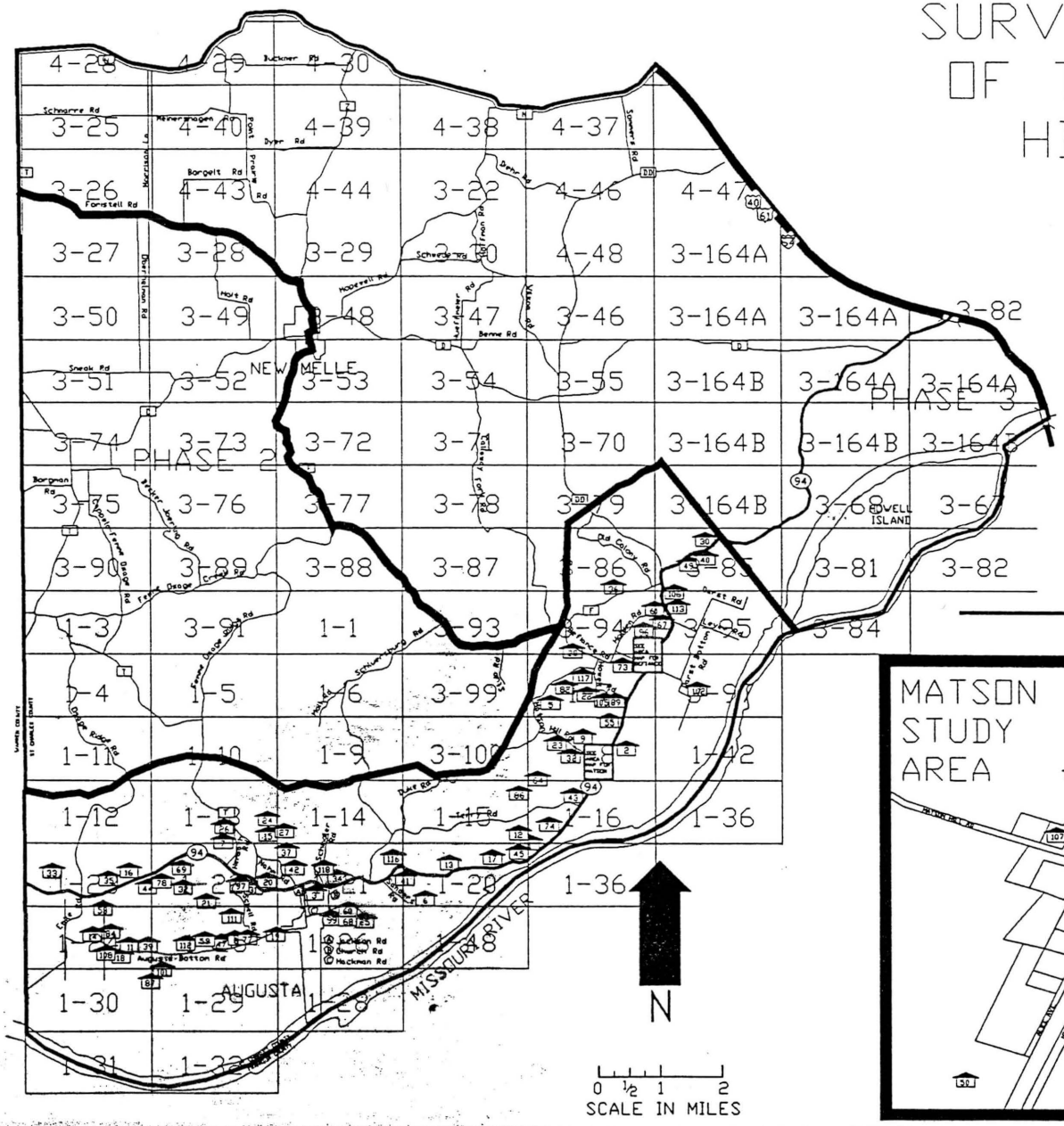
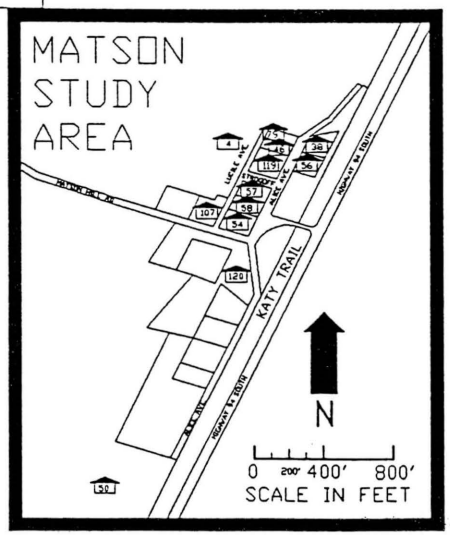
SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF THE DANIEL BOONE HISTORICAL AREA PHASE I

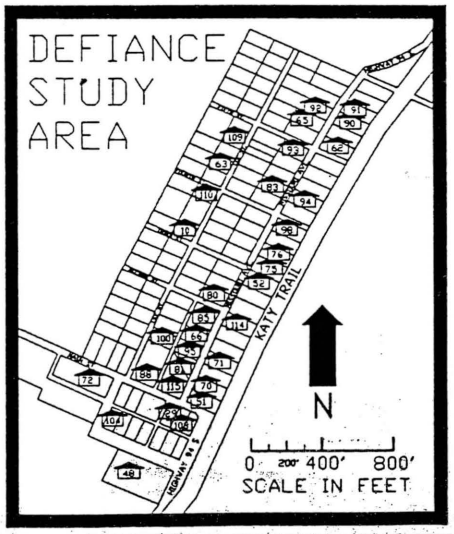


1790-1830
1831-1860
1861-1890
1891-1910
1911-1925
1926-1942

NUMBERS INSIDE OF EACH HOUSE RELATES TO TABLE I AND CORRESPONDING SURVEY FORMS

PHASE I BOUNDARIES





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INTRODUCTION TO SURVEY OF A PORTION OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY

The study of the area of St. Charles County for this survey provides some of the most interesting and insightful chapters in Missouri history, and indeed American history, following the colonial period. Involved in this very small geographical area are the interactions between native Americans and foreign nations, interactions between foreign nations, interactions between foreign nations and the United States colonial government, trade between all the above, speculation about lands further west and methods of reaching the unknown resources of the West. In this same very small piece of geography begins the practical opening of the West, the first bold steps in settling a vast frontier, the "civilizing" of this small wedge into the West, the earliest organized post-colonial mass immigration to America by natives of other continents, and finally the assimilation of this fascinating area and its mixed cultures into the geo-socio-economic milieu of the expanded United States.

As one drives Route 94 and what is known as Augusta Bottom Road through this portion of St. Charles County, one is aware of the imminent dawning of the 21st Century in the east just over the limestone bluffs of the Missouri River; but all around are reminders of the past 200 years and the people that have come to this small area to create such a rich history for early Missouri. A few of the reminders include the lay of the land, the river and creeks, the built environment of the rural enterprise, the man-made entities and improvements, the fields, the roads and paths, the village sites, and the names on the mail boxes.

