

OUTLINE
INTERPRETIVE CONCEPT INVENTORY

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THEME : The Natural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: Natural Communities

TOPIC: Aquatic Communities

The Salt River and its tributaries in the project area are characterized by various aquatic habitat types, ranging from quiescent pools to fast flowing riffles. There is additional variety due to the presence of numerous small farm ponds in the project area. Streams and ponds in the region are fertile and often turbid, especially after a rainfall. Streambeds are composed mainly of silt, gravel and sand, so fish cover is furnished mostly by cut banks, fallen logs, overhanging brush and tree roots.

The streams support little algae or aquatic macrophytes so the chief energy source for the aquatic food web is allochthonous litter from terrestrial vegetation.

Most running water contains free-flowing organisms, and in large rivers or slow streams, many of these are planktonic. Phytoplankton forms the base of the aquatic food chains and its role in primary production is important to the system. The headwaters of the Salt probably contain no true plankton, but instead support an assemblage of detached drifting organisms which are important food sources for benthic invertebrates and some fish.

The Salt River and its tributaries support a diverse fish fauna of 58 species. The most abundant and widely distributed fish in the Basin include the red shiner, redfin shiner, bluntnose minnow, grizzard shad, carp and river carpsucker.

Twenty-seven fish species grouped under the broad terminology of "sport fish" have been recorded in the Salt River and its tributaries. This list incorporates both those species commonly sought by angling and those taken by gigging, snagging or snaring. Channel catfish, bullhead, drum, green sunfish, carp and crappie comprised 82% of the catch. Other species include river carpsucker, longnose gar, northern redhorse, flathead catfish, gizzard shad, orange spotted sunfish, northern hogsucker, quillback, smallmouth bass, black buffalo, white bass, golden redhorse and walleye.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: Prehistory of the Area
TOPIC: Chronological Sequence
SUBJECT: Paleo - Indian (ca. 12,500 - 10,000 B.P.)

The earliest Indians in America were the Paleo-Indians who probably immigrated to America thousands of years ago from Asia. After crossing a land bridge across the present Bering Strait, they eventually spread over the continent.

Only one Paleo-Indian site has been located on Cannon project lands, identified by a broken Clovis point (fluted spear point). More Clovis points have been found in the northeastern Missouri region, indicating they did inhabit the basin.

The Paleo-Indians were mainly nomadic hunters following large ice age mammals. They would wait for the animals to get trapped or mired in a bog, after which the hunters attacked them by using the fluted Clovis points attached to spear shafts. The Indians subsisted on the large mammals, moving to a different area when the supply ran out.

Moving about in small bands, the Paleo-Indians never stayed in one area for an extended time. Their tools consisted mainly of spear points, although knives, graters, and other cutting tools were probably also used. The spear points were large and carefully flaked, and many of them were thinned and fluted.

Most of the points were attached to large shafts and used as thrusting lances, javelins or darts thrown with a spear thrower. The spear thrower, or atlatl, was a small stick 14 to 18 inches long, with a handle on one end and a hook on the other. The hunter held the thrower by the handle, raised it above his shoulder, and thrust it forward, releasing the dart. The hook propelled the dart forward with great force and speed, giving the hunter greater skill. The atlatl was the Paleo-Indian's most valuable tool for hunting the large mammals.

As the Indians began exhausting the supply of huge ice age mammals, and as these animals became extinct, the early hunters began to hunt smaller animals such as deer, turkey and elk. They also started planting food crops and gathering berries and nuts. Ground stone tools developed and other changes led to new civilization. These developments led into the archaic period.

SOURCES: Chapman. Indians and Archeology of Missouri
Meyer. The Heritage of Missouri.
Mehl. Missouri's Ice Age Animals.

THEME : The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME : Prehistory of the Area
TOPIC: Chronological Sequence
SUBJECT: Archaic Culture (ca. 10,000 - 3,500 B.P.)

Like the Paleo-Indians before them, the early Archaic Indians lived for only a short time in one location before moving to a new area where they could hunt, fish and collect food. They usually located their villages on elevated places to insure some protection. They had a greater variety of tools and weapons than the Paleo-Indians, but their points were not as carefully made as those of their predecessors.

The greatest change found in the Archaic hunting weapons was in the increasing use of the atlatl and in the spear point shapes. As the period progressed, hunting decreased in importance and agricultural tools improved. Many of the tools were made of ground or polished stone, such as full-grooved axes, mortars and pestles, hoes, scrapers, grinding stones, knives and chisels. Needles were made from bone and beads from shells; the manufacture of textiles, baskets, bowls and other utensils indicates that more sedentary habits were being developed.

Burial mounds first appeared during the archaic period. The mounds often consisted of a small oval or round pit in which the body was doubled, with the knees drawn up to the chin. The most common type of burial, however, was the bundle burial in which the body was treated in a way that removed all the flesh. The bones were then buried in a bundle. These bundles were covered with pigment from hematite or some other stone. Few personal possessions seem to have been buried with the body.

As the Archaic period came to a close, more emphasis was placed on food gathering. This led to the practice of food production. This development, along with the production of ceramics, indicates the beginning of the Woodland period.

SOURCE: Meramec Park Lake Visitor Center Interpretive Prospectus.
Exhibigraphics Group. Salt Lake City 1976.
Marshall. "Prehistoric Indians at Meramec Spring Park,"

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME : Prehistory of the Area
TOPIC: Chronological Sequence
SUBJECT: The Woodland Culture (ca. 3,500 - 700 B.P.)

The Woodland" culture was characterized by increasing utilization of pottery and agriculture. The acquisition of these skills was a significant step toward long-term settlement in one location. This period is divided into three sub stages: Early Woodland, Middle Woodland and Late Woodland. All three substages are represented on the Cannon project lands.

Early Woodland

With the introduction of clay sling balls and pottery vessels, the old archaic lifestyle, utilizing mainly stone, bone and wooden tools, came to a close. Pottery made the storage of seeds, stewing of food and transportation and storage of water possible. This part of the Woodland period is little known, beginning as long as 3,500 years ago. Most important is that the development of pottery provides a good time indicator for archeologists, as well as a basis on which to record cultural changes, reflected in decorative styles, vessel shapes and methodology.

Middle Woodland

Farming, community settlement in one location, the construction of burial mounds, and trading activities distinguish the Middle Woodland people from their predecessors. Because of the isolated location of the Salt River villages, these Indians were not as culturally advanced as some of the other Woodland groups. The Salt River group lived in rock shelters and/or caves in minor drainages well away from the major stream valleys. Evidences of these campsites are haphazardly located and include remains of low trash mounds of black soil, mussel shells, animal bones, pottery, projectile points, knives and burial mounds. There are also evidences that they may have inhabited wigwam-type houses well above the flood plain in some areas.

By mixing clay with limestone, the Indians produced cooking pots, storage jars, and other vessels. In addition, weaving tools were developed for production of textiles. Although animal skins were still the main source of clothing, textiles became more extensively used.

The stone tools of this period were similar to those of the Archaic, but were more diverse. Pecked and stone axes were ungrooved and probably socketed into a wooden handle. Projectile points, knives and drills were chipped with hammerstones and were often serrated.

