

History of Phelps County



MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
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COVER: The Aufderheide House at 123 East Eldon Street in St. James, was built in the Queen Anne, Chateausque style of architecture.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

PHASE II AND PHASE III:

HISTORIC INVENTORY OF PHELPS COUNTY

PREPARED BY:

*Meramec Regional Planning Commission
101 West Tenth Street
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INTRODUCTION

This work is a product of an extensive historical study undertaken by the Meramec Regional Planning Commission in connection with the Historic Preservation Program of the State of Missouri. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources contracted with the MPRC to research the historical and architectural developments of Phelps County, following a similar program in both Dent and Maries counties in the previous year.

This study is primarily a survey of the existing architectural resources in Phelps County along with a general history of the region. Although the historical report is extensive, it is not intended to be exhaustive or complete, and, inevitably, there are errors and omissions.

In addition to the Phelps County history, 300 individual reports on historical sites in the area were prepared as a supplement. It is hoped, that this work will stimulate preservation efforts particularly for those buildings presently in danger.

The history of Phelps County is rich and varied. The region stands at the crossroads of America in the heart of the nation. It has played a pivotal role in the

historical past, most particularly in the Civil War and the development of the American West. The writers have been concerned to present the story of the land and the people in a clear and concise manner. It is a panorama of the interaction of political, economic, and social activity.

From the times of the first settlers to the present, the history of the region has been a story of people and their attempts to relate to changing times and environment. The writers hope that they have captured herein the full impact of those people and the forces which have shaped Phelps County into the land we know today.

METHODOLOGY

The search for the past in Phelps County was a historical and photographic odyssey and became a journey that lasted eighteen months. It required hundreds of miles of travel which provided a chance to explore many facets of a region diverse in its beauty and people.

The survey was to consist of 300 historical reports on architectural structures throughout the county and a 3 by 5 inch photograph of each building inventoried. In addition, the researchers were to prepare a history of Phelps County as a final report along with a location map of the sites included in the survey.

The project began with the field work in an attempt to learn as much as possible about the area. This on-site inspection provided an opportunity to study the architectural details and to evaluate the condition of the older residences and public buildings throughout the county.

The buildings and homes were listed on survey sheets under the names of the first, or early owner. The date of construction, the location, and a brief description of the

structure have been included in each report. Whenever records were available, a brief history of the persons and events connected with the building is presented.

Some of the structures listed are in good condition; others have deteriorated; some are of statewide significance; others are of major interest only in the area or the county.

If a building is open to the public, the fact is noted. Otherwise, it is privately owned, and its inclusion in this study does not in any way make it available to the general public without permission. In most cases, however, the structures are visible from public roads.

The survey resulted in 300 individual reports that provide a selection of buildings that are representative of the overall architectural configuration of the county. The reports are numbered from 1 to 300 in chronological order, as nearly as possible, by the construction dates. The Phelps County history was printed under separate cover from the individual reports, but a photograph of each building in the survey has also been included in the historical volume.

In the "History of Phelps County" the period of our history has been marked off into "seven eras" into which it rather naturally divides itself. In order to avoid confusion,

it has been thought wise to arrange the events in order of their occurrence instead of grouping them into categories. In doing this, historical unity has been preserved and the arrangement has made possible a strictly chronological plan throughout.

Although thousands of details and facts have been included in the general history, a more detailed outline of the historical developments in each major community is also presented in separate sections of the book.

The use of oral testimony gained in personal interviews provided valuable information for both the county history and the individual reports on the various historical structures. In this process unrecorded community service and achievements were narrated, and unfamiliar names were mentioned. The search for information through interview permitted us to update the record of civic development, to detail the background of business firms, and, most importantly, to record biographical information of family histories.

All previous research in the historical development of the area was carefully studied, but still, questions were unanswered and pertinent facts were missing. In an attempt to fill in the blanks, a program of basic research was initiated by the MRPC

utilizing the resources of the James Memorial Library in St. James, the Rolla Public Library, the Library and Archives of the University of Missouri at Rolla, the UMR branch of the Western Historical Manuscript Collection.

The research also included a study of numerous legal documents, including the marriage records, land deeds, and wills on file at the Phelps County Courthouse; birth and death certificates from the Missouri Bureau of Vital Statistics; military records from the National Archives and Records Service; information from the federal census records; and old newspaper articles and obituaries from the archives of the Rolla Daily News and the St. James Leader-Journal.

The story of the past can be made extremely dull unless so told as to make the visualization of the scene possible. Because so many histories do not call forth pictures, history has been given a bad name among the masses to whom history is important. It is easy to forget the details of what one reads, but one never forgets the details of what one sees. Therefore, in the 300 historic survey reports that accompany this history rediscovered old photographs have been generously utilized.. The whole of our history cannot be told in pictures, but through them we can get the highlights; and when they cover

much of our story from the early days of photography to the present we can visualize the events of history and know the spirit of past generations.

It is hoped these old photographs, gathered with some effort from a variety of sources, will encourage local historians to search for others.

And still the total story of Phelps County has not been told. Characteristically, older residents, as young people, were oblivious to the activities of their elders. Early news reporting was sketchy and vague, often failing to give credit where credit was due; and sadly, it was found that many records have been lost, destroyed or discarded, leaving many questions still unanswered.

Hopefully this effort at re-creating the history of the area will stimulate interest in uncovering more of the past and in preserving a record of the present.

The "History of Phelps County" is a work that is intended as a book of discovery. It reaches beyond history to the rhythms and changes in life; to the passing of time; and to the dreams and memories of people. It is a book of impressions of both the past and the present. Some are fleeting impressions; others are lasting; but all are very real.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Meramec Regional Planning Commission is indebted to those who have contributed their ideas, their assistance and their encouragement to this project.

First and foremost, we owe special gratitude to Earl Strebeck, president of the Phelps County Historical Society who guided the authors to research material and provided assistance in locating old photographs and legal documents. In our most trying hours when unanswered questions lead to dead ends, it was to Mr. Strebeck that we often turned for new directions and advice. His insight and knowledge of the historical events in the area contributed greatly to the development of this book, and we are most grateful for his unending encouragement of our efforts and for his enduring support of historic preservation throughout the region.

In addition, we would like to thank Mark Sievers for his generosity in loaning special reference material from his personal architectural library and for his assistance in identifying the overlapping styles of architecture found on many buildings throughout the county.

We are also indebted to Travis John, Jr. for sharing with us pertinent biographical information relating to local family histories through long hours of conversations. We are grateful for the historical details that he has provided and for his deep and abiding interest in the creation of this book.

The MRPC would like to acknowledge assistance from Alice Burton Smallwood, vice-president of the board of curators for the Old City Hall Museum in St. James who contributed invaluable information about past community leaders and their survivors. We are indebted to Mrs. Smallwood for taking time to discuss with us her previous research and writings which supplied vital information in reconstructing the past.

Our appreciation also goes to Betty Lu Luan Hughes, administrative librarian of the James Memorial Library in St. James and to the entire staff for their assistance in locating old photographs and for access to the "Ozark Collection." This collection represents the most extensive historical reference library in south central Missouri. We are grateful to Mrs. Hughes for her advice and cooperation in acquiring microfilm and other research material from distant sources and for adding census records in book form to the permanent collection of the library for this and future research projects.

Other individuals also made important contributions to this work. Mrs. Jesse Rucker, librarian and local leader in the Phelps County Historical Society, guided the authors to appropriate material in her possession and in the Rolla Public Library. Her patient advice helped to organize our research efforts, and a wealth of information was derived from her personal collection of historical memorabilia.

In addition, we wish to express our appreciation to Administrative Librarian Andy Alexander for making the facilities of the Rolla Public Library available to us and for access to the archives of past newspapers.

This project greatly benefited from the efforts of Maude Gaddy, a resident of Rolla and former president of the historical society. Her contributions of special material included the preparation of a list of older buildings in the Rolla area and the names of citizens who might provide historical information about those structures. These interviews resulted in details and facts that would not have been available through other sources.

Mary Alice Beemer provided invaluable reference material for the Newburg area which had been the basis for much of her own literary work. Our gratitude is extended to

Mrs. Beemer for long hours of consultation with our staff in weaving together the history of that community.

To Darlene Karnes, city clerk of Edgar Springs, we are indebted for spontaneous and unexpected help in basic research, and it was a pleasure to have the generous assistance of both Darlene and Gerald Karnes in locating the oldest known structures in southern Phelps County.

Our appreciation is extended to Betty Eyberg, secretary of the Phelps County Historical Society, for her generosity in sharing information about the Spring Creek area and biographical information for a number of family histories throughout the county.

The Meramec Regional Planning Commission would like to acknowledge previous research by Dr. Donald B. Oster, Dr. Lawrence O. Christensen, and Dr. Lance Williams, associate professors of history at the University of Missouri at Rolla. Extensive research has also been conducted by Walter W. Snelson, Sally White, UMR information specialist, the late Dr. and Mrs. Clair V. Mann, and the late Dr. Thomas R. Beveridge, former UMR professor of geology and geological engineering. Much credit is due these people who

have contributed years of effort in researching information about our historic past for the public record.

The MRPC acknowledges assistance in the location of special material and old photographs from John Bradbury, manuscript specialist and Dr. Mark Stauter, associate director of the UMR Western Historical Manuscript Collection and Dr. Wayne Bledsoe, director of the archives - University of Missouri at Rolla.

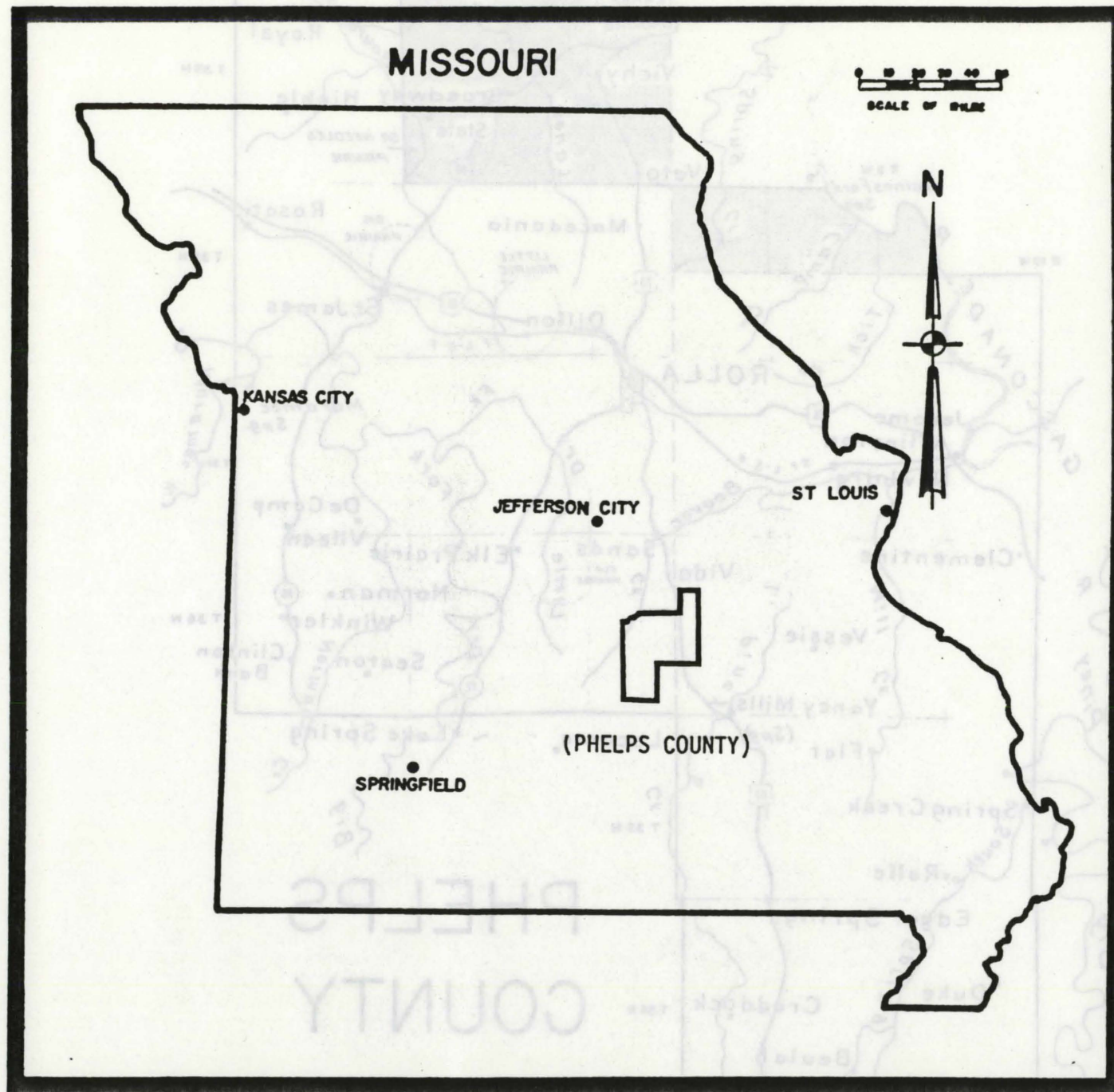
We would like to express our appreciation to Ford Hughes, vice-president and regional manager of the James Foundation in St. James, and to the foundation staff for their continuous search to acquire evidence of our history as it is preserved in buildings, records and artifacts. Several years ago the James Foundation brought into sharp focus the need for a permanent historical record by initiating a program to collect and preserve the region's past both in old photographs and documents. The personal research and insight of Mr. Hughes has helped to put into perspective the forces responsible for change and development both at Meramec Spring and throughout the county.

