

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Buford-Carty Farmstead

other name/site number Carty Log Cabin, Thomas Buford Homestead

2. Location

street & town 3/4 mile south of Highway J on County Road 814 (Rt. 1, Box 69) N/A not for publication

city or town Black X vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Reynolds code 179 zip code 63625

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark A. Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

05/06/04
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Buford-Carty Farmstead
Name of Property

Reynolds County, MO
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding

Funerary: cemetery

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Agricultural/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding

Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: hewn-log house

Other: Midwest three portal barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Log

Weatherboard

roof Steel

other Limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Name of Property

County and State

Applicable National Register Criteria

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record #

(enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

1847-1953

1847

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

N/A

Slaves of G.B. Goggin

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government

University

☐ Other Name of repository:

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Buford-Carty Farmstead
Name of Property

Reynolds County, MO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 244 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/5 6/8/1/8/4/0 4/1/5/5/1/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 1/5 6/8/2/4/8/0 4/1/5/5/0/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

3 1/5 6/8/2/4/7/0 4/1/5/4/6/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

4 1/5 6/8/2/8/4/0 4/1/5/4/5/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan L. Gould, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization Preservation Matters date 9/21/03
street & number 3300 Leo Ammons Road telephone 479-422-0953
city or town Fayetteville state AR zip code 72701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Carty Branch Family Trust-Kevin Skibiski, Trustee
street & number 330 Texas Dr. telephone 417-581-5214
city or town Ozark state MO zip code 65721

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO

7. Description:

The Buford-Carty Farmstead is located near Black, Missouri in Reynolds County. County road 814 and Carty Branch, a tributary of the Middle Fork of the Black River, intersect the farmstead. The farmstead has been under continuous ownership of the Buford-Carty family since the 1840s. The extant buildings include a 1 ½ story, side-gabled, single-pen hewn log dwelling house that was built in 1847 and continuously occupied by the family until 1962. The log house features a dropped-roof porch on the east façade and a coursed stone exterior chimney centered on the north gable. The log house is covered by galvanized steel roofing applied in the 1940s. In the interior floor plan features one room on each level. The interior reflects the hand-crafted finishes of the early log building traditions. A c. 1920s weatherboarded 40 foot x 60 foot gambrel roof barn with it's original tin roof is located to the east of the dwelling house. The well-maintained Carty family cemetery is located across Carty Branch to the south of the dwelling house. A non-contributing c. 1960s single story frame house and a detached frame garage of the same period are located approximately 40 feet to the north of the log dwelling house.

The 1847 hewn log dwelling house measures 20 feet x 22 feet. It is a side-gabled, single-pen plan of 1 and ½ stories. A dry-stacked limestone pier foundation supports the house at its four corners. At an unknown date the spaces between the piers and the bottom logs were filled with fieldstones enclosing the crawl space under the house on the north, south and west sides. The east porch foundation is also limestone piers.

The house is constructed of hand-hewn short-leaf pine logs. Some logs are twenty-two inches wide. The pine trees for the logs were harvested from the family land. The logs were initially exposed on the exterior for a number of decades. In the 1880-90s the logs were covered with horizontal, lapped weatherboards that were removed in the 1960s. The north and south gable-ends are sheathed with lapped, pine weatherboards applied with cut nails and may date to the original construction.

The hewn logs are joined at the corners with V-notches, sometimes called cathedral notches. The interstices (chinks) between the logs reveal several generations of mortar daubing. The last layer of daubing applied was Portland cement in the 1960s. All daubing is seriously deteriorated. The daubing is applied to wood chinking that fills the spaces between the logs. The chinking is made up of wood slabs laid diagonally. The majority of the original wood chinking is intact.

The roof line remains intact from the original construction. The roof overhang has been extended approximately one foot on the north and south gable-ends when the galvanized steel roofing was added in the 1940s. The extended overhang has been enclosed with pine fascia boards. This metal roofing extends approximately one foot over the top log plates on the east and west facades. Here a pine fascia board

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Description (continued):

encloses the top plate and conceals the original rafter-plate joint. The original overhang terminated at the edge of the east and west top plates which extend approximately six inches over the wall logs.

The 22 foot three bay east façade faces the county road and has always served as the public entrance for the house. It features a 7 foot, 6 inch wide dropped-roof porch extending the full length of the façade. The porch roofing is currently galvanized steel. Originally the porch was covered with wood shingles. The porch is an original feature of the house as evidenced by the porch end framing that is mortised into the corner notching of the log walls.

The four porch supports are undecorated 4 inch by 4 inch columns reinforced at the base with unmatched board braces. They are not original to the house. The columns are aligned on either side of the doorway that is centered on the façade and on each end. The porch floor is composed of circular-sawn pine boards. A single horizontal pine board encloses the base of the porch.

The centered doorway is surrounded by undecorated pine trim applied with cut nails. The door is the original board-and-batten door made with random-width hand-planed pine boards. The boards feature hand-formed, beaded tongue-and-groove joints. An over-sized screen door has been applied over the original door.

The door is flanked by two 6-over-6 double-hung windows with fixed upper sashes. The window casing appears to be original and is applied with cut nails. The window glass is intact. This façade reveals very little deterioration of the exposed logs and daubing under the porch. The logs under the porch have never been sheathed.

The north façade features the centered, exterior stone chimney that intersects the gable peak. The chimney is unaltered from its original construction except for mortar deterioration. The chimney is composed of coursed limestone and sandstone laid with mortar. Tool marks are noticeable on the hand-hewn stones that may have been quarried on or near the farmstead since the immediate region abounds with native limestone and sandstone. The exterior dimensions of the chimney are 3 feet deep by 6 feet wide at the base. The profile of the chimney features sloped shoulders at the top of the first story creating a 3 foot by 3 foot chimney shaft. A single course of stone steps-out at the top to create a corbel that is topped with a layer of cap stones. A single firebox opens into the first level of the house. Several generations of mortar are evident between the stones with some Portland cement added in the 1960s. A significant amount of the mortar is deteriorated. The chimney is in excellent alignment. There are no openings on either side of the chimney on the first level of the north façade. The northwest corner of the

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Description (continued):

logs reveal a serious degree of deterioration creating a threat to the structural integrity of the house. The east end of the facade reveals an electrical conduit and wiring attached to the house. Electrical service was added in the 1960s.

To the east of the chimney on the upper level is a 6-over-6 double-hung window with a fixed upper sash. The undecorated pine casing and window muntins reveal significant deterioration.

The west two bay facade features a centered doorway with original board-and-batten door. The door is of the same material and hand-craftsmanship as the door on the east facade. It also features the same undecorated pine framing. To the north of the doorway is a 6-over-6 double-hung window with a fixed upper sash. This window appears to be part of the original construction. A second layer of window trim was added over the original trim, apparently when the house was covered with weather-boards. The muntins and window glass are intact. All wood trim on this facade reveal significant deterioration.

The second level floor joists extend to the exterior surface in pockets cut into the fifth course of logs. This log, and the one on the east facade, that hold the floor joists are the joist-holders or spanner logs.

The west facade featured a shed extension that was attached after the house was covered with weatherboards. The wall construction of the shed is unknown but it served as a kitchen. It was removed in the 1960s. No plumbing was ever added to the house.

The south facade features a doorway off-centered to the east on the first level. Originally this facade had no openings on the first level. The doorway was cut out of the logs when a shed extension was added to this facade to create a bedroom. The shed was added after the house was covered with weatherboards. The door opening is currently covered with a relocated board-and-batten door that is smaller than the opening. The opening is enclosed on the interior with plywood sheathing.

The gable-end of the south facade features a centered 6-over-6 double-hung window with a fixed upper sash. The casing is undecorated pine showing significant deterioration. Part of a window screen framing remains attached to the casing.