The purpose of this survey is to inventory significant historic architectural resources of this specific small portion of St. Charles County which can be described roughly as follows: an area approximately two miles wide along the Missouri River State

Trail from State Highway DD to the Warren County line (approximately 15,300 acres). In this area lie the unincorporated villages of Defiance, Matson, and the town of Augusta (separate survey). Our thrust in this narrative will be to explain the history of the portions of the study-area chronologically, as well as socially, inasmuch as such strong events somewhat capsulize periods in the development of this portion of present-day St. Charles County.

INITIAL SETTLEMENT OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY

The area at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers had always been the realm of native Americans (Indians to those who had used Columbus' term) because it was so rich in game (land, air, and water) and agricultural land. For those very reasons the early French had begun trade in the area with the Indians, trading "civilized" goods for furs acquired by the Indians. A system of trading posts populated by French-Canadian entrepreneurs evolved up and down the Mississippi by 1763 when St. Louis became a city. In 1765 it became the capitol of Upper Louisiana. Cross-referencing dates helps to put this early discovery period in perspective. The colonial Declaration of Independence was written eleven years later on July 4, 1776. Five years later, in 1781, a settlement named St. Charles began and in 1787 the town grid was laid out. The St. Charles District was formed, extending from St. Charles to the Pacific Ocean. The Louisiana Territory had been discovered and held in possession by the French until transferred by secret treaty to the Spanish Government in 1762. While the events were taking place up and down the Mississippi River, Daniel Boone, between 1769 and 1779, was spearheading the settlement of Kentucky and establishing its security against Indians. It was during 1776 that the Revolutionary War began between the colonies and England.

The settlement of Kentucky had provided a demonstration of the abilities of Daniel Boone as an explorer, hunter, trapper, Indian fighter, Indian negotiator, promoter, builder, leader of men, and head of family. His sons were known to possess most of Daniel's traits at early ages.

Boone's accomplishments in Kentucky explains what happened next in the St. Charles District. Beginning in 1759 Daniel had begun the exploration of new areas outside the original colonies. He explored the Carolina areas, some of Georgia, and then Kentucky. He further became

acquainted with the Indian makeup of the Kentucky area and the resources of the prospective new state. He then persuaded numbers of colonists to join him in settling the new area and he did a vast amount of surveying. But finally, as the Revolutionary War progressed and the British engaged the French and the Indians to attack and weaken the colonists from the west, it fell to Daniel Boone to head up the defense of the new frontier by establishing fortifications against the enemies of the colonies. All of these things he did with great success, but also with the loss of his two oldest sons.

In 1781, the British and Indians organized a joint attack on the upper Louisiana capitol of St. Louis. Fifteen hundred Indians and a small force of British managed to kill some 60 residents before being repulsed back up the Mississippi. This event, typical of other smaller British-sponsored Indian incursions caused the Spanish to believe that since Americans and British were natural enemies, the Spanish would be well-served to entice Americans to create settlements in strategic portions of the Upper Louisiana territory to help secure the region for the Spanish. It was political judgment that prompted the Spanish Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana Zenon Trudeau to invite Daniel Boone, who personified bravery, independence, resolve, and settlement success to do substantially the same operation in Upper Louisiana that he had so successfully done in Kentucky.

Accounts do not agree, but there is evidence that Daniel Morgan Boone, oldest living son of Daniel and Rebecca, began his own explorations at his father's suggestion, into Upper Louisiana area as early as 1788, returning seasonally to Kentucky to the life of a farmer. In the course of time the Spanish government of Upper Louisiana conveyed an offer through Daniel Morgan Boone to his father. In return for Daniel Boone developing a settlement in the St. Charles District, the Spanish would reward him and his settlers generously with grants of land of their choice. In addition, Daniel Boone would be named Syndic

(judge) and Commandant of the Femme Osage portion of the St. Charles District. Daniel Morgan, even before his father had accepted the offer or put together his settlement plan with friends and neighbors, selected his own grant of 510 acres which partially surrounded what was later to become the town of Matson. Then in September of 1799 the Boone family, with the first contingent of friends, began the immigration from Kentucky to Upper Louisiana, the St. Charles District and the Femme Osage area. This first group was granted nearly 6,000 acres lying in the rich bottom land surrounding Daniel Morgan's claim. Names on grants other than Boone's, but related by marriage, in that first contingent were Hays, Callaway, and Van Bibber; names of friends of the Boones in the first wave were Hall, Buchanan, Clay, Hancock, and Miller. Upon the arrival of the Boone pioneer contingent in St. Charles, the Lieutenant Governor made a great show of marshalling the garrison there into a parade complete with band and American and Spanish Colors flying together.

Very soon after the first arrival, a second group came to claim their acreages in the new land. Some of those names were Bryan, McKinney, Crow, Bell, Zumwalt, Murdock, Martin, Ramsey, Cowan, Colvin, Howell, Castlio, Cottle, Darst ... further establishing the Boone Settlement in the Valley of the Femme Osage Creek. Each of these families brought their life's possessions, their families, and their livestock with them. It was not a look-see journey but a commitment to a new life in a new land, led again by Daniel Boone.

In 1800 the Louisiana Territory was ceded by the Spanish back to the French, and in 1803 President Jefferson accomplished the Louisiana Purchase in which all the land west of the Mississippi became the possession of the United States.

So, once again the latest Boone settlement became part of American soil and Daniel was appointed an American judge and commandant. Furthermore his authority was absolute in all matters except land

grants.

So successful were the settlement promotions and operations that by 1804 more than 60 percent of the population of the Upper Louisiana Territory were Americans.

In 1804 at the start of their momentous expedition up the Missouri to the vast lands to the west and "South Seas" (Pacific Ocean) Lewis and Clark stopped at La Charette, a hamlet of seven houses near where Daniel's kinfolk David and James Bryan and their families and Flanders Callaway lived and farmed. Lewis and Clark's visit with Daniel and his sons was to get their consultation on the first leg of their trip, since several Boones had already explored the area, knew the terrain and the Indian populations. This hamlet was the last white village Lewis and Clark were to see on the entire journey to the Pacific.

During a hunting/exploration journey in 1804 some 150 miles northwest into Indian Country, Nathan Boone, Daniel's second oldest living son and Nathan's brother-in-law Mathias Van Bibber had been captured by Osage Indians. They managed to escape, and in their retreat toward the Boone Settlement they ran across a salt lick owned by a James Mackay, commandant of the San Andre del Misuri Settlement, 150 miles northwest of the Boone settlement. Salt being a staple commodity in any civilized settlement, the Boones believed that as theirs was a growing community, the salt lick was a good business opportunity. They had successfully run a salt extraction business back in Kentucky and had all the necessary experience. In 1806 they purchased part interest in the Lick, procured enough large kettles for a volume operation, and started production.

At the Salt Lick, despite Indian raids on their animals and equipment, the operation by 1807 was in full swing, employing nearly two dozen men. Now Daniel Morgan and Nathan Boone, together with two friends cut the famous Booneslick Trail, which may have been the vestige of an earlier Missouri Indian trail. The trail was now used for taking

equipment and supplies to the Lick; the finished product was shipped down the Missouri River to the settlements, one of which was Gardiner Landing at Daniel Boone's claim. At this time the Lick supplied all of St. Louis' salt as well. By 1810 both Daniel Morgan and Nathan had sold their interests in the operation at a profit, but the Booneslick Trail which became the first leg of the Oregon Trail, the Sante Fe Trail, and the California Overland Trail, would be a permanent part of the Missouri history and American history.

