NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

INVENTORY FORMS

THEME XVII- b COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
HISTORIC MINING SITES
INVESTIGATIONS FOR RING XVII-2
CONSERVATION AND REGISTRY

Colorado
1. Oil Creek Discovery Site.

Kansas
2. First Salt Well.
3. Piassek Flour Mill.
4. Silkville.
5. Stapleton Oil Well No. 1.

Minnesota
7. Pillsbury A. Mill.
8. St. Croix Bean Site Near Stillwater.

Missouri
9. Aid-Hodgson Flour Mill.
15. Potosi Lead Mine.
Iowa
1. Automatic Button Company.
2. Quaker Cuts Company.

Kansas
3. Norman No. 1 Oil Well.

Minnesota

Missouri
This 1862 oil well was Colorado's first commercial oil field.

An oil seep was found on Oil Creek, about six miles north of Canon City, in 1859. In 1862 Alexander M. Cassiday bought the oil springs and drilling a well, struck oil at 50 feet. During the 60s he sold his partially refined "coal oil" at Pueblo, Santa Fe, and Denver at prices that ranged from $1.25 to $3.00 per gallon.

In 1880 Cassiday brought in another oil well just south of Coal Creek and about 3 miles south of Florence, which marked the opening of the Florence field, the first important oil field in the Rocky Mountain Petroleum field. These wells were so successful that he organized the Arkansas Valley Oil and Land Company, which later became a part of the Continental Oil Company, to work the field and a refinery was erected. By 1900 the Florence field was producing a little less than 1,000 barrels of oil a day, or about .6% of the oil in the United States.1

A few of the wells in the Florence field are still producing oil.2

1Carl C. Rister, Oil: Titan of the Southwest (Norman, 1949), vii-viii. In 1909 Colorado had 76 active oil wells that produced crude petroleum valued at $317,680; Wyoming had only one active oil well, which yielded $18,929. Montana then had no producing wells.

2By 1919 Colorado had 10 oil companies and 82 active wells. The capital invested amounted to $2,931,633, the industry employed 100 people. The value of Colorado's output was $153,954, as compared with Wyoming's $21,959,937 and Montana's $258,000. Source: U.S. Census records.
The manufacture of buttons from various native materials began early in the colonial period of American history. Among the various materials used was the shell of salt-water mussels which were found in quantity along the shores. Strangely enough - although fresh-water mussels were abundant in many inland rivers - their shells were not used in button manufacture until the last decade of the nineteenth century.

A German farm laborer of Muscatine, John F. Boepple, first conceived the idea as the result of a swimming mishap in 1890. While swimming in the Mississippi River near Muscatine, Boepple cut his foot on a mussel shell. In his native Germany Boepple had made buttons from horn, and he noticed that the pearly color and hardness of the shell made it an ideal raw material for buttons. Gathering several shells, he took them home and cut a dozen buttons with the aid of a foot power lathe. These buttons - the first to be made from fresh-water mussel shells in the United States - he sold to a Muscatine storekeeper.

Securing a limited local backing, Boepple bought $500 worth of machinery and in 1891 began making buttons which found a ready market in Muscatine. Outside capital was attracted, and a "button boom" began which caused many Muscatinians to become mussel fishers. The river was dotted with fishing boats and the banks glowed at night with the fires of hundreds of mussel-boiling rigs. The excitement was diminished not a whit when one fisherman found a $2,000 pearl. Muscatine became in many respects a typical boom town as outsiders, including rowdy elements, moved in.

(Continued)
7. Continued.

Overproduction of poor-quality buttons caused the boom to burst, but the perfection of automatic button machines laid the foundation for a healthy industry. A number of large button factories were established which still survive, though their principal production now is various types of plastic buttons.

The Automatic Button Company, one of the pioneer button-manufacturing institutions in Muscatine, still occupies the building in which it was started by Henry Unlandt and John Weber in 1898. Originally called Weber and Unlandt, it was incorporated under its present title in 1902. Weber left the firm to start a separate company, Weber and Sons, which still operates in Muscatine.

None of the other button companies in Muscatine occupies its original buildings.
### UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE
   Iowa

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
   XVII-b Commerce and Industry

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
   Quaker Oats Company

4. APPROX. ACREAGE
   
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, road, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
   B Avenue and 3rd Street, Cedar Rapids, Linn County.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
   Quaker Oats Company

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are intact)
   On the bank of the Cedar River at Cedar Rapids, John Stuart in 1873 started a small oatmeal mill which was the beginning of a giant Quaker Oats Company.

   A native of Canada, Stuart had learned the milling trade there before moving to Chicago early in 1873. He soon decided to move to Cedar Rapids and construct a mill with a daily capacity of 300 barrels. He bought a large warehouse on the bank of the Cedar River and industriously converted it into an oatmeal mill. He formed a partnership with Henry Highley, but within a short time Highley sold his interest to George Douglas.

   The mill prospered, and within 15 years it consolidated with the two score other oatmeal mills east of the Rocky Mountains, as the American Cereal Company. After many difficulties and several reorganizations, the name was changed to the Quaker Oats Company in 1901. It was a holding company which acquired most of the stock of the American Cereal Company. Today Quaker Oats is one of the "Big Three" of American cereal processors.

   The original building in which Stuart started his 1873 mill was later destroyed by fire, and no trace is discernible. Quaker Oats maintains a large processing complex including the original site, but all the buildings are of comparatively recent date.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best source: give location of manuscripts and rare works)

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HAAR, etc.)
   None.

10. PHOTOGRAHS* Photos No.1. CONDITION
    ATTACHED: YES □ NO □ Site only.  

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
    Factory

13. DATE OF VISIT
    1965

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
    Charles W. Snow

15. TITLE
    Historian

16. DATE
    June 10, 1966

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPE.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
Salt was discovered in South Hutchinson on September 27, 1887, by Ben Blanchard who was drilling a well hoping to strike gas or oil. About the 300-foot level his drill struck a rich vein of pure salt. In 1888 there were almost a dozen salt plants in operation at Hutchinson and about 500 barrels of salt were produced a day. One of Kansas' most important industries, by 1900 the state was third in the salt production, and by 1925 was producing 11% of the nation's salt.

