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MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM
PHASE I:
HISTORIC INVENTORY OF DENT COUNTY AND MARIES COUNTY

PREPARED BY:
MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
101 West Tenth Street
Rolla, Missouri 65401

March 14, 1981

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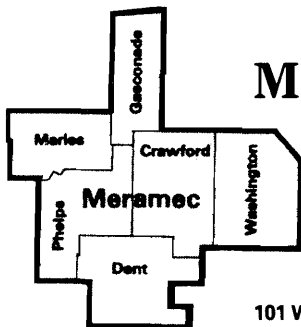
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MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

March 12, 1981

101 W. 10TH STREET

ROLLA, MO 65401

(314) 364-2993

Orval L. Henderson, Jr.
Program Supervisor, Historic Preservation
Program
Department of Natural Resources/Office of
Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Attached is your copy of the work elements of the Meramec Region's historic inventory for the period from February 14, 1980 until March 14, 1981. This work effort represents the first year of the historic preservation program at the MRPC. We feel that this has been an instructive and worthwhile undertaking.

The citizens of the region who made contributions to the survey, and the historical societies, businessmen and individuals who graciously gave of their time, helped to make this program a success. Much is owed to the aid of these individuals.

The work elements enclosed herewith include 500 historic inventory data sheets from Dent and Maries counties, one large map of each county showing the township, range and section lines, an overlay of each county showing civil townships and the location of the properties inventoried, and the final report attached to this letter.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this program. We hope to continue cooperation with you in future program years.

Sincerely,

Wayne Lough
Wayne Lough
Chairman

Chairman
WAYNE LOUGH
Presiding Judge
Dent Co.

Vice-Chairman
JOE CLAY CRUM
County Clerk
Maries Co.

Secretary
STEPHEN KRAL
Mayor
Rosebud, Mo.

Treasurer
BILL EVANS
Mayor
Doolittle, Mo.

Executive Director
RICHARD CAVENDER

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>
TITLE PAGE	i
MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBERS	ii
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODOLOGY	5
Background	5
Research	5
Outreach	6
Historical Societies	6
Communications	7
Encouragement	8
Field Work	9
Mapping	10
Progress of the Project	10
Survey Seminar	11
Lessons for the Future	11
FOREWARD TO DENT AND MARIES COUNTY HISTORIES	15
DENT COUNTY	
Topography	19
Early History	21
Pre-historic and Historic Indians	23
19th Century Settlement	25
20th Century Trends	26
Railroad	26
Land Use Trends	26
Population Trends	27
Salem	27
Sligo	28
Anutt	29
Lake Spring	30
Howe's Mill	31
MARIES COUNTY	
Geology and Natural Features	33
Prehistory	35
Early Settlers	39
Early Customs	41
Origin of Maries County	43

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>
The Civil War	44
Cultural Development	47
Schools	47
Churches	49
Newspapers	50
Vienna	52
Belle	54
THE FUTURE	57
ARCHITECTURE	63
Log Cabin	63
Utilitarian	63
Federal	64
Greek Revival	64
Gothic Revival	65
Romanesque Revival	66
Queen Anne Victorian	66
EPILOGUE: HISTORIC PRESERVATION--SOME FINAL THOUGHTS . .	69
BIBLIOGRAPHY	73
LISTING OF HISTORIC INVENTORY DATA SHEETS BY COUNTY AND NUMBER	APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

The Historic Preservation Program initiated by the Meramec Regional Planning Commission began as a result of an effort to capture with words and on film such buildings, structures, and historical sites as remain within the region today. Several structures have been located within the region which date from the first half of the 1800's; however, most of the buildings and structures found in the two counties surveyed in the Meramec Region date from the latter 1800's and the early 1900's.

This report is the result of Phase One, or the first year of the Historic Preservation Program, at the MRPC. Following this introduction are chapters dealing with the methodology used, a synopsis of the lessons learned by the staff in dealing with the survey, histories on the Dent County and Maries County areas, and a brief chapter on our conclusions.

Conducting the HPP has been a worthwhile experience. It is felt that the information gained will be useful to state and local agencies, individuals interested in history and architecture, and perhaps to aid the local tourist industry. The research and field work which went into filling out the historic inventory data sheets, creating the maps, and writing this final report required much time, perseverance, and patience. However, this time and patience have been amply rewarded by the result: Nowhere else has such a collection of data on structures, both historic and utilitarian, been compiled within the Meramec Region, as far as the researchers have been able to locate. In this way, the contents of this report and these inventory sheets are somewhat unique.

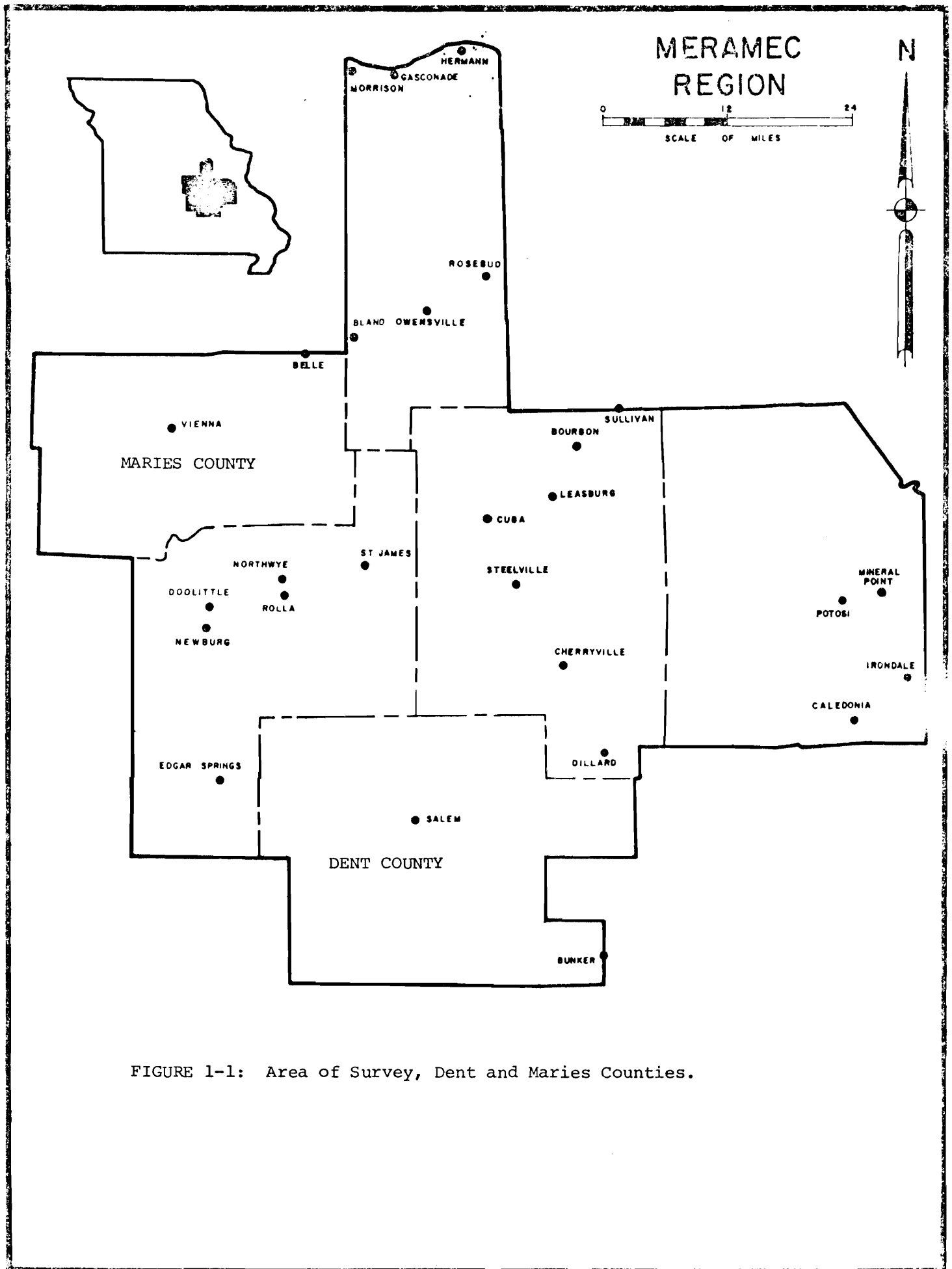


FIGURE 1-1: Area of Survey, Dent and Maries Counties.

The day may be returning when the re-use of our resources will include a resurgence in the re-use of historical structures of good construction. Perhaps this report will be a forerunner to others dealing with utilization of historical structures.

METHODOLOGY

Background -- The project began in March 1979 with an application to the Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation. The Meramec Regional Planning Commission authorized its staff to seek a matching grant to conduct an inventory of historic structures within the Meramec Region. Negotiations with the DNR Office of Historic Preservation led to a contract to accomplish a historic inventory of two counties in the region -- Dent County and Maries County. The survey or inventory was to consist of 1,000 historic inventory data sheets, a 3 by 5 inch photograph of each structure or object inventoried, maps of the counties and areas surveyed, and a final report on the project, to include a brief discussion of the methodology used. In addition to the survey efforts, the staff of the MRPC began building a historical archive of research documents, newspaper articles, and a library of historical/architectural styles. Staff members informed the local historical societies of the program, its intent, and the hoped-for results. Other office staff of the Commission were briefed about the program, and were asked to assist the project by observing and noting any structures in the region which might be historically valuable.

Research -- Research began by utilizing the pamphlets from the DNR/OHP to learn the basic styles and terminology necessary for filling out the Historic Inventory data sheets. Staff also researched the MRPC library to secure any books or pamphlets or research documents which might be of assistance to the program. Next, the Rolla Public Library and the University of Missouri-Rolla libraries were searched and pertinent publications and documents were studied. Local individuals in Rolla area were contacted about their knowledge of the history of Dent and Maries Counties. An attempt was made to

learn as much as possible about the areas before actually beginning the field work. Staff made a visit to the Missouri State Historical Society in Columbia and researched their files of Dent and Maries Counties. Files at the DNR were also researched to avoid a duplication of effort.

This records search served the dual purpose of giving the staff knowledge of the type of historical resources available in the Meramec Region and experience in researching data and records already compiled on structures and architectural types found within the region.

Outreach -- Media coverage of the historic preservation project at MRPC led to several calls about the program, its objectives, and many questions from interested individuals and some organizations regarding the status of historic preservation in this area, the state, and the nation. Many individuals contacted the staff to inquire about the possibilities of grants or loans for restoration or preservation of historic or "old" buildings or properties. The effort to reply to these types of questions introduced the staff to more sectors of knowledge in the area of historic preservation. The Commission became in essence a local referral agency for individuals and organizations desiring knowledge about historic preservation; if the answer to a particular question was not known, the staff could usually contact someone who did know.

Historical Societies -- Even before the contract was signed establishing the historic preservation program at the MRPC, a lively interest in such a program was shown by area historical societies. The historic preservation staff established contact with the historical societies in Dent County, Maries County, Phelps County, and the Bellevue Valley Historical Society at Caledonia in Washington County. Staff was contacted to speak at all four historical societies to explain the historic identification and preservation program. After

the initial contacts, the communication between the MRPC historic preservation project and these historical societies was maintained.

Several members of local historical societies proved to be valuable sources of information in themselves, and many more provided names or contacted persons who could aid in the search for historic structures.

Communications -- After the contract was initiated, an expanded effort was made to establish communications with agencies which had ties with historic preservation, both within the region and around the state. Several other regional planning commissions were contacted to learn their ideas and possible methodology for conducting a historic identification and preservation program. Staff visited the DNR/OHP office on several occasions to insure that the program was moving in the right direction. Staff visited the Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments to learn their survey methods and the progress being made by their historic identification and preservation program. Both staff members joined the Missouri State Historical Society and several local societies in order to keep in touch with developments at the state and local area. Other MRPC staff members assisted in the effort by informing HPP staff of possible locations of historic interest, by sharing articles about historic preservation which appeared in professional journals, state and area newspapers, and by assisting to trim travel costs; whenever MRPC staff had to go to a location which was part of the survey area, if it was feasible, HPP staff rode along. In this manner, a substantial savings in travel costs resulted over the duration of the contract.

Contact with professional historians at the Southwest Missouri State University campus proved to be an invaluable source of information. Dr. Robert Flanders and Lynn Morrow aided the MRPC/HPP sur

effort by explaining their own historic identification program, their methodology, the sources they used, their methods of mapping, and the results of their survey.

Communication was also established and maintained with the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection at the University of Missouri-Rolla. On several occasions, WHP and MRPC/HPP staff attended the same meetings and spoke to historical societies about related, if not identical, topics, in that both are related to historical preservation: The WHP serves as a collection for the preservation of historic documents, while the MRPC historic preservation program is intended to identify historical properties, buildings, structures and objects for possible inclusion on the national register of historic places, for the use as a research tool by state and local agencies, for general public knowledge and as a source of area pride, and for possible sources of information for the tourist trade.

Encouragement -- The HPP staff has received encouragement from everyone with whom they have come in contact. Members of local historical societies have provided a good source of information, as mentioned earlier. They also have encouraged the furtherance of the historical identification program by speaking with staff at their own homes, by giving HPP staff tours of their homes to show salient points of local architecture, by explaining vagaries of local history which could not be known by an outsider, and in fact are known to only a few of the residents of the local areas, and generally by supporting the objectives of the program and explaining the program to other local residents. As a result of one such contact, the MRPC/HPP received a large records collection from the office of a lawyer in Maries County. Documents included in the collection ranged in age from the 1870's to the 1940's, and included bank records for

area banks which became insolvent during the Depression, court trials, legal records of other types, and personal correspondence. Some of the material was useable to this program. Much of it would be of interest to specific interests, but not to the HPP. The bulk of the collection has been donated to the Western Historical Manuscript Collection.

Communication with other historical identification and preservation programs provided an opportunity to identify strengths and weaknesses in the program.

Field Work -- Work in the field began in March, 1980. It included the use of knowledge gleaned from the research and local sources which had been done to that date, and both field work and research proceeded simultaneously. Following advice received from another RPC, the first efforts were to visit and catalog the downtown commercial districts, as they offered a relative similarity of style and building construction dates, and a chance to build a base of surveyed structures quickly. This also enabled the staff to question local businessmen, some of whom had been in the area all their lives, and thus had an intimate knowledge of the local area, the businesses, and their own and other buildings. They also provided the names of the people who would have the most knowledge of local history and who would most likely be of greatest benefit to the program.

Field work in Dent County was at first primarily conducted in Salem. Later work branched out to include surveys at Lake Springs, Howe's Mill, Boss, Stone Hill, and at several other small communities and rural areas in the county. Survey work in Maries County began at Vienna and Belle, and later included surveys at High Gate, Safe, Brinktown, Summerfield, VanCleve, Hayden, and the rural area

in the county. As staff knowledge of the community grew, the areas being surveyed spread. The large maps of Dent and Maries Counties and their overlays show the locations of the sites surveyed in the counties. As can be seen by a glance at these maps, surveys were spread across the length and breadth of both counties.

Mapping -- The maps used by the MRPC/HPP were prepared by the staff. They show the locations of the places identified by the historic inventory data sheets. Item #1 on the data sheets is the number which identifies the location of the property being described. The numbering system was decided upon after a lengthy discussion of the best way to graphically show what the property was that was being located. Rather than to have separate overlays or maps for the different categories involved (ie. truss bridges, or bridges in general; log cabins and structures; frame structures; brick structures; stone structures; barns; sheds and other outbuildings; miscellaneous categories; etc.), it was decided that it would be less cumbersome to number all of the locations with one number only. Smaller maps show the street plans of the cities of Salem, Vienna and Belle.

Progress of the Project -- As the project progressed, more information was gathered from a wide variety of sources. Some of the information was extremely pertinent to the project and therefore very valuable; some was vague or meaningless to the project.

It was felt at the beginning of the project that much aid could be expected from the historical societies. This was the case; however, not in quite the manner expected. For example, members of the historical society could often give information about the history of

a building or an area family; however, most members of the historical societies were not able to fill out the initial survey forms, as it would take too much time and required specialized knowledge. Therefore, MRPC/HPP staff filled out all of the historic inventory data sheets themselves, although some information on some of the sheets was supplied by local individuals or historical society members.

Another fallacy was the amount of time which it required to accurately fill in the survey forms. Although many of the items may be filled in on the spot, in order to have a well rounded survey sheet, much office time must also be expended. The MRPC survey combined intensive efforts in some areas with a broad-brush treatment of "windshield survey" in other areas which seemed to promise less results.

Survey Seminar -- MRPC/HPP staff attended a seminar sponsored by the DNR/OHP on the different types of methodology that could be used in a historic identification and preservation program. Staff learned much valuable information by hearing about the efforts of historic surveying in other areas of the state. Several of the techniques mentioned at the seminar were put into practice.

Lessons for the Future -- The research, outreach to the citizens and organizations interested in the history of the region, field work and technical assistance to both individuals and organizations, all combined to produce an added benefit to the concrete elements of the historical inventory data sheets, maps, and final report that comprise the contractual agreement between the MRPC and the DNR/OHP. This addition was the basic knowledge of some of the "do's and don't's" of historical survey. Some of these lessons may be briefly summarized as follows:

- 1) Do It Yourself -- Staff learned to depend upon their own

resources for filling out inventory sheets. To expect others unschooled in the filling out of these forms to accomplish the tasks for a survey is to presume too much upon the time, attitudes and inclination of anyone not directly associated with the survey.

- 2) There is no one best way to survey -- one must fit the survey to the situation-- If one tries to remain inflexible to a set of criteria and allows no room for the vagaries of each situation, it becomes much more difficult to complete the process. Each property is different and unique; even row houses which are identical when built are not the same after the passage of time, because they are molded by the different individuals who reside in them. Hence, survey should reflect these differences as well as similarities.
- 3) It will take time -- Though it will take much time, one must learn that survey research cannot be rushed. No good result can ever come from a survey which was rushed from the start and hurriedly completed.
- 4) Research in advance but be prepared to continue research as you go -- Not all the information about a property can be found at any one location. Advance research can allow staff to ask the questions designed to yield the best answers, but the more information one has, the more one discovers to be developed. It is also necessary to learn when to cut off research about a property; when from a practical point of view, one has all that is necessary to fill out a survey sheet as well as can be done.
- 5) Do not close out a form until you have all pertinent material --

This is related to the above, and may seem to conflict with it. It was found that throughout the duration of the project, additional information about some of the properties previously surveyed would turn up. This information was sometimes surprising, in that it showed linkages between properties that were not apparent at first. At the same time, it was learned that at a certain point the information being compiled had a diminishing value for the effort required to collect it. Knowing when the stop comes with practice.

6) Realize in advance that time must be budgeted for each property being included in the survey -- One of the harder lessons learned was which properties had the greatest promise, and how much time could be allowed for the research of each property surveyed. This does not mean that we agonized over all properties surveyed; a glance at several sheets would show the contrary. Rather, through practice the surveyors became more selective.

7) Accept help from all sources -- but bear in mind that individuals do not remember the same event the same way -- If at all possible, use written records about the construction and/or the development of a building or settlement. Personal recollections dim with time and may be tainted by the known or unknown biases of the person recollecting the event. This is why it is important that oral tradition should be backed up by written records if any exist.

The forgoing are among the larger lessons learned in the development of the historical identification survey at Meramec Regional Planning Commission. The following pages depict the historical record of

the events leading to the settlement in Dent and Maries Counties, and conclusions about the types of structures to be found in the Meramec Region. Following the Bibliography are lists of the places cataloged in the historic inventory data sheets, by county, which may serve as an index to the sheets.

FOREWARD

"Dent and Maries Counties: How It all Began"

This effort to present a concise history of both Dent and Maries Counties is an attempt to put in perspective the forces responsible for change and development. No county history could be complete unless placed against the background of the larger histories of Missouri and the United States. This realization requires a brief reconstruction of the events that led to the founding of Dent and Maries Counties.

Two hundred years ago at the time of the founding of the United States, the area that is now Dent and Maries Counties was a vast wilderness visited only by wild game, a few Indians, and occasionally a French hunter in search of furs for European markets.

The Frenchman, LaSalle, had on April 9, 1682, claimed the whole Mississippi Valley, including what is now Missouri for the King of France. He called it "Louisiana" in honor of his King, Louis XIV.

The first French settlers in Louisiana were simple men with strong constitutions, honest and hospitable. They traveled up and down the streams of this area hunting, trapping and trading with friendly Indians for furs. The names of many of our creeks and rivers are evidence of their activities.

While the French were settling along the Mississippi, the British were planting colonies in larger numbers along the eastern coast of our country. The British colonists begin to move inland and overlap into French territories. The end result of this was the "French and Indian War." Since the British outnumbered the French and despite the fact that the Indians of the area, liking the French best, fought along side them, the British were victorious and gained possession of all the French lands on the east side of the Mississippi.

To keep western Louisiana from falling into the hands of the British, France, in November of 1762 ceded all the rest of Louisiana to Spain. The Spanish sent military leaders to take possession of their new territory but did little else. For the most part it remained very French.

It was while Louisiana was in the hands of the Spanish that the United States was founded. The French, disliking the British, helped the Americans and our country become an independent nation.

After this, France no longer felt that the British were a threat so they demanded Louisiana back and being a stronger nation than Spain, got it. The date of the cession was October 1, 1800.

With the appearance of Napoleon, France and England began to fight again, and once again France, fearing that the British could take Louisiana, decided to sell it to the United States. This they did in 1803.

The French reclamation of Louisiana and its resale to the United States took place in only 3 days; in fact it all happened so fast that France never had time to take formal repossession of the territory. So to make the transfer legal a formal ceremony was worked out: On March 8, 1804 the Louisiana Territory belonged to Spain and the Spanish flag was flown. The next day, March 9, it became French territory and the French flag was flown, and finally on March 10, the Stars and Stripes were raised and Louisiana became the property of the United States.

In three days this territory, including what is now Dent and Maries counties, belonged to three different nations.

Soon after the purchase of Louisiana, immigrants began pouring

in from all directions, Many of these early Missourians were men of rugged character. The frontiersman learned to depend on his rifle to supply him with food and to protect his home. He sometimes came in contact with men of violence, and disputes often led to bloody conflicts.

As was usually the case on the frontier, Missouri was for some time the abode of rough and lawless men; but among them were to be found those who were quiet, orderly, and honorable, so civilization followed.

On June 4, 1812, Missouri Territory was organized by Congress, with a governor, a legislative council, and a house of representatives. The governor was appointed by the President of the United States, and had power of absolute veto. Only one man was ever appointed to the office -- William Clark of the "Lewis and Clark Expedition." His term as territorial governor began in 1813 and lasted until Missouri became a state. The capital of the territory was St. Louis.

