

THE SOUTHERN HEART OF MISSOURI: A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE LITTLE
DIXIE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

by

BETHANY LANE MOORE

(Under the Direction of Scott Nesbit)

ABSTRACT

The counties along the Missouri and Mississippi River Valleys have come to be known as Missouri's Little Dixie. These counties had a high slave population prior to the Civil War due to the settlers coming from the Upland Southern slave states of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; bringing their slaves with them. Today the African-American population in these counties has significantly decreased yet this community had a large impact on the area that can be seen in the resources left behind. This region has a unique history that is important to the National story. In this thesis a Feasibility Study for a National Heritage Area is conducted in order to determine if Missouri's Little Dixie meets the qualifications set out by the National Park Service for designation.

INDEX WORDS: Missouri, Little Dixie, Upland Southerners, Historic Preservation,

National Heritage Area, Feasibility Study, Resources, Themes, Slavery

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DEDICATION

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Little Dixie area of Missouri is roughly the counties in mid-Missouri that form a belt from Kansas on the west to Illinois on the east along the Missouri River. There is debate over which counties qualify but the connecting factors are origins of the settling inhabitants and slavery populations prior to the Civil War as well as political leanings that were tied to the South. In this study the area called “Little Dixie” is comprised of the twenty-five counties of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Carroll, Chariton, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Howard, Jackson, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Moniteau, Monroe, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Saline, and Shelby. This area is important to the state of Missouri as a whole because it was the largest collection of slave-owning farms in the state and this area influenced state and national politics leading to the Missouri Compromise. After the Missouri Compromise Missouri entered the Union as a slave state and built much of its economy on the institution of slavery; especially in the Little Dixie counties. In 1860 the slave population of these twenty-five counties averaged 19.58% with counties like Howard, Lafayette and Saline having percentages in the 30s, while today the African-American population averages 5.01% of the total population.¹ This decline is significant in an area that once relied on the forced labor of this enslaved population.

The staggering decline of a population that was once so vital to the economy and survival of the region was of interest because it is largely overlooked in terms of public history of the

¹ Social Explorer, “Missouri 1860 Race Surveys,” *US Demography 1790 to Present*, <https://www.socialexplorer.com/> (accessed September 15, 2017).

state of Missouri. The slavery past of Missouri, along with the contributions to Little Dixie history and culture from the African-American population, deserves more recognition. Although it is a difficult past it is an important topic to explore because the institution of slavery had an enormous impact on the region and the state. One that still has lasting effects to this day.

The purpose of exploring Little Dixie is to recognize the importance of the role that these two communities, the white upland southern slaveholders and the black enslaved population, played in shaping the state of Missouri but also how they coexisted, mixed and borrowed from each other to create a regional culture that is identifiable in the resources of Little Dixie. Missouri and Little Dixie are unique in that it is the only “Little Dixie” above the 36° 30’ parallel which was the dividing line in the Missouri Compromise and it is directly tied to the rumblings of the Civil War through the Missouri Compromise. It can also be argued that the Civil War started first in and around Missouri’s Little Dixie region due to Bleeding Kansas clashes between anti-slavery Kansas Jayhawkers and pro-slavery Missouri Bushwhackers six years before the outbreak of the Civil War.²

The National Heritage Area program is administered by the National Park Service but each National Heritage Area is locally managed. Unlike a National Park the land is not federally owned and the role of the NPS is largely advisory in nature while the decisions are ultimately made by the local community and organizations in order to better fit their needs. The purpose of National Heritage Area designation is to promote preservation and heritage enrichment, recreation, conservation and economic development in the proposed area.³ The resources that the

² Civil War Trust, “Guerilla Warfare Missouri,” *Bushwhackers and Jayhawks*, <https://www.civilwar.org/learn/articles/bushwhackers-and-jayhawks> (accessed February 3, 2018).

³ National Park Service, “Community-Led Conservation and Development,” *National Heritage Areas*, <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/index.htm> (accessed February 3, 2018).

17 county Little Dixie region has to offer fit well into the categories that National Heritage Areas seek to promote and the area would benefit economically from tourism to the sites. Local organizations have shown interest in the development of the Little Dixie region into a National Heritage Area. There are 10 criteria laid out by the NPS in the *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* as of August 2003 that must be met in order for National Heritage Area Designation to be bestowed. The process through which the 10 criteria are analyzed is through the conduction of a Feasibility Study. This thesis is a Feasibility Study for the twenty-five county Little Dixie Area.

The purpose of this study is to fulfill the thesis component required by the University of Georgia for a Masters of Historic Preservation Degree by conducting a Feasibility Study to be a foundational document for National Heritage Area designation. The Feasibility Study format has been modified to fit the parameters of a thesis and that includes excluding some sections that would be better served by the local undertaking of the Feasibility Study process. The sections that were excluded were excluded due to the high level of public involvement required to fulfill the guidelines. These sections would be better served through the Feasibility Study being conducted at the community level. The sections suggested in the *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* as of August 2003 being excluded includes two sections in Chapter 1: Coordination with Other Studies and Public Involvement Strategies and all of the following chapters: 5. Management Alternatives, 7. Vision Statement and 8 Impact Assessment. The sections that will be included in this thesis include Chapter 1. Introduction with the exceptions mentioned above, Chapter 2. Study Area History and Contributions, Chapter 3. Themes, Chapter

4. Affected Environment, Chapter 6. Application of Interim National Heritage Area Criteria and Appendices.

Information used in the research of the area for a Feasibility Study came mostly from written sources. The State Historical Society of Missouri Archives located in Columbia, Boone County, Missouri was a large source of materials not only for Boone County but also for the surrounding counties. The State Archives there has a large collection dedicated to African-American history in Columbia which was incredibly helpful. Other resources included multiple books about the area that were published by the University of Missouri Press, also located in Columbia, including *Missouri's Black Heritage: Revised Edition* by Greene, Kramer and Holland, *Race and Meaning: The African American Experience in Missouri* also by Gary R. Kramer, *Agriculture and Slavery in Missouri's Little Dixie* by Douglas R. Hurt, *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri* by Howard Wight Marshall and *Slavery, Southern Culture, and Education in Little Dixie, Missouri, 1820-1860* by Jeffrey C. Stone. Digital Archives such as the Missouri Digital Heritage archive located on the Missouri Secretary of State's website and the Missouri Historical Society online collections. These sources provided incredible insight into the history of the region and its people that was relied heavily upon for the content of this thesis. The physical resources came from multiple sources including the National Historic Landmarks Program, National Natural Landmarks Program, the Missouri State Parks System and local park systems, suggestions from Gary Fuenfhausen of Missouri's Little Dixie Heritage Foundation and the vast majority from the nominations for the National Register of Historic Places for each of the twenty-five counties.

The boundary of the study area includes the twenty-five counties mentioned above in a band across central Missouri from Kansas to Illinois roughly along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. These counties were chosen to include every county categorized by historians as Little Dixie after analysis of the existing literature defining the area as well as slave population, Upland Southerner settler population and political leanings. A majority of these counties have resources that date back to the early wave of settlement after the War of 1812 when the area was settled and the towns that are in existence today began to take shape. This area was already used by the Native American populations and explored by the French and Spanish when it was under their ownership but it was not until after the War of 1812 that settlers to the area created more permanent communities and changes that last until present day. These Upland Southern settlers were not the last major wave of settlers to the area but they were the largest and first to establish their culture there in a way that stuck.

After completion of the thesis requirement this thesis will be given to local groups in the twenty-five county area as well as the Governor of the State of Missouri and State Representatives for the twenty-five county area and Christopher E. Stein, the Chief Officer for the Heritage Areas and Partnerships in the National Park Service Midwest Regional office. A large part of a National Heritage Area Feasibility Study is public involvement and support. By giving this foundational document to local groups those groups can in turn decide how to customize the process and involve the public in the planning in a way that makes sense for them with as much information as possible at their fingertips. The Little Dixie area of Missouri has a lot of history and heritage to contribute to the Missouri narrative and deserves much more recognition than a thesis alone can provide. This thesis will answer the question posed by a

Feasibility Study of whether or not the Little Dixie area qualifies for National Heritage Area designation by meeting all 10 of the criteria. This thesis will also gather relevant information that will save these groups time in the Feasibility Study process. There are multiple steps to be taken at the end of the study in order to ensure that the Little Dixie Heritage Area has a strong case for designation and those will be addressed in Chapter 6, the Conclusion.

After this introductory chapter there are five additional chapters that complete this thesis. The next chapter, Chapter 2 Site History and Contributions, is focused on background research about the twenty-five county area and the people, places and events that make it a nationally distinctive landscape. Chapter 3 Themes, describes the importance of themes to a National Heritage Area, explains the process through which the themes were identified and lays out the five themes that were identified through analysis of the resources of the twenty-five counties. Chapter 4 Affected Environment, contains information about the local area including a resources inventory, population and socio-economic conditions, land use and transportation, tourism and industry, as well as a determination on Criterion 8. Chapter 5 Application of National Heritage Area Criteria lists the 10 criteria laid out by the National Park Service that must be met in order for National Heritage Area designation to be confirmed and determines which criteria are met and which are not met as well as naming a management entity for the project. The final chapter, Chapter 6 Conclusion, will identify areas that need further research, elements or steps to be taken that will add to the success of Little Dixie as a National Heritage Area, explain how this document can be used for further National Heritage Area progress and identify a Management Entity who this document will be given to in order to further the goal of Little Dixie attaining National Heritage Area designation.

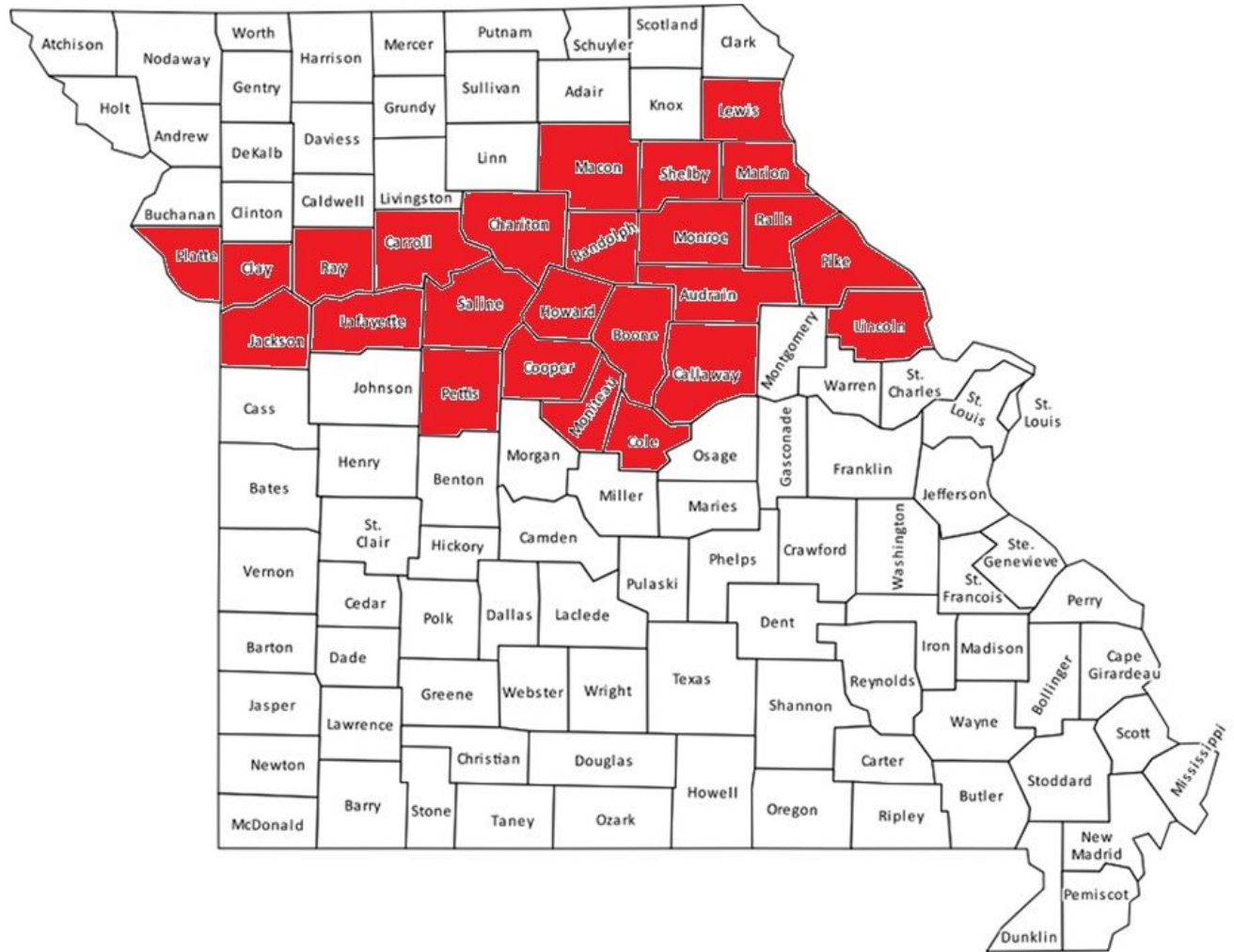


Figure 1.1 Map of Missouri Counties with the Little Dixie National Heritage Area counties highlighted.

CHAPTER 2

STUDY AREA HISTORY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The land that is now the state of Missouri was part of the Louisiana Purchase that was purchased from the French by President Thomas Jefferson in 1803. Missouri was at that time part of Upper Louisiana and boasted a few permanent European settlements along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Once the United States took ownership of the territory and it was opened to settlers as the Missouri Territory in 1812 the population began to grow. Missouri was the second state to come out of the Louisiana Purchase gaining statehood in 1820 after the Missouri Compromise was reached to allow Missouri into the Union as a slave state. The Little Dixie area along the Missouri River valley saw an explosion in settlers coming from the Upper Southern states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina to a state that was open to their slave economy.⁴ It is from the origins of these early settlers who made up the majority of the region and brought their social, architectural and economic culture with them to the area that gave it the name Little Dixie.

The Missouri Territory, and the Little Dixie Region specifically, served as a gateway to the west for the young nation with such routes as the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon and California Trails running through it. There were several forms of transportation in the Little Dixie Area including the Missouri River, the above mentioned trails and the Hannibal and St.

⁴ Robert. M. Crisler, "Missouri's "Little Dixie"," *Missouri Historical Review* 42, no. 2 (1948): 131, <http://digital.shsmo.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/mhr/id/21595/rec/3> (accessed September 3, 2017).

Joseph Railroad that was completed in 1859 due its status as a high traffic area.⁵ This made Little Dixie a major corridor to the west for the growing United States. Many westward settlers passed through Little Dixie on their way further west in search of land. These transportation routes played some part in attracting settlers who knew they could use these routes, especially the river, to get their crops to buyers elsewhere in the country.

The Little Dixie region roughly follows the Missouri River across the state of Missouri from the Kansas border on the western side of the state to the Illinois border on the eastern side of the state. For the purpose of this study the counties that make up Little Dixie are Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Carroll, Chariton, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Howard, Jackson, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Moniteau, Monroe, Pike, Platte, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Saline, and Shelby. The boundaries of the region, in terms of what counties are included or excluded and why varies as does the criteria for what can be called Little Dixie. Some historians claim it includes as few as seven counties while others say eight or even as many as twenty-five.

The land along the Missouri and Mississippi River valleys was ripe for farming and reminded the settlers of the land of their home states. According to author Howard W. Marshall, “The soils and climates were familiar...the settlers were culturally preadapted to the new lands and selected ground that was indeed familiar to what they had known.”⁶ It was easy for the settlers to start a new life along the river valleys because it was so similar to the lands they had left behind. To them the land was ripe for the transplantation of the slave economy because that is what they were used to for their livelihood in the Upper South.

⁵ “Map of Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and its Connections Published by the American Railway Review, New York,” in *Railroad Maps, 1828 to 1900*, by George Woolworth (Library of Congress, 1860), <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4161p.rr004240/>.

⁶ Howard Wight Marshall, *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1981), 4-5.

The settlers from the Upper South that came to the Missouri River valley brought with them their knowledge of agriculture and farming for a living. The majority of the farmers in Little Dixie practiced subsistence farming upon moving to Little Dixie. They needed to be able to produce their own food in order to ensure survival in the new land. Once they had been successful at subsistence farming and were able to clear and cultivate their fields to make room for crops then the wealthiest were able to make the jump to more commercial agriculture; if they didn't already come to the area with the wealth and slaves needed to do so right away. Commercial agricultural was how the majority of the settlers in Little Dixie made their living. There were two main crops that flourished in Little Dixie and made her farmers wealthy and those were tobacco and hemp.

The Little Dixie farmers "brought the culture of tobacco with them," when they moved to the region.⁷ Tobacco had flourished in Virginia and Kentucky proving to be a lucrative cash crop so the settlers transplanted this crop in Little Dixie with the hopes of turning a good profit in the New Orleans markets.⁸ Unfortunately, the quality of the product was not as high as that of other tobacco on the market leading to the New Orleans market calling it "unmerchantable" and giving Little Dixie tobacco a bad reputation as a low quality product.⁹ This caused the farmers in Little Dixie to get a lower price than the average for their tobacco making it an unstable source of income since they did not see as much return as they had hoped.

Even so by the 1840s there were "fifteen tobacco and cigar manufacturers in St. Louis, in addition to similar businesses in the river towns throughout Little Dixie," proving that tobacco

⁷ R. Douglas Hurt, *Agriculture and Slavery in Missouri's Little Dixie* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1992), 80.

⁸ Hurt, *Agriculture and Slavery*, 80.

⁹ Ibid., 86.

was also able to flourish in the fertile soil of the Little Dixie region.¹⁰ So much so that by 1851 more than one third of Missouri's 15 million pounds of tobacco was produced in Little Dixie but tobacco growing did not come without a price.¹¹ By the 1850s, much like the in Upper South before her, the soil in Little Dixie had started to become exhausted due to excessive planting of a crop that sucked the soil dry of its nutrients.¹² This coupled with the low and fluctuating prices for Little Dixie tobacco caused farmers to look to other sources of income like livestock or hemp.

If Cotton was king in the Deep South then the king of Little Dixie was hemp.¹³ In 1860 alone Missouri was producing the largest hemp crop in the nation with Little Dixie producing 51 percent of it.¹⁴ Hemp production was lucrative because it was heavily tied to the cotton industry since the twine and rope made from it were used to bail the cotton. As long as the cotton market continued to climb so did the hemp market and the cotton market was not the only one that needed hemp. The U.S. Navy was also a huge consumer of hemp for rope. They sent representatives to St. Louis to look at the Little Dixie hemp but turned it down because it was not up to the high quality standards.¹⁵ Just like with their tobacco, with hemp, the Little Dixie farmers lost out on higher prices because of their lower quality hemp.

The highest quality hemp is made from water-rotted hemp because it strengthens the fibers while lower quality hemp can be made by rotting the hemp with dew. Water-rotting requires a water source that can be compromised while the hemp is soaked for weeks at a time.

¹⁰ Ibid., 96.

¹¹ Hurt, *Agriculture and Slavery*, 97.

¹² Ibid., 98.

¹³ Ibid., 106.

¹⁴ Ibid., 123.

¹⁵ Ibid., 113.

For larger scale plantations that have the resources this may not be an issue but for smaller farms as in Little Dixie water was too valuable to trade for higher prices. Water-rotting the hemp meant that livestock could not drink from the water source, any fish would die from the gases given off in the process and, it was believed, that the foul odor made slaves sick. Therefore it was easier, cheaper and more economic for Little Dixie farmers to dew-rot their hemp yet it cost them in profits.¹⁶ Even with this lower quality hemp process it still “brought a considerable amount of money into Little Dixie each year” and farmers all over the region depended on it for their revenue.¹⁷

Although tobacco and hemp were Little Dixie’s cash crops there were other ways of making a profit that was not the cultivation of crops. Livestock rearing was also another form of income and a more stable one.¹⁸ Farmers in Little Dixie raised mules, a practice they brought from Kentucky, sheep, cattle, goats and most importantly swine.¹⁹ According to author Douglas Hurt, “From the earliest settlements to the Civil War, swine remained the most important livestock in Little Dixie, and the annual hog slaughter provided the foundation for one of the region’s earliest industries-meat packing.”²⁰ There were several meatpacking businesses along the Missouri River in order to help regulate temperature but also for easy access to transportation of the carcasses for market.

Both tobacco and hemp are heavily labor intensive crops that require a lot of time and manpower in order to see a return on the product which was another factor that tied Little Dixie to slavery. The planters could not make a profit if they had to hire laborers so they bought slaves

¹⁶ Hurt, *Agriculture and Slavery*, 111.

¹⁷ Ibid., 106.

¹⁸ Ibid., 98.

¹⁹ Ibid., 145.

²⁰ Ibid., 125.

to work the land for them. Along with the crops they grew slavery was another part of their southern roots that the Little Dixie farmers brought with them from their home states. They grew the crops they knew and did it the way they knew how: with slave labor.

To the Upper Southerners who relocated to Little Dixie the fact that the territory was open to slaves was a big draw because it meant there was more land for them to spread out on and implement their slave-based economy. They needed more land that they could cultivate to turn into commercial agriculture and the Missouri Territory provided that while also giving them the opportunity to bring their slaves. In order for most families to bridge the gap between subsistence farming and commercial farming they needed more farmhands and the most valuable and familiar way to get them was through slavery. In fact, in their minds it was “an economic necessity.”²¹ Unlike in the Deep South where their counterparts “averaged 12.7 slaves each while slaveholders in the Upper South averaged 7.7 slaves,” in Little Dixie the average was closer to that of their counterparts in their region of origin with 6.1 slaves.²² Although that is the average there were plenty of outliers who owned slaves numbering into the dozens.

The slave-holding farms in Little Dixie were much smaller than the plantations to the south. Most of the slave owners in Little Dixie owned less than 10 slaves and would work with them closely even often alongside them in the fields, though this was not always the case as some did have enough slaves and wealth to warrant overseers.²³ Unlike in the South where it was commonplace for slave owners to hire white overseers to help keep control over the slaves and make sure they were working, in Little Dixie, “most masters...were interested in running their

²¹ Hurt, *Agriculture and Slavery*, 216.

²² Hurt, 219.

²³ Jeffrey C. Stone, *Slavery, Southern Culture, and Education in Little Dixie, Missouri, 1820-1860*, ed. Graham Hodges (New York: Routledge, 2006), 31.

farms and managing their slaves personally. Many felt an obligation to be on their farms to watch over its proceedings and did not seek the aid of white helpers to assist in working the soil.”²⁴ Contrasting with the Deep South where white overseers were a necessity to keep watch over the slaves and make sure their work was being done Little Dixie did not require such widespread positions because a majority of the slave owners held fewer slaves. The interaction between slave and master in Little Dixie was more frequent and much more intimate than their counterparts in the south due to the smaller scale that slavery operated on in Missouri.

The Little Dixie region had the highest slave population in the whole state of Missouri prior to and during the Civil War. All twenty-five counties in Little Dixie had over a 10% slave population with the average being 22.93% in 1860.²⁵ Some counties had a much higher slave percentage such as Howard, Lafayette and Saline; all of which had percentages in the 30s. Although there are other counties in Missouri that had over 10% of the population made up of slaves, such as Greene County with 12.72%, New Madrid county with 31.68%, and St. Francois County with 13.2% these counties were exceptions in the state and sprinkled throughout the southern region of Missouri.²⁶ The Little Dixie area is a collection of counties that formed a band across the state with counties to the north and to the south that had a significantly lower slave population. It was also cut off from their Southern counterparts by these southern Missouri counties that did not rely as heavily on the slavery system as they did. These two factors led to a regionalization process that made Little Dixie an identifiable area in the state.

²⁴ Stone, *Slavery, Southern Culture, and Education*, 30.

²⁵ Social Explorer, “Census 1860,” *US Demography 1790 to Present*, <https://www.socialexplorer.com/a9676d974c/explore> (accessed June 6, 2017).

²⁶ Social Explorer, “Census 1860,”.

At least two significant American creative minds came out of and were shaped and inspired by the Little Dixie Region in Missouri. The first was the great American painter George Caleb Bingham who was born in Virginia but moved with his family and their slaves as a young boy to the town of Franklin in Howard County, Missouri where he grew up.²⁷ His family was typical of those who moved to Little Dixie. They were transplants from the Upper South who brought their slaves with them when they moved. He worked a lot in Missouri, mostly in the Little Dixie region in the cities of Franklin, Arrow Rock, Columbia, Booneville, and Kansas City. The subjects of his paintings include life on the rivers, rural scenery and political life in Missouri. Much of what he painted came from what he saw growing up in Little Dixie along the Missouri River. He depicted landscapes and scenes of daily life in Little Dixie. He was also interested in politics and served in both elected and appointed government positions in Missouri.

²⁸ Some of his paintings even reflected his political views such as *Order No. 11* that was his protest against the Union General Thomas Ewing, Jr., for evacuating four rural Missouri counties along the western border of the state to try and cut off civilian support for Confederate guerrillas that were plaguing the area.²⁹ This painting shows the conflict of interests going on in Missouri, especially Little Dixie, in 1863 not only through its content of a controversial martial law order but also because of Bingham's personal political views. He was raised in a slave owning family yet he was loyal to the Union, even serving as a captain in the U.S. Volunteer Reserve Corps, while also calling out what he disagreed with in their decisions regarding the area.³⁰

²⁷ Museum of Modern Art, *George Caleb Bingham: The Missouri Artist, 1811-1879* (New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1935), 7.

²⁸ Museum of Modern Art, 7.