Hutchinson is still an important salt producing center and the mines, which underlie much of the city, are still active. The general area of the discovery well is marked by a historical marker located on State K-17 in South Hutchinson.
Here on October 4, 1893, on land owned by T. J. Norman, a well was "shot" which became the opening well of the Mid Continent District. One of five oil districts covering the continental United States, the Mid Continent District extends from Michigan to Tennessee and from Ohio to Oklahoma.

Soon after the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania in 1859, drilling began around Paola, Kansas Territory, making that the second area in which a serious search for oil was undertaken. The Civil War brought an end to the enterprise. A second phase of searching for oil followed the war, with the field of exploration gradually extending southward through eastern Kansas. Finally, a third and very intensive era began in 1891, when eastern interests came in and began drilling numerous wells.

The hole which was to become the Norman No. 1 well was drilled in November 1892 by C. L. Bloom of Independence, Kansas. On the 28th of that month it was bottomed at 832 feet in 22 feet of Neodesha (Bartlesville) oil sand. After it was "shot" the following year, it initially produced 12 barrels daily. A number of other wells were drilled in the vicinity of Neodesha, and in 1894 the wells were sold to the Standard Oil Company, which continues to operate a large refinery there. The Norman No. 1 was abandoned because of a leaky casing after 76 years of operation.1

A replica of the original rig has been built on the site, and a large interpretive sign details the history of the well. The replica is not an operating model, nor does it appear to be complete.

(Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: place location of manuscripts and rare works)


9. REPORTS AND STUDIES ( Mention best reports and studies, e.g., NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS • Photos No. 41. CONDITION
ATTACHED: YES  □  NO  □  XX  □ Site only.

NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
[Signature]

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)

13. DATE OF VISIT

15. TITLE

16. DATE

(If additional space is needed use Supplementary Sheet, 10-917a, and refer to item number)
This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, Description and Importance (cont'd) ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NAME(S) OF SITE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Norman No. 1 Oil Well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued.

1Total Kansas oil production from 1889 to 1900, was 516,593 barrels. Production in 1892 amounted to 5,000 barrels; in 1893 to 18,000, and in 1895 to 44,000 barrels. The peak of Kansas production, 45,451,000 barrels, was reached in 1918.
### United States Department of the Interior
#### National Park Service
##### National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

<table>
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<th>Kansas</th>
<th>2. Theme(s): If Archeological Site, Write &quot;ARCH&quot; Before Theme No.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>XVII-b Commerce and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. Names of Site</th>
<th>4. Approx. Acreage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Piazzek Flour Mill</td>
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<th>5. Exact Location (County, township, road, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)</th>
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<td>Jefferson County, on the Delaware River, at the northeast edge of Valley Falls.</td>
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<table>
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<th>6. Address and Description (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are intact)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This mill, erected by J. M. Piazzek in 1878, is an excellent example of a type of flour mill widely used on the Midwest frontier. The stone structure is a large three-story building built of sandstone. The old mill is in fair condition and still has its original machinery and burrs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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8. Bibliographical References (Give best sources; give location of manuscript and rare works)


9. Reports and Studies (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None

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10. Photographs

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<td>Orig. Blag, good</td>
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11. Condition

Unused

12. Present Use (Museum, farm, etc.)

13. Date of Visit

Not visited

14. Name of Recorder (Signature)

Charles W. Snell

15. Title

Historian

16. Date

May 20, 1966

*Dry mount on an 8 x 10½ sheet of fairly heavy paper. Identify by view and name of the site, date of photograph, and name of photographer. Give location of negative. If attached, enclose in proper negative envelopes.

(If additional space is needed use supplementary sheet, 10-317a, and refer to item number)
Silkville, a communal colony, was established in 1869 by a Frenchman, Ernest Valeton de Boissiere, as a silk producing enterprise. It was technically successful and in 1876 silk produced at the colony won first prize at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. As a commercial venture, however, the project failed because of marketing difficulties.

A group of stone buildings erected by the colony still stand and are now used as part of a ranching operation.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**


**REPORTS AND STUDIES**

None.

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**HISTORIAN**

Charles W. Snell

**DATE**

May 20, 1966
Stapleton Oil Well No. 1, drilled October, 1915, was the discovery well of the Butler County fields, Kansas' most productive oil region.

From 1900 to 1914 Kansas oil fields produced at the rate of 2,000,000 or less barrels of oil a year. In 1915, however, the Continental Oil Company brought in the discovery well of the El Dorado field at El Dorado, and Kansas' oil production increased from 2,823,000 barrels in 1915 to 8,738,000 barrels in 1916. As additional fields at Augusta and Towanda in Butler County were also opened, state production leaped to 36,536,000 barrels in 1916 and 45,451,000 barrels in 1918. This output from the southeastern Kansas oil fields made that state the fourth ranking oil producing state in the nation by 1922. El Dorado, in the Walnut River valley, is still the largest and most productive oil field in Kansas.


Name.

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscript and rare works)**

**RECORDS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)**
FORM 10-81T (Sept. 1967)  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE  
Minnesota

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.  
XVII-b, Commerce and Industry

3. NAME(S) OF SITE  
Marine on the St. Croix

4. APPROX. ACREAGE

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)  
Town of Marine, Washington County.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Formerly known as Marine Mills, this town is the second oldest in the state and the oldest civilian settlement. The site marks the location of the first commercial sawmill in Minnesota, the birth of Minnesota's important white pine lumber business and the beginning of sixty years of logging activity in the St. Croix Valley.