The single-room interior of the first level features exposed 4 inch by 6 inch second level floor joists revealing up-and-down saw marks. These hand-planed joists are decorated with beading on each

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Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO

Description (continued):

side. The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch floor boards of the second level create the ceiling of the first level. The exposed ceiling side of these random-width boards features hand-formed, beaded tongue-and-groove joints. The raw wood of these joists and ceiling/floor boards reveals a patina established from 115 years of continual habitation.

On one exposed joist that is off-center to the south, there are two half-round brackets with center holes attached to the joist with cut nails. These 1 inch by 3 inch by 1 inch brackets are ten feet apart. Their function is uncertain at this time.

The first level floorboards are random-width circular-sawn pine that are replacements for the original flooring. They are applied in two sections of 15 feet and 6 feet. They have been left as raw wood and reveal the wear of habitation. They also reveal the shadow of a wall partition that was added south of the doorway of the east façade and intersecting the entire width of the room. This partition was installed to create a bedroom. It was removed in the 1960s.

The walls of the first level room have received several layers of covering over the years. The current treatment for the north and south walls is plywood paneling that was applied in the 1960s. The plywood was partially removed by the present owners to evaluate other wall treatments in preparation for restoration of the house. The past treatments include at least three layers of wallpaper applied to horizontal pine sheathing. The random-width pine board sheathing is applied with cut nails. The log surface beneath the sheathing reveals a patina that developed over several decades before the sheathing was applied.

The north wall of the room features a limestone firebox opening with a keystone lintel and 20 inch hearth original to the house. Several firebox stones and hearth stones have been replaced. The stone deterioration is due to normal use during the course of habitation.

The firebox opening is enclosed by the original 6 foot 8 inch high by 5 foot 8 inch wide mantel bearing a single coat of blue-black paint. The paint may have been an original treatment or else applied soon after construction. The 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch side supports of the mantel feature applied columns that display a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch base topped with hand-beveled trim and pilasters that taper from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and terminate with a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bracket that supports a projecting mantel shelf. The mantel shelf runs the width of the mantel. A portion of the east column base is missing. Wood braces have been added at an unknown time to support the mantel shelf.

The southwest corner of the room features a 3 foot wide, partially enclosed winding staircase original to the house. The bottom 3 steps are open. The remaining tightly winding 15 steps are enclosed

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Description (continued):

with pine sheathing that is currently covered with plywood and a board-and-batten door matching the two original exterior doors of the house. The framing for the staircase features hand-beaded decoration. The raw wood bears the patina of use as do all the original stair treads. The under-stair is enclosed with a board-and-batten door.

Inside the stair closet is a 2 foot piece of the second level flooring with hand-formed tongue applied to the log wall. On this board the following is written in chalk: **Slaves of G.B. Goggin.** This is, presumably, a reference to the craftsmen who built the house in 1847. Family oral tradition has always recorded that slaves built the house. This documentation helps to support that tradition.

The staircase doors and the exterior doors all retain their original butt hinges and all are in alignment with their openings. The exterior doors currently have c. 1880s-1890s lockboxes and porcelain doorknobs. The shadow outlines and borings for the original hardware are evident and reveal that the current lockboxes are only the second generation.

Hanging from the center joist of the ceiling is currently a wagon wheel that has been adapted as a lighting fixture. This was installed in the late 1960s when electricity was added to serve the house. Light switches are located next to each exterior door.

The upper half-story of the house features a one room floor plan. The original flooring is intact and reveals only minor deterioration. No treatment has been applied to the raw wood. The log walls and roofing rafters have been enclosed with random-width horizontal pine sheathing applied with cut nails. The space is lighted by the windows of the north and south gable ends. The interior trim for these windows is undecorated pine boards. The staircase opening in the southwest corner has never had a railing or other means of enclosure. The space has always been used for sleeping quarters and storage.

A two-story 40 foot by 60 foot weatherboarded barn is the only extant outbuilding of those that served the farmstead since the 1840s. The barn is located east of the county road that intersects the farmstead. It was constructed c. 1920 and its primary function was to house horses and mules used in farming operations. It also housed harvested hay on the second level.

The barn's continuous limestone foundation is intact and stable. The exterior is sheathed in horizontal weatherboards applied flush to the framing. The roof framing is a common rafter system with queen posts. The extended roof rafters support the metal roofing. The original ribbed tin roofing is intact and reveals only minor deterioration.

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Description (continued):

The three bay first level of the barn's east façade features a centered doorway leading to the interior central passage. It is flanked by two twelve-foot wide open bays for animal and equipment passage. The upper level of the east façade is dominated by the ten foot wide opening to the hayloft. It is covered by a projecting hood that is part of the roofing system.

The north and south facades feature no openings. The west façade features a centered doorway and is flanked by two open end bays. The doorway is enclosed with a slat door. The upper level features one shuttered ventilation opening at the peak of the roof.

The interior of the barn features a central hall passageway of three feet that runs the length of the building. There are four enclosed stalls with feeding troughs on the east and west walls of each stall. At each end of the passage are grain storage bins. A ladder on the east end of the passage provides access to the hay loft above. The structural framing on each side of the animal stalls are 12 inches by 12 inches vertical and horizontal oak beams placed 6 feet apart. These timbers served to support the upper level loft and the heavy load of the hay stored there.

The upper loft retains the rail and pulley system used to transfer hay into the loft. The rail runs along the peak of the roof rafters.

The Carty Cemetery is located one-tenth of a mile south of the dwelling house and is reached via the county road and a low-water bridge across Carty Branch. The cemetery is elevated above the flood plane on a hillside. It has been in continual use since the 1850s. The family maintains burial records and holds a family decoration gathering each June. They also provide an adjoining picnic area for the gatherings.

A noncontributing 1960s single-story frame house and detached garage are located approximately 40 feet north of the log dwelling house. It serves a lodging for family members returning for visits. Farming operations, primarily hay production, on the 244 acre farmstead are continued by nearby relatives.

The land surrounding the dwelling house and extending approximately 100 feet west to the foot of the mountain features the subsurface remains of the gardens and outbuildings that reflect the changing subsistence and agricultural needs of family occupation since the 1840s. This land has not been plowed although it has been used for pasture.

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Description (continued):

The known outbuildings included a springhouse, root cellar, smokehouse, chicken houses, cribs, barn and privy. There is no family account of a detached kitchen but one may have existed since the dwelling house firebox does not appear to have been designed for cooking purposes.

The Buford-Carty Farmstead is not only a continuing family farming operation, the setting in which it is located remains a rural, farming region. Much of Reynolds County is owned by the National Forest Service and there are numerous state and local recreation sites associated with the Black River and its tributaries which aids in assuring that the Buford-Carty Farmstead will continue to reflect the rural, agricultural character of the area's early settlement.

The Buford-Carty family descendents have preserved the integrity of the original setting for the log dwelling house that is considered Reynolds County's oldest structure by retaining ownership of 244 acres of the original land patents. This acreage continues as an active farm with approximately 60 acres of river bottom land used for pasture and hay production. These are the same acres that were initially cleared for crop production in the early settlement period. The remainder of the acreage is forested mountain land. The forest provided the original construction materials for the 1847 log dwelling house and has been only selectively harvested since the initial settlement. The property incorporates frontage on the Middle Fork of the Black River and surrounds the mouth of Carty Branch. These waterways provided the lifeblood for farming operations and human habitation.

