Edwards Manson, Keytesville
 Meredith Manson and Judy Manson, Brunswick
 Mat and Elizabeth Marek, Bynumville
 Mr. and Mrs. Romie Meyer, Dalton
 Allene Meyer, Dalton
 Elizabeth Brooks, Salisbury
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Meyers
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miles, Keytesville
 Mary Ann (Knight) and William C. Morris, Dalton
 Ethel Mott, Salisbury
 Vernon Munson, Brunswick
 Frank E. Munson, Brunswick
 L.W. and Claudine Neighbors, Marceline
 Mary Sue Nichols and Susan Nichols, Salisbury
 Henry L. and Mary L. Niekamp, Glasgow
 Rolf R. Noll, Glasgow
 Charles E. and Leona A. Nordmeyer, Glasgow
 W.J. and Virginia Parks, Salisbury
 Jean (Foster) Patrick, Brunswick
 Anthony and Christine Pleyer, Salisbury
 Mr. and Mrs. Ransom B. Price, Dalton
 Teddy R. Quick, Keytesville
 George V. and Inez E. Reichert, Brunswick
 James F. and Helen Rice, New Cambria
 Mr. and Mrs. W.D. Richards III, Keytesville
 Ron and Martha (Bentley) Richmond, Glasgow
 D.H. and Naomi Robertson, Salisbury
 Mrs. Chant Robertson, Triplett
 Mr. and Mrs. Charley A. Robinson, Sumner
 Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Ricker, Salisbury
 Mrs. Nick Sanders, Glasgow
 Chris E. and Naidine Sasse, Dalton
 Romeo H. Sasse and Ella J. Sasse, Dalton
 Vileta and Donald Sayler, Mendon
 F.W. Schorgl, Mason City, Iowa
 Eileen Schorgl, Sun City, Arizona
 Jessie L. Schuchmann, Brunswick
 Leda Faith Sears, Mexico
 Willis and Vaona Speiser, Salisbury
 Louise Spence, Salisbury
 Mrs. C.D. Tuder, Phoenix, Arizona
 Mrs. R.C. Sweeney, Salisbury
 William R. Sweeney, Salisbury
 Robert M. Sweeney, Salisbury
 James R. and Ruth Stoner, Kansas City
 Dorr A. Taylor and Ruth L. Taylor, Linneus
 F.E. and Nancy Vaughn, Brookfield
 T.J. and Mary M. Dixon, Beeville, Texas
 Martha Stratton Twichell, Rothville
 Lorene Twyman, Salisbury
 William W. Washam and Francis Z. Washam, Marceline
 Lowell and Lucile Wilkey, Salisbury
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young, Keytesville