In 1838, Lewis S. Judd and David Hone came to this site from Illinois. After claiming the land for a millsite, they returned to Illinois, where with six others, they formed the Marine Milling Company. In the following spring, the firm's eight active partners set out to Minnesota in a steamer with the mill machinery. In 90 days they completed the mill powered by water from the stream and, in August, 1839, cut the first commercial lumber in what is now Minnesota.

In the late 1840s, business outgrew the capacities of the first crude mill, so in 1852 it was replaced by a larger one, powered by a 40-foot overshot water wheel. After this structure burned to the ground in September, 1863, a new mill was built. The mill soon became outmoded and was replaced by a still larger one. This new mill likewise became outmoded by 1873 so it was completely equipped with new machinery. The enlarged mill could cut from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand feet a day.

The decade of the 1870s was the most prosperous one for the Marine town which at that time was known as Walker, Judd, and Veazie. The depression of the 1870s, a series of log jams along the Upper St. Croix River, and the depletion of the forests eventually combined in 1885, forced the company into bankruptcy. After several attempts to reopen the mill failed, the machinery was sold in 1895 and the numerous buildings and sheds torn down. During its

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 2.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* Photos New: Condition  
ATTACHED: YES ☐ NO ☐ Poor

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)  
Town  
13. DATE OF VISIT  
1965

NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)  
Charles W. Snell

15. TITLE  
Historian

16. DATE  
June 10, 1966

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 x 10 IN SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.  
(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
7. Continued.

years of operation, the mill had produced 197,000,000 board feet of lumber.

Only two structures of the old town have survived: the general store and the town hall. Both are well preserved. At the old mill site, one sees only the ruins of the engine house, built in 1873, in a clump of underbrush.

Form 10-81T
(Sept. 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE
Missouri

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
XVII-b, Commerce and Industry

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
Aid-Hodgson Flour Mill

4. APPROX. ACREAGE

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
Ozark County, on Country Route BB, 17 miles northeast of Gainesville, in Sycamore community.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

This three-story red-barn frame mill, erected in 1897, is an excellent operating example of a typical Midwest country flour mill.1

The first mill on this site was built in 1869 and the existing structure, constructed of hand-hewn pine, was erected by Alva Hodgson in 1897. A grocery store built in the same period stands near the mill.

The original machinery, driven by two water powered turbines, still grinds flour and corn meal.

1 Missouri has 36 surviving examples of country flour mills that were erected between 1800 and 1916. Only a few of these, however, are little altered and are still operating.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscript and rare works)


9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None.

10. PHOTOS* Photographs No. 11. CONDITION
Y 1 Orig. Bldg, good
N

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
Active Flour mill

13. DATE OF VISIT
Not visited

14. NAME OR TITLE OF PHOTOGRAPHER
Charles W. Snell

15. DATE
May 25, 1966

*DRY LINT ON AN 8 X 10 INCH SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
**With the development of the deep deposits of low-grade ore at Bonne Terre in 1859-71, Missouri entered into a new era of lead mining.**

After 1845 the mining of lead in Missouri had been to decline owing to the depletion of surface deposits, and from about 1830 to 1871 the state also lost its former prominence in the industry due to the rise of the important Wisconsin mines. The new phase in Missouri was ushered in by the St. Joseph Lead Company, which was soon to become the most productive lead enterprise in the world. The company, capitalized at $1,000,000, was incorporated in New York on March 25, 1864 to work 946 acres comprising the grave mine at Bonne Terre. Operations on these shallow deposits began in 1865, but production for the first few years was small. In 1869, however, the firm imported a diamond drill from France and made the first use of it in the United States to prospect for deep deposits of ore. With this device a deposit about 500 feet thick was discovered at the depth of 120 feet. Since these deposits were of low grade, their magnitude was such that its total lead content caused the known shallow deposits at Mine La Terre, Potosi, Palmer and similar sites to fade into insignificance and once again raised Missouri into a high position as a major lead-producing state.

The company also expanded its mining resources by purchasing additional tracts of ore; thus the Penn Diggings, 244 acres, were added.

1. Production of the St. Joseph Lead Company increased as follows:
   - from about 22 tons of lead a month in 1869 to about 122 in 1873, and to 350 tons in 1879.
Bonne Terre Lead Mines

in 1883; the mine and 3,218 acres at Deslodge were acquired in 1886; the Fall Run mine, near Farmington, was added in 1887, and the Flax River mines purchased in 1890. In 1890 the company also finished the construction of a 12-mile-long railroad from Bonne Terre to Herculaneum on the Mississippi River and at the latter town completed the construction of a giant lead smelter, which was then the largest in the United States. From 1864 to 1929 the St. Joseph Lead Company produced 2,707,957 tons of ore and paid out $195,189 in dividends.2

Bonne Terre is the oldest of a series of closely spaced lead mining towns that are all largely owned by the St. Joseph Lead Company. Founded by mine shafts, Bonne Terre today is a modern company town. Headquarters and offices of the company are situated in a 2 1/2-story brick building at Main and Allen Streets.

The 1890 smelter of the company is still in operation at Herculaneum.

2Comparative figures on the major lead-producing areas of the U. S. 1850-1907 (in tons of 2000 lbs).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Colorado</th>
<th>Idaho</th>
<th>Mississippi Valley</th>
<th>Montana</th>
<th>Nevada</th>
<th>Utah</th>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<td>1861</td>
<td>40,457</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>30,770</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>12,826</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<td>1891</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>38,181</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>14,127</td>
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<td>1901</td>
<td>74,056</td>
<td>81,275</td>
<td>57,898</td>
<td>5,790</td>
<td>1,873</td>
<td>9,870</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>47,332</td>
<td>111,697</td>
<td>128,193</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>3,373</td>
<td>54,738</td>
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</table>
The Kansas City Stockyards are located in two states: in Jackson County, Missouri, and Johnson County, Kansas. The yards extend from 23rd Street north to 12th Street and straddle the state line from Genesee Street to the Kaw River.

Importance and Description.