²⁹ Pamela D. Toler, "George Caleb Bingham's "Order No. 11"," *Historynet*, <http://www.historynet.com/george-caleb-binghams-order-no-11.htm> (accessed February 10, 2018).

³⁰ Museum of Modern Art, 17.



Figure 2.1 Bingham's *Order No. 11*.³¹

George Caleb Bingham's paintings have shaped the idea of the American frontier through their insight into daily life and scenes in rural Missouri and those images came from Little Dixie. It is safe to say that the day to day life and scenery in Little Dixie that inspired Bingham struck a chord with Americans throughout the country and continues to do so to this day. The house he built and lived in in Arrow Rock in Saline County is a National Historic Landmark.

The second and perhaps more well known creative mind to come out of Little Dixie is Samuel Clemens; better known by his pen name of Mark Twain. He was born in 1835 in Florida, Missouri near Hannibal in Ralls County and his family soon moved to Hannibal where he would grow up. Clemens grew up along the Mississippi River where he would eventually work as a steamboat captain as a young man in the two years before the Civil War broke out and stopped

³¹ Toler, "George Caleb Bingham's "Order No. 11"."

all river traffic and it was from the river that he would get his pen name of Mark Twain.³² He would then join a Confederate volunteer militia for only a few weeks before it disbanded.³³

Twain's books such as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884), and *Life on the Mississippi* (1883), showcase how his time in Little Dixie, Hannibal specifically, shaped his writing style and the stories that he told. He was writing from his experiences in Little Dixie with it also serving as the backdrop for his literature. The characters from his books, the setting, the prominence of the river, the interaction between characters, etc is all taken directly from his time growing up along the Mississippi in Little Dixie. Although in his youth he joined a short-lived Confederate militia group, in his older adult life he expressed abolitionist beliefs and the issues of race and racism in America were popular themes in his writing. His book *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, although controversial since its publication even until today for its coarse language and use of the N-word, is a commentary on racism and its everyday occurrences and prejudices in the Antebellum South.³⁴ Mark Twain used his experiences growing up in Little Dixie alongside its slave economy and southern culture to shape his writing. Whenever his books are read the images his words conjure up are those of Little Dixie and her people, her culture and her history.

Both George Caleb Bingham and Mark Twain created something that resonated with people; in their time and still today. Both are praised for their creations that capture the American experience, both in image and in written word, and both men were products of their upbringing in Little Dixie, Missouri. Little Dixie served as the backdrop and setting both literally

³² Philip S. Foner, *Mark Twain: Social Critic* (New York: International Publishers, 1958), 17-19.

³³ Peter Messent, *The Cambridge Introduction to Mark Twain* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 4.

³⁴ Jerome Loving, *Mark Twain: The Adventures of Samuel L. Clemens* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2010), 287.

and as a source for inspiration for both men in their work that has become iconic in American culture today.

The Little Dixie region also lays claim to its own subtypes of architecture and fiddling. Both have roots in the South where the Little Dixie settlers originated and were changed to create the subtypes as a result of the mixing together of these Upland Southern settlers traditions. The Little Dixie architecture subtypes are well documented in author Howard Wight Marshall's book *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri*. The subtypes have Southern roots and builds off of them to create a slight variation on several plan types and the Adams style which can be seen in the David Gordon House in Boone County, and Lilac Hill, and Oakwood both in Howard County.³⁵ More research on the architectural similarities of the Little Dixie Area would benefit the study greatly.

The Little Dixie fiddling tradition is one of only three Missouri subtypes identified in the book *Play Me Something Quick and Devilish: Old Time Fiddlers in Missouri* also authored by Howard Wight Marshall. In the book Marshall explains that the Little Dixie Style of fiddling focuses on bowing techniques or "grit" which uses longer bow strokes to make use of the whole bow.³⁶ This Little Dixie Style of fiddling comes from the fusion of "old-stock American with African American fiddling" and shows the influence that the large African-American population had on the music of the region.³⁷ The Missouri State Fair still hosts the Fiddling Championships every year.

³⁵ Alan Havig, "David Gordon House and "Pop" Collins Log Cabin (Variously Known as Cedar View and Fairmount)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, September 30, 1980, 1.

³⁶ Howard Wight Marshall, *Play Me Something Quick and Devilish: Old-Time Fiddlers in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2012), 15.

³⁷ Marshall, *Play Me Something*, 17.

Before the name Little Dixie came about the region was referred to as “the Boone’s Lick” or “Boonslick” because of a naturally occurring salt lick or salt spring near Booneville in Howard County that was owned by Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, the sons of frontiersman Daniel Boone, and now is a Missouri State Historic Site.³⁸ The Boone’s were some of the first to explore the central Missouri region that would take their name; even before the return of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.³⁹ The trail that led from the salt licks to St. Charles became known as the Boone’s Lick Trail or the Boonslick Road which later extended beyond Howard County to the west to become the Sante Fe Trail but not before giving its name to the entire region around the Missouri river.⁴⁰

The term “Little Dixie” means an area outside of the Southern states, also called “Dixie,” that reflects Southern values, traditions and culture etc. The Little Dixie region in Missouri is not the only little Dixie outside of the traditional Dixie; there is also a little Dixie in Oklahoma, although it is more loosely defined. In Missouri this area has gone by several names. The Boone’s Lick as mentioned above is probably the oldest name for the region after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 but the “Black Belt” and “Little Dixie” have also been used. The timeframe for the use of “Little Dixie” to describe this region in Missouri is disputed. According to historian Howard Wight Marshall, “Little Dixie” was not written down as the name of the region until around the 1940s, although he believes it was used earlier than that.⁴¹ Historian Robert M. Crisler claims that people living in the area began referring to it as “Little Dixie” soon after the Civil

³⁸ Stone, *Slavery, Southern Culture, and Education*, 1.

³⁹ Ibid., 1.

⁴⁰ Boonslick Historical Society, “The Boonslick Road,” *The Boone’s Lick Region History*, <http://www.boonslickhistoricalsociety.org/sample-page/about-the-boonslick/> (accessed February 23, 2018).

⁴¹ Marshall, *Play Me Something*, 8.

War as a political area marker.⁴² However it came about it has been used frequently and widely in the area since at least the 1940s in signage, names of shops, restaurants, in mottos, etc.

One of Little Dixie's mostly unknown legacies is that of the African-American Diaspora. In 1860 the average black population of the twenty-five counties in this study was 22.93%, in 2016 that average dropped to 5.51%.⁴³ None of the twenty-five counties in 2016 had a black population higher than 7% while in 1860 none had a population lower than 10%. Before the Civil War enslaved Africans were the source of Little Dixie's wealth because the farmers were able to produce a large yield yet pay very little in labor costs because their slaves were doing it; therefore eliminating the need to pay a wage for labor. After emancipation the Little Dixie area had around 60,412 freed slaves.⁴⁴ What happened to this newly freed population and what evidence did they leave behind of their, at one time large, presence?

There are many explanations as to why the black population in Little Dixie shrunk in the decades after emancipation; yet many of these explanations are not unique to Little Dixie. Once they were emancipated these former slaves had nothing and nowhere to go. Some were able to band together to support each other and create a new society for themselves such as the Freedmen's hamlets of Pennytown in Saline County and Three Creeks in Boone County to name a few.⁴⁵ Others moved away from the area in search of family elsewhere or to the cities to look for jobs to help provide for themselves. In fact, "by 1890, 47 percent of the state's black population lived in cities; by 1900 the figure jumped to 55 percent" while just ten years later in

⁴² Crisler, "Missouri's Little Dixie," 130.

⁴³ Social Explorer, *Census 2016*.

⁴⁴ Social Explorer, *Census 1870*.

⁴⁵ Lorenzo J. Greene, Gary R. Kremer and Antonio F. Holland, *Missouri's Black Heritage: Revised Edition*, revised by Gary R. Kremer and Antonio F. Holland (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1993), 92.

1910 “nearly 67 percent of Missouri’s blacks lived in the cities, almost three times the national average.”⁴⁶

To begin with Missouri’s slaves were not distributed evenly across the state. Instead, before the Civil War, a large majority of the enslaved population lived in rural areas working the farm lands with most being heavily concentrated along the river valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi.⁴⁷ After they were given their freedom, most masters either were unable or did not want to support their former slaves so they were forced to move to areas that could accommodate them and cities were their best option. Cities like Kansas City, St. Louis and Columbia saw jumps in their African-American population in the decades after the Civil War as freed slaves moved out of the rural areas in search of more opportunities in the urban areas. As of 1910, “nearly 67 percent of Missouri’s blacks lived in the cities, almost three times the national average.”⁴⁸

Even though they were no longer property, African-Americans still could not expect to be treated as equals in society. Even though Missouri’s segregation laws were more typical of border states Missourians were still southern in orientation and belief.⁴⁹ White Missourians socially enforced segregation in places like restaurants, hotels and theaters and in 1875 Missouri’s constitution provided for separate school facilities for blacks and whites.⁵⁰ In the counties in the heart of Little Dixie such as Boone, Calloway, Howard and Randolph the communities were having a hard time shifting from owning black slaves as their property to

⁴⁶ Greene, Kremer, and Holland, *Missouri’s Black Heritage*, 107 and 113.

⁴⁷ Ibid., 25 and 28.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 113.

⁴⁹ Ibid., 107.

⁵⁰ Greene, Kremer, and Holland, *Missouri’s Black Heritage*, 107.

seeing them free among them and chaos and abuse towards former slaves was rampant.⁵¹

Missouri has the second-highest lynching rate outside of the Deep South-second only to Oklahoma's seventy-six. Out of the sixty recorded lynchings in Missouri between 1877 and 1950 twenty-eight took place in Little Dixie counties-the largest grouping in the state.⁵² It was violence such as this that contributed to the flight of the African-American population in Little Dixie.

Missouri's African-American population began dropping immediately after the end of the Civil War. According the book *Missouri's Black Heritage*, "in spite of natural increases, there were fewer blacks in the state in 1870 than there had been 10 years before-a decline from 118,503 to 118,071."⁵³ The Exodus of 1879 saw many black Missourians flee the state for the free state of Kansas in hopes of better treatment than they receive in their home state.⁵⁴ The flight of Missouri's African-American population revved up again in the 1900s when there was a national African-American Diaspora of Southern black populations leaving the South for industry jobs in the North in cities such as Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.⁵⁵

Despite the continuous decline of Little Dixie's African-American population there is a significant collection of resources left behind. Although not as extensive or heavily surveyed as white resources some of Little Dixie's African-American resources survive. The most prominent resources are churches and black schools due to segregation. Many of the churches are still in active use today such as Second Baptist Church in Boone County, Oakley Chapel African

⁵¹ Greene, Kremer and Holland, 91.

⁵² Equal Justice Initiative, "Reported Lynchings in Missouri," *Lynching in America*, <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/explore/missouri> (accessed November 12, 2017).

⁵³ Greene, Kramer, and Holland, *Missouri's Black Heritage*, 92.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 117.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 143.

Methodist Episcopal Church in Callaway County, and Washington Chapel CME Church in Platte County to name a few.

The black schools in Missouri have now all integrated but several of the buildings are still extant, though used for other purposes. The Benjamin Banneker School in Platte County is currently undergoing a restoration process in order to serve as a living-history museum to showcase what it was like to attend school there after its 1885 construction and the Sumner Public School in Cooper County has been converted into apartments.⁵⁶ The schools are an important resource because they showcase the hard work of Little Dixie and Missouri's black communities who worked so hard to gain access to education for their children.

There is still much to learn about the Little Dixie region's history but a National Heritage Area designation is a good place to start. There is a complex and uncomfortable history here but understanding and learning from it is paramount. More research into identifying significant African-American resources needs to be done in order to do justice to this community's contribution to the history and heritage of Little Dixie. There are sure to be many more resources that are relevant to this study that are not on the National Register but would add to the historical narrative of Little Dixie.

⁵⁶ Su Bacon, "Banneker School, Which Served Children of Freed Slaves, Is Finally Being Restored," *The Kansas City Star* (2015) <http://www.kansascity.com/news/local/community/816-north/article18580682.html> (accessed March 20, 2018).

CHAPTER 3

THEMES

The themes of a National Heritage Area Feasibility Study are paramount to the development of the region as a National Heritage Area as they are the framework upon which interpretation of the area can be built and help connect the heritage area to the national narrative. Themes tie the resources of the area together in a cohesive format that can be given to an audience in a clear and collected way acting as the threads that tie the resources and the area in a tapestry readily visualized by the audience. Without identification of themes a National Heritage Area would not be able to translate the significance of regional resources into a discernible product.

A thorough review of the resources for all twenty-five counties within the boundaries of the proposed Little Dixie National Heritage Area identified the following themes. This review utilized the National Register of Historic Places; the National Historic Landmarks inventory; the National Natural Landmarks inventory; and Federal, State and local parks, preserves, refuges and conservation areas, as well as other important resources not listed on any inventory, but which add to the Little Dixie region's narrative. The four themes laid out below are not only unique to the Little Dixie study area but also reflect the nation's heritage, and will help the public understand the significance of Little Dixie's contribution to not only Missouri history but also to the wider narrative of national history.

The search for emergent themes considered the region as a whole along with smaller sections significant for reasons that do not apply to all twenty-five counties. Though the four themes expanded on below can all be identified in Little Dixie, not every theme is present in every county; yet, they work together to create a full picture of the region. The common thread among all Little Dixie counties is a Southern-derived culture and origins, a slavery-based economy and society, and architectural similarities derived from Southern architectural trends.

This study consulted the National Park Service (NPS)'s 1996 Revised Thematic Framework when formulating relevant themes. The framework laid out by the NPS is designed to engage and connect the audience with the National Heritage Area. These themes are those that played an important role in the shaping of the United States and the overall goal of the study is conveying them to the audience in a clear and concise format. The themes for Little Dixie fall under themes 1, 3, 5, and 7 of the NPS framework and were created with those in mind.

The first NPS Thematic Framework category relevant to the Little Dixie study area is theme 1. "Peopling Places," specifically the migration subtopic. It was through migration from the upland south that Little Dixie was first settled; after the War of 1812, when settlers brought their culture and economic systems with them to central Missouri. Migration also played a role in the region through patterns of westward-moving settlers who passed along the region's multiple trails on their way to the open lands beyond Missouri.

The second of the NPS Thematic Framework Categories this study utilized was 3. "Expressing Cultural Values," and the subtopics of visual and performing arts; literature; architecture; and popular and traditional culture. Famous cultural icons native to Little Dixie include George Caleb Bingham; Samuel Langhorne Clemens-better known as Mark Twain; and

Jesse James, outlaw and member of the James-Younger gang. It also has its own identifiably distinct variations of architecture and fiddling style named for the region itself.

The third NPS Thematic Framework category utilized was 5. “Developing the American Economy,” with the subtopic of slavery. Little Dixie was only possible because of the labor of slaves. Farmers derived their livelihood from the slavery economy, making this institution a huge factor in the formation of the Missouri Compromise and Missouri’s subsequent statehood. In the resources, besides the plantations, there are also other economic stimulants to the area such as the westward trails, the salt lick and the woolen Mill that also provided commerce for the area.

The fourth and final NPS Thematic Framework category consulted was 7. “Transforming the Environment.” The rich soil and prairies of the Missouri River Valley were easily transformed into croplands ripe for the transplantation of the slave economy. The resource inventory shows this in the contrast between the conserved nature areas and the plantation-style farms. The following are the five themes for the Little Dixie National Heritage Area.

Missouri Territory/Westward Expansion

Little Dixie Culture/Connection to Southern Culture

Political Unrest

African American Heritage and Diaspora in Little Dixie

Contrasting Landscapes of the Little Dixie Region

Missouri Territory/westward expansion

Little Dixie as a migration corridor for westward expansion of the United States. This theme highlights a time in United States history when the country was pushing the boundaries of the current nation in search of land on which to expand, settle and work. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 gave the young nation just such an opportunity for expansion. Little Dixie was populated in the decades between the War of 1812 and the Civil War by settlers from the Upland Southern states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. These are the settlers who brought their culture to the region and established the area as a “Little Dixie,” helping the new Missouri Territory toward its eventual statehood. There are numerous resources extant from this era that are useful tools for teaching or learning about early settlement of the region. Missouri was the second state to be formed out of the Louisiana Purchase and thus was situated in such a way to become a bridge from the old American lands to the new American lands.

Missouri’s--and specifically Little Dixie’s--role in the growth of the country, is evident from the trails that run through it. The Little Dixie region boasts three westward trails, including sections of the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California Trails, the remains of which are included in the resources inventory. Hundreds of thousands of settlers travelled these trails, passing through Little Dixie, to get to the lands beyond. Several towns in the Little Dixie region were able to capitalize on this constant flow of westward traffic and use it as a source of income.

Aside from the trails, other migration routes included the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The Missouri River runs through the heart of Little Dixie and meets up with the Mississippi along the eastern border of both the region and the state of Missouri. These rivers were a significant method of travelling throughout the region and country as the Missouri River

crosses the entire state, connecting the open territories to the west with the rest of the United States. Therefore, Little Dixie played an important role in shaping the American West. It was the first step in the decades following the Louisiana Purchase that settlers would take from the established eastern states to the territories in the west on their journey to make a better life for themselves. Little Dixie was a gateway to the West much like St. Louis, since it was the departure point for many settlers crossing the state.

Examples of this theme include the 85th and Manchester “Three Trails” Trail segment in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the Cobblestone Street Segment in Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri and the Katy Trail State Park which stretches through multiple Little Dixie Counties. These are three examples of land based travel routes in Little Dixie. Some were used as migration paths like the “Three Trails” segment while others were used as merchant or transportation routes such as the Cobblestone Street segment or the Katy Trail original railroad route.

“Three Trails” Trail Segment

The “Three Trails” segment is part of the “Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail” multiple property designation and was actively used by settlers between 1821 and 1856 approximately.⁵⁷ The three trails that give the segment its name are the Santa Fe, the Oregon and the California trails which all used this section on their routes at different times.⁵⁸ It is a small section, only 390 feet in length, but the visible path “well represents both the organic nature of the trail and the sometimes treacherous nature of its path.”⁵⁹ The trail was originally blazed by

⁵⁷ Tiffany Patterson, “85th and Manchester “Three Trails” Trail Segment,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, June 20, 2012, 2.

⁵⁸ Patterson, “85th and Manchester,” 3.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 6.

Native Americans and then used by trading merchants to get to Sante Fe and later by settlers moving west to open lands beyond Missouri.⁶⁰ This trail was influential in helping to populate the west and cities along the trail such as Kansas City.⁶¹ There are several trail segments on the resource inventory but unlike the trail segment in Minor Park in Kansas City, this segment is on private property.



Figure 3.1 Trail Ruts Visible for the “Three Trails” Trail Segment⁶²

Cobblestone Street

The Cobblestone Street in Boonville was constructed in 1832 to bring merchants and river traffic up from the docks on the river to the main business part of town.⁶³ Boonville is located on the Missouri River and was becoming a major port for river traffic in the early 1800s

⁶⁰ Union Historical Company, *The History of Jackson County, Missouri, Containing A History of the County, Its Cities, Towns, ETC.* (Kansas City, Missouri: Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, Printers, Binders, ETC., 1881), 391.

⁶¹ Union Historical Company, *The History of Jackson County*, 396.

⁶² Patterson, “85th and Manchester,” 16.

⁶³ Preservation Planning Section, “Cobblestone Street,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, August 3, 1989, 4.

when the road was built.⁶⁴ Boonville was booming not only because of the river traffic it was getting, boosted by the washing away of the river town of Franklin which had previously outgrown Boonville, but also because it served as a supply stop for the Santa Fe Trail.⁶⁵ The 20 foot wide by 200 foot long cobblestone street section is the only surviving fragment of the first paved road in Boonville.⁶⁶ The road was supposedly built with slave labor which would not be surprising considering that Boonville had an abundance of slaves in the area.⁶⁷ The fragment only survives under a bridge and is in bad disrepair.



Figure 3.2 Cobblestone Street Visible in Boonville⁶⁸

⁶⁴ Preservation Planning Section, "Cobblestone Street," 6.

⁶⁵ William Foreman Johnson, *History of Cooper County, Missouri* (Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Company, 1919), 158.

⁶⁶ Preservation Planning Section, "Cobblestone Street," 6.

⁶⁷ Preservation Planning Section, "Cobblestone Street," 6.

⁶⁸ Preservation Planning Section, "Cobblestone Street," 13.

Katy Trail State Park

The Katy Trail State Park runs through Pettis, Saline, Howard, Cooper, Moniteau, Boone, Cole and Callaway counties in Little Dixie while also passing through the cities of Jefferson City, Rocheport, New Franklin, Boonville, Pilot Grove and Sedalia to name a few.⁶⁹ The park is a bike path that runs along the trackbed of the former Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, called the Katy.⁷⁰ The railroad operated from 1865 until 1986 when it was then turned into the Katy Trail State Park bike path.⁷¹ The railroad operated passenger trains to connect the west, including Kansas and Missouri, all the down to Texas, to the rest of the United States. The trail is 240 miles long with twenty-six trailheads and four fully-restored depots along the route.⁷² There is also an organization called the Katy Land Trust that helps to preserve the farms and scenic lands along the Katy Trail.⁷³ The trail operates as a park that welcomes families and bike enthusiasts from around the world to travel the old railroad path and experience the Missouri River and small Missouri cities along the way.

⁶⁹ Missouri State Parks, "Clinton to Boonville Section," *Katy Trail State Park*, <https://mostateparks.com/page/57749/clinton-boonville-section> (accessed May 6, 2018).

⁷⁰ Missouri State Parks, "Clinton to Boonville Section."

⁷¹ Missouri State Parks, "Trail History," *Katy Trail State Park*, <https://mostateparks.com/page/57943/trail-history> (accessed May 6, 2018).

⁷² Missouri State Parks, "Trail History."

⁷³ The Katy Land Trust, *Welcome to the Katy Land Trust*, <http://katylandtrust.org/> (accessed May 6, 2018).



Figure 3.3 Bridge on the Katy Trail State Park⁷⁴

Little Dixie Culture/Connection to Southern Culture

The transplantation of southern immigrants changed the environment of the region physically through cultivation and planting from prairie and woodlands to farmlands, and intangibly through the retention of their Southern culture in the new land. Both of these changes transformed the Missouri River Valley to reflect Southern cultural landscapes.

This theme highlights the cultural heritage of the region that was created through the immigration and mixing of Upland Southerners from several different states who moved to the rich fertile lands along the Missouri River Valley. It encompasses the economy of slavery the upland southern settlers brought with them in the decades between the opening up of the territory and the Civil War; the architecture of the homes built by Little Dixie farmers to reflect their

⁷⁴ Missouri State Parks, “Photo Gallery,” *Katy Trail State Park*, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/47969339@N02/sets/72157626109382606/show/> (accessed July 1, 2018).

wealth by adapting into its own unique variant the Greek Revival Style that was popular among the wealthy planter class; literature, in the writings of author Mark Twain, who grew up on the eastern edge of Little Dixie along the Mississippi River in Hannibal, and several of whose books were heavily influenced by the area including *Life on the Mississippi*, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, while others have themes that are consistent with his experiences in the region; and art. The painter George Caleb Bingham was a product of Little Dixie and his works included genre scenes of life on the river and rural landscapes inspired by his home in the heart of Little Dixie. All four of these subthemes are represented in the resources of Little Dixie.

The following three examples, the town of Arrow Rock in Saline County, it is home to George Caleb Bingham's artist studio and is a National Historic Landmark,⁷⁵ Linwood Lawn Plantation in Lexington, Lafayette county, whose opulence would rival the mansions of the Deep South planters, and Jefferson Davis Pie, which is a custard dessert created in Little Dixie with ties Southern food ways, are just the tip of the iceberg for these kinds of resources that go along with this theme on the Resources Inventory. This theme has the most examples of any of the themes on the Inventory and those are only the ones that are on the National Register, with exception to Jefferson Davis Pie. The Little Dixie region is filled with Big House southern style homes, plantation houses and mansions; only a few of which are on the National Register and therefore included in this thesis.

⁷⁵ National Park Service, "Missouri," *National Historic Landmarks Survey: Listing of National Historic Landmarks by State*, <https://www.nps.gov/nhl/find/statelists/mo/MO.pdf> (accessed June 28, 2018).

Arrow Rock and George Caleb Bingham House

The town of Arrow Rock is best known for its association with the Missouri painter George Caleb Bingham and also for being the starting point of the Sante Fe trade where both the 1821 and 1822 Becknell Expeditions were organized.⁷⁶ The “Boone’s Lick,” the nearby salt lick operated by the sons of Daniel Boone, began drawing frequent settlers, mostly from the Upland South to the area after the War of 1812 and so in 1815 a ferry was established over the Missouri River at Arrow Rock.⁷⁷ The town was established in 1829 on the bluff overlooking the ferry crossing and originally named Philadelphia.⁷⁸ In 1833 the name of the town was changed to Arrow Rock for better association with the local landmark, the bluffs above the river, which had been used for thousands of years by local Native American tribes for flint for their tools and weapons,⁷⁹ and first appeared on maps in 1732 by the French called “pierre á fleche” meaning “rock of arrows.”⁸⁰

By 1837 Arrow Rock was the new home of George Caleb Bingham and his family.⁸¹ Bingham’s family had long ties to the town with his Uncle even donating land for the expansion of the settlement in 1833.⁸² Bingham bought the land in Arrow Rock from Claiborne Fox Jackson, the future disgraced Governor of Missouri who tried unsuccessfully to lead the state to secession with the Confederacy before being removed as Governor and replaced; he and

⁷⁶ Stephen Lissandrello, “Arrow Rock,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, National Park Service Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C., September 8, 1976.