In addition to its importance as the Salt Lick access, the Booneslick Trail was a main connection to all of the Boone-related families and farm lands. The 150 mile trail became famous at the time also as the avenue for westward expansion to very fertile western farm lands further west and was traveled by thousands of Kentucky and Virginian families settling the new St. Charles District for approximately 40 years after the initial Boone-connected migrations.

In an ironic twist of fate, in 1809 however, Daniel Boone's original Spanish land grant of 1,000 arpens (850 acres) in the Femme Osage Valley was determined to be null and void, due to the fact that he had not actively farmed the land, as the settlers had agreed to do. After Congressional debate over the merits of the other public services Daniel Boone had rendered to his country and fellow settlers, it was decided to restore the original 850 acres to the aging Daniel.

By 1812 the industrious settlers in the Boone settlement encountered an experience which must have seemed like deja vous to them. The War of 1812 began and it became likely that portions of the St. Charles District, including the Boone settlements, would probably be under attack by the British-sponsored Sac and Fox Indians, just as they had experienced years before during the Revolutionary War back in Kentucky. By this time Daniel Boone was 78 years old, too old to perform the many acts of bravery and leadership he had in the previous war. But Daniel Morgan and Nathan Boone were given responsibilities by

General Howard of the American Army. Daniel Morgan was given the task of superintending the building of between 30 and 40 forts to protect the families of the many new settlements. Two of the forts were at the Callaway acreage near present-day Marthasville and one at Daniel Morgan's own land. Despite the fortifications, many frontier families lost their lives. During the course of the three years of the war, Daniel Morgan who began his career as a Captain of the Rangers had become a Lt. Colonel in charge of the Third Regiment, which covered the area north of the Missouri River to Iowa and West of the Mississippi to Kansas Rivers. Nathan during the war had organized the Missouri Rangers and patrolled the Missouri River and the Portage des Sioux area and rose to the rank of Major.

Ironically, all of the military actions of the War of 1812 that took place west of the Mississippi River were in the Boone Settlement area. At war's end, the Indians were moved by the Federal Government to lands further west than Missouri, and westward expansion through the Boone Settlement area and along the Booneslick began in geometric progressions.

After the war, Daniel Morgan built a substantial house southeast of the Boone Fort and his original house, and Nathan had built a large mansion house of blue limestone several miles north. Rebecca Boone died in 1813, leaving Daniel at 79 years of age with many friends and a large family, lonely, and free to do what he liked best, some recreational hunting, exploring, and visiting with nearby kinfolk. Between 1813 and 1820 Daniel lived for the most part with Nathan's family in the large stone house, which he had helped build and from which part of the time he applied American justice as a judge in the St. Charles District.

In 1818 Daniel Boone and his son, Daniel Morgan at the intersection of two trails (west end of one from St. Charles and the other the east end of the Booneslick) at the bank of Missouri River on Daniel's original claim laid out what they dreamed would become the

village of Missouritown. Initial structures were built for residential and commercial use. But due to the elevation of the land on the Missouri River bank and sometimes semi-annual flooding, however, the town was doomed to failure and abandonment after a time, though it continues on surveys in 1872.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT ERA

During the pre-Boone era and the early Boone settlement years in southwestern St. Charles County, ethnic groups did not play a significant role. The Boones and numerous of their friends and fellow Kentuckians and Virginians did bring with them some slave families and individuals who were used to clear the land, farm the land, and do much of the early building, much as they had previously done in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia. There were scattered French who had remained after the proliferation of the fur trading operations with the Indians. A very few Germans had migrated west after the Boones had pioneered and the War of 1812 had removed the Indian threat. The Haun Brothers from Pennsylvania were backwoodsmen living there by 1820, but the first emigrants from Germany didn't appear until the early 1820s when a very few came from Osnabruck and Oldenberg. But then, two accidents of fate changed the ethnic history of St. Charles County and the midwestern United States forever.

A wealthy and highly-educated German name Gottfried Duden from the Rhine Province of Germany came to America to gather background for a theory of emigration he had evolved while serving as a prosecutor in Germany. Many of the crimes he saw committed he believed grew out of the frustrations of poverty and overpopulation there, focused by a large-scale depression. He believed emigration would serve as a tonic for that situation and for those who found themselves victimized by it. In mid-1824 he sailed for America with a friend named Louis Eversmann. Duden believed that emigrants would do well to follow the lead of the many thousands of Americans who were re-settling parts of the new West, inasmuch as they would know where the most advantageous regions lay and where land was available at the best bargain.

The two men reached St. Louis in October of 1824. During their inquiries about settlement areas, they were directed to Nathan Boone,

who then was doing extensive surveying of government lands. Nathan spent several days showing the two Germans what he believed for them would be attractive buys of Missouri land in southwestern St. Charles County and eastern Warren County. By chance, Duden and Eversmann came across the cabin of Jacob Haun, the Pennsylvanian of German descent, living in the Lake Creek area of Warren County. Haun offered the two some of his acreage which adjoined some government-held land and an opportunity to live with him while they established their own farms. They accepted, and a new chapter in Missouri and American history began. These chance occurrences caused this part of Missouri to become the study area that inspired Duden to produce a pleasant, somewhat scholarly book on the virtues of emigration to this part of America for his countrymen.

Duden's land consisted of 270 acres and Eversmann's about 130. Much of their land was purchased from Haun, some from the government for $1.25 per acre. The natural beauty of their Lake Creek properties at that time provided an idyllic setting for his descriptions of this part of the world for him to include in his planned book; and the Missouri River Valley was certainly reminiscent of the Rhine Valley in many ways. By spring, Duden had his first "hut" built and had joined his neighbors in "sugaring off" the maples of the area.

Despite his background of wealth and success, Duden was described as an unassuming man of great sensitivity with respect to social and economic conditions. He also had been educated in medicine and somewhat in the arts, and his life in the new land was not so much as a participant in the things that the settlers had to do for a living as an astute observer and chronicler. Some later criticized Duden for perhaps romanticizing the hard work involved in clearing the land and making a home on the frontier, stating that if he had taken part in the work and reported from that perspective, the events that followed the printing of his book might have been quite different. In any event, after two and a

half years of observing, he returned to Germany with all his notes and idyllic experiences in Missouri to compile his 350-page book Report of a Journey to the Western States of North American.

The book was published at a time when emigration was in the hearts and on the tongues of many thousands of Germans. The book perfectly fit the sentiment for "Auswanderung" and it was later described by Mack Walker in Germany and the Emigration as having "the color, timing and literary qualities to make it the most popular and influential description of the United States to appear during the first half of the century. For decades it stimulated discussion, essays, articles, and books and was a prime factor drawing many German families, particularly among educated groups, into the lower Missouri River region."