The Kansas City Stockyards, established in 1870, resulted in that city's rapid rise as a major meat packing center. From 1890 to date, Kansas City has been the second largest livestock and packing center in the United States.

The first slaughter house was founded in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1868. But the rise of Kansas City as a major packing center was due to the work of Charles Francis Adams, who started the first of the stockyards in 1870. In 1871 he also induced the rest of the packers, Plankinton and Armour, to build a plant adjacent to the yards in Kansas City, Kansas. The original area of the yards expanded from five acres in 1870 to 100 acres by 1876. In 1888 Swift and Company also opened a plant at Kansas City, Kansas, and by 1900 the other major firms such

After 1890 only Chicago exceeded Kansas City in importance as a packing center.

(Continued)
S. Missouri (Kansas)  Kansas City Stockyards in Missouri–Kansas

Continued.

as Morris and Company, and the Cudahy Packing Company had also built plants at Kansas City.2

The Kansas City Stockyards, now comprised of 238 acres, are still located in the original location; 64% of the yards are in Kansas and 36% in Missouri. The pens and other facilities, however, are all modern.

The Kansas City Livestock and Exchange Building, located at 1600 Genessee Street in Missouri, is a modern 9-story building.

The packing plants are located in Kansas. Among the older ones, Swift and Company is situated at Adams Street and Berger Avenue, and the Cudahy Company is at Kansas Avenue and Railroad Street.

2 Comparative figures on the cattle received at the three largest livestock markets in the United States from 1890–1920, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Kansas City</th>
<th>Omaha</th>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>3,484,000</td>
<td>1,472,000</td>
<td>607,000</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>2,729,000</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>3,053,000</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
<td>2,223,000</td>
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<td>1920</td>
<td>3,849,495</td>
<td>2,500,166</td>
<td>1,602,799</td>
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Developed in 1826, this was the site of the first commercially important iron furnace in Missouri.

Thomas James and Samuel Massey of Ohio purchased the land in 1826 and set to work to construct an iron furnace. The village which they developed about the furnace included a store, blacksmith shop, and grist mill. The ore was mined from the nearby banks of the Meramec river, while flux for flux and wood for charcoal came from the surrounding hills. The cast iron was transported by wagon to Washington and St. Louis until 1850, when the railroad reached St. James and this latter town became the shipping point.

The furnace closed down in 1876 and the mines ceased operations in 1891. Best preserved of Missouri's early iron works, the Maramec works surviving structures include the huge pyramid-shaped, cut-stone, char-coated-fired cold blast furnace. Erected in 1857, this plant could produce 40-ton average daily. Also standing are the exhaust stacks of eight bloom furnaces; of buildings, only the foundation of the old casting house are still visible. Other examples of early Missouri Iron Works are to be found at (1) the Moselle Iron Furnace, Franklin County; this was erected in 1848 and the 31-foot-high furnace is still standing. (2) The Scotia Furnace, at Leasburg in Crawford County. Erected in 1870 and active until 1880, only a large limestone stack of this furnace still stands.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscript and rare works)

**Missouri XVII-b, Commerce and Industry**

**McCormick (Holladay) Distillery**

**Platte County, one mile east of Weston on Country Route JJ.**

**Originally erected in the 1840s as a packing plant by Ben Holladay and his brother David Holladay, the structure was converted to a whiskey distillery in 1856 by David Holladay, after he discovered that the nearby springs contained limestone water that was ideal for the making of bourbon. The business flourished until 1920, when it was outlawed by the National Prohibition Act of 1919.**

In 1937 the large three-story stone building was restored and again utilized as a distillery. The structure, which is in excellent condition, is still used for making whiskey.

From about 1810 to 1880 whiskey was the national drink. By 1850 Cincinnati was the chief center of the distillery industry and in 1860 the distilled or spirituous liquor industry was the 9th ranking industry of the United States and produced products valued at $56,589,000.

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**None.**

---

**Charles W. Snell**

**Historian**

**May 25, 1966**

---

*(Dry mount on an 8 x 10 in sheet of fairly heavy paper. Identify by view and name of the site, date of photograph, and name of photographer. Give location of negative, if attached, enclose in proper negative envelopes.)*

*(If additional space is needed use supplementary sheet, 10-317a, and refer to item number)*
## Missouri

### Mine La Motte

#### 3. NAME OF SITE

Mine La Motte

#### 4. APPROX. ACREAGE

3

#### 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)

Madison County, Mine La Motte, off U. S. Highway 67.

#### 7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Mine La Motte is the site of the first (ca. 1715) lead mine in the Mississippi River Valley.

About 1700 French explorers first reported that the Indians were working lead mines in Missouri. The first serious attempt by the French to work these shallow lead deposits was made at Mine La Motte between 1715 and 1720. The output of lead throughout the French and Spanish period, however, was not great, and the total production of Mine La Motte from 1723 to 1804 has been estimated at 8,000 tons.

Until 1830, when the Wisconsin mines began producing, the Missouri mines, however, were substantially the sole source of lead in the United States, but their output was far from sufficient to meet American needs. Mine La Motte continued to be worked until late in the 19th century.

The site of the mine is marked by an interpretative sign; there are no visible remains.

#### 8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscript and rare works)


#### 11. CONDITION

No remains

#### 12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)

Not visited

#### 13. DATE OF VISIT

Not visited

#### 15. TITLE

Historian

#### 16. DATE

May 25, 1966

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
In 1799 Potosi became the chief seat of the American lead mining industry, when Moses Austin introduced new smelting techniques and procedures into the Missouri industry.

In 1724-26 shallow deposits of lead were discovered at Old Mines and Mine Renault, located about 13 miles north of Potosi, and in 1763 Mine à Burton was found at Potosi. These deposits were worked by the French as open pit mines not more than 10 feet deep. By 1798 there were 20 French log furnaces in operation at Mine à Burton. In 1798 Moses Austin of Virginia obtained a grant of land one league square at Potosi, which included most of Mine à Burton. In 1799 he built the first reverberatory furnace west of the Alleghenies. This furnace, constructed of limestone, was much more effective than the log furnaces then in use in Missouri.