⁷⁷ Missouri State Parks, “General Information,” *Arrow Rock State Historic Site*, <https://mostateparks.com/page/54080/general-information> (accessed July 1, 2018).

⁷⁸ Village of Arrow Rock, “Historic Overview of Arrow Rock,” *History*, <http://www.arrowrock.org/history.php> accessed (July 12, 2018).

⁷⁹ Village of Arrow Rock, “Historic Overview.”

⁸⁰ Missouri State Parks, “General Information.”

⁸¹ Paul C. Nagel, *George Caleb Bingham* (Columbia, Mo:University of Missouri Press, 2005), 24.

⁸² Nagel, “George,” 23.

Bingham were later to become political rivals.⁸³ Bingham and his family lived in the home until 1845 when he relocated to St. Louis and soon after began his political career in the Missouri House of Representatives.⁸⁴ Although he only lived in Arrow Rock for a short time the town would serve as a source of inspiration for him in many of his works throughout his life. Examples of this include: two individual portraits of prominent Arrow Rock citizens Dr. John Sappington, known for his advocacy for and development of quinine pills to treat malaria, and his wife Jane Breathitt Sappington in 1834⁸⁵, his 1854 painting, *County Election*, uses the town of Arrow Rock as the background in which the Old Tavern, built by Judge Joseph Huston in 1834⁸⁶ can be distinguished as well as Arrow Rock's, now gone, first courthouse,⁸⁷ and his 1852-1853 painting, *Canvassing for a Vote*, is also set in Arrow Rock with the Old Tavern as a backdrop, then called the City Hotel.⁸⁸ Bingham also lived in Boonville, another prominent Little Dixie town, where he painted, *Forest Hill-the Nelson Homestead*, in 1877 which is on the National Register of Historic Places and included on the Resource Inventory.⁸⁹

George Caleb Bingham's house and the village of Arrow Rock are both State Historic Sites and National Historic Landmarks.⁹⁰ There are many educational and entertainment events put on in Arrow Rock, such as tours by Friends of Arrow Rock, a preservation organization dedicated to funding Arrow Rock's upkeep⁹¹, musicals and plays put on by the Arrow Rock

⁸³ Nagel, "George," 24.

⁸⁴ Stephen Lissandrello, "Bingham (George Caleb) Home," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Washington, D.C., December 23, 1975.

⁸⁵ Nagel, "George," 42.

⁸⁶ Lissandrello, "Arrow Rock."

⁸⁷ Nagel, "George," 42.

⁸⁸ Amon Carter Museum of American Art, "Canvassing for a Vote, 1852-53," *Online Projects*, <http://www.cartermuseum.org/picturing-america/canvassing-for-a-vote> (accessed July 6, 2018).

⁸⁹ Preservation Planning Section, "Thomas Nelson House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Jefferson City, May 5, 1989.

⁹⁰ Lissandrello, "Arrow Rock."

⁹¹ Friends of Arrow Rock, "Tram Tours," *Tours*, <http://friendsofarrowrock.org/tours/> (accessed July 5, 2018).

Lyceum Theatre in the old Arrow Rock Baptist Church⁹², and even Southern-style meals served in the Old Tavern, also called the J. Huston Tavern.⁹³ Arrow Rock also contains other significant buildings such as the 1871 Arrow Rock Jail, the 1830 log, two-room Old Courthouse, the 1866 J. P. Sites Gun Shop, which supplied guns to settlers west via Arrow Rock, the Arrow Rock African-American Experience Museum, dedicated to the story of Arrow Rock's large and bustling black population, located in the 1881 Brown Lodge No. 22 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons building which was the first of four black lodges in Arrow Rock but the only building remaining, and the 1869 Brown's Chapel, which was the first community building built by the newly emancipated black community which also served as the school for black children.⁹⁴



Figure 3.4 Restored George Caleb Bingham House in Arrow Rock, both a State Historic Site and a National Historic Landmark.

⁹² Arrow Rock Lyceum Theatre, "The Story," *History of the Lyceum*, <http://lyceumtheatre.org/about/history/> (accessed July 1, 2018).

⁹³ Missouri State Parks, "General Information."

⁹⁴ Friends of Arrow Rock, "Properties."



Figure 3.5 The J. Huston Tavern, “Old Tavern,” built in 1834 in Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo.



Figure 3.6 Interior of the J. Huston Tavern restaurant.



Figure 3.7 Brown's Lodge which houses the Arrow Rock African-American Experience Museum.



Figure 3.8 Original stones speculated to have been put in place by slaves in Arrow Rock as drains for the main street.



Figure 3.9 The 1830 log, two-room Old Courthouse in Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo.

Linwood Lawn

Linwood Lawn in Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri was built between 1850 and 1854 by William Limrick, a wealthy Lexington merchant and banker, and was originally called Limrick Lawn but the name was changed in 1883 by a later owner.⁹⁵ William Limrick was a slave owner and “staunch and vocal Southern sympathizer.”⁹⁶ His loyalties cost him dearly during the Civil War first when he invested large amounts of his wealth in Confederate securities and lost a majority of his wealth⁹⁷ and second when he was banished from the state of Missouri in March of 1862 for “disloyalty to the Union.”⁹⁸ After only a few short years in house between construction and banishment from the state, William Limrick sold the house in 1877 after the

⁹⁵ Stephen J. Raiche, “Linwood Lawn,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination/Inventory Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, November 20, 1972.

⁹⁶ Linwood Lawn, “About Our Past,” <http://www.linwoodlawn.com/about-our-past.html> (accessed July 10, 2018).

⁹⁷ Raiche, “Linwood Lawn.”

⁹⁸ Linwood Lawn, “About Our Past.”

death of his wife and moved into the city of Lexington where he continued his banking practice until he retired in 1879 and died in 1882.⁹⁹

Limrick spared no expense when he built his twenty-six room brick Italianate style inspired mansion on 320 acres roughly three miles outside of Lexington.¹⁰⁰ The incredible features of the house include elaborate decorative ornamental plasterwork, Italian imported Carrara marble fireplaces, a mahogany staircase with heavily-detailed carved balustrade, stylized ornamental iron chandeliers and 14 foot ceilings on the first and second floors.¹⁰¹ The most impressive aspect of the house is that it was built with modern amenities well before they were common in homes. Linwood Lawn was built with indoor plumbing, a central communication system connecting every room in the house and a state-of-the-art forced-air heating and cooling system.¹⁰² Limrick's home is highly unusual for its time and location but it is a perfect example of the magnitude of wealth that could be made from the slavery economy. Limrick owned slaves but he did not make his money from operating a plantation; instead he made his pre-Civil War \$30,000 per year, about 1.5 million in today's currency, by bankrolling Little Dixie's wealthiest slave owning citizens in Lexington and the surrounding area.¹⁰³

The house remained relatively untouched and suffered relatively little damage from neglect or changes to the home. It has retained most of its original features.¹⁰⁴ In 2012 the current owners began a dedicated restoration to restore the house and its features to their 1859 glory.¹⁰⁵ Linwood Lawn is now a beautiful events venue with the upstairs bedrooms available to

⁹⁹ Raiche, "Linwood Lawn."

¹⁰⁰ Linwood Lawn, "About Our Past."

¹⁰¹ Raiche, "Linwood Lawn."

¹⁰² Raiche, "Linwood Lawn."

¹⁰³ Linwood Lawn, "About Our Past."

¹⁰⁴ Raiche, "Linwood Lawn."

¹⁰⁵ Linwood Lawn, "About Our Past."

experience a night in the mansion.¹⁰⁶ It also offers historical presentations and tours by appointment.¹⁰⁷



Figure 3.10 Primary facade of the Linwood Lawn in Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo., an exquisite examples of an opulent Italianate-inspired mansion.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.



Figure 3.11 East elevation of Linwood Lawn.



Figure 3.12 West elevation with oriel window, another unusually early feature, and side porch.



Figure 3.13 Linwood Lawn was built with indoor plumbing, like this tub, and hot and cold water.



Figure 3.14 An indoor toilet on the first floor.



Figure 3.15 Marble sink with running water in one of the upstairs bedrooms; there is one in each bedroom.



Figure 3.16 Butler's pantry with running water sink and original materials.



Figure 3.17 Another marble fireplace in the dining room of Linwood Lawn. Only one original marble fireplace is missing.



Figure 3. 18 Original gasolear, now electrified, depicting camels and palm trees.



Figure 3. 19 Carved mahogany balustrade depicting common crops grown in Missouri.



Figure 3.20 Detail of the intricate plaster work in the ballroom at Linwood Lawn that was restored in 2012.



Figure 3. 21 Ballroom at Linwood Lawn, now used for special events.

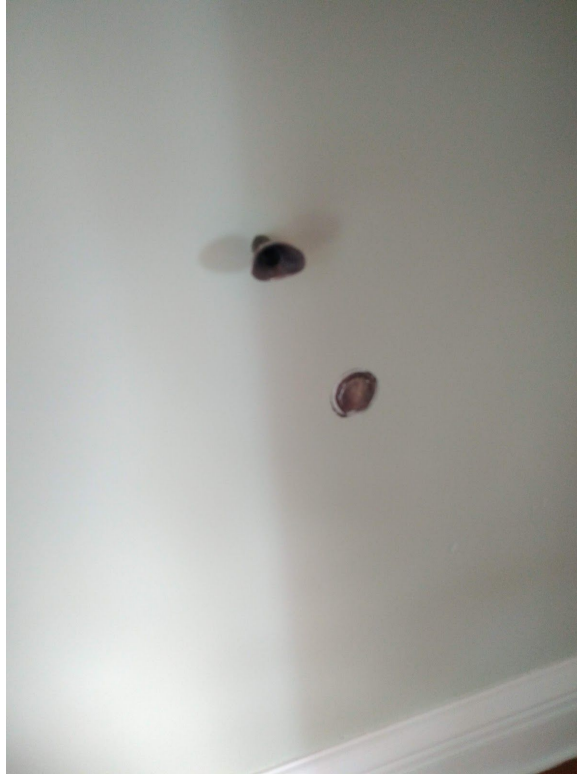


Figure 3.22 Remnants of the tubing for the communication devices throughout the house.



Figure 3.23 Carrara marble fireplace in the ballroom with intricate carvings.

Jefferson Davis Pie

Jefferson Davis Pie, also known as Jeff Davis Pie, is a pie popularly known as being a part of the Southern Chess family.¹⁰⁸ As the name suggests, the pie was created during the Civil War and named after President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. There are different variations on the pie but the staple ingredients include, butter, sugar, flour, sweet cream and eggs.¹⁰⁹ The pie was created by a slave cook called “Aunt Jule Ann” who was owned by the Warren family in Dover, Lafayette county, Missouri.¹¹⁰ According to varying accounts Aunt Jule Ann named the pie after the President of the Confederacy either because she admired him or to please her master who admired him.¹¹¹ Aunt Jule Ann served her pie at the Disciple Church of Dover to huge success and it continues to be served at the church’s August meeting.¹¹²

The pie is first mentioned in the writings of Jennie Shields Judson in 1887-1888 in a series of stories reflecting on her life in Mississippi during the Civil War for *The News-Herald* of Hillsboro, Ohio and *The Wichita Daily Eagle* of Wichita, Kansas.¹¹³ In 1901 the pie recipe is published in *The Home Queen Cookbook* and again in 1905 in the *Chariton County Cookbook* with three slightly different submissions.¹¹⁴ Throughout the following years the pie continued to grow in popularity and the recipe was published in many local cookbooks as well as more widely circulated cookbooks.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁸ Mark F. Sohn, *Appalachian Home Cooking: History, Culture, and Recipes* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 2008), 130.

¹⁰⁹ Gary Gene Fuenfhausen, “The Origins of Jeff Davis Pie,” 5.

¹¹⁰ Fuenfhausen, “The Origins,” 1.

¹¹¹ Fuenfhausen, “The Origins,” 2.

¹¹² Fuenfhausen, “The Origins,” 5.

¹¹³ Fuenfhausen, “The Origins,” 2.

¹¹⁴ Fuenfhausen, “The Origins,” 3.

¹¹⁵ Fuenfhausen, “The Origins,” 6.

Political Unrest

Clashes Over Slavery Including the Civil War. This theme encompasses decades of bloody disagreements that have taken place in Little Dixie. The struggles and fighting of the Civil War began early in Missouri. Politically, Little Dixie leaned Democratic during the 1800s because of their Southern slaveholding society. When Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state it caused a nationwide debate over slavery that was a precursor to the Civil War. The resulting Missouri Compromise of 1820 allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state while Maine entered as a free state to keep the balance between the two factions even. Little Dixie played a major role in this decision as it was already a Southern slaveholding strong-hold in the state.

Political unrest still plagued the area in the decade leading up to the Civil War. The Kansas Territory on the western border of Missouri hoped to enter the Union soon as a state, sparking fear in pro-slavery Missourians over the prospect of being surrounded by free states on both sides. The border wars and raids that followed between pro-free state Kansans and pro-slave state Missourians became known as Bleeding Kansas. Little Dixie, being the largest pro-slavery stronghold in the state, was home to many of the fighters, the most famous of whom was likely Jesse James and his gang out of Clay County in Little Dixie. There are several resources related to his exploits as well as several towns in Little Dixie that were victims of raids between these warring groups.

This theme captures the decades of political unrest that the institution of slavery caused Little Dixie. It also encompasses the decades following the Civil War and the end of slavery in pro-slavery Union states that still lost their livelihoods when their slaves were freed. Socially,

Little Dixie did adjust to the loss of slaves well and violence against African-Americans continued for decades after the end of the Civil War. Missouri had the second-highest rate of lynchings outside of the deep south.¹¹⁶

Examples of this theme among the resource inventory include the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site in Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, the Clay County Savings Association building, in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, and the Confederate Memorial State Historic Site in Higginsville, Lafayette County, Missouri. These three examples are just a sampling of what Little Dixie has to offer since not every site of importance and conflict are on the National Register but many are still very fresh in the collective mind of the towns such as the Centralia Massacre which took place on September 27, 1864.¹¹⁷ There Bloody Bill Anderson and his gang of Confederate sympathizing guerillas, called Bushwhackers, including Jesse James, stopped a train containing civilians and twenty-three furloughed Union soldiers on their way home and killed all but one of them.¹¹⁸ Later that day there was a battle between the Confederate guerillas and Union troops under the command of Major Johnston in which the Union troops were heavily outnumbered and killed in large numbers.¹¹⁹ Today there are monuments to the events and a park at the location of the battlefield but it is not on the National Register.

¹¹⁶ Equal Justice Initiative, "Reported Lynchings in Missouri," *Lynching in America: Confronting the Legacy of Racial Terror*, <https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/explore/missouri> (accessed November 12, 2017).

¹¹⁷ Centralia Missouri Chamber of Commerce, "Centralia Massacre and Battle," *Civil War History*, <http://www.centraliamochamber.com/civil-war-history.html> (accessed June 9, 2018).

¹¹⁸ Centralia Missouri Chamber of Commerce, "Centralia Massacre and Battle Brochure," *Civil War History*, http://www.centraliabattlefield.com/uploads/4/8/4/7/48471379/battlefield_brochure_multi-page.pdf (accessed June 9, 2018).

¹¹⁹ Centralia Missouri Chamber of Commerce, "Centralia Massacre and Battle Brochure."

Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield

The Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield in Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri is now a house museum and park run by the State of Missouri. The house was built by Colonel Oliver Anderson, a Kentucky native who came to Missouri in 1851, and built the house in the Federal Style in 1853.¹²⁰ Colonel Anderson, so called for his rank as a Lieutenant Colonel in the War of 1812, made his wealth in Lexington from manufacturing the locally grown Hemp harvest into rope and bags made at his rope walk on the bluff below his house at the manufacturing plant he founded with his son-in-law called Anderson and Gratz.¹²¹ Anderson was a slave owner who believed that slavery was a “scriptural institution” and who owned many slaves.¹²² There is evidence that the rear ell of the house served as a slave quarter while in the back of the house in close proximity to the ell there are the remains of a foundation of a multiple-story slave dwelling.

¹²³

¹²⁰ Marth L. Kusiak, “Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 4, 1969.

¹²¹ Missouri State Parks, “Oliver Anderson Biography,” *Battle of Lexington State Historic Site*, <https://mostateparks.com/page/55021/oliver-anderson-biography> (accessed June 14, 2018).

¹²² Missouri State Parks, “Oliver Anderson Biography.”

¹²³ Ibid.



Figure 3.24 Front facade of the Anderson House at the Battle of Lexington State Historic Site in Lexington, Missouri



Figure 3.25 Rear elevation of the Anderson House showing ell which housed known slave quarters



Figure 3.26 Overgrown foundation for multi-story slave cabin behind the Anderson House

The Battle of Lexington took place September 18-20 of 1861.¹²⁴ The Federal Union forces had already held the city of Lexington for several days since it was the most important city between Kansas City and St. Louis due its population, business and wealth.¹²⁵ The Confederate Missouri State Guard was eager to recapture the city and gain a foothold in the area over the Union. Before the Battle of Lexington (or the Battle of Hemp Bales) began on September 18, 1861 the two forces had been firing upon each other in the city for several days and so the Anderson House was being used as a hospital for Union troops.¹²⁶ The house sustained numerous amounts of damage during the battle that can still be seen today. It proved to be a very advantageous position so it was taken by the southern-sympathizing forces and used to attack the

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Jay Monaghan, *Civil War on the Western Border, 1854-1865* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1985), 185.

¹²⁶ Monaghan, *Civil War*, 190.

Union forces who were encamped at the nearby college. The Anderson house would change hands several times throughout the three day battle to be used as both a hospital and a strategic military post until the Union troops were forced to surrender on September 20th, 1861 due to lack of water.¹²⁷

The battle got its name from the use of wetted hemp bales as shields by the Missouri State Guard.¹²⁸ There was plenty of access to hamp bales in the area, since Lexington was a hub of hemp business, and the Missouri State Guard rolled the bales to the river, soaked them, and used them as rolling shields and fortifications to absorb the incoming fire. The Battle of Lexington served to heighten the spirits of Confederate sympathizers in Missouri that the state would be able to fight off the ‘invading’ Federal Union troops and join the Confederacy with other slaveholding states who would protect their interests.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ Monaghan, *Civil War*, 193.

¹²⁸ Ibid., 192.

¹²⁹ Ibid., 110.

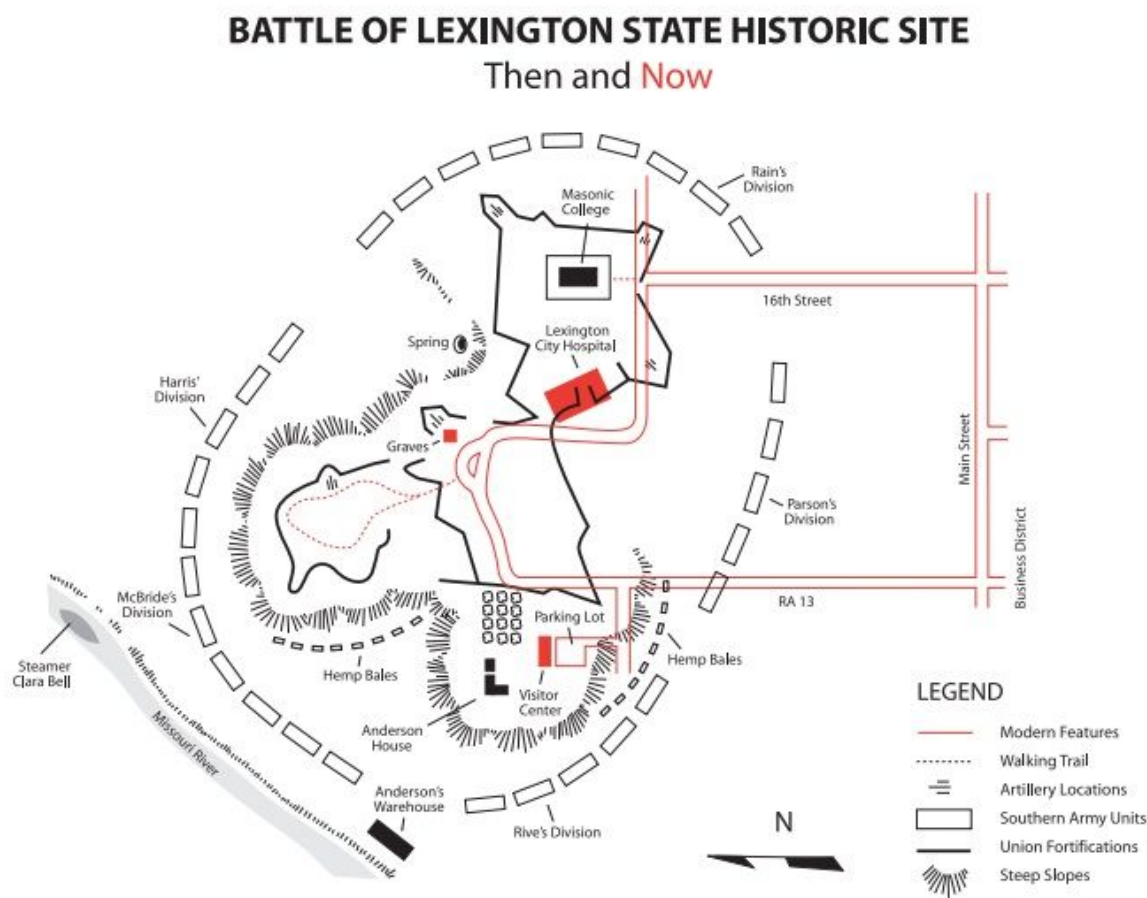


Figure 3.27 Battle of Lexington State Historic Site Map¹³⁰

Confederate Memorial State Historic Site

In the decades after the Civil War the soldiers who fought in the battles were beginning to grow old and they, and their families, became in need of assistance. Homes or places where ex-Confederate soldiers would be cared for were common in the Southern states but by 1889 Missouri did not yet have one. On August 17, 1889 the Confederate Veterans were holding their statewide meeting in Higginsville, Lafayette County, Missouri, when they incorporated the

¹³⁰ Missouri State Parks, "Historic Site Map," *The Park File*, <https://mostateparks.com/park/battle-lexington-state-historic-site> (accessed June 14, 2018).

Confederate Home Association and vowed to establish a Confederate home in Missouri.¹³¹ In 1890 the land was bought and on June 9th, 1893 Missouri's Confederate Home was dedicated in Higginsville.¹³²



Figure 3.28 Confederate Home “Old Main” Building and hospital from postcard. Date unknown.¹³³

The Confederate Home consisted of roughly 363 acres with a large main building built with money raised by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri, the chapel, built with money raised by the ladies of Lafayette County, and twelve individual cabins, known as Cottage Row, for families to live and have their own gardens.¹³⁴ The main dormitory building was built to reflect southern architecture and looked like many buildings one would find in Mississippi or

¹³¹ Barbara Carr, “Confederate Chapel, Cemetery and Cottage,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 7, 1980.

¹³² Barbara Carr, “Confederate Chapel.”

¹³³ Card Cow, “Confederate Home and Hospital Higginsville, MO Postcard,” *Create E-Postcard*, <https://www.cardcow.com/ecard/?productid=633736> (accessed June 14, 2018).

¹³⁴ Carr, “Confederate Chapel.”

Louisiana and had rooms named for famous Missouri Confederates.¹³⁵ The cemetery features a large granite monument to the Confederate dead which is a copy of the Lion of Lucerne in Lucerne, Switzerland.¹³⁶



Figure 3.29 The Lion of Lucerne monument in the cemetery placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy-Missouri Division in 1906.¹³⁷

¹³⁵ Amy Fluker, “The Grandest Charity in the County: The Missouri Home for Confederate Veterans,” *The Civil War Monitor* (2013): <https://civilwarmonitor.com/blog/the-grandest-charity-in-the-country-the-missouri-home-for-confederate-veterans> (accessed June 5, 2018).

¹³⁶ Barbara Carr, “Confederate Chapel.”

¹³⁷ Ibid.



Figure 3.30 Cemetary at the Confederate Memorial State Park which contains over 700 graves.¹³⁸

In total there were around thirty buildings on the compound. Missouri's Confederate Home was unusual, when compared to other Confederate homes, because it allowed the wives and families of the veterans to live there as well from the beginning.¹³⁹ The Home was very self-sufficient and worked like a community farm where crops and livestock were raised and even their own electricity and steam heat were generated on site.¹⁴⁰ The home operated until 1950, when the last Confederate veteran died at the age of 108, having served over 1,600 veterans and family members in its fifty-six years.¹⁴¹

¹³⁸ Barbara Carr, "Confederate Chapel."

¹³⁹ Missouri State Parks, "Missouri's Confederate Home," *Confederate Memorial State Historic Site*, <https://mostateparks.com/page/54952/general-information> (accessed June 7, 2018).

¹⁴⁰ Missouri State Parks, "Missouri's Confederate Home."

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

There are only three survivors of the Missouri Confederate Home and they are the chapel, one of only two remaining Confederate chapels in the country, one cottage from Cottage Row, and the cemetery with over 800 burials which is the only strictly Confederate cemetery in the state of Missouri.¹⁴² Most of the buildings were torn down in the 1950s after the last veteran had died and the remaining widows had been moved.¹⁴³ Today it is a 135 acre park run by the Missouri State Parks and offers tours of the chapel and the grounds.



Figure 3.31 The Confederate Chapel, built with funds raised by the ladies of Lafayette County.

¹⁴² Barbara Carr, "Confederate Chapel."

¹⁴³ Ibid.