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Buford-Carty Farmstead
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Description (continued):



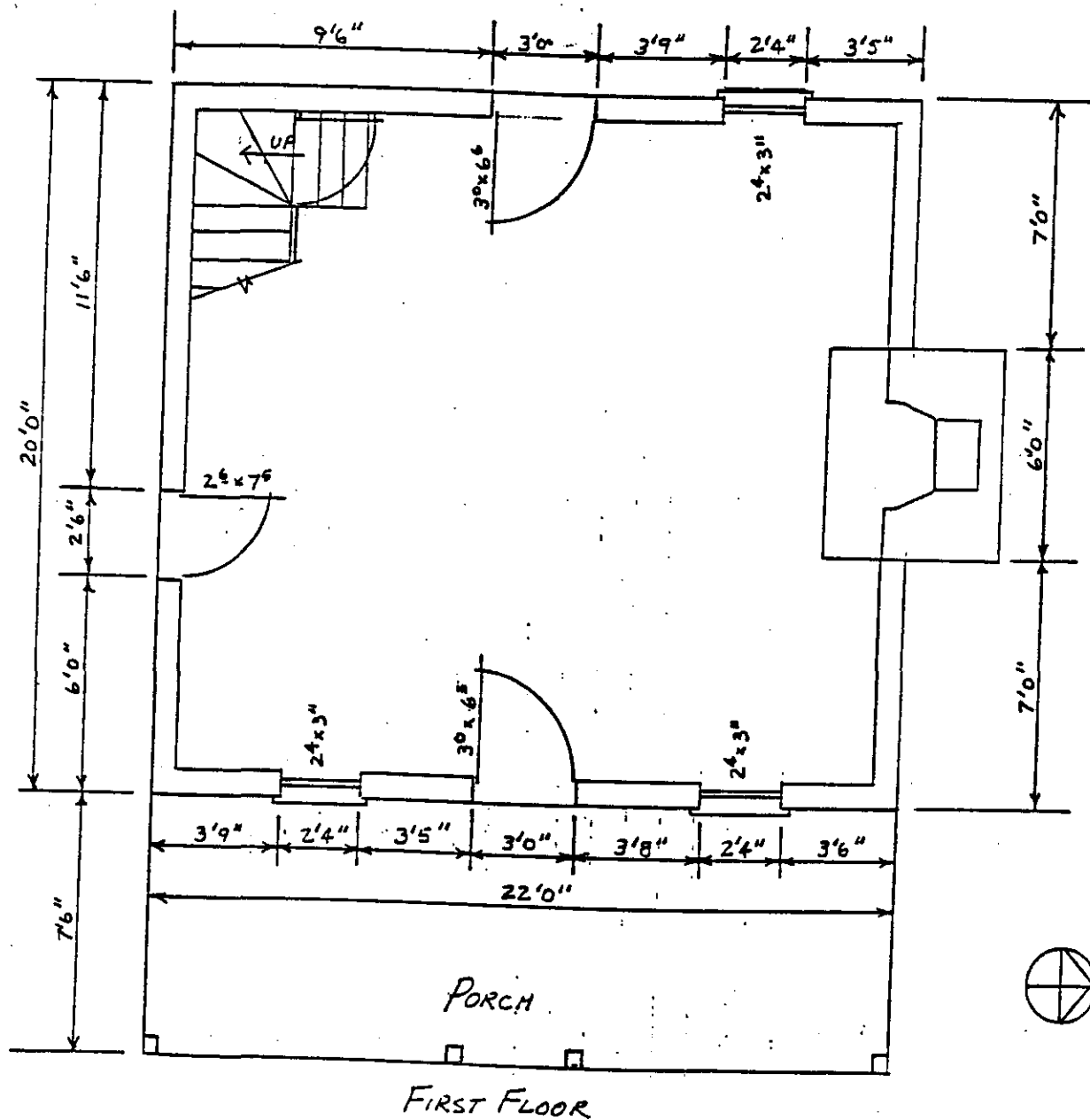
West facade of c.1920s weatherboarded barn
Photograph c.1935

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Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO

Description (continued):

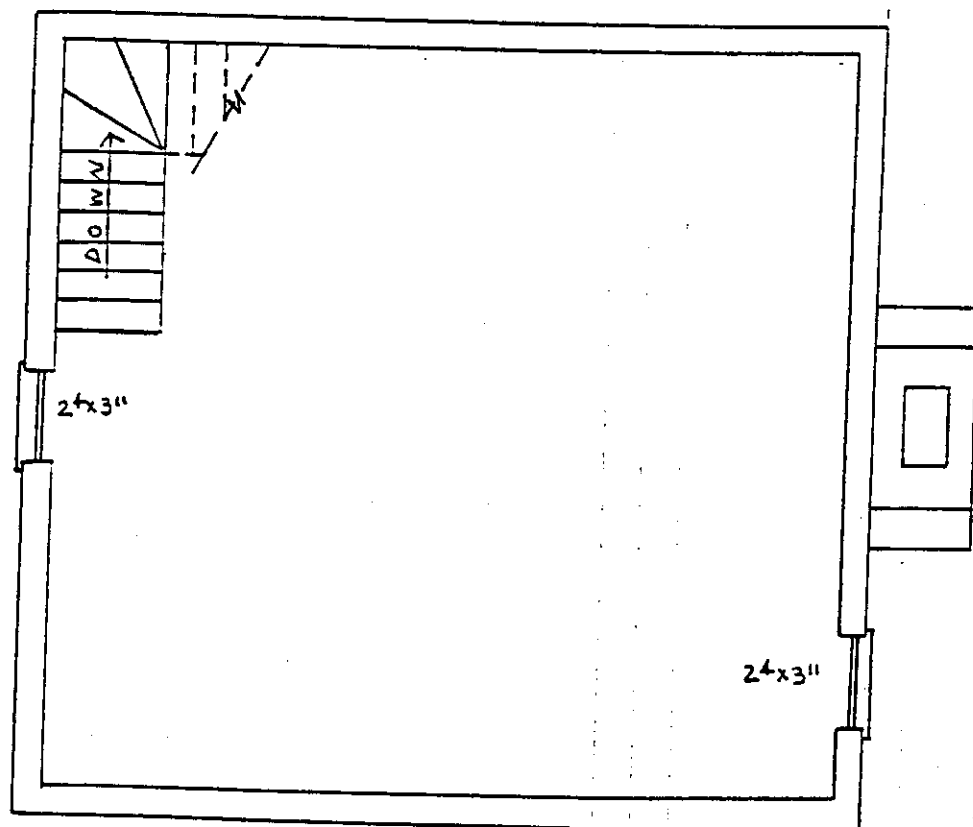
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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Description (continued):



SECOND FLOOR
1/4" = 1'0"



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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

8. Statement of Significance:

The Buford-Carty Farmstead, established in the 1840s and continuously owned and operated by the family until the present, represents the earliest permanent settlement of the rugged interior regions of Missouri. The Buford, Carty and Goggin families, all associated with the development of the Buford-Carty Farmstead, were among the first European-American families to establish a settlement and church organization on the Middle Fork of the Black River in the early 1830s. Originally part of Washington County, the area lacked sufficient population growth to establish a new county, Reynolds, until 1845. The Buford-Carty Farmstead was among the earliest established farm sites in Reynolds County, which qualifies it for inclusion under National Register Criteria A in the category of Exploration/Settlement. The extant 1847 hewn log dwelling house meets the National Register Criterion C in the category of Architecture as it reflects the built environment of the early settlement period as well as the distinguishing characteristics of the log building culture. The house retains a significant degree of its original design elements and construction material which reflect its association with the settlement period and provide a valuable resource for understanding the early log building traditions. The house is known to have been built by African-American slaves and is an excellent example of the craftsmanship achieved by a group of individuals seldom recognized by their individual names. A c. 1920s barn on the site is significant for its reflection of the continual changes in the subsistence and agricultural needs of a family farm. The family cemetery that continues to function unto the present reflects the lifestyles of an isolated agrarian community. The period of significance for this property, 1847 to 1953, begins with the construction date of the log dwelling house and extends to a closing date of 1953 (representing 50 years ago from the present date) and incorporates the construction of the c. 1920s barn. The closing date also reflects the continued operation of the farmstead and use of the family cemetery which were activities begun historically by the Buford-Carty family and continue to have importance unto the present time.

Historical background and significance:

Located in an area of rugged beauty near the geologic center of the Ozark Highlands, Reynolds County was organized in 1845 and named for Missouri's seventh governor, Thomas Reynolds. Native American Indians were the first occupants of the lands now included in the county. European settlement on the North American continent brought first French, then Spanish, and again, French rule to the lands west of the Mississippi River, including the territory that would become Reynolds County.