Austin also erected a shot tower and plant for the manufacture of sheet lead. He then conducted the first shaft mining in Missouri, going as deep as 80 feet. From 1801 to 1803 the Missouri lead industry employed about 150 men four months out of each year and produced about 700,000 lbs of lead annually, which was valued at about $35,500. In addition, 120,000 lbs was manufactured into shot and sheet at Mine à Burton, which increased the value of the lead by about $3,600 a year. From 1804 to 1819, Mine à Burton and Mine La Motte together yielded approximately half of the lead produced in the United States. As the shallow deposits were exhausted, however, Mine à Burton decreased in importance in the latter part of the 19th century.

There are no remains visible at Potosi of the early lead mining operations and the site of Mine à Burton is not marked.

(Continued)
Two surviving examples of early Washington County lead smelters are as follows: 1. The Cresswell Furnace Chimney, located 1.2 miles northwest of Potosi on County Route F, at the bridge across Mineral Fork Creek in Aptus community. This large stone chimney is all that survives of the second Scotch hearth furnace to be erected in the county. Built in 1838, the smelter had a capacity of 2 1/2-tons of lead a day. 2. Murphy's Furnace Chimney, located in the Cadet area, about 200 yards from State Highway 21, 1 mile west of the entrance to Washington State Park at Cannon Mines Creek. Erected about 1840, this pyramid-shaped limestone chimney with a keystone arch is all that remains of a Scotch hearth lead-smelting furnace.

Missouri production of lead averaged about 1,100 tons per year from 1824 to 1820; about 1,900 tons annually from 1821 to 1830, and about 3,600 tons a year from 1831 to 1850. By 1819 Missouri's 41 lead mines employed 1,100 miners and the total value of Missouri production from 1804 to 1819 amounted to about $2,400,000.
This 2 1/2-story stone building was erected in 1820 by the Mountain Mining Company as a pay station and commissary. The little altered structure has served as the Rozier bank since 1891.
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE
Missouri

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
XVII-b Commerce and Industry

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
St. Joseph Branch of Bank of Missouri.

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, road, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
Buchanan County, 402 Felix Street, St. Joseph.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
Missouri Valley Trust Company.

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)
The St. Joseph Branch of the Bank of Missouri, established in 1859-60, is believed to be the oldest building west of the Mississippi River to be devoted continuously to the banking and trust business. The exterior is unaltered and on the interior the original ornate hand-carved oak fixtures and fireplace are still in use. The building now houses the Missouri Valley Trust Company.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscripts and rare works)

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)
None.

10. PHOTOS, no. 11. CONDITION
[Attached: ]

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
Bank

13. DATE OF VISIT
Not visited

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
Charles W. Snell

15. TITLE
Historian

16. DATE
May 25, 1966

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10" SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
**Montana**

2. **Theme(s). If Archeological Site, Write "Arch" Before Theme No.**
   XVII-b, Commerce and Industry

3. **Name(s) of Site**
   Big Hole River Hydroelectric Plant Site

4. **Exact Location**
   Silver Bowl Country, about 30 miles southwest of Butte

5. **Name and Address of Present Owner**
   Montana Power Company

6. **Importance and Description**
   This was the site of the third hydroelectric plant to be erected in Montana.
   A small hydroelectric plant was installed on this site on the Big Hole River in 1899 to supply power to the city of Butte. The plant is no longer active.

---

**Bibliographic References**

Electrical West, 75th Anniversary Issue, 1887-1962 August, 1962
(Vol. 129, No. 2), 139, 143.

**Reports and Studies**

None.

---

**Photographs**

12. **Present Use**
   Unused for Power

13. **Date of Visit**
   Not visited

14. **Name of Recorder**
   Charles W. Snell

15. **Title**
   Historian

16. **Date**
   May 18, 1966
The Black Eagle Hydroelectric Plant, erected in 1889-1891, is the site of the first hydroelectric plant in Montana; this plant was also among the earliest of such generating stations to be erected in the Far West.1

The first electric generator in Montana, a Brush steam generator, was demonstrated at Butte in November, 1880, and this new device was quickly adopted. Other Montana towns, such as Helena in 1882, Great Falls, Billings, and Livingston in 1887, also soon had electric lights. Until 1891, however, steam power generated all of Montana's electricity.

In 1887 James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad and Paris Gibson formed the Great Falls Water Power & Townsite Company and acquired all of the water power sites along the Missouri River near Great Falls. In 1889 the company agreed to undertake the construction of a dam and hydroelectric plant at Great Falls for the purpose of supplying electrical power for use at the Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company concentrator, which the mining firm proposed to erect opposite to Great Falls, in order to reduce ores from the Butte mines.

Construction on the dam and power house, known today as the Black Eagle hydroelectric development, started in 1889 and was completed in 1891. Power for the mining company's concentrator was transmitted by a 1,000-foot rope drive, and a similar installation 1,500 feet long carried power to the smelter. Power was delivered to the refinery, a distance of 3,000 feet over a large number of half-inch copper conductors in parallel, carried on a two-pole fixture with 3 and 4 arms. (Continued)
In 1893 the Townsite Company also built an additional power house on the south bank of the river to furnish power for the flour mill of the Royal Milling Company.

The Black Eagle plant was redeveloped in 1927 and an 18,000-kw generator station installed. The original timber crib dam was also then replaced by a concrete gravity dam.

The electrolytic copper refinery was completed in 1892 and operated until 1916, when it was replaced by the existing copper and zinc reduction works.