Figure 3.32 The only remaining cottage from Cottage Row which housed Confederate Veterans with their families.

Clay County Savings Association Building

The Clay County Savings Association Building in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, was built in 1858 as the first bank in the region, the next closest bank was in Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri.¹⁴⁴ The building was first home to the Farmers Bank of Missouri at Lexington's Liberty branch before it went out of business after the Civil War and is notable as the "first daylight bank robbery during peacetime in the nation."¹⁴⁵ It was here that the outlaw career of Jesse James, an American vigilante, began on February 13, 1866,¹⁴⁶ although, whether or not Jesse James participated in the actual robbery is disputed by some.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁴ Johnny D. Boggs, "In Liberty, Missouri, the James-Younger Gang Started its Foray Into Crime with a Bold Bank Robbery." *Wild West* 16, no. 2: 22. *History Reference Center*, EBSCOhost (accessed July 12, 2018).

¹⁴⁵ Deon K. Wolfenbarger, "Clay County Savings Association Building," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Three Gables Preservation, Kansas City, November 9, 1992.

¹⁴⁶ Wolfenbarger, "Clay County Savings."

¹⁴⁷ Boggs, "In Liberty, Missouri."

The James brothers were part of a gang comprised of former Confederate sympathizing Bushwhackers that participated in Guerilla style attacks on Union troops or Union sympathetic towns and wrecked such havoc and tragedy as the Centralia Massacre on towns on the western border of Missouri near Kansas during the Civil War. After the war was over some vigilante groups turned to a life of crime to support themselves since they were unable to return to accepted society and instead continued to make a living the way they had during the Civil War.

¹⁴⁸ The James brothers were from Kearney, Clay County, Missouri and actively participated in criminal activity all over the midwest from about 1866 until about 1882, to varying degrees, when Jesse James was killed by Robert Ford.¹⁴⁹

The Clay County Savings Association Building was restored and now serves as the Jesse James Bank Museum. The museum is operated by the Department of Clay County Historic Sites.

¹⁵⁰ The Department of Clay County Historic Sites also operates the Jesse James Farm and Museum Historic Site in Kearney, Missouri which is also on the Resources Inventory.

¹⁴⁸ Richard White, "Outlaw Gangs of the Middle Border: American Social Bandits," *The Western Historical Quarterly* 12, no. 4 (1981): 387.

¹⁴⁹ Johnny D. Boggs, "In Liberty, Missouri, the James-Younger Gang Started its Foray into Crime with a Bold Bank Robbery," *Wild West* 16, no. 2: 22. *History Reference Center*, EBSCOhost (accessed July 12, 2018).

¹⁵⁰ Clay County Missouri, "Jesse James Bank Museum," *Historic Sites*, https://www.claycountymo.gov/Historic_Sites/Jesse_James_Bank_Museum (accessed July 12, 2018).



Figure 3.33 The Jesse James Bank Museum in the Clay County Savings Association Building in Liberty, Mo.¹⁵¹



Figure 3.34 Jesse James Bank Museum entrance.¹⁵²

¹⁵¹ Clay County, Missouri, "Jesse James Bank Museum," *Historic Sites*, https://www.claycountymo.gov/Historic_Sites/Jesse_James_Bank_Museum (accessed July 12, 2018).

¹⁵² TripAdvisor, "Jesse James Bank Museum," *Things to Do*, https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g44600-d677901-Reviews-Jesse_James_Bank_Museum-Liberty_Missouri.html (accessed July 12, 2018).

African American Heritage and Diaspora in Little Dixie

Slavery in Missouri was widespread across the state but mostly concentrated in the Little Dixie Region with some exceptions in pockets in the southern portion of the state but Little Dixie was by far the largest collection of adjoining counties with a large slave population. In 1860 the twenty-five counties averaged 19.58% while in 2016 that percentage dropped to 5.01%.¹⁵³ This theme identifies a demographic change that occurred over time in the Little Dixie region.

African-Americans were brought to Little Dixie as slaves by the first Upland Southerners to populate the area after it was opened for settlement. These slaves played a crucial role in the development of the area. They worked the land, producing a profit for their masters. Without the exploitation of slaves Little Dixie would not have thrived in the era before the Civil War, as slavery drove and sustained its economy.

Although this population had no rights, even to their own bodies, they were still able to cultivate a community and a culture. The resources they left behind are not as extensive as their white counterparts due to the material circumstances of slave life but there are still many examples of their effect on the region. The resources that exist to prove this slave community at one time had influence over the area include slave cabins, houses built by identified slave labor, freedmen's hamlets, cemeteries, churches, residences and schools.

The African-American Diaspora is not unique to Little Dixie but the extent to which the population diminished is. It is an important theme to highlight because the state of Missouri as a whole and Little Dixie specifically are not popularly acknowledged for having a rich African-American history, yet both do. It sheds light on a subject that has been ignored or

¹⁵³ Social Explorer, "Missouri 1860 Race Surveys."

forgotten over the decades since the demographics have changed but should be given a rightful place of importance.

On the resources inventory there are many examples of African-American resources scattered throughout the Little Dixie region. Unfortunately, due to neglect, financial obstacles or loss of communities many of the resources in the region have been lost or are in need of repair. Also, not all of the African-American resources make it on to the National Register. A few examples that did make the National Register, however, are Pennytown's church, Free Will Baptist Church, the last remaining building from the Pennytown freedman's hamlet in Saline county, the John William "Blind" Boone Home in Boone county, and Second Baptist Church, also in Boone County.

Pennytown's Free Will Baptist Church

Pennytown began in March of 1871 when Joe Penny, a former slave from Kentucky, paid John Haggin \$160 for eight acres of his land.¹⁵⁴ By 1874 there were ten other land purchases from other free blacks and emancipated slaves to form the largest freedman's hamlet in central Missouri.¹⁵⁵ The residents of Pennytown were able to create their own autonomous neighborhood where they could build their own community outside of the established white-centric Missouri society. The residents were able to keep the community running living communally by working together, "sharing resources and responsibilities."¹⁵⁶ However, Pennytowners still had to rely on their white neighbors in order to make a living. Pennytown men and women continued to use the skills they had mastered as slaves with the men working as sharecroppers and farm hands while

¹⁵⁴ Hugh Davidson, "Free Will Baptist Church of Pennytown," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, December 29, 1987.

¹⁵⁵ Friends of Pennytown Historic Site, "History," <https://pennytownchurch.org/history/> (accessed July 1, 2018).

¹⁵⁶ Greene, Kremer and Holland, "Missouri's Black Heritage," 92.

the women worked as domestics.¹⁵⁷ In this way Pennytown was able to stay afloat until the 1930s when the Great Depression hit the hamlet hard.

The Great Depression caused lower crop prices which led to fewer jobs for the people of Pennytown. Many of them had to leave in search of work and moved to more urban areas such as Marshall, Sedalia and Kansas City.¹⁵⁸ Slowly, the residents of Pennytown packed up and moved on. By 1945 there were only two Pennytown residents left, Frances and Willa Spears, who sold their land in 1977.¹⁵⁹ The remaining lands were sold off piece by piece to local farmers eager to increase their production until only the church, Free Will Baptist Church, was left owned by Pennytowners.

The Free Will Baptist Church was built in 1925-1926 by Pennytown men to replace the 1886 church that had burned.¹⁶⁰ It is a small, single room, rectangular building made of tile block with a “wood clad, asphalt shingle roof.”¹⁶¹ The church had fallen into disrepair when it was put on the National Register in 1988 but it was restored in 1996 due to the efforts of former Pennytown residents and their families.¹⁶² Today the church is used for the community annual Homecoming, which is held on the first Sunday in August, that celebrates Pennytown’s history with its former residents and their families.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁷ Davidson, “Free Will.”

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ Friends of Pennytown Historic Site, “History.”

¹⁶¹ Davidson, “Free Will.”

¹⁶² Friends of Pennytown Historic Site, “History.”

¹⁶³ Friends of Pennytown Historic Site, “Homecoming.”



Figure 3.35 View of the Landscape around Free Will Baptist Church now used for cattle grazing.



Figure 3.36 Side view of the restored Pennytown Free Will Baptist Church.



Figure 3.37 Rear view of the Pennytown Free Will Baptist Church with apse visible.

The John William Blind Boone Home

The John William “Blind” Boone home was built sometime between 1888 and 1892 for Blind Boone who was a famous musical composer.¹⁶⁴ Boone was born in 1864 in Miami, Missouri to a contraband slave mother who followed the Union army as a laundress and father who was a bugler in the army.¹⁶⁵ Blind Boone lost his sight at the age of six months when they were removed to reduce the swelling in his brain due to an infection.¹⁶⁶ He was sent to the St. Louis School for the Blind to learn a trade but instead found that music was his true calling.¹⁶⁷ Boone grew up to become a popular and successful concert pianist and composer who was

¹⁶⁴ Blind Boone Home, “Blind Boone House History,” *History of the Blind Boone House*, <http://blindboonehome.com/history/history-of-boone-home/> (accessed June 15, 2018).

¹⁶⁵ Blind Boone Home, “Blind Boone House History.”

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Blind Boone Home, “Melissa Fuell’s Short Biography of Boone,” *History of the Blind Boone House*, <http://blindboonehome.com/history/history-of-boone-home/> (accessed June 15, 2018).

known for his ragtime compositions which mixed “classical music, Negro spirituals, and the syncopated or “ragged” rhythms he heard in his everyday life.”¹⁶⁸ He is credited by many as the inventor of ragtime music.¹⁶⁹

Boone crossed paths with prominent Columbia, Missouri businessman John Lange Jr. who became his manager and together the two of them built a wonderful national and international career for Boone with the Blind Boone Company.¹⁷⁰ Boone spent four decades of his life travelling the world playing his music. In 1889 he married Eugenia Lange, the younger sister of his manager and they settled in Columbia when Boone wasn’t touring.¹⁷¹ He retired from touring in 1927 and died a few months later of a heart attack.¹⁷² He was known not only for his enormous musical talent and overcoming his double handicap of blindness and being black in the post Civil War era but also for his generosity.¹⁷³ Boone was one of the prominent members of Columbia’s black community that supported many of their efforts including giving a loan to Second Baptist Church for their current 1894 building which sits directly to the left of his home.

¹⁷⁴

The house was lived in by the Boone family until 1929 and it became a funeral home from 1931 until the 1990s when in 1996 the Mayor of Columbia asked a local architectural historian what could be done with the house.¹⁷⁵ The city of Columbia bought the house in 2000

¹⁶⁸ The State Historical Society of Missouri, “John William “Blind” Boone,” *Historic Missourians*, <https://shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/b/blindboone/> (accessed June 15, 2018).

¹⁶⁹ The State Historical Society of Missouri, “John William “Blind” Boone.”

¹⁷⁰ The State Historical Society of Missouri, “John William “Blind” Boone.”

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ Antonio Holland, “Social Institutions of Columbia’s Black Community (Partial Inventory),” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 4, 1980.

¹⁷⁵ Blind Boone Home, “Blind Boone House History.”

with the intentions of restoring it for use as a cultural heritage center.¹⁷⁶ In 2013 the house was restored and stands as a testament to Blind Boone and Columbia's black community.¹⁷⁷ The city of Columbia hosts an annual musical festival, the Blind Boone Ragtime and Early Jazz Festival, named in honor of Blind Boone.



Figure 3.38 The Blind Boone Home as it was restored in 2014.

Second Baptist Church

Second Baptist Church was Columbia's first black Baptist church. The congregation was founded in 1866 by emancipated slaves and free blacks under the direction of Rev. William F. Brooks.¹⁷⁸ The congregation met in the Cummings Academy, a local black school, for the first

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁷⁸ Antonio Holland, "Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community (Partial Inventory)."

few years until they were able to construct their first building in 1873.¹⁷⁹ The congregation soon outgrew the one room frame building and plans were made to build a larger new building in 1884.¹⁸⁰ After ten years of saving and giving and with the help of prominent black Colombians like John Lange, John Williams “Blind” Boone, and Judge John Steward the cornerstone was laid in 1894.¹⁸¹

The role that the churches played in the black communities, especially as exemplified in Columbia, was vital for the black communities as they began to shape their lives as free persons in a society that did not accept them as equals. The churches became the backbone of the tight knit black communities and in Columbia they helped to raise money for fund education for black students.¹⁸² One such example is the Frederick Douglass School which has roots stretching back to 1868 when it was called the Cummings Academy and housed the fledgling Second Baptist congregation.¹⁸³ Today both the Douglass School and the Second Baptist church are on the National Register of Historic Places under the multiple property designation of the “Social Institutions of Columbia’s Black Community (Partial Inventory)” and are both listed as resources in this thesis. The Second Baptist Church still hosts an active congregation in the building to this day under the name Second Missionary Baptist Church.

¹⁷⁹ Second Missionary Baptist Church, “Our History,” *About Us*, <http://www.2ndbc.com/history> (accessed June 5, 2018).

¹⁸⁰ Second Missionary Baptist Church, “Our History.”

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

¹⁸² Second Missionary Baptist Church, “Our History.”

¹⁸³ Ibid.



Figure 3.39 Second Missionary Baptist Church in Columbia, Mo, built in 1894.

Sumner Public School

There are two buildings in Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri called the Sumner Public School. The first building is located at 321 Spruce Street and was built between 1915 and 1916. It is a two story brick building that originally had four classrooms, two on the first floor and two on the second floor.¹⁸⁴ It was built to replace the earlier black public school which was built in 1866 but burned.¹⁸⁵ In 1939 the school received state accreditation and built a new school in east Booneville at 1111 Rural Street and the old building was turned into apartments.¹⁸⁶ The Rural Street Sumner Public School was built by the Works Progress Administration as part of President

¹⁸⁴ Preservation Planning Section, "Sumner Public School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, August 3, 1989.

¹⁸⁵ Preservation Planning Section, "Sumner Public School."

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.¹⁸⁷ The Rural Street school was used for twenty years until 1959 Boonville's School system was desegregated.¹⁸⁸ The Rural street building was sold to Guy's Potato Chips to be used as a factory after integration.¹⁸⁹ In 1986 the Concerned Citizens for the Black Community bought the building to serve as their headquarters.¹⁹⁰ Today the building is still utilized by the group who now goes by the name Concerned Citizens for the Boonville Community.¹⁹¹ The Spruce Street Sumner School is listed on the National Register while the Rural Street Sumner School is not.



Figure 3.40 The Spruce Street Sumner Public School is now is an apartment building.

¹⁸⁷ The Living New Deal, "Sumner School-Boonville, MO," *Missouri*, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/sumner-school-boonville-mo/> (accessed June 16, 2018).

¹⁸⁸ Concerned Citizens for a Better Community of Boonville, "Our Past," *About CCBC*, <http://www.ccbcboonville.org/index.html> (accessed June 11, 2018).

¹⁸⁹ Concerned Citizens for a Better Community of Boonville, "Our Past."

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*



Figure 3.41 The Spruce Street Sumner School was used from 1915 to 1939.



Figure 3.42 The Rural Street Sumner School was built by the WPA in 1939.



Figure 3.43 Today the Sumner School serves as a community center for the CCBC.



Figure 3.44 A Learning Garden next to the Sumner School used by the CCBC.



Figure 3.45 A sign for the CCBC leaning against the Rural Street Sumner School.

The Contrasting Landscapes of the Little Dixie Region

The transformation of the natural environment from native prairies and woodlands to farmlands, towns and homes. This theme highlights the physical changes that took place on the lands of the Little Dixie Region. Before large-scale settlement of the region began following the War of 1812 the Missouri River Valley was mostly tracts of prairie and some woodlands. These rich fertile lands are what drove these settlers to the area, reminding them of the lands they had left behind in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. The relatively flat topography, large open areas, and good soil of Little Dixie also made it easier to clear lands for profitable farming.

The contrast in the landscape can be seen throughout the Little Dixie Region. There are numerous land preserves that protect virgin prairie and woodlands or allow native grasses and animals to retake the lands. However, there are even more examples of the farmlands that replaced the native grasses and trees and the homes that were built in their place. This theme can

be showcased by looking at the overall Little Dixie Region, combining its resources to present a full picture of the changing region before and after settlement.

The following are three examples from the resources inventory of protected lands dedicated to the conservation of the natural resources and landscapes of the Little Dixie Region. They each represent a different kind of resource that helped to draw settlers to the area such as vast prairies, the mighty Missouri River, and the thick forests that once dominated the area. Tucker Prairie, Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, and Maple Woods Natural Area all showcase the abundant resources of the Little Dixie Region of state and when contrasted with the surrounding areas of small pockets of urbanization and acres and acres of farmland one can see the changes this region has seen since they flood of settlers came to the area after the War of 1812.

Tucker Prairie

Tucker Prairie is a designated natural area in Callaway County, Missouri. It is a 145-acre unplowed remnant of Missouri's 115 million acre "Grand Prairie" that characterized the central and northern region of the state.¹⁹² The prairie is owned by the University of Missouri and operated by the Missouri Department of Conservation.¹⁹³ It was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1978 and a State Natural Area in 1998.¹⁹⁴ Before it was acquired as a natural area Tucker Prairie was owned by the Tucker family for over 100 years and used for livestock grazing and hay cultivation but never plowed which makes it a valuable tool for research.¹⁹⁵ Tucker

¹⁹² University of Missouri, "About the Prairie," *Tucker Prairie*, <https://tuckerprairie.missouri.edu/about-the-prairie/> (accessed July 12, 2018).

¹⁹³ Department of the Interior, "Visitor Activities," *Visit*, https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Big_Muddy/visit/visitor_activities.html (accessed July 12, 2018).

¹⁹⁴ University of Missouri, "About the Prairie."

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

Prairie is home to over 250 species of plants which are allowed to grow in their natural habitat with little interruption.¹⁹⁶ The public are welcome at Tucker Prairie to explore and enjoy the various plant life and beautiful prairie flowers that grow naturally in the region such as Indian Paintbrush, Prairie Blazing Star, and Wild Petunia, to name a few. Tucker Prairie is also home to the University of Missouri's Clair L. Kucera Research Station.



Figure 3.46 Tucker Prairie in Callaway County, Missouri.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ University of Missouri, "Research Permits."



Figure 3.47 Open Prairie at Tucker Prairie.¹⁹⁸

Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge

The Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge is located along the Missouri River throughout the state and headquartered in Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri.¹⁹⁹ It was created in 1994 for the “development, advancement, management, conservation and protection of fish and wildlife resources.”²⁰⁰ The name “Big Muddy” comes from the nickname of the Missouri River for its dark and murky water. The refuge encompasses 17,000 acres and is operated by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.²⁰¹ The goal of the refuge is to undo some of the damage the river has sustained since Lewis and Clark wrote about its abundance of wildlife during their 1804-1806 Expedition of the Louisiana Purchase.²⁰² In order to achieve this goal Big Muddy

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “Plan Your Visit,” *Visit*, https://www.fws.gov/refuge/Big_Muddy/visit/plan_your_visit.html (accessed July 10, 2018).

²⁰⁰ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “About.”

²⁰¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “Wildlife Habitat.”

²⁰² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “About.”

employs several resource management tactics including river restoration projects, invasive plant removal, monitoring the activities of the wildlife including pollinators, and trapping in order to protect and control the wildlife populations.²⁰³ The refuge is home to scores of wildlife including, beavers, wild turkeys, Monarch butterflies, numerous fish and birds including the American Redstart.²⁰⁴ The refuge is also open to the public and offers such activities as hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing, hiking and educational programs.²⁰⁵ There are fifteen individual units of the refuge along the Missouri and are welcome to be explored and enjoyed by the public.²⁰⁶

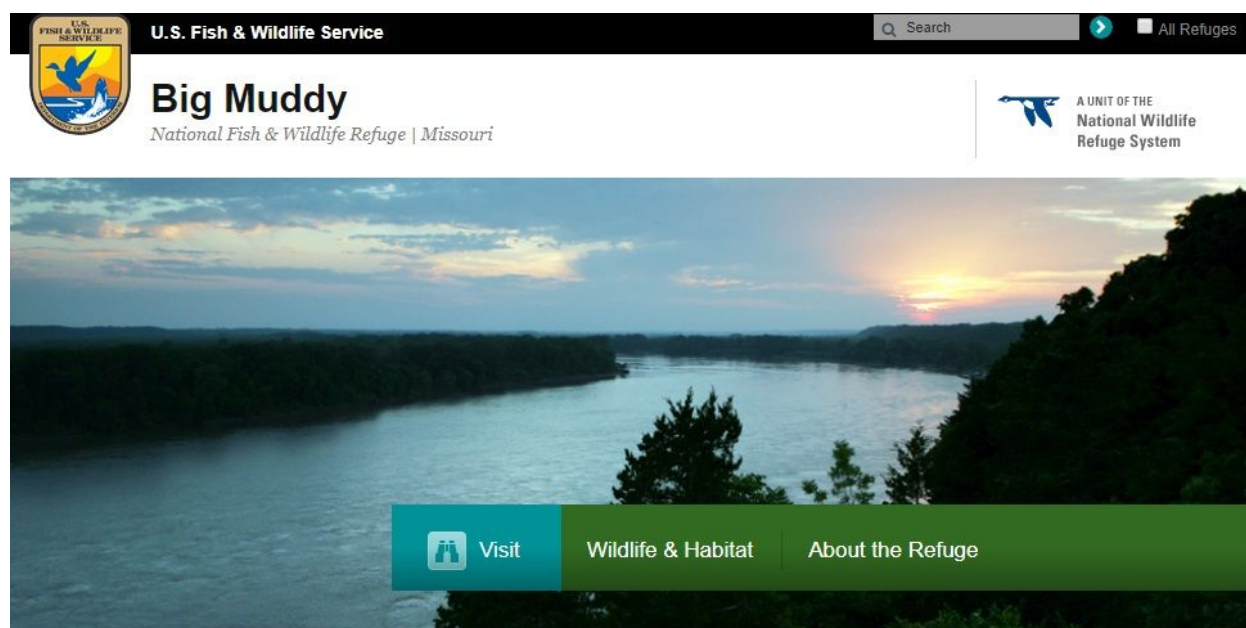


Figure 3.48 View of the Missouri “Big Muddy” River.²⁰⁷

²⁰³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “Resource Management.”

²⁰⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “Wildlife and Habitat.”

²⁰⁵ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “Visitor Activities.”

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “About.”

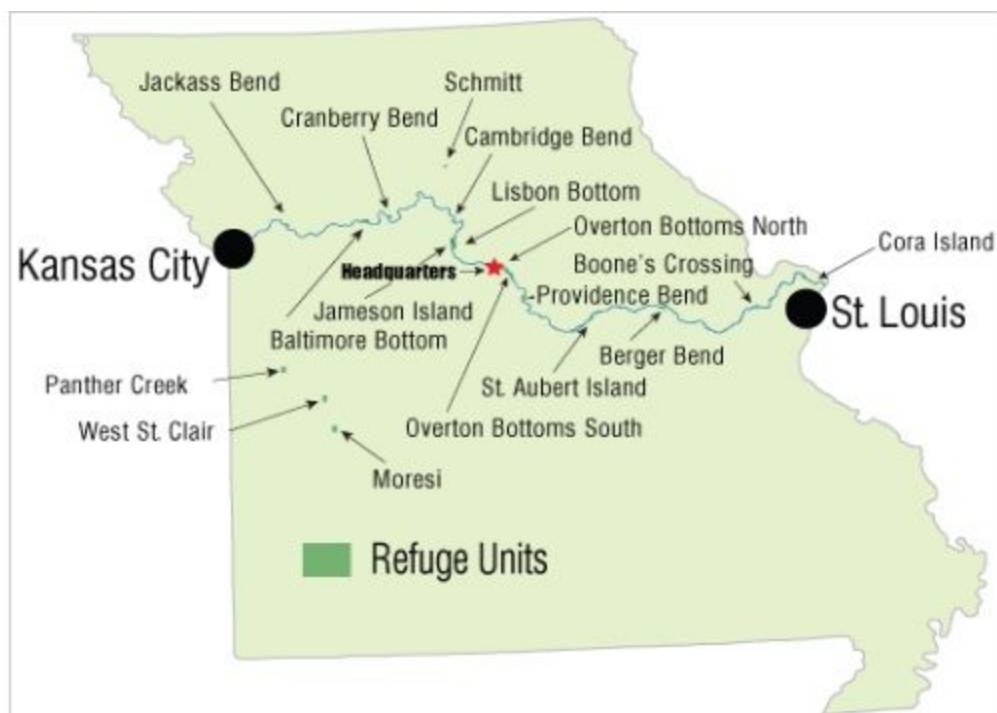


Figure 3.49 Map of Big Muddy units.²⁰⁸

Maple Woods Natural Area

Maple Woods Natural Area is 18-acres of old-growth forest in Clay County surrounded by the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.²⁰⁹ The forest includes “black maple (a variety of sugar maple), northern red, white and bur oaks; bitternut and shagbark hickory, red elm, basswood, black walnut, and white ash.”²¹⁰ Maple Woods is a National Natural Landmark operated by the Missouri Department of Conservation. The 18-acre remnant is a reminder of what the area looked like around 200 years ago before widespread settlement of the Kansas City area. It was saved in 1970s when the community rallied to protest its demolition to make way for a shopping

²⁰⁸ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “Plan Your Visit.”

²⁰⁹ Missouri Department of Conservation, “Maple Woods,” *Natural Areas*, <https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/places/maple-woods> (accessed July 15, 2018).

²¹⁰ Missouri Department of Conservation, “Maple Woods.”

mall.²¹¹ Maple Woods is open to the public and offers such activities as bird watching, hiking trails, and watching the leaves change in the fall.