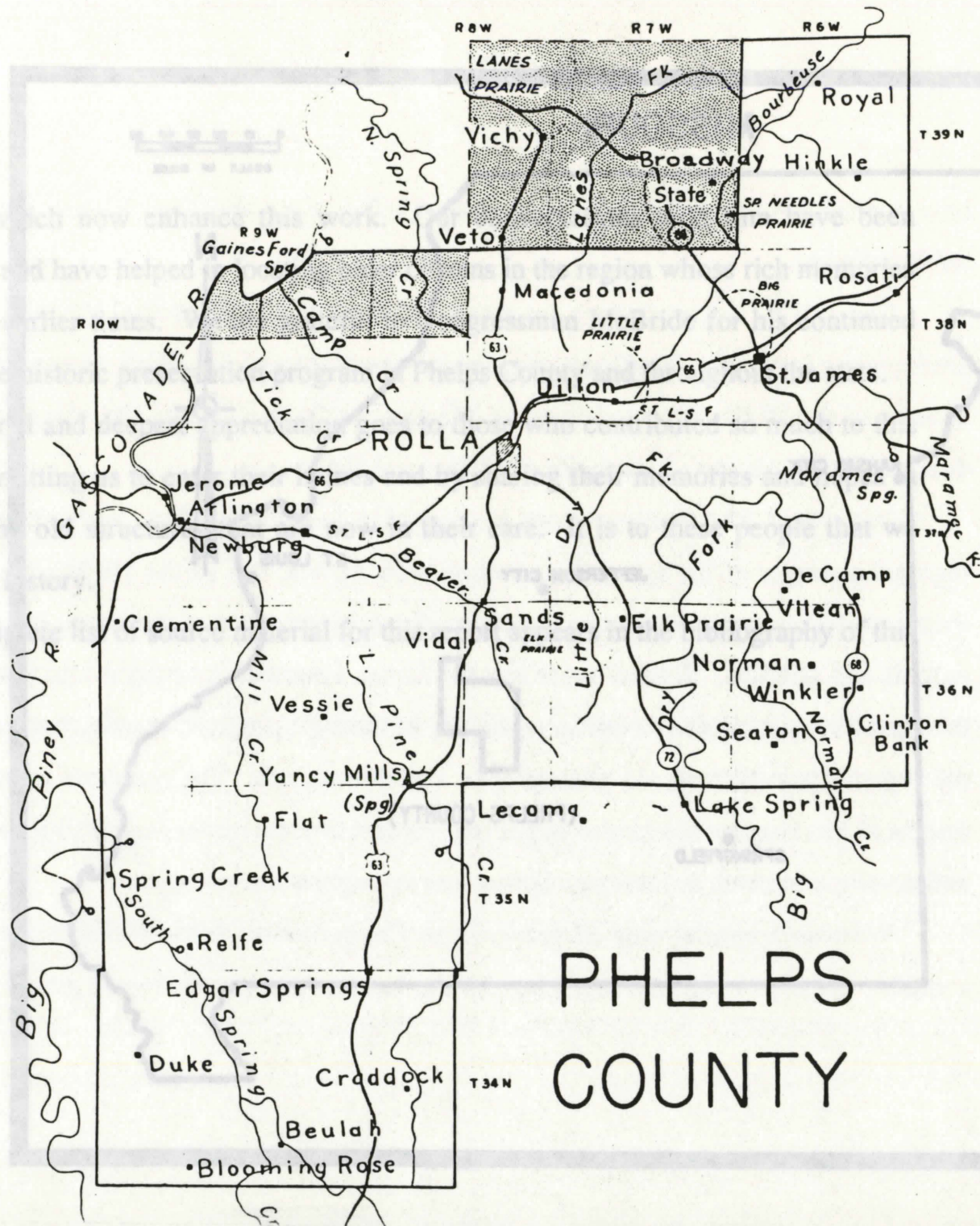
We owe a special note of gratitude to Congressman Jerry McBride for making available important records which he had the interest and perception to gather over the

years, and which now enhance this work. Our conversations with him have been enlightening and have helped in locating older citizens in the region whose rich memories recall life in earlier times. We are grateful to Congressman McBride for his continued support of the historic preservation program in Phelps County and throughout the state.

Our final and deepest appreciation goes to those who contributed so much to this study by permitting us to enter their homes and by sharing their memories and hopes in discussing the old structures that are now in their care. It is to these people that we dedicate this history.

A complete list of source material for this report appears in the bibliography of this publication.





PHELPS COUNTY

History of Phelps County

FOREWARD

To truly know a people, it isn't enough to review a history of their governments and battles, their territorial gains and economic development. Their greatness is revealed in their art: in painting, sculpture, music, literature and architecture. So it is with the people of Phelps County, a people with an increasing interest in searching out the evidence of their historic past as it is preserved in buildings, documents, and artifacts.

History is lived in the main by the unknown and the forgotten. However, historians concentrate on those few who are on record because they have given speeches, written books, made fortunes, held offices, won or lost battles and thrones while the mass of humanity has been consigned forever to the shadows.

This history is not just a chronicle of political events and economic development, but through a rediscovered collection of old documents and photographs, it goes a step beyond by permitting the voices of past generations to speak to those of the present - voices that historians never expected to hear, whose existence they had almost forgotten.

This book is the product of such testimony delivered across the years telling us about life in earlier times.

Here, then, is the story of a land whose origin came from a pre-historic time and whose rivers flow from the melted glaciers of the late Ice Age, more than 14,000 years ago.

Here, also, are the people of the lush-green wilderness: the pre-historic mound-builders, long vanished; the Indians who farmed the fertile bottom land before the white man came; the Spanish, French, and English explorers who ventured into the region; and the settlers who clustered on the river banks and cleared the land for homesteads.

The white civilization that replaced the Indians in the region was a diverse one, with differences in style, attitude, experience, and opportunity. They were mostly uneducated and their numbers included hunters, disappointed farmers from Europe or the East, trappers, old army scouts, French and Indian War veterans still unadjusted to home and hearth, the adventurous, the tough, the footloose, and yet a nucleus of sturdy and honorable people.

Unfortunately, until the late 1800s, the whole history of the area was a series of disasters. The early settlers were subjected not only to the normal hazards of the wilderness but to an almost unparalleled succession of special calamities - Indian raids prior to the Civil War, guerrilla raids during the war, bushwhackers thereafter; hot winds, grass fires, torrential rains, blizzards, tonadoes; locusts, timber rattlers, copperheads, gray wolves and cholera; the persecutions of nature accompanied by the scourage of man in the form of outlaws, horse thieves, mortgage fiends, and a contracting currency.

Those who entered the land and stuck it out were vigorous and independent and bacame united from ordeal and survival. They endured all that man and nature could inflict and, having cleared the land, knew well there was no world more harsh to conquer.

The homesteaders rarely became rich, but they eventually prospered, as hard work on good land can make men prosper. With a simple, unshakeable faith, they believed in progress and enterprise and sometimes even in the perfectibility of man. They also believed in their country and were devoted to its liberty.

So the voices in this book are fresh and new - voices of those who survived the bushwhackers and the redskins, the blistering sun and the angry wind, pursuing the daily round in quiet heroism without pretense or complaint. They found compensation in watching their families and their homesteads grow, in possessing and subduing the majestic land, in the blaze of spring flowers, the dying glories of the autumn sun, the utter silence of the winter snow and in assuming the responsibility for their own lives in the isolation and solitude of the wilderness.

Man has always been an explorer venturing out beyond the circle of fire, out beyond the flat maps of ancient cartographers which were marked with warnings that read "Here Be Monsters" and out beyond the pull of earth's gravity. Man's future has first been man's dream of that future.

Beautiful and bountiful, the land was the great lure of the region. Some settlers sought freedom, some yearned for prosperity, some craved adventure, but in the end it was the promise of the land that drew them halfway across a continent. Here they could build their own homes, cultivate their own fields and develop their own communities.

Undoubtedly, it took a special kind of fortitude to adjust to this harsh terrain. Yet with careful planning, hard work and imagination, the future was theirs to mold.

At the end of a long journey, the early settlers found themselves in a lonely, hazardous wilderness; but their dreams reached for the stars and they became the master builders in a territory that was to become Missouri and on land that was to be called Phelps County. Only those of the purest faith and strongest will would survive. This is their story.

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**HISTORY
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PHELPS COUNTY**

Prehistory to 1776

That piece of planet earth which became Phelps County, Missouri, consists of a 677 square mile block of territory some thirty-six miles long and twenty-seven miles wide at its extreme.

It is an ancient place. Reading the story written on the land by the wind and the rivers, we know a place washed by seas and glaciers; a land whose first creatures left themselves as limestone in the evolutionary melt of time. Phelps County was land for the first time as the seas receded and the Ozark hills emerged about 500,000,000 years ago.

At one time, the seas over the region were filled with sharks. Today the sea flowers can be found as fossils in the rock along the creeks of many hill farms. Surely it must add to the thrill of this place called Phelps County to know that the Gulf of Mexico reached into the lowland counties just south of the area a mere 140,000,000 years ago and to know that dinosaurs trudged through this region which was then a cyprus swamp.

When the seas had gone for the last time and the last glaciers had pushed their boulders down from the north as far as the Missouri River, the land we call Phelps County was ready for man. The time between then and now has been a time of evolutionary adventure.

For a time this area which was immediately south of the great glacier was a frigid wasteland, but with the recession of the ice a complex of living things evolved in a primeval forest. The prehistoric forest developed over a period of several thousand years and included a foliage umbrella of white, black, and post oak, blackjack, sycamore, walnut, hickory, pine, cedar, maple, elm, hackberry, along with buckeye, ash, wild cherry, redbud, dogwood, and even the now rare chestnut.