1Hydroelectric plants appeared in the various Far Western states as follows: 1. Washington, at Spokane in 1886; California, at Grass Valley and Nevada City in 1887; Idaho, at Boise and Hailey in 1887; Oregon, at Oregon City in 1889; Utah, at the Ames Plant for the Gold King Mine in 1891; Nevada, at Floristan for Reno in 1900; Arizona, on the Arizona Canal for Phoenix in 1901; and Colorado, at the Shoshone plant in 1909.
**NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. STATE</th>
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<td>XVII-b, Commerce and Industry</td>
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<th>3. NAME(S) OF SITE</th>
<th>4. APPROX. ACREAGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Canyon Ferry Hydroelectric Plant Site</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
   - Lewis and Clark County, about 15 miles east of Helena, via State 281.

6. DATE AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
   - U. S. Government (Bureau of Reclamation).

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)
   - The Canyon Ferry Hydroelectric Plant was the second water-powered generating plant to be built in Montana.

   The Canyon Ferry development was completed in 1898 on the Missouri River near Helena by the Helena Water and Electric Power Company. The original plant was active until 1949, when the building and site were flooded out by the construction of Bureau of Reclamation's Canyon Ferry Dam.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES** (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)


---

**REPORTS AND STUDIES** (Mention best reports and studies, e.g., NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None.

---

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

- Photos No. 11. CONDITION
  - TACHED: YES NO

---

**PRESENT USE** (Museum, farm, etc.)

- Reservoir

---

**DATE OF VISIT**

- Not visited

---

**DATE**

- May 18, 1966

---

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
## NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

### 1. STATE
- Montana

### 2. THEME(S), IF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
- XVII-b Commerce and Industry

### 3. NAME(S) OF SITE
- Ohio Oil Company Well No. 1

### 5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
- Carbon County, near Bridger, U. S. Highway 310.

### 7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

Ohio Oil Company Well No. 1, completed on December 12, 1915, was the discovery well of Montana's first permanent oil field.

The first reported discovery of crude oil in Montana was made by members of an immigrant wagon train in 1864, when they found an oil seepage about 12 1/2-miles northwest of the Bozeman Trail crossing of the Big Horn River. In 1892 oil seepages were also found around Kintla Lake in Flathead County, about four miles south of the Canadian border. The first efforts to develop this field began in 1899 and the first oil well in Montana was drilled in this area in 1901. A good quality oil was found, but not enough for commercial production. As a result Montana's first short-lived oil boom collapsed.

Montana's second oil boom occurred in 1902-1909. In 1901 Sam Somes found traces of oil in the Swift Current Creek district north of St. Mary's Lake in Glacier County. Drilling began in 1902 and in 1903 oil was struck at 300 feet. In 1904 a sixty-barrel-a-day well was brought in. By 1906, 11 wells were in production in that district, and of these, five were producing in paying quantities; also every acre of this 60-mile-long by 15-mile-wide field had been claimed by speculators. But production soon declined, the wells filled with water, by 1909 the field had been abandoned.

In August, 1915, drilling operations started in Wyoming in an area known as Elk Basin, close to the Montana line. In December, 1915, the Ohio Oil Company brought in its discovery well on the Montana side of the Elk Basin near Bridger. After reaching its peak of production in 1917, when it produced 99,399 barrels, production at the Elk Basin field has gradually declined ever since.

(Continued)

### 8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscript and rare works)


### 16. DATE
- May 24, 1966

---

**Notes:**
- "Dry mount on an 8 x 10" sheet of fairly heavy paper. Identify by view and name of the site, date of photograph, and name of photographer. Give location of negative. If attached, enclose in proper negative envelopes.
- (If additional space is needed use Supplementary Sheet, 10-317a, and refer to item number)
By 1919 Montana had five oil companies, 31 active wells, and $67,067 in capital invested in petroleum; the industry then employed 465 people. The value of Montana's petroleum product was $258,046, which ranked it second after Wyoming as an oil producing state in the Rocky Mountain petroleum fields.¹

The chief significance of the Elk Basin discovery lay in the encouragement that it gave to prospectors to continue the hunt for oil in Montana. As a result of success at Elk Basin, more important producing oil fields were soon found, such as the Cat Creek Field in Petroleum County in 1920, the Soap Creek Field in Big Horn County in 1921, and Kevin-Sunburst Field in Toole County in 1921.

The Elk Basin oil wells near Bridger still produce some oil.

¹The value of Wyoming's petroleum in 1919 was $21,959,937 and that of Colorado, $153,594.
The Washoe Smelter, erected in 1902, is one of the largest copper smelters in the world.

Anaconda was founded in 1883 by Marcus Daly, the originator of Montana's great copper industry, as the site for his copper smelter; this plant, the largest in the world, was completed in 1884. From 1887 to 1907, Montana was the leading copper-producing state in the nation, and this output was largely based on the production of the Butte mines.

In 1892 the first smelter was replaced by an even larger smelter, and converters were added to form the first fully equipped copper reduction plant in the United States. In 1902 this plant was replaced by the present gigantic Washoe smelter. The huge stack is 585 feet high, 75 feet in diameter at the base and 60 feet at the top. Nearly all the zinc and copper ores mined in Montana are still concentrated and smelted at this plant.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


REPORTS AND STUDIES

None.

NAME OF RECORDEr (Signature) Charles W. Snell

DATE OF VISIT Not visited

DATE May 19, 1966

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos No.

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE, IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317c, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
Built in 1856, this two-story brick structure is still utilized as a bank. The building is now being restored by the Florence Historical Foundation.

8. Bibliographical References.


8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscript and rare works)

See above.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, e.g., NPS study, HABS, etc.)