Figure 3.50 Maple Woods Natural Area is an oasis in the middle of the urban Kansas City area.²¹²

²¹¹ Ibid.

²¹² Missouri Department of Conservation, "Maple Woods."

CHAPTER 4

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter is designed to address the environment of the twenty-five counties within the study area. This includes an evaluation of the resources that are contained within the boundary area, demographics of the population living within the boundary area, land use and economic opportunities of the counties. This information will help to evaluate whether a heritage area designation would be consistent with the current economic activity of the area as part of Criterion 8 of the ten Criteria for National Heritage Area designation.

Little Dixie's Natural Resources

When evaluating the natural resources within the study area boundary the themes were consulted to confirm that the Resources Inventory included the relevant resources. The natural resources included were those that added to the story of the changing landscape of the Little Dixie area after the flow of settlers from the Upland South began to transform the native prairies and woodlands into farmland; helped to answer why the settlers would pick the Little Dixie area for transplantation of the slave economy; and that together with the other resources completed the picture of the contrasting landscapes of the area.

The intent of this chapter is to examine the area that would be affected by a National Heritage Area designation. It includes a summary evaluation of the natural and cultural resources identified as significant to the study area, demographics of the area including population and socio-economic conditions, land use and transportation through the area, current tourism, and

business and industry. The information is gathered and analyzed to determine if the current economic activity would be consistent with a National Heritage Area designation as per Criterion 8 of the ten criteria for evaluating proposed National Heritage Areas.

The Missouri River

The Missouri River runs from the western to the eastern border of the state of Missouri making up the border of the northwestern quarter of the state before flowing through the heart of Little Dixie south before merging with the Mississippi River. The Mississippi forms the eastern border of Missouri, at St. Louis. The Missouri River is of paramount importance to the development of the Little Dixie area because it provides the land with a water source as well as nutrient-rich soil and was a major source of transportation in the 1800s.

The Missouri River carried the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the start of their two-year journey and also helped Little Dixie to thrive. Little Dixie is situated along the Missouri River with the exception of the eastern edge which extends slightly north of it. The area is almost exclusively prairies with rich fertile soil from the river flooding of previous centuries.²¹³ This flat fertile floodplain made harvesting a profitable venture.

²¹³ Curtis F. Marbut, *A Sketch Map of Missouri: Shaded to Show Areas of Lead, Zinc, and Coal Lands* [map], 1904, scale not given, "The Missouri Commission Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904," The State Historical Society of Missouri, Manuscript Collection, <https://shsmo.org/historicmissourians/name/m/marbut/> (accessed February 17, 2018).

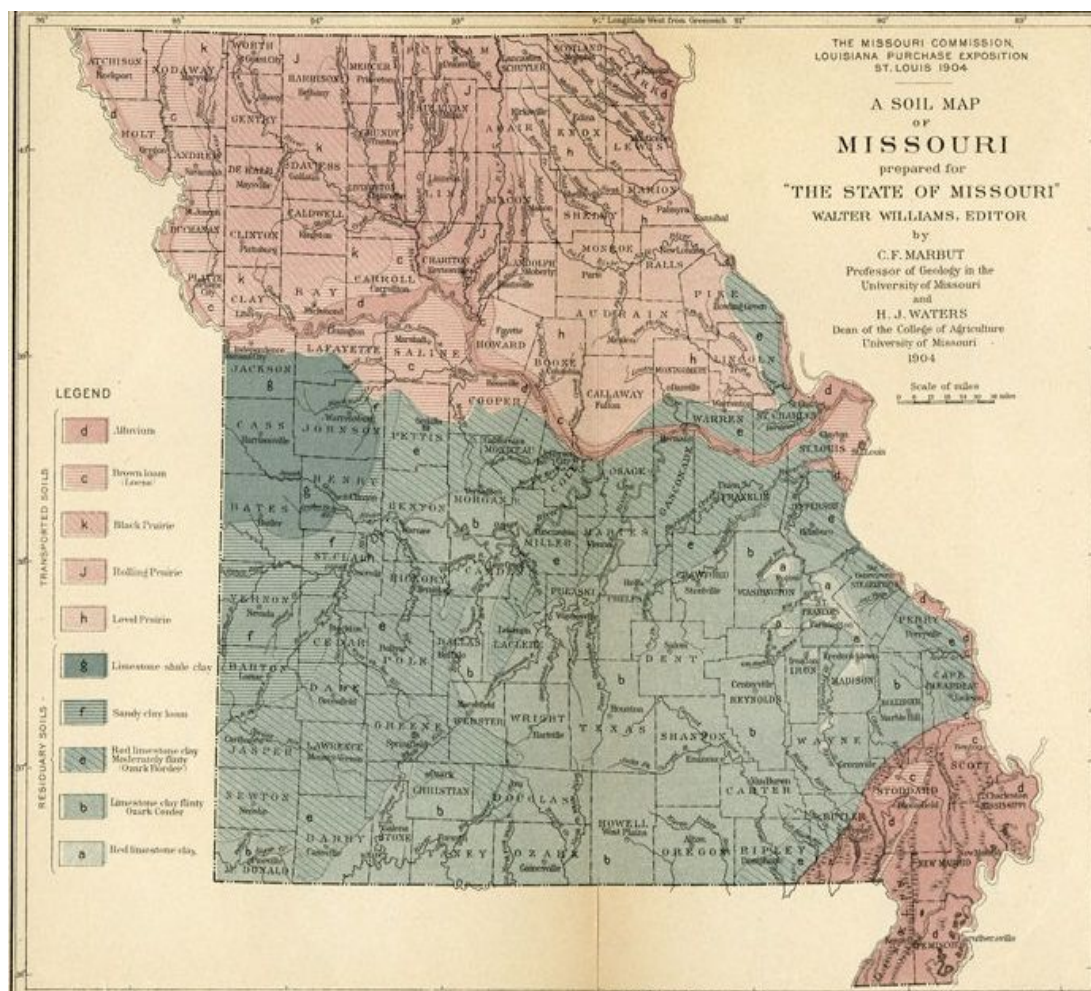


Figure 4.1 1904 Marbut Soil Map of Missouri²¹⁴

The river was also an important mode of transportation. Since the Missouri River connects to the Mississippi River—which then flows all the way down to New Orleans—it was a perfect resource for moving Little Dixie farmers' goods to the markets in St. Louis and from there to New Orleans. The convenience of this route was a big draw for the farmers, who could transition from subsistence farming to commercial agriculture because of ready market access.

²¹⁴ Curtis F. Marbut, *A Sketch Map of Missouri*.

The Mississippi River

The Mississippi River runs along the eastern border of Missouri, including Ralls and Pike Counties in the Little Dixie study area. As mentioned above, the Mississippi River is a major transportation vein from Missouri to New Orleans. It played a major role in drawing settlers to the Missouri Territory as it offered access to the southern markets.



Figure 4.2 Map of Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans²¹⁵

²¹⁵ American Cruise Lines, *Ports of Call* [map], date not given, scale not given, “Mississippi River Gateway Cruise,” Mississippi River Cruises, <https://www.americancruiselines.com/cruises/mississippi-river-cruises/mississippi-river-gateway-cruise> (accessed June 10, 2018).

Parks and Protected Areas

The twenty-five counties that make up Little Dixie have nine designated conservation areas dedicated to the protection of its native natural features included on the Resources Inventory. The protected areas have a range of scopes including wildlife preserves, conservation areas, parks, and natural areas. They allow the native grasses, trees, shrubs, animals and fish to continue to thrive in their natural environment while also giving the public the opportunity to experience the land as it was before cultivation. These natural areas add to the character and narrative of Little Dixie in a way that the historic and cultural resources can not. They tell the story from the point of view of the land. The native grasses, trees, wildlife and uninterrupted landscape were part of the reason Little Dixie residents chose to settle there. The retention of these natural resources allows for an understanding of what the area looked like before settlement and farming practices changed the landscape.

These parks and protected areas also provide outdoor activities for families and visitors to the area, such as fishing, hiking, biking, wildlife observation and educational activities put on for the public. Here visitors can learn about the different species of vegetation and wildlife native to the area while experiencing the natural environment that the settlers of Little Dixie would have encountered when moving to the area. The Big Muddy Fish and Wildlife Refuge in Boone County is dedicated to the protection and restoration of the natural environment of the Missouri River in order to conserve the ecosystem that has been eroded due to extensive human exploitation of the River over the centuries. The Three Creeks Conservation Area, also in Boone County, is another important resource dedicated to protecting the area's natural features but it is doubly important because housed within its boundary is what remains of the Three Creeks

Freedmen's hamlet. Not only is this conservation area protecting the natural features of the area but it is also beginning research into the surviving historical fabric of one of Missouri's Freedmen's hamlets that served the African-American community after Emancipation. Other resources like Burr Oak Woods Conservation Area in Jackson County and Tucker Prairie Natural Area in Boone County are places that protect untouched native tree and plant habitats. All of these natural resources are important to the Little Dixie National Heritage Area narrative because they exemplify the land as it was before settlement and help the public to grasp why the settlers were drawn to the land in the first place.

Little Dixie Highway of the Great River Road

This scenic highway goes through Pike County along the Mississippi River and is part of the Great River Road National Scenic Byway stretching from Minnesota to Louisiana. National Scenic Byways are administered by the Federal Highway Administration and are designed to promote tourism and economic development.²¹⁶ The Little Dixie Highway is the only National Scenic Byway in the state of Missouri.²¹⁷

Little Dixie's Historic Resources

The Little Dixie area is overflowing with historic resources that, in coordination with the themes, tell the story of the region's Upland Southern immigrants. These include residences, schools, churches, cemeteries and historic sites and districts. They range in date from the early period of settlement after the War of 1812 to the 2000s depending on their significance in connection with the themes for the Little Dixie Heritage Area. The following is a summary of the

²¹⁶ U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, "About America's Byways," *About Us*, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/byways/about> (accessed February 2, 2018).

²¹⁷ America's Scenic Byways, "Little Dixie Highway of the Great River Road," *Missouri*, <https://scenicbyways.info/byway/2481.html> (accessed November 29, 2017).

different historic resources broken down by type that are listed on the Resources Inventory, though many of the resources overlap and could fit into multiple categories.

Residences

This type of historic resource is the most prevalent on the inventory and includes plantations and farms. A large majority are the homes of the white immigrants from the upland southern states that settled the area after the War of 1812 such as the John Augustus Hockaday House in Callaway County which was built in 1863 by the slave-owning Kentucky Hockaday family and hosted Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy, in 1875, Lilac Hill in Howard County which was built in 1830 by slave labor with brick that was fired on the property and still has one slave cabin extant, Hicklin Hearthstone in Lafayette County built in 1838 in the Greek Revival Style by a slave-owning Upland Southern settler with two slave quarters extant, or the William B. Sappington House in Saline County that was built in 1843 also in the Greek Revival Style and still has a surviving slave cabin on the property, just to name a few. These residences display characteristics similar to those of their counterparts in the South in terms of types and styles. In some cases they show the owner's wealth while also displaying what a working plantation or farm looked like in Little Dixie. Some of these resources have documentation of slave labor being used in the construction while others have extant slave dwellings on the property.

There are also African-American residences from freedmen's hamlets or significant figures that were put on the National Register of Historic Places such as the John William "Blind" Boone House in Boone County which was the residence of internationally renowned ragtime pianist Blind Boone from its construction in 1891 until his death in 1927 and Cooper

County's Duke and Mary Diggs House built in 1869 in Boonville's black residential area and the only remaining original residence. The Blind Boone House and the Diggs House are the only two residences on the Resources Inventory that were owned by African-Americans. There are also numerous slave cabins associated with plantation properties like those mentioned above as well as some surviving material from Freedmen's hamlets such as Pennytown in Saline County and Three Creeks in Boone County. Due to a variety of factors, African-American residences are far outnumbered by white residences in the region. The Resources Inventory contains thirty-four individual resources that fall into the residential category.

Schools

Most of the schools on the Resources Inventory are African-American schools used during Segregation in Missouri, providing separate education buildings for white and black students. The Resource Inventory includes Cooper County's Sumner Public School built in 1915 to replace the earlier one that burned down and is the oldest black school in Boonville, Monroe County's Washington School built in 1937 to serve the African-American children of the county and was one of only three schools in the county at the time, and Platte County's Benjamin Banneker School built in 1885 which is today going through the restoration process to serve the community as a living history museum to educate the public on the segregated school experience for African-American children. These resources address the racial issues that existed in the Little Dixie region. Though many of them are not in use as schools today and haven't been since integration. They are a testament to the racial history of not only the Little Dixie Region but also the entire nation since Missouri was not the only state to enforce segregated schools. The Resources Inventory contains nine resources that fall into this category.

Churches

These are resources of both white and black populations and are a connection to the strong Protestant Christian beliefs of the American South. Some of these church buildings or their congregations date to the early settlements immediately following the War of 1812. Religion was one connecting factor shared by master and slave alike. Some of these churches served both slaveholders and slaves during worship, although in segregated sections such as slave galleries, which are still in evidence in a few churches. There are also historically white churches and historically black churches still in active use hosting congregations today. These resources explain much about an area as they are often-times a center for community life. The Resources Inventory contains eleven resources in this category such as St. Paul's AME Church in Boone County that was built by and for former slaves in 1891, Mount Nebo Baptist Church in Cooper County which was built in 1857 and reflects Southern protestant churches, Lafayette County's Cumberland Presbyterian Church built in 1846 which is significant for its connection to the origins of the Cumberland denomination in Tennessee, and the Washington Chapel CME Church in Platte County which was built in 1905 to house the congregation that dates back to the 1870s, to name a few.

Cemeteries

A number of cemeteries included in the Resources Inventory, like Boone County's Columbia Cemetery, contain segregated sections for white and black graves in public and private burial grounds, a visible representation of race relations in the community. Other cemeteries, such as Clay County's Mount Memorial Cemetery and Aker Cemetery which feature the graves

of early settlers to the area and provide information about the burial practices of these immigrants. Four of the resources in the Resources Inventory fall into this category.

Historic Sites and Districts

These types of resources can include multiple buildings and cover large areas, meaning more information about the community or event can be gathered from them as they contain more than just a single resource. Among the historic sites and districts listed on the Resources Inventory are sections of towns that were known as the black section, where the African-American population was forced to conduct their business and entertainment away from the white sections. Also listed are farms with accompanying outbuildings and land such as the Isaiah Mansur Farmstead Historic District in Ray County; examples of area industry such as Watkins Woolen Mill which is a state historic site as well as a National Historic Landmark in Clay County or the remnants of the salt lick at Boone's Lick State Historic site; and places of significance in the state. The Resources Inventory contains nine resources in this category.

Public Buildings

These are resources that were built to serve the community and have a function benefiting the public. They are among the smallest section of resources. The Resources Inventory contains four resources that fall into this category including the Clay County Savings Association which was the location for the beginning of the outlaw career of Jesse James and Baity Hall on the Missouri Valley College Campus in Saline County which shows the strong connection between Little Dixie and the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination out of Tennessee.

Museums and Cultural Centers

These kinds of resources are very important for the interpretation of an area. Museums and cultural centers gather artifacts and information and present them to the public in a way easy for it to grasp. How each organization interprets the resources they have its collection can be a great window into the feelings and attitudes of the community they are serving. These resources host events and hold programs that are opportunities to educate the community. The Resources Inventory contains two resources in this category which are Audrain County's Graceland Museum in the 1850 home of Virginia native John P. Clark who hosted Ulysses S. Grant in the early days of the war and the Bruce R. Watkins Cultural Heritage Center in Jackson County dedicated to African-American Heritage and Diaspora in Missouri.

Demographics within the Proposed National Heritage Area

This section presents information about the current population living within the boundaries of the proposed National Heritage Area. This information is necessary for an evaluation of the economics of the region as outlined in Criterion 8 of the 10 Criteria for National Heritage Area designation. The following tables contain information on population and socio economic conditions in the twenty-five county Little Dixie boundary area.

The population of Missouri, as of July 1, 2016, is overwhelmingly white. According to the gathered data the white population makes up 83.2% of the state population, which is 6.3% higher than the national figure of 76.9%.²¹⁸ The most populous minority in the state is the African-American population at 11.8%--1.5% smaller than the national percentage. The Hispanic

²¹⁸ United States Census Bureau, "Population Estimates," *Quick Facts United States*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045217> (accessed February 23, 2018).

population is even less represented with 4.1% of the state of Missouri reporting as Hispanic while the national percentage is 17.8.

The table also lists the population breakdown for each of the twenty-five counties within the Little Dixie study area. The population breakdown of all twenty-five counties combined averages 91.04% white, 6.39% African-American and 3.64% Hispanic. Those averages vary significantly from their national breakdown. These numbers show that the population of Little Dixie is not racially diverse. Indeed, these are averages and some counties have an even larger white population percentage, such as Shelby County's 96.8%, the highest of the twenty-five counties.

The most populated counties in the twenty-five county study area are those that make up the Kansas City metropolitan area of Kansas City (471,767), Independence (117,217) and Lee's Summit (94,257), located in Clay, Jackson and Platte counties respectively; and Boone County where the city of Columbia is home to the University of Missouri and has a population of 117,165 as of 2017 U.S. Census Bureau records.²¹⁹ Aside from the cities in the three Kansas City metropolitan area counties, and Columbia and Jefferson City, the next largest cities are Hannibal in Ralls County with a population of 17,808, followed by Moberly in Randolph county with 13,863.²²⁰ Out of the ten most populated cities in the twenty-five county study area eight are located within the three Kansas City metropolitan area counties.

Table 4.1. Ten Most Populated Cities as of 2017²²¹

Kansas City	471,767
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²¹⁹ United States Census Bureau, "Population Estimates."

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Cubit, "Missouri Cities by Population," *Missouri Demographics*, https://www.missouri-demographics.com/cities_by_population (accessed June 18, 2017).

Independence	117,217
Columbia	117,165
Lee's Summit	94,257
Blue Springs	53,641
Jefferson City	43,143
Liberty	30,239
Raytown	29,366
Gladstone	26,562
Grandview	25,126

According to the population data the majority of the twenty-five county study area has a much lower population and is rural in nature. Aside from the five counties mentioned above the other twenty counties have populations less than 60,000. Lincoln County has the highest population of the remaining twenty with 56,183 and the county with the lowest population is Shelby with 6,021.²²²

Land Use in Missouri as of 2012²²³

The 2012 National Resources Inventory divides the land use of the state of Missouri into eight categories; Conservation Reserve Program Land; Cropland; Developed land; Federal land;

²²² United States Census Bureau, "Population Estimates," *Quick Facts United States*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045217> (accessed February 23, 2018).

²²³ Natural Resources Conservation Service, "Missouri Land Use," *2012 National Resources Inventory*, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/NRCS_RCA/reports/nri_mo.html (accessed January 21, 2018).

Forest; Pasture; Rang; and other Rural land and Water. The state of Missouri has roughly 44.7 million acres, or 69,704 square miles, which are made up of 31.28% cropland, which is its largest majority, followed closely by forest at 28.18% and pasture with 23.19%.²²⁴ Only 6.71% of the land in Missouri is in the Developed Land category, which covers urban, large and small built-up areas and rural transportation land.

The twenty-five counties of the Little Dixie study area have a combined total of 14,919 square miles²²⁵. Of those 14,919 acres only about 6.2% is considered “Urban” or “Built-up” while 87.86 % is considered “Non-Federal Rural Land”.²²⁶ The “Non-Federal Rural Land” is further broken down to 54.5% Cropland, much higher than Missouri’s overall percentage, 18% Forest and 16.2% Pasture. This data shows that the state of Missouri overall is rural and the seventeen counties in the Little Dixie study area are extremely rural.

Transportation

Since 1912 transportation in Missouri has been handled by the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT). MoDOT is funded through Missouri user fees, federal revenue and Missouri general revenue.²²⁷ The department is responsible for 33,856 miles of roadway in the state as well as appropriating funds for other forms of transportation, including aviation, railroads, waterways, public transit, freight development, bicycle and pedestrian and motor carrier services.²²⁸ The roadways in Missouri are split into two categories: Major Highways and

²²⁴ Natural Resources Conservation Service, “Surface Area by Land Cover/Use 2012 Chart,” *2012 National Resources Inventory*, https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/NRCS_RCA/reports/nri_mo.html (accessed January 21, 2018).

²²⁵ National Association of Counties, “Mapping County Data,” *NACo County Explorer*, <http://explorer.naco.org/#> (accessed July 1 2018).

²²⁶ National Association of Counties, “Mapping County Data.”

²²⁷ Missouri Department of Transportation, “Transportation Funding in Missouri,” *Guide to Transportation*, http://www.modot.org/guidetotransportation/documents/citizens_guide4-9.pdf (accessed March 10, 2018).

²²⁸ Missouri Department of Transportation, “Highways and Bridges,” *Meet MoDOT*, <http://www.modot.org/about/documents/MeetMoDOT.pdf> (accessed March 10, 2018).

Minor Routes. The Little Dixie area has one Interstate Highway running through it and that is Interstate 70 that runs across the state from St. Louis through Columbia to Kansas City. The Kansas City area is an interstate hub and is therefore an exception to the rest of the Little Dixie area which is only served by one Interstate. There are multiple major state highways and Minor Routes that serve as the main form of transportation for the Little Dixie counties.

Public Transportation is available, though limited, in every rural county in Missouri. The OATS, Inc transportation system is headquartered in Columbia in Boone County and is a 501(c)(3) that serves all twenty-five Little Dixie counties as well as others.²²⁹ MoDOT has a partnering system with nineteen rural transportation organizations to which they provide funding, three of which are located in the Little Dixie counties of Boone, Clay and Saline.²³⁰

Tourism

The state of Missouri's tourism theme is "Enjoy the Show," playing off the state motto of "The Show-Me State."²³¹ The official website for Missouri tourism, www.visitmo.com, run by the Missouri Division of Tourism, splits the state into five regions: Northwest, Northeast, Central, Southwest and Southeast.²³² For each region it lists Things to Do, Places to Stay, Events, and Trip Ideas. Although some Trip Ideas suggestions include some sites in the proposed Little Dixie boundary area there are no trips solely in the Little Dixie region. The fact that the proposed twenty-five counties extend into several of the state's five regions as identified on the website may be an issue. Although a few of the resources within the Little Dixie region are mentioned under the "Art and History" subcategory of the Things to Do section there are less than five.

²²⁹ OATS Transit, "Welcome to OATS Transit," <http://www.oatstransit.org/> (accessed March 10, 2018).

²³⁰ Missouri Department of Transportation, "County Transit Provider," *Rural Public Transportation*, <http://www.modot.org/othertransportation/transit/rptransportation.htm> (accessed March 12, 2018).

²³¹ Missouri Division of Tourism, "Location," *Things to Do*, <https://www.visitmo.com/> (accessed June 10, 2018).

²³² Missouri Division of Tourism, "Location."

When “Little Dixie” is put into the search engine for the website it brings up only one related located and that is Little Dixie Lake Conservation Area in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri. This shows that, as far as state tourism goes, Little Dixie as a whole is not recognized.

Aside from the state tourism, each county was researched to determine how each county marketed itself to tourism. Upon further research it was found that not every county of the twenty-five counties had a tourism entity. In fact, only four, Callaway, Clay, Pike and Platte, have county-wide tourism organizations. A majority of the counties have some kind of tourism entity promoting tourism to the county-usually in the form of city tourism bureaus and conventions- but Carroll, Howard, Macon, Moniteau, Monroe, Ralls and Shelby counties had no detected tourism promotion anywhere in the counties at all.

There were seven regional organizations that were identified; Missouri C.O.R.E. and six regional planning commissions that include sections of the twenty-five county study area. Missouri C.O.R.E. stands for Connection Our Regional Economy and is focused on economic development in five central Missouri, or “core,” counties including, Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Cole, and Cooper.²³³ The six regional planning commissions are the Boonslick Regional Planning Commission (not located in the Boonslick) which includes Lincoln county, Green Hills Regional Planning Commission which includes Carroll and Chariton counties, the Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments which includes Audrain, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, Randolph and Shelby counties, the Mid-America Regional Council which includes Clay, Jackson, Platte and Ray counties, the Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Commission which

²³³ Missouri CORE, “About,” *Home*, <http://www.missouricore.com/> (accessed June 10, 2018).

includes Boone, Callaway, Cole, Cooper, Howard and Moniteau counties, and the Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission which includes Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline counties.²³⁴

At the city level there are fifteen tourism entities trying to attract visitors to their area or city specifically. Of these fifteen cities that have a tourism entity not all of them have a theme but the ones that do don't necessarily flow together. They are more individually derived based on the city itself than part of a regional theme. The city of Mexico in Audrain county's slogan is "Mainstreet of the Midwest,"²³⁵ the city of Columbia in Boone county's slogan is "What you Unexpect,"²³⁶ and an interesting one is the city of Marshall in Saline county's slogan of "Come. Sit. Stay....," to pay homage to Jim the Wonder Dog who lived in the city in the 1930s.²³⁷ Upon examination of these tourism themes in the counties and the cities there is no reason that they can't be drawn together to form a regional tourism division. It would actually help a lot of the counties since there are multiple counties and cities in the twenty-five county study area that do not have a tourism entity.

The official marketing organization for the state of Missouri is the Missouri Division of Tourism (MDT), responsible for promotion to increase tourism to the state. In the 2016 fiscal year the Missouri Division of Tourism created a "personalized advertising campaign" that allowed MDT to tap into specific targeted markets, earning seven awards from the Hospitality &

²³⁴ Missouri Department of Transportation, "Missouri Regional Planning Commissions and Metropolitan Planning Organizations," http://contribute.modot.mo.gov/plansandprojects/long-range_plan/documents/RPC_MPO_2017_06072017.pdf (accessed June 1, 2018).