Hunting continued to be the major method of obtaining food, and the use of the atlatl persisted, although--the bow and arrow developed as the major hunting weapon. Agriculture was gaining in importance, and even though the Woodland people lacked the tools to till the soil effectively, they took advantage of river terraces that had been swept clean by floods to plant their crops. After the initial planting, the gardens were forgotten until harvest time; then the corn, squash and beans were gathered and stored in pits until they were needed.

Trade was another important aspect of Woodland life. Marine shells, siltstones, hematite ore and other items were traded among the people.

The only evidence of communal effort is the presence of burial mounds. Bodies were placed in a deep midden in a semi-flexed position, usually on the right side. Objects were often buried with the body, such as projectile points, knives, shell spoons, bone tools and rubbed hematite.

Late Woodland

The Middle and Late Woodland sub stages are often difficult to differentiate in Missouri, since the culture in this area was not as advanced as in other regions. In general, the Late Woodland people were considered isolationists; the communications and trade between tribes, abundant during the Middle Woodland period, became nearly non-existent. There seemed to be a regression into a simpler lifestyle -- pottery was still reduced, but was minimally decorated, mound building continued, but the elaborate ceremonies once accompanying burial of the dead were eliminated. The one major advance during the period was the development of the bow and arrow. Although the atlatl continued to be used, the bow and arrow soon became the dominant weapon.

The Woodland people saw the development of many ideas necessary for sedentary life -- agriculture, pottery production, community cohesiveness and weapon improvement. These developments continued to be important in the Indian cultures through historic time.

SOURCES: Chapman, C.H. and Chapman, E.F. Indians and Archaeology of Missouri. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1964.

Joseph, A.M. (editor). The American Heritage Book of Indians. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1961.

THEME : The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME : Prehistory of the Area

TOPIC: Chronological Sequence

SUBJECT: Historical Indians

The historic Indian tribes that inhabited the Salt River area were the Sauk and the Fox. Originally found in the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior area, these tribes were pushed away from those areas by the Algonquians. The Sauk and Fox tribes were closely related in language and culture to the Shawnee Indians.

Relations between the French and the native Indians were peaceful, with the French fur traders exchanging goods with the Indians. But as whites began settling onto their lands, hostilities broke out. In 1804, the Sauk and the Fox were forced to sign a treaty in which they relinquished acreage north of the Missouri, including part of the Salt River Basin. Roving bands of Indians continued hunting in the region and during the war of 1812 the British supplied the tribes with weapons, encouraging attacks by small parties of Indians on white settlers.

After the War of 1812, the Indians agreed to the treaty of Portage des Sioux, which was a confirmation of the 1804 treaty. Small bands continued hunting in the area, occasionally leading to hostilities, and it wasn't until August of 1824 that a treaty was signed ceding all the land in the state to the whites. However, the Sauk refused to honor the treaty and continued raiding. These conflicts finally culminated in war during the winter of 1831-1832. The battle named after Chief Black Hawk of the Sauk ended in total defeat of the Indians. By 1836, all titles and claims to lands within Missouri had been relinquished by Indians.

SOURCES: Clarence Cannon Environmental Impact Statement.

Brandon, Willi. American Heritage Book of Indians.

Josephy, Alvin M. The Indian Heritage of America.

La Farge, Oliver. American Indians.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME : Prehistory of the Area

TOPIC: Native Uses of the Environment

SUBJECT: Food

Since agriculture did not become prevalent among the Indians until the later part of their habitation in Missouri, the people depended mainly upon the environment for their survival. The earliest men followed the huge ice-age mammals, utilizing all parts of the animals in their struggle to stay alive. As the ice-age mammals faced extinction, man adapted to the change.

Deer, wild turkey, and elk became the Missouri Indians' main food sources. To supplement their diet, they also gathered nuts, berries and fruits, and stored what they did not need to help them through the winter. They also fished and collected mussels to add more variety to their diet.

The Indians utilized sugar maples and sorghum to provide them with sugar. Tapping the maple trees was an important yearly affair since few other natural sweeteners were available. Sweet sorghum, in addition to its use as a sweetener, was ground into meal and mush or parched.

Various other trees and plants were used by the Indians in their everyday collection of food. As their technology progressed, they began to plant gardens that included such" vegetables as corn, squash, beans, and pumpkins. However, because they never depended exclusively on agriculture their agricultural skills did not expand beyond simple farming techniques.

SOURCES: LaFarge, Oliver. American Indians.

Densmore. How Indians Use Wild Plants for Food. Medicine and Crafts.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: Prehistory of the Area

TOPIC: Native Uses of the Environment

SUBJECT: Weapons and Utensils

Various materials were utilized by the Indians for tools, weapons, and utensils. Stone, logs, bone, clay, antler and other items were all put to use in a variety of useful ways.

Stone and wood possibly were the two most important materials. Various rocks were chipped and flaked into knives, scrapers, fluted points, axes, mortar and pestles, hoes, chisels, pipes and grinding stones.

By attaching a strong wooden shaft, Indians could produce a spear for hunting. Another popular weapon was the atlatl or spear-thrower, which was a 14-18 inch stick with a handle on one end and a hook on the other which held a dart. Wood was also used for bows and arrows, bowls and dug-out canoes.

Bone and antlers provided durable materials for tools. Slivers of bone could be used for needles and antlers were often used for pipes.

The later cultures utilized clay for pottery and mussel shells for beads. Pottery became very important in everyday use as well as in ceremonial use. The wide distribution of pottery pieces during the Woodland period indicates that it was a very important part of that culture.

SOURCES: Densmore. How Indians Use Wild Plants for Food, Medicine and Crafts.
Clarence Cannon Dam & Reservoir Final Environmental Statement.
U.S. Army Engineer District, St Louis.

THEME: The Culture Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: Prehistory of the area

TOPIC: Native Uses of the Environment

SUBJECT: Shelters and Protection

In the early days of human presence in Missouri, people were dependant upon their own skills for survival in the environment. To protect themselves from harsh winters, they utilized materials from the ice age mammals from which warm garments could be made. And caves needed to be found and adapted to shelters for nomadic families. Later, other environmental materials were adapted for protection and shelter. Various types of wood were utilized to build temporary villages, and animal skins continued to be used for blankets and clothing. But animal skins eventually diminished in importance as Indians acquired the skill of weaving plant fibers into materials. These woven clothes were decorated with bird feathers, and beads made of mussel shells.

SOURCES: Densmore. How Indians Use Wild Plants For Food, Medicine, and Crafts.
Hart. Montana -- Native Plants and Early Peoples.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: Prehistory

TOPIC: Archeology

SUBJECT: Prehistoric Remains in the Area

A total of 13 prehistoric sites have been located in 'the immediate project area. At the time the Environmental Statement was written in 1975, this number was estimated to be only 30% of the total number of sites in the area.

Tests conducted at the sites indicate that prehistoric man utilized the reservoir area atleast 12,000 years ago, and perhaps longer ago. The Salt River drainage area has been used intensively for 6,000 years. The population size and use increased steadily, culminating during the late period of the Woodland Stages.

The transition from one stage to another was done through cultural diffusion rather than by population replacement. This is evident by the strong traditional element in most of the sites located within the reservoir area. A resident population remained within the confines of the Salt River Valley, comparable to other groups located in the 'nearby isolated drainages of eastern Missouri.

The sequence of occupation in the Cannon Reservoir area is divided into stages that are indicitive of technological and settlement patterns. The dates that are assigned are tentative and do not necessarily coincide with those developed for the Mississippi Valley. The stages are as follows:

Paleo-Indian (ca 12,500 -- 10,000 before present)

Archaic (ca 10,000 - 3,500 b.p.)