Topographically the area consisted of forested uplands interlaced with valleys carrying clear and narrow streams; springs and caves notched the land. Annual rainfall averaged forty inches. Silting occurred over time, producing fertile but narrow land in the valleys. The hilltops of the area's southern border reached 1350 feet above sea level. The lowest point, 630 feet, was on the Gasconade in the northwest corner of the future county. A forested ridge rising up to twelve hundred feet was the site of the future Rolla.

The area had two watersheds, one created by an east-west ridge upon which the future railroad would run, and another produced by a north-south ridge running through the center. The latter watershed flowed into the Meramec River to the southeast. Streams in this watershed included the Little Dry Fork, Big Dry Fork, Norman Creek, and even future Rolla's Burgher Branch. The stream flow of the rest of the land moved north and west into the Gasconade. These streams included the Little Piney, South Spring Creek, Mill Creek, Beaver Creek, Tick Creek, Camp Creek, Lanes Ford, and the Bourbeuse River.

We do not know when they came, but archeologists believe that the first human residents in the area descended from those who had crossed over a land mass that once bridged the Bering Strait approximately 40,000 years ago. It is thought that primitive man followed ice-age mammals that were searching for food and had stumbled east from Siberia into Alaska and then followed the course of least resistance, east of the Rocky Mountains, into North America. The migration eventually lead them to the forests and grasslands of the Missouri-Mississippi Valley drainage area.

Cave markings in western Phelps County and relics that have been found washed up on gravel bars along the rivers indicate the presence of early inhabitants, called "Clovis man" dating back to at least 10,000 B.C. We do not know what this early man looked like or much about how he lived, but it is believed that his body was squat and powerful, mostly bone and muscle, that his brain was capable of little ruminative thought, and that he was not much given to verbal communication. We do know that he traveled in small wayward bands, and that he was primarily a hunter, stalking the mighty beasts of the Pleistocene Era - principally the mammoth and the prehistoric bison - with spears and arrows, the most advanced tool-making achievements of the Stone Age. He was built and programmed for survival, survival alone in a world in which it was not easily managed.

Over the course of more than a hundred centuries the people of the area gradually evolved from a brutally primitive condition to one that in some aspects at least could be called sophisticated. They developed language, social structure, and religious forms; instead of heaping rocks over the bodies of their dead, or just leaving them for scavengers, they learned to bury them, often with the trappings of ceremony that suggested a powerful belief in the ghosts and mysteries of a spirit world. They became less nomadic, and

besides hunting their meat, they foraged for natural vegetable foods and also started an agriculture in the cultivation of a primitive maize, or corn.

Perhaps as long as 1000 B.C., they began to display a turn for art, expressed in the painting and incising of pottery, much of it quite intricate. Their technology developed to the point where they were making not only better weapons than the crude spears of their ancestors, but a whole array of woodworking tools that enabled them to fashion such things as dug-out canoes.

During this same time period, a new civilization began to develop, evidences of which can be seen today in many places along the rivers of the region. It was the civilization of a people infatuated with the rituals of death, who buried their dead in mounds ranging from a few feet in height and diameter to those the size of small buildings. The civilization of the mound-builders was remarkably long-lived, and many of these sites have been discovered and preserved.

With the passing of time and a few more centuries of development, the natives of the region gradually based their lives on agriculture and were generally sedentary, with

few territorial ambitions. Their warfare was largely defensive in nature and was limited in ferocity.

By the eighteenth century the various tribes had created a rich and abundant life on the fertile bottomlands along the rivers and streams. Members of the Shawnee Indian nation lived at both Maramec Spring, which the Shawnees called Big Spring, and at the mouth of the Little Piney where it flows in to the Gasconade River. Periodically, the more numerous Osage Indians claimed the area as part of the eastern fringe of their hunting grounds often causing conflict.

The different cultures would occasionally fight, sometimes severely when pushed to it, but for the most part they preferred a peaceful existence of hunting, fishing, and tending small individual plots of corn, squash, beans and pumpkins. The Indians lived on these foods taking advantage of animal habits and plant food cycles. In season there were all kinds of nuts, along with wild blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, strawberries, grapes, plums, pawpaws, and watercress in the streams. A variety of game existed including the turkey which had been domesticated, as well as fresh water fish.

Virtually, if not literally, the natural resources lay untouched. Forest and thicket covered all but perhaps eight thousand acres. Unwooded areas consisted of five small prairies sprinkled within the upland forest. Nature in its normal state abounded. Of course where mankind lives it can be assumed that the natural state has been disturbed. Even the Indian occasionally set fire to the forest in order to drive out game, and periodically overhunted a species. Nevertheless the natural resources essential to the Indians survival - the wood, the fish, the clear water, the minerals, the wildlife, the whole complex ecology - were there.

Only when the European made contact with the area did he call it savage, unordered, wilderness, something to be subdued, transformed and used. The first Europeans to penetrate the region were explorers, military personnel, trappers and hunters.

Because of the seventeenth century explorations of Marquette and Joliet, and LaSalle, the French claimed the region and called it Louisiana, but in 1762 ownership, from the European perspective, changed. The French fought the Seven Years War against Great Britain, and in late 1761, Spain, fearful that a British victory would upset the

balance of colonial power, threw its weight to France and Austria. Great Britain promptly captured Spanish Havana and Manila. France, losing the war, anxious not to hand over Louisiana to the British, and desiring to compensate ally Spain for her recent losses, ceded Louisiana to Spain in the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau in November, 1762.

As of 1776 Spain still held the territory, and in this year of the Declaration of Independence probably no more than one hundred Indians lived in the area. Their inability to withstand for long the intrusion of Europeans caused their numbers to decline and weaken. They eventually retreated westward in the face of forces they neither understood nor were able to control - a thin, living remnant of those distant ancestors who once hunted the great mastodon beneath the shadow of a mountain of ice.

1777 - 1820

In the years immediately following the American Revolution, the region remained in a state of wilderness as a possession of Spain. The dense forests and scattered prairies were abundant with wild game and were occasionally visited by a French hunter in search of furs for European markets.

In decline as a major European power by the end of the eighteenth century, Spain faced a crumbling empire and, with need for funds to bolster a sagging economy, found that the Louisiana Territory was becoming more of a burden than a benefit. France, on the other hand, under the leadership of Napoleon, was seeking to rebuild its empire in the Caribbean and in the Gulf of Mexico, beginning with Santo Domingo and Louisiana. Determined to keep Louisiana out of the hands of Great Britain, France transferred to Spain the European principality of Tuscany for the Louisiana Territory in the secret treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800. Until such time as Napoleon could organize his affairs in Europe and Santo Domingo, it was agreed that Spain would temporarily retain possession of Louisiana.

Rumors of the secret arrangement filtered across the Atlantic slowly. American reaction to the transfer of Louisiana was one of shock and then anger. President Thomas Jefferson suspected that the Santo Domingo campaign was meant to be the rehearsal for a grander exercise - for nothing less than the physical conquest of the Louisiana Territory and, in time, of the United States. "The day that France takes possession of New Orleans," Jefferson wrote to Robert Livingston, the U.S. Minister to France, "we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation." Luckily, there was no need. Napoleon had sent thirty-five thousand crack infantrymen from Europe to Santo Domingo to put down a rabble of unorganized natives, but he soon lost twenty-four thousand of them in the fighting. With this defeat, Napoleon abandoned hope for crushing a continent of savages and taking on the Americans who had a reputation for fighting with similar guile. He withdrew and decided against any further adventures three thousand miles from home. By 1803, Napoleon considered the territory a liability and, being short on cash, sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States, ending 150 years of European control.

The treaty for the Louisiana Purchase was signed April 30, 1803, and later that year, on December 20, the French tricolor, which had floated only briefly over

Louisiana, was lowered at New Orleans and the American flag raised. Governor William C. Claiborne proclaimed that the government of the French Republic in Louisiana had ceased, "and that of the United States of America is established over the same." Before the government house in St. Louis a similar ceremony took place on March 9, 1804, when Captain Amos Stoddard, representing both the United States and France, accepted the transfer of Upper Louisiana from Lieutenant-Governor Carlos Delassus.

The Louisiana Territory was an unsettled, undefended land mass embracing the whole watershed of the Mississippi River and comprising the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana - a third of North America. President Jefferson had seized the opportunity of the moment and had more than doubled the existing territory of the United States (a 140 percent increase, to be exact) for the ridiculously low price of \$16,000,000 - only four cents an acre!

At a cost of \$12,253.70 the future Phelps County became part of the United States of America.

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

Although the frontier line continually edged westward, the abundance of land tended to slow down intensive development. Frontiersmen entering Missouri territory also tended to move east-west along the Missouri River or along the west bank of the Mississippi River, occupying the rich bottom lands and moving inland only after the fertile lands were gone.

Two other factors slowed settlement into Missouri. First, Indians stood in the way. But fewer in number and with less fire power, the Osage and the lesser tribes and parts of tribes, civilizations that had made the uplands and streams their homes for hundreds of generations, were pushed out of Missouri. In the 1808 treaty between the Big and the

Little Osage tribes and the United States government, these Indians agreed to vacate an area north and west of the Arkansas River in present day Arkansas to a point on the Missouri River at Fort Clark (Fort Osage), just twenty miles downstream on the Missouri from present day Kansas City. Nevertheless a few Indians, including some Shawnees, remained in the Phelps County region when the first permanent settlers arrived in 1818, but they were individuals and small bands who lingered and tried to hold on to the familiar. In the 1820s the United States government moved the main Shawnee nation from the Ohio and Kentucky regions to a reservation west of Missouri. The Indian obstacle to settlement disappeared.

The second factor discouraging rapid settlement concerned the selling of the newly obtained public domain. According to the Ordinance of 1785, public land had to be surveyed before it could be sold. Not until the establishment of the Fifth Principal Meridian in 1815-1816 at ninety degrees, fifty-eight minutes West Longitude initiated the process of survey, could land west of the Mississippi River be sold. That meridian ran from the mouth of the Arkansas where it flowed into the Mississippi, north to the Missouri River. In the process it ran a few miles west of present Potosi in Washington County. It

still took time to survey the area, and sale of public land in Missouri did not begin until August 3, 1818, at Franklin in Howard County.

The first sale of public domain in future Phelps County occurred in 1826, some eight years after the first permanent settlers arrived. Those first families who arrived in 1818 simply sat or "squatted" on the land until the survey and land office reached their part of the frontier. Some early settlers viewed themselves as adventurers, but more came to this area because they thought the natural resources could be turned into a livelihood. For whatever reasons, in 1818 four families from the upper South floated rivers west and then, entering the Mississippi and then the Missouri, they rowed upstream to the Gasconade and then in to the smaller streams.

James Berry Harrison and Lovisa Voss Duncan Harrison, originally from Virginia, settled at the mouth of the Little Piney. They brought their six children with them. The following year the Harrisons had another child. Benjamin Berry Harrison, the first American child born in what would become Phelps County. The Adam Bradford family also came in 1818. Louisville had been their last stop west, but they decided to come even further. They first settled on the Little Piney and then on Spring Creek at present Relfe.

John York, Jack Duncan, and John Duncan also settled in 1818. These families brought their black slaves with them.

For a brief time then, three races shared the Ozark environment. The human beings who morally owned the land were in the process of leaving, if unwillingly. The Caucasian newcomers came to physically work the land and extract its natural resources. They and others before and after them in American society reasoned themselves into thinking that holding a third race in slavery for purposes of creating a kept labor force in a labor scarce economy amounted to a moral good. Such was the area at the eve of Missouri statehood, and it was against this background of events that the historical developments of the future Phelps County began to evolve.

