



Boy Scouts of America  
American Heritage Merit Badge  
Missouri State Park  
Bollinger Mill



Bollinger Mill American Heritage Merit Badge Program:

Requirements Met:

1. Declaration of Independence
- 2a. Two individuals from American History
  - i. George Fredrick Bollinger
  - ii. Solomon Richard Burford
- 2b. Organization that promotes or has promoted positive change in American society
  - i. Missouri State Park
- 4a. National Register of Historic Places
  - i. Bollinger Mill
  - ii. Burfordville Covered Bridge
- 4e. Historic Trail
  - i. Trail of Tears
5. Biography of Important American Figure
  - i. George Fredrick Bollinger
  - ii. Solomon Richard Burford
6. Career Opportunities in American Heritage
  - i. Historic Site/Park Specialist I, II, III
  - ii. Interpretive Resource Technician

Requirements Not Met:

- 3a. Relate current news to American Past
- 3b. Describe adoption and evolution of American symbols
  - i. The Flag, Pledge of Allegiance, The Seal, The Motto, and National Anthem.
- 3c. Research family history

Requirements:

1. Read the Declaration of Independence. Pay close attention to the section that begins with “We hold these truths to be self-evident” and ends with “to provide new Guards for their future security.” Rewrite that section in your own words, making it as easy to understand as possible. Then, share your writing with your merit badge counselor and discuss the importance of the Declaration to all Americans.

*“When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.*

*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these, are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the consent of the governed. That, whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.*

*He has refused his Assent to Laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.*

*He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.*

*He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the right of Representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.*

*He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.*

*He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the People.*

*He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.*

*He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.*

*He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.*

*He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.*

*He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.*

*He has kept among us, in times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.*

*He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.*

*He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:*

*For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: for protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:*

*For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:*

*For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:*

*For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:*

*For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:*

*For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:*

*For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.*

*He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging War against us.*

*He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.*

*He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.*

*He has constrained our fellow Citizens, taken Captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.*

*He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.*

*In every stage of these Oppressions, We have Petitioned for Redress, in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions, have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.*

*Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.*

*We, therefore, the Representative of the united States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, DO, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right, ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political*

*connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honour.*

*The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:*

<i>John Hancock</i>	<i>Josiah Bartlett</i>	<i>Geo. Taylor</i>
<i>W. Whipple</i>	<i>James Wilson</i>	<i>Sam Adams</i>
<i>Geo. Ross</i>	<i>John Adams</i>	<i>Caesar Rodney</i>
<i>Rob Treat Paine</i>	<i>Geo. Read</i>	<i>Elbridge Gerry</i>
<i>Thos M Kean</i>	<i>Steph. Hopkins</i>	<i>Samuel Chase</i>
<i>William Ellery</i>	<i>W Paca</i>	<i>Roger Sherman</i>
<i>Tho Stone</i>	<i>Sam Huntington</i>	<i>Charles Carroll</i>
<i>W Williams</i>	<i>Oliver Wolcott</i>	<i>George Wythe</i>
<i>Matthew Thornton</i>	<i>Richard Henry Lee</i>	<i>W Floyd</i>
<i>Phil Livingston</i>	<i>Ben Harrison</i>	<i>Fran Lewis</i>
<i>Tho Nelson Jr.</i>	<i>Lewis Morris</i>	<i>Francis Lightfoot Lee</i>
<i>Rich Stockton</i>	<i>Carter Braxton</i>	<i>Jno Witherspoon</i>
<i>W Hooper</i>	<i>Fra Hopkinson</i>	<i>Joseph Hewes</i>
<i>John Hart</i>	<i>John Penn</i>	<i>Abra Clark</i>
<i>Rob Morris</i>	<i>Tho Heyward, Jun</i>	<i>Benjamin Rush</i>
<i>Thomas Lynch, Jun</i>	<i>Benj Franklin</i>	<i>Arthur Middleton</i>
<i>John Morton</i>	<i>Button Gwinnett</i>	<i>Geo Clymer</i>
<i>Lyman Hall</i>	<i>Ja Smith</i>	<i>Geo Walton”<sup>1</sup></i>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/DeclarInd.html>

2. Do the of the following

- a. Select two individuals from American history, one a political leader and the other a private citizen. Find out about each person's accomplishments and compare the contributions each as made to America's Heritage.