On August 10, 1821 Missouri was declared the first state to be created from the Louisiana territory.

The proposition to admit Missouri into the union gave rise to a long and bitter debate in Congress, as to whether it should be admitted as a free or as a slave state. At last the question was settled by a compromise brought about through the efforts of Henry Clay. The "Missouri Compromise of 1820," admitted Missouri into the union as a slave state, while Maine was admitted as a free state.

Missouri's first elections were held in 1820 before the state was formally admitted to the union. Alexander McNair was chosen to be the first governor. Two senators were chosen by the legisla-

ture. They were: David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton.

The first General Assembly met at the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis. After statehood in 1821 the capital was changed to St. Charles, but this location was not sufficiently central. In 1822 Jefferson City was selected as the capital. The state legislature first met there in 1826.

It was against this background of events that the historical developments of Dent and Maries Counties began to evolve.

DENT COUNTY

Topography -- Dent County is located principally on the Salem Plateau in the Missouri Ozarks, with about one-half of the land area situated on gently rolling hills and the other half consisting of steep sloping hills and river valleys with rough forested land (See Fig. 4-1). The surface of the Salem Plateau is undulating and is cut by young valleys of the Dry Fork watershed.

Three major river basins claim their sources in the hills of Dent County. They are the Meramec Basin, which drains about 65 percent of the county; the White River Basin, which drains 29 percent of the county; and the Gasconade Basin, which drains 6 percent of the county. (See Figure 4-2). The tributaries of the Meramec River which enter Dent County include Huzzah Creek, Crooked Creek, and Dry Fork Creek. The tributary of the Gasconade River is Little Piney Creek. The tributaries of the White River are the Current River, which has two watersheds draining two separate areas, and the Black River, whose West Fork Creek touches the southeast corner of the county near Bunker.

The eastern part of Dent County is sometimes included in the St. Francois Mountains region because of its high elevations (from 1200 to 1400 feet above mean sea level). Figure 4-3 shows the topography of Dent County with land contours and elevations. Taum Sauk Mountain, the highest point of this uplift at 1772 feet and the highest point in Missouri, is located about 35 miles east of the county.

In the eastern part of the county, the generally rougher terrain consists of steep hills and narrow creek bottoms of

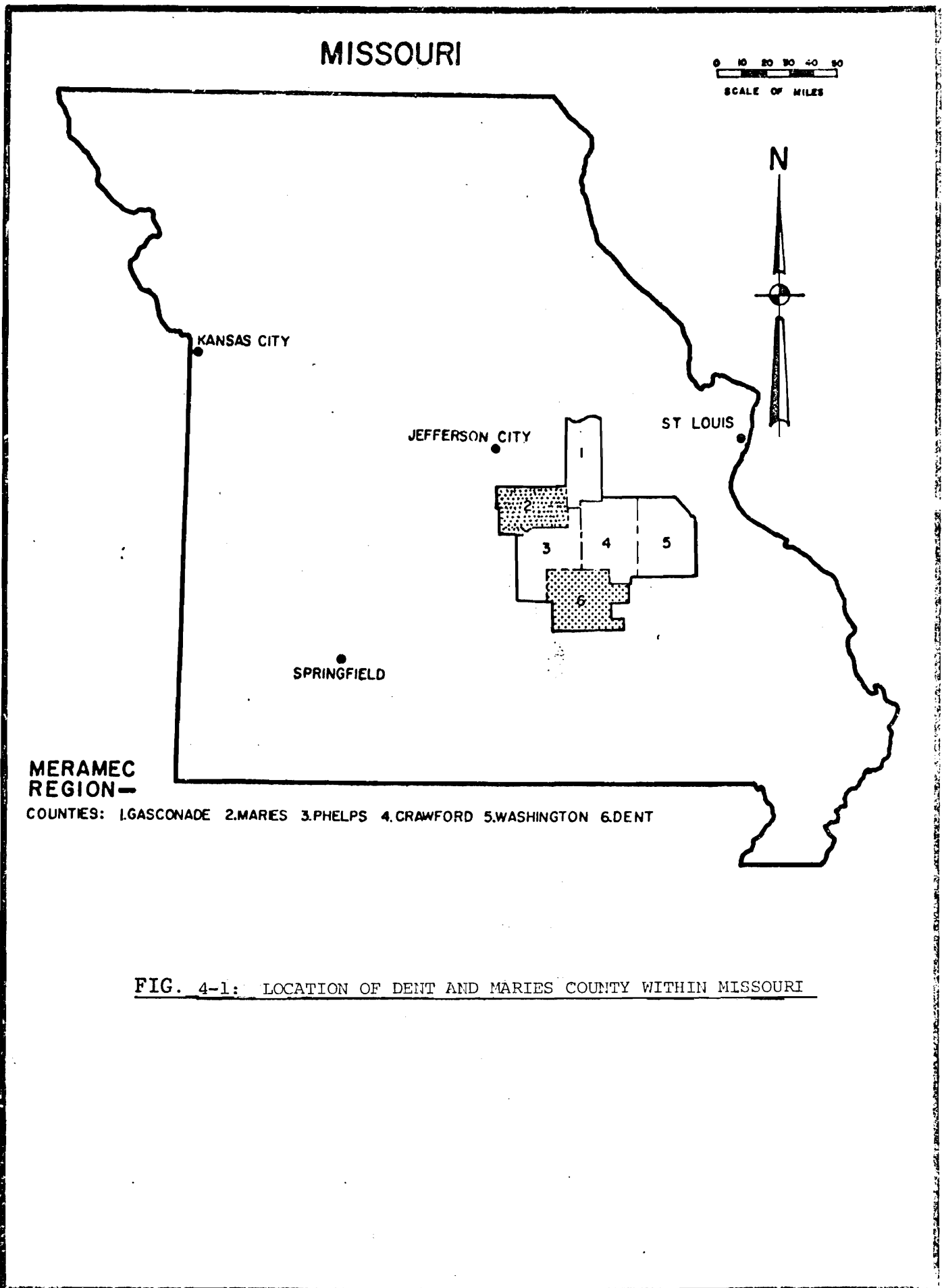


FIG. 4-1: LOCATION OF DENT AND MARIES COUNTY WITHIN MISSOURI

the Meramec and Huzzah Creeks. The central and northwestern parts are typified by rolling pasture land and oak-hickory forests. In the southern part of the county, the steepest relief can be found along the Current River hollows. Forests of pine and oak predominate on 60 to 95 per cent of the land in southern Dent County. The county embraces 558,720 acres of land.

Early History -- Most of Dent County was originally a part of Crawford County, which at one time encompassed seventeen counties in central Missouri. The southern part of Dent County from Montauk to Bunker was originally a part of Shannon County. Dent County was established on February 10, 1851, by an act passed by the Missouri General Assembly. The Missouri Legislature approved an act to form a new county from parts of Crawford and Shannon Counties "to be known and called by the name of the County of Dent." The name came from an early settler, Lewis Dent, who came from Tennessee in 1835 and who was also elected as the county's first representative to the Missouri State House.

Prior to that date, sparse pioneer settlements were created by settlers mainly from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina starting about 1828. Most of these early settlements were made on the Meramac, Spring Creek, and Dry Fork. The first known white settler within the present limits of Dent County was George Cole, who moved out from St. Louis. He was the first man to clear and cultivate a farm here, which was on the Meramec River near Short Bend. This was later the site of the Nelson Mill, one of the county's first mills.

The Spaniard De Soto may have explored parts of the Current

Dent County	
PREPARED BY MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION	
SOURCE GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP MISSOURI STATE HIGHWAY DEPT. 1970	SHEET 6-74

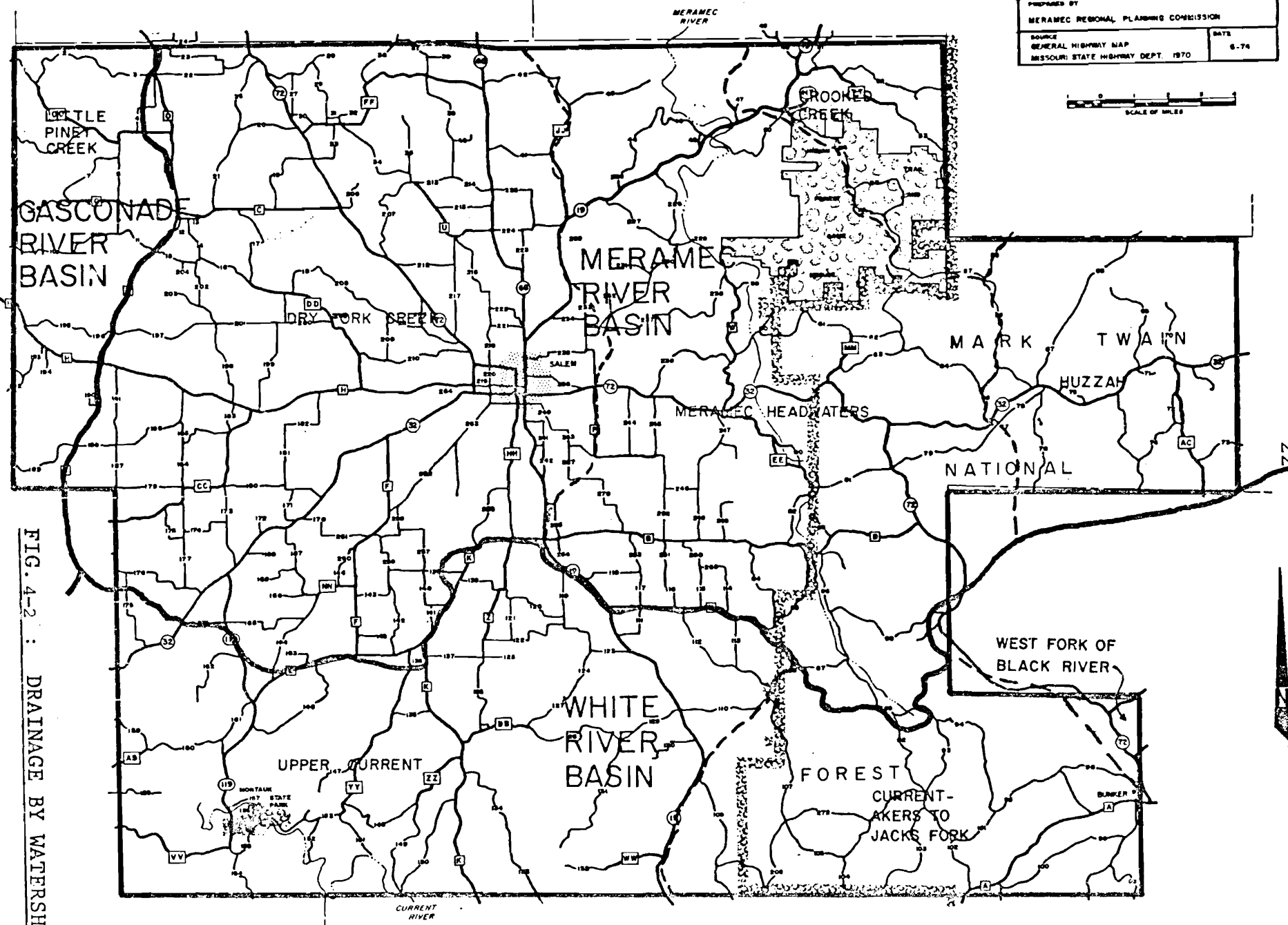
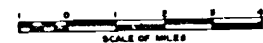


FIG. 4-2 : DRAINAGE BY WATERSHEDS-
DENT COUNTY

River around 1541, but all indications show that his party never ventured farther north than southern Missouri. In 1719, a French explorer named DuTisne passed through Dent County and discovered the Montauk Springs and Current River. French trappers operating from St. Louis in the 18th century named the stream "La Riviere Courante" because of its swift flow. Ashley-Saltpeter Cave, which is located in the southwest corner of the county, near Montauk, is of particular significance in history in that it was an active source of saltpeter during the War of 1812. The cave was also used as a campsite by H.R. Schoolcraft, noted explorer and writer, and is mentioned in his journal during his 1818 exploration of the Ozarks.

Pre-historic and Historic Indians -- The first inhabitants of the Ozark Region were believed to be the Paleo Indians because of scattered finds of their cultural material found in the area. It is believed they moved through the area about 10,000 years ago. Remains of rock cairns and pottery have been found along the Meramec and Current River Valleys. The Indians who followed were believed to be the ones inhabiting the area when white men first arrived. Historically, the tribes known to have moved through the Dent County area are notably the Delawares, Shawnees, Choctaws and Osages.

Many of these tribes followed what is known as the White River Trail. The White River Trail was established by an act of Congress on August 3, 1854. The trail comes into Dent County southeast of Sligo and goes in a southwesterly direction through the county to a point near Maples. There it goes into Texas County. It was surveyed by government surveyors in 1835.

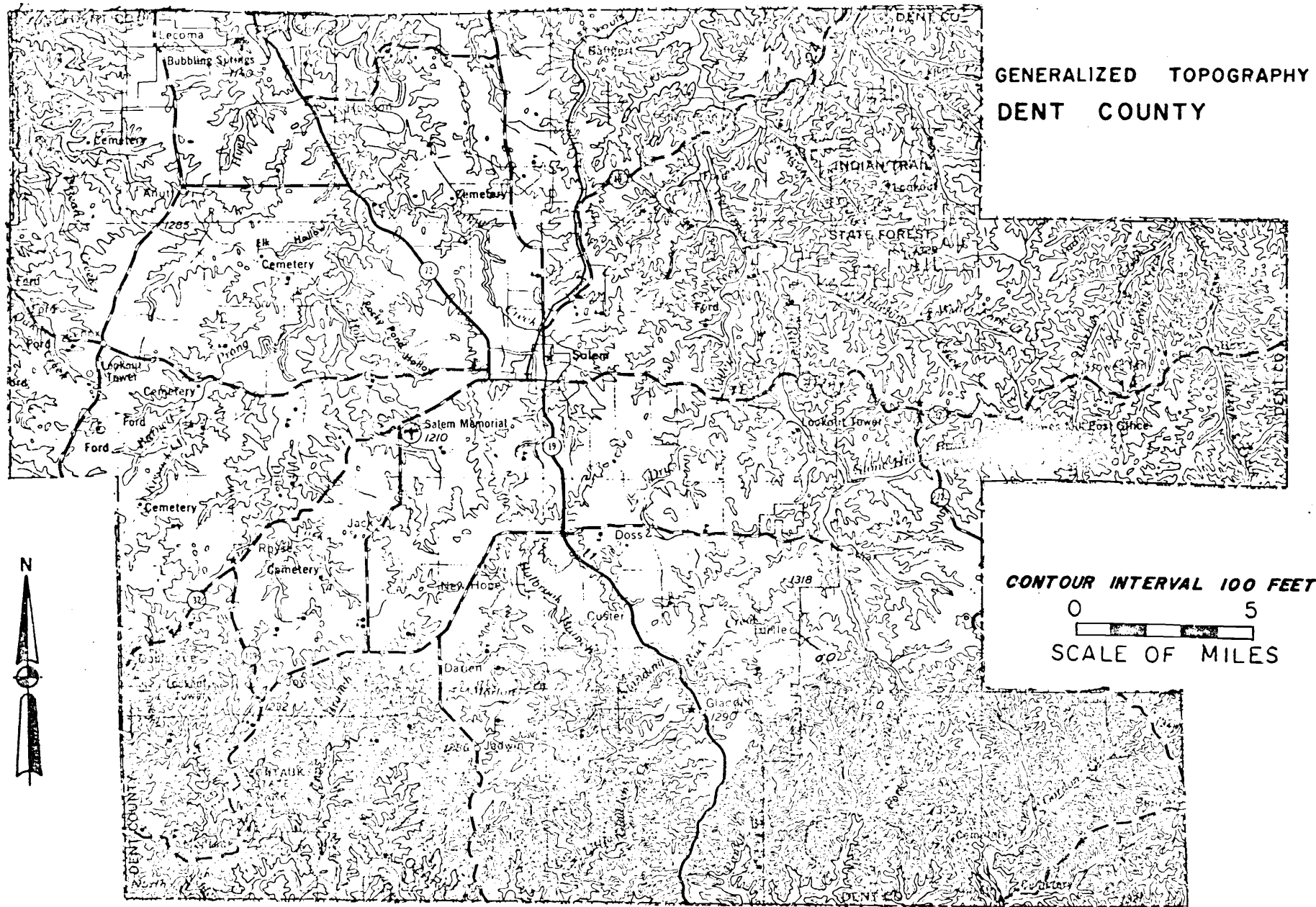


FIG. 4-3: Topography of Dent County

These surveyors went ahead of the U.S. Army, which was moving the Indians from North Carolina and Tennessee to the Indian territory (now the State of Oklahoma). The native Osage Indians were similarly displaced.

19th Century Settlement -- After their original settlements near the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, pioneers began moving westward to seek out new lands. The geology of the Ozarks Mountains presented many difficulties and many were forced to move farther north and west to the Great Plains to the flat rich farmland. One group of settlers decided to stay because the region reminded them of their homelands of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolina hill country.

George Cole cleared and cultivated a farm on the Meramec River in 1828. Those who followed included the Jones, Thornton, Potts, Bressie, Wingfield and Leonard families in 1829. The first post office in Dent County was established at Lake Spring in the 1840's. Prior to that the closest developed area was at the Meramec Spring Iron Works in Phelps County. Dr. John Hyer was the area's first physician as well as an educated public speaker and politician. His home and small business community at Laketon (Lake Spring) was the first organized town in Dent County.

During the period of 1870 to 1910, numerous small towns were established in the county, among them Lecom, Lenox, Anutt, Jadwin, Gladden, and Boss. Montauk Spring was becoming a popular place for hunters and fisherman. The Bunker Culler Lumber Company was the largest timber company in the State of Missouri from 1895 to 1910, operating in Dent, Shannon, and Reynolds counties. The town of Bunker was named for Mr. S.J. Bunker in 1908, and numerous lumber jobs expanded the population.

The second largest iron blast furnace in Missouri was located at Sligo in the 1880's. The timber industry was instrumental in supplying ties for the railroad and wood fuel for the pig iron blast furnaces.

20th Century Trends -- After the turn of the century, much of the economic boom in Dent County had subsided. Salem had benefited, however, and new residences, a central business district, and paved streets were constructed. In 1902, Salem had a population of 1,481 supported mainly by a stave and barrel factory, flour mills, broom making, charcoal manufacturing and local agriculture. After World War I the importance and efficiency of iron smelting began to taper off and the smelters at Sligo and Nova Scotia were closed. Lumber activities continued, but at a slower pace. Much of the virgin forest had been stripped away, and only through planting efforts by the State Conservation Commission and National Forest Service were the forests rejuvenated during the 1930's.

Railroad -- Historically, transportation has had a dominant effect on settlement patterns and economic development in Dent County. The Frisco Railroad Branch had responsibility for transporting iron ore and timber products to markets in the northeast. Roads developed to Rolla, West Plains, and Eminence for goods and services. Trails carved out by Indians were eventually developed into state highways, specifically on ridgetops between river watersheds. Examples of these roads are State Highways 19, 32, and 72.

Land Use Trends -- Land in Dent County sold for 12½ cents per acre in the early 1800's. Much of the land was bought for 5 cents an acre, and among its buyers were the early iron com-

panies. The first land entry was made in 1829 by John Jones.

By 1920, land in farms took up 60 percent of Dent County. Farm usage reached its peak in 1949, at about 65 percent of the county area, and then began its gradual decline. One hundred years ago, at the county's beginning, over 80 percent was timber land. This was clear cut to less than half by 1920. Re-planting has brought forests back to thicker levels today.

Population Trends -- Dent County's population reached its peak in 1910 at 13,245, due mostly to an increase in jobs in the timber industry and an increase in commerce around Bunker and Salem. From 1910 to 1960, the population declined in agriculture and a steady out migration occurred from the county to industrial jobs in larger cities in Missouri. One exception in this downward trend was a 7 per cent increase in the decade following 1930. In the thirties, new jobs were created in forest conservation with the establishment of Montauk State Park and the development of Indian Trail State Forest and the national forest lands. Salem and Spring Creek Township also experienced their largest growth in the late thirties with new housing construction, mainly within Salem. The Anutt-Lenox area also gained slightly with new population, after a sharp decline since 1900.

Salem -- Salem was selected as the site for the county seat on an 80 acre tract of land donated by John Millsap in 1851. Salem was incorporated as a town in January, 1860. One theory states the founders had in mind the biblical city of Salem in Canaan meaning peace. More likely, the town was named for Salem, North Carolina, where many of the original settlers came from.

County officials first met at the log houses at Abner Wingfield and Ephraim Bressie on Spring Creek near Salem which was on the old "White River Trail." In 1853, a brick court house was erected on the town square on nearly the same site as the present court house. In 1855, the county was disorganized by the State Legislature, but was finally reorganized a few days later on December 4, 1855. The first county officers appointed were Justice G. C. Breckinridge (president), Samuel Hyer, Jr., and Jotham Clark. Joseph Millsap was sheriff and David Henderson was clerk.

During the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, Dent County was divided and the majority of sympathizers went with the South. Fires incident to the war destroyed half of the town of Salem in 1864, including the courthouse. After the war Salem recuperated slowly with the construction of the railroad, the opening of the iron mines, and increased timber cutting for industry.

Sligo -- Sligo is situated in the extreme northeastern part of Dent County, about twelve miles from Salem. It lies in the Crooked Creek Valley through which Crooked Creek flows north and south.

Sligo is divided into three distinct parts-Sligo proper, "String Town" and Hub Town". Sligo proper was built near the furnace, but when more houses were needed, "String Town" was built. "Hub Town" was built for the employees of the Hub factory, which lasted only a short time. Sligo proper had two main streets, running north and south, generally designated as the upper and lower streets. The upper street is a continuation of the road leading to Salem, while the lower street is in direct line with the furnace. The church house, school

house, hotel, and company store were on the upper streets. The church, school, and company store buildings still stand. The church remains in use, and the school is used as a community center.

The valley in which Sligo lies was once a productive farm while the surrounding hills were heavily forested.

Sligo was established in 1880 by a group of New York capitalists headed by Edward F. Golta, who for many years was its superintendent. While it was not the largest such enterprise in Dent and surrounding counties, it was the last to pass. Sligo was in operation for forty-two years, and for twenty years the Sligo & Eastern Railway was used to haul timber supplies. As land was cleared of wood for the furnace, it became necessary to get wood from a greater distance, so a railroad was built 12 miles into the woods to Dillard. About 1900 iron business was no longer profitable. Sligo became the possession of the American Car & Foundry Company in 1901. Operations were suspended in 1921. The Sligo & Eastern railroad tracks were cut up and sold for scrap around 1932 or 33. At its peak, Sligo had a population of approximately 4,000.