None.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* Photos No. © CONDITION

ATTACHED: YES ☐ NO ☑ Orig. Bldg. restored ☑ Bank

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)

Not visited

13. DATE OF VISIT

May 23, 1966

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)

Charles W. Snell

15. TITLE

Historian

16. DATE

May 23, 1966

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
Built in 1856, this two-story brick building served first as a bank, then as the Sarpy County Courthouse, and finally as a town hall. The structure is now being restored by the Greater Nebraska Historical Foundation.
Established in 1884, the Union Stockyards played a vital role in making Omaha a major meat packing center. From 1894 to date, Omaha has been the third largest packing center in the nation. 1

Omaha had had commercial stockyards since 1867 and a number of small commercial packing houses since 1871, but the modern large-scale development of the city's meat packing industry dates from the establishment of the Union Stockyards Company by John A. McShane in 1884. Omaha's rapid rise was due to its location in the center of the corn belt and its direct communication with the great grazing regions of the West. The use of refrigerator cars to ship dressed beef was also important in its success.

The first large packer to establish a plant at Omaha was George P. Hammond of Detroit, who opened his plant near the Union Stockyards on May 19, 1885. In 1887 the Armour-Cudahy Company of Chicago, and in 1888, Swift and Company, both erected packing plants at Omaha. As a result of the rapid rise of the meat-packing industry, Omaha's population increased from 30,000 in 1888 to 120,000 by 1890. 2

1After 1890 Omaha was exceeded only by meat packing industries at Chicago and Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas.

2Comparative figures on the cattle received at the three largest livestock markets in the United States from 1890-1920, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Kansas City</th>
<th>Omaha</th>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>3,484,000</td>
<td>1,472,000</td>
<td>607,000</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>2,729,000</td>
<td>1,970,000</td>
<td>828,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>3,053,000</td>
<td>2,230,000</td>
<td>1,223,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>3,849,495</td>
<td>2,500,166</td>
<td>1,602,799</td>
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</tbody>
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(Continued)

See page 2.
This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplementary Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont’d), as,

6. Description and Importance (cont’d) . . .

7. Continued.

The Union Stockyards, established in 1884, are still located at the original site but the facilities are now all modern.

The Livestock and Exchange Building, located at 29th and M Streets, is an 11-story structure that was erected in 1926.

The Cudahy Packing Plant, located at 36th and O Streets, was erected by St. Thomas Lipton of London in 1886. In 1887 the plant was purchased by the Armour-Cudahy Company. In 1890 Philip Armour withdrew from this firm and it then became the Cudahy Plant. The plant includes some 20 buildings which range from one to six stories in height and occupy a five-square-block area. Most of the buildings are built of brick, but the earliest one, which houses the offices, is a two-story frame structure.

The Swift Packing Plant, located at 27th and Q Streets, was completed in 1890. This plant covers approximately 8 square blocks and is comprised of a collection of brick and stone buildings that are typical of a large packing plant.

The Armour Plant, located at 29 and Q Streets, was erected in 1898, when the Armour interests reentered the Omaha packing field. This plant occupies about 3 square blocks.

8. Bibliographical References.

The De Mores Packing Plant Site at Medora represents an ambitious and interesting, but premature attempt to establish the meat packing industry in North Dakota.

In 1882 the Marquis De Mores, a wealthy Frenchman, married Medora Hoffman, a New York heiress, and decided to go into the meat packing business in the West. He selected the Northern Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri River in North Dakota as the site for his cattle enterprise.

In 1883 he established the town of Medora, and there erected a large abattoir which was capable of handling 150 beaves a day. To pasture the cattle he purchased, he also acquired some 15,000 acres around Medora. Cold storage facilities were erected at Helena, Billings, Miles City, Medora, Bismarck, Fargo, Brainerd, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago. Finally, at Medora he also erected a huge 26-room frame chateau, staffed with French servants, where the Marquis and his wife and their guests lived while visiting the Badlands.

The French nobleman's dreams of becoming the meat packing king of the West, however, were short-lived. Located in the heart of the range country, his cattle could only be marketed during a short period of time. Eastern consumers also preferred corn-fed to range-fed beef. Between 1883 and 1886 the losses on packing operations totaled more than $300,000. During the disastrous events of 1886-1887, moreover, the open range cattle industry practically received its death blow. The De Mores Packing plant was closed forever in 1887.

Chateau de Mores (leaflet issued by the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, 1965).

None.

Charles W. Snell
Historian
May 17, 1966

United States
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

1. STATE
North Dakota

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
XVII-b, Commerce and Industry

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
De Mores Packing Plant Site (Chateau de Mores)

4. APPROX. ACREAGE

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, road, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
Billings County, on U.S. Highway 10 and Interstate 94 at Medora.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
State of North Dakota, Administered by State Historical Society.

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)
The De Mores Packing Plant Site at Medora represents an ambitious and interesting, but premature attempt to establish the meat packing industry in North Dakota.

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8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscript and rare works)

Chateau de Mores (leaflet issued by the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, 1965).

9. REPORT AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)

None.
This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

Page 2.

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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>De Mores</td>
<td>Packing Plant Site (Chateau de Mores)</td>
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7. Continued.

The large abattoir was destroyed by fire in 1907 and today only the huge chimney remains to mark its site.

The large chateau, however, still stands. Equipped with many of the original furnishings and other personal effects of the Marquis, this structure is administered as a historic house exhibit by the State Historical Society of North Dakota and is open to the public.
The John Morrell and Company Packing Plant at Sioux Falls is the largest and most important plant in South Dakota's chief industry—meat packing.

Except for gold mining, South Dakota was not a highly developed industrial state prior to 1916. The first flour mill was erected in South Dakota in 1867 and at Sioux Falls in 1873; saw mills made their appearance a few years earlier; these were small plants, however, that served only the local market. Several small pork-packing plants were also in operation between 1872 and 1890.