George Fredrick Bollinger:

Brief History:

George F. Bollinger was born 1770 in Tryon County, North Carolina to parents Henry and Elizabeth Bollinger. He was the eleventh descendent of a family of twelve. George learned milling at a young age by helping his father run his Gristmill in North Carolina. When George came of age he and a friend, John "Moose" Mussgenug decided to explore the west. In 1796 the pair arrived in, Cape Girardeau, a Spanish post in the upper Louisiana Territory. It was here that George met a Spanish Land Commandant known as Louis Lorimer. Louis Lorimer hoped to bring more settlers to the area and offered George up to 640 arpens of land to every family he could bring to settle the area. George accepted the challenge, parted ways with John Moose, and returned to North Carolina. After returning to North Carolina in 1798, George married a woman named Elizabeth Hunsucker on her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. The couple soon had a daughter named Sarah. George gathered 20 families to return to the Cape Girardeau area; however, Elizabeth was too ill to make the trip so she and their daughter Sarah remained in North Carolina. Elizabeth never recovered from her illness and died soon after George had left for the Louisiana Territory. George and the 20 families were all given the land promised to them by Louis Lorimer. In 1800, George built a wood grist mill and dam on the Whitewater River, which he eventually rebuilt with limestone in 1825. George became a very prosperous business man throughout the region. In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, George Bollinger was a very influential man throughout southeast Missouri as both an entrepreneur and a politician.<sup>2</sup>

Political Career:

George F. Bollinger's career in politics started in 1804, six months after the upper Louisiana territory was occupied by the United States. George Bollinger and Stephen Byrd were elected to represent the Cape Girardeau district at the convention in Saint Louis. One of the chief goals of the convention was to express concern for an 1804 act of congress

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<sup>2</sup> *The Bollinger Connections*

which provided for the governing of the newly acquired territory but did not confirm the land grants made under the Spanish regime. Bollinger continued to serve the district as a member of the first grand jury in the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions commissioned by Governor Harrison in 1805. In 1806 Bollinger was appointed as one of two assessors for the southern district and began to levy taxes for the Cape Girardeau District. He was elected to the first territorial assembly in 1812 and was re-elected many times. During his multiple terms in this assembly, he helped to establish local governments, judicial circuits, and founding new counties. George Fredrick Bollinger was so influential in the development of southeast Missouri that the newly founded Madison County honored him in 1819 by naming the county seat Fredericktown. Citizens first elected Bollinger to the new Missouri State Senate in 1820. In 1824, Bollinger's political passion even led to a conviction for assault and battery upon a fellow politician from Cape Girardeau County. Even after his conviction he was reelected for two more terms in 1828 and 1830. He also was elected as a state representative in 1826, 1834, and 1838. After serving terms in both houses of the Missouri legislature Bollinger was elected president pro tempore in 1828. He also was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1836. George died in 1842 at the age of 70 and was buried at the Bollinger Family Cemetery. By the time of his death Bollinger had achieved political and economic success as a frontier entrepreneur and had realized his goals of founding a new society with a promising future for his descendants.<sup>3</sup>

Solomon Richard Burford:<sup>4</sup>

Solomon Richard Burford was born in Huntsville, Alabama on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1832 to Leonard Peyton Clements Burford and Rebecca Clack. Not much is known about Solomon's childhood; however records show that he attended the University of Virginia in his early twenties. He married Kate Bennett in 1855. The two of them lived in Mississippi for several years and had two children Leonard and Carrine. Solomon Burford and his family moved to Perry County, Missouri in 1862.

In 1866 Burford bought the destroyed Bollinger Mill and the 1,200 surrounding acreage from Sarah Bollinger Daugherty. In 1867 Burford rebuilt the mill, using the surviving limestone foundation he add-on 3 additional brick upper stories. This new mill was fitted with more

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<sup>3</sup> George Bollinger File, Finding Julia: Missouri Territory

<sup>4</sup> Final-Solomon Richard Burford – Philip

advanced technology such as a Leffel Vertical Left-hand turbine to power the mill as opposed to the traditional water wheel. While rebuilding the Mill, Solomon also built a wooden house on the property for him and his family. During this time Solomon and his wife had three more children, Katie, Richard, and Rebecca Burford. Once he had finished building the mill and his house, Burford started to dream of developing a town around his milling enterprise. He divided his some of this 1,200 acres into property lots, hired land surveyors, and created streets for his new town. He named this town Burfordville and soon people began to settle in the area. Once the population began to grow, many local businesses started to pop up, such as blacksmiths, general stores, a broom factory, a saw mill, a drug store, and a doctor's office. Solomon also designated some of his land to be developed into a school and church. As the town grew, it became more dependent on imports from bigger towns such as Cape Girardeau and St. Louis and a Postmaster was needed to organize all the shipments coming in and out. In 1869, Solomon was elected first Postmaster of Burfordville.