Anutt -- The town of Anutt was misnamed through an error of spelling. The town was named Victor first by its residents and is legally laid out in lots and blocks. When the town was first started the post office was called Talledego and was located on the W.L. Capps farm that is now owned by W.E. Capps.

The people of the town, however, wanted the post office in Victor; So, they sent the name Victor to the Post Office Dept. but there already was a Victor, Missouri. They had to select another name. At that time, the school teacher was

Anette Lenox, who was much beloved in the area. They decided to name the post office Anette. But when the approval came back the name had been misspelled Anutt. This name remained.

Among the first business places was the Victor Flouring Mill that was organized as a cooperative. The mill was organized when John L. Frank brought the first steam powered threshing machine into Phelps and Dent counties. There were once in Anutt three general stores, two blacksmith shops, garages, a newspaper, a barber shop and a movie theater. The town had its own bank too, the Bank of Anutt. A canning factory operated for several years in the 1920's and 30's. One year, more than twenty train car loads of tomatoes were canned and shipped out.

(from "Anutt" - by Winfred E. Capps)

Lake Spring -- Land was entered in 1836 near Lake Spring by Alexander Coppedge, followed by David Lenox and James Watkins in 1837. Coming in 1838 were Dr. John Hyer, John Arthur, L.L. Coppedge, Benjamin Wishon, John Brown and J. N. Bradford. In 1856 above the site of the present Lake Spring, a town was laid out, Laketon, to include an academy where 80 students attended. The rooms were used for Library, Chemical, Music and Recitation. Dues were \$25.00 per student. It became solvent and the building, which was heated by wood, was used for church, entertainment and social activities.

The name Laketon, was changed to Lake Spring and the site moved to the present location to include a store, drug store, and blacksmith shop in 1856. The first post office in Dent County was in Dr. Hyer's double log home (later moved to a cubicle in the new store).

The spring served many families who hauled the water away

in barrels with a tablecloth on top held in place by the rim of the barrel. Wagons were drawn by horses or mules. The flow of the spring was covered with a springhouse. In it was kept perishable foods protected by lock and key. The Hyers, Donnans, and Bowles enjoyed the luxury.

In mid 1890's the Methodist Church was built, soon followed by a Baptist Church. A school district was created from parts of Linville and Lecom as near the center of the district as was allowable on the rough side of the hill. Later, 300 yards away a new school was built. After it burned, a community building was built on the site (1960). The directors of the original school were J.D. Bradford, Robert Belflower, and A.C. Donnan. The first teacher was Walter Bradford followed by Ann Zinders and Bert Yount. Harry Williams taught the last term before it was moved into the valley.

The Lake Spring Mill was erected in 1913 by A.C. Donnan and J.H. Bowles, utilizing machinery bought from a mill at Doss. It used steam power but was later converted to gasoline engine. John Reddick was the first miller. Wm. Horn was the last miller and it ceased operation in 1920.

Lake Spring was the home of seven doctors: John Hyer, Wilson Lenox, E.B. Bowles, S.N. Yeater, Sid McFarland, Sam Arthur and C.C. Nichols. The community boasts numerous college graduates and teachers of elementary and high school.

Howes Mill -- Howe's Mill was named for Thomas Howe, native Pennsylvanian, who moved to the site of Howes Mill and operated a grist mill on the Little Buzzah Creek. The post office was established in 1859 and Thomas W. Howe became postmaster Feb. 1,

1860. He built a burr mill that was used to grind wheat and corn and was operated by water power. Tom Howe died in 1876. Early millers include Hiram Lunsford, James Warfel, and during the Civil War, Rebecca Murray was a cook for Mr. Howe at the mill. Joseph Fiebelman became postmaster in 1878 and moved the post office to his home on Barney Creek, renaming it Barney. The Howes Mill post office was reestablished in 1888 by Thomas D. Hughes who operated the mill, store, and was a leading figure in the community. The Hughes were very prominent at Howes Mill through the years. Tom D. Died in 1939. Shortly after, Myrtle Fiebelman became the postmaster and relocated at the present Fiebelman Store. The post office was discontinued in 1957.

HISTORY OF MARIES COUNTY

Geology and Natural Features -- Maries County lies in central Missouri, bounded on the north by Osage County; on the east by Gasconade and Phelps Counties; on the south by Phelps and Pulaski Counties and on the west by Miller County. It has an area of about 600 square miles.

The county has its highest watershed (dividing the Gasconade and Osage waters) running generally north and south roughly through the center of the county and passing through Vienna, where half of the rainfall finds its way to the Osage and the other half to the Gasconade River. From this watershed the county has gentle, although very broken, slopes to the northeast and northwest, the ridge itself having a gentle northern incline. It is estimated that less than one-twelfth of the county is valley bottom, while a still smaller proportion is prairie, leaving the greater part as uplands. The prairies are in the eastern part of the county-- Lane's, Steen's and Galloway's, the first mentioned embracing about fourteen square miles. Spanish Needles Prairie is a name given to one. The Gasconade River is the largest stream. It crosses the county a few miles east of and parallel with the watershed divide. The Gasconade and the Bourbeuse Rivers; drain the eastern county. On the west are the two Maries Rivers -- the Big Maries and its tributary, Little Maries -- and Tavern Creek, tributary to the Osage River, which take the general course of the slopes' direction.

The geology of Maries County is very simple. The general base rock is the magnesian limestone with slight layers of so-called "cotton--rock". Sandstones are visible at a few points, the chief one being at Paydown. The soils of the bottoms are black and sandy marls, while the great bulk of the uplands is a

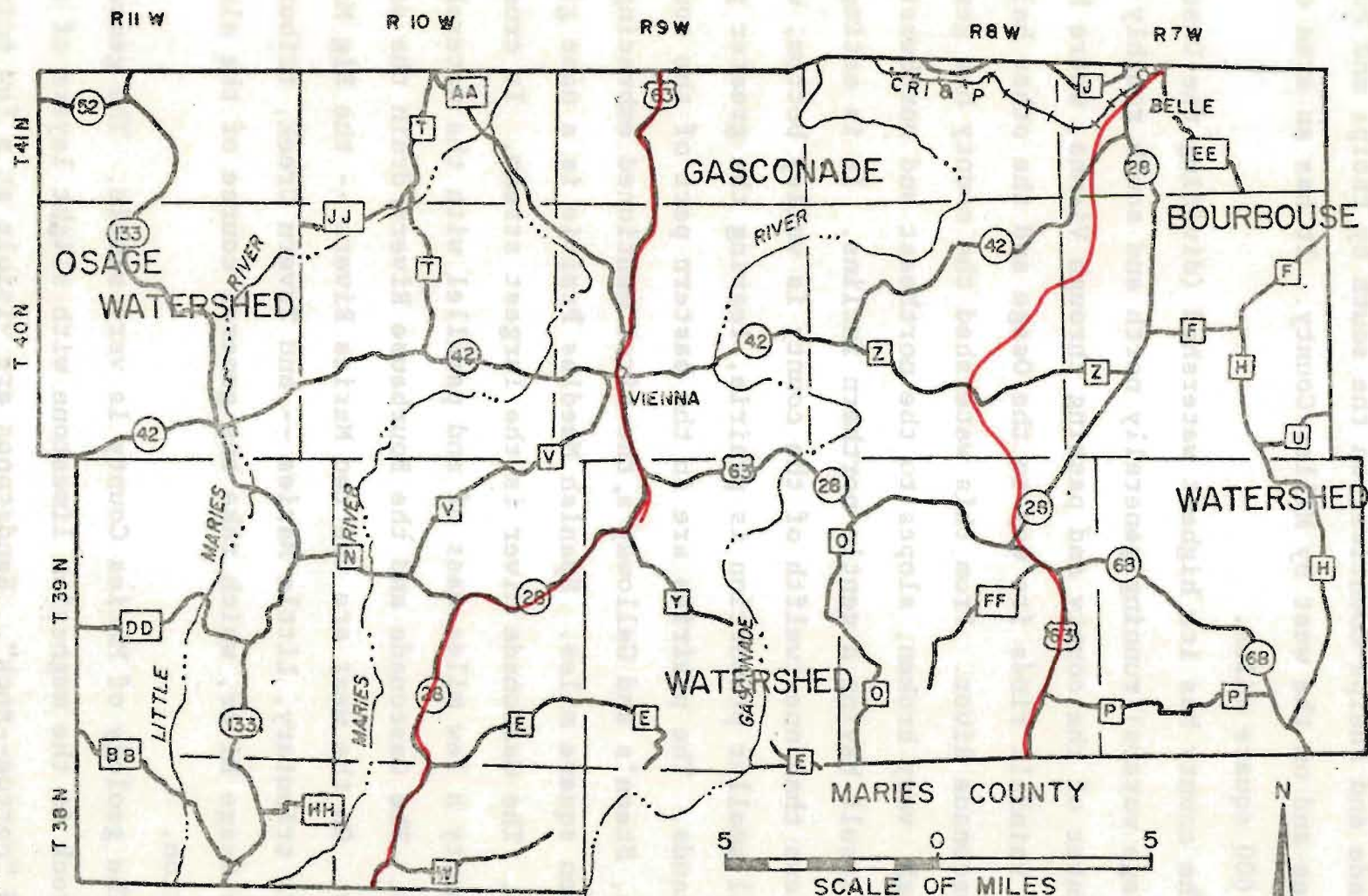


FIG 5-1: DRAINAGE BY WATERSHEDS--

Maries County

stiff clay with comparatively little sand. The climate is that of the mild uplands of central Missouri. Minerals, such as iron, lead, etc., have been found in the county, and slightly worked at times, but they are not developed at present. The county has many caves as is common to karst topography. Some of them along Tavern Creek are large enough to have given the stream its name-- a corruption of the word cavern, it is said.

Prehistory -- Two hundred million years ago the central region of this country was covered with a vast inland sea. As the climate changed and the waters dissipated a warm, steaming jungle evolved which was eventually invaded by dinosaurs, mastodons, and giant sloths who moved in, attracted by the natural salt deposits left from the prehistoric sea.

These salt deposits would later play an important role in the survival of the early white settlers in Maries County.

In time the area that is now known as Missouri developed into a lush, green wilderness. Perhaps as early as 40,000 years ago a small band of hunters crossed a then existing land bridge over the Bering Strait from Asia to North America. Their descendants, in search of big game now extinct, began to drift south into the interior of the continent. These ancestors of the North American Indians left behind evidence of their existence and means of survival. Furthermore, based on archaeological finds throughout Missouri, some archaeologists believe that these early wanderers and their primitive culture spread from this area east to the headwaters of the Ohio River, south along the Mississippi, and west to the prairies and plains.

Prehistoric people in Maries County passed through various stages of development. The first official record of them was

GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHY
 MARIES COUNTY
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
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SCALE OF MILES

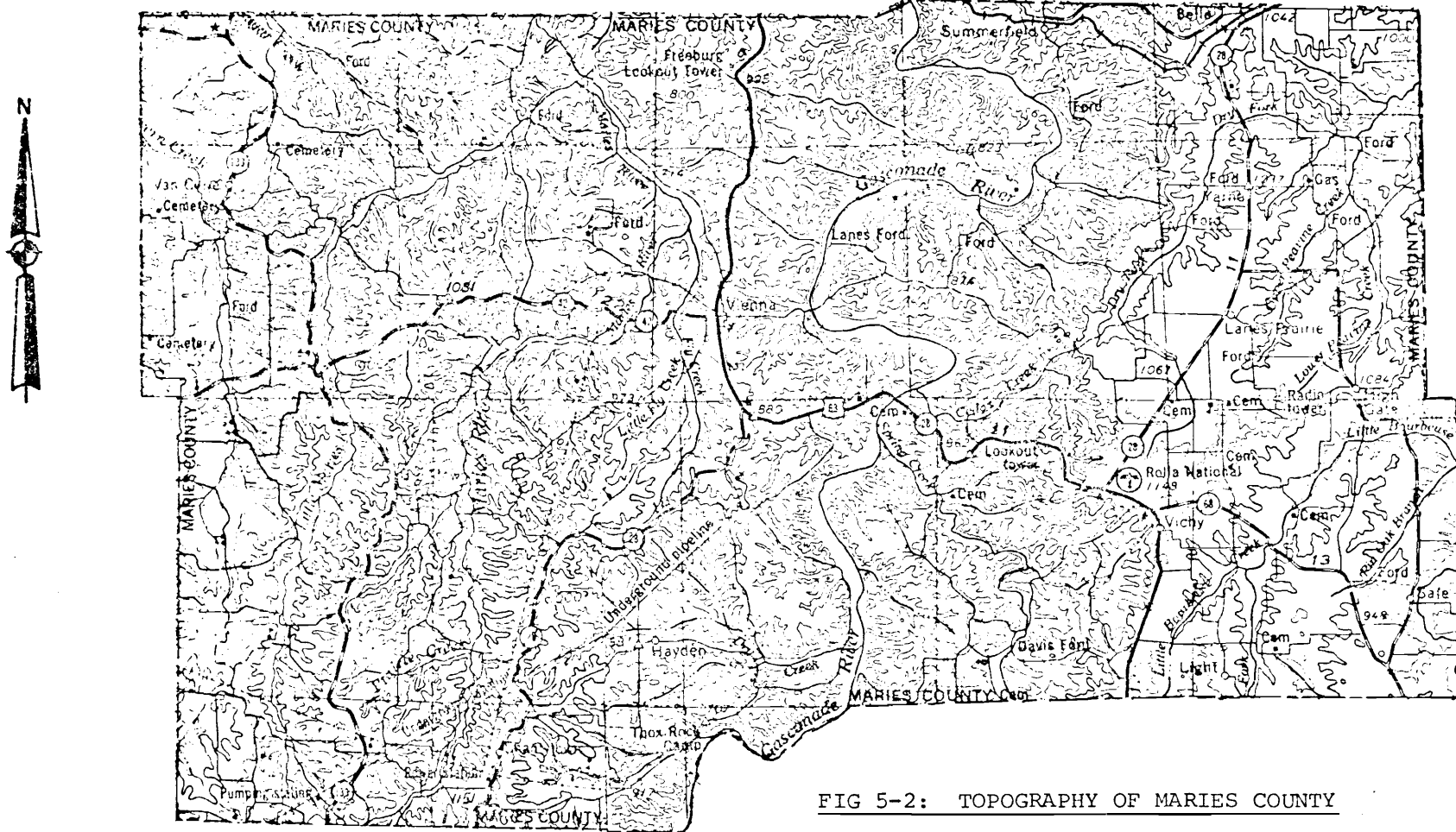


FIG 5-2: TOPOGRAPHY OF MARIES COUNTY

established in 1673 when the French explorers, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, encountered the Osage Indians and recorded them on their map as living south of the Missouri River and hunting across a large region of the Ozark highlands. They were the most important tribe in the early history of Missouri and Maries County. They called themselves the Wazhazhe ("the upstream people"), a word which the French abbreviated to Osage.

The Osage tribes represented a blending of Indian cultures, possessing traits that could be described as belonging to both Plains and Woodland peoples. John Bradbury, a botanist on his way up the Missouri River in 1811, commented in his journal that they were "tall, robust, broad shouldered people resembling giants." It was not uncommon for adult males to reach six feet in height. Osage warriors had been known to run sixty miles in one day and to possess the physical strength to put an arrow through a grown buffalo. They painted and decorated their shaved heads. The Osage male wore a breechcloth, leggings, and a blanket coverall which he draped over his shoulder. When he addressed someone, he lowered the blanket and tied it around his waist. Early visitors to the Osage Villages were also impressed by the comeliness of their young women, who wore buckskin dresses. Both men and women wore moccasins.

Charles Claude Dutisne, one of the first Frenchmen to cross the Ozark highlands early in the eighteenth century around 1719, found a country filled with bison. He also met the Osage, whom he described as a tribe of horsemen. Both the bison and the horse were important to the Osage way of life. From the bison they got meat, hides, and bones for tools and ornaments. The horse was used primarily for hunting, as the Osage went to war on foot.

It is believed that Dutisne named the Gasconade and Osage Rivers; the Gasconade for a French trapper/fur trader from Gascony, France; and Osage as a corruption of the Indian name for that river.

The Missouri Fur Company, under Auguste Choteau of St. Louis, later dispatched trappers and agents in the Gasconade valley. Cote Sans Dessein on the north bank of the Missouri River (opposite the mouth of the Osage River) and its successive settlements of French Village and Bonnots Mill (on the south bank) served as bases for the fur trade.

Following the French were squatters. These people did not buy or make any arrangement of ownership and simply lived on public lands. Displaced Shawnee and Delaware Indians maintained villages throughout Maries County along the banks of the Gasconade and Bourbeuse Rivers.

The various Indian tribes of Maries County found here a physical environment that was supportive of human life. Their villages were usually located near streams or rivers for fresh water and the availability of water--dwelling animals, but they searched great distances for large game, ate their flesh, made tools from their bones, and dressed in their skins. From stone they fashioned spearpoints, knives, scrapers, and choppers; and from shells they created ornaments, spoons, and jewelry.

They secured their horses by trading, stealing, and capturing them wild on the plains. In many tribes to bring in a stolen horse was an honor for the brave equal to the taking of an enemy scalp although neither habit was cultivated until after the coming of the white man in the early eighteenth century.

The early Indians also created large earthworks and mounds which served as the focal point in the villages for celebrations,

burial rites, and religious practices.

Many such mounds have been discovered on the bluffs of the Gasconade River and on the banks of Bourbeuse Creek. In some places along the Bourbeuse many small mounds have been found often in groups of about 200, and so regularly arranged that they are seen in regular lines from any point one may view them. These were often found to contain mussel shells and smooth, regularly laid sandstone rocks in the bottom. It is thought that they may have been the foundation of a kind of Venetian style village in high-water, for they rise above the high-water line.

Large mounds in other areas have been found to be burial grounds, and still others contain pottery, arrowheads, and various artifacts of primitive life. These remnants have provided archaeologists with a wealth of information about the prehistoric people who at various times made this region their home.

By the time the Europeans, and later the Americans, came to Maries County, distinctive Indian tribes lived and hunted along the rivers, in the forest, and on the prairies. But within a relatively short time these tribes declined, weakened, and eventually retreated westward in the face of forces they neither understood nor were able to control.

The Early Settlers -- It is not known who was the first settler in Maries' territory, but in 1823 there were a few chiefly on the Gasconade and at Lane's Prairie. Beginning on the Gasconade at its lower course in the county were William Lane, George Snodgrass, Margaret Butler (a widow), the Gibsons, Thomas Johnson (senior and junior, with families), John Johnson, all from North Carolina; east of the Gasconade was Charles Lane, who owned the first slaves in the county -- two men and one woman. Their names

were Asa, Flora, and Mingo. Mr. Lane built a mill and distillery, the first in the county, in 1826 at what is now Pay Down. The mill was later sold to Peter Walter. Charles Lane's name is now borne by the prairie. On the west of the Gasconade were few, if any settlers away from the river; William Lane, Jr., was on the west side, as well as a Mr. Stowe, a Mr. Jones, and Mr. Pursley; the latter was a cabinet-maker who made the first coffins used in the county. Other settlers did not arrive on the west side of the river until about 1835.

Of course there were many transient squatters in various parts of the county. The vacant log cabins they left often served for the early churches, schools, and public buildings.

About 1835 Alex and George Hill came into the region and settled on the Maries River. In 1841 the Rowdens arrived.

The Copelands came in 1848. In 1836 William Tennison settled on the Bourbeuse River, and the Waldos and Shockleys came into the region about 1833. P.H. Ammerman arrived in 1839, by which time David, John and George Davis, Daniel Boone Wherry, W. West, W. David, David Barbrick, Daniel Bell, Robert Ramsey, Abram Smith and others had arrived and settled on the Gasconade; on the Bourbeuse, by then were Alexander, Elisha, "Felt," and Thomas Rogers, Henry and John McGee, the Scrains, William, Jonathan, Moses and Israll Thompson, Elijah Jones, David McCoy, John Carroll, and others.

Dr. William Henderson entered land on Lane's Prairie in 1836 where he lived until the death of his first wife, Charlotte Smith Malone, around 1845, after which he moved to the farm of his father-in-law, Abram Smith. The farm later became the property of Bert Allen, and Dr. Henderson is buried there.

By 1839 many other homesteads were established on Lane's Prairie. They included Asa Pinnell, Esq., Henry Skaggs, Mr. Hutchison, whose son, J.G. Hutchison, later became a prominent judge in Rolla, Missouri, and others.

During this same time period William Shockley settled on the site of what is now Vienna. Others located on the Big Maries River, including the Tyrees, Crismons, Kepharts, Vaughans, Taffs, and Thomas Anderson, a prominent settler about three miles north of Vienna's site, on the Maries.

These were the more permanent settlers (not including the transient squatters) whose descendants are for the most part still among the citizens of the county.

Early Customs -- The first settlers came into the territory by the dozens and then by the hundreds. They were an unlettered generation of hunters, trappers, and farmers who, along with their families, struggled, hacked, and sometimes fought their way into the region establishing crude homesteads and settlements.

The early settlers were men of courage who took along with them on their long journey three essentials: a good gun, a good horse, and a good wife. They also needed good health, good luck, an ax, and, among other things -- salt.

Salt was the only preservative for the traveler's food. before the Revolution salt had to be shipped at great price from the West Indies. The first pioneers carried it laboriously over the mountains by pack horse. They also obtained it along the way from salt creeks or from the standing water of a brine lake, but these discoveries were rare. Upon reaching their destination an attempt was usually made to locate a natural deposit of the substance in that area for a continuing source.

When establishing a homestead the settlers had to live in their wagon or a tent while a log house was constructed. After providing for shelter they were able to concentrate on clearing the land and the construction of outbuildings. In pioneer days people used time wisely. Their main enterprises were farming and stock--raising. There was no market; once in a great while a man drove a small "bunch" of cattle to St. Louis. Hunting for deer, bees, or bear, of which there was an abundance, proved a profitable pastime; pasturage was all free; occasionally a fortunate individual had the luxury of a few oats and potatoes. The leather breeches, cotton shirts, woolen jeans and hats, which were worn, were manufactured at home, colored black with walnut or yellow with copperas. Scarcely anything was sold.

One source of considerable employment was rafting timber and lumber down the Big Piney, Gasconade, and Missouri Rivers from the pineries at the head of the Big Piney.

The physicians were the only professional men, except for a few teachers. David Waldo was the first resident doctor who settled in the territory in 1833; and Dr. William Henderson lived on the Gasconade for awhile about 1835. During this same period of time Dr. William Broadwater entered the region; and in the early 1840's Dr. V.G. Latham located on Dry Creek.