Under Spanish governance in the late 1700s, settlers were encouraged to move westward from the Mississippi River and claim lands under Catholic domination, which was the official religion of Spain. In 1799 James Maxwell, a Catholic priest living in St. Genevieve, was granted 96,000 acres, that included almost all of present day Reynolds County, to carry out the Spanish settlement mission. A few of Maxwell's employees from St. Genevieve arrived at the confluence of the East, Middle and West Forks of the Black River to prepare for the Catholic settlement. But in 1800 the French regained the area and soon

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Statement of Significance (continued):

sold it to the United States in 1803. No settlement occurred on the Maxwell land grant prior to 1803 and, under United States governance, settlement of the new territory west of the Mississippi opened opportunities for land acquisition to individuals regardless of religious affiliation.

A few trappers and fur traders wandered into the area around the Three Forks in the earliest days of the nineteenth century. In the early years of the 1830s a large migration of families from Cumberland County, Kentucky arrived in the Three Forks area. They became the first Euro-American families to establish permanent farming communities in the region. This migration included the Carty and Goggin families. They were joined by the Buford family and others who had already been established in areas of Missouri further east of the Black River.

Members of the Buford family first settled in Bellevue (Bellview) a number of years prior to relocating to the Three Forks area of the Black River. They were established there long enough to have Buford Mountain named in their honor. The name remains in common use today. The Buford name is also associated with the long established Buford Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia.

According to Reynolds County histories, early maps document only two settlements in what was Black River Township of a parent county, Washington. One of those was named Buford.

In 1831 John Buford's son, Thomas (b.1801), married Calphurnia Carty (b.1814) near Bellevue. Thomas and Calphurnia soon joined a migration of related families into north Arkansas where they remained for nearly a decade. They located in what was Searcy County at the time, with part of the area now being in Marion County. In Marion County a small, unincorporated village continues to bear the name of Buford for Thomas Buford and his family.

Just prior to the creation of Reynolds County, Thomas and Calphurnia Buford returned to the Middle Fork of the Black River and established their permanent homesite among their immediate and extended families. They settled land along Carty Branch.

As Reynolds County became organized in 1845 the Buford and Carty families were active in the establishment of the local government. Pate Buford, Thomas' cousin, was serving in the legislature and pressed for creation of the county. It was through Pate's influence that the county was named Reynolds for his personal friend, Thomas Reynolds, who was the Missouri governor from 1841 to 1844. The first county court sessions in 1846 were held by a large log fire near a spring on the Middle Fork of the Black River. Two terms of the court were held at this location with the county sheriff keeping up the "log-heap" for the fire.

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Statement of Significance (continued):

The log heaps were created from the clearing for settlement. The home site for Thomas and Calphurnia was being cleared at this time. For their log dwelling house, built in 1847, the logs would have been cut in the winter months of the previous year. Without the advantage of kilns to dry wood, the early log craftsmen knew to cut the trees when the sap was down and allow them to season for up to one year before being used on a structure. The extant Buford-Carty log house reveals that proper seasoning (which reduces deterioration) practices were applied.

The log house is an exceptionally fine example of the log building traditions of the early nineteenth century. A significant amount of original material remains. The careful attention to building details reveals the distinctive characteristics of quality craftsmanship. This structure was not built in a 'house-raising' but by talented master craftsmen with the necessary skills in stonemasonry, log building and cabinet-making.

The log house, according to family oral tradition, was built by African-American slaves yet the Thomas Buford family is not known to have owned slaves themselves. The family tradition is supported by an inscription found under the corner staircase of the first floor room. The inscription reads, "Slaves of G. B. Goggin". This reference is to slaves owned by Green Berry Goggin who had married Calphurnia Buford's sister. The Goggins settled on the opposite side of the Middle Fork of the Black River where Goggins Hollow and Goggin Mountain are named for them. The documentation is significant as a statement about family relationships and interdependencies on a new frontier. But it also relates to the lifestyles of early slave owners of Reynolds County who trained and hired out their slaves in the establishment of the built culture.

Green Berry Goggin is documented by census and family records as being a slave owner as well as James Carty, Calphurnia's father. The "Sesquicentennial History of Reynolds County" relates that original records of the Black River Baptist Church, established in July, 1850, lists the names of members which includes Calphurnia, James Carty, Green B. Goggin and a small number of slaves listed by first name. James Bell, Reynolds County historian and descendent of Green Berry Goggin, has conducted extensive research on the family from their origins in America to Reynolds County. The family records show that William, Green Berry's father, owned slaves in Virginia and Kentucky. At the time of his death in Cumberland County, Kentucky, William had owned 12 slaves.

Green Berry Goggin's second cousin, Pamela, was a grandmother to the writer Samuel Clements whose pen name was Mark Twain. The Mark Twain National Forest surrounds part of the Buford-Carty Farmstead.

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Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO

Statement of Significance (continued):

In 1849, Thomas Buford's cousin, James Buford, organized a trip to the gold fields of California. Thomas went on this trip and died of cholera along the way on May 21, 1849 in White Plains (state unknown) leaving a widow with six children. Calphurnia raised their children by herself, becoming a member in good standing in the community. She, along with her parents, are listed among the members of the Black River Baptist Church. Two daughters died early in life, Sarah in 1852 and Nancy in 1858. They are buried in the family cemetery on the farmstead. Calphurnia endured, obtaining ownership of the 244 acre farm on which the log dwelling house presently sits and the surrounding property from land grants dated March 10, 1857 and September 1, 1859.

Like most homes in Missouri, the Civil War affected this family. The two oldest sons, John and James, enlisted in the Company A, Third Cavalry Regiment, First Division of the Missouri State Guard in July 1861 at Camp Kennard, Missouri and fought against Union troops in several skirmishes throughout southeast Missouri before being discharged at New Madrid on December 27, 1861. John signed an Oath of Loyalty on July 25, 1862. The youngest son, William, was killed by Federal troops at Webbs Creek, Reynolds County on April 16, 1865.

Joshua Carty, who married Calphurnia's daughter Rhoda, served in Company B, Clardy's Battalion, Missouri Cavalry (Confederate). Clardy's Battalion was involved in several skirmishes in Southeast Missouri and Northern Arkansas. They were formed in the late summer of 1864 to join General Sterling Price's raid into Missouri in the fall of 1864, including the Battle of Pilot Knob. Joshua became a prisoner of war by the surrender of the Army of the Northern Sub-District of Arkansas on May 11, 1865 by Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson, CSA. He was paroled at Jacksonport, Arkansas on June 5, 1865; he signed an Oath of Allegiance on June 20, 1865; and later enlisted in Company B, Missouri Militia on August 8, 1866.

After the war Calphurnia continued to live in the house with Joshua and Rhoda Carty and their children until her death on August 9, 1886. She is buried in the family cemetery. The farmstead continued to be occupied and improved by Buford-Carty family descendants. John H. M. Carty, a Buford-Carty descendent, is credited with building the two-story barn c. 1920. It represents the continually changing structural needs associated with agricultural operations. The barn served the farm's growing number of horses and mules prior to the use of mechanical equipment for fieldwork.

The continual family ownership and occupation of the farmstead for over 150 years provides an opportunity to researchers to study various aspects of agricultural changes that occurred. No archeological excavations or evaluations have been made to date but the property exists as a significant resource.

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

Statement of Significance (continued):

Thomas Carty, a descendent of Thomas Buford and Calphurnia Carty Buford, occupied the log dwelling house until his death in 1962, leaving the log dwelling house unoccupied by a family member for the first time since its construction in 1847. This long term occupation and respect for the farmstead and log home are evidenced in the family cemetery located on a hillside near the house. Family cemeteries were a common practice during the early nineteenth century and into the mid-twentieth century. The continued use of the cemetery and the annual "Decoration Day" gatherings held each June by present generations of the family underscores their attachment to their family heritage. This attachment has yielded the creation of the Carty Branch Family Trust, made up of descendents of Thomas and Calphurnia Buford, for the purpose of conducting a professional, well-researched restoration of the 1847 log house beginning in 2003-2004.