By 1870, Burford's mill was producing \$28,450 in flour and meal annually. In addition to the mill Burford also operated a 1,300 acre farm where he grew various crops such as corn, oats, wheat, and raised some livestock. In 1873, his wife, Kate died during childbirth. Even with all the success Solomon was having running his mill, farm, and creating a community, much of his wealth was only on paper. From 1866 to 1875, Solomon took out various loans to pay for these development projects and he was not making enough to pay off his loans. By 1879, Burford was so far in debt he had to find a business partner to help run and pay for the mill. In the mid-1880's Burford defaulted on his loans and the mill was sold at a sheriff's auction to the highest bidder.

After losing the Mill Solomon Burford served two terms in the State Legislature and even ran for Congress. He ran on the Greenback ticket, but lost to L.H. Davis. In 1892, Solomon left Burfordville for the last time. He traveled south to New Orleans where he boarded a steamboat known as the *Still Water*. This ship traveled around the southern tip of South America to the Portland Oregon. He stayed in Oregon for years before moving to Whittier, California where he died in 1913.

- b. With your counselor's approval, choose an organization that has promoted some type of positive change in American society. Find out why the organization believed this change was necessary and how it helped to accomplish the change. Discuss how this organization is related to events or situations from America's past.

## Missouri State Parks Service:

The Missouri park system was officially established on April 9, 1917. Missouri state parks and historic sites are administered by the Division of State Parks, which is a part of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Its main responsibilities are the administration of the Missouri state park system, and coordination of statewide programs in the areas of outdoor recreation and trails.

The mission of the state park system is to preserve and interpret the state's most outstanding natural landscapes and cultural landmarks, and to provide outstanding recreational opportunities compatible with those resources.

Missouri's state park system, which on multiple occasions has been ranked as one of the top four state park systems in the nation, contains 92 state parks and historic sites plus the trails at Roger Pryor Pioneer Backcountry. With more than 150,000 acres available to the public, the state park system has something to fit everyone's needs. The system includes homes of famous Missourians, Civil War battlefields; and reminders of yesterday such as gristmills and covered bridges. The state's most outstanding landscapes are preserved here for everyone's enjoyment - deep forests, glades, prairies and blue streams and lakes.

To help visitors enjoy their stay, the system offers more than 2,000 structures, 3,500 campsites, 194 cabins, almost 2,000 picnic sites, and more than 1,000 miles of trail. These trails include opportunities for hikers, backpackers, bicycle riders, off-road vehicle users and horseback riders. The system boasts the longest developed rails-to-trail project in the nation - Katy Trail State Park. In 2016, more than 20 million people visited to hike, camp, fish, discover the past, and explore nature.

The primary source of funding for the state park system is half of the dedicated constitutional tax of one-tenth-of-one-percent parks, soils and water sales tax, which provides about three-fourths of the division's budget for operation and development of state parks. All additional funding comes from revenues generated in the state park system and some federal funds.

The park, soils and water tax was created through a constitutional amendment and earmarked specifically for the state park system and efforts to stop soil erosion. The tax was first approved by voters in 1984, and has since been reapproved by voters four times in 1988, 1996 2006

and 2016. At least two-thirds of voters approved the tax the last four times, showing how much Missouri voters support their state park system.

The state park system has a unique role in an integrated effort to provide parks, open spaces and cultural opportunities for local citizens. Generally, local and community parks focus on providing recreation and open spaces close to home. National parks were created to preserve natural and historic wonders of national and international significance. A state park system fits somewhere in between: it preserves landscapes and cultural features of at least statewide or regional significance and provides appropriate or compatible recreation.

The Division of State Parks also administers programs in the areas of outdoor recreation and trail grants.

Outdoor Recreation: Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are available to cities, counties and school districts to be used for outdoor recreation facilities, and land acquisition designed for the general public.

Trails: Grants also are available to trail organizations and local governments for trail construction and maintenance through the National Recreation Trail Fund.

To find out about grant opportunities, you can request the Department of Natural Resources' financial assistance brochure or ask to speak to the state park grant section, both by calling 800-334-6946, or visit the Outdoor Recreation Grants page.<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Do the following (Completed Off-Site)

- a. Select a topic that is currently in the news. Describe to your counselor what is happening. Explain how today's events are related to or affected by the events and values of America's past.
- b. For each of the following, describe its adoption, tell about any changes since its adoption, and explain how each one continues to influence Americans today: the flag, the Pledge of Allegiance, the seal, the motto, and the national anthem.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.mostateparks.com/page/55047/about-missouri-state-park-system>

c. Research your family's history. Find out how various events and situations in American history affected your family. If your family immigrated to America, tell the reasons why. Share what you find with your counselor.