Asa Pinnell, Esq., was the first justice of the peace, even before 1825, for in February of that year he performed probably the first marriage ceremony in the county; the groom was John Coyle and Mary "Polly" Johnson was the bride. Mr. and Mrs. William Clemens Johnson were also among the earliest couples married. "Squire" Pinnell was a justice when almost all of eastern Maries County was Johnson Township of Gasconade County. The earliest birth known

in the territory was that of Elizabeth Johnson Hawkins in 1824.

The young people were fond of dancing in those days; and there were those who favored it and those who looked upon it with disfavor. Corn--shucking was generally engaged in by old and young, often lasting three days. Log rollings in the spring frequently offered a diversion in the form of a fist-fight. Shooting matches for beef or money were common forms of amusement, and so were organized hunts for bear and deer. Later on horseracing on Lane's Prairie was popular, and ten-cents-a-quart whiskey fights were not infrequent. Gilbert Crismon and his sons, John and James Newberry, senior and junior, and Thomas Anderson were experts in the racing line. "Brimmer" and "Bertrand" were two noted horses, one owned by John Crismon, the other by Thomas Anderson. These gentlemen on one occasion made an affidavit before a justice that each would start his horse at a certain hour on separate tracks for a contest. It is said that, for obvious reasons, Mr. Crismon decided to increase his chances by running five furrows across Anderson's track during the night. Anderson arrived the next day a little before time, when about 150 people were present. He saw the furrowed track and atonce made for Crismon's track and began digging holes in it; but Crismon's revolver persuaded him to change his mind, while the approaching hour made the race necessary, and, of course, Crismon's horse came out ahead.

Origin of Maries County -- The territory of Maries County first, in 1812, belonged to old St. Louis County. On December 11, 1818, it became a part of Franklin County, and so remained until November 25, 1820, when it was joined to Gasconade County. When Pulaski County was established in 1833 it included part of Maries. The rest remained in Gasconade County until by the legislative act

of January 29, 1841, Osage County was created.

Peter B. McCard of Osage County, Jesse A. Rayle of Pulaski, and Burton Cooper of Gasconade were appointed to choose the site of the seat of justice for the new county to be called Maries, and were to meet at the house of Thomas Anderson. The site was to be within three miles of the center of the territory.

The governor appointed the first sheriff and the first county court. The meetings of the court were temporarily held at Thomas Anderson's residence. The first county Court convened on the third Monday in May, 1855. The commissioners received \$3 per day for services in locating the county seat which they established by laying out a town on seventy acres of land donated by William Shockley. The new community was named Vienna after the capital city of Austria in Europe. The first courthouse was built in 1856.

The original boundaries of Maries County have only been altered once; the change being the trading of "York's Leg" to Phelps County for Johnson Township in 1859.

The two streams flowing through the territory, bearing the names Little and Big Maries, provided the name for Maries County. The rivers were named by French fur trappers who gave them the name of the French work for marshy or swampy, which is "Marais."

The Civil War -- The earliest evidence of action on the slavery question in Maries County is that of the vote on the division of the Methodist Church near the home of the Honorable Abraham Johnson during the 1840's, the result being that all votes were cast to enter the southern branch of the church. There were less than a dozen slaves owned in the county at the close of the 1850's, the chief owners being John Hooper, Thomas Anderson, Dr. W. H. Bowles and R.L. Ramsey, who each owned from one to four. The population

of the county in 1860 was 4,901, and the total vote cast in the presidential election was 509. The bulk of this vote, 309, was cast for Breckenridge; seven votes went for Lincoln, while Douglas and Bell received 98 and 95, respectively. Thus 200 may have been fairly considered to have preferred union to separation, and among the solitary squad of seven, who voted for Lincoln and were for "Coercion" to protect the Union, were Robert, "Ake" and James Rowden, E.H. Kenner, and Thomas Davis.

After the election of course the Civil War was precipitated and the action of Maries County could be easily guessed. Many wished to remain neutral, especially those who had voted for Douglas and Bell, but in the heart of Missouri and so near "a bone of contention" like Rolla in Phelps County, this was impossible. On May 10, 1861, after hearing that union soldiers had occupied St. Louis, the Confederate flag was raised at the court house in Rolla, and Phelps County was declared unofficially "seceded" from the Union.

The Union army was quick to respond because they wanted to maintain control of the railroad which was completed to Rolla, and because they wanted control of the Meramec Iron Works.

On June 14, 1861, Union troops arrived in Rolla on a train from St. Louis under the command of General Franz Sigel. They occupied the entire region, including Maries County. The Union army was increased until it reached 20,000, and Fort Wyman was built at Rolla to guard the railroad.

Southern sympathizers fled; or they were shot, imprisoned, or hung. Those who remained were forced to take a loyalty oath swearing their loyalty to the Union. Then sides had to be taken,

for the Federal scouts or the independent squads of "bushwhackers" made life even more unsafe for a neutral than for either a "Reb" or a "Fed."

There was no regular concerted organization of Federal or Confederate distinctly Maries County companies. There were some on both sides who went off to the nearest points and enlisted in various companies and regiments, but this was so scattered a movement that details would be impossible. It is thought that comparatively few served in the Federal or Confederate government troops, but almost all were, it has been estimated by prominent citizens of the county, engaged in Enrolled Militia, E.M.M., or the Southern State Guard, M.S.G., about equally on each side; That is, of the 509 voters in the 1860 election some 250 served in favor of the south or the State, and about 250 for the Union.

After the capture of Rolla, near the beginning of the war, Maries County was so thoroughly under Federal control from that point that few mass-meetings were held and those were almost always held in secret. Rebel action in the county became more or less obscure and was largely removed from its borders. During 1862 the county was rapidly organized into the Federal Enrolled Militia. About February the first company of this organization was formed and called the Lane's Prairie Home Guards. They first served under captain William Ammerman and later under Captain William Winzel. Not long after that Captain John (Myscal) Johnson organized an indepent rebel company secretly, and made an attack on the Home Guards. The fight occurred at what is called "The Hill" at Bloomington, on Lane's Prairie. "The Battle of Lane's Prairie" was brief and resulted in the death of Captain Johnson's first

lieutenant, Edward Elder, and the wounding of several of his men and some of the "Guards." After their defeat the rebel company fled to southern Missouri where they engaged in several skirmishes, both there, and in northern Arkansas, until they disbanded later that year. "The Battle of Lane's Prairie" was the only military encounter of any importance that occurred in the county.

On June 24th and 25th, 1862, these Home Guards and about 120 others were organized at Rolla as Company A, Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, Captain Abraham Johnson Commanding, and they were deployed in ordinary military duties, including protecting homes against "bushwhackers." In the fall of 1862 the militia was increased and reorganized in the Rolla district under General Warmoth, and Maries County was placed under the command of Brevet-Major Abraham Johnson, who organized companies in various parts of the county under the following captains: Beasley, West, Kossuth, Tyree, Walker, and Latham. These were relieved during the winter and some went into the Federal army, but each year Major Johnson reorganized them throughout the county. Although there were no fortifications in the county, and no great raids, Vienna was a sort of headquarters or minor post, which was commanded in succession by Captains V.G. Latham, John Beasley and Parham. Other officers who were in command there included the lieutenants of Captain Dennis; Berry and Ellis, of the Osage and Maries County Militia, until the war closed.

Cultural Development -- Education in Maries County for the early pioneers was somewhat of a luxury, but it was one of those luxuries which has been highly prized by the people and as freely indulged in as the rugged condition of the county permitted. Although there have been public schools more or less since the county

was organized, the subscription and private schools have held their own from the first.

It is not known who were the first teachers, nor the location of the first school; but among the earliest was one on Bourbeuse Creek, which was taught by William Green. It was held in a log house 16 X 18 feet, with a stick-laid chimney, puncheon floor and split benches; and for a window one of the logs was cut and the opening covered with greased paper.

About 1833 Carter Woods taught on Maries Creek in a vacant house, and among his pupils were Abraham and James Johnson, and James and John Crismon. C.F.L. Durand, a surveyor, taught at the residence of Thomas Johnson Jr., and, later at a school on Cedar Creek. A school located on the Gasconade River was taught by Jacob Robinson, and Roland Aubrey had P.H. Ammerman as a pupil on Lane's Prairie. Abraham Johnson began his teaching career about 1839 in southeastern Maries County while Dr. W. C. Lacy taught school near Vichy. These were all subscription schools. Lane's Prairie and Dry Creek settlements were the first to organize public schools in 1856.

The people of Maries County were not numerous enough in the early days to demand a public school system. Soon after the county was organized in 1855 there were six or seven districts organized, each containing a log schoolhouse. This was the condition in 1858 when Solomon Kimzby became the first commissioner of schools of the county. It continued so until after the Civil War, during which period there were no schools or school officers. In 1864 Henry Warren was appointed as commissioner of schools and served in the position until 1868. During this time period the public schools began to grow.

Neither church membership nor preaching seems to have been given any attention in Maries' territory until almost a decade after the first white arrivals. In about 1830 a Cumberland Presbyterian, Reverend Frank Bawley, preached at the home of "Uncle" George Snodgrass on Cedar Creek and organized a congregation there. This was the first. They held camp-meetings near the mouth of Cedar Creek, and among other preachers were Reverend Jacob Clark, and later Abraham Johnson and Hugh Burns. They did not thrive, for in a few years the organization disappeared. Jonathan Burlison was the first resident preacher in the county.

Five years later the Primitive or "Hard Shell" Baptists began meeting at the home of Thomas Johnson Jr., and in 1838 they organized a church. Reverends Burgess, Lenox and Jenkins were among their preachers.

The Methodists appeared in 1835 and grew rapidly. Reverend Babbit was the first to hold services, at the residence of Charles Lane. Reverend Brashear was another Methodist minister who entered the territory a short time later.

The Presbyterians and Methodists had a union church at the home of Abraham Johnson, where the vote on the slavery question and the great separation took place under the direction of a Reverend Cardwell in the early 1840's. All votes were for the South. Mr. Byrd caused some trouble at one of the union meetings. He was allowed to speak if he would exclude politics from his discourse. He promised, but as he grew enthused he violated his promise and was led out by three brothers by the name of Brawley who all happened to be ministers as well.

In 1845 Reverend R.S.D. Caldwell introduced the Missionary Baptist faith on Spring Creek. Reverend James Walker followed him,

and this sect prospered.

The Catholics began their organization in Vienna in 1860 and have steadily increasee.

By 1890 the denominations represented in the county included, in the estimated order of their numbers, the Christians, the Missionary Baptists, the two branches of the Methodists, the Catholics, and the Primitive Baptists.

The first newspaper issued in Vienna or in Maries County was the Central Missourian, which issued its tenth number on February 26, 1859, a copy of which is still preserved by the James King family of Vienna. It was published by C.P. Walker and Henry Lick as a Democratic paper until 1860, when they began issuing the Rolla Express from this office and soon moved to Rolla. The next newspaper to start operating in the region was the Maries County Advocate, issued early in the 1870's by E.J. Ellis, and destroyed by fire in 1872.

The following year J.M. Johnson and A.P. Rittenhouse purchased printing equipment from Mr. Ellis in Waynesville, moved it to Vienna, and on February 14, 1873, issued the first number of the Banner of Liberty as a Democratic journal. This newspaper was acquired by A.P. and A.J. Rittenhouse, who, on March 13, 1874, gave it the name The Vienna Courier. After the death of A.J. Rittenhouse, the Courier continued to be owned by that family for awhile with Mrs. Rittenhouse, an accomplished lady, as the assistant editor.

The paper was sold to F.F. Stratton on September 10, 1875 who owned it until April 20, 1883 when he sold the enterprise to John H. Diggs. At this time the newspaper was renamed the Maries County Courier.

During the following year John Diggs encountered some competition for business when Thomas M. Watkins moved the Vichy Herald to Vienna,

and it was not long before the two editorial rivals became embroiled in a fatal quarrel. It is said to have begun on the question of public printing, and then was fanned by the championship of rival political favorites until it ended in the death of Mr. Watkins, whom Diggs shot in November, 1884, in front of a house owned by the Smith family. It was claimed by Diggs that Watkins attempted to stab him and that he shot in self-defense, a claim which led to his acquittal. This was the only case of editorial tragedy in Maries County. This event soon closed the doors of both newspapers.

The Courier was then sold to W.M. and A.Y. Barr who again renamed the newspaper. In May, 1886, they issued the first number of the Maries County Gazette, and continued with its operation until November 2, 1888 when Dabney Rainey assumed control.

After about seven years, in 1895, the Vienna paper was again faced with the threat of competition. J.G. Slate started publication of the Maries County Times (later it was operated by E.L. Camp). After several years in Vienna it was moved to Belle where it became the Belle Banner.

Dabney Rainey holds the distinction of having the longest tenure as editor of the Maries County Gazette than any other person ever connected with it, editing for 35 years.

Norman B. Gallagher, publisher and president of the Tri-County Publishing Company, acquired the Maries County Gazette in 1942 and the Home Adviser in 1952. The Home Adviser was a Vienna newspaper that had been established in 1903. Mr. Gallagher combined the two newspapers into one publication in 1970 and changed the name to the Maries County Gazette - Adviser.

Today the Tri-County printing plant at Belle produces the Gazette-Adviser and other newspapers including The Belle Banner,

The Bland Courier, The Osage County Republican, and a shopper-type paper called the Osage County Republic.

The newspapers of the Tri-County Publishing Company wield an important influence in the general affairs of the public throughout Maries County and the region.

History of Vienna

Vienna is situated almost in the center of Maries County, on the crest of a ridge dividing the watersheds of the Gasconade and Maries rivers. Land not cleared for cattle-grazing around Vienna is heavily forested with much oak and walnut.

William Winfield Shockley was the man responsible for the city of Vienna being located where it is. He was born near Hillsville, Virginia, in 1805. He came to Gasconade County, Missouri, in the early 1830's. Marriage records show that he was married to Rebecca Copeland, daughter of William Copeland, by the Rev. Joseph Brashear, a Methodist preacher, August 15, 1833. The Copelands lived on the lower Maries River in what is now Maries County but was then a part of Osage County. He soon became a justice of the peace. Records of Gasconade County show that on December 30, 1838, John Copeland, son of William Copeland, and Mary America Wiseman were married by William Shockley.

Osage County was organized in 1841. The Osage marriage records show that Shockley married a number of couples as justice of the peace of Jackson Township of Osage County, the last one on November 8, 1848. It is assumed that he moved from the Copeland community about this time and settled on 160 acres of land where the present town of Vienna is.

His first wife died around 1845, and he was married a second time to

Mrs. Rutha Parker by Rev. Edward Moss, a Methodist lay preacher, who was known to have lived west of the present Vienna. This marriage was on September 21, 1847.

When Maries County was organized by the state legislature in 1855, a committee was named in the bill to locate a site for the county seat. The commissioners serving on the committee were Peter B. McCord of Osage County, Jesse A. Rayle of Pulaski County, and Burton Cooper of Gasconade County. Shockley offered 70 acres of his land as a gift to the new county and the committee accepted it. He later sold the rest of his land and moved about four miles south of Vienna.

He was active in the old Bloomgarden Methodist Church. He was never a licensed preacher in the Methodist Church but was a life-long member. He held what was called an Exhorter's License which would be the same as a lay preacher in the church today. He died in 1882.

The committee which had accepted the 70 acres of land for the county seat had the land surveyed and divided it into town lots. The lots sold to private citizens, and the proceeds of the sales were used to build the first county courthouse.

Dr. V.G. Latham, the presiding county judge, had a young daughter named Vie Anna, who had died, and he wanted the commissioners to name the new community in her honor. Commissioner McCord, however, thinking such a course unwise, outwitted the old doctor by naming it in honor of the Austrian capital, Vienna, a name so similiar that the doctor's opposition might be quietly squashed. Here the county seat has remained with no serious effort to move it, except one unsuccessful attempt in 1870 to secure it for Bloomington on Lane's Prairie.

History of Belle

The land where the community of Belle now stands was once known as Gallaway's Prairie, and the man responsible for the creation of Belle was John Shep Ridenhour.

He was the son of Martin and Sarah Ridenhour and was born December 14, 1849 in a house that was located where the first school now stands. He lived there until he was twelve years old, when his family moved to a nearby farm. There he remained until his marriage to Dorcas Griffith, daughter of David and Rebecca K. Griffith.

John Shep Ridenhour married Dorcas Ann Griffith on November 10, 1870 at the Griffith home, a half mile from the Francis Cemetery where they are both interred.

John taught two short terms of school one-half mile from Buck Elk Creek where they lived. In 1873 he bought a store and dwelling from D. Thomas Jones and moved there. In this location he operated what was known as the Shep Ridenhour General Store until 1915. All of the nine children of John and Dorcas were born and lived at the home near the store--six boys and three girls.

Mr. Ridenhour provided the land for the first school in Belle and for the First Christian Church. The school is now used for the Masonic Hall and the church building is now owned by the Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints. (See Maries County sheet # 212)

However, the most important contribution of John Shep Ridenhour was when he gave every other lot in the area to the railroad company, which secured the railway service and the establishment of the new town in 1901.

A meeting was held by the merchants for the purpose of deciding upon a name for the town. The town's benefactor, John Ridenhour,

was appointed the task of deciding what the name should be. He said that he thought of the new community as a young southern lady making her debut at a ball. The committee, then, decided that the new town would officially be named Belle.

Mrs. Gusta Jones was given the honor to name the main street, which she called Alvarado Avenue. She was the wife of Dr. Jones of Belle, the community's only family doctor. He died on December 10, 1900 at his home of smallpox.

The Ridenhour General Store and residence stood on the north end of Alvarado Avenue. John Shep Ridenhour passed away in February, 1920, and Dorcas Ann Ridenhour died on November 4, 1900.

With the arrival of the railroad, people came to Belle from a vast area to build stores, hotels, saloons, homes, churches, and everything else required to create a new community.

Belle, the county's newest town, was destined to become the largest and most prosperous town in the county.

THE FUTURE

Salem--The strategic location of Salem at the crossroads of a major highway linking central and southern Missouri will continue to insure the prosperous future of the city and county. Home to about 5000 people, and as the trading center for over 20,000 people, much of the trade and wealth of this south central Missouri area flows through Salem. The variety and strength of the businesses of Salem is proven by the longevity of some of the businesses in town, some of which have been in operation in the same families since the latter 1800's.

Opportunities for educational and religious instruction are myriad in Dent County. Salem boasts one of the largest numbers of active congregations in the state. The school system gives a broad general education to students from all parts of the county. Many area youths go on to college and professional careers.

The economy of Dent County relies upon the commercial business of Salem as well as the mining and timber industries located south and east of the city. Agricultural pursuits also account for a substantial portion of the economy of the county.

Vienna--Today, Vienna remains the county seat of Maries County and continues to be a thriving community.

The business district has a good variety of retail establishments which serve a wide rural area as well as the town. The economy of the area is based on livestock production, particularly cattle and hogs. The Maries County Livestock Producers Association annually holds the largest cooperative feeder cattle sale in the state.

The Maries R-1 public school in Vienna is a consolidated school district which serves a large part of central Maries County. Its average enrollment is just over 700. Visitation Catholic Church operates an eight-grade elementary school. Vienna is within daily commuting distance of the University of Missouri at Rolla and Lincoln University at Jefferson City. It is 70 miles from the University of Missouri at Columbia.

According to the 1980 census, the city of Vienna has 513 people within its city limits, but it is the trade center for about 4,000 people. A large, modern courthouse which was built in 1942, is located in the center of town and provides offices for the county government, as well as state and federal offices.

The future outlook for Vienna is a positive one. The citizens look forward to the coming years with optimism. The feeder cattle industry is growing every year, and the community is interested in creating more job opportunities, particularly for youth, in non-agricultural lines in order to give the economy more diversity.

The people of Vienna are civic-minded people who care about their community; they strongly support community improvement projects and keep their town clean and attractive. The pace of living in Vienna is slower than that found in urban areas, but the people will probably not change that because it adds to the pleasure of life there.

Belle--Since 1901, when the new town was founded, many changes have taken place on Gallaway's Prairie. Belle has grown with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

The city's schools yearly graduate approximately 85 young people who enter the labor force. Other graduates matriculate to vocational schools nearby or other higher education also available near Belle.

The city facilities include a library, numerous churches, public tennis courts, a swimming pool, a golf course, a public park with a large lake and a country club, a regional public bus service, businesses to meet nearly every need, and fine examples of Victorian architecture. An extra bonus in the region is the prevailing German culture which has resulted in unusual restaurants and antique shops in the area.

The 1980 census places the population of Belle at 1,235. The community now offers the best in rural life but is planning for new business and industrial growth in the future.

The Belle Industrial Development Authority has worked with the city government to purchase and develop a ten-acre industrial park which is serviced with all essential utilities and ready for new users.

Other resources available for interested firms include three deep city wells which deliver 555 gallons of water per minute and have a total storage capacity of 350,000 gallons. The regional transportation network offers rail and highway freight service directly to St. Louis and to the nearby Rolla National Airport.

The most valued resource of Belle, however, is its citizens who take pride in their community and are actively planning for the future.

Dent County and Maries County--If the future emulates the recent past, life in Dent and Maries counties will become less and less distinctive. Television will certainly place a significant role in that development. It has not only provided the viewing public with opportunities to appreciate the best that civilization has created, but has also been a part of the technology revolution that has transformed American life. Television has combined with radio, newspapers, and modern transportation facilities to decrease the differences in lifestyles throughout Dent and Maries counties. Regional patterns continue to persist in the county, the state, and the nation, but certainly revealing evidence of erosion is that one can travel from the east coast to west coast, from Maine to Florida, from Minnesota to Texas, and eat every meal at McDonald's restaurant, stay every night in a Holiday Inn motel, and see the same television program whether in Missouri or Maine.

Technological change, school consolidation, and the creation of state institutions, such as the state library with its county extension programs, have made opportunities for intellectual growth available to all citizens of central Missouri. Moreover, the counties's rich cultural resources including museums, libraries, historical societies, and musical organizations have become more accessible than ever before.

The legacy of both Dent County and Maries County include the excitement of exploration, the danger of the fur trade, the tragedy of the Civil War, the exploitation and innovation of industrialization, and the realization of greater opportunity for its diverse people. Blessed with several rivers, a wealth

of minerals, fertile soil, and beautiful scenery, the citizens of both counties developed a rich and diverse cultural heritage that coming generations will certainly build upon in creating an even more exciting and interesting future.

ARCHITECTURE

The traditional styles of architecture in Dent County and Maries County predominately fall into the following catagories; Log Cabin, Utilitarian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne Victorian.