On the effects of the book, Hermann Steines wrote in 1834 of Duden's log house overlooking the Lake Creek as a shrine to the Germans who had emigrated, that "Many a German has been at that place in the last four to six years, in order to see where and how that one lived, who with magic power had lured hordes of sons of Germany from their dearly beloved, but oppressed and mistreated fatherland." On the other hand, Frederick Gustorf made a visit to the cabin and, finding the farmstead deteriorating and overgrown, reported "I sat on an old bench, thinking about Duden and the fate of the many Germans who were influenced by him to emigrate to this country. So many of them were unfit for the life here in the wilderness. ... The English have written similar books, but without the expansive influence upon the heart and mind, because the English are so cold and calculating and also have more common sense. In his fancy, the German saw mountains of gold where there was only lead; he dreamed of rich fields of grain and found only Indian corn; fat cows and healthy calves where they were only American swine."

Indeed many of the early German emigrants who came as a result of Duden's Report were of the educated class, the professionals and the

merchant class, but many of them took their places in St. Louis and other urban growth areas; and then the working classes came to settle the land. But the gates had been swung open by Duden, and between 1830 and the mid-1850s the great swell of German immigration took place, to color forever the socio-economic development of southwestern St. Charles County, all of St. Charles County, the southern Missouri River areas, the Mississippi Valley, and the entire midwestern United States. But it had started in earnest, never to be reversed, in southwestern St. Charles County, and with a visit through the old Boone Settlement with Gottfried Duden being escorted by Nathan Boone.

So intense was the emigration fever in Germany after Duden's visit to Missouri that emigration societies began to spring up in the "Old Country." From these societies, groups of Germans would plan to emigrate en masse, rather than individually, having so thoroughly discussed and planned their moves together. One of the earliest to arrive was the "Berlin Society" which was comprised of educated, principally well-to-do, even aristocratic Germans who were not accustomed to work, considered it beneath them, and employed their lower-class neighbors to do the work of their farms. It is an interesting commentary that in time, because of this life style, the elites found themselves out of money, with their lower-class, plodding, perservering neighbors in possession of the wealth, as in the case of the Knoernschield brothers Christian, Johann, and Henrick of the Augusta area. A communistic arrangements existed among members of the Berlin Society for a time at first. Part of the settlement of this Society was in Warren County in and around the Lake Creek area where Duden had lived, some along the Missouri River bluffs in southwestern St. Charles County.

The actions of some aristocractic farmers became subjects of ridicule among the American farmers and was mocked by other Germans who called these high minded theorists with classical educations "Latin

farmers" and the area they settled in the "Latin Settlement." Among the group were also a few Poles and Swedes, but the objectives of its members collectively, which caused them to emigrate as a group and settle relatively close together, have never been adequately determined.

The Auswanderer it seemed came to America less to build something new than to gain something old. Europe and Germany were destroying the old ways of life, these people wanted to escape rootlessness and to sink new roots and traditions deep. At the close of the Napoleonic War (1815) all of Europe was restless and uncertain. Germany had been a major battleground; economic changes had destroyed traditional patterns of German life. Rising prices and sectarian controversies also played parts in the restlessness. There was cholera, the revolution, and the potato famine and a great economic depression, all of which added to German despair. America seemed by all accounts to offer a higher income for the artisan and cheaper land for the peasant. Carpenters, saddlers, masons, and blacksmiths were idle in Germany at this time and yet were in demand in America.

Added to the social mix of the St. Charles County and nearby settlements were the aristocractic families from North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky who had established the large acreage spreads, as in their previous locations occupying bottomlands, while their emigrant neighbors frequently worked the ridge and plateau acreages at considerable less profit per acre. Frequently these were "starter" farms from which the frugal Germans accumulated significantly larger holdings.

By 1870, Missouri had 113,618 German-born residents attracted to Missouri by water transportation and Duden's Report. They began arriving in 1831, and among them were the Mallinckrodt brothers Julius and Emile (and perhaps Conrad and Hermann) and Harmon Struckhoff from Dortmund, Germany.

The Gissen Society was formed in 1833, a direct result of the

broken dreams caused by the 1830 revolution. The Society was formed to plan emigration rather than formed as a result of emigration as the Berlin Society had been. It was organized by an attorney, Paul Follemius, and his brother-in-law Lutheran minister Friedrick Muench. These two men, who strongly advocated some revolutionary action in troubled Germany, were known by the authorities for their views, and were under constant government surveillance. Muench had wanted simply to arrange together a few friends and emigrate to America, but Follenius wanted to expand the plan into a mass migration. The plan he envisioned included setting up in a new American colony a model German republic fashioned around their philosophies. They even received Duden's stamp of approval on their plan.

The Society arrived in American in 1834 in two groups at St. Louis to determine where to start their settlement. They had been through many privations, cholera, travel problems, disagreements, and financial mismanagement. Upon arrival at St. Louis, the members of the groups quickly scattered, some to remain in St. Louis, some to settle nearer to Duden's "land of milk and honey." And finally, others dispersed to other areas of the lower Missouri Valley. Their German republic part of the plan failed, it was reported, due to mismanagement and distrust of leadership.

However, during the year 1833, the following families moved into St. Charles County from Prussia: Antone Arens, Joseph Floar, Joseph and John Shoane, Frances Moledor, Anton Stahlsmidth, John Freymirth, Alexander Arens, Joseph Stahlsmidth, John Heidelmann, Frederick Loebecke, Andrew Sali, and Baltasar Vetsch from Alsace.

Also between 1831 and 1833 Germans from Hespers and Berlin came to St. Charles County: The families of Charles Nadler; Charles Miller; William and Ferdinand Roach; Henry Walks; Henry Spitz; Louis, William, and Conrad Haspes; August Rixrath; Jerry Schieper; Daniel Renner; Justus Muhnn; Charles Lipross; Phillip Renner; Jacob Sack; Henry Schaa; Harmon

Struckhoff; and Charles Spantern. For the most part these families settled in the Augusta area. Others at about the same time were the following families: Charles Wincker; George Mindrup; Frederick Wincker; Bernard and Henry Struckhoff; Arnold Voelkerding; William, August, and Julius Schart; Francis Krekel.

When a portion of the Gissen Society arrived, they included the families of Gotleib Beng, John Kessler, Jacob Jeuda, Frederick Reck, Dr. Frederick Kruge, Henry Becker, Charles Kesel, Johnathan Kunze, Mr. Guhlemann, Frederick Feach, Andrew and Louis Klug, Presner Goepel, Frederick Bruche, and Augustus Kroell. Part of the group settled in the eastern part of Warren County, part in the Western part of St. Charles County.

The Solingen Society was formed in 1834 by a schoolmaster in Lohdorf, Germany. Troubled about a stagnant school system in Germany and distressed about involuntary military obligations, Frederick Steines consulted with Gottfried Duden, who encouraged the earnest young man to emigrate to America as a solution to his personal frustrations.

So, 153 persons, friends and relatives, mostly from Solingen, departed together for America representing artisans, professional men, merchants, and farmers. Most of them were comfortable financially but stated, as so many thousands before them had "we were interested not because we ourselves lived in physical want, but because of intellectual needs." They too settled in the lower Missouri River Valley.