1821 - 1854

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

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

Missouri's first elections were held in 1820 before being formally admitted to the union. Alexander McNair was chosen to be the first governor. Two senators were chosen by the legislature; they were David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton.

The first General Assembly met at the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis. After statehood the capital was changed to St. Charles, but this location was not sufficiently central; so in 1822, the Jefferson City location was decided upon, and the state legislature first met there in 1826.

After Missouri became a state in 1821, a steady stream of settlers began to venture into the land. Those who came to the region that is now Phelps County were primarily farmers and slaveholders from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Most of these pioneers traveled by horseback, wagons or oxcarts to a site they chose to homestead. They usually settled in a wooded area near a stream or spring. Prairies were shunned because of a belief that "corn won't grow where trees don't". The tall grass kept sunlight from the ground which became marshy during the spring rain and was difficult to plow. In addition, prairies did not offer materials for building which wooded areas did.

Gradually, cabins sprang up as the land was cleared and transformed with boundless vigor; but settlement took time. Only sixty individuals paid taxes in 1828. Seventy-one land entries occurred between 1837, when the U. S. government survey of the area public domain had been completed, and 1840. Undoubtedly, many others lived on the Gasconade and its tributaries. Along with subsistence agriculture practiced along the narrow river valleys, the Gasconade community also had grain and saw mills, a wool carding machine, and blacksmithing. The river and creek people also assembled huge lumber rafts made up of both dimension and plain lumber, floated them down the Big Piney to the Gasconade,

and then to Saint Louis. With money in their pockets from the sale of lumber, the men and boys walked home. Another population concentration lived in the Lane's Prairie area to the northeast.

Most importantly, a population concentration was at Maramec Spring in the southeast. There the Maramec Iron Works, an industrial enterprise in the heart of the forest, daily produced several tons of iron and iron products.

Several variables came together to produce this atypical frontier activity. The growing Missouri economy pleaded for a source of iron ingots and finished iron ware and implements. In 1825 Thomas James, a prominent iron-master in Ohio, ever watchful for opportunities in the West, heard through friends that there existed in Missouri an ideal combination of natural resources at a spot one hundred miles southwest of Saint Louis. Iron ore banks, reliable, rapidly running water for a power source, abundant timber for charcoal, and limestone for flux, made up the resource combination. James and partner Samuel Massey purchased the Maramec Spring site plus an additional ten thousand acres of timber land surrounding the spring. Equipment, labor, some free and some slave, and skilled artisans were brought in. By 1829 the iron works had a capacity of nine tons of

iron per day. In addition to iron ingots, the Maramec Iron Works manufactured pots, skillets, kettles, grates, flues, plowmolds, sledgehammers, and hammerheads.

A community of five hundred persons made up of Maramec Iron officials, workers, and their families resided in the immediate vicinity of the spring. Ironically, at least when the reality is compared with the popular frontier image, a significant number of the subject land's population made their living in industry. Out of character too, when compared with the American self-image of abundance, was the amount of environmental disruption and depletion which quickly occurred at Maramec Iron. In the summer months the air for miles around carried the pungent odor of burning charcoal pits. Year after year the available close-in timber for charcoal diminished, for by the 1850s the furnace consumed sixteen hundred bushels of charcoal daily. The iron ore would prove to be finite in the future.

By 1854 new and old settlers were using the land and resources unevenly. The residents already had overhunted some of the animal species. By that time perhaps two thousand persons lived on farmsteads or in forest cabins that were scattered throughout the region or located at the industrial development at Maramec Spring.

1855 - 1865

Trouble over the slavery issue had been brewing throughout the nation's history and came closer to the area in the 1850s. Immigration patterns had been changing with more people who opposed slavery entering the region. Immigration increased from northern states where slavery was traditionally opposed. There was also an influx of Germans who believed that a person who wished to get ahead should do it with his own hands.

As the Civil War approached, residents of the region had divided loyalties, and few states were as divided as Missouri during the War. Missouri's culture was still basically southern, but the balance was changing. The arrival of the railroads and subsequent development of the state's natural resources was beginning to tie Missouri to the industrial northern states. Thus southerners who favored industrial development sided with immigrants from northern states to oppose Missouri's secession from the Union. The views of slavery opponents varied widely, but it was difficult for the working class to compete with cheap slave labor.

During the ten years preceding the Civil War much of the land in the area changed from public to private hands, and the building of a railroad caused a significant alteration in the area's status. First, in 1854 the U. S. Congress passed a land law, the Graduation Act. A favorite of the Democrats, the law graduated the price of public domain downward after it had been on the market for a period of years. Much of the Phelps County land had been up for sale for more than fifteen years. This meant the purchasers could buy government land for seventy-five cents an acre instead of the usual \$1.25. Even lands only on the market for ten years, but unsold, could now be purchased for one dollar an acre. This act undoubtedly increased the area population. Admittedly, absentee land speculators bought a disproportionate amount of the land, but the law also made it easier for the small enterpriser and farmer to buy land. Now, since the minimum was eighty acres (there was no maximum), a person could purchase a farm for sixty dollars, forty dollars less than previously possible. Much of the Ozark region moved from public to private hands through the Graduation Act. Nationwide, in the eight years that it existed the law produced a sale of thirty million acres a year.

Secondly, a railroad was constructed across the county from the east. Started in 1855, its tracks had crept to between Rolla and Arlington by the end of 1865. Rolla stood as the railhead all during the Civil War.

At this juncture it should be noted that three other ingredients significant in Phelps County history are inextricably tied with the railroad. They are the actual creation of Phelps County in 1857, the official incorporation of the town of Rolla on January 25, 1861, and the Civil War, which started that same spring. The following indicates the inter-relationships of these subjects in the county's history.

In the 1840s U. S. Senator from Missouri, Thomas Hart Benton, had a dream of a commercial "Passage to India," contact with the Far East be going west. In his mind this came to fruition in 1852 when an act of Congress granted to the State of Missouri public domain land to aid in the construction of two railroads across the state, one along the thirty-eighth parallel and another along the thirty-fifth somewhat more south. With this grant of land Missouri in turn granted not only a right of way for these railroads but also considerable additional lands to the companies that obtained the railway franchises. In the case of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, as the thirty-fifth parallel line was

originally called, the railroad company received alternate sections (640 acres) of land amounting to ten sections on each side of the track right of way. Once the company finished construction of a segment of track, it received additional sections of land. The land being the primary source of funds for financing the construction of the railroad, the railway company immediately put it up for sale.

In 1855 the J. Stever Company became a subcontractor under the parent railroad corporation, contracting to clear and grade the right of way the thirty-one miles from Leasburg to the Gasconade River on the west. The parent railroad paid the subcontractors in land. Upon one piece of land the Stever Company built a two story house/office structure. One of the several partners in the Stever Company, thirty-seven year old Edmund W. Bishop, his confidence shaken by the national financial panic of 1857 decided he would get out of the highly speculative railroad business. He made an offer to his associates, and they accepted. Bishop exchanged his holdings in the company for sole ownership of the two story structure and considerable acreage nearby. He then sought to turn a profit by subdividing the land and encouraging the growth of a town. He offered

the prospective Phelps County government fifty acres if it would locate the county seat on that land.

Before 1857 parts of future Phelps County belonged to Pulaski, Maries, and Crawford Counties. Interest existed to create an altogether new county because population concentrations distant from the various county seats wanted their local government to be closer to them. Consequently, the Lane's Prairie people and the Gasconade settlements to the north and the northwest, and the Maramec community in the southwest, complemented Bishop's hope to encourage town development along the railroad route at the point where he owned land. Bishop may very well have influenced that decision, for it matched his wishes precisely. He quickly offered the fifty acres, and the commissioners decided to take him up on the offer. Edmund Bishop's visionary town of Rolla (traditionally believed to be a corruption of Raleigh, North Carolina) became the new county's seat of government.

Within just over three years, late 1857 to January 1861, when the first railway locomotive chugged into the Rolla railhead, the site had become a rough frontier town of

six hundred residents living in seventy-five houses and structures, a town complete with a soon to be built brick courthouse and a thick stone jailhouse.

The railroad also determined the location of Phelps County's second largest town, Saint James, for John Wood laid out the town of Scioto (named after an Ohio river familiar to many of the skilled iron workers then living at Maramec Spring). But soon thereafter William James, son of Thomas James, together with James A. Dunn bought the yet to be town and changed its name to Saint James. When the first steam locomotive passed through on July 4, 1860, the James group had already constructed a platform. Later that year a store and a warehouse were constructed, but the real Saint James did not evolve until after the conclusion of the Civil War.

Rolla, however, did grow during the Civil War. Because the railhead existed at Rolla throughout the war, the town served as the terminus for supplies and troops for all the Union activities in the Southwest United States. The government built extensive warehousing facilities next to the railroad tracks, and the woods surrounding the town quickly filled up with Union troops either coming, going, or guarding the railroad from prospective Confederate threats from the west and south. Two forts, Wyman on the south

and Detty on the North, existed throughout the war. Troop estimates range from twenty to sixty thousand men quartered in the immediate area during the war. Two thousand civilians also moved in to serve the military's various needs. The ecology of the region naturally suffered, for in the process of providing wood for construction, camp site clearing, and fuel, most of the timber was cut down. Within a radius of three miles of Rolla the timber was virtually eliminated. A panoramic photograph taken of Rolla in 1869 reveals a great deal. One can readily see most of the buildings in the town because only a half dozen trees stood to serve as shade.

Trenches and earthworks meandering in and around the town certainly did not contribute beauty either. Despite the dust and mud and disorder, many people must have been pleased, for Rolla was in boom time. But in reality the boom would bust. It was based on an artificial, transitory situation: the Civil War. When the war ended the troops went home; the forts and warehouses came down and became used lumber. The townspeople who remained used the lumber for the construction of a few buildings, a lot of fences, and for fuel. The 1865 fire which destroyed forty buildings, and smallpox and cholera outbreaks added to the end of war depression.

Immediately after the war Rolla reverted back to its pre-Civil War status, a railroad town of six hundred persons, sitting in the wooded uplands of the Ozarks, waiting for regional increase in population before it could grow into a trade center. From the perspective of the present, the Civil War was not critical in Rolla's history. The war amounted to an episode, and a largely unpleasant one at that. The permanent changes to Phelps County came from the turnover in the rural civilian population. Before the war, Southerners from Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee migrated into the area. By 1860 black slaves numbered 105 out of a total population of over five thousand. In the 1860 U.S. Presidential election the Southern Democrat John C. Breckinridge easily carried the county with 430 votes. Northern Democrat Stephen A. Douglas followed with almost three hundred votes. Intimidated by the presence of the thousands of Union forces during the war, many of these Southern families fled the county and never came back.

In summary, it is apparent that the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad (the future Frisco) is the key to local history during this period. Without the railroad Edmund W. Bishop would not have been in the area with his town promotion ideas, nor would there have been a magnet of steel rails to encourage the separate settlements of the locale

to try to create a new county. Nor would Saint James have been plotted. Without the railroad there would have been no reason for a great amount of government money and men to locate there even temporarily. Without the railroad most probably the Civil War would have largely passed by south central Missouri. Even some institutions which an observer would not ordinarily attribute to the influence of the railroad developed because of it. In 1862 the Catholic Church founded Saint Patrick's in Rolla in order to serve the Irish railroad construction crews and their families.

When the Civil War ended, the nation had the task of binding its wounds and revitalizing its economy. Although the fighting had officially stopped, bitterness remained on both sides. Guerilla raids continued in many areas. Post-war farmers and businessmen struggled to regain wartime losses; many of them had to cope with the loss of slave labor in addition to the destruction of their property. The economic effects of the uneasy peace resulted in a post-war depression that quickly spread throughout the region.