4. Do TWO of the following

a. Explain what is meant by the National Register of Historic Places. Describe how a property becomes eligible for listing. Make a map of your local area, marking the points of historical interest. Tell about any National Register properties in your area. Share the map with your counselor, and describe the historical points you have indicated.

National Register of Historic Places:

“The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior.

Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register includes:

- all historic areas in the National Park System;
- National Historic Landmarks that have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior for their significance to all Americans; and
- properties significant to the Nation, State or community which have been nominated by State historic preservation offices, Federal agencies, and Tribal preservation offices, and have been approved by the National Park Service.

America's historic places embody our unique spirit, character and identity. Representing important historical trends and events, reflecting the lives of significant persons, illustrating distinctive architectural engineering, and artistic design achievement, and imparting information about America's past, historic places tell compelling stories of the nation, and of the states and communities throughout the country. The National Register of Historic Places helps preserve these significant historic places by recognizing this irreplaceable heritage. Its primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic; promote a greater appreciation of America's

heritage; and increase and broaden the public's understanding and appreciation of historic places.

#### Evaluating Properties for Listing in the National Register:

The National Park Service has established a set of criteria that historic properties must meet in order to be eligible for or listed in the National Register. The National Register's criteria for evaluating the significance of historic places were developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a contribution to our country's history and heritage. The criteria are designed to guide State and local governments, Federal agencies, Tribal governments and others in evaluating potential entries in the National Register.

#### Criteria for Evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- d. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- g. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.”<sup>6</sup>

*Examples of Bollinger Mill and Covered Bridge Nominations are available upon request.*

Map of NRHP: <https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466>

e. Visit a historic trail or walk in your area. After your visit, share with your counselor what you have learned. Discuss the importance of this location and explain why you think it might qualify for the national register listing.

Trail of Tears:

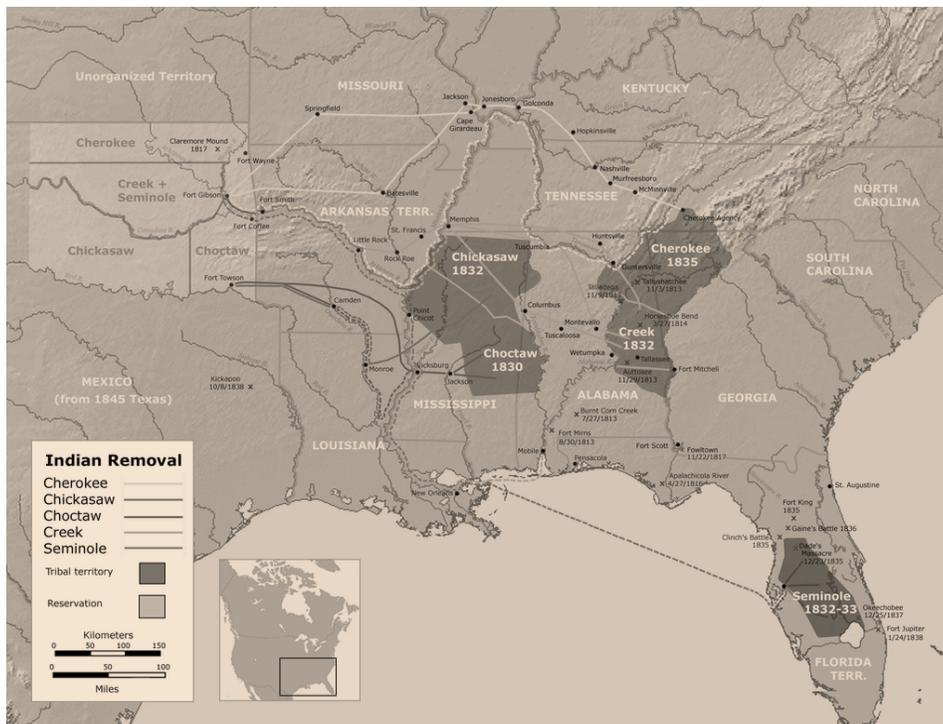
The Native American Tribe known as the Cherokee’s ancestral home was in the southeastern region of the United States. This tribe of Natives, unlike their fellow Native Americans, had assimilated to “white” Euro-American society. They created a constitution, had democratic government, owned slaves and lived in towns much like their Euro-American counterparts. The Cherokee was also known as the “Christian

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/bulletins/brochure/>

Tribe” because the majority had converted to Christianity.<sup>7</sup> In 1828, gold was discovered in Georgia on Cherokee lands, which led to a renewed push to relocate the tribe to the east. The Indian Removal act was passed in 1830, which authorized the government to extinguish all Indian land titles in the Southeast and forcibly remove them. The Supreme Court Case *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832) ruled against forced relocation, however President Andrew Jackson ignored the Supreme Court and The force migration of the Cherokee Nation began soon after.