Log Cabin -- The first housing created by the early white settlers took the form of log cabins which resulted in infinite variations of a basic theme. These variations evolved from the English cottage, the most common and basic form of the log house. The English cottage was usually one room deep, one story in height with an attic or open loft, steep roof, one or two rooms in length; with one or more exterior end chimneys, and wall construction of logs with double-notched corners. More examples occur in Maries County than in Dent County, and in many cases, log out-buildings made 100 years ago are still in use. Many of the log buildings in Dent County have been covered with siding. An excellent example of log construction which has not been sided is the Wilbur Ragan home in Maries County (see sheet #128), which was constructed circa 1860 and was used as a dwelling until 1978.

The construction of log houses in Dent and Maries counties was very common from 1820 until around 1880.

Utilitarian -- The Utilitarian style is the design that was used in the construction of most farm buildings with the exception of the family homes. These Utilitarian buildings were square or rectangular structures with roofs of low or medium gables. The wall construction placed emphasis on material of durability rather than on style, which in the early 1800's consisted of logs and later on became oak studding with wooden siding. Some of the oldest Utilitarian structures were constructed from cut stone.

(such as the slave house at Paydown in Maries County which was built in 1826). Outbuildings of Utilitarian design are still in wide use today in both Dent and Maries Counties.

Federal -- The Federal style of architecture was brought from England to the eastern states and then made its way to the midwest. This style is characterized by smooth, exterior wall surfaces of wood or brick; elliptical fanlights; heavy or large classical ornamentation, and an over-all sense of attention to detail. The classical elements of the box-like structures were usually executed in wood, but these buildings were often plain and free from design. Many of the general stores, mill buildings, and other commercial establishments in Maries County were built in the Federal style. A good example would be the Safe General Store which was built around 1860. The eastern trend of this style of architecture was from 1780 to 1829, but in Dent and Maries Counties the style was used from 1840 to 1870. In Dent County, examples of the Federal style include the Lewis Dent home on the Meramec River, and the McClure home on Highway 72.

Greek Revival -- The idea of using classical motifs in architecture spread through Missouri by way of the Federal style, but a movement soon started that extolled the virtues of a more accurate version of the ancient Greek styles. This "New" revival of the Greek classical elements is referred to as the Greek Revival style. Houses of this period usually had a floor plan that was rectangular or T-shaped. The exterior had a prominence of unadorned horizontal elements with molding profiles that were bold and massive in appearance. The roof was low pitched, and the general design of the building emphasized the central entrance which would often consist of a two-story Greek portico that was

flanked on each side of both the upper and lower levels by a set of rectangular supporting columns. The roof of the porch would often be formed by a pediment gable that sometimes contained a diamond bull's eye vent.

The most important examples of Greek Revival architecture in Maries County are "Greatwood" on Lane's Prairie, the home of Dr. William Hearst Bowles which was constructed in 1858; the Alonzo Walker House about fifteen miles south of Belle which was built in 1860; and the Thomas Bray House at Paydown which was built in 1885.

The eastern trend toward Greek Revival architecture was from 1818 to 1860, but in Maries County it was most obvious from 1850 to 1885.

Gothic Revival -- The style of Gothic Revival was in some ways, a reaction to the strict classicism of the Federal and Greek Revival periods. There was a desire to recapture some of the "romanticism" of medieval architecture, and a desire by some architects to experiment with the notion of non-symmetrical massing of elements. Many Gothic buildings were built under the influence of an 1842 book by A.J. Downing called Villas and Cottages. All Gothic buildings tend to emphasize the vertical with tall, narrow windows and pointed arches. Sometimes a Gothic building will have a tower, but they are always designed with high-pitched roofs and steep gables.

A few houses in Maries County reflect this style of architecture but with a modified window design; however, there are several churches which exemplify Gothic Revival. An example of Gothic Revival architecture as applied in Dent County is the home of Louise Bradford at Lake Spring.

The Gothic Revival Style was very popular in the East from 1820 to 1860, but it was most evident in central Missouri from 1860 to 1900.

Romanesque Revival -- The Romanesque Revival style of architecture is another of the medieval revival styles of construction. Its primary feature is the round or semi-circular arch. All openings are generally round-arched, and round-arched decorative elements are common. Most buildings of this type are built of masonry, brick or stone (often both), and most display a strong feeling of massiveness in their proportions.

Buildings in this style are usually churches and other public buildings, rarely houses, which is true of both Dent and Maries counties.

The trend toward Romanesque Revival in the East was from 1845 to 1867, but the trend is most obvious in Maries County from 1870 to 1910.

Queen Anne Victorian -- Irregularity is the key word in distinguishing Queen Anne buildings from those of other styles. Queen Anne buildings are characteristically irregular in plan, massing, color, texture, and materials. The variety of materials used is apparent as soon as one observes stone, brick, wood shingles, and wood trim -- all in the same elevation. Towers, turrets, projecting bays, and porches are extensively used elements, and cut, carved, molded, and turned ornamentation is usually evident and delicate in design. Paneled and decorated chimneys are often dominant features.

Two prime examples of the Queen Anne Victorian style are the William T. John House, built in 1902, and the Travis John House, built in 1903; both houses are located in southeastern Maries

County. Examples of Queen Anne style in Dent County are a house at 105 South Jackson in Salem, and the Louis Dent home at the corner of McArthur and Franklin streets (see sheet #106). Although numerous other examples of Queen Anne architecture exist in Dent and Maries counties, the last named property is definitely among the best examples in the state.

In the East the Queen Anne Victorian style was most evident from 1874 to 1890; but in Maries County it started around 1880 and remained popular until about 1920.

In addition to the styles mentioned in this section, many other styles can be found in both Dent and Maries counties. Many stores exist which utilize the Boomtown style of square fronted, sided buildings. Most of the older commercial buildings in Salem's business district are constructed in the High Victorian style. The Dent County Courthouse, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is constructed in the French Second Empire style.

Many of the older buildings of Dent County and Maries County are significant because they are unique or exceptionally fine examples of a particular style or period. Others contribute to the overall character of their surroundings or exemplify local developments in style and change of taste. Some of them are important because of being the site of an important historical event. Such an example is the Underwood home in Salem (sheet #188), which was the only residence in Dent County where a U.S. President spent the night (Harry Truman did so, as Mr. Underwood was an influential Democratic politician).

EPILOGUE

"Historic Preservation: Some Final Thoughts"

Just as it was not possible to begin this historical report without some introduction to the material, it is equally impossible to write "The End" without pondering, philosophically, some of the historical events that have occurred in the region.

Time has wrought many changes in both Dent County and Maries County. For instance, Belle, once the smallest hamlet in Maries County, is now the county's largest city. Places such as Bloomington (which once vied with Vienna for the location of the county seat) can hardly be remembered by the oldest of our citizens; and the ground where it once stood is now vacant. Similarly, in Dent County, Lake Spring was at one time a candidate for the location of the county seat. Now only a few homes remain.

Vienna, too, once had a larger population. However, there has never been a time in its history so eventful and meaningful as in the past few years.

Encountering the past often makes a deep and lasting impression on an individual. It is impossible for a visitor to enter the slave house at Paydown without being affected by the dark, brooding interior and the barred windows; to stand on "The Hill" at the site of "The Battle of Lane's Prairie" without pondering the convictions for which so many fought and died; or to walk the empty halls of "Greatwood" without realizing that William Randolph Hearst, with all his wealth and power, probably missed the greatest experience of his life by not returning to Lane's Prairie and visiting the home of his ancestors. Seeing places in ruin which once were the most majestic homes of their day, such as the Lewis Dent home on the Meramec at Dent's Ford, or the Young home on Dry Fork (both in Dent County, sheets #13 and

69) is particularly depressing when considered in the light of their past splendor.

The early settlers traveled great distances to enter the region. They came by hundreds and then by thousands. They were uneducated, harsh of voice, unmannerly, but pure in spirit and fearless. They traveled in wagons; rode on horseback, and marched in step with each other.

During their journey, they often buried loved ones along the way--seldom, if ever, to see or visit their graves again. They sang their hymns and folk songs by the light of the campfire and prayed by the light of the stars. The obstacles they faced seemed almost insurmountable, but they pressed on, giving courage to those about them, sustained by their dreams at journey's end - dreams that were not of gold, but were for homes, schools, and houses of worship; and most of them lived to see their dreams fulfilled.

Although they bear scars from time and the elements, the homes left from this era seem to throb with life and reflect the human and natural condition which since the earliest of times has meant for weeping, laughing man the anguish and happiness that we all experience in our lives today.

It is understandable that many of these great houses from earlier times which are now abandoned throughout the country seem haunting and lonely; but it's an important kind of loneliness. It's the loneliness of the species, of the race, the loneliness of each one of us who must eventually learn the lessons of life-that good people die and the young grow old; that houses weather in the rain and objects rust; that the only constant is change, and that only thru history and its preservation can we immobilize for our recurrent inspection, the passing instant that separates all time "past" from all time "future".

This is what historic preservation does. It is thru history

that past generations speak, in detailed clarity, to those of the present, providing a priceless heritage of living memory.

The early settlers were mostly unlettered folk, hunters, disappointed farmers from Europe or the East, trappers, old army scouts, French and Indian War veterans still unadjusted to home and hearth, the adventurous, the tough, the footloose, and yet a nucleus of sturdy and honorable men who transformed the republic into a democracy that worked far better than the writers of the constitution dreamed possible.

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History of Dent County, by W.P. Elmer"

APPENDIX

The following pages consist of an index of the historic inventory data sheets. The first five pages consist of the Dent County sheets, and the last five pages consist of the Maries County sheets.

The following is a listing of the places inventoried, by number on the historic inventory data sheet and by a name & description of the property.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1	Residence at Hobson Height	Sect. 13-T35N-R7W
2	Hobson Height	Sect. 13-T35N-R7W
3	Hobson Church	Sect. 18-T35N-R6W
4	McClure Home	Sect. 24-T35N-R7W
5	McClure Home-Shed	Sect. 24-T35N-R7W
6	Barn on McClure Place	Sect. 24-T35N-R7W
7	Cabin at Dent Co. landfill	Sect. 20-T34N-R6W
8	Store next to railroad(Bangert)	Sect. 7-T35N-R5W
9	House next to store at Bangert	Sect. 7-T35N-R5W
10	Vacant House on Avery Weston farm	Sect. 4-T34N-R5W
11	Barn on Avery Weston Farm	Sect. 4-T34N-R5W
12	Fruit Cellar on A. Weston Farm	Sect. 4-T34N-R5W
13	Lewis Dent Home	Sect. 35-T35N-R5W
14	Lewis Dent Farm Chicken house	Sect. 35-T35N-R5W
15	Lewis Dent Farm Barn	Sect. 35-T35N-R5W
16	Lewis Dent Farm Workshop	Sect. 35-T35N-R5W
17	Sligo Community Building	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
18	Row House at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
19	Storm Cellar at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
20	House at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
21	Row House at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
22	Sligo Methodist Church	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
23	Row House at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
24	Superintendents House,Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
25	Club House-Sligo	Sect. 4-T35N-R4W
26	Stone Wall at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
27	Rail Road Bridge over Crooked Cre.	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
28	Goad Bro. Smoke house-Sligo	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
29	Goad Bro. Barn Sligo	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
30	Goad shed; Sligo	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
31	Goad Bro. Home Sligo	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
32	Goad Bro. Blacksmith shop Sligo	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
33	Goad Bro. Shed/Garage Sligo	Sect. 10-T35N-R4W
34	Hyer Mill (Hyer Valley Mills)	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
35	Lake Springs Conoco-Lake Springs	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
36	Lake Springs Mercantile	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
37	Lake Spring Community Center	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
38	Estate-Marjorie Bradford Bowles	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
39	Lake Spring Feed&livestock Store	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
40	Mr&Mrs. Joe Ed Bowles Home	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
41	Home at Lake Spring	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
42	Louise Bradford Home	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
43	Louise Bradford Property Barn	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
44	Louise Bradford log cabin	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
45	Louise Bradford Vacant House	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
46	Louise Bradford Silo foundation	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
47	Louise Bradford Smoke House	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
47A	Louise Bradford Chicken House	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
48	Sally Craven House	Sect. 3-T35N-R7W
49	George A. Barnitz Centennial farm	Sect. 15-T35N-R7W
50	Well house Barnitz Farm	Sect. 15-T35N-R7W
51	Barnitz Barn	Sect. 15-T35N-R7W
52	Hideout School	Sect. 26-T35N-R7W
53	Bridge on Hwy. 19 Meramac River	Sect. 13-T35N-R5W

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
54	Site of the Battle of Springer Mill	Sect. 13-T35N-R5W
55	Howes Mill Fish Hatchery	Sect. 15-T34N-R3W
56	Bridge over West Fork, Huzzah Creek	Sect. 22-T34N-R3W
57	Union Church, Howes Mill	Sect.
58	Macedonia Baptist Church of Boss	Sect. 17-T34N-R2W
59	Vacant School at Boss	Sect. 17-T34N-R2W
60	Dessie Nelson Pryor Home	Sect. 18-T34N-R2W
61	Site of Short Bend Store	Sect. 13-T35N-R5W
62	Hwy. 32 Bridge Meramac River	Sect. 19-T34N-R4W
63	Hwy 32 Bridge East Fork Huzzah River	Sect. 18-T34N-R2W
64	Hwy 19 Bridge near Short Bend	Sect. 13-T35N-R5W
65	Fults Home	Sect. T34N-R4W-36
66	Long Residence	Sect.
67	Stone Hill Church	Sect. 35-T34N-R4W
68	Structure at Stone Hill	Sect. 36-T34N-R4W
69	Dave&Susie Long Home	Sect. 26-T34N-R5W
70	Hwy. 72 Bridge over Dry Fork	Sect. 31-T35N-R6W
71	Building at Sligo	Sect. 9-T35N-R4W
72	Logan Home Anutt	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
73	Logans Store	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
74	Vacant General Merch. Store Anutt	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
75	Hoods Tire Service Anutt	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
76	Vacant house; Anutt	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
77	Haven Home; Anutt	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
78	Milton Belflower Home; Anutt	Sect. 29-T35N-R7W
79	Hoffman Home Anutt	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
80	House at Anutt; Mr. John Logan	Sect. 32-T35N-R7W
81	The Young Community Center	Sect. 29-T35N-R7W
82	Vacant store at Lenox	Sect. 13-T34N-R8W
83	Log structure off Hwy. 72 Dent	Sect. 3-T34N-R6W
84	New Hope School #2	Sect. 14-T33N-R6W
85	New Hope School	Sect. 14-T35N-R6W
86	New Hope Cumberland Presb. Church	Sect. 14-T33N-R6W
87	Structure outside Montauk Park	Sect. 19-T32N-R6W
88	Edgar&Myrtle Cahill Vacant store	Sect. 27-T32N-R7W
89	Cabin at Montauk	Sect. 30-T32N-R6W
90	Charlotte Bell Conley cabin;Montauk	Sect. 26-T32N-R7W
91	Eli Cook residence	Sect. 26-T32N-R7W
92	Montauk Mill	Sect. 27-T32N-R7W
93	Hwy. 19 Bridge Gladden Creek	Sect. 34-T33N-R5W
94	Gladden Baptist Church	Sect. 2-T32N-R5W
95	Farm near Gladden	Sect. 2-T32N-R5W
96	Farm near Gladden	Sect. 2-T32N-R5W
97	Butler Grocery	Sect. 20-T34N-R4W
98	Storage Warehouse next to Butler	Sect. 20-T34N-R4W
99	Fiebelmans store	Sect. 29-T34N-R3W
100	Albert Bonebrake home	Salem
101	Alice Dent Home	Salem
102	Alice Dent Home tree seat	Salem
103	Alice Dent Home woodshed	Salem
104	Dent County Museum	Salem
105	Grace Sweeney Home	Salem
106	Mr. & Mrs. Louis Dent Home	Salem
107	Rubenstein Home	400 S. McArthur Salem
108	Residence of The Sisters St.Jospeh	Salem
109	McArthur Street 104 North	Salem

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
110	House on corner of S. McArthur&West Butler	Salem
111	306 South McArthur Street	Salem
112	507 South McArthur Street	Salem
113	Vacant House on South McArthur	Salem
114	House on South McArthur;	Salem
115	903 South McArthur	Salem
116	Church of Christ	Salem
117	First National Bank of Salem	4th & Jackson
118	Ashley's Outlet Store	Salem
119	Salem Radio & T.V.; P.C.A.	Salem
120	Dee's True Value Hardware	Salem
121	Ziske Sales & Service	Salem
122	Ozark Rivers Federal Savings & Loan	Salem
123	Bee Hive Gift Shop/Carl Hale Ins.	Salem
124	Vandivort Drug	Salem
125	Williams Shoe Store	Salem
126	Salem Bookstore/Stationers	Salem
127	The Young at Heart	Salem 4th st.
128	Bank of Salem	Salem
129	Grogan's	Salem
130	Dent Brother's Hardware Store	Salem 4th and
131	Bottorff Furniture	107 4th Salem ^{main}
132	Grosse Print Shop/Nolan's Barber shop	Salem 113 E. 4t
133	Discount Furniture Center	Salem 4th St.
134	Woodwards Cafe	Salem
135	Steelman Abstact Co. Attorney at law	Salem
136	Liscomb Surveying & Abstracting	Salem
137	Amax Lead Company East 4th Street	Salem
138	Vacant Building 4th Street	Salem
139	Salem Sportswear Co.	E. 4th St.
140	Victor Furnace Co.	Salem
141	Capp's Music	411 W. 4th Salem
142	Amoco Salem	4th and Jackson
143	First Christian Church	311 W. 4th st.
144	Flower Patch/M.F.A. Ins. Comp.	Salem
145	Coffman Warehouse/Wholesale outlet	Salem
146	Dollars General Store	Salem
147	Gills	121 W. 4th St.
148	Fleming Variety	Salem
149	Gambles	Salem
150	Deborah Kay's	15 West 4th St.
151	Dent County Bank	Salem 4th St.
152	Marks	Salem 4th St.
153	Foster's Shoes	Salem
154	Dress shop; Salem	NW. Corner 4th&Main
155	Preston Bldg.	Salem E. 4th St
156	Salem Police Dept.	Cornor Water&4th St.
157	Roberts-Judson Lumber Co.	Salem
158	Bill H. Edwards Auctioneer & Real Estate	Salem Main St.
159	Midway Cafe	Salem
160	Salem Shoe Repair	504 North Main
161	Abundant Life Mission	Salem 506 N. Main
162	Gymnasium/Dance Studio	Salem 508 N. Main
163	Salem Furniture-New & Used Salem	Salem
164	Empire Gas	Salem 512 Main St.
165	Toman Floor Covering	Salem 514 N. Main
166	A.S.A./R.C.O, Exploration	Salem

<u>Number</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
167	Farmers Insurance Group	Salem
168	Malone Real Estate Agency ; Salem	Cor. Main ,Rolla
169	Bottorffs Appliance Center Salem	107 E. 4th St.
170	Wilkerson Law office	Salem
171	Barrett Barber Shop Salem	520 N. Main
172	Bob Jones T.V.	Salem
173	Greens Jewelry Store	Salem
174	Singer Sewing Center	Salem
175	Vancant building	Salem
176	Western Auto	Salem
177	McClellans Refrigeration & Appliance	Salem
178	The Hair Designers	Salem
179	Adams Beauty Shop/Midwest Auto	Salem
180	Dons T.V.	Salem
181	Vacant Building; Salem	213 West & 3rd
182	Faith Mission; Salem	209 West & 3rd
183	Hobby Hut; Salem	211 West & 3rd
184	Stewart John Auto Supply; Salem	207 West & 3rd
185	Uptown Beauty Salon; Salem	203 West & 3rd
186	Music Palace (McClellons Appliance)Salem	205 West & 3rd
187	Vacant Building; Salem	201 West & 3rd
188	Underwood Home; Salem	NE Cor. 3rd& Hender
189	House at corner of West Third&N. Henderson Salem	
190	House behind 305 West 3rd	Salem
191	House on W. Second Street	Salem
192	305 West Third; Salem	Salem
193	House on Second Street	Salem
194	Salem Public Library	Salem
195	McIntosh Furniture Salem	3rd & Henderson
196	Salem Paint & Glass/Musgrave Salem	5th & Jackson
197	CB Drive In; Salem	3rd & Main
198	U.S. Post office ; Salem	5th & Jackson
199	City Hall	Salem
200	James & Gahr Mortuary; Salem	Cor. 1st & Main
201	American Eagle Coin and Gift Shop	Salem
202	Wildwood Art Gallery; Salem	Rolla Road
203	Nazarene Church	Salem
204	First Baptist Church; Salem	Cor. 3rd&McArthu
205&205A	William H. Lynch School&Annex	Salem
206	Salem Middle School	Salem
207	Salem Middle School Gymnasium	Salem
208	Annex to Salem Middle School	Salem 10th St.
209	Log structure; Ken Fiebelman	Salem
210	Old Iron Mine; Salem	Salem
211	Salem Flea Market	Salem
212	Grain Elevator	Salem
213	301 North Pershing	Salem
214	103 Sea	Salem
215	600 West Fourth	Salem
216	310 North Pershing	Salem
217	604 West First Street	Salem
218	Ozark Cycles; Salem	210 N. Pershing
219	507 East Fourth	Salem
220	House on Pershing	Salem
221	"The Old House"; Salem	209 Iron Street
222	Harold Hamilton House	Salem
223	300 West Dent	Salem

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
224	House at corner of S. Jackson & W. Dent	Salem
225	105 South Jackson	Salem
226	505 East 9th	Salem
227	601 West Fourth	Salem
228	521 West First Street	Salem
229	16 Washington Street	Salem
230	500 East Ninth	Salem
231	House at corner of Washington . & 7th	Salem
232	702 Washington Street	Salem
233	706 Washington Street	Salem
234	Corner of Seventh Street & Jackson	Salem
235	609 Jackson	Salem
236	607 Jackson Street	Salem
237	Nursing Home	Salem
238	Salem Farm Center	Salem
239	316 McCArthur Street	Salem
240	Sheds near railroad tracks	Salem
241	House on Grand Ave.	Salem
242	601 on S. Grand Ave.	Salem
243	408 N Walker Shed	Salem
244	408 N. Walker	Salem
245	409 N. Walker	Salem
246	411 N. Walker	Salem
247	911 W. Third	Salem
248	301 N. Walker	Salem
249	800 W. Third	Salem
250	204 Roosevelt	Salem
251	202 S. Carty	Salem
252	816 First Street	Salem
253	806 E. First Street	Salem
254	800 North Warfel	Salem
255	608 E. Third	Salem
256	606 E. Third	Salem
257	House in Salem	Salem
258	House in Salem	Salem
259	Hwy 19 bridge over Spring Creek	Sect. 24-T34N-R6W