The Buford-Carty hewn log house is credited as being the oldest building in Reynolds County. It has been sited in numerous texts as well as magazine and newspaper articles. It was established as a Missouri Century Farm in 1992.

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

9. Major Bibliographic References:

- 1) Bell, James E. A History of Early Reynolds County, Missouri, 1986.
- 2) Bell, James (personal interview conducted by Joan L. Gould, September, 2003.)
- 3) McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.
- 4) Reynolds County Genealogy and Historical Society, Inc. Reynolds County, Missouri, Sesquicentennial Year, 1845-1995. Vol. I, 1995.
- 5) Schroeder, Walter A. Opening the Ozarks, A Historical Geography of Missouri's Ste. Genevieve District, 1760-1830. Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2002.
- 6) Skibiski, Kevin C. Buford-Carty Family History. (record, documents, oral interviews), 2003.

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Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO

10. Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

NW ¼, SW ¼, AND S ½, N ½, NE ¼, SW ¼, Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 1 East; and SE ¼, NE ¼, E ½, SW ¼, NE ¼; E ½, SE ¼; part of NW ¼, SE ¼; and N ½, SW ¼, SE ¼, Section 28 Township 33 North, Range 1 East (244 Acres)

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes 244 acres of land owned continually by the Buford-Carty family descendents since the farmstead was established in the 1840s. The acreage includes the log dwelling house, c.1920s barn and family cemetery. It also encompasses the sites of nonextant outbuildings, orchards and gardens that serve as undocumented subsurface resources reflecting the changes in subsistence and agricultural functions of habitation. Approximately 60 acres of river bottom land, initially cleared in the early settlement period, remain in production presently. The remaining acreage is forested land that has only been selectively harvested since the initial settlement. Frontage on the Middle Fork of the Black River and Carty Branch continue to secure the water source for cattle production. The waterways, fields and forest establish the historic setting of the initial settlement.

Not only do these 244 acres preserve a relatively unchanged setting for the log house and subsurface resources associated with the settlement period of Reynolds County, they provide a buffer to protect the property from modern encroachment. While the property is protected by the Mark Twain National Forest on the west, private land owners on the south border of the property have recently engaged in clear cutting adjoining land. With no building codes in force in the rural vicinity of Black River the original setting of the farmstead could be threatened by contemporary development associated with the increasing recreational focus in the Three Forks area.

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**Buford-Carty Farmstead
Reynolds County, MO**

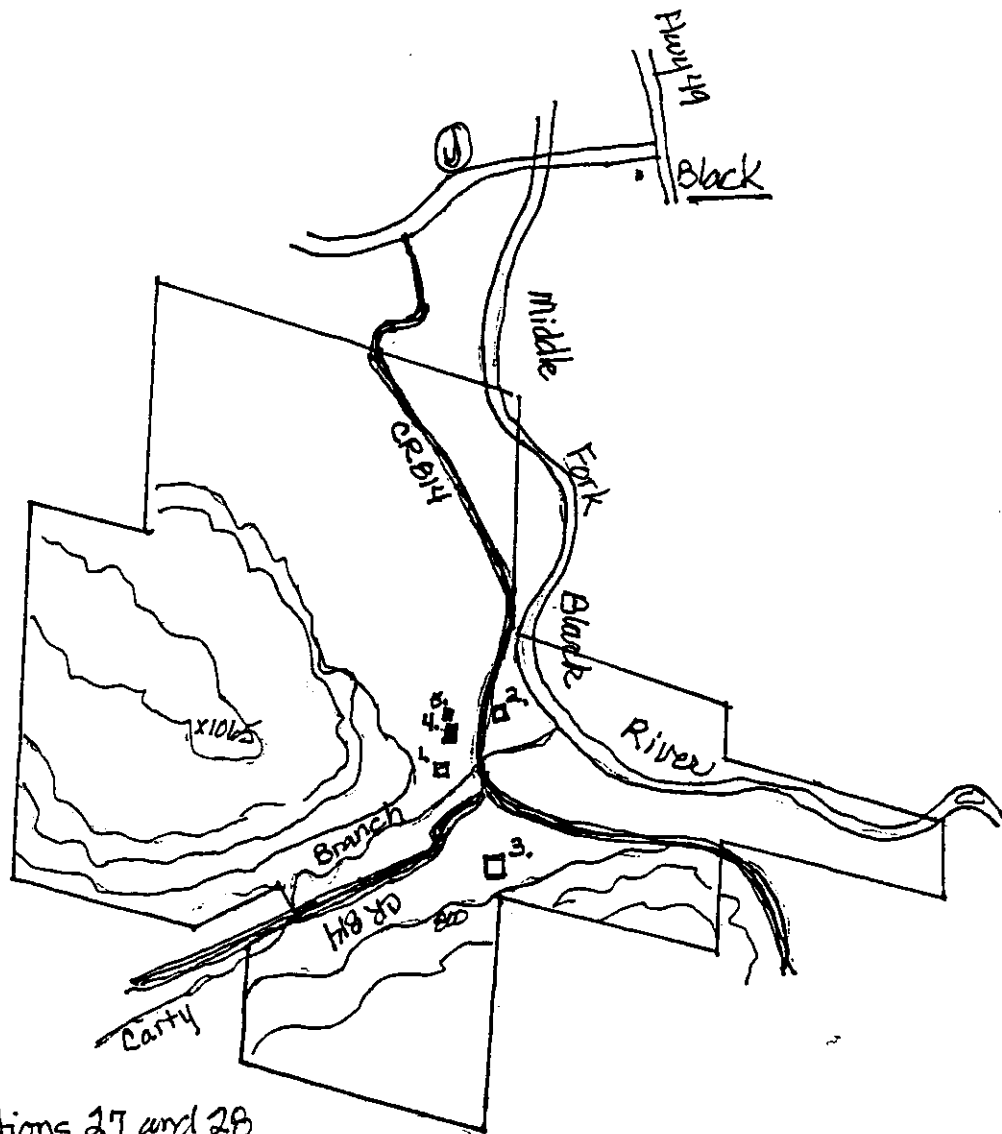
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K. 15/682060/4153910	L. 15/682020/4154100
M. 15/681660/4154200	N. 15/681660/4154820
O. 15/681850/4154800	

Photo Log

1. East façade and east half of north façade of log house, looking west.
2. West façade showing detail of notching of log house, looking east.
3. West façade showing detail of chinking between logs of log house, looking east.
4. Northwest half of north façade showing deterioration, looking southeast.
5. West façade of log house, looking east.
6. West façade showing detail of original door of log house, looking east.
7. South façade of log house, first story, looking northwest.
8. South upper façade of log house, looking northwest.
9. Interior of log house showing firebox opening, mantel, flooring, and plywood paneling, looking north.
10. Interior of log house showing corner staircase, looking southwest.
11. Interior of log house showing board and batten door, hardware, plywood paneling, electrical switches, looking east.
12. Interior of log house showing detail of original 1847 butt hinges used on east and west doors, stair case door, looking east.
13. Interior of log house showing layers of interior treatment and plywood covering over opening in south façade for earlier doorway, looking south.
14. Interior of log house showing inscription in staircase closet written in chalk stating "Slaves of G.B. Goggin." Looking south.
15. Interior of log house showing upper level sheathing and 6/6 windows of north façade, looking north.
16. South and east facades of c. 1930s barn showing hood covering for hay loft opening. Looking north.
17. Interior of c. 1920s barn showing central passage and stalls for animals, looking west.
18. Interior of c. 1920s barn showing feeding troughs, looking west.
19. Interior of c. 1920s barn showing open bay for storage/animal passage, looking west.
20. Family cemetery, looking west.
21. East façade of non-contributing house to north of log house; detached garage evident on the right of the photograph, looking west.