Woodland (ca 3,500 -- 700 b.p.)

Evidence has been found on the site to indicate the presence of the Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Late Woodland (from 1,000 p.b.) cultures.

SOURCES: Cannon Reservoir Archaeological Report. 1975.

Chapman and Chapman. Indians' and Archeology of Missouri.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: Prehistory of the Area

TOPIC: The Salvage Program

SUBJECT: Archaeology

Many archaeological sites have been located in the Clarence Cannon project area, and many more are expected to be discovered. Thus far, most of the salvage operations have been concentrated in the nine mile area between the main dam and the re-regulation dam since this region is most immediately threatened by construction activities. Over 90 sites, containing varying amounts of artifacts, have been found in the area.

Because the 400 square mile study area is peripheral to the old Hopewell and Mississippian manifestations, the archaeologists are hoping to be able to determine the nature and degree of influence that these confederacies exerted on the isolated Salt River population. This will be accomplished by utilizing a series of hypotheses based on geographical theory, ecological theory and archaeological relationships. The main thrust will be to establish settlement-subsistence patterns, while recognizing the importance of natural and cultural environmental concerns on the sites.

The most critical aspect of the program is the employment of adequate sampling procedures at all research levels. The actual excavations are very extensive, including scanning of all- the territory of a specific area. Site functions are determined by the floral and faunal remains, artifacts, and size and density of a site, and are then recorded on comprehensive survey sheets which will permit comparison of settlement patterns, environmental settings, exploitative patterns and inter-site relationships. As more sites are excavated, the archaeologists will try to determine the percentage of sites occupied at a specific time by a specific group and their relationship to other cultures.

SOURCE: Henning, D.R. Cannon Reservoir Archaeological Project Report
Lincoln, Nb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1975.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: The First Anglo-European Explorations

Early French trappers discovered the "Riviere au Sel", or Salt River, during their search for furs, and the stream appeared on French maps of the Louisiana country as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century.

However, most Anglo-Americans were unaware of the stream's existence for another hundred years. In Zebulon Pike's journal of his 1805-1806 expedition in search of the sources of the Mississippi, he reports passing the mouth of the Salt River which he had never seen on any other map. He described the river as a considerable stream, navigable for at least two hundred miles during high water. Although this report was erroneous, it shows that this area of Missouri remained virtually unknown into the early part of the nineteenth century.

SOURCE: Bremer. Cannon Reservoir Area Historical Study.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: First Settlement in the Salt River Area
SUBJECT: Bouvet and Subsequent Salt Operations

The Salt River was so named because of the presence of a number of salt springs that gave the water a distinctive taste noticed by settlers coming up the Mississippi below the mouth of the Salt River. Because of the scarcity of salt on the frontier, the governments of France and Spain encouraged the development of salines for the manufacture of salt.

In 1792 a Frenchman named Mathurin Bouvet learned of the location of salt springs near the river from a roving fur trapper. He led an expedition to the Salt, taking boiling kettles to obtain salt samples. Bouvet established himself near the later site of the village of Cincinnati. After satisfying himself as to the commercial feasibility of the operation, he returned to St. Louis to buy supplies. He came back and built a salt furnace, warehouse, home and some other buildings. While he was in St. Louis after the winter of 1792-93, Indians in the region destroyed his works.

Two years later Bouvet filed two petitions for territory on the Salt and Mississippi Rivers to make salt production feasible. Both requests were approved and Bouvet returned to rebuild his salt factory on the same site, building a warehouse on the outlet of the Bay de Charles north of Hannibal. Sinking a deep salt well, he set up a furnace and constructed a road connecting the factory and the port. During the next five years he operated his factory successfully, boiling down salt at the furnace, hauling it by packhorse to the warehouse and shipping it downstream by boat. After 1798 salt prices went down because of competition; then in 1800 a band of Sac Indians attacked the Bay de Charles settlement, burning Bouvet in his house and the salt works too.

Later that year Charles Gratiot tried to reopen the salt mill, but was chased out by Indians. In the winter of 1800-1801 Augustin Charles Fremon Delauriere set out to make salt in the area. Passing Bouvet's lick and crossing the Salt River, he settled about four miles away. Although the salt quality was good, the isolation of the factory and hostilities of the Indians caused economic problems. After losing some boatloads of salt in the Salt and Mississippi Rivers, Fremon suspended operations in 1805. During the next two years a group of French settlers under Victor la Gotra settled at Fremon's lick and were producing salt when the first Anglo-American settler came through in 1808.

Samuel Gilbert, from Kentucky bought the claim and the French moved on. Salt making declined after this, although residents continued to boil salt water for home use into the 1830's.

In 1817 another group of settlers settled on the old Bouvet site. Named Trabue's lick after the new proprietor, a new deep well was sunk at the spring to create a larger flow of salt water. With this improved system, salt making on Trabue's lick flourished through the 1850's when the price of imported salt made the works economically unfeasible. Several decades later the site was revived when a new owner, Spalding, built a health resort on the springs, later known as Spalding Springs.

SOURCE: Bremer. Cannon Reservoir Area Historical Study.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: First Settlement in the Salt River Area
SUBJECT: Agricultural Settlement

The first white agricultural settlers to enter the Cannon Reservoir were Kentuckians led by Samuel Gilbert in 1808. In later years several other Anglo American families joined the Gilberts and a small cluster of farmsteads cropped up in the area. Then Indian hostilities during the War of 1812 brought settlement to a standstill. Local settlers built a fortified post but were forced to retreat to St. Charles and later to St. Louis when the Indian attacks persisted. By the end of the War (1812) there were again no white occupants.

After the War the Sauk and Fox Indians agreed to the Treaty of Portage des Sioux, but small hunting parties continued to frequent the area. Finally in 1824 the tribes signed a new treaty ceding all land and hunting rights to the State of Missouri; after this, few Indians reappeared in the region.

Poor transportation and communication discouraged rapid settlement. Most overland routes consisted of Indian or buffalo trails too narrow for wagons the only other route was the Salt River. The coming of the steamboat brought more settlers to the area and aided in the communication process.

As the pioneers arrived, they tended to settle in small groups, relying on one another for assistance. Because of flooding and timbered bottomlands, most settlements were on higher terrain above the river. Frontier life rarely rose above the level of simple subsistence and commercial activity remained restricted. The first settlers grew corn, wheat, pumpkin, squash and a few other garden vegetables. They ground their own meal, since there were no grist mills, and combined efforts with a neighbor to produce a full team of oxen and other livestock such as milk cows, hogs, fowl and sheep. These early pioneers were a product of a woodbased technology, depending on the forests for their survival. Wood was utilized for shelters, as well as for fuel, fences, tools, furniture and boats. Next to wood, corn was the most important plant in the settler's limited economic world. Corn was used for animal food and provided a varied menu for the family, being the staple ingredient in corn bread, mush and hominy. The other parts of the plant were also utilized in horse collars, chair bottoms, bedding, brooms, fuel, toys and pipes.