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1	Van Cleve School	Sect. 29-R11W-T41N
2	Campground Christian Church	Sect. 9-T40N-R11W
3	Campground Church annex	Sect. 9-R11W-T40N
4	Front Porch Extension	Sect. 33-R11W-T40N
5	Henry G. Leuthen	Sect. 1-T40N-R11N
6	Maybe a (School House)	Sect. 28-R10W-T40N
7	Old farm house	Sect. 28-R10W-T40N
8	House	Sect. 28-R10W-T40N
9	Building	Sect. 29-T40N-R11W
10	Conner Double-Pen Log House	Sect. 32-R10W-T40N
11	Conner Log Farm	Sect. 32-R10W-T40N
12	Conner's Place	Sect. 32-T40N-R10W
13	Conner Log Farm	Sect. 32-T40N-R10W
14	Lambeth Assembly of God Church	Sect. 32-R10W-T40N
15	Log Structure	Sect. 21-R11W-T40N
16	Log structure-Little Tavern Creek	Sect. 21-T40N-R11W
17	Mrs. J.O. Vaughn-corn crib	Sect. 21-T40N-R11W
18	Log Structure	Sect. 29-T40N-R11W
19	Joe Brune-corn crib	Sect. 35-R11W-T40N
20	No Trespassing	Sect. 29-T40N-R11W
21	Clark General Store	Hwy N. Brinkton
22	House at Brinkton	Brinkton
23	House at Brinktown	Brinktown
24	Abandoned store at Brinktown	Brinktown
25	Main drag of Brinktown	Brinktown
26	House at Brinktown	Brinktown
27	House at Brinktown	Brinktown
28	House at Brinktown	Brinktown
29	Stucture at Brinktown	Brinktown
30	Concrete bridge	Sect. 13&7-R11-10W-T39
31	Hoffman Log Structure	Sect. 12-R11W-T39N
32	Wheeler School	Sect. 5-R11W-T39N
33	Victory Hill Baptist Church	Sect. 16-T39N-R11W
34	Log building	Sect. 22-T39N-R11W
35	House	Sect. 22-T39N-R11W
36	Church	Sect. 19-R10W-T39N
37	Clyde Henderson, Jr. farm	Sect. 8-R10W-T39N
38	Clyde Henderson, Jr. farm	Sect. 8-R10W-T39N
39	Clyde Henderson, Jr. farm/log Building	Sect. 8-T39N-R10W
40	Clyde Henderson, Jr. farm/corn crib	Sect. 8-T39N-R10W
41	house	Sect. 18-R10W-T38N
42	Log structure	Sect. 18-T38N-R10W
43	Log structure	Sect. 18-T38N-R10W
44	Albert Wieberg Farm	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
45	Albert Wieberg Farm	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
46	Albert Wieberg log corn crib	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
47	Albert Wieberg Farm	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
48	Albert Wieberg Farm/frame building	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
49	Albert Wieberg Barn	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
50	Albert Wieberg Barn #2	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
51	Albert Wieberg-private bridge	Sect. 35-T41N-R10W
52	Clem Wieberg House	Sect. 26-R10W-T41N
53	Clem Wieberg Farm Smoke House	Sect. 26-R10W-T41N
54	Clem Wieberg Log Corn Crib	Sect. 26-R10W-T41N
55	Henry Kaiser Farm; barn	Sect. 13-T40N-R10W
56	Weather Checking Station	Sect. 13-T40N-R10W
57	Henry Kaiser Farm Well	Sect. 13-T40N-R10W

MARIES COUNTY

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
58	Henry Kaiser Log Corn Crib	Sect. 13-T40N-R10W
59	Koerber Home	Sect. 8-T40N-R9W
60	Koerber Home	Sect. 8-T40N-R9W
61	Marilyn Luechtefeld	Sect. 9-R9W-T40N
62	Rader Church	Sect. 33-R9W-T41N
63	Bend School	Sect. 24-R9W-T40N
64	Union Hill Baptist Church	Sect. 19-R8W-T40N
65	Louise Goeller Home	Sect. Hwy 42 West
66	Louise Goeller shed	Sect. Hwy 42 West
67	Ake Rowden Cabin	Vienna
68	Old Methodist Church	Vienna
69	Visitation School	Vienna
70	Visitation Church	Vienna
71	Maries County Court House	Vienna
72	Vacant commercial building	Vienna
73	Westeren Auto Store	Vienna
74	House on Hwy 42	Vienna
75	Maries County Medical Center	Vienna
76	Vienna Masonic Lodge	Vienna 3rd St.
77	Old Jail Museum Vienna	Vienna
78	Producers Exchange Building; Vienna	SW. Cor. 2nd&El
79	Tom Parker Home	Vienna
80	Langenberg Hat Company	Vienna
81	Carl & Madolyn Baldwin Home Vienna	Mill & 2nd
82	Alfa Reeves Home	Vienna
83	Old Post office	3rd&Main
84	Theron Parker Home	1st & Mill
85	Apartment building & Office building	3rd & Main
86	Office Maries Co. Gazette Advisor	Vienna
87	Youth Center	Vienna
88	Bargin Barn	Vienna
89	Tom Coffey Furniture Store	4th & Elm
90	Tom Coffey Swap Shop	Vienna
91	Strattman Home	Vienna
92	Vienna Cash Market	Vienna
93	House owned by Joe Ragan	Vienna
94	John A. Duncan Home	Vienna
95	Lemberger Company	Vienna
96	Suspension bridge over Maries River	Sect. 13&24 T40N-R10W
97	Wesley Hayes Farmstead	Sect. 19-R9W-T39N
98	Wesley Hayes Property; smokehouse	Sect. T39N-R9W-19
99	Homer Hayes farm; Fireplace/house ruins	Sect. 19-R9W-T39N
100	Wesley Hayes property/barn	Sect. 19-R9W-T39N
101	Wesley Hayes hay barn with lean-to	Sect. 19-R9W-T39N
102	Stickney School House	Sect. 32-T39N-R9W
103	Woodrow W. Wofford Farm; main house	Sect. 28-T39N-R9W
104	Woodrow W. Wofford Farm; smokehouse	Sect. 28-T39N-R9W
105	Woodrow W. Wofford Farm; main barn	Sect. 28-T39N-R9W
106	Woodrow W. Wofford Farm	Sect. 28-T39N-R9W
107	Woodrow W. Wofford Farm	Sect. 28-T39N-R9W
108	Woodrow W. Wofford Log Barn	Sect. 28-T39N-R9W
109	Kenner Community Center	Sect. 25-R10W-T39N
110	House near Shanty Town	Sect. 8-T38N-R10W
111	Vacant house outside Hayden	Sect. 29-T39N-R9W
112	Log structure/Hayden	Sect. 29-T39N-R9W
113	Vacant house/Hayden	Sect. 30-R9W-T39N
114	Kilns/Hayden	Sect. 30-T39N-R9W

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
115	Clyde Henderson property; house	Sect. 15-T39N-R9W
116	Log Hog House; Clyde Henderson	Sect. 15-T39N-R9W
117	Log Corn Crib; Clyde Henderson	Sect. 15-T39N-R9W
118	Log house on Chester Jennings	Sect. 19-T39N-R9W
119	Cabin at Nagogami Village	Sect. 35-R9W-T39N
120	Barn next to abandoned Kilns; Nagogami	Sect. 35-R9W-T39N
121	Abandoned Kilns; Nagogami	Sect. 35-R9W-T39N
122	Virgil Jurgensmeyer House	Sect. 18-R8W-T39N
123	Virgil Jurgensmeyer Farm/Barn	Sect. 18-R8W-T39N
124	Jurgensmeyer's farm	Sect. 18-R8W-T39N
125	Richard Hart home	Sect. 8-T39N-R8W
126	Paul Hart farm; well house	Sect. 8-T39N-R8W
127	Paul Hart Barn	Sect. 8-T39N-R8W
128	Wilbur Ragen Home	Sect. 1-T39N-R9W
129	Wilbur Ragen Barn	Sect. 1-T39N-R9W
130	Snodgrass School	Sect. 6-T39N-R8W
131	Snodgrass Farm; main house	Sect. 6-T39N-R8W
132	Snodgrass Farm; Barn	Sect. 6-T39N-R8W
133	Snodgrass Farm; Outbuilding	Sect. 6-T39N-R8W
134	Snodgrass Farm; house	Sect. 6-T39N-R8W
135	Cellis A. Crum Farm/The Springhouse	Sect. 16-T40N-R9W
136	James Community Church	Sect. 2-R9W-T39N
137	Bridge U.S. 63 Gasonade River	Sect. 36-T40N-R9W
138	Dr. William Hearst Bowles House	Sect. 19-T40N-R7W
139	Dr. William Hearst Bowles House	Sect. 19-T40N-R7W
140	Dr. William Hearst Bowles House	Sect. 19-T40N-R7W
141	Alonzo Walker House	Sect. 18-T40N-R7W
142	Log Structure	Sect. 17-R7W-T40N
143	Log Structure	Sect. 17-R7W-T40N
144	Paydown Mill-"The Thomas Bray House"	Sect. 10-T40N-R8W
145	Paydown Mill-"The Slave House"	Sect. 10-T40N-R8W
146	Paydown Mill	Sect. 3-T40N-R8W
147	Paydown Mill "Woolen Mill (Ruins)	Sect. 3-T40N-R8W
148	Little Flock Church	Sect. 9-T40N-R9W
149	Structure at Summerfield, Mo.	Sect. Summerfield
150	House	Sect. Summerfield
151	General Store	Sect. Summerfield
152	General Store	Sect. Summerfield
153	Vacant Office Building;	Sect. Summerfield
154	Emil L. Picker home	Sect. Summerfield
155	Summerfield	Sect. Summerfield
156	Home	Sect. Summerfield
157	Church of Christ	Sect. 22-R8W-T41N
158	House at Brinktown	Sect. Brinktown
159	Walter Terrill House	Sect. 12-T40N-R7W
160	Russell Terrill House	Sect. 12-T40N-R7W
161	Hadley store "Methodist Church-Ruins"	Sect. 12-T40N-R7W
162	Peter J.P. Skowby House	Sect. 15-T40N-R7W
163	Oak Forest Church	Sect. 25-T40N-R7W
164	Hadley Store	Sect. 12-TRON-R7W
165	Hadley Residence	Sect. 12-TRON-R7W
166	Charles Van Ostrand House	Sect. 28-TR1N-R9W
167	Andrew J. Branson House	Sect. 24-TR1N-R9W
168	Dr. Anderson Farm-Residence	Sect. 1-T39N-R9W
169	Dr. Anderson Farm-Log house	Sect. 1-T39N-R8W
170	Dr. Anderson Farm-Barracks	Sect. 1-T39N-R8W
171	Dr. Anderson Farm-Blacksmith Shop	Sect. 1-T39N-R8W
172	Bowles Chapel	Sect. 6-T39N-R7W
173	Shockley Home	Sect. 6-T39N-R7W
174	Cellus A. Crum House/The Barn	Sect. 16-T40N-R9W

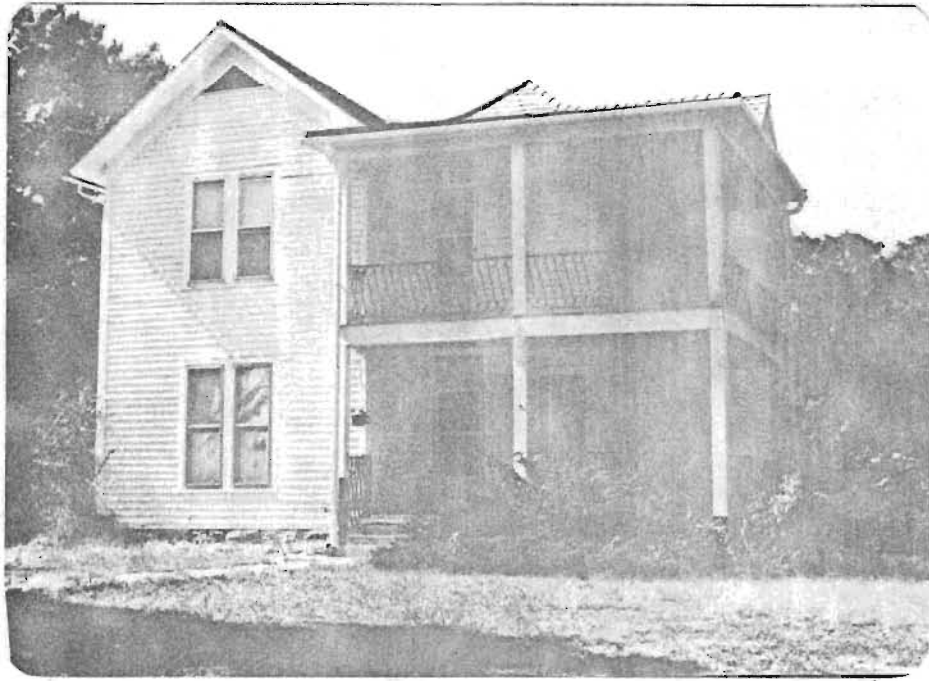
<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
175	Hadley Store "Blacksmith Shop	Sect. 1&12-T40N-R7W
176	John R. Terrill House	Sect. 12-T40N-R7W
177	Cellis A. Crum Farm/The Residence	Sect. 16-T40N-R9W
178	Cellis A. Crum Farm/Log Chicken House	Sect. 16-T40N-R9W
179	Billy Brown House	Sect. 13-T39N-R7W
180	Bourbeuse Creek Walkway Bridge	Sect. 24-T39N-R7W
181	James H. Welch House	Sect. 13-T39N-R7W
182	Broadway Baptist Church	Sect. 17-T39N-R7W
183	Safe School	Sect. 26-T39N-R7W
184	Safe General Store	Sect. 23-T39N-R7W
185	Will Devault House	Sect. 21-T39N-R7W
186	Travis John Sr. Home	Sect. 17-T39N-R7W
187	William T. John House	Sect. 16-T39N-R7W
188	Coppedge Mill	Sect. 23-T39N-R7W
189	John Maxwell House	Sect. 23-T39N-R7W
190	Christopher Copeland House	Sect. 23-T39N-R7W
191	George H. Coppedge House	Sect. 34-T39N-R7W
192	Safe Community Building	Sect. 26-T39N-R7W
193	Lawrence KinKeade House	Sect. 27-T39N-R7W
194	Star School	Sect. 20-T39N-R7W
195	Chester Hancock	Sect. 21-T39N-R7W
196	Cooks Store and Produce	Vichy
197	Abandoned Store	Vichy
198	Structure at Vichy	Vichy
199	House at Vichy	Vichy
200	Priggs Market	Vichy
201	Vichy Normal & Business Institute	Vichy
202	Virgil Smith House	Belle
203	Dr. J.E. Jose House	Belle
204	House in Belle	Belle
205	Robert Shanks home	Belle
206	Home at Belle	Belle
207	Tri-County Publications	Belle
208	Structure at Belle	Belle
209	Residence in Belle	Belle
210	ABC Store	Belle
211	Williams Discount Store	Belle
212	Church of Latter Day Saints	Belle
213	House at Belle	Belle
214	House at Belle	Belle
215	House at Belle	Belle
216	House at Belle	Belle
217	House at Belle	Belle
218	House at Belle	Belle
219	House at Belle	Belle
220	House at Belle	Belle
221	House at Belle	Belle
222	House at Belle	Belle
223	Belle dwelling	Belle
224	House at Belle	Belle
225	house at Belle	Belle
226	House at Belle	Belle
227	Belle Dwelling	Belle
228	House At Belle	Belle
229	House at Belle	Belle
230	House at Belle	Belle
231	House at Belle	Belle
232	House at Belle	Belle

MARIES COUNTY

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
233	House at Belle	Belle
234	House at Belle	Belle
235	Feed Store Belle	Shockley Ave.
236	Abandoned Mill Belle	Belle
237	House at Belle	Belle
238	House at Belle	Belle
239	House at Belle	Belle
240	House at Belle	Belle

(Dent County)

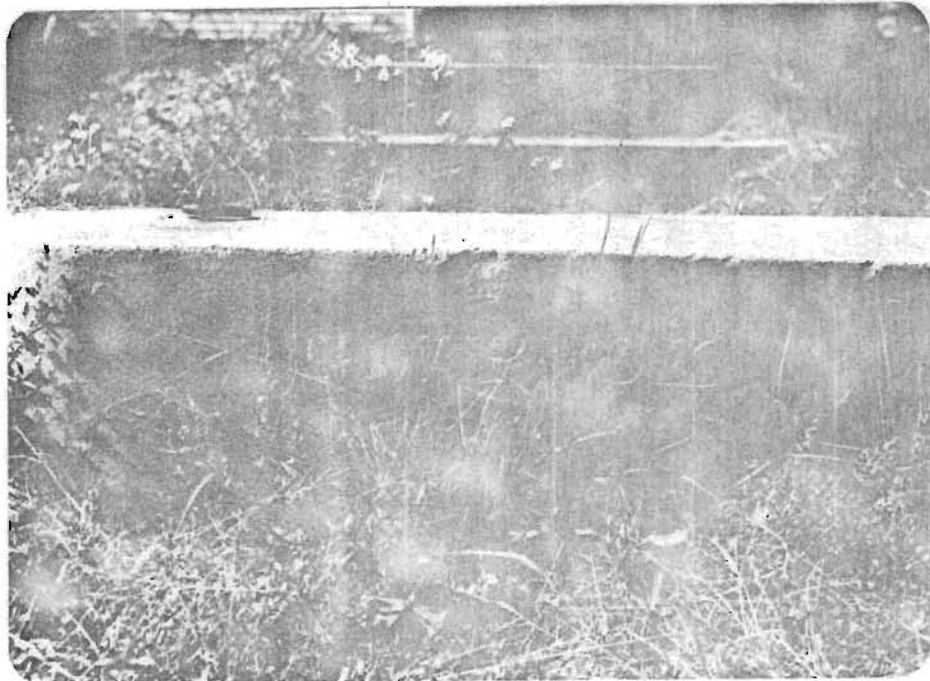
An example of Queen Anne architecture in Dent County



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON PECK HOUSE

George Washington Peck (1857-1938) came from England with his family and was educated in the schools of Dent County. He later served two consecutive terms as clerk of the county court; served as a city alderman; and was elected mayor of Salem in 1901. He also organized the First National Bank in 1905 and served as president for a number of years.

(Photographs: 1980)



(Dent County)

An example of Gothic Revival architecture in Dent County



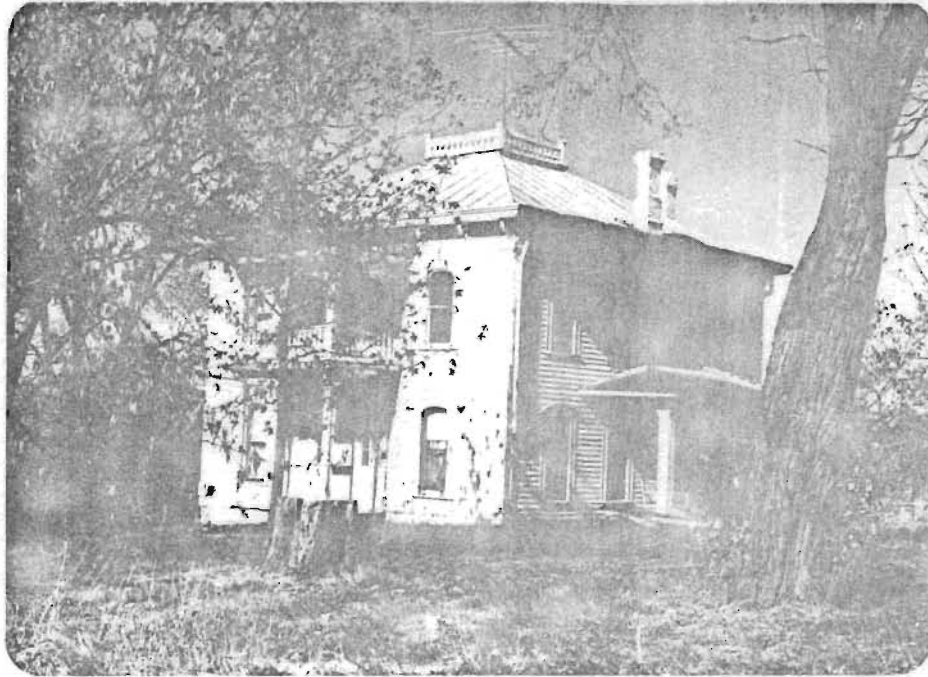
THE LOUISE BRADFORD HOUSE

This Gothic Revival house was built by the Burkett family at the close of the Civil War. The house then became the property of Dr. Wilson M. Lenox who had served with Parson's Division of the Confederate Army. After the war, he became a practicing physician of the Lake Spring community in northwestern Dent County where he continued to live and work until his death in 1925. The property is presently owned by Louise Bradford.



(Dent County)

An example of Italian Renaissance Revival
architecture in Dent County



THE DR. J.N. MCMURTREY HOUSE

Dr. Jasper Newton McMurtrey (1855-1924) came to Salem from Washington County, Missouri in 1869 and built this house a few years later. He brought several slave families with him which he had freed, but they stayed on after the Civil War to help farm. In the early 1900's, Dr. McMurtrey gave part of his land to the town for a high school. Still standing, the old Salem High School is now the Middle School. The Albert Bonebrake family has owned and occupied this house since 1924, until recently.