The Trail of Tears is the path that the Native Americans took on their forced relocation to the Indian Territory in Oklahoma. The Federal Government promised to give enough supplies for travel; however supplies were often not enough to make the journey. The Cherokee, already suffering many deaths after leaving Georgia, crossed the Mississippi into the Cape Girardeau area. The Trail of Tears State Park is the site where many of the Cherokee made camp after crossing into Missouri. Winter had arrived and the Natives were not given the appropriate clothing which led to even more deaths. After camping at the area now known as the Trail of Tears State Park, the group passed north through Jackson and made camp near the White Water River.<sup>8</sup> From this camp they resupplied at the Bollinger Mill buying items such as bacon, flour, and pork. After resupplying they made their way across Missouri, then south through Arkansas and finally into Oklahoma. 1/3 of the Natives died on this illegal forced march across the country.



<sup>7</sup> Joan Gilbert, *Trail of Tears across Missouri*, 5-9.

<sup>8</sup> Joan Gilbert, *Trail of Tears across Missouri*, 59-61.

5. Do ONE of the following:

b. Read a biography (with your counselor's approval) of someone who has made a contribution to America's heritage. Tell some things you admire about this individual and some things you do not admire. Explain why you think this person has made a positive or negative contribution to America's heritage.

George Fredrick Bollinger:

Brief History:

George F. Bollinger was born 1770 in Tryon County, North Carolina to parents Henry and Elizabeth Bollinger. He was the eleventh descendent of a family of twelve. George learned milling at a young age by helping his father run his Grist Mill in North Carolina. When George came of age he and a friend, John "Moose" Mussgenug decided to explore the west. In 1796 the pair arrived in, Cape Girardeau, a Spanish post in the upper Louisiana Territory. It was here that George met a Spanish Land Commandant known as Louis Lorimer. Louis Lorimer hoped to bring more settlers to the area and offered George up to 640 arpens of land to every family he could bring to settle the area. George accepted the challenge, parted ways with John Moose, and returned to North Carolina. After returning to North Carolina in 1798, George married a woman named Elizabeth Hunsucker on her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. The couple soon had a daughter named Sarah. George gathered 20 families to return to the Cape Girardeau area; however, Elizabeth was too ill to make the trip so she and their daughter Sarah remained in North Carolina. Elizabeth never recovered from her illness and died soon after George had left for the Louisiana Territory. George and the 20 families were all given the land promised to them by Louis Lorimer. In 1800, George built a wood grist mill and dam on the Whitewater River, which he eventually rebuilt with limestone in 1825. George became a very prosperous business man throughout the region. In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, George Bollinger was a very influential man throughout southeast Missouri as both an entrepreneur and a politician.<sup>9</sup>

Political Career:

George F. Bollinger's career in politics started in 1804, six months after the upper Louisiana territory was occupied by the United States.

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<sup>9</sup> *The Bollinger Connections*

George Bollinger and Stephen Byrd were elected to represent the Cape Girardeau district at the convention in Saint Louis. One of the chief goals of the convention was to express concern for an 1804 act of congress which provided for the governing of the newly acquired territory but did not confirm the land grants made under the Spanish regime. Bollinger continued to serve the district as a member of the first grand jury in the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions commissioned by Governor Harrison in 1805. In 1806 Bollinger was appointed as one of two assessors for the southern district and began to levy taxes for the Cape Girardeau District. He was elected to the first territorial assembly in 1812 and was re-elected many times. During his multiple terms in this assembly, he helped to establish local governments, judicial circuits, and founding new counties. George Fredrick Bollinger was so influential in the development of southeast Missouri that the newly founded Madison County honored him in 1819 by naming the county seat Fredericktown. Citizens first elected Bollinger to the new Missouri State Senate in 1820. In 1824, Bollinger's political passion even led to a conviction for assault and battery upon a fellow politician from Cape Girardeau County. Even after his conviction he was reelected for two more terms in 1828 and 1830. He also was elected as a state representative in 1826, 1834, and 1838. After serving terms in both houses of the Missouri legislature Bollinger was elected president pro tempore in 1828. He also was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1836. George died in 1842 at the age of 70 and was buried at the Bollinger Family Cemetery. By the time of his death Bollinger had achieved political and economic success as a frontier entrepreneur and had realized his goals of founding a new society with a promising future for his descendants.<sup>10</sup>

Solomon Richard Burford:<sup>11</sup>

Solomon Richard Burford was born in Huntsville, Alabama on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1832 to Leonard Peyton Clements Burford and Rebecca Clack. Not much is known about Solomon's childhood; however records show that he attended the University of Virginia in his early twenties. He married Kate Bennett in 1855. The two of them lived in Mississippi for several years and had two children Leonard and Carrine. Solomon Burford and his family moved to Perry County, Missouri in 1862.