²³⁵ Mexico Area Chamber of Commerce, *Homepage*, <http://www.mexico-chamber.org/> (accessed June 2, 2018).

²³⁶ Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau, *Homepage*, <http://www.visitcolumbiamo.com/> (accessed June 2, 2018).

²³⁷ Marshall Tourism, *Homepage*, <http://www.visitmarshallmo.com/contact-us/> (accessed June 2, 2018).

Sales Marketing Association International.²³⁸ State tourism is focused on the theme of “Enjoy the Show,” and encourages visitors to explore the variety of attractions Missouri has to offer, including the five main activity categories of Family Fun, Outdoor Recreation, Arts and Culture, Nightlife and Entertainment, and Sports and Gaming.²³⁹ According to the Missouri Division of Tourism Annual Report for the 2016 fiscal year Missouri tourism brought a state record-setting 41.7 million visitors, \$551 million in state tax revenue and supported 307,937 Missouri jobs.²⁴⁰

The twenty-five counties that make up the proposed Little Dixie Heritage Area provide 35.02% of the tourism-related jobs in the state; however when the three Kansas City metropolitan area counties of Clay, Jackson and Platte are removed from calculations that number drops to 11.08%.²⁴¹ If the 307,937 tourism-related jobs in Missouri were averaged among the 114 counties then each county should be responsible for 2701 or 0.87% of those jobs. Therefore, Little Dixie, minus the three metropolitan counties, should be averaging 19.14% of the state’s tourism-related jobs, 8.06% higher than the 11.08% of jobs currently located there. A National Heritage Area would be able to help bring the averages in the area up as a tourism draw. In addition, despite there being seventeen welcome centers in the state, only two are located in Little Dixie and only on the outskirts, none in the heart which makes up the core of central Missouri and therefore visitors to the state are not given adequate information about central Missouri’s offerings, including Little Dixie.

²³⁸ Missouri Division of Tourism, “Annual Report FY16,” 2016, 2, https://industry.visitmo.com/Portals/1/Research/MarketingPlan_AnnualReport/motour_013714_Annual%20Report%20FY16_SinglePages.pdf?ver=2017-02-15-102446-850.

²³⁹ Missouri Division of Tourism, 15.

²⁴⁰ Ibid., 7.

²⁴¹ Missouri Division of Tourism, 8-12.

The MDT Annual Report for the 2016 fiscal year also breaks down the activities that draw tourism to the state into categories with percentages that represent what fraction of state tourism each category represents. There are fifteen activity categories and six of them, making up about 85% of the tourism draw to Missouri, can be found in the Little Dixie counties.²⁴² This means that the Little Dixie counties have a huge potential for tourism growth. These statistics show that the Little Dixie area would benefit economically from the tourism that a National Heritage Area would bring, boosting the tourism-related jobs percentage closer to the county average.

The last step in this chapter is a determination of whether or not the proposed National Heritage Area is consistent with existing economic development in the area as per Criterion 8. After taking into account the current tourism trends in the state, transportation and land use, Criterion 8 does not seem to be inconsistent with the economy of the twenty-five counties. Many of the counties are marketing themselves to tourism and placed advertisements in the Missouri Tour Guide magazine located at www.VisitMo.com. Although Tourism is not one of the top industries in Missouri almost every county in the Little Dixie study area is trying to carve out a niche and add tourism to their economy. The designation of the Little Dixie Heritage Area would only help to strengthen those mostly rural economies. This chapter supports a confirmation that Criterion 8 has been met.

²⁴² Ibid., 14.

CHAPTER 5

APPLICATION OF NPS NATIONAL HERITAGE CRITERIA

The purpose of this chapter is to evaluate the proposed Little Dixie National Heritage Area against the 10 Criteria for National Heritage Area Designation as laid out in the *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines*. All 10 criteria must be met for National Heritage Area designation to be applied to the study area. In the following chapter all 10 criteria will be laid out and evaluated individually to determine if each has been met by the feasibility study including how or why each was not met. This chapter is critical for concluding whether the Little Dixie study area meets the requirements for the standards of a National Heritage Area.

10 Criteria for National Heritage Area Designation²⁴³

1. An area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities, and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

²⁴³ National Park Service, *Draft National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines*, (August 2003): 4 <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/upload/nhfeasguidelines.pdf>

2. Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;
3. Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and /or scenic features;
4. Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;
5. The resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
6. Residents, business interests, non-profit organizations, and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area;
7. The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area;
8. The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area;
9. A conceptual boundary map is supported by the public; and
10. The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

These 10 criteria are designed to take an in-depth look at the project in terms of the resources, themes and public involvement in-and dedication to-it, to evaluate whether a National Heritage Area Designation would be appropriate. The following is the breakdown and evaluation of the proposed Little Dixie Heritage Area against each of the ten criteria to determine if each has been met. This feasibility study was undertaken as part of a graduate thesis and as such will

not meet all ten of the criteria due to the public involvement aspect not being applicable in this case. For those criteria an explanation has been given.

Criterion 1

As mentioned in Chapter 5, the proposed Little Dixie study area has no shortage of resources that taken together make it nationally distinctive. These resources also have a high degree of integrity as they are included on the National Register of Historic Places, or as part of the State or National Park systems. These resources have already met the standards to be included in such programs and therefore have enough integrity on which to build interpretation.

Based on the research done for chapters 2, 3 and 4, the Little Dixie National Heritage Area has the ability to tell the nationally distinctive story of slavery in a border state, a state where political unrest over the topic jump-started armed conflict much earlier than the Civil War for the rest of the country, and the lasting effects this institution has had on the state as a whole, all stemming from the Little Dixie region, owner of the most slaves and imitator of the Southern plantation society. The state of Missouri has been scarred by the institution of slavery since its founding, when the masses of Upland Southern slaveholders moved to the Little Dixie area bringing their culture, which was deeply intertwined with slavery, with them. Little Dixie-and therefore Missouri's-connection to slavery predates its statehood and yet is largely ignored by the state. The lives of the enslaved and their descendants have been swept under the rug and their stories rarely told. This makes it even more important that the Little Dixie National Heritage Area acknowledges this shared history between slaveholder and slave and the ramifications the institution has had on both societies and all of Missouri.

The seventeen country area that makes up the study area is in central Missouri, stretching from the Kansas border on the west to the Illinois border on the east. This region is connected not only through its physical location in the state but also through its history of sizable concentrated slave populations. It is distinguishable from the rest of the state through physical characteristics as well, such as the soil types and land formations mentioned in chapter 5, and the close proximity to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers also set the Little Dixie counties apart.

The Little Dixie National Heritage Area is better managed through the partnership of the multiple agencies identified and located throughout the seventeen county region as these agencies are already dedicated to the area and its success. The tools to help Little Dixie succeed as a National Heritage Area are already in place with these smaller local organizations passionate about their area and history. Public involvement is key for National Heritage Areas and these agencies working together would help to incorporate more members of the community, encouraging public involvement.

Criterion 2

The counties that make up the Little Dixie study area hold numerous festivals every year that celebrate their heritage in terms of handcrafts, music, food, oral histories and story-telling. Heritage festivals have been held, for example, in Arrow Rock, Boonville and Columbia, for decades. Hannibal even has a festival dedicated to Mark Twain and his works; “Tom Sawyer Days” have been celebrated for over 60 years, keeping alive activities from the book, such as whitewashing and frog-jumping contests.²⁴⁴

²⁴⁴ Visit Hannibal, “63rd Annual Tom Sawyer Days,” *Hannibal Missouri*, <https://www.visithannibal.com/events/61st-annual-tom-sawyer-days/> (accessed March 1, 2018).

The Little Dixie counties have a strong musical heritage that is reflected in the many bluegrass, folk and country music festivals taking place all over the region. Author Howard Wight Marshall identifies the Little Dixie fiddling style as one of three in Missouri in his book *Play me Something Quick and Devilish: Old-Time Fiddlers in Missouri*. The Little Dixie fiddling style is characterized by long bow strokes or *grit*, intricate melodies and “the fusion of old-stock American with African-American fiddling. . . due to the high population of African-American musicians.”²⁴⁵ There is also a country folk album titled *The Legend of Jesse James* that tells the story of the James-Younger gang out of Clay County performed by such artists as Johnny Cash and Charlie Daniels.

The heritage of Little Dixie is also reflected in popular culture; George Caleb Bingham’s paintings of American genre scenes were inspired by his life growing up in Little Dixie, Mark Twain’s writing reflected the culture, people and landscape of Little Dixie, and the James-Younger Gang’s exploits provided the basis for American Western stories and movies. George Caleb Bingham, Mark Twain and Jesse James are all prominent Americans that are recognized across the nation, adding to American popular culture, and yet all were raised in and influenced by Little Dixie.

Criterion 3

The resources identified in the Resources Inventory number in the nineties, yet there is evidence that there remain many more resources not yet identified and added to the list, particularly African-American resources as they traditionally are not as well documented. Most of the resources come from National Register Nominations which leaves space for those

²⁴⁵ Marshall, 16.

resources that have not gone through the nomination process. Furthermore, since the National Register is only honorary and many of the listings are privately owned there is a need for additional conservation efforts with those resources.

In terms of natural or scenic features, those listed in the Resources Inventory are all part of a management entity that already cares for their conservation. However, since the management only focuses on resources already recognized as important targets for conservation, there could be more resources that were not identified in the resources. Overall, more research needs to be done by the management organizations in tandem with the public to identify more relevant resources for evaluation to ensure that Criterion 3 is fulfilled. Until then, with the resources identified there is still room for Criterion 3 to be met.

Criterion 4

As mentioned in Chapter 5, there are nine sites dedicated to nature conservation and natural resources, eight of which are open to the public. These parks and natural areas provide programming and opportunities for the public to experience and learn about the nature and wildlife around them native to the area. There are also ample opportunities for recreation at all the parks and natural areas. The Katy Trail State Park offers 240 miles of bike path along the former Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad; the Big Muddy Fish and Wildlife Refuge offers water activities such as canoeing, fishing and swimming along the Missouri River, and Burr Oak Woods Conservation Area offers hiking and wildlife observation.

The historic resources provide excellent opportunities for education to the public. These are resources that connect with the themes laid out in Chapter 4 and connect the area together to show a clear picture of Little Dixie's history. The many farms and plantations that exist from the

earliest Upland Southern settlers to the area after the War of 1812 showcase the slavery economy in a way that visitors will be able to grasp due to their high degree of integrity. Since a few of the plantations also have remaining slave quarters they are instrumental to interpretation of both sides of the slavery economy system. Some of the plantation resources are private but many are open to the public. There are also museums that offer programs and exhibits specifically designed to engage and educate visitors. Churches are also excellent examples for learning opportunities since many of the them are open to the public, continue their traditions from the time of their founding to the present day (such as the Annual Basket Supper that the Oakley Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Calloway County has hosted for over 130 years) and are repositories for community and congregational information and history.

Cultural resources, such as the many festivals that are put on all over the Little Dixie area to celebrate local heritage, are also excellent places for learning opportunities. These festivals showcase the history, culture, music and handcrafts of the region to help keep them alive and to educate the public on their existence and importance to the community. After consideration of the resources and the educational and recreational opportunities they provide the public, Criterion 4 has been met.

Criterion 5

The integrity of the resources is well documented since most of them are from the National Register. To qualify for listing on the National Register the resources had to meet the standards required by the National Park Service. Since initial listing some of the resources may have degraded due to lack of conservation, however that information is unknown at this time.

The Resources Inventory gives a brief explanation as to why each resource is relevant to the study area and the themes as well as the theme or themes to which it relates.

These resources do provide enough integrity on which interpretation can be developed and implemented. The themes as detailed in Chapter 4 connect these resources together in a framework that enables a foundation for interpretation to be established. Each theme has multiple reciprocating resources that strengthen them and convey their significance.

More research into potential resources that are compatible with the themes should be done to identify all relevant resources once the public has been informed of and involved in the Little Dixie National Heritage Area project. As of now the current resources do meet Criterion 5.

Criterion 6, 7, and 9

This National Heritage Area Feasibility Study is being done to fulfill a thesis requirement for the Masters in Historic Preservation degree. As such, Criteria 6, 7, and 9, which are heavily public involvement based, are not applicable in this situation. Once this document has been handed over to the organization identified in Criterion 10 and the Feasibility Study process is begun in earnest, these three Criteria must be met in order for designation to be considered.

Criterion 8

After evaluation of the Affected Area in Chapter 4 Criterion 8 is met. In Chapter 4 it was determined that the proposed National Heritage Area is consistent with existing economic development in the area as per Criterion 8. After taking into account the current tourism trends in the state, transportation and land use, Criterion 8 does not seem to be inconsistent with the economy of the twenty-five counties. See Chapter 4 for the in-depth breakdown.

Criterion 10

This National Heritage Area Feasibility Study is being done to fulfill a thesis requirement for the Masters in Historic Preservation degree. This document does not name a management organization, but it will be given over to Missouri's Little Dixie Heritage Foundation in Arrow Rock, Missouri as a foundational document in order to help the organization begin the planning process. The foundation is a public and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. It is dedicated to "recording, preserving, and strengthening the ties of the public to the heritage, history, and material culture of Missouri's Little Dixie region through educational programs, tours, outreach, and support."²⁴⁶ The Director, Gary Fuenfhausen, is serving on this thesis committee as the outside expert. It will also be given to Christopher E. Stein, Chief of Heritage Areas and Partnerships for the National Park Service Midwest Region.

These 10 Criteria are paramount to National Heritage Area Designation. All ten must be met for this project to move forward. As previously mentioned, the lack of a public involvement aspect in this study means that Criteria 6, 7, and 9 were not met. In the future, once this project has been started by the people of the Little Dixie counties, the three unmet criteria will need to be met. Since the other seven criteria were met during the scope of this thesis project and there is evidence that there is an interest in the project among Little Dixie residents there should be no problem in the future with criteria 6, 7, and 9 being met.

²⁴⁶ Facebook, "About," *Missouri's Little Dixie Heritage Foundation*, "https://www.facebook.com/pg/Missouris-Little-Dixie-Heritage-Foundation-165366320177877/about/?ref=page_internal" (accessed September 3, 2017).

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This Feasibility Study for the proposed Little Dixie National Heritage Area will be used as a foundational document for future National Heritage Area planning processes by the local communities in the twenty-five county study boundary. Throughout the Feasibility Study process several areas have stood out that would benefit from further exploration. The core of a National Heritage Area is the community living within its bounds. Since this study was done within the parameters of a thesis project the community involvement aspect was not met. Upon completion of this thesis it will be given to the communities in order to help them start the designation process and save them time in the effort. The following are areas that would benefit from further research by the Little Dixie National Heritage Area team that would be benefited by being undertaken at the local level; Boundary Changes; African-American Resources; Intangible Cultural Heritage; and Little Dixie Architecture. This information will be given to the local groups so that they have as much information as possible when starting the process and can decide from there how to proceed in a way that benefits them best.

Boundary Changes

The current boundary for the proposed Little Dixie Heritage area consists of the twenty-five counties of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Carroll, Chariton, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Howard, Jackson, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marion, Moniteau, Monroe, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Saline and Shelby. These counties were chosen after research was done collecting information from multiple differing sources on which counties were considered Missouri's Little Dixie. These were all of the counties mentioned gathered together to create as broad a range of information on the area as possible. There are some counties that need more research done into them in order to gather more relevant resources that are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These counties include Carroll, Chariton, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Moniteau, Pettis, Pike, Ralls, Randolph, and Shelby. These counties have only one or less relevant resources that are listed on the National Register and therefore on the Resources Inventory. There may be other relevant resources that are not on the National Register but that would be beneficial to the Little Dixie National Heritage Area such as museums, antebellum resources, Civil War resources, African-American resources, cultural resources etc., that could be added to the resource list that are not as widely known about outside of the town or county.

Architecture

According to historian Howard Wight Marshall the Little Dixie region has its own architectural variant. He describes his findings in his book *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri* but in his research only the the eight counties of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Howard, Monroe, Pike, Ralls, and Randolph were surveyed.²⁴⁷ In order to gain a more accurate picture of the architectural characteristics in the proposed Little Dixie National Heritage

²⁴⁷ Marshall, 2.

Area boundary a survey of all the associated counties should be done. However, there is significant evidence pointing to architectural types, plans and styles that originated in the South.

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Resource material on the intangible cultural heritage for the Little Dixie region is extremely limited. The book *Play Me Something Quick and Devilish: Old-Time Fiddlers in Missouri* by Howard Wight Marshall includes a small amount of information about the Little Dixie style fiddling tradition. To what extent this style is still passed on or kept up is unknown as are the locations in Little Dixie where it survives. More research into its continuation would need to be conducted. Further research into other examples of intangible cultural heritage, such as foodways like Jefferson Davis Pie, within the study area should also be conducted in order to gain a more accurate picture of the culture of the region.

African-American Resources

As the Resources Inventory reflects there is not an extensive collection of known extant examples of African-American heritage with integrity in Little Dixie. Although there is a sizable number on the National Register it is still small in comparison to the resources dealing with the white settlers to the area. After research into Missouri's African-American history and heritage it is evident that this demographic had a large impact on the state and also has corresponding resources but those resources are not reflected on the National Register. More research needs to be done into identifying these African-American resources within the Little Dixie study area boundary.

In order to make the proposed Little Dixie Heritage Area the most accurate and in-depth it can be all of the above mentioned areas should be subject to further research and exploration. Working with the local communities is so vital to this project and would be a source of information for all of the above categories. The Little Dixie Heritage Area has a rich and difficult history that needs to be added to the inventory of stories about the history of United States and that is the goal of this thesis.

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9, 1992.