By 1840 the appearance of the Salt River Basin had changed from that of fifteen years earlier. Most of the land was in private hands, and the landscape was marked by older farms and large tracts of improved, cleared land. Farmsteads varied in importance, and brick and frame houses began to replace the log cabins, marking the emergence of lumber mills and brick yards. Farming occurred on a larger scale and fencing became much more conspicuous. Instead of raising only enough to take the family through the winter, farmers now had cash crops to sell to the local merchants who, in turn, sold them to outside buyers.

Agriculture has continued to be very important to the economy in the Cannon area over the years. One of the main objectives to the original dry-dam was that it would have created a vast amount of unusable land; it would have been covered by water during high times, while during low flow the area would exist as mud flats. The current project plans will be beneficial to the farmer, providing water, flood control and recreation for his use.

SOURCE: Bremer. Cannon Reservoir Area Historical Study. Shulse. The History and Development of the Clarence Cannod Dam and Reservoir. 1957 - 1968.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: The Economic Basis for Early Settlement

The Clarence Cannon Region of Missouri, unlike other areas, has had a variety of economic bases over the years. The first visitors to the area were French fur traders who depended on their trapping skills to survive. By 1792 a Frenchman named Bouvet had settled in the Salt River drainage and set up his salt-making operations. Various other Frenchmen and Anglo-Americans utilized the salt-making idea in subsequent years to eke out a living in the desolate wilderness.

Once Indian hostilities had subsided in the early 1800's, settlers were attracted to the cheap lands along the Salt River. These eastern pioneers were farmers, growing crops such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, squash, and pumpkin. The earliest settlers depended on these crops for survival; as they became established, the farmers grew these crops, along with cotton, hemp and tobacco, as cash crops. Cattle raising was also popular and vineyards and orchards thrived in some areas.

In addition to farming, some bituminous coal outcroppings were mined; however, agriculture continued to dominate the economy.

SOURCE: Bremer. Cannon Reservoir Area Historical Study.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: History of the Area

TOPIC: Settlement Patterns

The earliest settlers came to the Salt River in quest of salt production. These people settled near the salt licks, keeping clustered in groups for protection against Indians and for the purpose of helping each other. This type of settlement pattern continued when the farmer-type pioneer arrived a few years later. In this way the farmers could share a team of oxen, help with cabin and barn-raising and provide a style of social life that was noticeably lacking otherwise.

As grist mills and saw mills began to appear, villages sprang up along the Salt River. Paris, Florida and Cincinnati were three of the earliest towns, and these continued to expand as the size of farms, livestock, roadways and mercantile establishments grew.

The major reason that growth was relatively slow was the lack of transportation into the area. But the steamboat became popular and roads were built, the region began to grow. However, it wasn't until the arrival of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in northern Missouri in 1857 that economical overland travel was feasible.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: Notable People Associated with the Region
SUBJECT: Samuel Clemens

Perhaps the greatest humorist and wit to ever come from America, Samuel Langhorne Clemens captured the imagination of all Americans with his writings of the people, towns and lifestyle of his native Missouri. Born in Florida, Missouri on November 30, 1835, Clemens settled in Hannibal where his father hoped to find more prosperous employment.

Attending school until the death of his father forced him to find work; Clemens got his first taste of journalism when he served as an apprentice printer for a local newspaper. After working with his brother in an unsuccessful newspaper venture, he set out on his own as an itinerant printer, working his way eastward to St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York. In 1856 Clemens became an apprentice to the pilot of a Mississippi River steamboat, a job he held until the outbreak of the Civil War disrupted the river traffic. Heading west with thousands of others, Clemens eventually made his way to Virginia City, Nevada, where he became a reporter for the territory newspaper. It was while he was in Virginia City that Clemens took the name "Mark Twain" in remembrance of his river days on the Mississippi. "Mark Twain" was river lingo, literally meaning "two fathoms deep," and was often heard along the river.

In the spring of 1864, Clemens headed to San Francisco where he worked as a reporter for The Call and as correspondent for The Enterprise. While on vacation in Calaveras County, California, he wrote "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" which was published in a New York periodical and became an instant success. With national acclaim, Clemens devoted himself entirely to writing. In December 1866, he left California to work as a traveling correspondent in New York and Europe.

Samuel Clemens was a man of great sensitivity and humor. His writings appealed to a wide audience because of his charm, sensibility and personality.

His books, such as Life on The Mississippi, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn show evidence of his life and years of growing up in the Mississippi River and Salt River areas.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: Notable People Associated With the Region
SUBJECT: Clarence Cannon

Clarence Cannon was one of the prime influences in the realization of the Project that would later take his name. Born on April 11, 1879, Cannon was educated at La Grange College, William Jewell College and the University of Missouri. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1922 until his death in 1964, and served as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and Parliamentarian of the House during both Republican and Democratic Administrations.

Cannon was an early advocate of flood control measures for the project area, but dropped work on definite plans when he met stiff opposition among local newspapers and citizens. Residents felt that flood control projects would result in mudflats, and leave no recreational benefits. But when later studies by the Corps of Engineers showed that a multipurpose project was not only feasible, but desirable also, the Joanna Dam Association was formed (1958) to try to win over public opinion. Again, Rep. Cannon supported this and later plans that called for flood control measures in the area. After his death in 1964, Congressman William Hungate introduced a resolution in Congress changing the name of the proposed project to Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir to honor the man who was long-time supporter' of the project.

Cannon was the author of such publications as "Cannon's Procedure," "Convention Parliamentary Manual," "Cannon's Precedents of the House of Representatives," and "Treatise on Parliamentary Law." He was engaged in farming throughout his life in Lincoln County.

SOURCES: Clarence Cannon Dam & Reservoir -Construction in Progress.

Clarence Cannon Dam & Reservoir

Mark Twain Shrine and Museum

Mark Twain State Park

Encyclopedia Britannica

Trails Across Missouri

THEME: Cultural Setting of the Project
SUBTHEME: History of the Area
TOPIC: Present Cultural Resources in the Project Area
SUBJECT: Historic Sites

Several archeological sites are located in the project area. The first is the Crigler Mounds or Crigler Cemetery. This site, along with the Holliday Petroglyphs near Holliday, Missouri is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Holliday Petroglyphs are located outside the zone of impact and won't be affected by the project. The Crigler Mounds, located on high ground adjacent to the reservoir, are seven Indian burial mounds located in Monroe County, one mile north of Florida. The Hatten Mounds are found in the South Fork of the Salt River about 1 ½ mile south on highway 154, and are sites that indicate the presence of both late Woodland and Archaic peoples in the area. Further evidence of burial sites and habitation is expected to be found by examination of the hill site. The location provides a vista over the South Fork with potential for use as an overlook.

The Pollard Cemetery is located east of Highway IO7, north of Florida. Three identified mounds are found on the site and the Pollard family is buried in the lower mound. These *sites* are of interest because numerous prehistoric villages are located nearby.

The Shell Branch village sites, located on the south side of Shell Branch Creek at the point the creek enters the reservoir, were occupied extensively at one time. Two sites exist with the principal occupation appearing to have been late Woodland, although archaic materials have also been found on both.

Several historic places are located in the areas that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Mark Twain Birthplace Memorial Shrine, the Ralls County Courthouse, the John Forbes Benjamin House, and the Union Covered Bridge. Both the Mark Twain Birth Place and the Union Covered Bridge are under the jurisdiction of the Division of Parks and Recreation.