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<sup>10</sup> George Bollinger File, Finding Julia: Missouri Territory

<sup>11</sup> Final-Solomon Richard Burford – Philip

In 1866 Burford bought the destroyed Bollinger Mill and the 1,200 surrounding acreage from Sarah Bollinger Daugherty. In 1867 Burford rebuilt the mill, using the surviving limestone foundation he add-on 3 additional brick upper stories. This new mill was fitted with more advanced technology such as a Leffel Vertical Left-hand turbine to power the mill as opposed to the traditional water wheel. While rebuilding the Mill, Solomon also built a wooden house on the property for him and his family. During this time Solomon and his wife had three more children, Katie, Richard, and Rebecca Burford. Once he had finished building the mill and his house, Burford started to dream of developing a town around his milling enterprise. He divided his some of this 1,200 acres into property lots, hired land surveyors, and created streets for his new town. He named this town Burfordville and soon people began to settle in the area. Once the population began to grow, many local businesses started to pop up, such as blacksmiths, general stores, a broom factory, a saw mill, a drug store, and a doctor's office. Solomon also designated some of his land to be developed into a school and church. As the town grew, it became more dependent on imports from bigger towns such as Cape Girardeau and St. Louis and a Postmaster was needed to organize all the shipments coming in and out. In 1869, Solomon was elected first Postmaster of Burfordville.

By 1870, Burford's mill was producing \$28,450 in flour and meal annually. In addition to the mill Burford also operated a 1,300 acre farm where he grew various crops such as corn, oats, wheat, and raised some live stock. In 1873, his wife, Kate died during childbirth. Even with all the success Solomon was having running his mill, farm, and creating a community, much of his wealth was only on paper. From 1866 to 1875, Solomon took out various loans to pay for these development projects and he was not making enough to pay off his loans. By 1879, Burford was so far in debt he had to find a business partner to help run and pay for the mill. In the mid-1880's Burford defaulted on his loans and the mill was sold at a sheriff's auction to the highest bidder.

After losing the Mill Solomon Burford served two terms in the State Legislature and even ran for Congress. He ran on the Greenback ticket, but lost to L.H. Davis. In 1892, Solomon left Burfordville for the last time. He traveled south to New Orleans where he boarded a steamboat known as the *Still Water*. This ship traveled around the southern tip of South America to the Portland Oregon. He stayed in Oregon for years before moving to Whittier, California where he died in 1913.

6. Discuss with your counselor the career opportunities in American heritage. Pick one that interests you and explain how to prepare for this career. Discuss what education and training are required for this career.<sup>12</sup>

Park/Historic Site Specialist I:

Annual Salary Range:

\$30,576-\$42,780

Definition:

This is entry-level professional work assisting with managing and directing the operation, maintenance, and visitor services at a state park or historic site facility.

Job Duties:

Performs basic management duties relating to the overall operation and maintenance of a state park or historic site facility which includes visitor services, budgeting, procurement, preservation, research, interpretation, and other management tasks.

Receives training in the operation and maintenance of a state park or historic site facility offering a variety of services which may include campgrounds, lodging, marinas, stores, trails, special ecological management areas, historic structures, or non-structural cultural remnants.

Researches historical, cultural, and natural resource materials; prepares preliminary reports and interpretive materials; assists with the development of permanent and temporary exhibits; presents technical/interpretive information to the general public.

Assists with and monitors fee and revenue collections, supplies and services requisitions, retail sales operations, and the preparation of associated reports.

Accessions (formal process of accepting an item), catalogs, and preserves facility collections following Missouri Division of State Parks guidelines.

Assists in implementing state park or historic site development projects which include expansions, new construction, renovations, and maintenance.

Participates in the development of emergency response plans which address natural disasters and human incidents.

Participates in developing facility maintenance procedures that are compliant with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations relating to the environment, public health, safety, and accessibility.

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<sup>12</sup> Missouri Parks website

Assists with collecting and analyzing data relating to state park and/or historic site facility budget; provides recommendations relating to operational expenditures, visitor services, equipment/supply/service procurement, and facility expansion and repairs.

Participates in supervising and evaluating the performance of assigned employees.