Sketch Map



Sections 27 and 28
Township 33 North
Range 1 East

Buford-Carty Farmstead
Black, vicinity
Reynolds County, Missouri

Boundary:

- NW 1/4, SW 1/4 and S 1/2, N 1/2, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 27, Township 33 North, Range 1 East and
- SE 1/4, NE 1/4, E 1/2, SW 1/4, NE 1/4, E 1/2, SE 1/4; Part of NW 1/4, SE 1/4; and N 1/2, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 28, Township 33 North, Range 1 East (244 acres)

Contributing: □

Non-contributing: ■

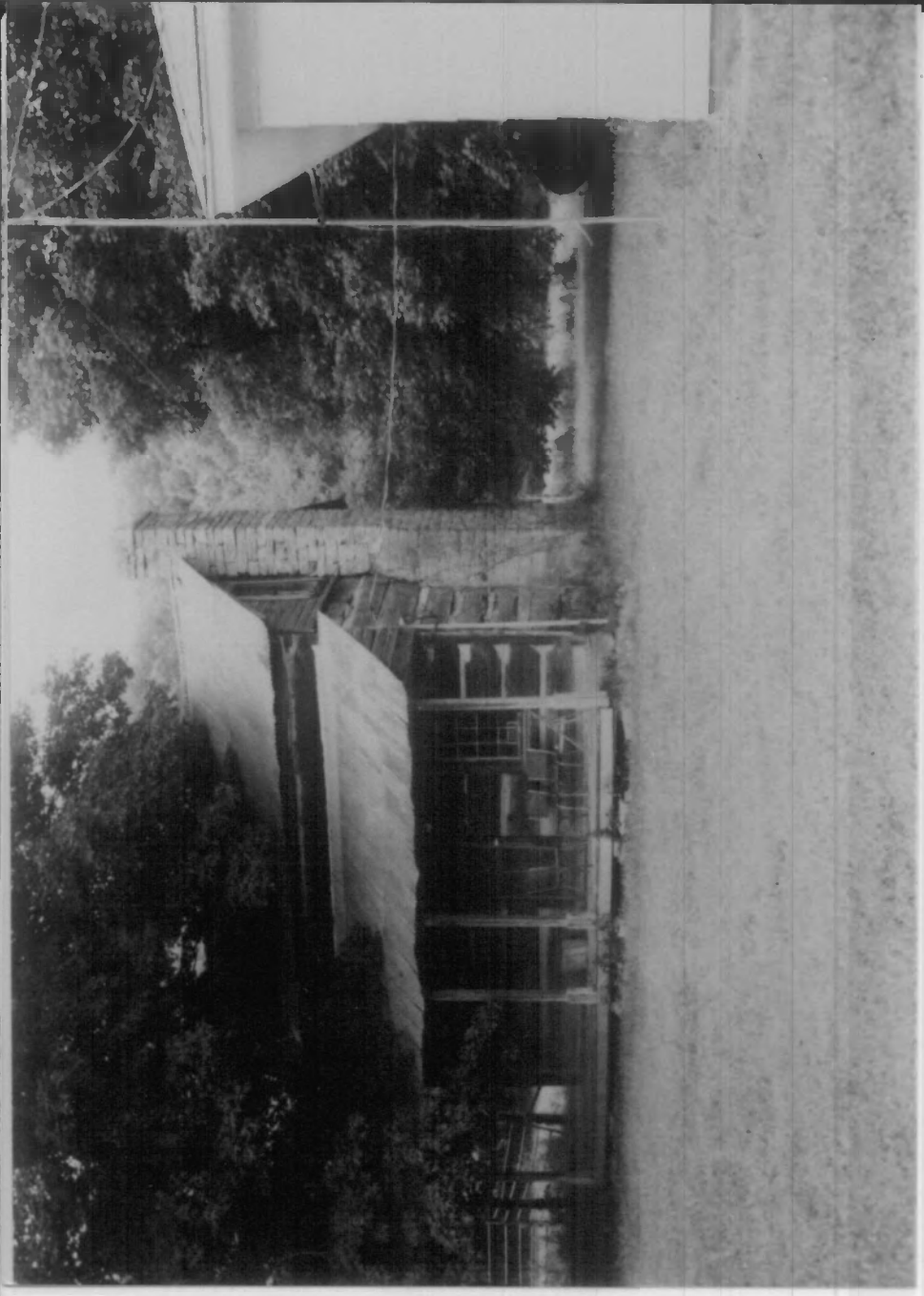
1. Hewn log house

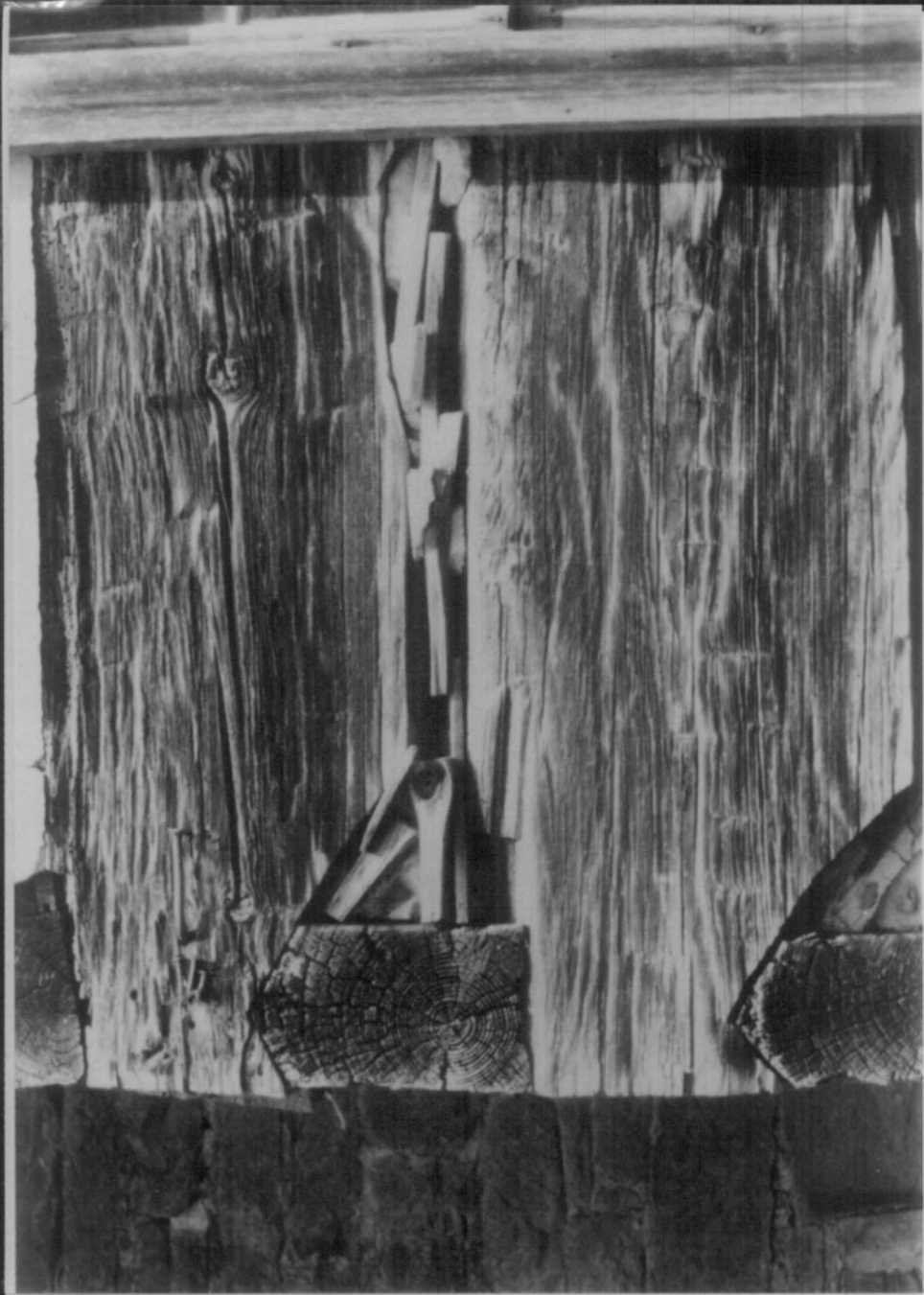
2. c. 1920s barn

3. Family cemetery

4. Non-contributing house