Many of the descendants of the early German settlers distinguished themselves in politics, literature, sciences, and the arts. In every respect the German emigrants were good for St. Charles County, its economics, it fascinating mix of cultures, and of adventuresome and determined peoples. And many of the descendants of these early immigrants remain today in St. Charles County adding immeasurably to the rich modern history of the Boone Settlement District. It is fitting that the St. Charles County History of 1969 states concerning the German

immigrants:

> No other race of people ever did more for the develop-ment of a Country, or made better or more thrifty citizens. They caused barren hillsides to blossom with grapevines and fruit trees, and opened large farms in the midst of dense forests. Swamps and marshes were drained and fertile fields took the place of stagnant ponds that for years had sent out their miasmas to poison the atmosphere of the surrounding country and breed fevers, chills, and pestilence. Villages and towns sprang up where solitude had previously reigned, and the liberal arts began to flourish. The country received a new impetus, and prosperity smiled upon the people."

MATSON - DEFIANCE DEVELOPMENT

Some of the hamlet of Matson sits on former Boone-owned land. Daniel Boone and his son Daniel Morgan were granted land by the Spanish in 1800 and 1797 respectively, which ran from the bluff top of what is now Matson Hill Road to the Missouri River, and nearly a mile wide. Numerous Boone-built structures existed here, including three Daniel Morgan Boone houses and their dependencies and the Boone Fort, built preparatory to the War of 1812 for the protection of nearby settlers.

Following Daniel's death and Daniel Morgan's moves further west, their granted lands were sold several times, first to neighboring Virginia and Kentucky-bred first and second-generation settlers. Approximately 1840 Abraham Matson from St. Louis bought the majority of the former Boone property at this location and engaged in large-scale farming with slave labor. Reverses in other investments caused Matson to transfer ownership of his land, dividing it between his two sons, Richard and Harvey, so as to secure the land from his creditors.

The Matson sons then became successful in their farming operations, both grain and livestock, as well as in the building of substantial farmsteads, personal mansions, and the raising of fine race horses. From the 1850s, some other familes engaged in farming in the bottom lands and plateaus above. Surrounding the former Boone lands were Berg, Darst, Murdock, Howell, Schaecter, Zumwalt, Seitz, Riske, Diekmann, Sehrt, Knippenberg, and Knapel.

Crops and livestock from 1820 were moved to market by way of steam-powered riverboats. While annual flooding by the Missouri River was a phenomenon to be reckoned with, the positive side was that the bottomland soil was further enriched with each flooding, resulting in unparalleled yields. But at the wrong time in the growing season a flood could destroy all crops for a given year. While freezing in the winter would stop steamboat traffic, it would also occasionally provide

access directly across the ice to markets on the other side. Until approximately 1930 pecan trees proliferated along the bluffs west of the Boone settlement bottomland; old accounts relate pictures of Richard Matson taking loads of pecans to sell across the solidly iced-over river.

By 1888 the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad was negotiating an extension of their line through southwest St. Charles County. Richard Matson quickly contributed twenty acres of right-of-way to facilitate the location of the line and to assure a depot at his location. The railroad location on the Matson farmland represented the end of the division out of St. Louis, and it was the place where the locomotives would take on coal and water. A small station was built on the Matson site and was called Matson, inasmuch as Richard Matson had donated the right-of-way and as his land lay on both sides of the track. A watering tank was built trackside, and a hamlet sprang into being, caused by the railroad operation. Some of the railroad employees also took up residence at this place and a section superintendent had a home built for him by the railroad in the hamlet. Building lots were laid out on two streets named for Matson's daughters. Matson was no longer just a farmer's name - it was now a place, an entity on the MKT Railroad proclaimed by the name on the station.

The shipping and receiving of goods now became more reliable and less expensive. Also, the railroad meant that each farmer was no longer left to his own devices to haul crops through the muddy bottomland fields to the river for shipping. As Matson developed a general store, it finally also became a mail point on the railroad, and the general store became the post office. John Schiermeier, who had seen the growth potential in this new community had moved here in 1894 from further northwest in St. Charles County to open the store and become the postmaster. Schiermeier also built and operated a grain elevator next to the railroad; and this greatly aided the farmers in marketing their

crops. The Matson area became a farm-railroad community.

Two English-speaking and one German-speaking schools served the Matson area by the end of the nineteenth century. It is noteworthy that although such a high percentage of the Matson community residents were from Germany and had been arriving between 1830 and 1860, still the 20-student German-speaking school did not open until 1897. It is further worthy of mention that there was developed in Matson in 1867 a school for negroes. The schools were the centers of social activities for their respective students' families during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. At the end of the Victorian Period Matson had its first saloon. Ultimately Matson had a blacksmith shop, a doctor, and a church a mile or so north of town on donated bottomland.

As it appeared that Matson was becoming a commercial entity in the farmland and was gearing up to grown even larger - and most especially when Matson was granted post office status - several landowners just three miles north began to want to develop a town at this location. In 1892 the railroad was built passing through the bottom at their location as well, but the action was occurring at Matson. Leader of the group was James Craig, who contacted the MKT Railroad making known the determination of the group to have a railroad station and a post office - and promising a required farm-to-market road by a given date. Craig was backed in his request by Thomas Parsons, a large landowner at this location. There already existed in this community a co-operatively owned store, a blacksmith shop, and a trading post. These enterprises were operating in what was to be the south end of the new town on lots previously laid out. Then Craig laid out a grid of lots north of the "original town" and proposed that the town be named for him.

One of the first persons to purchase land in the new town-to-be was August Ruebling, who moved from Hamburg (further north in St. Charles County), in order to be on the ground floor of what he believed would be a developing new town. In 1893 Ruebling built a fairly large two-story

building to serve as the general store. Also in 1893 to stimulate rapid population into the new town and to provide more customers for his store and for a second income, Ruebling began to buy lots and build "spec" houses. Very quickly some railroad employees purchased some of the houses, and just as quickly the first saloon in town was built close to the rail.

The main street of the town grid was laid out parallel to and west of the MKT tracks, and the lots perpendicular to the tracks. On the east side of the main street the lots terminated at the railroad's right-of-way. "Original town" lay at the south end of and perpendicular to the main street (which was named Missouri Street) and with those lots facing an east-west road known only at "public road" at the time.

Roads outside of the farmers' communities were practically non-existent. Though various farms changed hands several times during the nineteenth century, the area north of Matson, where the competing community was planning a town, was called, as it is today, "Darst Bottom." It derived the name from its first owner David Darst, fellow-Kentuckian and close friend of Daniel Boone. Even after the railroad extended to Matson and the community north, there was no farm-to-market network of roads. The people of the newly emerging town urged the railroad to build a crossing which would then serve as a target for construction of a new road in the area.

Despite the efforts by Craig to establish the new town and its pre-eminence over its neighboring community (and to have the new town given his name), the new town was named Defiance, as a gesture against the large landowner Richard Matson and his empirical ambitions. And the movement seemed to go deeper than just the naming of Defiance. After doing business as the store owner, postmaster, and elevator operator in Matson from 1894 to 1989, John Schiermeier sold his store in Matson and built a new one in Defiance; he disassembled his grain elevator in Matson and re-assembled it in Defiance beside his new store and at trackside there.