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1866 - 1890

Faced with a gloomy economic situation after the Civil War, Phelps County residents made an intense effort to restore the business and industrial development of the area, but reconciliation was difficult, particularly in areas where neighbors had fought each other. For Confederate supporters the bitterness of the loss was intensified when they also lost the right to vote in state and local elections. Voters had been required to swear their loyalty to the Union since 1862. The radical Republicans, who believed in harsh treatment of Confederates, won the state election of 1864. A new state constitution was written in 1865 which emancipated Missouri's slaves and limited the rights of southern sympathizers. Confederates not only were prohibited from voting, but they also lost the right to act as lawyers, teachers and clergymen. Although some of the eligible voters felt the new constitution was too harsh, it was approved.

The policies of the radicals and the provisions of the 1865 constitution complicated the task of rebuilding in the region. Efforts to re-establish schools and churches, which had been abandoned during the war, were hampered by the loyalty oath required of all

teachers and clergymen, since many in the region still strongly sympathized with the Confederacy. However, by 1870 Confederates had finally regained the right to vote and once again practice their professions.

From 1866 to 1890 Phelps County history was characterized by limited population growth and economic development. The county population increased to 12,636 from 5,714, a 121 percent rise. But when this is compared with the overall growth of the State of Missouri, from 475,000 to 2,679,000, a 464 percent increase, the county lagged badly. Lacking fertile agricultural land, and unable to compete with the massive industrialization and accompanying urbanization of Saint Louis and Kansas City, Phelps County grew slowly. Success, using the population and material growth criteria, passed over Phelps County.

At least proportional to its significance, however, Phelps County participated in the national Gilded Age exercise in government aid to free enterprise. Thanks partly to the grant of large amounts of United States public domain to the railroad, Phelps County changed. The railroad allowed Rolla to develop as an area trade and service center of

1,592 citizens by 1890. Rolla served as both a farm to market town and as a transfer point for incoming and outgoing people and goods moving within the national railroad system.

The Saint James site on the railroad also had a lot to do with its growth, up to six hundred inhabitants by 1890. Newburg, founded in 1883, was almost, if not quite totally, a result of railroad interests, for its central focus consisted of a railroad shop, a roundhouse, extensive yards, and "hill engines" which could boost trains traveling both on the east and the west sides of town. The boarding houses and hotels, including the present Houston House, served the needs of the railway workers. Even a great deal of the land sales in the county had direct connections with the railroad, for it continued to try to turn the federal land grant into liquid assets.

In at least two other respects federal legislation aided free enterprise. Ever since the 1850s Westerners had wanted a homestead act, literally free land, but it had never come about because the Congressmen from the slaveholding Southern states voted against it. The Southern leadership felt that the institution of slavery would not be enhanced by the creation of 160 acre family farms. With the secession of eleven states an effective barrier to the homestead legislation no longer existed, and a homestead law passed

Congress in 1862. In subsequent years fully eight percent of Missouri's land changed from public to private ownership through the provisions of the Homestead Act. There is every reason to think Phelps County was fairly representative. True, a higher than average proportion of the Phelps County land had been granted to the Frisco Railroad's forerunners, and the Graduation Act of 1854 had its impact, but counties having poor agricultural land also had a higher percent of the land remaining for potential homesteading.

Secondly, the Morrill Act also became law in 1862. Although the proposal to use federal public land to help finance schools of higher education in the disciplines of agriculture and the so called "mechanic arts" held a greater attraction to the diversified agriculturalists and the growing number of industrialists of the North and West than it would to the South, it was not as bitterly opposed as was the Homestead Act. Nevertheless, it constituted the kind of legislation desired by a political party like the Republican, committed to facilitating national economic development through federal aid, both direct and indirect. The Morrill Act provided indirect aid, in that it created schools which

would teach agricultural science and the various engineering fields, all essentials for a complex economy and culture.

The Morrill Act granted to each of the various states thirty thousand acres of public domain for each senator and representative in Congress. That meant the State of Missouri received 330,000 acres. The financial benefits from this land would be used to set up a perpetual fund. The interest from the fund helped finance the various land grant colleges and universities. By the time the Missouri Legislature had agreed on the issue of where the schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts would be located, it was 1870. The University of Missouri at Columbia received the school of agriculture. The legislature stipulated that the mining region of southeast and south central Missouri should receive a school of mines and metallurgy. The county in that district guaranteeing the most land and money for the school, said the legislature, would get it. Only Iron and Phelps managed to make serious bids. Obviously desiring the school more than Iron County, Phelps County officials won the competition with a pledge of \$130,000 in bonds and land. Formal opening of the school occurred in November, 1871, in the present Rolla Building on the University of Missouri - Rolla campus. By 1890 a few hundred students had passed

through the doors of the University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, having taken both practical and academic subjects. Due in part to federal aid, Rolla had begun to play its role as a regional center of education.

Economic developments during the period included the continuance and acceleration of lumbering, and the development of a variety of small agricultural endeavors. But the county's major industry, ironmaking, declined and then disappeared.

Besides depleting the supply of iron ore, William James' Maramec Iron Works fell victim to a changing metal processing technology. James also attempted to relocate his industry just as the nation underwent a depression. In 1873, attempting to cope with the depletion of ore at Maramec and at the same time get closer to the railroad, James purchased eight thousand acres some ten miles west of Rolla. At a location near the Little Piney River and the railroad tracks James spent a great deal of money, nearly \$300,000, building the Ozark Iron Works, but a depression soon wiped him out. By 1878 the fifty-five year old James was bankrupt. He sold his new location to A. H. Knotwell, who attempted to make it a profitable venture, but in 1885 the last smelting occurred. The site

was abandoned in 1890. Incidentally, A. H. Knotwell as well as the railroad corporation founded Newburg, for he wanted a town close by his iron works.

Between 1826 and 1875 the county's frontier industry, iron smelting and processing, exported some 300,000 tons of iron ingots and iron products. The industry's end provided early evidence, for those who wished to see it, that America's abundance had a limit, after all.

Other area resources continued to provide livelihood. The harvesting of forests went on, and railroad ties were floated along streams into the major rivers of the state. Farmers continued the slow and difficult work of creating open, tillable fields on the prairies and in the valleys. Phelps County farmers tried virtually every kind of agricultural activity that the farmers of the Midwest's more fertile areas worked with, from hog and cattle and sheep raising to field grain, fruit orchards, and vineyards. None of these enterprises proved successful enough to turn the trend in any one direction. The agrarians had yet to learn that the Ozark uplands, fat on rocks and thin on soil, could not support the pursuits of farmers in the northern part of the state.

As of 1890 the county remained overwhelmingly rural and isolated, isolated except for a few primitive wagon roads and that thin dual ribbon of railroad steel which went, figuratively at least, to everywhere. While the average population in the whole of Missouri amounted to thirty-eight people per square mile, the Phelps County population density was eighteen, fifteen if one excluded Rolla, Saint James, and Newburg. In 1890 Phelps County really had two faces, the rural, only partly agrarian, mostly timberland in the process of being cut on the one hand, and the go-getting Gilded Age town life on the other hand, with its link to the world and its variety of up-to-date services. From hotels and liveries to restaurants and confectionaries, from clockshops and photographers to churches and schools, from saloons and carbonated bottling works to barbers and dentists, from doctors and undertakers to lawyers and bankers, this too was Phelps County in 1890.

New technology, industries and social trends attracted people to the communities, and for the first time, more jobs were available in the towns than on the farms. In rural areas modern conveniences such as the telephone were not yet available since the distance between farms made it too expensive to lay the lines. In addition to the conveniences the

large population in the communities made it possible to have more advanced educational and cultural activities.

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1890 - 1930

In the 1890s new innovations and technological advances caused abrupt changes in society and hastened the movement away from rural areas. For several years Rural Phelps County experienced slow population growth. A 95.1 percent nation-wide increase in population, aided significantly by waves of European immigrants in the early decades of the period, had less of an impact on Missouri than on other states and territories. Missouri's population increased only 35.4 percent in the period. Phelps County only increased 21.1 percent, from 12, 636 to 15,308. Phelps County continued to be a mixture of farm and forest. The 1930 population density of 22.6 people per square mile amounted to quite a bit less than the state population density of 52.5 per square mile. In 1910 sixty-five percent of the county was designated farm land, but less than half of that had been improved. The 1,950 farms averaged 143 acres each, with 64.5 acres improved. Some of the so called farm land actually consisted of cutover land which the lumber industry had handed to speculators, who in turn offered the land as potential farms. Attempted

cultivation, along with the lack of tree roots, produced serious erosion. A combination of overhunting and destruction of habitat had seriously depleted the county's wildlife.

Perhpas the author of a booklet written for the Rolla Land and Investment Company in 1910 portrayed the reality closer than one might expect, given the fact that the company hoped to sell Phelps County land. In any case, the author of the booklet made no attempt to glamorize. Under the headline "Don'ts for Phelps County" the author stated, "Don't expect as good roads as in Illinois, Ohio or Indiana." Indeed, the county only had thirty-two miles of taxed roadbed in 1904. In 1911, although the State of Missouri had over thirteen thousand automobiles registered, only four came from Phelps County, three of those being from Saint James and one from Rolla. Over and above the obstacle of cost, very few individuals felt they needed one, given the lack of roads to drive them on.

The booklet went on: "Don't expect that all our land is free of stone; we have stone, but they are useful for many purposes." Then the writer concluded by directly confronting the national belief of the agricultural garden, saying, "Don't expect to find here a second garden of Eden or Paradise on Earth. If you do, you will be mistaken.

Don't come here expecting to find our streams flowing with milk and honey and great beds of manna free for the gathering. Such is not the case. Our creeks are cold, clear, spring water, that's all; and you have to work for all you get."

In contrast, Rolla grew, especially in the 1920s when it obtained three-fourths of its 130 percent increase. From 1891 to 1930 it grew from 1,591 inhabitants to 3,670. Rolla's growth occurred because of several factors. Depressed farm prices in the 1920s literally drove some agrarians to the towns and cities; others went voluntarily. Rolla, and to a degree Saint James and Newburg, continued to serve as market and service centers and as contact points with the national railway system. Also, Rolla began to acquire state and federal agencies, agencies which complemented the expertise being gathered at the University of Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. The Missouri State Geological Survey made Rolla its headquarters in 1901. In 1920 the U. S. Bureau of Mines established a local unit, and in the following year the U. S. Geological Survey started a division.

Until the twentieth century, few improvements in the region's transportation system had been made in moving goods and passengers over long distances. With the

arrival of the automobile, however, came a new means of individual transportation for short and long trips. This new development resulted in an increase in business and commerce, greater individual freedom, and a continuous shift of the population toward the urban centers.

During this period many miles of federal and state roads were constructed, and automobiles became more common in the region. Rolla and St. James benefited from the construction and then operation of the U. S. Highway system, since U. S. Highways Sixty-three and Sixty-six passed through Rolla and Sixty-six came through St. James.

The rural nature of the region was an advantage during the nationwide depression that followed the 1929 stock market crash. However, agricultural prices dropped one-half their 1920 value, and many farmers were forced to sell out to pay their debts. In prior economic crises, there had been financial damage, but few went hungry because the majority of the population lived on farms. By 1930 this had changed, and the depression hit the nation with more impact than any previous crisis. Phelps County was in a better position to avoid hunger than many areas, but the great depression caused severe economic damage throughout the region.