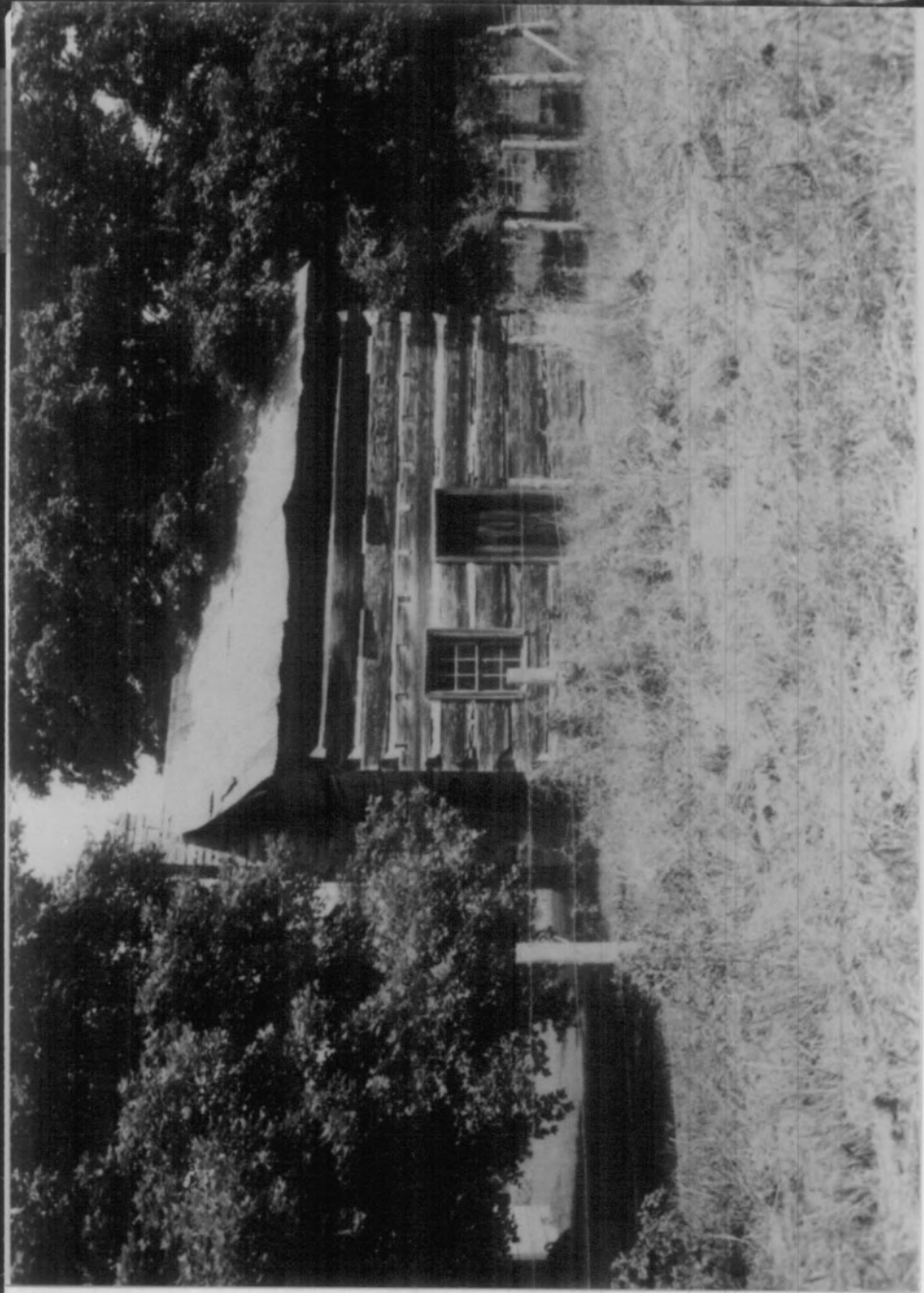
5. Non-contributing garage

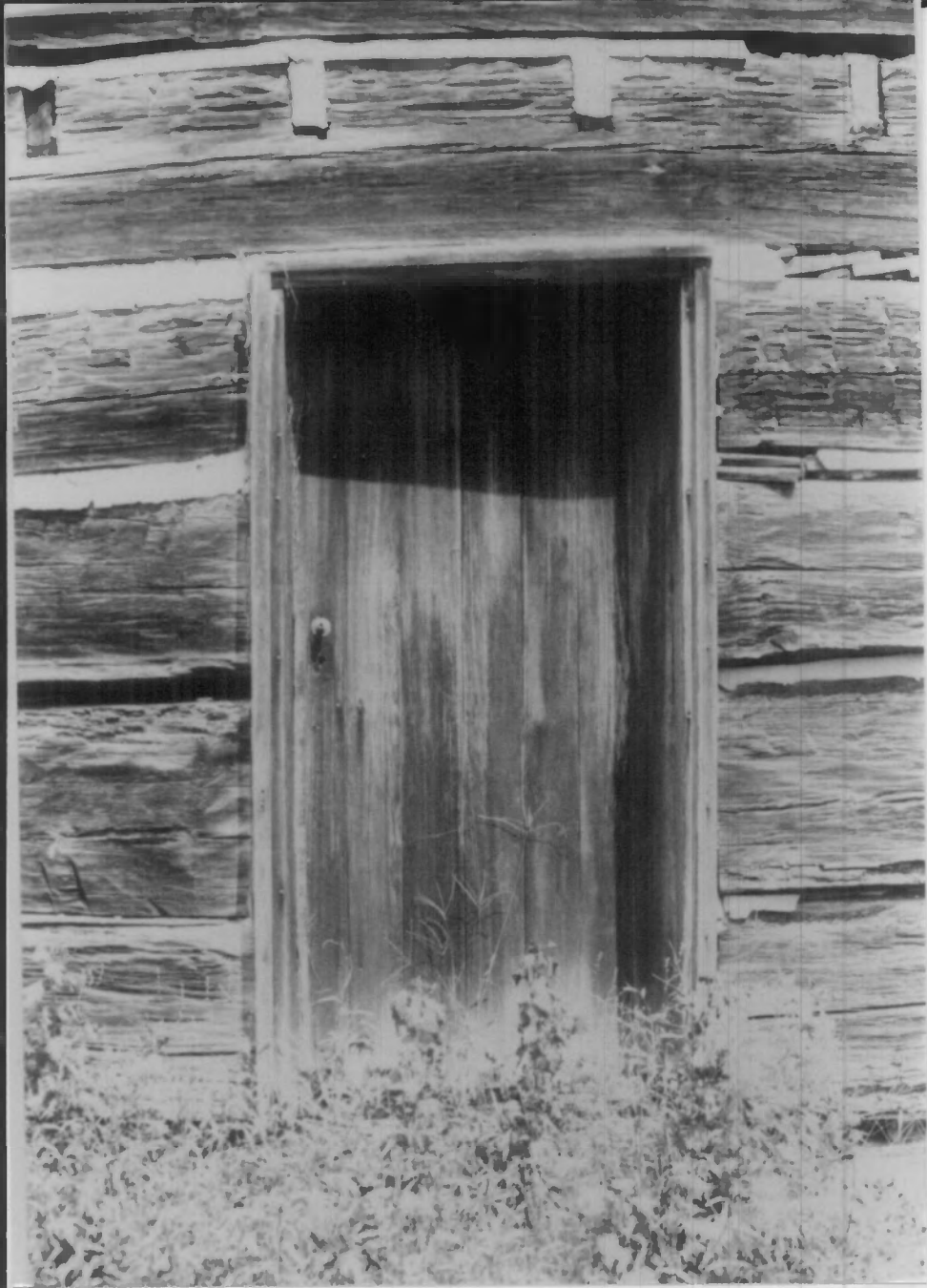












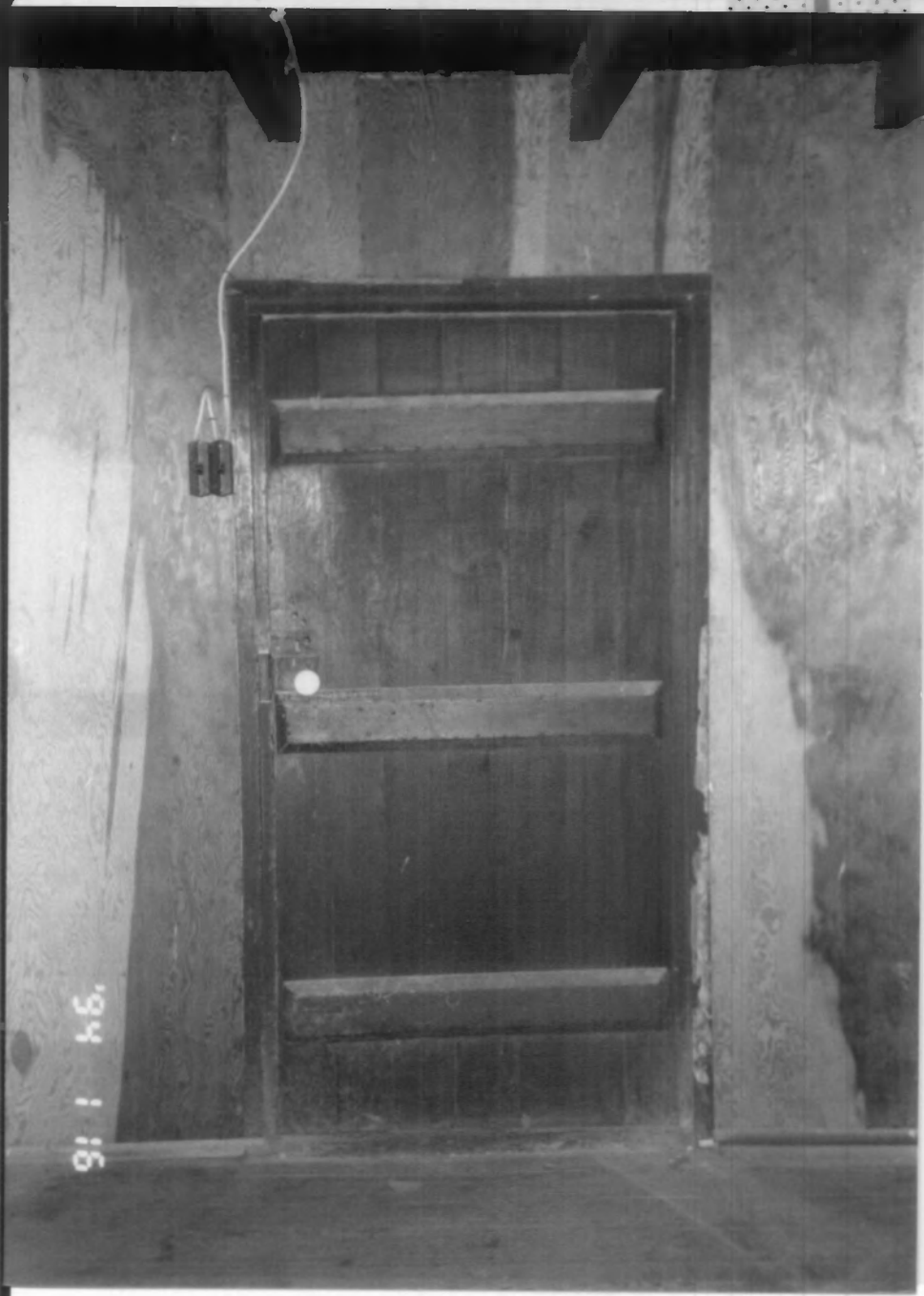








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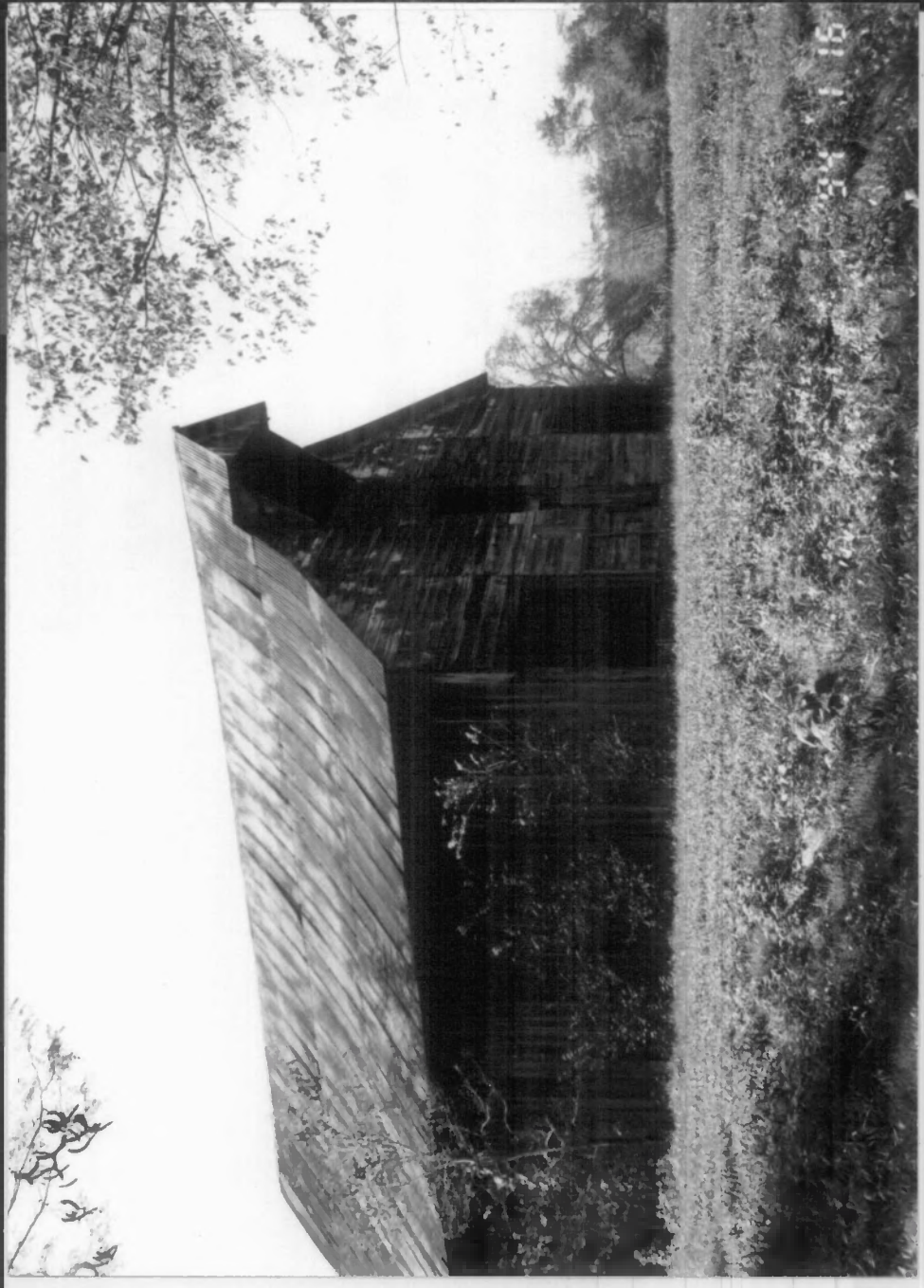
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