The development of Defiance from that point outstripped that of Matson. A doctor practicing in Matson moved the three miles to Defiance. Defiance now had three stores instead of one; its own post office (no longer needing to get its mail at Matson); a town hall was built for social, lodge, and official gatherings (no longer needing Matson's hall); a stock yard; and finally a bank, opened by a second doctor in town. Later Matson's church north of town in the bottoms, and subject of frequent floods, was re-built in Defiance.

Much of this town-building competition was motivated by strong feeling of community in each area, each with a large landowner willing to set aside the land for the needed town lots development. In Matson, Richard Matson had been the landowner behind the movement; in Defiance, Thomas Parsons was the counterpart. But the feeling of identification and independence was as strong among the surrounding landowners of the Defiance area as was that of their neighbors. Where the Matson surrounding land had been settled at the same time by Daniel and Daniel Morgan Boone and their friends the Darsts, the Defiance area had been settled at the same time by the Boone's friends David Darst, Isaac Van Bibber (married to a Boone), Alexander Courtney, Isaac Fulkerson, and others, then later the Parsons family from Virginia (all slave-owners).

Prior to the development of the two towns, more Germans or German-descendants had taken up residence on lands in the Matson community than in the Defiance community. Prejudice was apparent then, even within a community, where the attitudes of adults results in serious fighting constantly at schools between children of former Kentucky or Virginia or North Carolina families and those of German families. It is also a fact that during the Civil War many Germans in St. Charles County (or descendants of Germans) enlisted in the Union forces because of a philosophical disagreement with the practice of slavery; and this constrast in philosophies may also have played a part in the competitive feeling between the two communities, despite the fact that the Matsons

themselves owned a sizable number of slaves.

Defiance grew and prospered more than Matson, probably due to the fact that more interests were served by the establishment of commerce there than in Matson. Matson was a community promoted principally by the Matson family, Defiance by a number of families and business interests. But both communities greeted the new century on an upward growth curve.

During the nineteenth century a fairly widespread switch in fortunes took place in southwest St. Charles County. The substantial American transplanted settlers retained most of their wealth that they had either accumulated before migrating to Missouri or had accumulated after establishing roots there, or both. Many of the original settlers had sold off all or portions of their granted or early-purchased acreages which had appreciated dramatically after the early settlement period. But the wealthier class of Germans who had earlier immigrated here and had hired their working-class German immigrant neighbors to farm their lands, found their fortunes depleted and their lands bought up by those frugal working-class neighbors; and in some cases the former employers became the employed. For the most part, the working Germans had large families, worked long and diligently, married other German-bred, prospered and saved, and purchased more land, generation by generation.

DISCUSSION

Railroad networking throughout the United States at the time of the establishment of Matson and Defiance opened ever-increasing markets to the rural commerce of St. Charles County with its MKT connections; but as wagon and finally automobile/truck roads began to be built in earnest, the detached southwest corner of the County became more cosmopolitan. Now the natural attributes of this area became known to a more diverse slice of the Missouri public. Farmlands were now being purchased by other than local families and some new names began to appear on mailboxes, though slowly at first. In 1921 Highway #94 was built extending from West Alton to Dutzow in Warren County, where it intersected with Highway #47. After the building of the new highway, even commuting became a possibility, and for the first time a person could work in St. Louis or St. Charles and enjoy the advantages of living in this corner of St. Charles County.

With the advances in transportation and communication during the early part of the twentieth century, the independent ways of the settler-descendant families began to infiltrate by the constant influences of mass production. Availability of the conveniences of electricity, technical machinery, more efficient fuels, radio, telephone, all contributed to making rural St. Charles County life more like the outside world. But not everything changed completely: the German-speaking schools in southwest St. Charles County remained in operation into the 1920s; and as a result, there are today sixth-generation German descendants, born and raised in southwest St. Charles County, who speak English with an accent, having been raised in families who still speak German at home. And the accents bespeak deep-seated attitudes, ethnic pride, traditions brought here in mid-nineteenth century - alive and well at the end of the twentieth century.

So too, still existing are the remnants of the lives of the

settlers of St. Charles County who began the opening of the West for the United States. The physical reminders of those pioneers are everywhere in southwest St. Charles County. They are visible in the forms of tombstones and cemetery plots chosen and made by those families on their farms and revealing geneologies, life patterns, and tragedies; the roads which still follow early paths from farm-to-farm or farm-to-market; the locations of farmsteads chosen by the settler families for one advantage or another (viz. that one patch was better for water than another patch, or for garden, etc.); in some cases vineyards still grow from the original cuttings; vestiges of some early pecan groves still bear the fruit of the pioneer plantings, likewise oak and hickory groves; the quarries give witness to their contributions for shelter and road building practices (as well as some industrial products their raw materials made possible); and the buildings and structures that remain to tell us much about the people.

There remains in southwest St. Charles County an amazing array of historic structures. Their forms include houses, barns, sheds, cribs, ice houses, smoke houses, churches, schools, private family farm wineries, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, and cemetery structures. These architectural resources are to be found in their original state, original-but-altered, original-inside-larger structures, moved from one place to another, or remaining only as ruins or remnants. They remain the last tangible connections we have to the rich history of this place.

A prime example is the Daniel Morgan Boone House (or the David Darst House) very near Matson. Possibly the finest early stone house built in the Boone Settlement, it stands today as a garage for the automobiles of a large farm operation. A major portion of one of the long walls (the facade) of the house has been removed to access the interior of the house for cars; the second story of the house was almost completely removed, as not needed, and leaves only a shallow loft; and

very beautiful walnut built-in cupboards and cabinets flanking the large fireplaces in either end of the house were removed to make wainscotting for the den in the 1927 farmhouse next door.

But still remaining is most of the sophisticated stone masonry (perhaps partially, perhaps entirely built by slaves) and its generous fireplaces and chimneys; remaining still are the second floor joists and some fine window joinery. The dimensions of the house indicate that it was built in the hall-and-parlor plan with two stories forming an early "I" house in the quintessential Virginia/Kentucky folk tradition. This house probably dates c. 1800-02 and was the pivot point of one of the earliest organized farming operations in the Boone Settlement, and it operated with slave labor. If it was the Daniel Morgan Boone House, the first crops raised on this farm fed the entire first wave of Boone settlers for their first year of claiming, clearing, planting, and building. The question about the original builders and owners of this house will be touched on later.

A little later, as the Germans first began to arrive, a fine double-pen log house was built by Pennsylvania Dutchman Leonard Harold near Augusta in the time-honored Appalachian double-pen plan and with a later addition to the house in the German nogged-frame method of construction and with German second-story overhanging, recessed front porch stylizing. Though badly in need of stabilization and some restoration, the house today is in remarkably good condition, considering many years of non-use and complete neglect.
The original house was built in 1831 and the additions made in the 1870s and 1880s. And nearby is the log and stone family-winery, built in the 1850s and recently restored, though used today only for storage and not as a working winery.

During the 1880s, a time when first and second-generation Germans were making their greatest strides in land accumulation and were farming larger and larger acreages, we find on Highway #94 a barn-within-a-barn.

A transverse-crib barn built of logs was enlarged by surrounding the original log structures and accompanying mow with a timber-frame barn structure of much greater capacity. The present barn gives us a glimpse of the ways frugal German families adapted good stuctures at later dates to increasing and changing needs and methods of farming.