1931 - 1984

Although no class escaped the effects of the depression, farmers and urban workers suffered the most. Heat and drought added to the farm problem in the 1930s. The Summer of 1936 broke all records with nearly forty days of temperatures above 100° (38° C). A plague of grasshoppers took what few crops survived the heat. Many New Deal measures passed by Congress were designed to relieve farm distress. The agricultural Adjustment Act sought to raise farm prices by government control of farm production. The Farm Credit Administration made loans available at low interest rates and with small payments. The Resettlement Administration relocated farmers and provided temporary loans for feed, seed, and livestock while the Farm Security Administration assisted low-income families with loans and technical knowledge. These last two organizations assisted countless farm families between 1935 and 1939, although admittedly the sharecroppers and tenant farmers did not fare as well. While New Deal farm programs did relieve some of the agricultural distress, the farmers continued to have a rough time as long as the depression lasted.

The small towns and rural hamlets of Phelps County also felt the impact of the depression with an extremely high rate of unemployment. In April 1933, Congress established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and, later, followed with the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the National Youth Administration (NYA). These programs were successful at creating jobs by putting people to work at constructing roads, laying sewer lines and building dams, parks and playgrounds.

Although statistics can tell us how many people were out of work during the depression, they cannot measure the personal hardship, the mental anguish, the emotional strain, and the family tensions which the unemployed experienced. Putting people to work was not only crucial to economic recovery, but to the recovery of the people's confidence in themselves and in a better America.

The last fifty years in Phelps County look different than earlier times. During these years the county increased in population at a greater rate than the nation or the state. While the United States increased from 123,077,000 to 226,504,825, an eighty-four percent increase, the State of Missouri, an out-migration state, increased 35.5 percent from 3,629,000 to 4,917,444. But Phelps County increased from 15,308 to 33,633, a one

hundred twenty percent increase. Rolla grew 262.4 percent through natural increase, annexation, and migration to 13,303 inhabitants in 1980, compared with 3,670 in 1930.

As regards population per square mile, from 1930 to 1980 the state density rose from 52.5 to 71.2 while the national average in 1980 numbered 62.7 persons per square mile. Phelps County, in contrast, rose from 22.6 to 49.6 per square mile. Instead of having less than half of the state's population density per square mile, in 1980 the county had more than two-thirds the state's density per square mile.

A similar pattern is revealed when one looks at urbanization in Phelps County. While in 1980, 73.7 percent of the nation's population lived in urban places of 2,500 or more in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Missouri was 68.1 percent urban; fifty percent of that total lived in five urban areas - Saint Louis City and County, Jackson, Clay, Greene, and Buchanan Counties. Adding the population of Saint James (3,328) and Rolla (13,303) together, but excluding Newburg's 743 because under the Census Bureau's definition of urban it did not qualify, 16,631, some 49.4 percent of Phelps County inhabitants were urbanities. This figure does not take into account the great number of Phelps Countians who lived in the semi-rural fringes (what the local realtors call

"suburban Rolla") and those who lived in the rest of the county had primary employment in Rolla or Saint James. Nonagricultural workers constituted a considerably higher percent of the county's total work force than did the percent of urban residents.

Several explanations account for this population increase and for the increasing urbanization. One, the mechanization of farming which has brought on the literal depopulation of many northern Missouri counties has had only a modest influence on the farms of Phelps County. If anything, Phelps County farmers have learned they cannot imitate their northern Missouri counterparts. Land use is closer to what the land can reasonably support now, as compared with previously. Livestock production is an important part of the economy. This is supported by pasturage, hay, corn, and silage crops produced in the valleys and on the prairies, and on cleared hill land. There are also vineyards.

As of 1963, 59.9 percent of the county was still forested, much of it seconded and third growth, the result of extensive lumbering operations during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Since the beginning of federal land acquisition in 1933, some 62,413 acres, 15.2 percent of the land area of Phelps County, has come under federal

ownership as Clark/Mark Twain National Forest. This has taken some people off the land, but there is continued settlement in nonforested areas of the reserve. Relocation rather than literal loss of population has been the primary result. Personnel attached to the Forest Supervisor's Office in Rolla has even resulted in some small increase in the county's population.

In fact, directly and indirectly, Phelps County's population and economic growth between 1931 and 1982 have been tied to federal and state investment in the area. That large investment has been instrumental in Phelps County's pattern of development. As mentioned before, in 1920 and 1921 the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the U. S. Geological Survey established units in Rolla. Then came the U. S. Forest Service acquisitions in the 1930s, along with the work of the New Deal related Civilian Conservation Corps and other bureaus and administrations designed to put people back to work through federally sponsored public projects. This included \$298,000 of federal money spent to extend Rolla's sewers.

World War II, bringing loss of life and injury to some Phelps Countians, also brought an upsurge in the local economy. The millions of dollars spent in the construction

and operation of Fort Leonard Wood in neighboring Pulaski County brought livelihoods to many. During the war the federal government actually went into the business of supplying critically needed housing for persons involved directly in the war effort. It spent \$437,000 financing the construction of some 620 houses in Rolla, including those in the Great Oaks, Green Acres, Powell's First and Second, and Murry's First Additions. Rolla's population growth from 5,141 in 1940 to 9,354 in 1950 came, more than from any other source, from United States defense dollars.

In two other major ways public money enhanced the development of the county. Interstate Forty-four, part of the multi-billion dollar highway construction program undertaken by the federal government in 1956, not only brought in money and people while it was being constructed through Phelps County; it has continued to be a major county industry, for the many motels, restaurants, and automotive establishments provide services for thousands of travelers using the interstate each year.

Secondly, both state and federal funds have been pumped into the now present University of Missouri - Rolla and its forerunner, the University of Missouri School of

Mines and Metallurgy. Thanks to a combination of public and private money, and the post-World War II baby boom, higher education is a major factor in the county.

Two other more minor but nevertheless significant aspects of present Phelps County complete this historical overview. The county is now participating in a modest way in the decentralization of American industry. Perhaps one thousand persons are employed in various kinds of mass or partial mass production work; this has in fact been facilitated by the development of the national highway system as well as railway lines already present.

And ironically, what in the nineteenth and part of the twentieth centuries was viewed as a liability by most - rocks and forests, hills and shallow streams - now is increasingly viewed as an asset, as people seek refuge from overcrowding, environmental pollution, and the general stresses of urban life. Consequently, tourism, outdoor recreation, and retirement activities are a part of the area's current complexity.

If the future emulates the recent past, life in Phelps County will become less and less distinctive. Television will certainly play a significant role in that development. It has not only provided the viewing public with opportunities to appreciate the best that civilization

has created, but it has also been a part of the technology revolution that has transformed American life. Television has combined with radio, newspapers, and modern transportation facilities to decrease the differences in lifestyles throughout the area. Regional patterns continue to persist in the county, the state, and the nation, but certainly revealing evidence of erosion is that one can travel from the east coast to west coast, from Maine to Florida, from Minnesota to Texas, and eat every meal at a McDonald's restaurant, stay every night in a Holiday Inn motel, and see the same television program whether in Missouri or Maine.

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

The legacy of Phelps County includes the excitement of exploration, the danger of the fur trade, the tragedy of the Civil War, the exploitation and innovation of

industrialization, and the realization of greater opportunity for its diverse people. Blessed with several rivers, a wealth of minerals, fertile soil, and beautiful scenery, the citizens of Phelps county developed a rich and diverse cultural heritage that coming generations will certainly build upon in creating an even more exciting and interesting future.

Throughout their history the people of Phelps County have contributed outstanding achievements in all areas of life. Remanents of the past have captured the dynamic qualities of the region and its people - a people who are proud of their heritage and enthusiastic about their future. For if the greatness of a people can be seen in their art and architecture, the future of Phelps County should be as magnificent as its past.

CONCLUSION

The cultural heritage of Phelps County is particularly rich and varied. Located near the center of the state and nation, it has served as a crossroads for many years. Phelps County is a place where rivers, soil types, praries, hills and valleys merge. It is a land that was walked by prehistoric people, and here, the Indian, French, Spanish, German, and Anglo-Saxon cultures conflicted and assimilated on the fur, farming, mining, and cattle frontiers. The Civil War and the century that followed it brought the region a time of tribulation. In time, machines mastered nature, and new forces prepared the way for a society of villages, small cities, business enterprises, and expanding government.

There are many natural, social, political and economic factors which caused the region to develope in the manner in which it did. The availability of natural resources, a means of financial support and transportation determined the location of a settlement. Its successes may have depended upon the foresight of its residents, their political or economic influence, and often plain luck.

It was the region's natural resources which attracted the first settlers. Fertile soil, varied terrain, an abundance of water from streams and a relatively mild climate made this portion of south central Missouri attractive for agriculture. Minerals, which later played an important role in the development of the region, included coal, clay, shale, sand and stone.

In the early stages of the region's development, agriculture and the use of natural resources were essential to making a living. This necessity dictated the location of the population. Once they had found an area with fertile soil, early settlers in the region chose sites which were near a stream and timber, for water and building materials. Manufacturers were also forced to locate near streams for a power source and near the raw materials from which their product was made. It did not matter that the consumer of agricultural or manufactured products was a great distance from the producer. The process of making the goods ready for the consumer reduced bulk and thus it was easier to transport the finished goods than the raw materials. For this reason, the population was dispersed widely, with population centers serving primarily as trade and transportation centers.

As the twentieth century neared, changing technology and social values caused a reversal of these location patterns. Society emphasized specialized occupations and the purchase of services or goods which were outside one's field. Gradually, it became more important to manufacture the product near its consumers rather than near the raw materials, and such economic opportunities encouraged movement to the cities. Since high quality urban facilities could be more economically developed in existing cities, those towns which were the largest prior to 1900 were the growth centers of the early twentieth century. In recent years, the exodus from the rural areas has also been accelerated by the lack of job opportunities in the increasingly automated farming industry.

There are some indications that the future holds some changes for Phelps County. Increasing gasoline costs threaten the commuter lifestyle that has brought people into the region in recent years. At the same time, however, rising costs intensify the pressure on the small farmer to abandon his occupation. Higher education, which has been a source of the region's growth, appears to be leveling off as the birth rate declines and the need for technical training becomes more valuable than a general college education. These factors may cause a period of population decline in the region even though many people would

prefer to live in the area because of the natural environment and the recreational opportunities.

A lot of everyday living has taken place in this region since the American Declaration of Independence more than two hundred years ago, but much of it has been lost forever from the curious gaze of the historian. Private, individual hopes and dreams and resulting activities make up most of the total history. Yet, it must be concluded that a great deal of public policy and aid have also been instrumental in the county's history. Perhaps, the public contributions are so visible because the private sector had so little for so long.

As Phelps County becomes increasingly urbanized and its population more transient, it becomes more important to preserve physical reminders of how our ancestors lived, worked, and played. Historic sites link past and present societies. They cannot be duplicated; costs for labor and materials have increased and it is no longer feasible to produce the quality that was once standard. Despite the value of historic buildings, they often succumb to pressures of our highly technical and progressive society. Numerous irreplaceable structures in the region have already been lost, with office buildings, gas

stations and drive-in restaurants taking their place, but with spiraling inflationary trends people are beginning to realize that it is not always necessary to demolish a structure and build a new one to find a suitable use for a site.

Regarding progress, for most of American history Phelps County has not been a holder of the prime indicators. Population, productivity, even urbanization, when used as indicators of progress, have placed the county behind. But in a world increasingly paying in a negative way for the fruits of progress - overpopulation, demands on diminishing resources, increasing pressure on the environment to absorb pollution and continuing urbanism - Phelps County still has an opportunity which many American communities no longer have. It can redefine progress and start to work for population and industrial equilibrium. It has time to work for quality instead of quantity. The ultimate irony is that Phelps County's early relative backwardness can be in the long run its ultimate asset.