(Photographs: 1980)

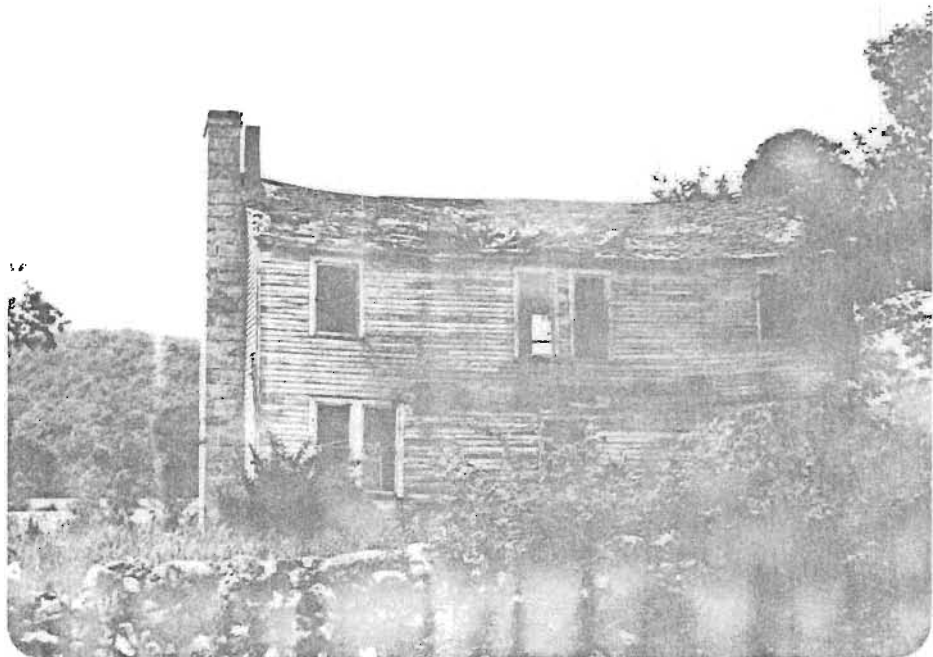




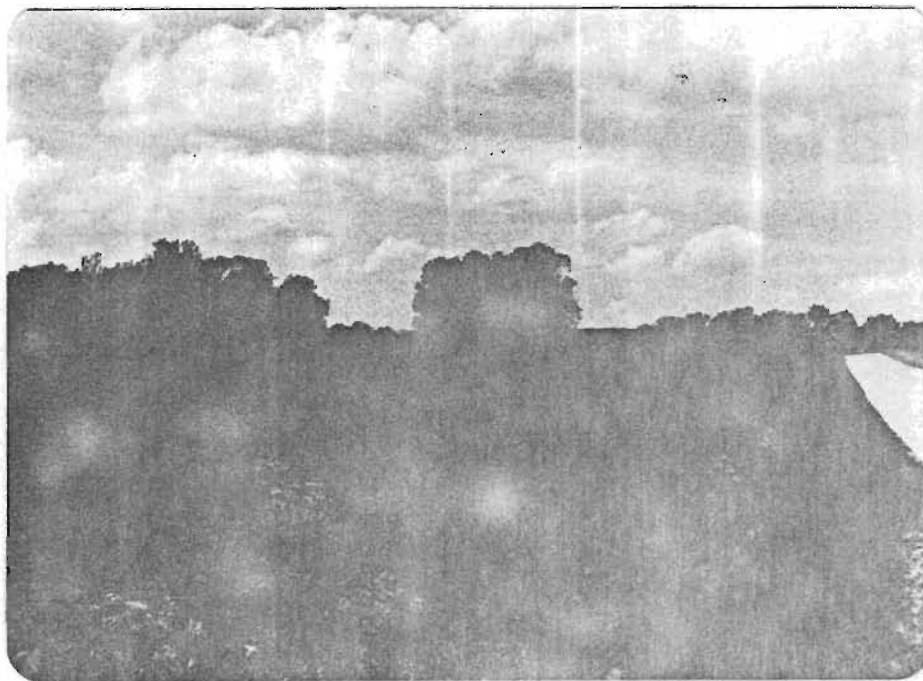
Lewis Dent, The first settler in Dent County.
The first representative to the Missouri Legislature.
Died in 1851.

THE LEWIS DENT HOUSE

Lewis Dent's grandfather was Walter Dent of Maryland, a revolutionary war soldier. Lewis Dent settled at the Dent Ford Farm (below) in 1835. On February 10, 1851, the Missouri Legislature approved an act to form a new county from parts of Crawford and Shannon counties, "to be known and called by the name of the county of Dent." The name came from this early settler, Lewis Dent, who became the county's first representative to the legislature.

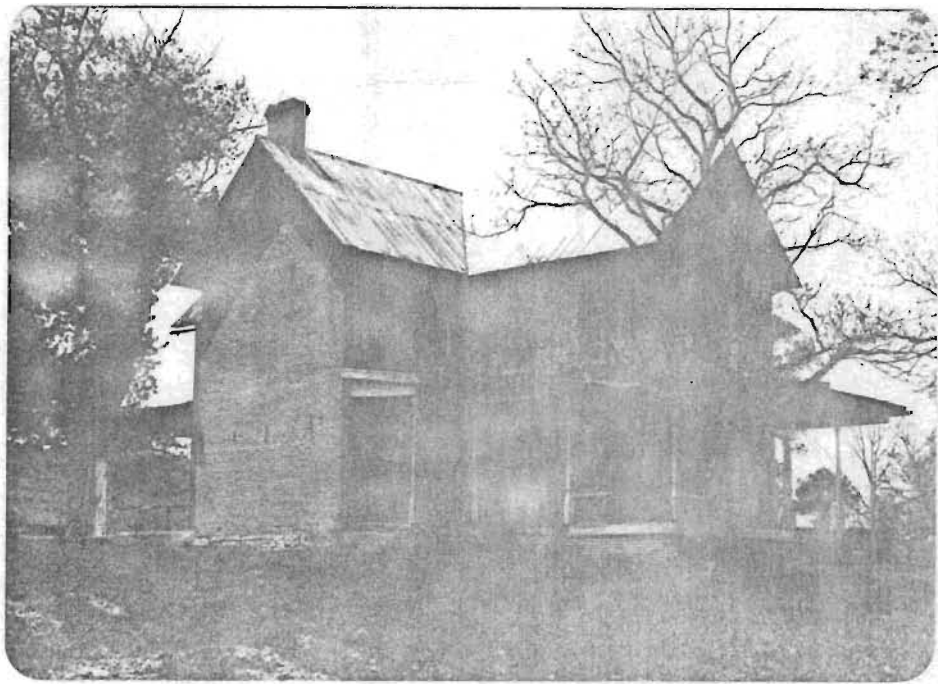


(Dent County)



CIVIL WAR BATTLEGROUND - Site of the "Battle of Springer's Mill" which took place on September 9, 1861 in northeastern Dent County. Twenty-one soldiers are buried in the vicinity; many of the graves are located in the grove of trees at the top of the hill.

(Photograph: 1980)

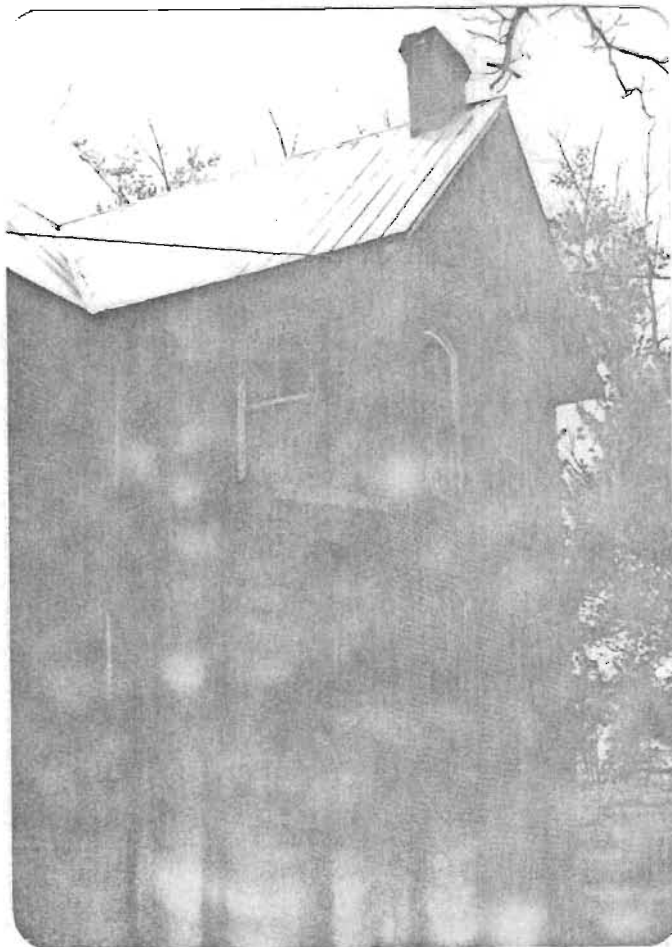


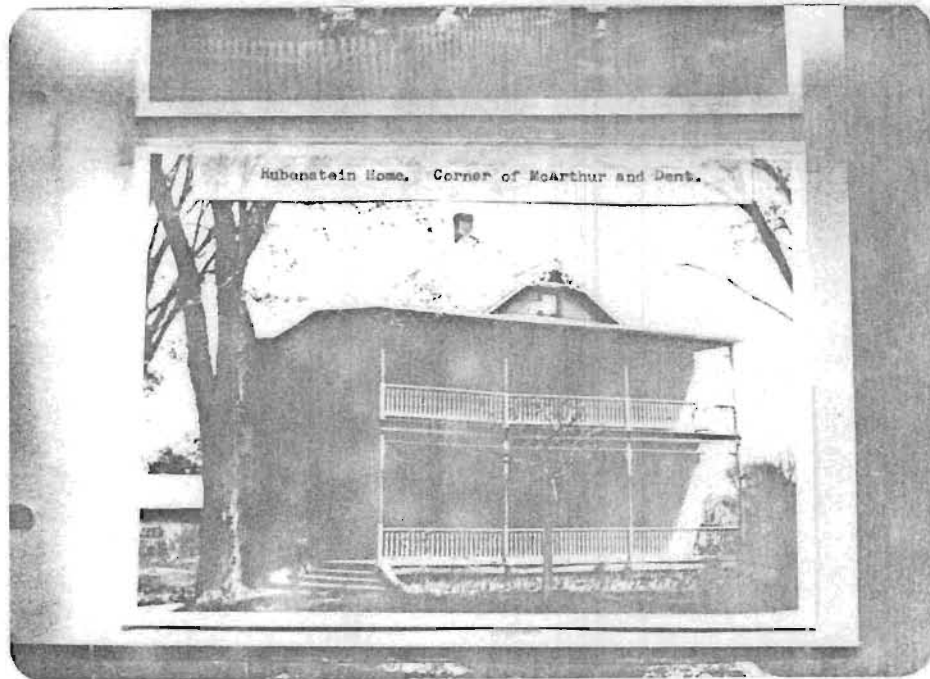
THE WILLIAM YOUNG HOUSE

(Greek Revival with Italian Windows)

The young family home was built in 1870 five miles east of Salem by William Absolam Young. In 1872 he was elected to the combined offices of Sheriff and Collector, and in 1878 became the Presiding Judge of Dent County. He was also instrumental in organizing the Bank of Salem on October 10, 1883, the first bank established in the county.

(Photographs: 1980)



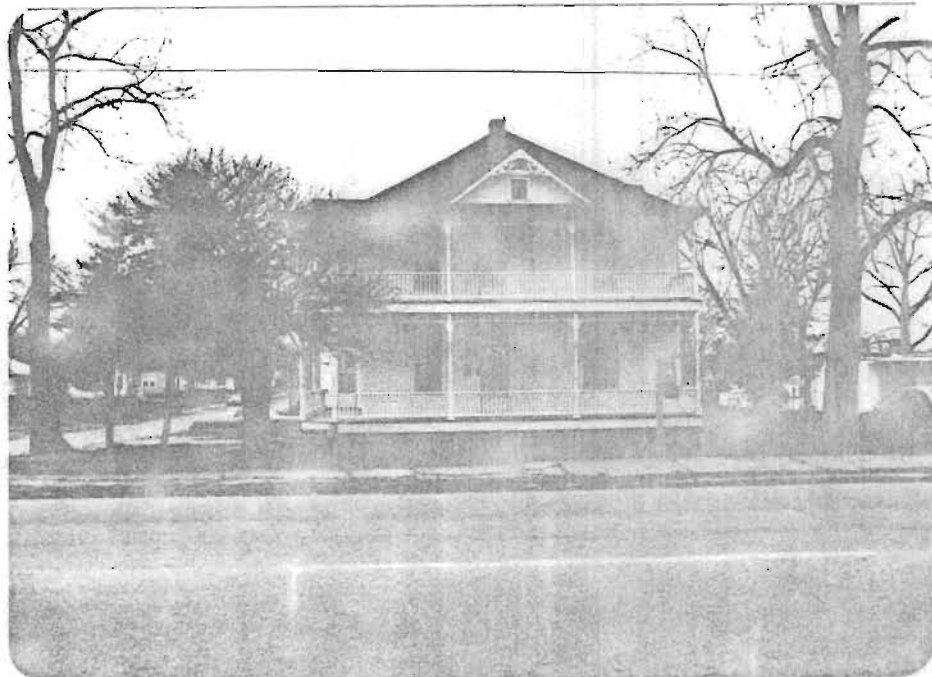


(Photograph: 1910)

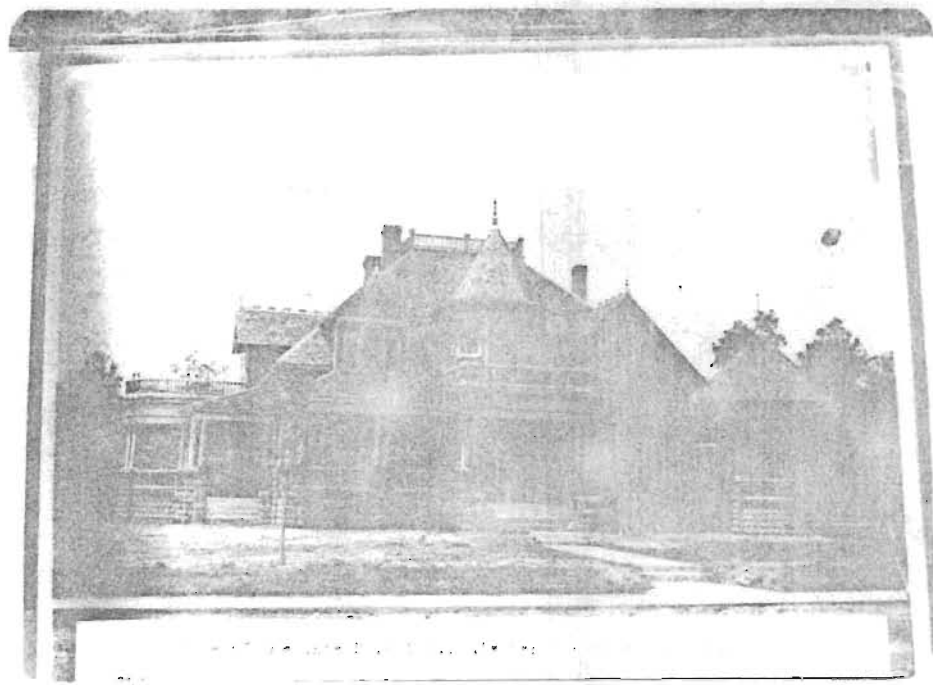
THE SAM RUBENSTEIN HOUSE

(Residential Victorian with Queen Anne Details) Sam Rubenstein, (1863-1939) was a native of Russia, having been born at Kovana. He came to Salem in 1894 practically penniless but became one of the wealthiest men in the county and one of the largest property holders. He had stores in Salem, Sligo, and Bunker at one time, and had extensive real estate holdings, both in Missouri and Oklahoma. During his career he built several buildings in the business district of Salem.

(Photograph: 1980)



(Dent County)



(Photograph: 1910)

THE LOUIS DENT HOUSE

The Queen Anne Victorian home of Louis Dent was built in 1910. Louis Dent (1884-1970) was a lifelong resident of Salem. He succeeded his father, Ferguson Dent, as President of the Dent County Bank in 1921 and was responsible for the Missouri State Game and Fish Commission acquiring the land for Montauk Park.



(Photograph: 1980)

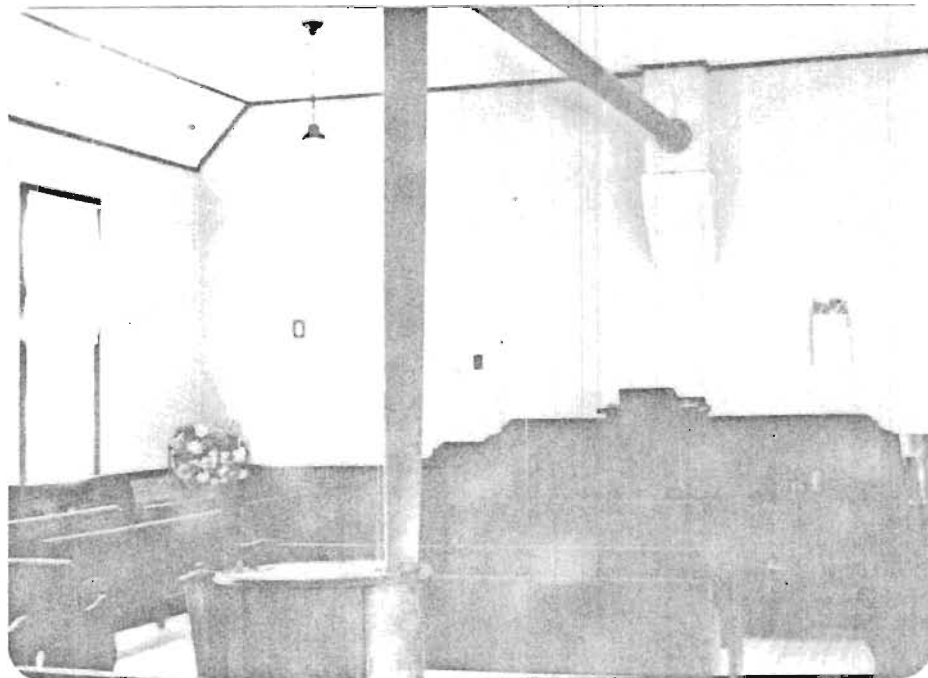
(Dent County)

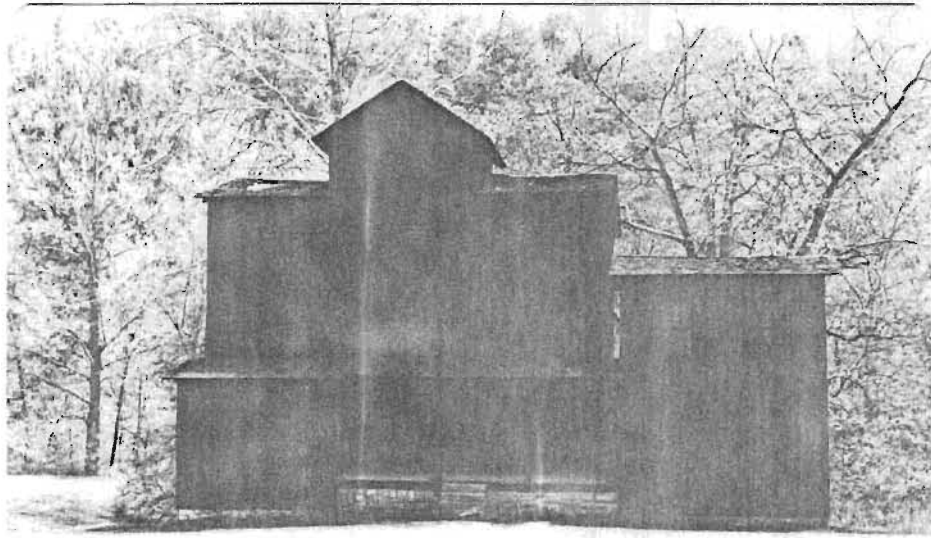


HOWES MILL UNION CHURCH

The community of Howes Mill was named for Thomas Howe, a native Pennsylvanian, who moved to the site of Howes Mill and operated a grist mill on the Little Huzzah Creek prior to the Civil War. The Union Church was built in 1913 with donations of money and labor and is still in use today.

(Photographs: 1980)

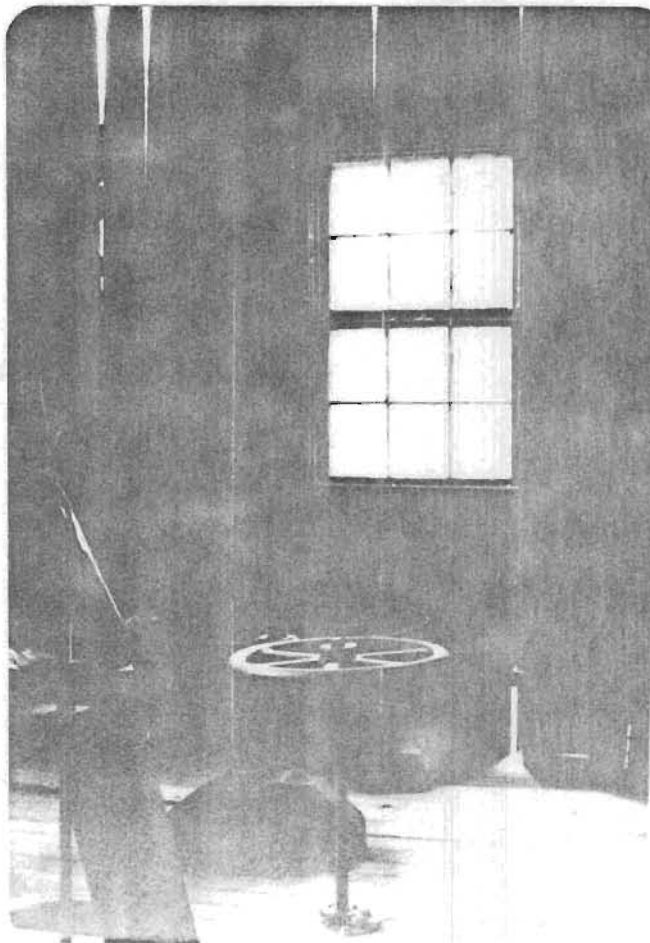




MONTAUK MILL

The Montauk Mill is a remnant of a community that was vibrant from the mid 1800's into the early 1900's. The mill was built in 1835 but was replaced with the present building when the original structure was destroyed by fire in 1895. It was equipped for both the corn and wheat milling process. The Mill's history is a history of the people who built it, used it, and worked around it.