Nearby is another example of the previous "waste not, want not" German principle. A German family built its 1½ story hewn log house with V- notched corners c. 1850. Its roof rafters are 6" unbarked saplings. The house has two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second floor. Either due to the mid-nineteenth century practice of having large families or because of a new generation melding with an older generation, this family experienced need for more space than the house offered. The solution: build another log house end-to-end with the first; and on the second house have an inset front porch. The newer half (perhaps 15 years newer) is also two rooms on each of two floors; same log walls and rafter treatments. The family reports that though they didn't get around to siding it until a few years ago (1867-1987), they glassed-in the front porch just last year. But underneath the modern maintenance-free siding and the glass are still the 1850s and the 1860s log cabins, being used today as for the past 130 to 140 years, with a little added plumbing.

Approximately two miles from Matson in two different directions are two different schools, one built in 1887, one c. 1915. They are not now distinguishable as schools where generations of Americans and German-bred children received their grammar-school education. Both are now residences, each with a wing added, but both with histories which are proudly told by their present residents. In Defiance is the Walnut Grove School, no longer sitting in the Darst Bottoms, where it was built, and where so many generations were interrupted by floods in their quest for education. The school was moved to higher ground, a mile and a-half or so and now is a most comfortable family home. In Defiance,

also, is another school moved between three and four miles from the Frank Boone bottomland into Defiance to serve as the basis of a gable-and-wing residence of an owner who is very proud of its pedigree. None of these schools are distinguishable as schools to the casual glance, but their St. Charles County owners are not willing to let their histories fade.

There are scores and scores of larger residences in the study area which have within them one or two rooms built of log, but no more than that. This reflects a pattern of adding a house around an original room (or room over a room) as space-needs dictated, similar to the barn earlier mentioned. There are houses in southwest St. Charles County the likes of which can be found today on a historic street in Berlin - from which an immigrant built what he remembered, maybe grew up in; there are houses in the study area whose near duplicates exist today as part of historic Pennsylvania or Virginia; there are houses of strong English flavor obviously built by German masons who added their ethnic twist to the finished product; there are houses which seem to have been transplanted from establishment Kentucky. The migration patterns are still very visible here in the architecture ... and in the names on the mailboxes.

Despite the whirlwind of change that has existed in and around St. Charles County, the southwest corner to date has exhibited the greatest stability. Dramatic change has taken place here for 200 years now, accelerating geometrically since the start of the 20th century with almost complete obliteration of historic and cultural resources of portions of the county since the 1940s. And yet, ownership of significant percentages of real property in the southwest corner of the county have remained in the families who settled here from 100 to 200 years ago. Some of that retention is due to economic factors, much of it is due to strong ethnic and familial characteristics. The Fulkersons are still here, and the Nadlers - the Koenigs and the Parsons.

But the encroachment of the modern world is evident more and more, even in this most remote corner of the county. Recent road improvements which make access greater, more local attractions such as the development of the MKT Trail, and the siren call of tourism and retail wine sales - threaten the tranquility which has been the hallmark of the area for two centuries. The ubiquitous tentacles of urban sprawl, however, appear to be the dark and threatening cloud over Missouri River bluffs - if one views this tiny, most important historic area of Missouri as a resource worthy of preservation.

This insignificantly small geographical spec which retains almost all of its unparalleled natural beauty - was the eye of the needle through which the thread of American westward expansion was introduced. It remains to be seen whether that historic fact and the resources here, which tell the story, will prove to be of importance to the citizens of southwest St. Charles County, to the government of St. Charles County, to the State of Missouri or to the National Government. It is of great apparent relevance to entrepreneurs, realtors, developers, builders, transportation executives and industry. It appears to be a time when values are being considered by those inside and outside the southwest corner of St. Charles County. Values - real and esoteric.

OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STUDY AREA

Given the historic architectural relics in the study area, other man-made and natural resources are still holding on, if ever so tenuously, in southwest St. Charles County to tell the history of this place. Many of the sweet water springs still exist after 200 years, which help us understand why settlers selected specific acreages or precise spots for their farmsteads. Most of the creeks and their tributaries still flow that helped successions of settlers choose certain farms for ease of irrigation or stock-watering. Vestiges of some timbered land remind us of one of the staples of frontier life - the raw materials of home-building. Ecological changes, however, may or may not allow further exploitation of some of the remaining water and timber resources, and as time goes by, soil and water conservation may become even of more concern.

The bottomland and the Missouri River, which brought the Boones here in the first place remain the most stable offerings of this area, especially as the meander of the river is now controlled both for transportation and agricultural benefit. Industrial impact on the ecology of the area may forever after this time be controlled, but the visual impact of industry on the area is one for which no solution has been offered (viz the abandoned concrete buildings at the water treatment facility and the power stacks across the river from Augusta). These types of structures, while demonstrating the ever-changing needs of a place or a people, nevertheless create a deleterious effect on the historic natural landscape. And the historic aspect of the natural landscape of the study area is unparalleled and fragile. And it is the predominant cultural resource of southwestern St. Charles County.

Another diminishing cultural resource in the study area is the family cemetery. Located principally on or near farmsteads are generally small plots, set aside perhaps originally by fences and now

frequently by undergrowth, the remnants of the families who settled the land and/or later tilled the land. The history to be found in these places relate the inter-relationships between neighbors and friends, master and slave, migration patterns of ancestors, the natural or man-made tragedies which may have occurred, the geneologies of the area. Grave markers trace the changing artistic talents of the area, changing religious beliefs, changing health history, economic situation, personal preferences, ethnic tradition, and social position.

The condition of almost all remaining family cemeteries is run-down, in degree from slightly to almost non-existent. Depending on the succession of ownership of a family farm, present day owners may have a family interest in the graveyard or no interest at all. In the latter case, scores and probably hundreds of St. Charles County family graveyards have had gravestones removed and the land returned to original tillable mini-acreage.

The history of one family points up the central role that the family cemetery played in some of the early families of the county. This pioneer family which had settled a considerable acreage, which included both bottom and upper plateau land, built their family and slave homes in the center of their bottom fields. They had to clear the land for crops and to construct their homes. They also established their family cemetery as part of the farmstead. Their fields were frequently flooded out before or after planting or just before harvest, and by the spring of 1814 and the flood that covered everything, the family had had enough.

That same year they began the building of their new homes and outbuildings of stone and logs on the plateau overlooking their former farmstead and their fields. And before planting another crop, they also moved their family graves to a new burial ground adjoining their new farmstead. No less important were the graves of their slave family members, moved at the same time and to the same family burial ground.

Evidence indicates that this occurrence was not isolated in the personal stories of the early history of the subject area of St. Charles County. The cemeteries of St. Charles County remain powerful indicators of historic and cultural background.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY OF ST. CHARLES COUNTY

Because of the extensive nature of the resources of the southwest corner of the County, further study could encompass areas not yet the subject of historic architectural inventory and still other types of investigations of the entire southwest corner of the County.