Resource Inventory

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Pike	Little Dixie Highway of the Great River Road	Section of the Great River Road National Scenic Byway that stretches along the Mississippi River from Minnesota all the way down to Louisiana.			America's Scenic Byways, "Little Dixie Highway of the Great River Road," <i>Missouri</i> , https://scenicbyways.info/byway/2481.html (accessed February 10, 2018).
Multiple	Katy Trail State Park	The former Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT or Katy) railroad line has been turned into a bike path that spans 240 miles. It is a scenic trail that runs mostly parallel to the Missouri River and has 26 trailheads. A portion of it runs right through the heart of Little Dixie along a path that was significant for the region due to the train for transportation of goods as well as people. "The section of trail between Cooper County and St. Charles County has been designated as an official segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Katy Trail is also part of the American Discovery Trail, has been designated as a Millennium Legacy Trail and was added to the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy Hall of Fame in 2008."	Historic Trail	Missouri State Parks	Missouri State Parks, "Katy Trail State Park," <i>Parks</i> , https://mostateparks.com/park/katy-trail-state-park (accessed March 6, 2018).
Audrain	Graceland Museum (From Touring Little Dixie PDF from Gary)	1850s John P. Clark House Built before the Civil War and hosted Grant in early days of the war.	Historic Building	Audrain County Historical Society	Audrain County Historical Society, "Graceland Museum," <i>Museums</i> , https://www.audrain.org/graceland-museum (accessed March 19, 2018).
Audrain	Lincoln School in Vandalia	Operated as an African-American school from 1927 to 1955 when integration was mandated by the state.	Historic Building	Private	Steven E. Mitchell, "Lincoln School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, October 25, 1995.
Boone	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Created to conserve and protect fish and wildlife resources in 1994 because soon after Lewis and Clark documented the fish, wildlife and natural resources of the Missouri River, also called Big Muddy, its enviroment began to change due to more extensive human contact including steam ship usage and channeling of the rivers course. Open to the public.	Refuge	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Department of the Interior, "Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge," <i>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</i> , https://www.fws.gov/refuge/big_muddy/ (accessed February 12, 2018).
Boone	Bonnie View Nature Sanctuary	Park dedicated to "providing an urban wildlife sanctuary for native plants and animals." The goal of the park is to education vistors about the Natural Enviornment of Missouri.	92.5 acre park	City of Columbia Parks and Recreation	City of Columbia, "Bonnie View Nature Sanctuary," <i>Columbia Park and Recreation</i> , https://www.como.gov/parksandrec/park/bonnie-view-nature-sanctuary/ (accessed May 19, 2018).
Boone	Columbia Cemetery	"The cemetery has its origins in a common burying ground established ca. 1821, and it has been in continual use since that time....The general site also includes a large section for African-Americans."	Historic Site	Private-Columbia Cemetery Assoc.	Debbie Sheals, "Columbia Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Private Contractor, Columbia, August 2006.
Boone	Forum Nature Area	Trail head for the Katy Trail that includes Herbaceous Wetlands, a Riparian Zone, and Woodlands.	105 acre nature area	City of Columbia Parks and Recreation	City of Columbia, "Forum Nature Area," <i>Columbia Parks and Recreation</i> , https://www.como.gov/parksandrec/park/forum-nature-area/ (accessed March 5, 2018).
Boone	Three Creeks Conservation Area	Named for the three creeks that run through the area. It was created to preserve the natural features of Central Missouri as it continues to urbanize. It's goal is to "maintain and manage representative plant and animal communities and provide outdoor recreational and educational opportunities." This is also the area where, after the Civil War, the Three Creeks Freedmen's hamlet was and there are still remnants of dwellings on the property.	1501 acre Conservation Area	Missouri Department of Conservation	Missouri Department of Conservation, "Three Creeks Conservation Area," <i>Places to Go</i> , https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/places/three-creeks-ca (accessed March 28, 2018).
Boone	John William "Blind" Boone House (Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community)	Home of John William "Blind" Boone from its construction in 1891 to his death in 1927. Boone was known worldwide for his ragtime piano and composition skills. "Boone was a virtuoso musician, between 1880 and 1915 performing in 8,400 concerts and bringing black music as interpreted by a black musician to thousands, both black and white."	Historic Building	City of Columbia	Antonio, Holland, "Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community (Partial Inventory)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 4, 1980.
Boone	Frederick Douglass School (Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community Inventory)	Built in 1917 and served as the black public school for the city of Columbia until 1954 when the Columbia schools were integrated. Although the Frederick Douglass School was the last building for the Columbia black public school its origins go back to 1868 when the local black community raised funds to open a school for the children. From 1868 to 1954 Columbia's black public school was housed in three buildings and went by three names; The Cummings Academy, The Excelsior School and finally the Frederick Douglass School. The school was a focal point for generations of Columbia's black community and today is still parof the Columbia School District although not used as a school building.	Historic Building	Columbia School District	Antonio, Holland, "Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community (Partial Inventory)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 4, 1980.
Boone	David Gordon House	Built in 1823 and is oldest surviving house in Boone County. I-house in the Adams Style with similarities to other Boonslick federal houses in the area. David Gordon, the builder and owner for which the house is named, migrated from Kentucky with his 23 slaves in 1821. There is evidence that his slaves made the bricks that built the house.	Historic Buildings	Stephen's College	Alan Havig, "David Gordon House and "Pop" Collins Cabin," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Stephens College, Columbia, September 30, 1980.
Boone	Greenwood	Built in 1839 in the Federal style by the Lenior family who came from North Caroline with 23 slaves in 1824. The Lenior family left behind letters that make up the Lenior Family Papers collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's library. The letters conation some information about their slaves including their names and various duties.	Historic Building	Private	No Author Listed, "Greenwood," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Agency Not Given, Novemeber, 27, 1978.
Boone	Rocheport Historic District	In the boundaries of the district there is a section on the outskirts that is associated with the black community of Rocheport at the southeast corner of town. (maybe Pike, Ward, 1st and Water streets according to the map? Had trouble deciphering.) Mount Nebo Baptist Church and parsonage on Ward street in Rocheport 1860s.	Historic Buildings	Private	Dorothy J. Caldwell, "Rocheport Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Friends of Rocheport, Rocheport, March 27, 1975.
Boone	St. Paul's AME Church (Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community TR)	Built in 1891 (Not a lot of information on this)	Historic Building	Private	Antonio Holland, "Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community (Partial Inventory)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, April 4, 1980.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Boone	Second Baptist Church (Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community TR)	Built in 1894 and started by emancipated slaves who had previously attended the First Baptist Church. Also referred to as Second Missionary Baptist-not sure when the name change occurred (Not a lot of information on this)	Historic Building	Private	Antonio Holland, "Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community (Partial Inventory)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, April 4, 1980.
Boone	Second Christian Church (Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community TR)	Built in 1927.		Private	Antonio Holland, "Social Institutions of Columbia's Black Community (Partial Inventory)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, April 4, 1980.
Callaway	Tucker Prairie Natural Area (not on NR)	An unplowed remnant of Missouri's Grand Prairie that used to cover 10 counties in Missouri's northeast and central regions-Little Dixie. 145 acres of native grasses and plants that would have covered much of the Little Dixie region before plowing, cultivation and farming.	Natural Area	University of Missouri-Columbia	Missouri Department of Conservation, "Tucker Prairie," <i>Natural Areas</i> , https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/places/tucker-prairie (accessed April 15, 2018).
Callaway	George Washington Carver School in Fulton	Opened in 1937 to serve as Fulton's African-American school until Fulton desegregated in 1968. Named after Missouri African-American scientist George Washington Carver. Built to replace the North School which was built in 1888 after the African-American population had outgrown it.	Historic Building	Carver Memorial Board	Tina Mann, "George Washington Carver School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, William Woods University, Fulton, August 26, 1996.
Callaway	Dr. George M. Welling House in Fulton	Greek-Revival House built in 1850s by Confederate slave owning sympathizer. Suffered a fire in 2014	Historic Building	Privately owned	Averil Cooper, Priscilla Evans, and Phyllis Strawn, "Dr. George M. Welling House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, University of Missouri-History Department, Columbia, June 22, 1979.
Callaway	John Augustus Hockaday House in Fulton	Built between 1863-1868 "The Hockaday House exists as a significant historical and architectural landmark of that region of Missouri known as Little Dixie." The Hockaday Family Hosted Jefferson Davis at the house in 1875. The builder of the house John Augustus Hockaday's father came to Callaway County from Kentucky in 1821 with his slaves.	Historic Building	Private	Priscilla Evans, Alice Fugate, and Phyllis Strawn, "John Augustus Hockaday House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, University of Missouri-History Department, Columbia, June 22, 1979.
Callaway	Moore's Mill Battlefield	Battle on July 18, 1862 between Union troops led by Colonel Oden Guitard and Confederate troops led by Colonel Joseph C. Porter. Union Victory.	Don't know the NRN is inaccessible	Private and not open to visitors	
Callaway	Oakley Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church	Constructed in 1878 and was the center of the rural African-American Community. First AME church in Calloway County and still active today. Still hosts an annual basket supper they have hosted for over 130 years.	Historic Building and cemetery	Privately owned religious facility	Doris Handy, "Oakley Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Fulton, January 7, 2008.
Chariton	Locust Hill aka Magruder Estate	Second Empire style main house built in stages between 1860s and 1880s. The summer kitchen may date from 1837 and also served as slave quarters.	Historic Structures	Privately Owned	Noelle Soren, "Locust Hill," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, October 31, 1979.
Clay	Antioch Christian Church	Built in 1859. Architecture typical of early rural churches.	Historic Structures	Private	Sherry Piland, "Antioch Christian Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Kansas City, June 29, 1978.
Clay	Dr. James Compton Residence	Log cabin dogtrot built in 1829 and larger house built around it. Prominent Confederate Family known for Southern hospitality. Early settlement from Virginia came with slaves but no evidence still extant	Historic Structure	Private	Sherry Piland, "Dr. James Compton Residence," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Kansas City, December 4, 1978.
Clay	Maple Woods Natural Area	To preserve what the Kansas City area looked like before it urbanized. "This old-growth forest is a National Natural Landmark and contains impressive black maple (a variety of sugar maple), northern red, white and bur oaks; bitternut and shagbark hickory, red elm, basswood, black walnut, and white ash."	18 acrea Natural Area	Missouri Department of Conservation	Missouri Department of Conservation, "Maple Woods Natural Area," <i>Natural Areas</i> , https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/places/maple-woods (accessed April 20, 2018).
Clay	Mt. Memorial Cemetery	"There are 554 documented burials, dating from 1828 to the present. The number of unmarked graves is unknown, although many internments have been two or three deep. Mt. Memorial Cemetery is an excellent example of the burial customs of Liberty's early settlers." May not be relevant to the study	Cemetery	Public-City of Liberty	Jonna Wensel, "Mt. Memorial Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, City of Liberty, Liberty, October 31, 2011.
Clay	Watkins Woolen Mill State Historic Site (not on NR) also a NHL	Mill operation began in 1861 and is the best preserved woolen mill in North America. An example of industry in Little Dixie. The site also includes their house.	Historic Buildings	Missouri State Parks	Missouri State Parks, "Watkins Mill State Historic Site," <i>Parks</i> , https://mostateparks.com/park/watkins-woolen-mill-state-historic-site (accessed February 27, 2018).
Clay	Aker Cemetery	Cemetery for the first white settlers in the area. Earliest known grave is from 1835 and last from 1882. Last remaining evidence of the first settlers.	Historic Cemetery	Public Ownership	Col. W. R. Needham, "Aker Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Corps of Engineers, Kansas City, January 24, 1974.
Clay	Atkins-Johnson Farmhouse Property	Built in 1853 it is an I-house built around the original 1826 log house on the property. Includes the house, farm-related outbuildings and open farmland. "The property has a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and craftsmanship." Did own a small number of slaves who lived in an outbuilding but no evidence that building is still extant.	Historic Structures	Public Museum City of Gladstone	Kerry L. Davis and Sally F. Schwenk, "Atkins-Johnson Farmhouse Property," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Sally Schwenk Associates, Inc., Kansas City, May 2007.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Clay	Clay County Savings Association	Built in 1859 it was the site of the beginning of the outlaw career of Jesse James' (James-Younger gang) and first pre-civil war bank in the area.	Historic Structure	NR Nom says private but the museum is run by Clay County today. Two different addresses but I think it is a connected building?	Deon K. Wolfenbarger, "Clay County Savings Association," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Three Gables Preservation, Kansas City, No Date Given.
Clay	Claybrook House	Built circa 1858 and "Is a prime surviving example of modified Federal style antebellum architecture with Greek Revival details in Western Missouri." Has "strong southern architectural influence and represents the furthest western expansion of the plantation economy." Was later home to Jesse James' daughter Mary James Barr.	Historic Building	Clay County	Patricia L. Smelden, "Claybrook House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Clay County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites, Kansas City, No Date Given.
Clay	Jesse James Birthplace	Built in 1822 as a one-story two room log cabin and added on to by the James family in 1845 two years before Jesse was born	Historic Building	Clay County	Charla A. Piggett, "James Brothers' House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, November 25, 1969.
Clay	Woodneath	Constructed circa 1856 Greek Revival style farmhouse. "One of the oldest antebellum structure in Kansas City." Evidence that it was built with slave labor. The Arnold family came from Kentucky as did many in Clay County	Historic Building	Private	Victoria C. Karel and Edward J. Miszczak, "Woodneath," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Kansas City, February 1, 1977.
Cole	The Lewis and Elizabeth Bolten House	The Bolten house is a circa 1833 Greek Revival I-house. Meriweather Lewis Bolten came from North Carolina to Missouri in 1831. No mention of slaves in the NR but they had over 400 acres and were listed as farmers so they had to have worked the land somehow. There is also an outbuilding listed as "non-contributing" that looks to be a double-cell slave cabin.	Historic Building	Private	Debbie Sheals, "Lewis and Elizabeth Bolton House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Consultant, Columbia, April 5, 1999.
Cole	Lansdown-Higgins House	Originally a dogtrot built on to to create a Greek-Revival I-house with southern building traditions present sometime between 1837-1854. The first owner of the land, George Washington Lansdown, came from Virginia. Joseph Higgins, the second owner, had 33 slaves on the farm in 1850. No remnants of or information about the slave cabins exist.	Historic Building	Private	Rhonda Chalfont, "Lansdown-Higgins House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Chalfant Consulting, Sedalia, September 23, 1997.
Cole	Lincoln University Hilltop Campus Historic District	"The Lincoln University Hilltop Campus is historically unique as the only post-Civil War school for black students, founded by black soldiers. The first school named for Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln University was created from the donations of black Civil War soldiers; the idea of a school for blacks in Missouri came from the men of the 62nd United States Colored Infantry."	Historic District	Public	Gary R. Kremer, "Lincoln University Hilltop Campus Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, February 1980.
Cooper	Forest Hill/ Thomas Nelson House	Built in 1843 in the Greek Revival Style this home was the subject of one of local artist George Caleb Bingham's paintings entitle "Forest Hill-The Nelson Homestead." The house was painted in 1877. Thomas Nelson, who built and owned the house, was a slave owner and local merchant.	Historic Building	Private	Preservation Planning Section, "Thomas Nelson House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, May 5, 1989.
Cooper	Cobblestone Street	Last surviving example of the first paved street in Booneville and allegedly built with slave labour. Constructed in 1832 to connect the Missouri River traffic to Booneville's commercial district.	Historic Site	Public-local but no specifics named so I assume the city of Booneville	Preservation Planning Section, "Cobblestone Street," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, May 9, 1989.
Cooper	Duke and Mary Diggs House	Built in 1869 for Duke Diggs, a black laborer and his wife Mary in an area known as Booneville's black residential area. One of only two resources in this inventory that was a black residence.	Historic Building	Private	Preservation Planning Section, "Duke and Mary Diggs House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, May 5, 1989.
Cooper	Mount Nebo Baptist Church	Built in 1857 it "embodies the distinctive characteristics of an antebellum, braced frame, southern protestant church." Mount Nebo is still an active congregation today. "Mt. Nebo was part of a general building and rebuilding of the cultural landscape that occurred throughout the southern settlement areas of Missouri during the prosperous and expansive decade of the 1850s. By far, the majority of surviving antebellum buildings in Missouri, including most of the handsome I-houses commonly associated with success and achievement in the Upper South, date from this decade of dramatic growth in the population and economy of Missouri."	Historic Structures (Church)	Private-Mount Nebo Church Membership	James M. Denny, "Mount Nebo Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, March 18, 1986.
Cooper	New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church and School	Built in 1859 the new Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in the Greek Revival style. It's connection to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination out of Tennessee is also significant and ties back to the Upland South where many of the regions settlers originated from.	Historic Structures - Church and school	Private-Trustees of New Lebanon Presbyterian Church	Janice R. Cameron, "New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church and School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, No Date Given.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Cooper	Pleasant Green	"Pleasant Green" house was built as the main residence for the slaveholding Walker family who came from Virginia around 1826. "In 1830 Winston Walker had two slaves and in 1840 he had five slaves." There is an extant slave structure to the south of the house.	Historic Buildings	Private	Col. Stabley Andrews, "Pleasant Green," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Pilot Grove, 1975.
Cooper	PrairieView Crestmead	Built in 1859 as the main residence for John Taylor on the Prairie View/Crestmead plantation in the Italianate/Greek Revival Style common in the region at the time. The land was worked by slaves until the end of the Civil War. It is a "fine example of a rural antebellum Missouri plantation that was successful in transforming into a large and prosperous stockfarm."	Historic Buildings	Private	Linda Harper and James C. Higbie, "Prairie View," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Friends of Historic Boonville, Boonville, February 1981.
Cooper	St. Matthew's Chapel AME Church	Built in 1892 St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church is one of only two black churches remaining in Boonville, the church is also one of only three historic black public buildings in the town.	Historic Structure - Church	Private	Preservation Planning Section, "St. Matthew's Chapel A.M.E. Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, May 5, 1989.
Cooper	Sumner Public School	Second of three black public schools built in Boonville and it is the oldest extant school. One of only three historic black public buildings in the town. "In 1866, a black public school was founded in Boonville. The second Sumner Public School, constructed by James William Jones in 1915-1916 after the first school burned, was utilized as a school until 1939. In that year, the school received state accreditation and a new school, also named the Sumner Public School was constructed."	Historic Structure	Private	Preservation Planning Section, "Sumner Public School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Jefferson City, May 5, 1989.
Howard	Bedford, Edwin and Nora Payne House	1860 I-House. has an out building that may have been built as a slave cabin. Mentioned but not listed as contributing. Also had 6 black and malatto prisoners living with them in the 1910s. WTF	Historic Structure	Private	Debbie Sheals, "Edwin and Nora Payne House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Columbia, September 15, 1997.
Howard	Boone's Lick State Historic Site (not on NR)	Remnants of the salt production industry commercialized by Daniel Boone's sons. The area was given the name "Boon's Lick" after their business and it drew early settlers to the area which includes Cooper, Howard and Saline counties. Very significant early industry for the Little Dixie region since it was a draw. The Boone's were crucial to the growth of the Little Dixie region due to their early exploration of the area and opening of this salt mine.	Historic Site	Missouri State Parks	Missouri State Parks, "Boone's Lick State Historic Site," <i>Parks</i> , https://mostateparks.com/park/boones-lick-state-historic-site (accessed February 18, 2018).
Howard	Campbell Chapel AME Church	Built in 1865 in Glasgow. Greek Revival. "The church served as a social center, place of refuge, and one of the few outlets for self-determination and expression afforded African-Americans in the segregated, pro-Southern Little Dixie county."	Historic Building	Private	Rhonda Chalfant, "Campbell Chapel A.M.E. Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Chalfant Consulting, Sedalia, June 16, 1997.
Howard	Cedar Grove	Cedar Grove was built in two stages. The first section was built in 1825 in the Federal Style and the second section was built in 1855 in the Greek Revival style. There is an extant slave cabin on the property. Near Santa Fe Trail. "The brickwork of the Kingsbury house was executed by the slaves of Judge Owen Rawlings, namely Harry and Booker. It is noteworthy that these same two are credited with the brickwork of the Harris-Chilton-Ruble House (recently enrolled on the National Register) which was built twenty four years earlier!" pg 8	Historic Buildings	Private	Elaine Derendinger, "Cedar Grove," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Franklin, April 8, 1980.
Howard	Greenwood	Greek-Revival style built in 1864. "Associated with it are significant outbuildings of antebellum origin including a frame meat house, a single-cell slave house, a double-cell slave house and an ice house. Closer to the highway is White Hall School, a one room frame school House built in 1860 with a bell tower and lean-tos added later."	Historic Buildings and Structures	Private	James M. Denny, "Greenwood," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, September 30, 1982.
Howard	Lilac Hill	Documentation that it was built with slave labor and one slave cabin still intact. Built in 1830 in Federal Style "House built with slave labor. Brick burned on the property. One slave cabin of wood frame construction, remains in good condition behind the house." Alfred Morris who built the house came from Kentucky circa 1830.	Historic Buildings and Structures	Private	M. Patricia Holmes, "Lilac Hill," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, March 18, 1969.
Howard	Oakwood	Federal Style built in 1834. Includes two brick slave houses built circa 1850	Historic Buildings and Structures	Private	James M. Denny, "Oakwood," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Historic Preservation Program, Jefferson City, June 10, 1982.
Howard	1819 Thomas Hickman House (from Touring Little Dixie pdf from Gary)	Earliest house in Howard county and maybe mid-Missouri. Hickman came from Kentucky after the War of 1812. Has a cartographic map of Little Dixie on page 14 of the pdf	Historic Building	Mizzou Forestry	Becky L. Snider, "Thomas Hickman House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Becky L. Snider, LLC., Columbia, February 12, 2006.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Jackson	Missouri Town 1855	30 acres and over 20 buildings dedicated to being a living history park for life in a Missouri farming community in 1855.	Park	Public-Jackson County Parks and Recreation	Jackson County Parks and Recreation, "Missouri Town 1855," <i>Historic Sites</i> , http://www.makeyourdayhere.com/213/Missouri-Town-1855 (accessed May 23, 2018).
Jackson	Burr Oak Woods Conservation Area (not on the National Register)	It has the first nature center in Missouri. "Natural features on the area include steep forested hillsides along Burr Oak Creek (the namesake of the property), large limestone boulders and outcrops, restored prairies and woodlands, and a trail complex that will guide visitors through many of the listed features."	1071 acre Conservation Area	Missouri Department of Conservation	Missouri Department of Conservation, "Burr Oak Woods Conservation Area," <i>Places to Go</i> , https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/places/burr-oak-woods-ca (accessed March 17, 2018).
Jackson	James A. Reed Memorial Wildlife Area	Managed lakes, ponds, woodlands, native grasses plantings, and crop plantings make up the area. Lots of wildlife especailly fish.	3084 acre wildlife area	Missouri Department of Conservation	Missouri Department of Conservation, "James A. Reed Memorial Wildlife Area," <i>Fishing Reports and Prospects</i> , https://fishing.mdc.mo.gov/reports/james-reed-memorial-wildlife-area (accessed February 3, 2018).
Jackson	Bruce R. Watkins Cultural Heritage Center (not on the National Register)	The cultural heritage center focuses on the African-American diaspora in Kansas City and in the state of Missouri.		Missouri State Parks	Missouri State Parks, "Bruce R. Watkins Cultural Heritage Center," <i>Parks</i> , https://mostateparks.com/park/bruce-r-watkins-cultural-heritage-center (accessed February 10, 2018).
Jackson	85th and Manchester "Three Trails" Trail Segment (Part of the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 MPDF)	Section of the trail travelled by settlers headed west on the Santa Fe, Oregon and California Trails.	Historic Site	Private	Tiffany Patterson, "85th and Manchester "Three Trails" Trail Segment," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, December 2011.
Jackson	Colonel John Harris Residence	1855 Greek Revival House. One of only a few surviving Greek Revival houses left in the Kansas City area due to urbanization.	Historic Building	Private	M. Patricia Holmes, "Harris Holmes Professional Building," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, June 26, 1972.
Jackson	New Santa Fe "Three Trails" Trail Swales (Part of the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 MPDF)	Swales of the Santa Fe, Oregon and California Trails.	Historic Site	Private	Tiffany Paterson, "New Santa Fe "Three Trails" Trail Swales," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, December 2011.
Jackson	Santa Fe Trail, Minor Park, Kansas City, Trail Segments (Part of the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 MPDF)	Four sets of ruts that are the remains of the trails	Historic Site	Public-local	Joseph Gallagher, "Santa Fe Trail (Minor Park, Kansas City Trail Segments)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, URBANA Group, St. Louis, No Date Given.
Jackson	Santa Fe Trail-Santa Fe Park, Independence Trail Segments (Part of the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880 MPDF)	Visible ruts that are the remains of the trails	Historic Site	Public-Local	Joseph Gallagher, "Santa Fe Trail (Santa Fe Trail Park, Independence Trail Segments)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, URBANA Group, St. Louis, No Date Given.
Lafayette	Lexington Battlefield State Historic Site	Two and one-half story brick house built 1853 with slave labor in the Federal Style. "Used as a field hospital during the Battle of Lexington Sept 19-21, 1861. Col. Oliver Anderson of Lexington Kentucky refused to swear an oath to the Union and his property was confiscated. Most of the battle was fought on an adjoining hilltop approx. 1/4 mile from the house. House and Battlefield are historically significant as one of Missouri's few Civil War battlesites remaining almost entirely intact."	Historic Structure and site	Public-Missouri State Park Board	Martha L. Kusiak, "Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, April 4, 1969.
Lafayette	Minatree Catron House (Listed Individually and as part of Multiple Property Listing- Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties, Missouri)	Built in circa 1843, the Catron House "is associated with the local development of a plantation lifestyle by migrating Southerners who settled in the Missouri River Valley in the decades preceding the Civil War. The Catron House is significant under Criterion A for agriculture as the only extant building of a documented antebellum hemp plantation, of which it was the center. The building, a brick 1-House with a full-height portico of a locally uncommon design, is significant under Criterion C as an impressive local example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture as interpreted on the frontier of western Missouri. The stylistic elements of these properties, often crafted under challenging conditions, represent an attempt by their builders to remain identified with the Southern culture of their past where Greek Revival mansions were the homes of the aristocracy."	Historic Structure- no slave cabins still extant but evidence of 5	Private	Roger Maserang, "Minatree Catron House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Pioneer Trails Regional Council, Warrensburg, March 31, 1996.
Lafayette	Confederate Memorial State Historic Site	This is the only exclusively Confederate cemetery in Missouri. The chapel, cemetery and cottage are the last original structures of the Confederate Home as the majority were demolished. The Confederate Home was formally dedicated on June 9, 1893.	Historic Structures (cottage and chapel) and cemetery	Public-Missouri State Park Board	Barbara Carr, "Confederate Chapel, Cemetery and Cottage," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 7, 1980.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Lafayette	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Built in 1846-1848 in the Greek Revival Style. "It holds a prominent position in local history as the earliest surviving home for the Cumberland Presbyterians of Lexington. Its connection to the Cumberlands is particularly important since one of the earliest, pioneer preachers of this congregation was the Reverend Finis Ewing, one of the founders of the Cumberland denomination." Connection to Upland Southern roots.	Historic Structure	Private-Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc.	Noelle Soran, "Cumberland Presbyterian Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, April 14, 1978.
Lafayette	James M. Dinwiddie House (Listed as part of Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties. MPS)	Built ca. 1840 in Greek Revival Style and owner James M. Dinwiddie came from Virginia in 1840. "The property is representative of Greek Revival architecture as practiced on the Missouri frontier prior to the Civil War by migrating slaveowners from the Upland South. Typical of Greek Revival mansions within the local plantation landscape, however, high-style details are abbreviated or missing." Originally had brick slave quarters but they were destroyed.	Historic Buildir	Private	Roger Maserang, "James M. Dinwiddie House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Pioneer Trails Regional Council, Warrensburg, January 15, 1996.
Lafayette	Hicklin Hearthstone	Hicklin Hearthstone was built in 1838 and is an I house in the Greek Revival Style. "It was the centerpiece of what in pre-Civil War times was an active farm, and several outbuildings including a six-cell slave quarters, a two-cell slave house, and a brick cellar house survive. The house in many ways is typical of the type of pretentious residence being built in the Missouri River valley by slave owning migrants moving into Missouri following the War of 1812 from states that make up the Upland South: Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee."	Historic Structures (including slave cabins)	Private	James M. Denny, "Hicklin Hearthstone," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, No Date Given.
Lafayette	Lafayette County Courthouse	"Classic Revival" style. "One of the oldest continually used courthouses in the state of Missouri." Don't know how much significane this has to the study area	Historic Buildir	Public-Lafayette County	H. Roger Grant, "Lafayette County Courthouse," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, June 19, 1970.
Lafayette	Linwood Lawn	"Built between 1850-1854 with early convienices such as pioneer applications of forced-air heating and cooling techniques, indoor plumbing, and gas lighting all before the Civil War." Shows the opulents of the area...he was a banker and not a farmer so no slaves but he financed these people and thats how he made his wealth	Historic Buildir	Private	Stephen J. Raiche, "Linwood Lawn," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, November 20, 1972.
Lafayette	Spratt-Allen-Aull House (Part of Lexington MRA)	Built between 1840 and 1850 in the Greek Revival style. William Spratt, the first owner came from Virginia in the 1830s. "He seemed to be a Unionist however as he was elected to the Missouri legislature in 1864 which required him to pledge a loyalty oath to the Union."	Historic Buildir	Private	Roger Maserang, "Spratt-Allen-Aull House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Show-me Regional Planning Commission, Warrensburg, March 30, 1992.
Lafayette	William P. Robinson House (Part of Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties MPS)	Greek Revival Circa 1850. "This vernacular building is a relatively small and austere example of the dwellings erected by migrating Southerners who established plantations in the Missouri River Valley prior to the Civil War. The Robinson House is immediately recognizable as a vernacular Greek Revival I-House of the type erected by slaveowning Southerners who developed a local version of the plantation lifestyle."	Historic Buildir	Private	Roger Maserang, "William P. Robinson House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Pioneer Trails Regional Council, Warrensburg, May 15, 1996.
Lafayette	Theodore Gosewisch House (Listed as part of Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties. MPS)	"Circa 1847 house exemplifies Greek Revival architecture as applied under frontier conditions in the Missouri River Valley. German immigrant. While the house's form has much in common with the central passage Greek Revival I-Houses that were being erected during this period by migrating Southerners, its slightly rounded, segmental window headers are a device usually associated with German tastes and German craftsmen." Even though parts of central Missouri usually slightly more south than the Little Dixie region saw an influx in German immigrants prior to the Civil War it is interesting to see a mix of the styles. It is also worth noting that he was influenced by the Southern culture of the area and built his house to reflect that even though it was not his culture.	Historic Buildir	Private	Roger Maserang, "Theodore Gosewisch House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Pioneer Trails Regional Council, Warrensburg, April 15, 1996.
Lafayette	Thomas Shelby House (Part of Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline Counties MPS)	Greek Revival Circa 1855. "The Shelby House is one of the more elaborate of the vernacular Greek Revival I-Houses erected in the Missouri River Valley by slaveholding migrants from the Upland South. The Shelby House is the only extant antebellum building of the Thomas Shelby plantation. Antebellum outbuildings which originally included a brick carriage house and a slave cabin have been razed."	Historic Buildir	Private	Roger Maserang, "Thomas Shelby House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Pioneer Trails Regional Council, Warrensburg, January 31, 1996.
Lewis	Lincoln School	Built in 1880, it is the only school created specifically for black students in Canton , although the school had roots back to 1868 in borrowed spaces. It functioned as such until 1956 when Canton's public school system integrated.	Historic Buildir	Public (City of Canton) used for storage	Colman K. Winn, "Lincoln School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Culver-Stockton College, Canton, April 1980.
Lincoln	The Shapley Ross House	Shapley Ross, the property owner, came from Virginia and owed 29 slaves that helped him construct the stone house between 1818-1821. Although none are extant today there is evidence of several slave cabins near the house.	Historic Buildir	Private	M. Patricia Holmes, "Old Rock House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Missouri State Park Board, Jefferson City, July 15, 1972.
Marion	Levi Barkley House	Levi Barkley came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1829. He was a Confederate sympathizer and part of an older group of militia men but never saw action. In 1850 he had 15 slaves. He raised hemp as a cash crop. He built this house in 1860 in the Greek Revival style and Georgian plan. No mention of slave dwellings; extant or not.	Historic Buildir	Private	James M. Denny, "Levi Barkley House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, October 12, 1983.
Marion	Culbertson-Head Farmstead	James Culbertson, the first property owner, is of UK ancestry and came to Missouri via Kentucky like most in the area. Culbertson came to the area in the 1820s, settling first in Ralls County and grew hemp. By 1840 he is known to have many slaves and the largest hemp production in Ralls County. He then moved to Marion County and built the house in 1854. No mention of slave dwellings extant or not.	Historic Distric	Private	Karen Bode Baxter and Ruth Keenoy, "Culbertson-Head Farmstead," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, Karen Bode Baxter Preservation, St. Louis, July 15, 2008.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Marion	Ephraim J. Wilson Farm Complex	Wilson came to Missouri from Kentucky and his house, a 1848 Federal Style I-house has characteristics typical of Kentucky or southern construction that reflect his southern heritage. Evidence he had 4-5 slaves to work his 80 to 150 acre farm. The complex includes the house and 30 acres of surrounding farmland. No mention of slave cabins extant or not.	Historic District	Private	James M. Denny, "Ephraim J. Wilson Farm Complex," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, July 28, 1981.
Marion	Dryden-Louthan House	John D. S. Dryden came to Marion county from Virginia in 1829 as one of the first settlers to the area. Although he was of a southern background he apparently did not feel the need to support his southern countrymen during the war and instead leaned toward the Union. He was a lawyer and did not seem to own slaves which could be why he did not feel the need to side with the Confederacy. He built the Italianate house in 1858.	Historic Building	Private	Esley Hamilton, "Dryden-Louthan House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, University City, October 1984.
Marion	Eighth and Center Streets Baptist	Built circa 1872 to serve Hannibal's black community but the congregation stretches back to 1853. The land that the current building is on was purchased in 1853 by five free persons of color. The first building on the property also housed a school where Blanche K. Bruce, a prominent black activist, taught from 1861-1865.	Historic Building	Private	Haiwatha M. Crow, "Eighth and Center Streets Baptist," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Eighth and Center Streets Baptist Church, Hannibal, November 5, 1979.
Marion	Hendren Farm	Samuel O. Hendren, the first property owner was born in Virginia and came to Marion county in 1835. Vocal Confederate supporter who sought Missouri's succession. Had a 280 acre farm and was among the richest in county. There is a log cabin as well as a Greek Revival I house built in 1850s? (lists two dates but does not specify which dates go to which building) No mention of slaves or slave dwellings.	Historic District	Private	Esley Hamilton, "Hendren Farm," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, University City, December 1983.
Marion	Mark Twain Historic District	A collection of relevant locations to Samuel Clemens, the author known as Mark Twain, who wrote <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> and <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> , that were inspired by his life growing up in Little Dixie and set in a town based on Hannibal, Missouri.	Historic District	Private and Public	Mrs. Charles Anton, "Mark Twain Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Hannibal, January 1976.
Marion	Peter J. Sowers House	Brick Greek-Revival style houses built in 1855 by Peter J Sowers, who was a native of Virginia. He was a Confederate sympathizer during the war and advocate for the secession of Missouri. Does not mention if he owned slaves or slave dwellings.	Historic Building	Private	Esley Hamilton, "Peter J. Sowers House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, University City, September 1984.
Marion	Mark Twain Boyhood Home	Built in 1844 it was the home of the Clemens family, including the author known as Mark Twain, from 1844 until 1853. It was here that he experienced the town of Hannibal while growing up that would influence him to base his books off of the Little Dixie town.	Historic Building	Public	Stephen Lissandrello, "Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens) Boyhood Home," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., June, 12, 1976.
Monroe	Mark Twain Birthplace State Historic Site (not on NR)	Samuel Clemens, whose pen name was Mark Twain, was born in this two room cabin before his family moved 45 minutes north to Hannibal where he grew up. Not sure how relevant it is since he was only born here and Hannibal is included in the study boundary and that is what inspired him.	Historic Building	Missouri State Parks	Missouri State Parks, "Mark Twain Birthplace State Historic Site," <i>Parks</i> , https://mostateparks.com/park/mark-twain-birthplace-state-historic-site (accessed January 15, 2018).
Monroe	Washington School	Built in 1937. The school was built to educate all of Monroe City's African-American students. "It is located at the site of an earlier African-American school, and at the time it was built, was one of only three such schools in Monroe County."	Historic Building	Private	Debbie Sheals, "Washington School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Columbia, September 15, 1994.
Monroe	Paris Male Academy	Greek-Revival Building. Also good example of an early school in the area. "the Paris Academy building is significant as a rare surviving example of a building employed for private secondary education in Missouri. The buildings associated with the some 240 academies, seminaries and institutes that existed in 1860 have, with but few exceptions, virtually all disappeared. In addition to the rarity of its very survival is the fact that the building embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, in this case a building of domestic proportions built in a temple form with understated classical detailing. This temple-form building type was typical of antebellum public building construction, and was employed not only in educational buildings but also courthouses and churches, as well, and several temple-form residences were even built." "What it is, and what it stands for, is virtually our last chance to observe in the field, and to comprehend and appreciate in a tangible way how Missouri's young people were educated in a Southern society where publicly supported schools were not yet the norm."	Historic Building	Private	James M. Denny, "Paris Male Academy," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, January 24, 1990.
Platte	Green Hills of Platte Wildlife Preserve	"The park features several acres of restored native prairie as well as an historic cabin dating from the mid 1800s which may be the oldest surviving structure in the area." Includes wildlife, prairie and wetlands.	48.25 acre park	Platte County Parks and Recreation	Platte County Parks and Recreation, "Green Hills of Platte Wildlife Preservation," <i>Parks</i> , https://www.platteparks.com/green-hills-of-platte/ (accessed March 17, 2018).
Platte	Benjamin Banneker School	One room school built in 1885 and used until 1904 when a new school was built for the African-American children. As of 1998, the date of the National Register nomination, the building is not in use but is owned by the Benjamin Banneker chapter of the Platte County Historical Society with plans to turn it into a museum.	Historic Building	Private	Steven E. Mitchell, "Benjamin Banneker School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, June 28, 1995.
Platte	Washington Chapel CME Church	"Believed to be the 2nd CME church organized in the Missouri Territory. Construction began in 1905 with help from the local Park College although the congregation had been meeting in other locations since 1870. The building was dedicated in 1907, and remained the spiritual, social, and visual focal point of Parkville's black community over the years."	Historic Building	Private	Deon K. Wolfenbarger, "Washington Chapel C.M.E. Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Three Gables Preservation, Kansas City, July 1, 1992.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Randolph	Burkholder-O'Keefe House	"The I House form of the Burkholder-O'Keefe house is, of course, easy to explain in the context of its time of construction 1872. This type of house was by that time well established on the cultural landscapes of Missouri. This mature Upland South I House form became the ubiquitous status symbol during Missouri's "golden decade" of the antebellum South the 1850s. These large I Houses were often fronted by porticos and had two-story rear wings with double-deck gallery porches that had small enclosed rooms to the rear on both levels. Such houses were built anywhere in a wide-spread Southern settlement area where enough prosperity existed to provide client/patrons of sufficient means in enough numbers to attract builders with the knowledge and skill to erect these large and comparatively expensive homes. In the rich agricultural regions, the areas where slavery was most concentrated, such houses were a common sight. Randolph County, where Moberly is located, was part of an old Southern settlement area defined by Howard w. Marshall as "Little Dixie," a region rich in fine ante and postbellum I houses."	Historic Building	Private	Maryellen H. McVicker and Sharon Korte, "Burkholder-O'Keefe House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Memories of Missouri, Inc., Boonville, July 27, 1987.
Ray	New Hope Primitive Baptist Church	Greek Revival built in 1897 to replace older structure. Continuous congregation since 1820. "The New Hope Primitive Baptist Church is a significant example of local architecture and one of the earliest community structures in Ray County. The church was one of the earliest churches established in the county, and probably the first. It is definitely the oldest extant church in the county at the present time."	Historic Building and Historic Site	Private-Congregation	Ann M. Matthews, "New Hope Primitive Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Watkins Mill State Historic Site, Lawson, February 1, 1980.
Ray	Isaiah Mansur Farmstead Historic District	"has been farmed by the Mansur family since the 1840's and contains all of the surviving buildings constructed by the family since that date. There are eight contributing buildings, three contributing structures, and one contributing site within the district. The main farmhouse (constructed 1842 with an 1858 addition). The 400 acres of farmland is included as a contributing site. The oldest building in the district is the frame farmhouse (d. 1842). It was constructed in part around an 1838 log house by enclosing the logs with clapboard. The heavy oak timber joists of the log house, still bark-covered, are visible under the stairs of the partial basement beneath the 1842 frame house. The Mansur farmstead began as a semi-subsistence enterprise when Isaiah Mansur built a log house on the site in 1838. Mansur was a slaveholder. His 1847 tax records show that he owned four slaves at this time and more than 400 acres of land. Mansur was typical of other slave owners in the area, where the number of slaves held per owner averaged six in 1860."	Historic Buildings, Historic Site and Historic Structures	Private	Richard Mansui and Lee Sturma, "Isaiah Mansur Farmstead Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Jefferson City, April 27, 1998.
Saline	Baity Hall	Cumberland Presbyterian. Built in 1889 as the first building on the college campus. The Cumberland Presbyterian denomination came out of Tennessee in 1810 and this shows connections to the upland south.	Historic Building	Private-Missouri Valley College	Jean Tyree Hamilton, "Baity Hall," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Marshall, August 26, 1985.
Saline	Sappington Cemetery State Historic Site (not on NR)	Family cemetery of prominent Saline County doctor William B. Sappington. Clairborne Fox Jackson is buried here. He was the governor of Missouri when the Civil War broke out from Jan 3-July 23, 1861, was a Confederate sympathizer and tried unsuccessfully to make Missouri secede and become part of the Confederacy.	Historic Site	Missouri State Parks	Missouri State Parks, "Sappington Cemetery State Historic Site," <i>Parks</i> , https://mostateparks.com/park/sappington-cemetery-state-historic-site (accessed January 10, 2018).
Saline	Arrow Rock Historic District (NHL and SHS)	Within the Arrow Rock Historic District is also the State Historic Site. The structures are either a part of the Arrow Rock State Historic Site or are kept up by The Friends of Arrow Rock. Arrow Rock is the starting point for Santa Fe Trail. "The Missouri River crossing at Arrow Rock figured prominently in the very early trail-breaking expeditions that opened the West." Period of activity 1817-1860. Also Prairie Park Plantation and Oak Grove Plantation are Antebellum Houses open for tours.	Historic Structures and Buildings	Public and Private-Missouri State Parks	Stephen Lissandrello, "Arrow Rock," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., September 8, 1976.
Saline	Free Will Baptist Church of Pennytown	The only remaining building left from Pennytown-the largest freedman's hamlet in Missouri. "Built by resident black workmen this unadorned tile block building was the focal point of a community of black farm workers and their families as a center of social life. This integral component of Pennytown, a black freeman's hamlet, was built in 1925-6 to replace a wood frame structure housing the congregation from 1886-1924." There are still reunions held every year at the church for the descendants of Pennytowners even though this building is no longer used as a church.	Historic Building	Private	Hugh Davidson, "Free Will Baptist Church of Pennytown," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Historic Resources Program, December 29, 1987.
Saline	Mt. Carmel Historic District	The Brown-Dyer House and farmland and the Mount Carmel Church and cemetery make up the historic district. "The farm was the first to be cultivated on the tall grass prairie of northern Saline County (1832).	Historic Buildings and Historic Sites	Private	Thomas G. Dyer, "Mt. Carmel Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, No Organization Given, Athens, Ga, June 15, 2009.
Saline	George A. Murrell House (Antebellum Resources of Johnson, Lafayette, Pettis and Saline MPD)	"Constructed in circa 1854, the Murrell House is an impressive and well-preserved example of high style Greek Revival architecture in an agricultural/frontier setting. The Murrell House has statewide significance as one of the finest frame Greek Revival houses in Missouri. The antebellum outbuildings are gone but the Murrell House remains the centerpiece of an operating farm."	Historic Building	Private	Roger Maserang, "George A. Murrell House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Pioneer Trails Regional Council, Warrensburg, March 15, 1996.
Saline	Neff Tavern Smokehouse	Built between 1837-1838 "the Neff Tavern Smokehouse, Napton vicinity, Saline County, Missouri is locally significant due to its position on the route of the Santa Fe Trail and to its survival as the only remaining structure on the site of the historic Neff Tavern which was constructed by Isaac Neff, a prominent early settler of Saline County."	Historic Building	Private	Noelle Soren, "Neff Tavern Smokehouse," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Jefferson City, June 21, 1978.
Saline	Santa Fe Trail - Grand Pass Trail Segments (Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880)	"The site's period of Trail significance begins with its use by the first trade caravans in 1821-1822 and ends with the closure of Fort Osage in 1827. The ruts retain integrity in location, setting, feeling and association and bear witness to the Trail's importance in trans-Mississippi transport in the late antebellum period."	Historic Sites	Private	Hugh Davidson, "Santa Fe Trail (Grand Pass Trail Segments)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form, The URBANA Group, Urbana, May 1993.