Assists with reservations for state park or historic site structures or services.

Greets the public and discusses the facility's resources, rules, and regulations relating to the state park system.

Researches, collects, and organizes draft data for fiscal, statistical, and operational reports.

**Qualifications:**

Two or more years of experience as an Interpretive Resource Technician or Administrative Office Support Assistant with the Missouri Division of State Parks; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Three or more years of experience as a Senior Office Support Assistant (Clerical/Keyboarding), Park Maintenance Worker III, or Building Construction Worker I with the Missouri Division of State Parks; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Five or more years of experience as an Office Support Assistant (Clerical/Keyboarding) or Park Maintenance Worker II with the Missouri Division of State Parks; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

A Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a minimum of 15 earned credit hours in one or a combination of the following: History, Art History, Music History, Anthropology, Museum Studies, Park Management, Parks and Recreation, Wildlife Management, Forestry, natural sciences, Fisheries, Biology, Botany, Education, Business or Public Administration, Law Enforcement, or a closely related field.

**Park/Historic Site Specialist II:**

**Annual Salary Range:**

\$35,640-\$50,112

**Definition:**

This is mid-level professional work assisting with managing and directing the operation, maintenance, and visitor services at a state park or historic site facility.

## Job Duties:

Assists in planning and directing the overall operation and maintenance of a state park or historic site facility offering a variety of services which may include campgrounds, lodging, marinas, stores, trails, special ecological management areas, historic structures, or non-structural cultural remnants.

Plans and supervises specific areas of a state park or historic site facility operation, or directs a satellite operation.

Researches historical, cultural, and natural resource materials; prepares reports and interpretive materials; assists with the development of permanent and temporary exhibits; presents technical/interpretive information to professionals and the general public.

Assists with, or may be responsible for, general operational activities such as fee and revenue collections, supply and services requisitions, retail sales operations, and the preparation of associated reports.

Accessions (formal process of accepting an item), catalogs, and preserves facility collections following Missouri Division of State Parks guidelines.

Assists in planning and developing preservation and management plan concepts and proposals for facility resources.

Assists in planning and implementing state park or historic site development projects which include expansions, new construction, renovations, and maintenance.

Assists in the development of facility maintenance procedures compliant with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations relating to the environment, public health, safety, and accessibility.

Participates in the development of emergency response plans which address natural disasters and human incidents.

Monitors the operation of and provides assistance to concessionaires to ensure contractual compliance and visitor service.

Collects and analyzes data to assist with the preparation and monitoring of the state park and/or historic site facility budget; provides recommendations relating to operational expenditures, visitor services, equipment/supply/service procurement, and facility expansion and repairs.

Participates in the supervision and evaluation of facility personnel, including seasonal employees and volunteers; assists with the training of employees in the areas of safety, risk management, equipment operation, and facility maintenance; provides training and instruction regarding restoration of historic items/buildings and landscaping tasks.

Oversees reservations for state park or historic site structures or services.

Greets the public and discusses the facility's resources, rules, and regulations relating to the state park system.

Compiles and analyzes data; prepares fiscal and statistical operational reports.

Exercises independent judgment and initiative; receives general administrative direction.

Performs other related work as assigned.

Qualifications:

One or more years of experience as a Park/Historic Site Specialist I with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Two or more years of experience as an Interpretive Resource Specialist I, Park Ranger, or Building Construction Worker II with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Four or more years of experience as an Interpretive Resource Technician with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources ; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Five or more years of experience as a Park Maintenance Worker III or Building Construction Worker I with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources ; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

A Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a minimum of 15 earned credit hours in one or a combination of the following: History, Art History, Music History, Anthropology, Museum Studies, Park Management, Parks and Recreation, Wildlife Management, Forestry, natural sciences, Fisheries, Biology, Botany, Education, Business or Public Administration, Law Enforcement, or a closely related field; and,

One or more years of experience as a museum curator, natural, cultural, or historical researcher, archaeologist, teacher of science or history (including art or music history); or one or more years of experience as a supervisor overseeing semi-skilled/skilled park or building maintenance work; or one or more years of professional experience in recreation/resort management, parks and recreation, business management/fiscal

responsibility, natural/cultural resource management, or a closely related area; or two or more years of experience in park or historic site operation/maintenance.

**Park/Historic Site Specialist III:**

**Annual Salary Range:**

\$38,304-\$54,276

**Definition:**

This is senior-level professional and administrative work managing and directing the operation, maintenance, and visitor services at a state park or historic site facility.

**Job Duties:**

Plans and directs the overall operation and maintenance of a state park or historic site facility offering a variety of services which may include campgrounds, lodging, marinas, stores, trails, special ecological management areas, historic structures, or non-structural cultural remnants.