Architectural findings are not the only valuable aids in planning efforts. The systematic finding and cataloging of the cemeteries, private and public, can be of invaluable historic value to the County for future historic studies. Many times this kind of effort is done by volunteers from geneological societies: such a body of informatino would be supplementary to the fine registration of cemetery detail already on hand at the St. Charles Historical Society in downtown St. Charles and at several branches of the St. Charles library. It is also sometimes possible to stimulate clean-up and semi-regular maintenance of these historic burial grounds by volunteer groups, such as the Boone-Duden Society, which has already initiated substantial work along these lines.

Archeological findings can fill in otherwise large gaps in the history of an area. It is certainly less than satisfying not to be able, for example, to locate for a certainty the site of Missouritown, the town envisioned and initiated by Daniel Boone. While the Missouri River has moved one way and then another over the site, the fact that it was an entity with residences and commercial establishments (including a Post Office) will always be important historically.

It is incredible that in 1991 the locations of the Daniel Morgan Boone houses and fort cannot be pinpointed, much less having their structural footprints outlined for a myriad of future purposes. Archeological surveys could shed considerable light on those historic facts. And there were a number of St. Charles County forts built for the War of 1812.

Some St. Charles Countyans conclude that some early Indian trails still exist, whether casually visible identifiable or not. Some basic archeological work could help identify the much concerning former Indian village sites, trails, burial grounds, and life styles before and during the War of 1812.

Disputes over historic boundaries are still to be found amongst those interested in precise plotting of former meaningful areas. As an example, there are those in the County who contend that present records give erroneous locations to such places as the original Daniel Boone and Daniel Morgan Boone grant property lines, as well as those of Issac Darst and numerous other important early settlers. Perhaps some latter-day ground survey work together with archeological findings could positively identify such important historical sites.

The underlying purpose of an architectural survey is to identify structures which demonstrate the history of an area, its peoples, its building practices, cultural traditions and the like. The natural follow-up to that first step is to evaluate the information as to possible further action such as nominating resources to the National Register of Historic Places or other appropriate recognition. The third step is to set up procedures for the protection and preservation of the worthy resources.

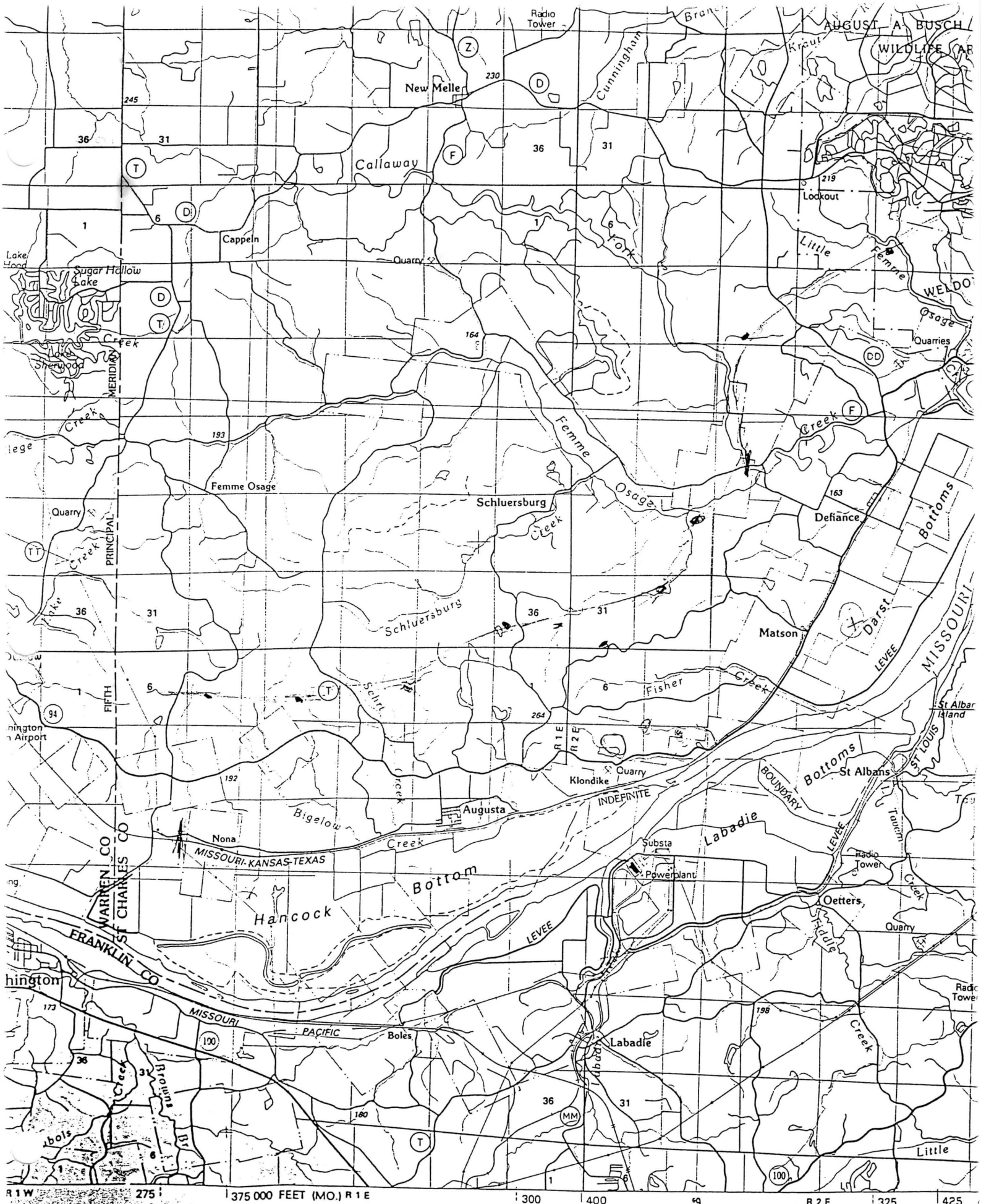
These procedures can provide invaluable background for planning on all levels of both private ownership and public administration.

To date the identification process is being completed on the historic architectural resources of the subject area of this survey. In many ways the history of the other communities of the southwest corner of the county not included in this survey are related in the history and development of this corner of the county - and would therefore be natural areas for related "identification" historic architectural surveying.

A logical next step would seem to be the area north of Route 94S

and the Northern boundry of Phase I starting in vicinity of State Highway F and Defiance Road and commencing west to Warren County line. Eastern boundry would be State Highway F north to State Highway D. Northern boundry would be State Highway D west to State Highway T and west to Warren County line. Western boundry would be Warren County line.

The purpose would be to have a thorough identification of the resources of this corner of the county to aid in all future planning needs of the county.



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Phase II boundaries would be as follows: the southern boundary would be the northern boundary of the Phase I study commencing at State Highway F and proceeding Northerly on F to the town of New Melle and would include the southwest portion of New Melle to State Highway D. The northern boundary would be Highway D from New Melle West to the Warren County line. The West boundary would be the Warren County line from Highway D south to the northern line of Phase I. Phase II would include 25,000 acres.

Highway 7 would describe the east boundary of Phase II.

Phase III boundaries would be as follows: Commencing at ~~State Highway~~ F to State Highway D east to State Highway Z and north on Z to State Highway N, then east on State Highway N to US Highway 40/61 to Missouri River. From Missouri River boundary would follow river and boundaries of Phase I to State Highway F. Phase III would encompass 47,000 acres.