Other sites include the Batty House, the Violette House in Florida, and the Mark Twain Cave. The following is a list of historic buildings and sites in the project area:

Allen House	Monroe Co.
Allen, Charles House	Monroe Co.
Brace House	Monroe Co.
Conyers, Thomas House	Monroe Co.
Glenn House	Monroe Co.
Godier, Dr. Sammuel House	Monroe Co.
Jones, Gabriel House	Monroe Co.
Mark Twain Birthplace Mem. Shrine*	Monroe Co.

THEME: The Cultural Setting of the Project

SUBTHEME: History of the Area

TOPIC: Present Cultural Resources in the Project Area

SUBJECT: Samuel F. Bell House and Related Murals

The Samuel F. Bell house, built in 1880-1881, is an example of a two-story, single pile (one room deep), five-bay house with central stair and end chimneys. The plan is a familiar vernacular type; the finish details show a lingering taste for Italianate features common a generation earlier. The house contains three folk murals

(One of which remains exposed) painted on, the plaster walls.

Samuel F. Bell was a farmer whose landholdings included some of the richest bottomland in the county. This large frame house is a reflection of his prosperity and standing in the community.

However, he died in February of 1882, within a year after the house was completed, leaving the farm to his wife Elizabeth and their three daughters. The property remained within the family for 72 years after his death, a period spanning two succeeding generations. George and Cordelia (Bell) Jones bought the farm from the other heirs to Bell's estate, occupying it until Jones' own death in 1951. It is he who commissioned three murals to be painted on the plaster walls, in the house. Local folklore has it that an itinerant artist (some say he was a dwarf) named Stevens painted the murals, although this has not been substantiated. One of the paintings, located in the chimney piece of the parlor mantel and now covered over, reportedly depicts Jones, an avid sportsman, in a hunting scene with his five dogs. Another, the only one which remains exposed, is an idealized Rocky Mountain scene with buffalo, prairie dogs, and deer.

THEME: Orientation and Information

SUBTHEME: Project Facilities

TOPIC: Public Use Areas

Recreation is one of the important benefits of the Clarence Cannon Project, and a great deal of planning has gone into the locations and types of facilities to be included in the various access areas. The recreation facilities will feature two major access areas, one on each side of the lake, with a system of twelve additional satellite areas situated at key locations around the lake. These satellite areas will consist mainly of boater access points with support facilities, such as launching ramps, adequate parking areas, vault toilets, picnic units and water pumps. All of the public access areas will be designated as intensive-use recreation areas, although portions of five areas will be allocated for low-density recreation use for future development of hiking trails-, primitive camping and non-exclusive group and organization camping. In addition to the public access areas there will also be two fishermen access areas downstream of the dam.

Ray Behrens Access Area (#2) and Indian Creek Access Area (#11) are the two axis areas for the satellite recreation development. The Ray Behrens Area covers 475 acres of developable land with planned usage including overnight camping, boat launching and day use picnicking. There will be three separate campgrounds, one of which will contain 60 winterized sites; the other two containing 75 and 40 campsites, will be for summer use only. In addition, a tract of 65 acres at the south end of the project has been reserved for possible concessionaire development of a marina.

The largest developable area of 1,395 acres is located in the Indian Creek Access Area. In addition to a campground with 175 trailer hook-ups, there are numerous other attractions in the area. Henderson Lake, an existing reservoir with a scenic view, provides an ideal spot for an amphitheatre, trails, and picnic-boat launch complex.

There are also two areas available for concessionaire development. At the southwest edge of the access area is a tract that could be developed into a hotel, marina, restaurant and cottage resort, the second possible concession area is a horseback riding facility. Much of the Indian Creek development is planned for the future, including the addition of 120 tent camping sites, 235 primitive hike-in sites and 75 more trailer sites.

Also contained in the project area is the Mark Twain State Park, run by, the Missouri State Park Board. This tribute to Samuel Clemens attracts visitors to his birthplace shrine which contains preserved artifacts of the Twain era. However, the park also has attractions such as camping, sailing, boating, and swimming. Future expansion will include a resort area complete with an 18-hole golf course and marina, while in the north extension a sailboat harbor will be built.

SOURCE: Clarence Cannon Dam and Reservoir, Supplement #1 to Design Memorandum No.9 The Master Plan. U.S. Army Engineer District, St.Louis, Missouri 1975

see Project Fact Sheet (page c-25) for further information regarding Public Use Areas/Facilities at Mark Twain Lake.

THEME: Orientation and Information

SUBTHEME: Project Facilities

TOPIC: Wildlife Management Areas

One of the main objectives of the Corps in the Clarence Cannon Project is to insure that when the project is finished, the lands are properly managed. Various classifications have been assigned to tracts of land which insure conservation and enhancement of the available resources.

12,717 acres of land will be managed through a land lease program, allowing the lands to be open for public use. This program will include a wildlife border strip along roads, woods and fences and will permit no overgrazing. It will also provide such benefits as control of old field succession, wildlife habitat improvement, income for the counties and recreation.

Another 316 acres will be non-leasable and managed for wildlife purposes. Fields will be mowed for succession control, undesirable tree species cleared, and desirable trees planted. This area will provide as food, plots for the assorted wildlife inhabiting it.

Forest management will be practiced in four of the recreation areas. Tree and shrub seedlings will be planted "to provide wildlife food and cover, as well as erosion control.

The reservoir basin is another area requiring management. It will be cleared of obstructions to insure safe boating conditions and then be seeded with a grass-legume mixture to prevent shifting of sediments. In addition to these rather general management practices, four "Natural or ecologic-scenic management areas" have been established:

1. Lick Creek - an area containing a broad cross-section of varietal plants growing in the region. Limestone bluffs provide scenic views and the Jerry Long Cave is located here. It is also the only place where Western wall flower has been found on project lands. This area is intended to serve as a preserve and possible monitoring studies of ecological development of the Cannon project will be based here.

2. Indian Creek Access Area and Henderson Lake - Indian Creek is a minor tributary of the Salt River bordered by wooded bluffs containing a good cross-section of Missouri flora. Henderson Lake & Dam, located nearby, was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and has a crest of about 630 feet. The shoreline is surrounded by rounded hills covered with oak, hickory and maple.

3. Little Indian Creek Drainage Area - this area consists of plateau land and limestone bluffs along the Salt River. The plateau area is a glade-type of ecosystem dominated by post oak, white oak and red cedar. Ground cover includes prairie grass, lichen and mosses. The junction of the Salt River and Indian Creek is popular with water birds such as belted kingfishers, green herons and wood ducks. On some of the prairie remnant big and little bluestem grow. This area will be managed by burning and mowing to preserve prairie herbage and possibly the prairie chicken will be introduced.

4. Quarry Lake - an abandoned quarry with vertical limestone walls 30-40 feet high highlights the small lake found here. Aquatic life thrives, especially the narrow-leaved cattail, which is on the Missouri list of rare or endangered species.

Source: Clarence Cannon Dam & Reservoir, Supplement No.1 to Design Memorandum No.9 - The Master Plan. U.S. Army Engineers, St. Louis District. 1975

THEME: Orientation and Information
SUBTHEME: Project Facilities
TOPIC: Natural Historical - Archeological Areas

The Cannon project area contains four archeological and/or natural history areas. Various archeological sites have been found in the area, but these five are the most extensive and have the most impressive interpretive potential.

SOURCE:

1. Crigler Mounds - these seven mounds located in Monroe County are the largest, best-preserved group in the reservoir area.