Phelps County is a place of wilderness where mysterious caves have been carved out of ancient rock by underground rivers. It is a place where fields of grass grow among the shadows of overhanging limbs; where tribes of Indians met; where glaciated land meets

prairie; where prairie meets Ozark highlands; where rugged hills meet rivers that were once cypress swamps; and where sea flowers have yielded to wildflowers.

The land can be seen best, perhaps, in the faces of its people: faces that show all man knows; faces, like the great stone bluffs, that show the carving of the winds and the journey of the rivers; faces that read like time and place.

In this land, the day begins with clean light and the sounds of morning. The singing of birds is not lost as in the noise of larger places. You can still hear the sound of a screen door opening, the sound of a broom sweeping the sidewalk and the sound of porch swings in the evening. Here, the sights and sounds blend into something that is more than things seen or heard, something you can walk into and know - the quiet joy of the traditional and the familiar.

EPILOGUE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION: SOME FINAL THOUGHTS

In a world that rushes in confusion toward a future we cannot know, an understanding of the present requires a knowledge of those who have lived in the past.

Evidence of the prehistoric and historic people who traversed and populated this area has survived in the form of historic sites, buildings, and artifacts. These tangible remains represent the archaeological, architectural, and historical features of the region and reveal the ambition and perserverance of our ancestors.

Nothing is more personal than the dwellings of our predecessors, and few things have aged more gracefully than those traditional homes that, through the years, have received the hand of loving care. Yet, today, too many historic houses from earlier periods have been wasted by neglect and destruction. It is disconcerting to realize that

Phelps County has probably lost more significant structures than any comparable area in the state.

In recent years, the home of Edmund W. Bishop, the founder of Rolla, was demolished to make way for a U. S. post office; and in St. James, Dunmoor, the home of William James, founder of the community, has been leveled and replaced by a small brick building that is used as a laundry. In Newburg, the Houston House, a 19th century hotel and dining room was closed and its future seemed in doubt, until recently acquired by J. D. Turly who has vowed to restore the hotel and reopen the dining room to the public.

Some view these events as a solution which provides the space to rebuild in glass and chrome, but others, perhaps with keener eyes and longer memories, see these dated structures as a challenge for restoration. Fortunately, we are beginning to realize that our architectural legacy amounts to much more than just log cabins and colonial saltbox homes. Our heritage developed on a regional basis from the original thirteen Colonies and spread, mile by mile, to the South and West. Each family brought a personal concept of home as they carved out new territory, then modified this ideal to conform to varying climates, lifestyles, and native materials. The result in Phelps County is a regional

inventory of restorable homes ranging from Midwest Victorian to early Mission styles, and that's what historic preservation is - reclaiming a dated structure that has suffered from years of neglect and restoring it piece by piece to its former dignity, while recording valuable historical information in the process.

In Phelps County, as anywhere else, time changes and saddens. Here, in this region, the past may not seem visible, but if you have the eye of a historian or if you're someone who simply cares, it's still there. The past can be found among the great stone furnaces of the ironworks on the river bank at Maramec Spring; in one of the many victorian houses scattered throughout the countryside; under the soft glow of the old lantern hanging from the Rolla Building or in one of the fields scarred by the gun carriages of the Civil War near the site of Fort Wyman. For all the neon and plastic, a visitor can still stand in a special place of history and feel touched by something out of the past.

We have told simply and honestly the story of people settling a region amid the scenic wilderness of mid-America. Many of them were searching for a new home and remained in the area, while some of them were spurred on by a burning curiosity to discover what was beyond the next ridge.

These people were not aware that they were making history. They were too busy coaxing mules and oxen onward, enduring the sweltering heat of summer, and struggling to survive the cold clutch of winter.

The people and events of history cast long shadows that fall, if only faintly, on the things that we enjoy today and call our own. So it is with the past and present of Phelps County. Look as long as we might, we would be hard pressed to point to any major development or enterprise without acknowledging a debt to some earlier government, industry or individual citizen.

This is one of the principal lessons of history: that man and society are in a process of continual development. What happened yesterday affects the world we live in today, just as what we do today influences the shape of tomorrow. It is a lesson we cannot and should not avoid.

In its brief text this book has been an attempt to highlight the process of cause and effect that has made Phelps County, Missouri, what it is today. As such, it is also a reminder that what we do today will in many ways determine the type of community our children and grandchildren will inherit.

Phelps County's first 132 years are rich in progress and development, the legacy of people who toiled before us. What historians write of the age we live in is being determined today - by you, your neighbors, your employer, your local and county governments. Through joint efforts, we can perpetuate Phelps County's enviable record of growth and community development, so that future generations will write of us proudly, as we, in this book, have written of our predecessors.

The residents of Phelps County can be justifiably proud of their ancestors who with expanded vision, hard work, and innovation created the life enjoyed today. Ahead, there will be challenges of a different nature. Yet, in their way, they will be no more difficult to conquer than to have built that first bridge across the Meramec, to have cleared a virgin forest for planting or to have survived the first desperate winters on the frontier.

Because that pioneering spirit lives on, it brings a promise of a more full, more productive life for all.

The first settlers looked to the region as a place where all the ills of life could be overcome. Some came in search of legendary wealth from the abundance of natural

resources; others thought the bounty of the land would easily fill their pockets; and many wanted to be free to practice their own religion without interference.

For the most part the settlers failed in their original aims. Those who sought to gain vast wealth from the abundance of fur, lumber, and minerals failed dismally; the homesteaders who cleared and farmed the land were often disillusioned by the harsh life; and those seeking religious freedom found they were free to practice their religion, but they had to struggle to survive and were soon followed by old prejudices.

In spite of their troubles and failures, however, the early settlers succeeded in achieving something far greater. Out of the solitude and isolation they transformed a lonely, hazardous wilderness into the heartland of America and contributed strength and purpose of a new, great nation - a nation that attained a destiny even its founders never anticipated.

LIST OF HISTORIC SURVEY REPORTS

The following is a list of 306 reports that compromise the work elements of the Historic Survey of Phelps County as conducted by the Meramec Regional Planning Commission prior to the preparation of this overall report:

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| <u>St. James</u> | |
| 1. St. James United Methodist Church (<i>Victorian-Gothic</i>) | 1868 |
| 2. Alice Johnson House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1904 |
| 3. Ousley-Cruts Residence (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1909 |
| 4. John Henry Haley House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 5. Old Grade School (<i>Romanesque-Richardsonian</i>) | 1899 |
| 6. Cassatt Rental (<i>Railroad-Commercial</i>) | 1860 |
| 7. Jay Delano House (<i>Craftsman Bungalow</i>) | 1919 |
| 8. Old City Hall (<i>Stick Style</i>) | 1892 |
| 9. Schneider House Hotel (<i>Italianate Vernacular</i>) | 1880 |
| 10. Federal Auto Supply Parts (<i>Vernacular Greek Revival</i>) | 1868 |
| 11. G.A. Muller House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1904 |
| 12. Ashby Apartment Building (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1870 |
| 13. Charles Reissaus House (<i>Victorian Italianate</i>) | 1904 |
| 14. Eli Hasler Cottage (<i>Gothic Cottage</i>) | 1866 |
| 15. Puschman Cottage (<i>Victorian Gothic Cottage</i>) | 1866 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 16. Henry Lane House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1868 |
| 17. Dunmoor Mill (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1868 |
| 18. Beeler-Rithenheber House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1868 |
| 19. Judge Bowman House (<i>Victorian Italian Renaissance</i>) | 1870 |
| 20. Charles Roster Building (<i>Neo Classical Commercial</i>) | 1885 |
| 21. Victor Reitz Sr. House (<i>Shingle</i>) | 1894 |
| 22. Normal School (<i>Victorian Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1895 |
| 23. Albert Heide House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1897 |
| 24. Euphrates Jones House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1897 |
| 25. St. James Elevator (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1897 |
| 26. Larkin & Naomia Anderson House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1898 |
| 27. William Cartall House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1898 |
| 28. Thomas Stimson House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1898 |
| 29. Lewis Morrison House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1898 |
| 30. James Burge Building (<i>Victorian</i>) | 1900 |
| 31. Odd Fellows' Building (<i>Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 32. John W. Sutton Building (<i>Victorian Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 33. William Vettors Building (<i>Victorian Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 34. William Vettors House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1900 |
| 35. Jones Windsor Hotel (<i>Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 36. Bishop Clothing Store (<i>Victorian Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1901 |
| 37. Jones, Schneider and Bray (<i>Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1901 |
| 38. Friedrick Christian Laun Building (<i>Classical Revival</i>) | 1901 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 39. George Smith House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1901 |
| 40. Charles Cartall House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1902 |
| 41. Fred Gruber Cottage (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1902 |
| 42. Henry Pace Rental Cottage (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1902 |
| 43. John Schneider House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1902 |
| 44. Leonard Schenker House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1903 |
| 45. Henry Miles House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1903 |
| 46. Schneider-Copeland (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1904 |
| 47. Hubit McDole House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1904 |
| 48. Ludwig Peters House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1904 |
| 49. Edward Rowland House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1904 |
| 50. Elizabeth Schneider Rental (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1904 |
| 51. L.K. Wells House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1904 |
| 52. Emil Boisselier House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 53. Henry Bremer House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 54. Robert Carpenter House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 55. Porter Freeman House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 56. Charles Peters House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 57. Edward Pilcher House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 58. Pilcher Jeweler's Shop (<i>False Front Commercial</i>) | 1905 |
| 59. Frank Prestine House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 60. St. James Hotel Building (<i>Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 61. Dellacella Opera House (<i>Renaissance Revival</i>) | 1906 |
| 62. Theodore Getchell House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1906 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 63. Harry Boisselier House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 64. Charles Bremer House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 65. Schneider-Clay House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 66. John Haley Rental Cottage (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 67. Schneider-Matlock House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 68. Thomas Mooney House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 69. Farmers Bank Buildings (<i>Victorian Renaissance</i>) | 1907 |
| 70. Schneider-Williams House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 71. Edward Bray House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1908 |
| 72. Eliza Briniger Residence (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 73. Frederick Klossner House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1908 |
| 74. Old Methodist Parsonage (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 75. Charles Miller House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 76. Henry Moore House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 77. Gus Reische House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 78. Victor Reitz Jr. House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1908 |
| 79. Charles Smallwood House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1908 |
| 80. J.H. Thornton House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 81. J.W. Wills Sr. House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1908 |
| 82. Edwin Peters House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1909 |
| 83. W.H. Powell House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1909 |
| 84. John Henry House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 85. Arthur Magnin House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1910 |
| 86. T.A. Miles Building (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1910 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 87. Professor John Hodge House (<i>Mission Bungalow</i>) | 1911 |
| 88. Robert Powell House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1914 |
| 89. Harry Emory House (<i>Arts and Crafts Bungalow</i>) | 1915 |
| 90. William Roster House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 91. Marts-Neidert House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1897 |
| 92. Marts-Summers House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1897 |
| 93. Marts-Watkins House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1897 |
| 94. Roster-Murry House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1907 |
| 95. Marts-Bookout House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1908 |
| 96. Fullbright Cottage (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1897 |
| 97. Dr. Pace House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1899 |
| 98. Lewis James House (<i>Victorian Renaissance</i>) | 1855 |
| 99. Richard and Judy Cavender House (<i>Semi-Bungalow</i>) | 1924 |