(Photographs: 1980)



(Dent County Courthouse

-Photo-Static Copy-

Bill of Sale: Two
Negro Slave Children-
Male and Female

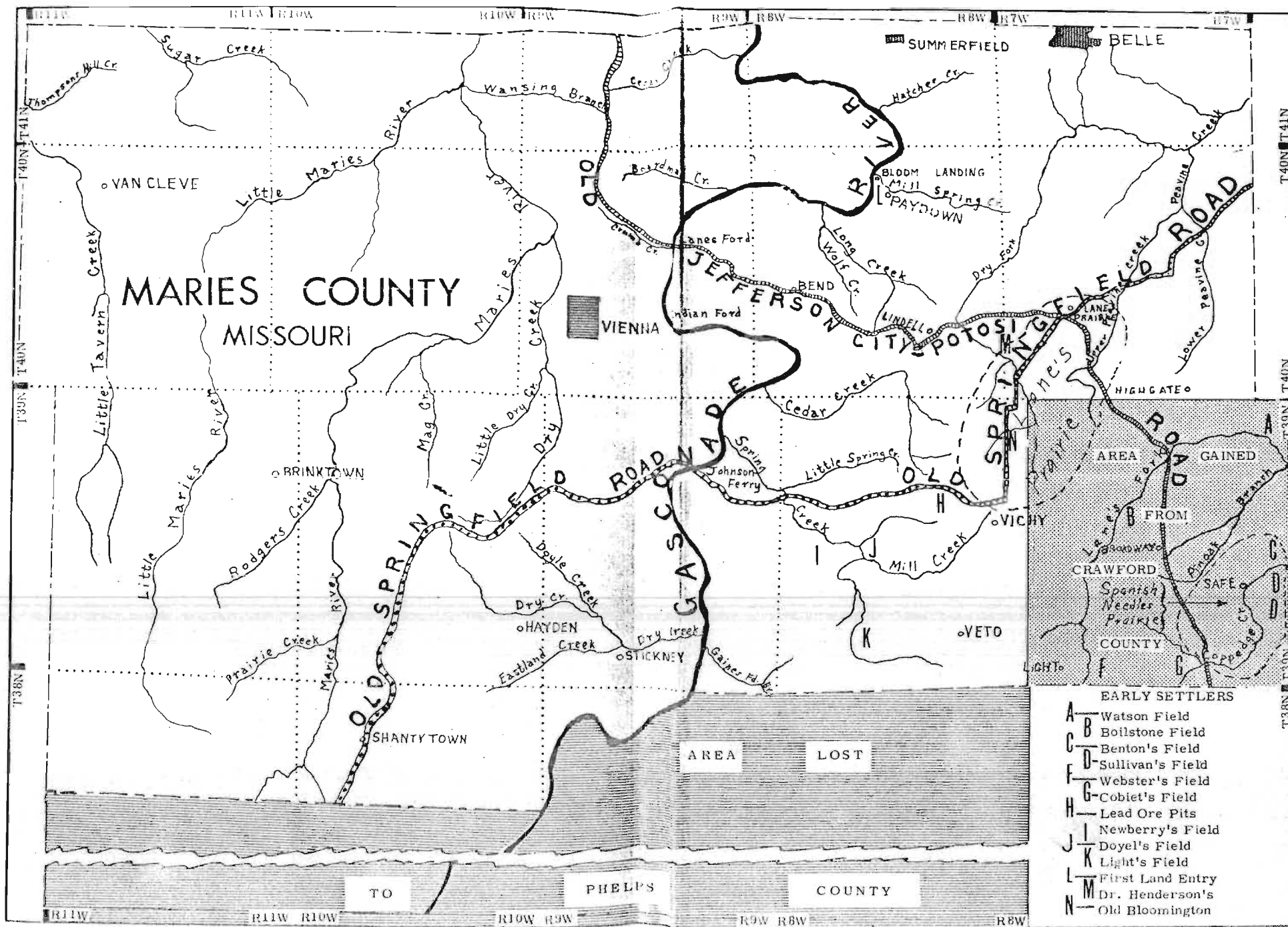
Transfer: Christopher
C. Cook to George N.
Cook

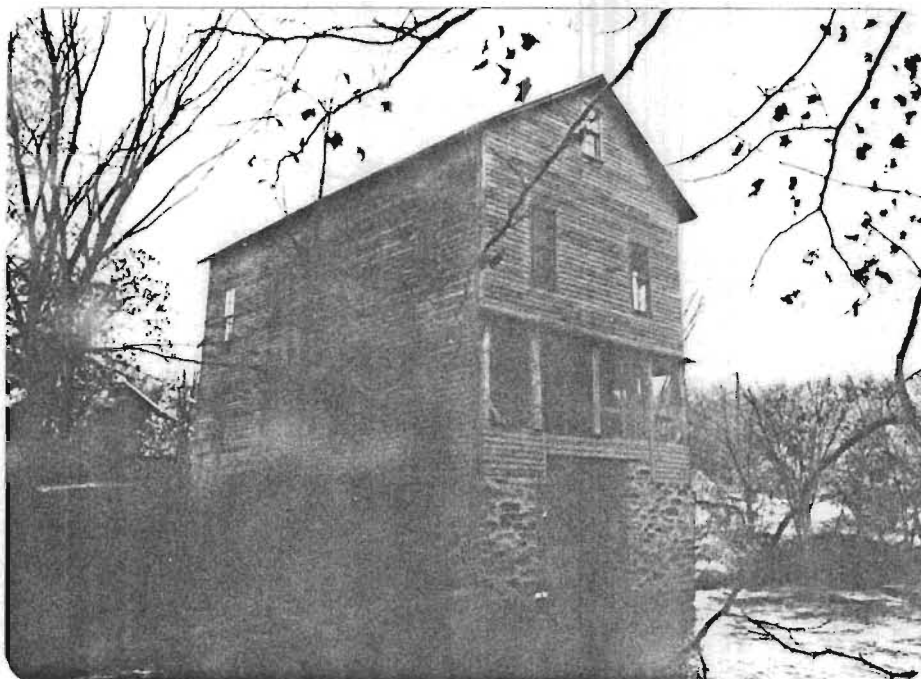
Date: July 21, 1860

Price: \$920.00

I know all men by these presents that I
Christopher C. Cook for and in consideration
of the sum of Nine hundred and
Twenty Dollars to me in hand paid by
George N. Cook the receipt whereof is
hereby acknowledged do by these presents
bargain sell transfer assign and deliver
unto the said George N. Cook his Executors
Administrators and assigns Two Negro children
Slaves for life called and known by the
names following Henry a male child now
of the age of 4 years 4 months and
22 days of a Dark or Black complexion
Anna a female child now of the age
of 1 year 10 months and 7 days of a
Dark or copper complexion Together with
all my right title interest claim and
demand of in and to the said negro
children Slaves to have and to hold
the said Negro children Slaves above
bargained and sold or intended so to be
to the said George N. Cook his Executors
administrators and assigns forever and
the said Christopher C. Cook for himself
his Executors Administrators do hereby
covenant to and with the said George N.
Cook his Executors Administrators and assigns
that said Negro children are Slaves for life
In testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed my seal
This the 21 day of July AD 1860

Christopher C. Cook (Seal)





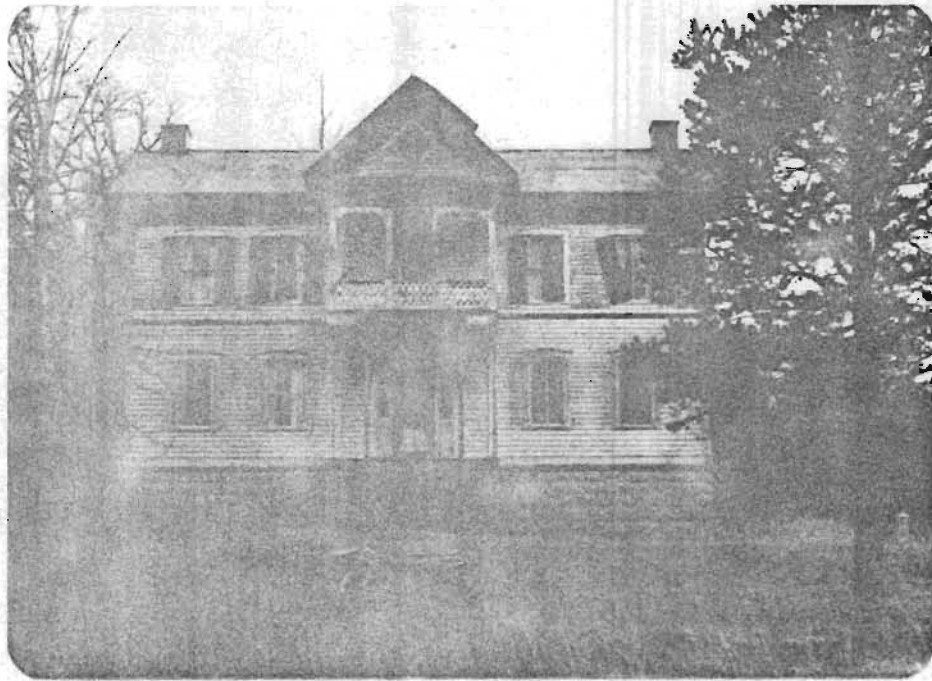
PAYDOWN MILL - Charles Lane, for whom Lane's Prairie was named, settled at Paydown in Maries County in 1826 and built a mill and distillery. William Bray bought the Paydown Mill about 1866 and it remained in the Bray family for three generations until it was sold in 1926. The present building replaced the original mill when it was destroyed by fire around 1870.



SLAVE HOUSE - When Charles Lane settled at Paydown in 1826 and built the first mill he also became the first slave owner in the county. The names of his slaves were Asa, Flora, and Mingo; and this building where they were kept remains to this day. The highway which curves at Paydown was built around the slave house for its preservation.

(Maries County)

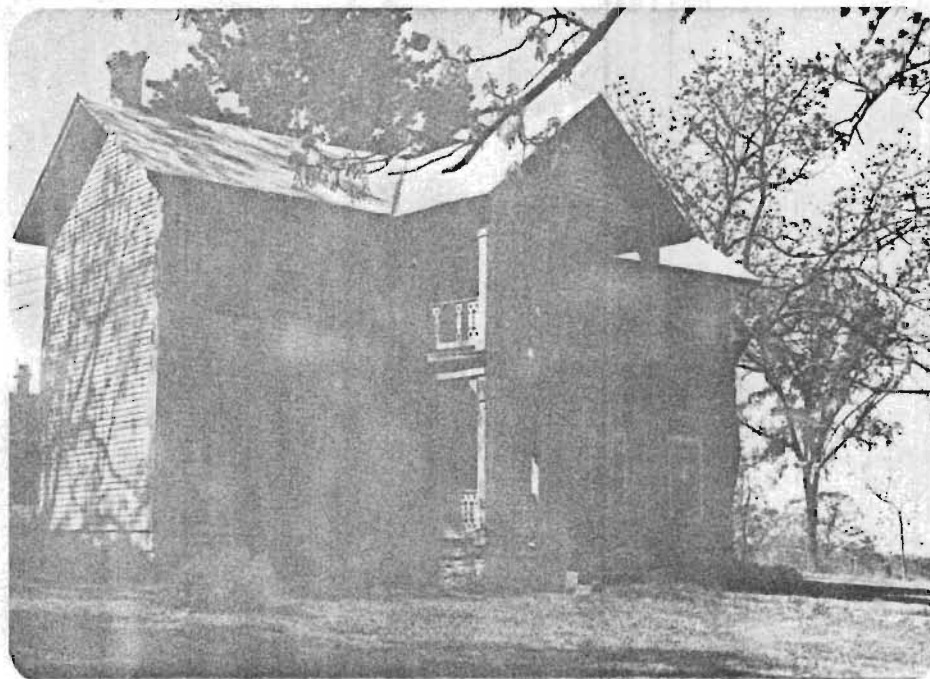
Two examples of Greek Revival Architecture in Maries County



THE THOMAS BRAY HOUSE

(Greek Revival with Victorian Renaissance details) The Bray family home at Paydown which was built in 1885 by Thomas Bray. "Greatwood", the house belonging to Dr. Bowles served as the model for this house and the Alonzo Walker house.

(Photograph: 1981)



THE ALONZO WALKER HOUSE

(Greek Revival with Swiss Chalet Details)

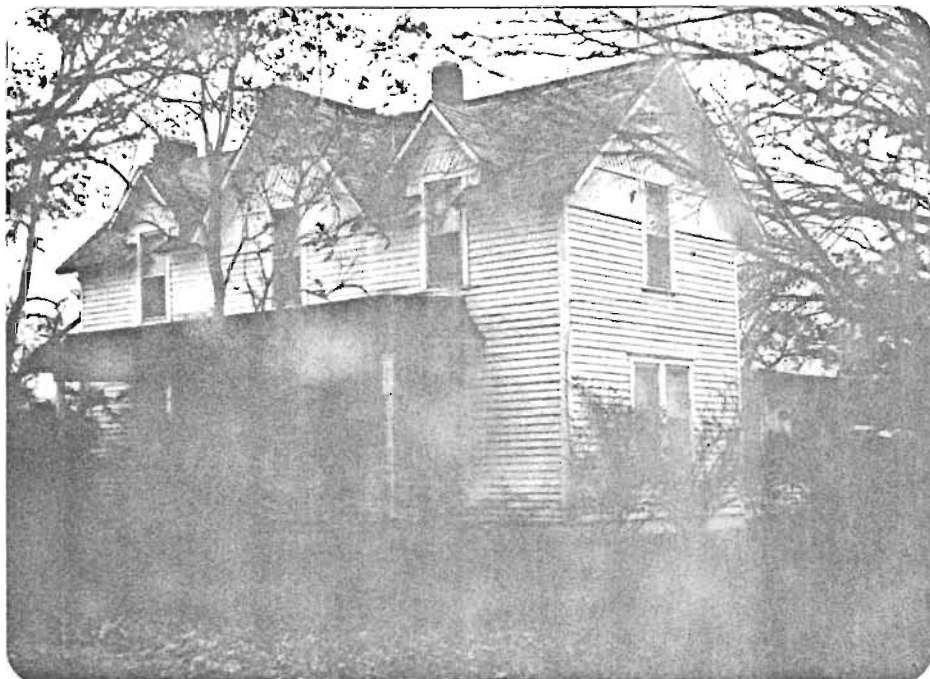
The Walker house was built around 1860 and was modeled after "Greatwood" the home of Dr. Bowles which is located in the area.

(Photograph: 1980)

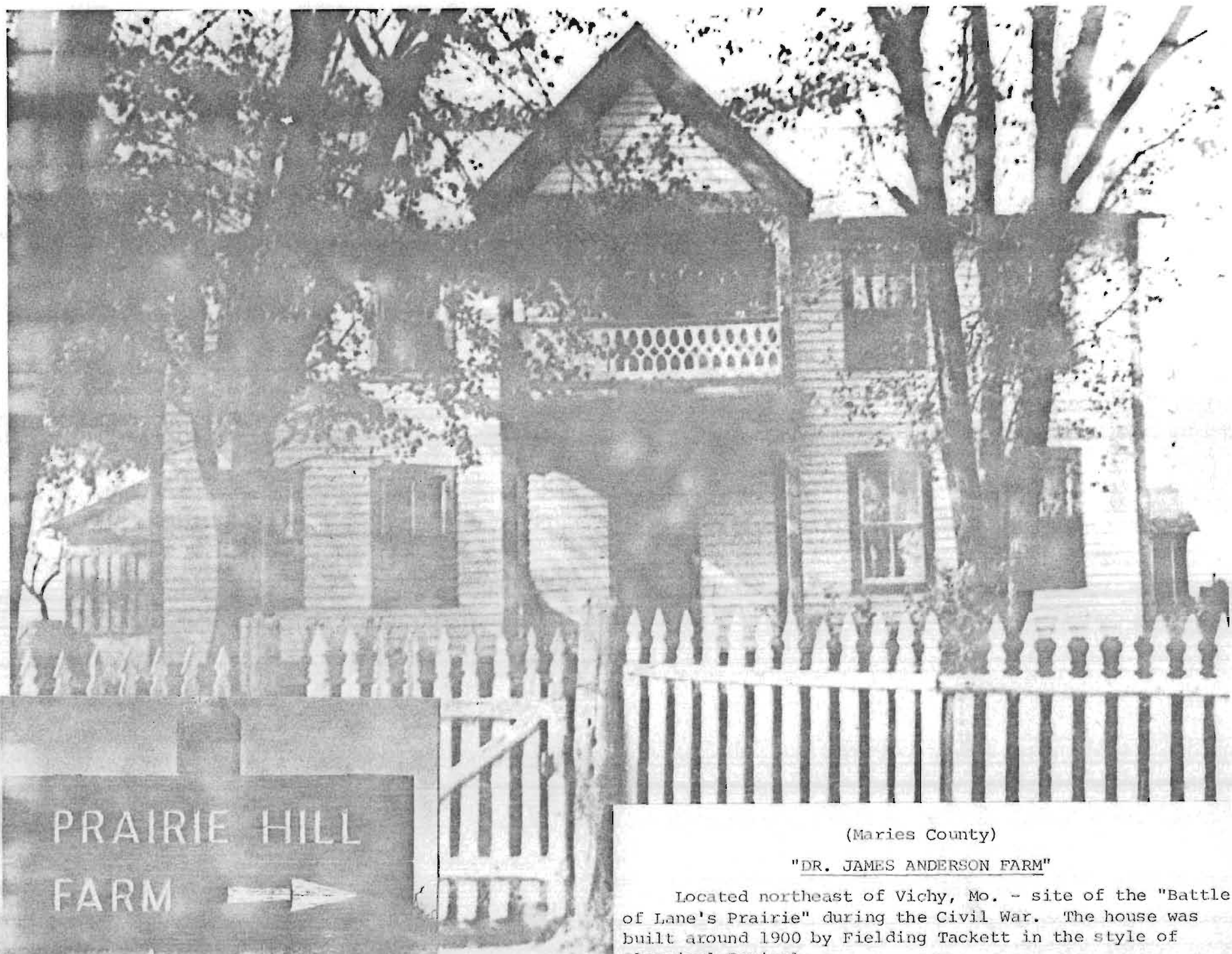
(Maries County)
Two examples of Queen Anne Victorian architecture in Maries County



The William T. John House
(Built 1902)
Photograph: 1980



The Travis John House
(Built 1903)
Photograph: 1980

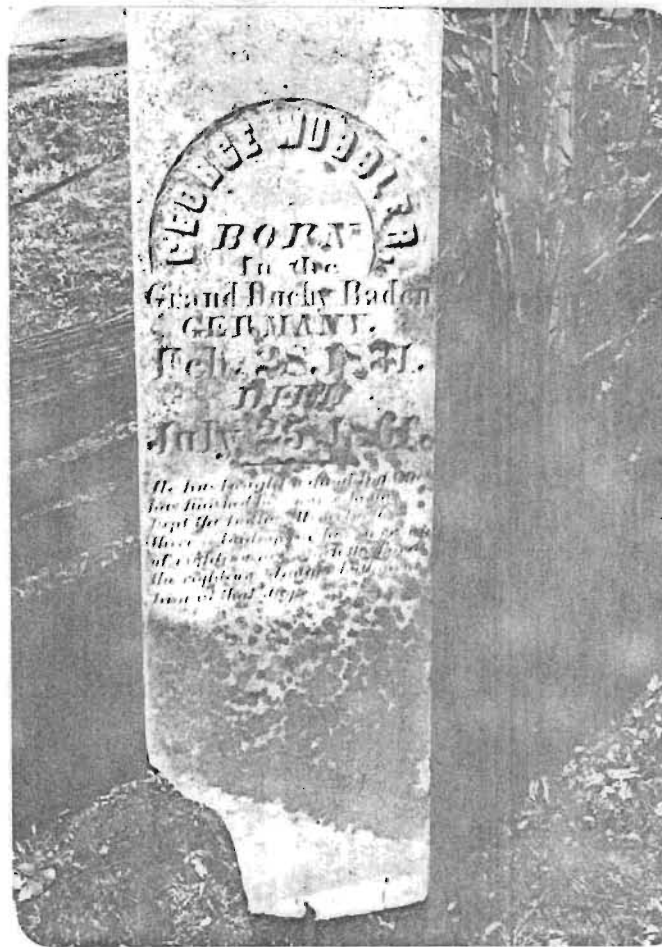


(Maries County)

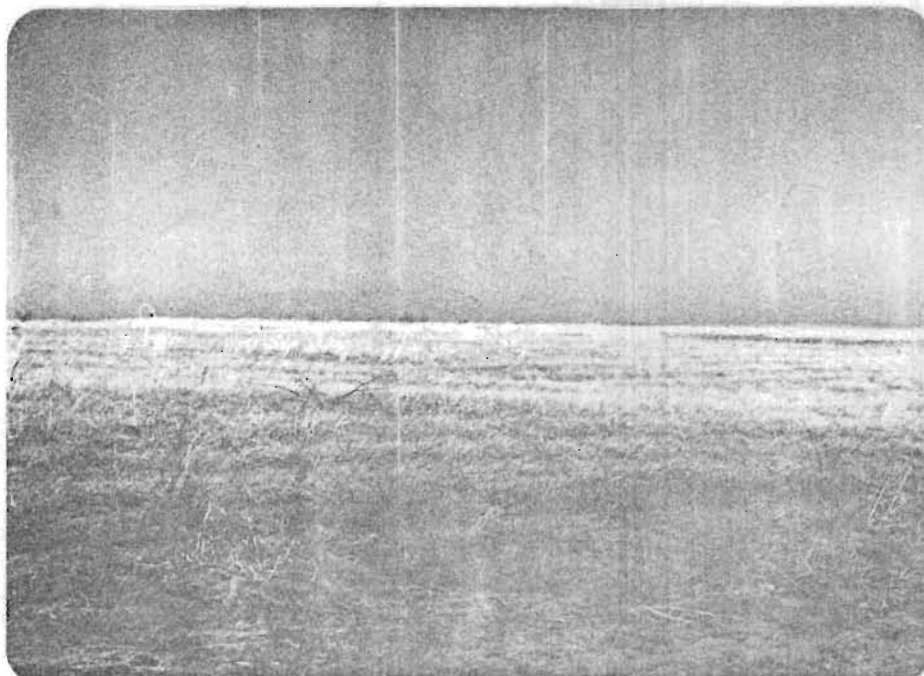
"DR. JAMES ANDERSON FARM"

Located northeast of Vichy, Mo. - site of the "Battle of Lane's Prairie" during the Civil War. The house was built around 1900 by Fielding Tackett in the style of Classical Revival.

(Maries County)



CIVIL WAR TOMBSTONE - Tombstone of George Wussler who was killed at the "Battle of Lane's Prairie".



CIVIL WAR BATTLEGROUND - Site of the "Battle of Lane's Prairie" located on the Dr. James Anderson farm and traditionally called "The Hill".



(Maries County)

"BOWLES CHAPEL"

(Photograph: 1900)

Bowles Chapel, on Lane's Prairie northeast of Vichy, was built in 1884 by Dr. William Hearst Bowles, one of the region's first doctors. It served a denomination of that time called the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The building remains but has been altered and is now a private residence.



(Maries County)

"BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH"

(Photograph: 1904)

The Broadway Baptist Church is one of the last remaining buildings of the Broadway community, but it still serves a large congregation in southeastern Maries County. The church was founded in 1904 by Marcus B. John.



(Maries County)

"GREATWOOD"

Home of Dr. William Hearst Bowles one of the first practitioners of medicine in Maries County. Located a short distance west of the junction of Highway 28 & Highway Z, south of Belle.

SLIGO
DENT COUNTY



The Old Fire Tower near
Sligo--quite unlike our
modern Towers built by
the Forestry Department.



Sligo Machine Shop-- men not identified. Taken at an early period
in the Sligo Furnace history.

SLIGO
DENT COUNTY



SNOW SCENE at Sligo. One of the group of pictures found in the attic of the Marshall home at Sligo.

SLIGO---This picture has the following caption:



Wood being unloaded from the flat cars of the Sligo & Eastern Railroad, filling one of the huge kilns for the making of charcoal for the furnace.

SLIGO