2. Sugar Maple Grove - this unusual site in the Salt River drainage *was* possibly an important prehistoric village site. The accessible sugar source, along with the favorable location, would have been attractive for the Indians.

3. Hatten Mounds - including Archaic and Late Woodland artifacts, these mounds are still being excavated for additional burial sites, giving them good interpretive potential.

4. Pollard Cemetery - the Pollard family was buried in these large mounds. These are of special interest because many pre-historic villages are found nearby.

5. Shell Branch Village Sites - extensive signs of occupation have been found on these two village sites, including evidence of funerary practices, food resource development and house form and use. Most of the artifacts seem to be Late Woodland, but Archaic pieces are also common.

Source: Clarence Cannon Dam & Reservoir, Supplement No. I to Design Memorandum No.9 - The Master Plan, U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, 1975.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE VISITOR CENTER

The main function of the VC is to orient visitors to the project and encourage them to learn more about the lake, the areas rich cultural history and the Corps involvement at all levels of operation. Slide programs, living history demonstrations and guided tours through the exhibit room are ways to personalize the exhibits and will be used as staffing permits. Every interpreter staffing the building should read all the panels and become familiar with the exhibits. If you are confused or do not fully understand something (what it means, or how it works) please ask before the public asks you.

The following is further information about the history of the "Salt River Area to help you develop your own tour.

A list of photographs is attached to help explain what they are and from where they were obtained.

Auhaha Rivere au Sel Salt River

Auhaha, meaning "Laughing water", was the name given to the river by the historic Indian tribes of the Sac and Pox. In the 1700's and early 1800's the French called it "Rivere au Sel" meaning river of salt, after discovering the numerous salt springs in the area.

During the early 1800's the river was also listed as the "River Jeffron". Jeffron may have been a surname for an explorer or trapper, however in all probability; it was taken from the name of the 3rd president of the United States.

In 1803, during Thomas Jefferson's administration, the Louisiana Purchase was made (buying the territory known as "Louisiana" from Napoleon of France - 282,000 sq. miles from France. Cost \$15,000,000 or 3 1/2 cents per acre).

The Louisiana Purchase resulted in an 1804 treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians ceding land between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

The land was bounded by line drawing on the map from the Gasconade River to a point 30 miles above the mouth of River Jeffron and then down Chat River to the Mississippi. This territory included all or part of the present counties of St. Charles, Warren, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, Marion, Audrain and Monroe.

IN THE BEGINNING

The main point here is to emphasize the importance salt played in drawing ice age animals to the area, which in turn, drew the first humans. A cache of animal bones found in the Jerry Long cave near Perry in 1956 included a wide variety of species some of which were known to have been here during the ice age. Found were 58 Eastern wood rats, 28 woodchucks, 12 black bears, 10 cottontail rabbits, 7 fox squirrels, 4 striped skunks, 17 spotted skunks, 6 bobcats, 4 raccoons, 2 opossums, 2 men, 2 voles, 1 beaver, 2 big brown bats, 2 eastern moles, 1 white-tailed deer; 1 brown bat, 1 gray fox, 1 red fox, 2 deer mice, 1 mountain lion, 1 mink, 1 bog lemming, 16 turkey vultures, 1 screech owl, 1 turkey, and 1 prairie chicken.

PALEO AND ARCHAIC

Although a Clovis point was found here, it is apparently in a private collection. The Clovis points in this exhibit, along with the atlatl, spear and tool kit were made for the exhibit by Dr. Errett Callahan of Lynchburg, VA. The remainder of artifacts are originals from the University of Missouri, where all artifacts are cataloged from the University of Nebraska study at Cannon.

WOODLAND

Much evidence of the Woodland culture was found on project land, agricultural tools, pottery, burial mounds and Petroglyphs. The tools suggest cultivation of the soil occurred which indicates a longer settlement period than earlier people. Directly related to the fact that Woodland people stayed in one place is the appearance of pottery, which would have been impossible to move. The large pottery was used for storage and almost always bears cord markings. These markings not only provided decoration, but traction as well when picking up a wet pot.

Burial mounds served as burial sites for one or more Indians and are often located on a high place with a good view. Some mounds show evidence of careful planning with regular replacement of burials while others reveal more haphazard practices with no plan and placement. Some archaeologists view the existence of artifacts or burial gifts found in the mounds as evidence of their primitive religion. They theorize the Indians wanted to make the deceased comfortable in his after life. The soapstone pipe was found in a burial pit directly below an Indian's skull. (The pit was located under the original location of the violette house in Florida).

Petroglyphs found near the project (Middle Fork Area) are a further example of Woodland culture. Petroglyphs are chipped, scratched or pecked into the surface of a boulder, cliff or cave (as opposed to pictographs which are paintings of designs or symbolisms on the surface of the rock). The plaster casts of the Holliday Site Petroglyphs were made in July, 1941 by members of the Marion-Ralls, Counties Archaeological Society and donated to the government in 1984. The original Petroglyphs have almost completely eroded, away. There has been much speculation about what the designs mean, although chances are the pictures were simply an artistic effort by the Indian. The man with the enlarged hands might be signaling to stay out. Because there is also a snake in front of the man, the Indian artist may have been warning the passerby to stay away because of snakes. Or perhaps he did not want to share an area and used snakes to scare others away. The thunderbird is believed by many to be a good luck sign. The fish and the deer could be an Indian warrior's attempt to record for posterity an unusually good specimen that he has bagged. The oblong circle may have been a sign of fertility.

Along with the petroglyphs, the head effigy is a plaster cast. The original is in a private collection). The remainder of artifacts are original.

SAC AND FOX

The story of the historic Indians in this area is closely linked to the French Fur trade and saltmaking. The pipe display and trade items were purchased from Mr. Pat Tearney of Arrow Rock, Missouri (who has since passed away). The pipe display represents an important aspect of daily life the use of tobacco.

Most mixtures actually contained little tobacco. Instead it was a blend of leaves from shrubs, trees, herbs and chips of root and bark. Tobacco was used as medicine, sacred incense and was smoked in a pipe among friends to indicate friendship and peace. It was often sprinkled over fire, as tobacco smoke was thought to be a carrier of thoughts and words.

Once it was used without reason, it became a habit rather than a symbol.

The White English Clay Pipes are examples of one of the oldest crafts in England since the days of Elizabeth I in mid 16th century. Some models have very small bowls which were popular during Queen Elizabeth I reign because they felt this was enough tobacco to smoke in the first place. (Also because tobacco was scarce - discovered in the colonies, it was brought to England in early 1600's).

EXPLORATION – TRAPPING AND SALT PRODUCTION

Early exploration and settlement of the Salt River area was carried out at the end of the eighteenth-century by French residents of St. Louis. Proper attire for a gentleman at this time included a beaver felt top hat, thus the demand-for the animal.

Trappers worked their way up the Mississippi and many took a left at Louisiana, MO continuing up the river they named "Rivere au Sel" due to the salty taste of the water. Although they have made a comeback, the beaver was once nearly trapped out of Missouri streams. The change in fashion finally caused the decline of the beaver trade.