County	Site	Description/Significance	Facilities	Managment	National Register Nomination Form
Saline	Santa Fe Trail - Saline County Trail Segments (Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880)	"The site's period of Trail significance begins with the use of this portion of the Trail by trade caravans in 1821-1822 and ends with the closure of Fort Osage in 1827. The ruts bear witness to the Trail's importance in transMississippi commerce and transportation in the late antebellum period."	Historic Sites	Private	Hugh Davidson, "Santa Fe Trail (Saline County Trail Segments)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, The URBANA Group, Urbana, May 1993.
Saline	William B. Sappington House	"The William B. Sappington House is a Greek Revival style Central Missouri mansion built between 1843-1845. The house is an outstanding example of the mid-nineteenth century Classic Revival style in rural Central Missouri. A former slave cabin southwest of the main house is the only remaining original outbuilding. This structure was built for double occupancy. It has a single chimney at the center of the ridge roof and two entry doors on the east wall."	Historic Buildings	Private	No Author Given, "William B. Sappington House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nominationl Form, No Organization Given, No Location Given, January 21, 1970.

List of Potential Partners

Audrain

- Audrain County Historical Society
- Mexico Tourism Commision

Boone

- Boone County Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Boone County Historical Society
- Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Friends of Rocheport

Callaway

- Callaway County Tourism
- Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society

Carroll

- Carroll County Historical Society and Museum

Chariton

- Brunswick Area Chamber of Commerce
- Chariton County Historical Society and Museum

Clay

- Clay County African-American Legacy Inc
- Clay County Museum and Historical Society

Cole

- Cole County Historical Society and Museum

- Historic City of Jefferson Foundation

Cooper

- Boonville Tourism Commission
- Concerned Citizens for the Boonville Community
- Cooper County Historical Society in Pilot Grove
- Friends of Historic Boonville

Howard

- South Howard County Historical Society

Jackson

- Jackson County Historical Society

Lafayette

- Lexington Area Chamber of Commerce
- Lexington Library and Historical Association Inc
- Lexington Tourism Bureau

Lewis

- Lewis County Historical Society

Lincoln

- Lincoln County Historical Society
- Troy Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau

Macon

- Macon County Historical Society

Marion

- Marion County (Missouri) Historical Society

Moniteau

- Moniteau County Historical Society

Monroe

- Monroe County Historical Society

Pettis

- Pettis County Historical Society and Museum
- Sedalia Downtown Development Inc

Pike

- Pike County Historical Society

Platte

- Platte County Historical Society (maybe also Benjamin Banneker chapter)

Ralls

- Hannibal Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Hannibal History Museum
- Ralls County Missouri Historical Society

Randolph

- Randolph County Historical Society

Ray

- Ray County Historical Society Museum and Genealogical Library

Saline

- Friends of Arrow Rock
- Marshall Parks and Recreation
- Saline County Historical Society

Shelby

- Shelby County Historical Society and Museum

Other Potential Partners

- Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City
- Missouri Department of Economic Development
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources
- Missouri Main Street Connection
- Missouri Preservation
- Missouri River Communities Network
- Old Trails Regional Partnership

Table 1: “Little Dixie’s African American Population 1860 and 2016”

County	1860 African-American Pop.	2016 African-American Pop.
Audrain	14.44%	5.93%
Boone	26.11%	8.23%
Callaway	26.1%	3.78%
Carroll	10.97%	0.91%
Chariton	23.01%	2.38%
Clay	26.86%	5.72%
Cole	10.85%	11.48%
Cooper	22.06%	6.32%
Howard	37.38%	5.23%
Jackson	17.52%	23.75%
Lafayette	31.89%	2%
Lewis	10.61%	2.9%
Lincoln	20.15%	1.8%
Macon	4.69%	2.31%
Marion	16.49%	5.09%

Moniteau	7.4%	3.36%
Monroe	20.72%	2.93%
Pettis	20.1%	2.96%
Pike	22.34%	6.38%
Platte	18.36%	6.92%
Ralls	21%	1.2%
Randolph	23.06%	5.12%
Ray	14.58%	1.51%
Saline	33.33%	5.28%
Shelby	10.08%	1.82%
Average	19.58%	5.01%

Table 2: “Little Dixie Economic Information”

	Median Household Income as of 2016	Percentage of Pop. in Poverty as of 2016	Total Employer Establishments as of 2015	Total Employment as of 2015
United States	\$55,322	12.7%	7,663,938	124,085,947
State of Missouri	\$49,593	14%	158,191	2,442,316
Audrian	\$41,930	17%	548	6,921
Boone	\$50,813	16.6%	4,649	75,408
Callaway	\$50,362	11.6%	750	11,902
Carroll	\$41,537	16.6%	225	1,811
Chariton	\$41,773	13.3%	210	1,313
Clay	\$63,702	8.4%	4,997	97,919
Cole	\$54,130	10.9%	2,262	35,026
Cooper	\$44,917	14.7%	393	3,847
Howard	\$45,762	15.9%	207	2,126
Jackson	\$48,104	15.5%	18,574	332,113

¹ United States Census Bureau, “Population Estimates,” *Quick Facts United States*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045217> (accessed February 23, 2018).

Lafayette	\$50,830	12.7%	692	6,174
Lincoln	\$55,249	11.2%	916	8,943
Lewis	\$45,708	16.9%	187	2,140
Macon	\$37,099	16.3%	352	3,733
Marion	\$43,828	14.5%	843	12,304
Moniteau	\$48,974	11.6%	324	2,762
Monroe	\$41,201	15.4%	197	1,606
Pettis	\$40,467	15.2	1,043	17,480
Pike	\$42,779	18.0%	406	4,506
Platte	\$70,879	6.1%	2,362	38,107
Ralls	\$48,919	10.9%	195	2,515
Randolph	\$40,638	16.1%	574	7,595
Ray	\$53,459	11.0%	368	3,062
Saline	\$40,645	15.9%	497	7,990
Shelby	\$41,351	16.6%	164	939

Table 3: “2016 Regional Demographics”

¹	Total Pop.	White Pop. %	African- American Pop. %	Hispanic Pop. %	Native American Pop. %	Asian Pop. %	Two or more races Pop. %
United States	325,719,178	76.9%	13.3%	17.8%	1.3%	5.7%	2.6%
State of Missouri	6,113,532	83.2	11.8	4.1	0.6	2.0	2.2
Audrain	26,021	89.87	7.09	3.1	0.55	0.47	1.93
Boone	176,594	82.22	9.48	3.3	0.43	4.80	2.96
Callaway	45,078	91.64	4.69	2.1	0.53	0.90	2.16
Carroll	8,913	96.07	1.96	1.5	0.33	0.21	1.31
Chariton	7,516	95.72	2.44	0.9	0.38	0.21	1.22
Clay	239,085	87.48	6.49	6.7	0.61	2.44	2.62
Cole	76,708	83.9	12.3	3.0	0.4	1.3	2.0
Cooper	17,712	89.90	6.88	8.1	0.54	0.63	1.96
Howard	10,058	91.85	5.22	1.5	0.71	0.28	1.84
Jackson	691,801	70.26	23.98	9.0%	0.60	1.85	3.01

¹ United States Census Bureau, “Population Estimates,” *Quick Facts United States*, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045217> (accessed February 23, 2018).

Lafayette	32,618	94.23	2.33	2.8	0.63	0.44	2.17
Lewis	9,967	94.2	3.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	1.7
Lincoln	56,183	95.3	1.9	2.5	0.4	0.5	1.8
Macon	15,251	95.1	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.8
Marion	28,634	91.5	5.0	1.7	0.3	0.8	2.4
Moniteau	16,063	93.8	4.0	4.7	0.4	0.4	1.3
Monroe	8,558	94.47	2.82	1.8	0.51	0.42	1.74
Pettis	42,558	92.7	3.2	9.1	0.8	0.8	2.2
Pike	18,438	90.06	7.78	2.2	0.28	0.28	1.55
Platte	98,309	86.84	6.79	6.0	0.55	2.83	2.48
Ralls	10,224	96.76	1.37	1.3	0.25	0.21	1.24
Randolph	24,989	90.46	5.88	2.1	0.48	0.74	2.39
Ray	22,754	95.85	1.37	2.5	0.66	0.35	1.67
Saline	22,980	89.22	5.26	9.8	0.83	0.87	0.26
Shelby	6,021	96.8	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.2	1.6

Tourism Entities

County	City	Tourism Entity	Name of Entity	Tourism Theme
Audrain		No		
	Mexico	Yes	Mexico Chamber of Commerce	Mainstreet of the Midwest
Boone		No		
	Columbia	Yes	Columbia Convention and Visitors Bureau	What You Unexpect
Callaway		Yes	Callway County Tourism Board	
	Fulton	Yes	Callway County Tourism Board	Once You Know...Fulton, Missouri
Carroll		No		
Chariton		No		
	Keytesville	Yes	Keytesville Chamber of Commerce	
	Brunswick	Yes	Brunswick Chamber of Commerce	Missouri's Pecan Capitol
Clay		Yes	Clay County Tourism	
Cole		No		
	Jefferson City	Yes	Jefferson City Convention and Visitors Bureau	You'll Feel the History
Cooper		No		
	Booneville	Yes	Booneville Tourism	Full Steam Ahead
Howard		No		
Jackson		No		
	Independence	Yes	Independence Tourism Department	Find Your Independence
Lafayette		No		
	Lexington	Yes	Lexington Tourism Bureau	Offbeat and Original
Lewis		No		
	Canton	Yes	Canton Tourism	
Lincoln		No		
	Troy	Yes	Troy Convention and Visitors Bureau	Shop. Dine. Play. Stay
Macon		No		
	Macon	Yes	City of Macon Tourism Department	City of Maples and Discover Macon- A Place to Grow and Go
Marion		No		
	Hannibal	Yes	Hannibal Convention and Visitors Bureau	Write Your Own Story
Moniteau		No		
Monroe		No		
Pettis		No		
	Sedalia	Yes	Sedalia Convention and Visitors Bureau	Queen City of the Prairies
Pike		Yes	Pike County Tourism Commission	Visit. Stay. Shop. Enjoy.
	Bowling Green	Yes	Bowling Green Convention and Visitors Bureau	Where the Grass is Always Greener
Platte		Yes	Platte County Convention and Visitors Bureau	Vintage Charm, Contemporary KC Spirit
Ralls		No		
Randolph		No		
	Moberly	Yes	Moberly Regional Tourism	
Ray		No		
	Richmond	Yes	Richmond Area Chamber of Commerce	Make it Richmond and Mushroom Capitol

Saline		No		
	Marshall	Yes	Marshall Tourism	Come. Sit. Stay...
Shelby		No		

Table 5: “Little Dixie 1860 Election Statistics by County”¹

County	Lincoln (R)	Douglas (ND)	Breckinridge (SD)	Bell (CU)
Audrain	1 (0.1%)	289 (26.9%)	206 (19.1%)	580 (53.9%)
Boone	12 (0.4%)	578 (19.8%)	652 (22.4%)	1,671 (57.4%)
Callaway	15 (0.6%)	839 (31.9%)	472 (17.9%)	1,306 (49.6%)
Carroll	3 (0.2%)	752 (47.5%)	276 (17.4%)	552 (34.9%)
Chariton	1 (0.1%)	692 (43.4%)	295 (18.5%)	608 (38.1%)
Clay	0	528 (28.1%)	305 (16.2%)	1,045 (55.6%)
Cole	114 (9.1%)	430 (34.2%)	487 (38.7%)	226 (18.0%)
Cooper	20 (0.9%)	988 (44.1%)	281 (12.5%)	952 (42.5%)
Howard	1 (0.05%)	939 (44.6%)	247 (11.7%)	920 (43.7%)
Jackson	191 (5.2%)	1,095 (29.6%)	943 (25.5%)	1,473 (39.8%)
Lafayette	24 (0.9%)	774 (28.2%)	371 (13.5%)	1,577 (57.4%)
Lewis	43 (2.2%)	468 (24.1%)	597 (30.8%)	833 (42.9%)
Lincoln	3 (1.6%)	805 (42.0%)	395 (20.6%)	725 (37.8%)
Macon	134 (5.6%)	1,176 (49.4%)	414 (17.4%)	655 (27.5%)
Marion	235 (7.1%)	1,240 (37.7%)	432 (13.1%)	1,385 (42.1%)
Moniteau	87 (6.0%)	476 (33.0%)	332 (23.0%)	546 (37.9%)
Monroe	8 (0.4%)	680 (31.2%)	408 (18.7%)	1,086 (49.8%)
Pettis	9 (0.7%)	369 (30.6%)	211 (17.5%)	615 (51.1%)
Pike	15 (0.5%)	1,117 (39.2%)	420 (14.7%)	1,300 (45.6%)
Platte	6 (0.2%)	845 (28.8%)	877 (29.9%)	1,208 (41.1%)
Ralls	1 (0.1%)	391 (34.7%)	149 (13.2%)	585 (52.0%)
Randolph	0	360 (21.2%)	520 (30.6%)	821 (48.3%)
Ray	9 (0.4%)	881 (41.4%)	233 (10.9%)	1,006 (47.3%)

¹ Michael J. Dubin, *United States Presidential Elections, 1788–1860 : The Official Results by County and State*, Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2002. eBook Collection (EBSCOhost), EBSCOhost (accessed June 18, 2018), 159.

Saline	0	563 (28.7%)	366 (18.6%)	1,035 (52.7%)
Shelby	90 (5.9%)	476 (31.1%)	293 (19.1%)	702 (45.9%)