Rolla

| | |
|---|------|
| 100. Rolla Depot (<i>Spanish Mission</i>) | 1882 |
| 101. Methodist Associate Pastor Residence (<i>Foursquare</i>) | 1925 |
| 102. Methodist Sunday School Building (<i>Foursquare</i>) | 1915 |
| 103. Lincoln School for Negroes (<i>Victorian Romanesque</i>) | 1882 |
| 104. Luther Fryer House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1871 |
| 105. Christopher Killian House (<i>Federal Style Farmhouse</i>) | 1864 |
| 106. Herman Pope House (<i>Gothic Style</i>) | 1870 |
| 107. F. Eugene Warren House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1850 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 108. Mabel Ousley House (<i>Semi Bungalow</i>) | 1935 |
| 109. Imogene Fuller House (<i>Bungalow House</i>) | 1925 |
| 110. Wilson Sherrill House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1925 |
| 111. Royle Hawthorn House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1880 |
| 112. United Methodist Church (<i>Romanesque Revival</i>) | 1863 |
| 113. Peter Hance House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 114. W. E. Botterbusch House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 115. W.P. Eyberg House (<i>Federal Style</i>) | 1905 |
| 116. B.L. Light House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1926 |
| 117. Brown Darvell House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 118. Wallace Smith House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1925 |
| 119. Coy Marlow House (<i>Victorian Style</i>) | 1880 |
| 120. Frank Haston House (<i>Colonial Style</i>) | 1850 |
| 121. Clarence Richards House (<i>Semi Bungalow</i>) | 1890 |
| 122. Mabel Phillips House (<i>Vernacular Style</i>) | 1880s |
| 123. Dutro Carter House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1900 |
| 124. E.W. James House (<i>Gothic Cottage</i>) | 1880 |
| 125. Glenn Horter House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1903 |
| 126. Francis Christianson House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1920 |
| 127. Paul Carol House (<i>Italian Villa</i>) | 1910 |
| 128. Henry Luxon House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 129. Elkins Chapel (<i>Gothic</i>) | 1910 |
| 130. Gallahan Rectory (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1880 |
| 131. M. Jane Gallahan House (<i>Arts and Crafts</i>) | 1880 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 132. Wally Werner Rental (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 133. Werner House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 134. Werner Rental (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 135. Wally Werner Rental (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1915 |
| 136. Wally Werner House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 137. Romana Marlow House (<i>Gothic Style</i>) | 1935 |
| 138. Daryl Bradburst House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1910 |
| 139. Pat Johnson House (<i>Arts and Crafts Style</i>) | 1928 |
| 140. Steve Taylor House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1930 |
| 141. Irene Burton House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1880 |
| 142. Harold's Used Book Store (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1920 |
| 143. Gene Lewis House (<i>Gothic Style</i>) | 1930 |
| 144. Roger Rome House (<i>Semi Bungalow</i>) | 1925 |
| 145. Roger Rome Apartment (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1930 |
| 146. Fay Line House (<i>Log House</i>) | 1890 |
| 147. Jack Scrivener House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 148. Lynn Bradford House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1880 |
| 149. Gale Bullman House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1920 |
| 150. Bessy Rollin House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1910 |
| 151. Betty Bell House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1930 |
| 152. Harold Tyler House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 153. Herman Pope Rental (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1930 |
| 154. V.E. Sidener House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1930 |
| 155. Ernestine Copeland House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1863 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 156. Old Rolla Jail (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1860 |
| 157. Phelps County Courthouse (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1860s |
| 158. Old Catholic Church (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1862 |
| 159. Rolla Building (<i>Second Empire</i>) | 1871 |
| 160. UMR Chancellor's Residence (<i>Richardsonian Romanesque</i>) | 1889 |
| 161. Holloway House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1895 |
| 162. Benton School (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1909 |
| <u>Rural St. James</u> | |
| 163. Frederick Kroner House (<i>American Foursquare</i>) | 1910 |
| 164. D.P. James House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 165. Frank Clementz House (<i>Second Empire</i>) | 1909 |
| 166. Oliver Lambiel House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1906 |
| 167. David Parks House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1904 |
| 168. Dellacella Cottage (<i>Foursquare</i>) | 1902 |
| 169. Wash Schoolhouse (<i>Schoolhouse Utilitarian</i>) | 1896 |
| <u>Rural Phelps County</u> | |
| 170. Watkin House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 171. Williams House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1900 |
| 172. Martin House (<i>Modified Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 173. Bradford House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1832 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 174. Jesse House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1920 |
| 175. Cedar Hill Church (<i>Log Cabin</i>) | 1890 |
| 176. Beulah Baptist Church (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1935 |
| 177. Beulah Post Office (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1869 |
| 178. Wilgus House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1865 |
| 179. Wall House (<i>Vernacular Modified Log House</i>) | 1880 |
| 180. Marsh House (<i>Log House</i>) | 1915 |
| 181. Webb Grocery Store (<i>Bungalow Structure</i>) | 1935 |
| 182. Webb Feedstore (<i>Vernacular Commercial</i>) | 1934 |
| 183. Don's Recreation Center (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 184. Anderson House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1915 |
| 185. Rees House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 186. Beulah Hotel (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 187. Duke Fire Station (<i>Commercial Vernacular</i>) | 1920 |
| 188. Lane's General Store (<i>Commercial Vernacular</i>) | 1930 |
| 189. McElfresh (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1920 |
| 190. Hildebrand House (<i>Vernacular Greek Revival</i>) | 1895 |
| 191. Ramsey Log House (<i>Log Structure</i>) | 1865 |
| 192. Springcreek Store (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 193. Wright House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1842 |
| 194. Crossroads Store (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1925 |
| 195. C. Brown House (<i>Ozark Vernacular</i>) | 1890 |
| 196. Dotson Residence (<i>Vernacular Greek Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 197. Boswell's Store (<i>Vernacular Commercial</i>) | 1937 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 198. R. Smith House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1935 |
| 199. Hewitt House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1885 |
| <u>Newburg</u> | |
| 200. Newburg Opera House (<i>Classical Revival</i>) | 1918 |
| 201. Old Newburg Hotel (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1909 |
| <u>Rural Phelps County</u> | |
| 202. Luttrell (<i>American Foursquare</i>) | 1890 |
| 203. Abandoned House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1880 |
| 204. Donsy House (<i>Modified Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 205. Griffith House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1910 |
| 206. Eugene Gabel House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1917 |
| 207. Greg Gabel House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 208. Hudgens House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1898 |
| 209. Ornsbey House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1890 |
| 210. Kentuck Schoolhouse (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 211. Mill Creek Church (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1884 |
| 212. Kentuck Church (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1910 |
| 213. Sammy Gabel House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1910 |
| 214. Colen Schoolhouse (<i>Modified Colonial Revival</i>) | 1912 |
| 215. Yowell House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1930 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 216. Clay House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 217. Reese House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 218. Hargis House (<i>Vernacular Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 219. Meschke House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1887 |
| 220. West House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 221. Kelley House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1860 |
| 222. G. Williams House (#1) (<i>American Foursquare</i>) | 1927 |
| 223. G. Williams House (#2) (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1890 |
| 224. Elk Prairie Church (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1890 |
| 225. Widener House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1935 |
| 226. Haas House (<i>Bungalow-Mission</i>) | 1926 |
| 227. H. Adams House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1935 |
| 228. D. Adams House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 229. Humphrey House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1900s |
| 230. Heflin House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1909 |
| 231. Ryce House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 232. Baker House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 233. Moyer House (<i>Log Cabin</i>) | 1905 |
| 234. Fink House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1901 |
| 235. Livingston House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1880 |
| 236. Gahr House (<i>Modified Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 237. James Greig House (<i>Queen Anne Victorian</i>) | 1910 |
| 238. Lavern Greig House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1895 |
| 239. Strickland House (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 240. Johnson House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1910 |
| 241. Winkler Baptist Church (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1925 |
| 242. Winkler Post Office (<i>Ozark Greek Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 243. Seaton Church (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1932 |
| 244. Snodgrass House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1910 |
| 245. Grubb House (<i>Log Structure</i>) | 1935 |
| 246. Hale House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1914 |
| 247. Adams Community Bldg. (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 248. Bryant House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1885 |
| 249. Martin House (<i>Modified Greek Revival</i>) | 1919 |
| 250. Grotto Hotel (<i>Victorian</i>) | 1880 |
| 251. Cheryl Hoffman Residence (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1890 |
| 252. Knotwell Smelter Ruins (<i>Victorian Industrial</i>) | 1873 |
| 253. New Home Baptist Church (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1918 |
| 254. Pink Bridge (<i>Pratt Truss Design</i>) | 1911 |
| 255. Old Perkins School (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1920 |
| 256. Old Stage Coach Stop (<i>Modified Federal</i>) | 1840 |
| 257. Peace Lutheran Church (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1884 |
| 258. Belleview Community Church (<i>Modified Queen Anne</i>) | 1890 |
| 259. Dewing House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1905 |
| 260. James House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1907 |
| 261. Loan House (<i>Foursquare</i>) | 1911 |
| 262. Peace Lutheran Church Parsonage (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1885 |
| 263. Aaron Rental House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1915 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 264. Aaron Cabin (<i>Reconstruction / Log Structure</i>) | 1920 |
| 265. Aaron Radiator Shop (<i>Commercial Vernacular</i>) | 1935 |
| 266. Aaron Radiator Shop (<i>Commercial</i>) | 1905 |
| 267. Aaron House (<i>Log House</i>) 1933 | |
| 268. Martin Springs Store (<i>Arts and Crafts</i>) | 1920 |
| 269. Sankovitch House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1890 |
| 270. Loughridge (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 271. Milhfeld (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1885 |
| 272. Mathis House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1880 |
| 273. Towell Store (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1928 |
| 274. Ross House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1890 |
| 275. Staggs (<i>Arts and Craft Bungalow</i>) | 1920 |
| 276. Carney Store at Arlington (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1911 |
| 277. Arlington Hotel (<i>Modified Colonial Revival</i>) | 1890 |
| 278. Carney House #1 (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1915 |
| 279. Carney house #2 (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1900 |
| 280. Carney House #3 (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1900 |
| 281. Carney House #4 (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1934 |
| 282. Panky (<i>Homestead</i>) | 1915 |
| 283. Simmons (<i>Utilitarian</i>) | 1910 |
| 284. Macedonia House (<i>American Foursquare</i>) | 1900 |
| 285. Macedonia Store (<i>Utilitarian Style</i>) | 1915 |
| 286. Walker (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1935 |
| 287. Spencer Log Cabin (<i>Log Cabin</i>) | 1890 |

| <u>REPORT NO. AND STYLE</u> | <u>DATE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 288. Basford House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1915 |
| 289. Garver House (<i>Bungalow</i>) | 1915 |
| 290. Huebner (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1928 |
| 291. Basford House (<i>Transitional Greek Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 292. Lorts House (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 293. Hick House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1910 |
| 294. Miles Church of Christ (<i>Colonial Revival</i>) | 1900 |
| 295. Norris House (<i>Princess Anne</i>) | 1890 |
| 296. Riley Log Cabin (<i>Log Building</i>) | 1910 |
| 297. Hamilton House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1911 |
| 298. Amos House (<i>Greek Revival</i>) | 1885 |
| 299. Vance House (<i>Queen Anne</i>) | 1905 |
| 300. Brown House (<i>Vernacular</i>) | 1860 |
| 301. Houston House - Newburg (<i>Princess Anne Style</i>) | 1883 |
| 302. Aaron Log House (" <i>Dog Trot</i> ") | 1866 |
| 303. Dillon Cabin Museum (" <i>Dog Trot</i> ") | 1838 |
| 304. Captain Henry Cleino House (<i>Italianate</i>) | 1866 |
| 305. William James House (<i>New England Colonial</i>) | 1840s |
| 306. Maramec Iron Works (<i>Utilitarian-Industrial</i>) | 1857 |

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