The trade display offers items often traded to the Indians in exchange for animal pelts. Included are:

- Green River Works knives (supposedly, the term "Give 'em the Works" meant to- _stick the knife in so' far you couldn't read the manufacturers stamp).
- wood trade blankets
- copper pot
- arm band
- lead balls
- pipes
- jaw harps
- bells
- needles
- peking beads, necklace beads, olive beads, and others
- strikers
- linen thread
- trade cross
- awls
- rings and broaches
- tin cones
- old bone hair pieces
- market flints

The first recorded settlement in the central Salt River area was made in 1792 for the purpose of salt production. In the spring of 1792 f.laturin Bouvet of St. Louis traveled up the Salt River by boat to a salt spring location near the present community of Spalding. Bouvet tested the quality of the salt and, with three assistants built a salt furnace, warehouse, and dwelling house, cleared a large field and extracted salt. Bouvet went to St. Louis for more provisions and upon returning to the salt works, found the Sac Indians had destroyed his buildings and carried off remaining supplies.

A few years later, Bouvet rebuilt his salt factory and house at near the future location of Hannibal. Since he found that the Salt River was "uncertain and difficult of navigation at all seasons of the year", salt was to be transported by mule or pack horse to Bay de Charles and then boated down the Mississippi to St.Louis. His operation continued for four years until Indians once again raided the settlement in 1800 and killed Bouvet.

.Salt making continued by the French who came upstream' on the Mississippi in pi rogues (long dugout canoes) large enough to carry freight and one or -two horses. Dressed in linen pantaloons and blanket coats with shoulder capes called "capotes", the French salt makers looked very different from the trappers who wore buckskins similar to the Indians. The salt makers also made permanent settlements unlike the nomadic trappers, and often settled in areas which were popular hunting spots

of the Indians, thus the hostilities. Salt making was mainly men's work and continued in the area until it became cheaper to import salt from abroad through the port of New Orleans, then up the Mississippi.

SETTLEMENT

Settlement of the Salt River area was promoted by completion of the General Land Office survey in 1818 and 1819. Howard County in the Boon's Lick area along the Missouri River was formed in 1816, followed by the creation of Lincoln, Montgomery and Pike counties in 1818 and Ralls, Boone and Chariton counties in 1820. Monroe County was formed in 1831. Along with the development of counties were the organization of local governments and communities. One community which had high hopes of becoming the Monroe County seat and trade mecca of the area was Florida. Located at the confluence of the North and South forks of the Salt River, Florida was the first town platted in Monroe County. The town site of Florida was surveyed March 26, 1831, and the plat was recorded on May 24, 1831.

The original town contained 94 lots in 1/2 blocks. Florida was purchased at the Palmyra land office on February 10, 1831, by a group of six local residents: Hugh A. Hickman, John T. Grigsby, William Keenan, William W. Penn, John Witt, and Richard Cave.

Florida was located at what was thought to be the head of navigation on the Salt River, where two water-powered grist and saw mills were located. One mill was located on South Fork and was built by Peter Stice, who later sold it to Hugh Hickman and John Saling. The other mill was built by Richard Cave in the fall of 1830 on the North Fork. The other founders of Florida consisted of a storekeeper, a lawyer or a doctor, and several farmers. William N. Penn had a store at Hickman's mill in the fall of 1830, which may have been the first store in what was to become Monroe County. Town lots in Florida were advertised on April 16, 1831, in the Missouri Intelligencer, a Columbia, Missouri, newspaper. A public auction of lots was to be held June 1, 1831. However, no deeds to lots in Florida were made until July 5, 1832. The advertisement stated that the Salt River was navigable for several months each year and that arrangements had been made with the state legislature for clearing and dredging the Salt River from its mouth to Florida.

In preparation, the legislature passed an act in 1831 prohibiting dams being built below the forks of the Salt River. In March, 1834; the Monroe County court appropriated \$500 for clearing the Salt River from the forks to the Ralls County line, to be supervised by Andrew Rogers, Richard Cave, and Hugh Hickman.

The first house in Florida (probably located just outside the town limits to the east) was built by Edmund Damrell who arrived in the spring of 1831 and became a judge of the county court in May, 1832, replacing Andrew Rogers, who resigned. Damrell opened a "house of entertainment" in Florida in July, 1833, where elections were held in subsequent years. Penn moved his store to Florida and a grocery was opened by Robert George and James Porter in 1834. There were three or four groceries in operation simultaneously in Florida in the latter half of the 1830's. Two merchant's licenses also were issued for Florida in 1834. Trades represented in the 1830's in Florida included a blacksmith, a tailor, a shoemaker, a saddler, a furniture maker, a tanner, a harness maker, and a doctor.

John M. Clemens (father of Samuel Clemens) was a resident of Florida from 1835 to 1839, arriving during the period of economic expansion and inflation prior to the Panic of 1836. Clemens was urged to come to Florida from east Tennessee by his wife's brother-in-law, John Quarles, a merchant in Florida, who expected the town to develop rapidly as a supply point for the surrounding area. Clemens entered 240 acres east of Florida in June, 1835, and purchased another 40 acres adjoining

one of his entries. All this land, with the exception of 80 acres, was bottomland along the river and included the fork 1836. Clemens also purchased _ house and store in Florida in May; Clemens was living in another house located on 2.75 acres of land on the north edge of Florida when he left for Hannibal in 1839.

Clemens' enterprises in Florida provide an example of the activities of a frontier entrepreneur Clemens had studied law in Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, and had married Jane Lampton, the daughter of a Columbia dry goods merchant. He then moved to Tennessee where he participated in the organization of Fentress County and .served as the first circuit court clerk. While in Florida from 1835 to 1839 Clemens engaged in farming and merchandising.

Clemens was actively engaged in promoting and developing Florida, and his name appears first on the list of commissioners appointed by the state General Assembly to take subscriptions of stock for the Salt River Navigation Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly on January 2, 1837. This company was empowered to enter on any land along Salt River for the purpose of making the river navigable for steam boats from its mouth to the forks at Florida by dredging, changing the course of the river, and erecting locks and dams. The company was to be funded by subscription (the selling of stock at \$50 per share).As noted above, John Clemens had purchased 40 acres-which included the forks of Salt River-upon his arrival in 1835.

Clemens also was first on the list of commissioners appointed to sell stock in the Florida and Paris Rail Road Company, incorporated February 2, 1837 by the state General Assembly. The railroad was to run from the proposed head of navigation at the forks of the Salt River to Paris.

A third Florida venture in which John Clemens participated was the Florida Academy, incorporated on February 6, 1837. The academy was to have junior and senior branches with literature, reading, writing, and arithmetic in the junior branch and English and "other languages and sciences" in the senior branch. Orphans, the poor, and females were to be educated when funds allowed.

The navigation and rail road companies apparently never acquired the necessary capital to operate, since little if any construction was ever carried out. A lock and dam was supposedly begun at Cincinnati in Ralls County. It is not known if the Florida Academy ever functioned.

It is probable that these ventures were proposed to the General Assembly in 1836 before the recession began and were not acted upon until early' 1837. However, by this time contraction of economy made capitalization of these ventures impossible. The charter of the navigation company was extended for two years in February, 1839, but to no avail.