The rise of meat packing as South Dakota's chief industry dates from 1909, when John Morrell and Company began its operations at Sioux Falls. The first building of its present plant, now the largest in the state, was erected in 1911. The daily capacity of its plant at that time was 500 hogs.
Developed as Wyoming’s first commercial oil field in 1890, the Salt Creek or Shannon Field went into large scale production in 1914-1917. Its output quickly elevated the Rocky Mountain petroleum fields into the ranks of the important oil producing regions in the United States.1

The Salt Creek Field was first prospected for oil in 1882. Drilling was again resumed near Casper in 1888 and in 1890, at the Salt Creek Field, the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company finally brought in a gusher at the depth of 1,090 feet. This well yielded a good grade of lubricating oil which was sold at $10 a barrel. Between 1892 and 1896 five more producing wells were drilled, but large scale development of the Salt Creek field was blocked by the high costs of transportation:

1Figures from the U. S. Census records for 1919 illustrating the vital role played by Wyoming in Rocky Mountain field oil production:

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<td>$153,594</td>
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<td>$258,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>$65,620,743</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>$69,379,443</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>$22,371,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued)

The oil had to be hauled nearly 50 miles to Casper in tanks mounted on horse-drawn wagons. The first small refinery was erected at Casper in 1895. By 1903 the company’s holdings included 14 producing wells, the refinery, and 105,000 acres of oil land in the Salt Creek field.

Large scale developments of the Salt Creek field took place between 1910 and 1912, when two rival companies drilled many new wells, erected large refineries at Casper, and linked the wells with the refineries by means of pipe lines. In 1913 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad reached Casper, thus further reducing the cost of transportation to eastern markets.

In February, 1914 the two oil companies merged as the Midwest Refining Company, with a capitalization of $20,000,000. In 1914 the Standard Oil Company of Indiana also erected a large refinery at Casper. By 1920 Midwest Refining Company’s Casper refineries had a daily capacity of 46,900 barrels; 1,400 men were employed at these plants, 200 more in the offices, and between 4 and 5 hundred men at the Salt Creek Oil Field.

In 1921, through an exchange of stock, the Standard Oil Company acquired control of the Midwest refineries, the Midwest Company, however, continued to operate the producing department at the Salt Creek Field.

As a result of the Salt Creek Field boom, 1913-1917, the Rocky Mountain petroleum fields became an important producer of oil. The value of Wyoming’s oil output increased from $18,929 in 1909 to $21,959,937 by 1919; her number of active wells also rose from 1 to 1,279, and the number of oil companies from 1 to 39. By 1919 the capital invested in Wyoming’s

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2 The two companies, both formed in 1910, were the Franco-Wyoming Oil Company and the Midwest Oil Company. Franco Wyoming acquired the holdings of the Pennsylvania Oil & Gas Company, which had been inactive since 1907.
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS  
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET  

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont’d), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont’d)...

Page 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NAME(S) OF SITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Salt Creek Oil Field (Shannon Field)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. (Continued).

crude petroleum industry totaled $65,620,743 and this industry employed 2,358 men. As the result of success at Salt Creek, other important Wyoming oil fields, such as Muddy Field, Poison Spider, Iron Creek, and Lost Soldier, were also rapidly developed during this same period.

The comparative U. S. Census figures for 1919, illustrating the relationship of Rocky Mountain output with that of other major U. S. oil fields, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>No. of Employees</th>
<th>Value of Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>$69,379,443</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>$22,371,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>359,851,160</td>
<td>14,317</td>
<td>139,018,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast(1)</td>
<td>59,092,639</td>
<td>4,327</td>
<td>27,942,728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Continent(2)</td>
<td>1,296,260,821</td>
<td>53,795</td>
<td>464,045,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Fields</td>
<td>51,581,928</td>
<td>3,827</td>
<td>32,909,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima, Indiana</td>
<td>14,308,973</td>
<td>2,464</td>
<td>6,218,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Fields</td>
<td>570,005,698</td>
<td>43,866</td>
<td>239,244,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, U. S.</td>
<td>$2,446,446,795</td>
<td>124,603</td>
<td>$931,793,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 The effects of the Salt Creek oil boom on Casper’s population were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>4,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>11,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>21,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>27,309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) South Louisiana and Southwest Texas.
(2) Arkansas, Kansas, Northwest Louisiana, Oklahoma, and North and Central Texas.
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7. (Continued)

Present Condition of the Site

Entering Salt Creek from the south (by way of Casper), the oil field comes suddenly into view, set in a natural amphitheatre surrounded by massive outcrops of Shannon sandstone. The bowl extends seven miles to the north and is four miles wide in an east-west direction. Minor hills and valleys extend over the field, but the general effect from the high entering road is one of flatness.

The oil derricks are sparsely spotted over the great area and are still producing. The oil village of Salt Creek is located about in the center of the field.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

WYOMING

2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
   XVII-b Commerce and Industry

NAME(S) OF SITE
   Tar Springs (Popo Agie or Dallas Oil Field)

EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
   Fremont County, 10 miles southeast of Landers, U. S. Highway 287.

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
   Pure Oil Companies

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are intact)
   This is the area in which oil was first discovered in Wyoming.

   The first recorded discovery of oil in Wyoming occurred in 1832, when Captain B.L.E. Bonneville explored Wyoming and reported that he had found the Great Tar Springs at the foot of a sand bluff, a little to the east of the Wind River Mountains and near the Popo Agie River. The first oil well in Wyoming was drilled near Fort Bridger in the later 1860s and its crude product sold locally.

   In 1880 three test wells were drilled in the great Tar Springs area, southeast of Landers and these produced small quantities of oil. Lack of a market and high costs of transportation, however, prevented any further development of the Popo Agie or Dallas Oil Field until after the Wyoming oil boom of 1915-1922 had first taken place at the Salt Lake or Shannon Oil Field near Casper.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; site location of manuscript and rare works)

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABS, etc.)
   None

10. PHOTOGRAPHS (Photos No.)
    ATTACHED: YES  NO  EXK
    Only general site

11. CONDITION
    oil field

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
    oil field

13. DATE OF VISIT
    not visited

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
    Charles W. Snell

15. TITLE
    Historian

16. DATE
    May 17, 1966

(DAY MOUNT ON AN 8 x 10¼ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION or NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

ADDIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)