Assists a manager in planning, implementing, and directing the operation, maintenance, and visitor services at a complex and multifaceted state park or historic site facility.

Oversees and directs the presentation, interpretation, and preservation of cultural and natural resources.

Develops, implements, and maintains an artifact and specimen management program including accessioning (formal process of accepting an item), cataloging, and preserving facility collections following Missouri Division of State Parks guidelines.

Develops and implements emergency response plans which address natural disasters and human incidents.

Develops and implements facility construction and maintenance procedures that are compliant with state and federal laws, rules, and regulations relating to the environment, public health, safety, and accessibility.

Oversees and manages specially designated cultural/natural resources or areas at a state park or historic site facility.

Oversees state-operated concessions and services; manages the collection of fees and revenues ensuring adherence with proper fiscal control procedures.

Monitors the operation of and provides assistance to concessionaires to ensure contractual compliance and visitor service.

Provides budget recommendations regarding operational expenditures, equipment/supply/service procurement, and facility expansion and repairs.

Researches historical, cultural, and natural resource materials; prepares reports and interpretive materials; develops permanent and temporary exhibits; presents technical/interpretive information to professionals and the general public.

Supervises and evaluates facility personnel, including seasonal employees and volunteers; trains employees in the areas of safety, risk management, equipment operation, and facility maintenance.

Provides training and instruction to personnel regarding restoration of historic items/buildings and landscaping tasks.

Serves as liaison with other agencies, and civic and professional organizations.

Oversees event, program, service, and facility reservations.

Greets the public and discusses the facility's resources and/or enforces the rules and regulations relating to the state park system.

Compiles and analyzes data; prepares fiscal and statistical operational reports.

Exercises considerable independent judgment and initiative; receives general administrative direction.

Performs other related work as assigned.

#### Qualifications:

Two or more years of experience as a Park/Historic Site Specialist II, Interpretive Resource Specialist II, or Park Ranger Corporal with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Four or more years of experience as a Park Ranger, Interpretive Resource Specialist I, or Building Construction Worker II with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

Eight or more years of experience as a Park Maintenance Worker III or Building Construction Worker I with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources; and possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.

OR

A Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a minimum of 15 earned credit hours in one or a combination of the following: History, Art History, Music History, Anthropology, Museum Studies, Park Management, Parks and Recreation,

Wildlife Management, Forestry, natural sciences, Fisheries, Biology, Botany, Education, Business or Public Administration, Law Enforcement, or a closely related field; and,

Three or more years of experience as a museum curator, natural, cultural, or historical researcher, archaeologist, teacher of science or history (including art or music history); or three or more years of experience as a supervisor overseeing semi-skilled/skilled park or building maintenance work; or three or more years of professional experience in recreation/resort management, parks and recreation, business management/fiscal responsibility, natural/cultural resource management, or a closely related area; or four or more years of experience in park or historic site operation/maintenance.

#### Special Requirements

May be required by assignment to obtain a Missouri law enforcement commission.

May be required to live in state-owned housing located within or near the assigned state park or historic site facility.

May be required to relocate.

#### Interpretive Resource Technician:

##### Annual Salary Range:

\$28,668-\$39,708

##### Definition

This is technical interpretive work conducting tours and/or presenting interpretive and educational programs at state parks, historic sites, schools or other community locations.

##### Job Duties

Conducts state park or historic site tours; presents interpretive and educational programs at state parks, historic sites, schools or other community locations.

Maintains educational and informational displays; assists with the care of artifact/specimen collections.

Operates visitor services facilities, including taking reservations, selling souvenirs, operating cash registers, tracking inventory, collecting statistical and survey data, scheduling tours and leading visitor group activities.

Opens and closes public facilities.

Provides information to state park or historic site visitors regarding regional services and attractions, and assists in vacation planning.

Serves as a lead worker and provides training for seasonal and volunteer interpretation staff.

Assists on natural and/or cultural resource management project crews.

Assists in the research and development of natural and cultural resource interpretive materials and exhibits.

Stocks and distributes publications and educational materials.

Receives general administrative direction which outlines general plans and procedures; work is reviewed for overall quality and effectiveness.

Performs other related work as assigned.

**Qualifications:**

Two or more years of experience in interpretation work, including presenting tours and educational programs; conducting interpretive hikes or walks; using audio-visual equipment and/or presenting museum gallery programs at a park, historic site or museum; researching and/or presenting information relating to artifacts or archeological sites; teaching science or history; or comparable experience in a conservation or environmental program; and, possession of a high school diploma or proof of high school equivalency.