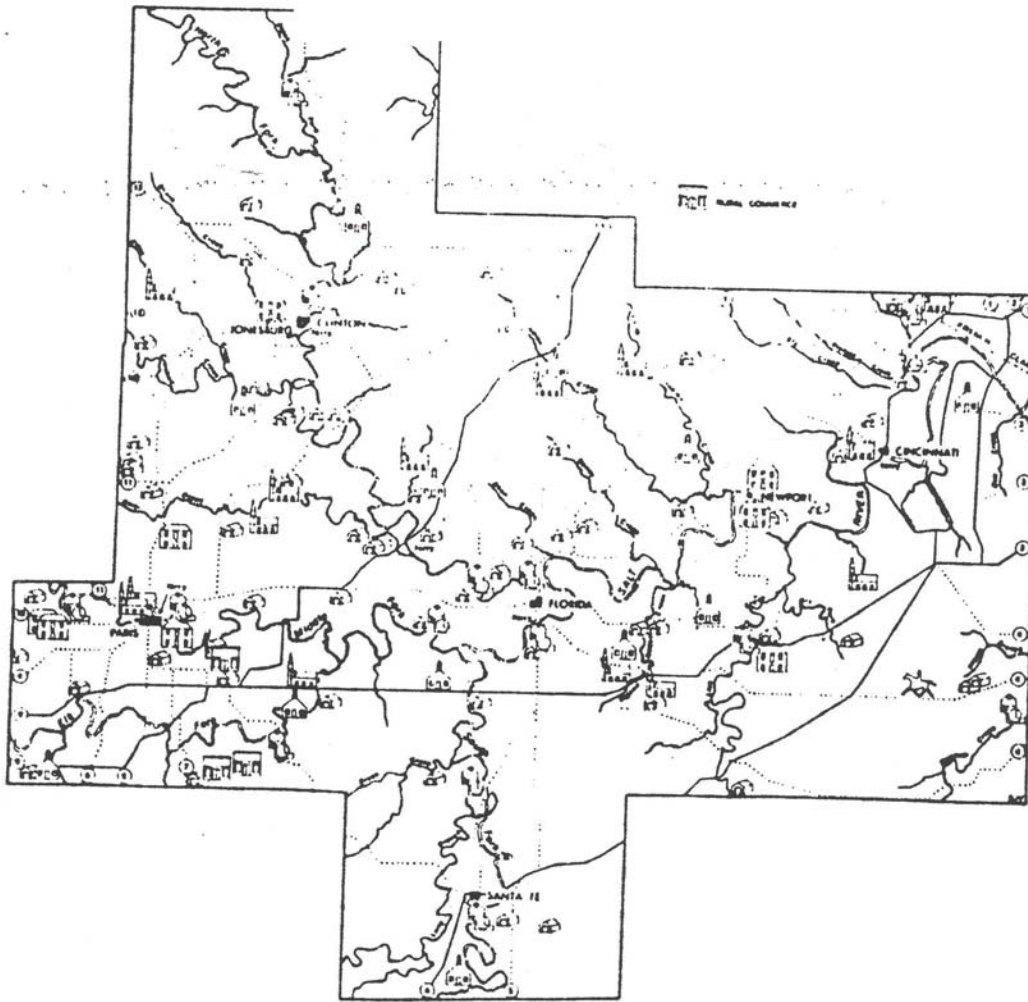
John Clemens did not discontinue his activities in the area. Florida was incorporated on March 1, 1837, probably through the encouragement of Clemens. He was appointed county judge in November, 1837, replacing Edward Shropshire (who resigned) until the next election in the fall of 1838. Clemens probably hoped he could promote the development of Monroe County and Florida through this position. The same day he was appointed, the county court granted a ferry license to Hugh Hickman for a ferry' at his mill south of Florida. During Clemens' term on the court in May, 1838, \$500 was appropriated for a bridge on the North Fork of Salt River near Hugh Meredith's mill, and another \$500 was appropriated for a bridge on the South Fork near Hickman's mill.

John Clemens' last attempt to make his fortune in Florida was the construction of a saw mill located just above the forks of the Salt River on some of his bottomland adjacent to the river. Clemens filed a petition .with the circuit court to build a dam five feet high for a water saw mill on March 20, 1838. Apparently, something was constructed on this land since when he sold it to Ira stout of Hannibal in November 1839, along with other land totaling 160 acres plus his house and 2.7 acres on the edge of Florida, he received \$3000.The house was worth less than \$500, since stout sold it for

\$480 one month later. This means that Clemens received \$15.75/acre for his 160 acres. Unimproved land at this time probably was worth .about \$2/acre and certainly less than \$5/acre during the depression period. Ira stout sold the 80 acres containing the mill site to George T. Cannon of Jefferson County, Kentucky, in September, 1840,for \$1600, or \$20/acre, thus indicating the presence of a valuable structure. Sale of Clemens' house and other land to Stout marks Clemens' departure for Hannibal in the fall of 1839.

In 1837, there were 60 families in Florida and "an extensive hemp manufactory" was "nearly completed". In 1840, there were 209 free and 72 slave inhabitants in Florida, plus 7 stores and 21 "manufacturing" businesses. At this time, Florida and Paris were almost the same size in terms and population. However, following a ban on dam construction on the Salt River and the political decision to make Paris the county seat, further expansion occurred in Paris (including the railroad) at the expense of Florida. By 1860, Florida had almost disappeared while Paris had nearly doubled its 1850 population.

Further, detailed information on settlement patterns of the Salt River Area can be found in Euro-American Pioneer Settlement Systems in the Central Salt River valley of Northeast Missouri by Roger D. Mason.



Map of roads, towns, mills, rural non-agricultural specialization. Schools and churches in the project area in 1840.

STOP THE FLOODING – A BRIEF HISTORY OF PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

(from the Search for Solutions Computer Quiz)

The Salt River has a history of severe flash flooding with rapid 24-hour rises of 15 feet or more very common. Many different plans for reducing the damaging floods were studied prior to the final authorization of Clarence Cannon Darn in 1962 including:

- Levee protection which would raise the banks of the Salt River (because the valley is narrow, levee protection was determined economically unfeasible).
- A dam and reservoir on the North Fork of the Salt River (This plan was also uneconomical because only a small area of the North Fork would be protected. Reductions of flood damage on the Salt and Mississippi Rivers would be minimal)
- A dry reservoir dam on the Salt River which would form a temporary lake above the dam during periods high rainfall preventing severe flooding downstream. (In the 1930's this plan was authorized with the help of Rep. Clarence Cannon).

Public opinion was split over the merits of the dry reservoir plan which would hold water only during heavy rains, leaving "ugly" mud flats the rest of the time. In 1950, some citizens began supporting a proposal which included a system of many small darns on the tributaries which fed the Salt. However, this plan would only be effective during minor floods. Furthermore, earlier USDA flood control surveys showed the concept of many small dams was ineffective.

In 1957, the Corps altered the dry reservoir concept to a multipurpose dam with a permanent adjacent lake. Most people favored the idea of a lake with benefits such as flood control, water supply and recreation. Even with this support the new plan was determined economically unjustified. Then Mr. Miles (Mike) W. Boudreaux at Northeast Power Cooperative suggested the inclusion of hydropower as a further benefit of the project. He had a feasibility study done proving it was indeed possible.

In 1960, local citizens, the news media, Rep. Clarence Cannon and organized groups such as the "Joanna Darn Association" combined forces and rallied behind the modified multi-purpose plan which now included hydropower and was considered economically justified. Following the passage of a state bill allowing state funds to help pay for this dam and other similar projects, the Joanna Dam and Reservoir was authorized in October of 1962.(Renamed Clarence Cannon following his death 1964).

(For further information on the darn exhibit, see script for power Plant tour).